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RATIFIED TREATY NO. 308

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE NEGOTIATION OF THE
TREATY OF JUNE 19, 1858, WITH THE MDEWAKANTON
AND WAHPEKUTA SIOUX INDIANS

Sioux Delegation from Mimerota,
in the Indian Office.

On Monday, the 15th of March, 1858, a delegation of the Sioux Indians, from the head waters of the Mimerota River, Brown County, Mimerota, consisting of twenty-six Chiefs and their Agent Major Brown, and ~~Major~~ Col. Robertson, ^{formerly their farmer, but now their teacher} ~~Superintendent~~ and other friends, waited upon Acting Commissioner Mead in the Indian Office. They reached the office at 2 o'clock, and continued their talk until 3 o'clock p.m. They represent the sections, Wahpetons, Madawahkanton, and Wahpakkontas. Sixteen of them are from Redwood, and ten from Yellow Medicine 30 miles above the first named place. They live about 150 or 170 miles south of West from St. Pauls. [The Red River and Red Lake, 16 in number, under Major Perriman, have not arrived, but are soon expected.]

The following are the names of the Madawahkanton, or "people of the Lakes" delegates, viz [Furnished by Agent Brown.]

1. Wabashaw;
2. Lawayatteduta;
3. Wamaitankw, or Black Dog;
4. Shabapew, or Red;
5. Muckato, or Blue Earth;
6. Bushashaw, or Red Legs; (a Wahpeton);
7. Wahkoota, the Hunter;
8. Wusupiyanedan, the Piping Seed;

Chiefs.

9. Wakanijanjaw, or Medicine Light;
10. Wakinjantowaw, his Lightning;
11. Irakamuzza, or Iron Elk;
12. Rikanduta, or Red Owl; the orator of both bands.
13. Chumpeyuka, or he has a Tomahawk;
14. Ontetehidaw, or the Whale;

Soldiers.

Medanwakontun, or people
of an Lakes

Chips

Wah/pukatan

Saddlers

Wah/pukatan

Wabashaw
 Little Crow or awayattidala
 Wandi ^{Long} ~~Long~~ ^{Sea} or Red dog
 Shakapuu - or disc;
 Makato, or Blue Earth
 * Hushasha, or Red Legs;
 Makoota, or The Shroter
 Wasukiyayedan, ^{the} ^{seed} ^{passing}
 Wabarijanjan, or Muriant
 Wabunyanowa, ^{his} ^{light} ^{hair}
 Jaukaimayya, ^{Iron} ^{Elk}
 Nihanduta, ^{Red} ^{awl}
^{orator of brass} ^{bells} ^{puberty}
 Chumpeyaha, ^{Tammah}
 Outekhidan, ^{the} ^{whale}
 Wamoniou, ^{the} ^{thief}
 * Jateihandue, ^{sniffing} ^{wind}
 Laturpimayya, ^{his} ^{long} ^{wind}

Upiyahdeya -
 Golanwashu, Gourd saice
 Muzza kante manee, Shaaks iron as he walks;
 Muzza manee;
 Skipa, Ke meets;
 Muzza shaw, Red Iron;
 Wandupiduta - Red Eagle feather
 Kahuadedan, short Kevan;
 Ajurpi, The plander

Wah/pukatan

15. Wamonia, the Thief;
 16. Tatei bandu, or Drifting Wind; (a Wahpeton.)
 17. Takhurpucagga, or his Iron Tomahawk
- } Soldiers.

Wahpetons, viz

1. Upiyah de ya;
 2. Aton washte, or Good Voice;
 3. Muzga kante monee, or Shoot iron as he walks;
 4. Muzgo-monee;
 5. Akipa, or He Meets;
 6. Muzgashaw, or Red Iron;
 7. Wam au pi duta, or Red Eagle Feat;
 8. Ma hu de dan, or Short Horn; and
 9. Opepi, or The Planter.
- } Spectors.

Mr. Wm Henry Forbes translated from the Sioux into the English; and Mr. A. J. Campbell (half breed), from the ~~Medanabenton~~ English to the Sioux. There were several ladies present at the interview, who ~~seem~~ ^{seemed} much pleased with the novelty of an Indian talk.

Little Crow, a leading man of the delegation, was introduced to Genl. Mea by Superintendent Cullen, whose life he had saved last year during the troubles with Inkpadutah's band; after which a general introduction followed of the delegates, one by one, interspersed with remarks as to the services performed by each in saving women and children, and in capturing Inkpadutah and his followers. Mr. Forbes, in introducing Wamonia, or "the Thief," remarked that, notwithstanding his name, he was an honest and upright Indian, and that the name of "Thief" was merely significant of his dexterity in taking or stealing scalps. "Fine Voice," the ~~fox~~ ^{fox} speaking "Devil," was introduced as the person who saved Mr. Gardner, and, with the personal

Knowledge prepared of the character of the delegates by Capt. Cullen and Mr. Forbes, it appears that each chief or warrior had his antecedent history or achievements which distinguished him from the others, and stamped upon him the impress of individuality. These remarks relative to the history of each seemed to interest the auditors, and invested each delegate with the fame of his good deeds. After the introductions were through,

Commissioner Mier (addressing Mr. Forbes the Interpreter) said: Say to the Sioux that this Great Father was pleased to take them by the hand to-day [Oagh!] Say to them that had they come to the village, even without the consent of this Great Father, I should have treated them kindly; but, having learned through this father the Agent, and Capt. Cullen, that they desired to visit this village, I gave my consent, and am therefore ^{doubtly} glad to see them. Some few of the delegates have been here before. Little Crow, I identify as one, and I think he visited this village about two years ago, or thereabouts. His grandfather then received him kindly; and will receive those now here in the same manner, and provide for their wants while here. Although this ~~great~~ father has never seen some of the delegates here bodily or in person, yet, by the operation of the Great Spirit, ^{knowing what is transpiring among them,} he has been with them and the four nations in sympathy and in spirit. They live at a great distance from this great father; and yet they ^{can} do nothing but what he is informed of. Now, I will remark that this is not regarded by me as a meeting for business, but one of ceremony — to shake hands and become acquainted; but, at the same time if any of the delegates wish to speak upon any subject, or if they have any thing to communicate, I am willing to hear them. Say to them that, I am aware that they are a long way from home, and from their wives and children, and that they must therefore be anxious to return;

and that, so far as it depends on me, I will do all I can to facilitate the objects of their visit, and enable them to get back to their homes as soon as possible.

Little Crow, (who was dressed in a white or light colored hunting shirt or gown, suitable to summer use,) addressed the Commissioners in an easy, graceful manner. It has been the custom, he said, for Indian delegations to visit their great father. We asked, ^{had} ~~and~~ granted to us the same privilege, and are happy that we have been permitted to come here to day, and see you. Your good advice has reached our ears, we listened and heard what you said, and, according to promise, you have made the road good, and we have come along it to see you. We have business to transact, but to-day we have come, not to do it, but to shake hands.

In a short time, when we get rested, we will tell you what we came for. This man (pointing to Supt. Cullin) has many Indian Nations under his care, and he knows our wants and wishes. He has treated us kindly, and we feel thankful to him for bringing us here. He has told us (here he shook hands with Com. Mix) that, by following your advice, myself and my children would always have a friend here. We have come along the road safe, and the Great Spirit has been with us; and I feel that, when we return home, our ~~friends~~ will have reason to be glad of our visit.

Com. Mix (to Mr. Forbes.) What band does he speak for?

Mr. Forbes. For the lower bands.

Mauzashaw ^{omoojee} (?) (dressed in citizen's clothes, or nearly so,) said Your friends the Wahpetons here wanted to see you, but they were poor, and couldn't come. We are very much gratified to see you, and ^{glad} that the Great Spirit has taken pity on us, and made the road easy and plain. I am pleased to stand here to-day in your presence in my Great Father's country.

I understood if I came here, that any thing I wanted I would get, and I therefore feel that it is a great thing for my people that I am here.

Com: (to Mr. Forbes) Say to the delegation that their Great Father never withholds any thing that is just from his red children; that his only desire is to benefit them and promote their welfare; that, if they do not attend to his advice, and take advantage of his efforts to serve them, it is their own fault, and not his; & that it is the intention of their Great Father to be not only just, but generous to them. For some years, he was under the impression that there was no necessity of their sending delegates or visiting this City, and therefore sent Superintendents and Agents to attend to his business with them; but, having lately been informed of their desire to visit Washington and see their Great Father in person, he has permitted it. After they shall have rested and recovered from the fatigue of their long journey, they can let me know through their friend Capt. Bullen their wishes; and, if right, I will grant it, but I must be the judge of that, and determine accordingly. I wish, in justice, to say this however, that I regard the delegates as fairly representing their people, and that I shall form an estimate of the character of the crowd, from the manner in which their Chiefs and braves shall conduct themselves in this village. I therefore warn them against evil disposed persons, and to keep, while here, from touching or tasting fire water, so destructive of both red men and whites. Should bad white men tempt them, I want them to refuse it. I want them, before leaving here, to promise to abstain from it, and show by their

conduct they are brave and good men. They have two other grandfathers here, the Secretary of the Interior and the President of the United States, who I will ^{take} them to see, in company with their Superintendent and Agent, before long. I have nothing further to say to-day.

Little Crow. I have come to your country, ^{along way,} to see you, and I intend, while in your village, to walk your streets as a proud man. We intend to conduct ourselves well, and promise to abstain from fire water while here, and when we get back to our own country, we never intend to touch it.

Cous. I am glad to hear that. It is what might be expected. Father Cullen always said you were sober, well behaved people. My object in mentioning it, was to put you on your guard, so as to maintain, while here, your good reputation. I have another word to say. I know you have not been on good terms with the Pawnees, some of whom are here. I wish you to heal up your differences with them, and shake hands and be friends. I know it will be for your mutual advantage.

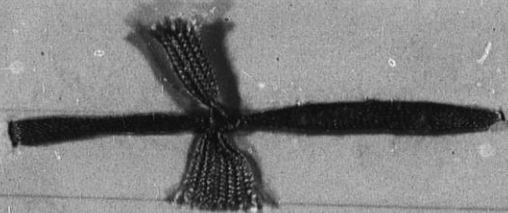
Mr. Forbes. There is no danger of any difficulty between them.

Little Crow. The Sioux here to-day have always been obedient to the advice of their Great Father. There was one band whose hands he advised us not to shake (Inkpadutah's,) and we have not done it, and do not intend to do it.

The delegates then shook hands with the Commissioners and several of the Company, and took their departure for Mr. Maher's, one of them remarking on shaking hands with a handsome young lady, that he selected her for her beauty, and that he shook her hand for and on behalf of the lady's present. This, while it made the young lady blush, caused the Company to laugh.

(End.)

J. J.



Sioux Delegation from Minnesota
in the Indian Office.

On Monday the 15th of March 1858, a delegation of the Sioux Indians, from the head waters of the Minnesota River, Brown County, Minnesota, consisting of twenty six chiefs, and their agent Maja Bram, and Col Robertson, formerly their farmer, but now their teacher, Supt Cullen and a other friends, waited upon acting Commissioner Mix in the Indian office. They reached the office at 2 o'clock, and continued their talk until 3 o'clock pm. They represent the Sissetons, Wahpetons, and Medawakantons; sixteen of them are from Redwood, and Ten from yellow medicine, 30 miles above the first named place. They live about 150 or 170 South of West from St Pauls. [The Red River and Red Lake, 16 in number, under Maja Arrimans, have not arrived, but are soon expected.]

The following are the names of the
Madawakantow, or "people of the
Lake" delegation, viz. [Furnished by agent Brant]

1. Wabarhaw,
2. Sawayatteduta,
3. Wamditankew, or Black dog,
4. Shakapee, or fish,
5. Mukato, or Blue Earth,
6. Huskatha, or Red Legs, (a Wahpeton)
7. Wah Koota, the Shooter
8. Wawpiya yedan, the Passing Seed.

Chiefs.

9. Waka nijanjan, or medicine light.
10. Wakin yan tona, his Lightning.
11. Ira ka muzza, or Iron Elk.
12. He handuta, or Red owl, the orator of both bands.
13. Churpeyuka, or he has a Tomahawk.
14. owkter hidan, or the Whale.
15. Wamonisa, the Thief.
16. Tatei bandu, or Drifting Wind (a Wahpeton)
17. Takhumpuzza, or his Iron Tomahawk.

Soldiers

Waupetons viz.

1. Wipiyah de ya

2. *Hoton washke*, a good voice.
3. *Muzza Kante monce*, a Shoots Iron as he walks.
4. *Muzgo monce*.
5. *A Kipa*, a He meets.

Sissitons. viz.

6. *Muzza shaw* or Red Iron.
7. *Wam du pi duta*, a Red Eagle Feast.
8. *Ha hade dan*, a Short horn, and
9. *Ajupi*, a the Planter.

Mr W^m Henry Forbes, translated from the Sioux into the English; and Mr A. J. Campbell (halfbreed,) from the English to the Sioux.

There were several ladies present at the interview, who seemed much pleased with the novelty of an Indian talker.

Little Crow, a leading man of the delegation, was introduced to Com^r Mit by Superintendent Bullen, whose life he had saved last year, during the troubles with Inpadutah's band, after which a general introduction followed of the delegates, one by one, interspersed with remarks as to the services performed by each, in saving women

and children, and in capturing Inkpa-
dulah and his followers. Mr Forber,
in introducing Wamomis, or "the Thief,"
remarked, that notwithstanding his
name, he was an honest and up-
right Indian, and that the name
of "Thief," was merely significant of
his dexterity in taking or stealing scalps.
"Fine Voice" the "Leaping Seal", was
introduced as the person who saved
Mrs Gardner; and, with the personal
knowledge possessed of the character
of the delegates by Supt Cullen, and
Mr Forber, it appears that each chief
or warrior, had his antecedent, history,
or achievements, which distinguished him
from the others, and stamped upon him
the impress of individuality.

These remarks relative to the history
of each, seemed to interest the auditors,
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of his good deeds. after the introductions
were through,

Commissioner Dix, (addressing Mr-

and children, and in capturing Inkpa-
dulah and his followers. Mr Forber,
in introducing Wamomis, or "the Thief,"
remarked, that notwithstanding his
name, he was an honest and up-
right Indian, and that the name
of "Thief," was merely significant of
his dexterity in taking or stealing scalps.
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knowledge possessed of the character
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or warrior, had his antecedent, history,
or achievements, which distinguished him
from the others, and stamped upon him
the impress of individuality.

These remarks relative to the history
of each, seemed to interest the auditors,
and invested each delegate, with the fame
of his good deeds. after the introductions
were through,

Commissioner Mix, (addressing Mr-

Forbes the Interpreter.) said: say to the
Sioux, that their great father was
pleased to take them by the hand today,
[cough!] say to them that had they
come to the village even without the
consent of their great father, I should
have treated them kindly; but, having
learned through their father, the agent,
and Supt Culler, that they desired
to visit this village, I gave my con-
sent, and am therefore doubly glad
to see them. Some few of the delegates
have been here before, Little Crow, I iden-
tify as one, and I think he visited this
village about two years ago or thereabouts.
His grandfather then received him kindly;
and will receive those now here, in the
same manner, and provide for their
wants while here. Although their
grandfather has never seen some
of the delegates here bodily, or in
person, yet by the operation of
the Great Spirit, he knows what
is transpiring among them, and

has been with them and the Sioux
nation in sympathy and in spirit.
They live at a great distance from
their great Father; and yet they can
do nothing, but what he is informed of.
now, I will remark, that this is not
regarded by me as a meeting for business,
but one of ceremony - to shake hands and
become acquainted; but, at the same time
if any of the delegates wish to speak
upon any subject, or if they have
anything to communicate, I am
willing to hear them. Say to them
that I am aware that they are
a long way from home, from their
wives and children, and must there-
fore be anxious to return; and that
so far as it depends on me, I will
do all I can to facilitate the
objects of their visit, and enable
them to go back to their homes as
soon as possible.

Little Crow (who was dressed in
a white or light calico hunting

Shirt or gown suitable to summer use) addressed the Commissioner in an easy, graceful manner. It has been the custom, he said, for Indian delegations to visit their great father. We asked, and had granted to us the same privilege, and are happy that we have been permitted to come here today, and see you. Your good advice has reached our ears, we listened and heard what you said, and according to promise you have made the road good, and we have come along it to see it. We have business to transact, but today we have come not to do it, but to shake hands. In a short time, when we get rested, we will tell you what we came for. This man (pointing to Supt. Cullen) has many Indian Nations under his care, and he knows our wants and wishes. He has treated us kindly, and we feel thankful to him for bringing us here.

He has told us [How he shook hands with
Com^o Mij] that, by following your advise,
myself and my children would always
have a friend here. We have come
along the road safe, and the great
spirit has been with us; and I feel, that
when we return home, our children will
have reason to be glad of our visit.

Com^o Mij, (to Mr Forbes) What band
day he speak for?

Mr Forbes, for the brown bands.

Manzomonee (?) (dressed in citizens
clothes, or nearly so,) said, your friends
the Wappetons here wanted to see you,
but they were poor and couldnt come.

We are very much gratified to see you,
and glad that the great Spirit has
taken pity on us, and made the road
easy and plain. I am pleased to stand
here today, in your presence, in my
great Father's Country. I understood
if I came here, that any thing I
wanted, I would get, and I therefore
feel that it is a great thing for my people

that I am here.

Com^{rs} (to Mr. Forbes.) Say to the delegation that their great Father never withhold any thing that is just from his red children, that his only desire is to benefit them, and promote their welfare; that, if they do not attend to his advice, and take advantage of his efforts to serve them, it is their own fault, and not his; and that it is the intention of their great Father to be not only just, but generous to them. For some years he was under the impression that there was no necessity of their sending delegates, or visiting this city, and therefore sent Superintendants and agents to attend to his business with them; but, having lately been informed of their desire to visit Washington, and see their great Father in person, he has permitted it. After they shall have rested, and recovered from the fatigue of their long journey, they can let

me know through their friend Supt
Cullen their wishes; and, if right,
I will grant it, but I must be the
judge of that, and determine ac-
cordingly. I wish in justice to say
this however, that I regard the dele-
gates as fairly representing their people,
and that I shall form an estimate of the
character of the Sioux, from the manner
in which their chiefs and braves shall
conduct themselves in this village.

I therefore warn them against evil
disposed persons, and to keep while
here, from touching or tasting fire-
water, so destructive of both red
men and whites. Should bad white
men tempt them, I want them
to refuse it. I want them, before
leaving here, to promise to abstain
from it, and show by their conduct,
they are brave and good men.

They have two other grandfathers
here, the Secretary of the Interior,
and the President of the United States,

Who I will take them to see, in com-
pany with their superintendent and
agent before long.

I have nothing further to say today.

Little Crow. I have come to your
country, a long way, to see you, and
I intend, while in your village, to
walk your streets as a proud man.


We intend to conduct ourselves well,
and promise to abstain from fire
water while here, and when we
get back to our own country, we
never intend to touch it.

Com^r. I am glad to hear that. It
is what might be expected. Father
Cullen always said you were sober,
well behaved people. My object in
mentioning it, was to put you on
your guard, so as to maintain while
here your good reputation. I have
another word to say. I know
you have not been on good terms
with the Paynes, some of whom
are here. I wish you to heal up

your difficulties with them, and shake hands, and be friends. I know it will be for your mutual advantage. Mr Forbes: There is no danger of any difficulty between them.

Little Crow. The Sioux here to day have always been obedient to the advice of their great father. There was one band when hands he advised us not to shake (Intpadutah's) and we have not done it and do not intend to do it.

The delegates then shook hands with the Commissioner, and several of the company, and took their departure for Mr makers, one of them remarking on shaking hands with a handsome young lady, that he selected her for her beauty, and that he shook her hand, for, and on behalf of the ladies present. This, while it made the young lady blush, caused the company to laugh.



The Sioux Indians from Brown County Minnesota.

2^d. Interview

On Saturday, the 27th of March, 1858, the delegation of Sioux Indians, comprising chiefs and warriors of the Medawakan-ton, Wahpeton, Sisseton bands, (27 in all, ²⁶) had an interview with Acting Com^r. Mix in the Indian Office at 2 o'clock p. m., and most of them were splendidly dressed after the showy and gaudy manner of the Sons of the Forest, Little Crow, or Chauttan Kooaman, being the only speaker. The entire delegation, with one exception (26) was present, and that one was detained at his lodgings by sickness. ~~There were 26 present~~ They were accompanied by Capt. Cullin, by Jos. A. Campbell, their interpreter, by Mr. Forbes, who assisted in interpreting, and other friends.

[Wabushaw, or Red Wing, or Tawtapesaw, head chief, had no feathers; Little Crow, or Chauttan Kooaman; Shawcooped, or Little Fox, &c, were prominent in the interview.] This last interview was March 22^d.]

Com^r. Mix (to the Interpreter.) Say to the Sioux that I am glad to see them, and am ready to hear any thing they may have to say.

Little Crow (who had a circle of blue paint around one eye, and was gaily dressed ~~and ornamented with feathers, &c.~~) pointed to some of the delegates, and remarked to the Com^r. that they had been here before, in 1857, and gave their great father this land in Minnesota. In 1851, their great father sent a Commissioner to treat with them, to Mendota, and a treaty was made, and that ^{said he,} is the reason our people ought never to be poor. [Here he waved his hand, looked around, and shook hands with the Commissioner.] Of course, our great father

has plenty of funds belonging to us in his hands, and it takes plenty to enable a person to act like a man and not like a ~~poor~~ beggar.

Cour. (to Interpreter.) Does Little Crow speak for all?

Mr. Forbes. Yes, for all.

Cour. (to Mr. Campbell.) Say to them that, as a people, as a band, they have a large fund at the disposal of their great father; and that the paper they call a treaty stipulates how that fund shall be applied, and that it is the purpose of their great father ^{to apply} it as the treaty stipulates. The time is near at hand, when their great father, will forward for their use, provisions, blankets and other things ^{intended} for their comfort and support. Now, ask Little Crow what disposition he intends to make of any amount of money which may be given him while here? How does he intend to apply it?

Little Crow. My father, a great many of the white people have money in their pockets, and you never ask them what they are going to do with it, and they spend it as they please: But, since you have asked me the question, I will tell you. These men are all Chiefs or principal men. We have stores in our country, and we have families to feed and clothe; and, when we return to our homes, we will lay out the money for the support ^{and buy what we want} of our families. This is what we intend to do with the money we get.

Cour. (to Interpreter.) Ask them the amount they want me to give them?

Little Crow (without rising from his seat.) \$25 each.

Cour. (to the Interpreter.) Tell him I will

grant him his request, and shall trust to them as men,
as brave men, to make a good and judicious use of it,
as the Secretary of the Interior has directed me to bestow
it upon them in the form of a present. On Monday
next, I shall put it into the hands of Supt. Cullen
and their Agent. When they get this money, I
want them to remember the promise they made
some time ago, and not to spend any of it for
foresakes, which makes white men as well as In-
dians crazy as well as bad.

Little Crow (shaking hands with the Com^r) My father,
I speak for all the men present. They are all men
of sense, and not fools, and when they say any thing
they intend to do it. You have mentioned that to us
two or three times, and I hope you will never men-
tion it again. We don't want to hear it.

Com^r Never unless I have occasion to do so.

Supt. Cullen (to Interpreters.) Joseph, tell them that
some of the Indians have been in the habit of begging
money of here on the streets, and the Commissioner
has been informed of it. I know these reports are
not applicable to any Indians, who would not be
guilty of so mean a practice. They are too proud
for that. There has been no bad report of them,
I am happy to say, since they arrived here; and
I hope as long as they stay, there will be none. I
told the Com^r and their Great Father they were good
and well behaved Indians; that they were the men who
went out on the war-party against Inkpaditah, and
deserved the respect of their white brethren for their ex-
cels

best conduct last summer in defence of the white settlers.
That I never asked a favor of them, that they did not
grant, and that I feel proud of them. That the Com-
missioner here, who is above me in authority, is dis-
posed, for these reasons, to befriend them, and do
what is just and proper in their behalf. Several
of those here went out after Inkapadutah, and their
Great father is gratified for their services. This is
the last day of the week, but next week the Com-
missioner will take them to see their Great father and the
big guns at the Navy Yard and at Greenleaf's
Point.

Comr. Allen (to the Interpreter.) Say to them that,
when prepared to communicate to me the object
of their visit, I will be ready to see them, and they
can communicate their wishes through their
Father, the Superintendent

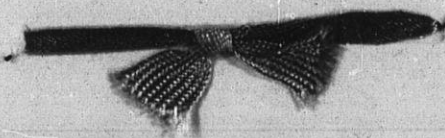
Supt. Cullen (to Mr. Campbell.) Have they any
more to say?

Mr. Campbell. Nothing more at present.

[The three shook hands, ~~with the Commissioner~~
over, and took their leave.]

(End.)

J. D.



The Sioux Indians from Brown County
Minnesota.

2^d Interview.

On Saturday the 27th of March 1858,
the delegation of Sioux Indians, com-
prising chiefs and warriors of the Mc-
dawaKawton, Wappeton, Sisseton bands,
(27 in all) had an interview with Acting
Com^d M^r M^r in the Indian Office at 2 o'clock
p.m., and most of them were splendidly
dressed, after the showy and gaudy man-
ner of the sons of the forest. Little Crow
or Chattankoo-man, being the only
speaker. The entire delegation,
with one exception were present, and that
one was detained at his lodgings by sickness.
They were accompanied by Supt Cullen, by
Jos A Campbell their Interpreter, by W^m
Forbes, who assisted in interpreting, and
other friends.

[Wabarshaw, or Red Wing, a Santapesaw,
head chief had no feathers, Little Crow
or Chattankoo-man, Shawoopsee or
Little Six, &c, were prominent in the

interview. Their last interview was March
22^d]

Com^d Mix (to the Interpreter) say to the
Sinx that I am glad to see them, and
am ready to hear any thing they may
have to say.

Little Crow, (who had a circle of blue
paint around one eye, and was gaily dressed,
and ornamented with feathers, pointed to
some of the delegates, and remarked to
the Com^d, that they had been here before
in 1854, and gave their great father their land
in Minnesota. In 1857, their great
father sent a commissioner to treat with
them to Mendota, and a treaty was made,
and that said he is the reason our
people ought never be poor. [Here he
raised his hand, looked around, and shook
hands with the commissioner]. Of course
our great father has plenty of funds be-
longing to us in his hands, and it takes
plenty to enable a person to act like a
man and not like a poor beggar.

Com^d. (to Interpreter) Does Little Crow speak

for all?

Mr Forbes, yes for all.

Now (to Mr Campbell) say to them that, as a people, as a band, they have a large fund at the disposal of their great father; that the paper they call a treaty stipulates how that fund shall be applied, and that it is the purpose of their great father, to apply it as the treaty stipulates. The time is near at hand, when their great father, will forward for their use, provisions, blankets and other things intended for their comfort and support. Now, ask Little Crow, what disposition he intends to make of any amount of money which may be given him while here? How does he intend to apply it?

Little Crow. My father, a great many of the white people have money in their pockets, and you never ask them what they are going to do with it, and they spend it as they please: But, since you have asked me the question, I will tell you. These men are all Chiefs,

or principal men. We have stores in
our country, and we have families to
feed and clothe; and, when we return
to our homes, we will lay out the money
for the support of our families, and buy
what we want. This is what we intend
to do with the money we get.

Com^d (to Interpreter) ask them the
amount they want me to give them?
Little Crow (without rising from his seat)
\$25 each.

Com^d Ming (to the Interpreter) Tell them
I will grant them their request, and shall
trust to them as men, as brave men, to
make a good and judicious use of it,
as the Secretary of the Interior has directed
me to bestow it upon them in the form
of a present. On Monday next I
shall put it in the hands of Supt
Cullum, and their agent. When they
get this money, I want them to remem-
ber the promise they made sometime
ago, and not to spend any of it for
fire water, which makes white men,

as well as Indians crazy as well as bad.
Little Crow, (shaking hands with
the Com^o.) My father, I speak
for all the men present. They are all
men of sense and not fools, and
when they say anything they intend
to do it. You have mentioned that
to us two or three times, and I hope
you will never mention it again. We
don't want to hear it.

Com^o Nere-unlep I have oc-
casion to do so.

Supt Cullen (to Little Crow) Joseph,
tell them that some of the Indians have
been in the habit of begging money of
persons on the streets, and the Com-
missioner has been informed of it. I
know these reports are not applicable
to my Indians, who would not be guilty
of so mean a practice. They are too
proud for that. There has been no bad
report of them, I am happy to say, since
they arrived here; and I hope as long
as they stay, there will be none. I

told the Commissioners and their Great
Father, they were good and well behaved
Indians; that they were the men who
went out on the War party against
Inkpadutah, and deserved the respect
of their white brethren for their excellent
conduct last summer in defence of the
white settlers.

That I never
asked a favor of them, that they did not
grant, and that I feel proud of them.

That the Commissioner here, who is
above me in authority, is disposed
for their reasons to befriend them, and
do what is just and proper in their
behalf. Several of those here went
out after Inkpadutah, and their great
Father is grateful for their services.

This is the last day of the week, but
next week the Com^r will take them
to see their Great Father, and the big
guns at the Navy Yard, and at Greenleaf
Point.

Com^r Miss (to the Interpreter.) Say to
them that when prepared to communicate

to me the subject of their visit, I will
be ready to see them, and they can
communicate their wishes through
their father the Superintendent.

Supt Cullen (to Mr Campbell) Have
they any more to say?

Mr Campbell, Nothing more at present.

[They then shook hands with the
missionary and took their leave]

Delegation of
Lower Sioux,

June 21. 1858,

Final interview.

Little Crow is
bluffed!

Spies from Brown County, Minnesota
in Indian Office.

Friday night, 7 o'clock, p.m. April 9th 1858

The ^{delegates of the} Madawakomton and Wahpuketon bands of spies from Brown County, M.T. accompanied by Capt. Cullen, by their Agent Mr. Brown, their Interpreter for A. Campbell, and Mr. Forbes, ^{who voluntarily accepted him,} ~~his assistant~~, by Char. Revell, ^{Mr. Robertson} and others waited upon the Commissioners of Indian Affairs in the Indian Office this evening. They were, according to Mr. Robertson, as follows:

Ceta^{Little Crow}wa kuamani, ^{Wahpukon}Tatepsin, ^{4th}Wasuhisidan, ^{8th}Sakpi, ^{5th}Maža ojanjan, ^{6th}Wam ^{7th}de tanka, ^{7th}Makato and ^{8th}Musa'ia, Chiefs; and ^{9th}Cankpiwka, ^{10th}Ta can-pi-maga, ^{11th}Nihandutak, ^{12th}Tate-i-bon-due, ^{13th}Wawwosa, ^{14th}Wakan ojanjan, ^{15th}Wakingan-tawa and ^{16th}Kakakamaja, braves or warriors.

Comr. Mix (to Mr. Campbell, Interpreter,) say to them that having understood they wanted to speak to me to night, I have invited them for that purpose, and am now ready to hear what they have to say.

Little Crow (shaking hands with the Commissioners) said: Our great father has talked to us, and, being ready to see us, has sent for us, and we have therefore come to see you. We want to have our requests granted, we stand at your door, and we therefore want you to listen to us. The land we own, we were born and brought up on, and I came to speak to you about it. Last Winter we were badly off, but it was because, in compliance with your wishes, we went in pursuit of Intspadutak, and neglected our cornfields. The lands upon which we ought to have planted corn

were entirely neglected on that account. Such was my opinion expressed to your friend Supt. Cullen at the time, ^{I said} that our going after Pokpadutah would involve us in want; and now that, by your kindness, I stand here, I hope you will not keep us long, because if you do we will be too late to attend to our planting, and our people will suffer again from the same cause.

Twenty-one years ago Wabasha, the father of these young men, and my father, placed a writing on this table, and the promises made in this writing, I have come here to see about. The good advice you then gave to my father and his children entered into our ears, but a portion of the promises made to us have not been fulfilled. We were to have gotten \$10,000 a year in money, \$10,000 in goods, and \$5,500 in provisions. A portion of that money I have come here to enquire about. The sum of \$8,200 was to be expended for the employment of a farmer, and the purchase of blankets, and ^{the employment of medical} ~~the improvement of the red men;~~ and a portion of that money I have also come to enquire about. \$1000 a year was to have been paid to the Chiefs, and \$450 a year for the payment of an Interpreter, besides a piece of land (300 acres;) — that also I have come here to enquire about, my father. A great many other things in the treaty which I cannot now remember, I also came to see about. That man (pointing to Mr. Robertson, late farmer of the tribe) behind there, remembers other minutes of the treaty which have not been fulfilled, and will mention them for your information. There is also a portion of the money appropriated for schools which have never been taught, which is due to us; and

\$11000 of our money has been given to the Chippewas by a treaty which I never sanctioned or signed. That is another thing, my father, which I called to see you about. We were also to have received horses and cattle every two or three years; but the upper Indians deranged the matter of cattle. I come to see you about these things too, because I presume you know all about them, how they stand, and what has become of them. One Fall, there was a portion of our blankets lost. Maj. Murphy, the Agent, then put blankets in a store, and I bought them of him and paid for them over again, when, according to the treaty, I was entitled to them. The man I refer to is not here, but Maj. Murphy placed flour and blankets in his store to be sold. Six hundred dollars a year was to have been paid to each farmer, but this was never done, and it was all changed, and a much less amount paid; and I therefore hope, my father, you will seek out the cause of these things, and afterwards tell me all about them. Last Spring the amount of land provided for in the treaty was not ploughed or ~~planted~~ prepared for planting; and this man, Mr. Campbell, (one of our half-breeds,) prepared it for us himself. I have some other things to say, but will speak of them hereafter and not now. In the mean time, you can seek for information and be prepared to account for these matters to which I have referred. Our father (Mr. Brown or Supt. Cullen?) is a great man, and when war broke out with Intepadutak, he called upon us to assist him; and now, that peace is made, Wabashaw and myself expect

to be paid for our services. My great father is a great man, every thing belongs to him, and why cannot we be paid for our services in the Black Hawk and Ink-pudutah wars? All things of which we speak have fallen short of the promises made, as well as of our reasonable expectations. Five thousand dollars worth of goods bought for us, were given to the Jesuites afterwards. This, my father, we also want you to enquire about and explain. There is another matter, also, which we wish to have examined into. We learn from Mr Prescott that \$2000 of our money has been paid to the Wapketons. I have not seen this with my own eyes, but have been told it was so. I may possibly tell a lie about that, but I was told so by my Interpreters, and therefore repeat it as I heard it, without vouching for its truth. [Here he shook hands with Cor. Mix, and remarked:] I will sit down, and smoke, and listen to your words; and, after I hear you, will know whether my tribes will be benefitted or not.

Cor. Mix (to the Interpreter.) Say to the friends here present that I have paid attention to what has been said; that it has sunk deep into my mind; and that one of my young men (pointing to Mr. D. the reporter) has noted down all that has been said. I have had this done, so that, at my first leisure moment, I may look at the treaty in connection with their complaints, and see if they are well founded. If upon enquiry I find that any thing which justly belongs to them has been withheld, I will report the fact to their Great Father, and am sure

Little Crow. If I were to give you an account of all the money that was spilled — of all that you sent but which never reached us — it would take all night to tell it. But I will only talk about the most important. The horses and cattle promised us every eight years, we have never received, and there, my father, we want you to deliver according to promise.

Com^d (to Interpreter) Tell him again that I have attentively listened to his complaints, and will examine into their truth, and report the facts for the consideration and action of this great father. This father Superintendent Cullen has enquired into their grievances, and has been furnished ^{me} with a paper showing the pile of money coming to them under the treaty of 1851, and which has not been expended. It is, however, all safe, though not in a condition to be heretofore expended; but, ~~it will be expended~~ for them when the proper time arrives, for its being laid out for their advantage, they will receive it every dollar. Tell him that ~~Sp~~ friend Supt. Cullen has pushed me up hard about this matter, and perhaps this is the reason I have so little hair on my head! [Laughter!] As long as he occupies his present position, the friend need not be afraid they will lose any thing from the Government.

Little Crow (putting the forefinger of each hand to his ears) said: Your words, my great father, I have listened to with my ears. I will tell them to my people, and spread them among them when

I got home.. My father, there is a good man (pointing to Capt. Cullen,) but he has a great many mean men - rats - who whisper bad things in ~~the~~ his ears. I want you to see to that, my father, and correct the matter. I am not well off, as you can plainly see by my looks, but I am a friend to the traders and a friend to the half breeds. I cannot speak well, but still I am determined to speak what I think. There is a man in our country, Mr. Wagner, who has charge of your goods, who I do not like; for when I ask him to do any thing, he won't do it, but when our women ask him for ~~any thing~~, it is immediately ~~done~~. I want that man to stay away - I want him removed. I was born in that country, and what I say is the wish of my women and children. The men here present are all from my country; and they will tell you whether what I say be true or not. If they deny it, I would like to hear from them, and then I will speak again. I wish to call your attention also to the promise of farmers, of men to build houses, saw logs, &c.

Capt. (to the Interpreter.) Tell him I will enquire into that also. I cannot say positively what I will do, until I have properly investigated the matter. It will be attended to, and I will get Capt. Cullen to enquire into it when he returns home.

Little Crow (shaking hands.) In 1837, we were promised stoves to put into our houses to cook

and keep us warm, and every 8 and 4 years, cattle and horses, but we did not get them.

Gov. Mix, again referred to the large amount in the Treasury, which had not been applied to this use, because the time had not yet arrived when it could have been usefully applied. ~~for this he says~~ He opened them it would be all right.

Little Crow (stating hands again,) said that he had something more to say to close upon. Four years ago when I came here, you, for some reason or another, had every thing written down which I said, the same as you do now, (pointing to Mr. D. the reporter.) I am going to repeat what I said that from the forks of the Cottonwood River to up to the Yellow Medicine River belongs to me. Although I am only one man, I speak for all. Up to that line, just mentioned, my people expected to settle down; but though you gave me that line, your Dutchmen (Germans) have settled inside of it. Our father is strong, and ought to be able to protect us, and I ask why these men were permitted to settle on our land? You gave me that line - the Great Spirit took pity on me, and made you give it to me; ~~but~~ and why, after this, it has been taken by the Dutch, I want to know. It was mine, and I supposed you gave it to me, and why it is 'nt ours, I want you to explain. I must get a living somewhere, and, in the bargain then made, you got a good deal of advantage - the best bargain, and why you did ^{not} tell these white

men about our trade, is something I can't understand. I cannot speak white man's language, and they won't mind any thing I say. I want a portion of the land divided among our wives and children, and you told me that ~~our~~ reserve, upon which we lived, belonged to the Sioux, and that you wished us to remain upon it. That man (pointing me to Mr. Pelong) interpreted for us at the time, and he recollects that you said if any ^{white} man took an acre of our land, he would have to pay us \$10 for the same. This is what was promised. We have a very small piece of timber land, not very wide, which we want to have surveyed and divided.

Com^o. Mr. ~~then~~ took a large Map (Nicoll's) and exhibiting it to Little Crow, asked him if he could designate the boundaries of his land, and ^{mark} ~~show~~ its location upon the Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers?

Little Crow, (taking a pen or pencil in hand,) thereupon pointed out on the map the country he claimed. He wanted, he said, their land where the treaty put it, and no place else. The Germans, at Fort Creek, were crowding on them, and he wanted them removed.)

Com^o. Do you recollect the provisions of the treaty of 1858?

Little Crow. Yes! very well; and, if you keep your words in that paper, I will take the Winnebago country as well as my own.

Com^o (to Interpreter.) Ask him if it is customary for the Sioux Chiefs to sign a treaty, the contents of which they do not understand?

Little Crow. The white men who made it stood there as you do here, and, when it was written, they asked us to touch the pen. We did so, but the line was not put where we had reason to expect it would have been. We could not read or write, but the white men could.

Com^d. Mix then referred to the treaty of 1851, and got Joseph A. Campbell to read and translate the article describing the boundaries to Little Crow, Washakaw, and Cheyenne or Little Fox; and asked them to answer the question put, whether, as chiefs of the four Indians, they would sign a paper which they did not understand?

Little Crow. I do not know how to read or write, and supposing the men sent by our Great Father to treat with us were honest, I signed the treaty; but afterwards, when I came to examine, I found the boundaries were put down different from what I was told.

Com^d. Mix. Was not the treaty, before signed, read and interpreted?

Little Crow (without rising.) I told you once before I do not know how to read or write, but find the boundaries different from what I expected.

Com^d. Mix. Do you recollect who acted as Interpreters on the occasion?

Little Crow (holding his hands before his mouth, and looking around among his associates, as if desirous of their aid in jogging his memory upon the subject,) said, ~~the~~ after a pause, there were four Interpreters, viz Messrs. Forbes, Tambault, Prescott and Gideon Pond.

Mr. Forbes said he was mistaken as to himself. His name is not set down as an Interpreter, and he never acted in that capacity except indirectly and unofficially.

Cow. Min. I want to put another question. Does he distinctly recollect when he sold that land to the Government?

Little Crow. We all recollect it.

Cow. Min. I refer now to the Military Reservation where the Fort is.

Little Crow. I don't recollect when that land was disposed of, but I know it was sold to our great father forever.

Cow. Min. Do you recollect when ^{you} were you here?

Little Crow. In 1854, according to the Interpreters.

Cow. Min. I want to put that question to him again. I want to prove to him that he did sell the land, and that his signature is to the sale. I am afraid, Mr. Campbell, our friend Little Crow has a bad memory. I do not wish to frighten or unnecessarily alarm him, but he and his people are now living on the land they occupy by the courtesy of their great father. They don't own a foot of it. Now according to my understanding, and according to the books which show his name to be on the paper, he must have understood the matter then as I do now. I want him to listen: to bore his ears. The article hanging up there (pointing to the map) if read and studied, will define the boundaries. The Great Council (the U.S. Senate) struck out a portion of the treaty relating to land, and for what they took away, that body and Congress substituted money payments, which the Sioux have received annually, and enjoyed its benefits. Before he regarded the treaty with these amendments as obligatory, their Great Father

sent the amended treaty, to the fount, and obtained their sanction of the alteration, and here (pointing to the treaty) in the paper which they signed on the 4th of September, 1852. They therefore agreed to the sale of this very land to the Government.

Wabushaw was the first man who signed it, and Little Crow was the second. Ask him (addressing the Interpreter,) if he recollects that?

Little Crow. That is the reason we came here. We wanted to learn all about our business, and to know every thing connected with our treaties.

Corn (to Interpreter.) Tell him I will not deceive him, and that he may depend on what I say.

Little Crow. I recollect signing a paper in the presence of Mr. Rice, but not as it is stated here. I told him the country was very cold, and said I wanted a country one day's travel below the Minnesota River, because it was more handy to get goods. That is the reason I signed it. I don't blame my great father. I suppose he wants to do right, but before his words get up to his agents there where we live, they get weak.

Corn. Min. (to the Interpreter) Now, tell him the great regard his great father has for him. In 1854, after the Little Chief had been here, and talked to his great father, he called the attention of the Great Council of his country to the condition of the braves, women and children of the friend Indians. Although they had been paid, he recommended the Great Council to pass a law for their benefit, ^{and which did pass} in the Indian appropriation bill, which you (Mr. Campbell) can read and interpret for their information. Understanding that they wished to remain on their reserve, or a part of it, he recommended his Great Council to pass the law which gave

them what they asked. Now, this was a present, a gift, a gratuity to the fount of a portion of the land which this great father had bought from them. Now, by that act he did more for them, than they did for themselves, for they sold ^{all} their land. For this proposition, however, it is but justice to say, the fount are principally indebted to Little Crow, for he was then a representative of his people in this city, and exerted himself to bring it about. [Mr. Campbell read and interpreted the law for the Indians, at the suggestion of the Court.] Now, I want to make their hearts glad again, [and the Court then read from the Indian appropriation bill of 1st July, 1854, the provision relating to the fount, and securing to them forever their reserve.] Thus it will be seen what was done for them four years ago by the Council of their Great Father. This reserve will be divided off into farms, when each fount will own his own land, and receive the benefit of his own industry. He will have his own home, his own corn, his own stock for the support of his family; and, after a while, the Chiefs will pass a law to punish every idle or worthless person who shall depredate upon the property of others, so that the industrious can live in security from being taxed for the support of the idle and worthless members of the tribe. Say to them, Mr. Campbell, that I will express to their great father my opinion as to the expediency of dividing among them in severally their land, and, although I cannot say what his action will be, I think he will look upon the proposi-

them with favor: That I will confer with their father
Supt Cullen, with a view of determining the amount
of land which it may be necessary and proper
to set apart for each family, so that I may com-
municate the same to their Great father: That
I am extremely anxious that the long-standing dif-
ficulties between themselves and the Chippewas
should be settled and adjusted, and I will confer
with Supt Cullen upon that subject also, and wish
them to do likewise: That Supt. Cullen understands
my views, and I his, in reference to these difficulties
which have so long existed between the two tribes,
and, whenever they are ready, one or both of us,
will talk with them in regard to the same: That
their Great father is determined to put a stop to
them, and, if he can't effect it any other way, is dis-
posed to withhold the annuities of both tribes, until
peace is permanently restored and agreed upon. [Laughs!]

Chocoper, (in a side talk, jocularly remarked, in a
way by no means complimentary to his own soldierly qua-
lities) that if the fious were all like him, no Chippewas
would ever be killed!

Little Crow. Father, when a man speaks and
says any thing that pleases me, I rise at once to answer.
In respect to the Chippewa and fious warfare, what you
say pleases me, and I have heard your remarks with
much gratification. You speak of our enemies, the Chip-
pewas. They were born like ourselves naked, and what
they do to us, we resent, by doing the same thing to
them. When our Great Father gathers too many of

young men together in a pile, our enemies the Chippewas
come down upon us and bite us—they take their
tomatawks and beat us. After our father, Maj.
Cullen, came among us, we had determined to make
peace; but they came and struck us twice, and
what we said to him, I will now repeat to you.
I told him to take the money, and give it to the relatives
of those who were killed. He did not, however, suc-
ceed in giving it to the friend. Afterwards our young
men brought in two women as prisoners. Father,
if we enter into an agreement with you not to go to
war, the Chippewas will strike us; but if they
will come to Ft. Paul, which is a great place, and
make peace with us, we will be all glad, and as
we do not like to be at war.

Supt. Cullen explained about taking away the
ammunition of the war parties of the Pillagers.

Comd. Mox. Say to them, Mr. Campbell, that I
will adopt measures to have this matter brought about.
If a war party of young men goes up, and attacks ano-
ther tribe, I will punish the whole tribe to which
they belong by stopping their ammunition. I am deter-
mined out to pay one dollar until this system of
warfare is stopped. They may depend upon that
[Ough!] I intend to go further, and want them to
understand that, if bad men of the tribe commit
depredations on the whites or the Indians, and
cannot be stopped, I will stop the entire ammunition
of the tribe. I have advised the friend to consti-
tute a police to be composed of the best young men of

their tribe, and get them, when crimes are committed, to arrest the offenders like the whites. They can pay them out of their annuities. The Choctaws and Chickasaws have a similar organization, and have experienced its good effects in preventing crime, and preserving peace.

Supt. Cullen said that Little Crow proposed that there should be taken a part of the Chippewa money and a part of that belonging to the Sioux, for the purpose of making a feast, and a treaty of friendship between the two tribes. I can buy the provisions. The Sioux want the war between them stopped very much; for their women and children are in fear every night.

Com. Min. If they have nothing more to say, as it is getting late, they had better depart for their lodgings, and I will sleep on and consider what they say, with a view to an early answer, so as not to delay them long. I must remark, however, that, ~~their~~ judging from what they say, their father, the Superintendent, could have attended to their business, without incurring the expense of bringing them here.

Supt. Cullen. They wanted to see their Great Father, and pay him a visit, any way; and were willing to pay the expenses of the trip themselves.

Little Crow (shaking hands with the Commissioner) said: When my great father speaks and asks me to do any thing, I am always in a hurry to obey him. Whatever he says, he is always sure to do. We have

been here twenty-nine days, and my great father has never condescended to shake me by the hand. Other Indians have been permitted to do so, and yet we consider ourselves a much more respectable body. We have always listened to his voice, and we hope you will let us know what day it will suit his convenience to see us.

(Conr. to Interpreter.) Tell him his great father the Secretary said he would see this great father, the President, and prepare him for the intended visit of the Sioux, and ascertain his pleasure. He is very busy now, owing to Congress being in session, and the pressure of important matters upon his attention. They will see him before long, but they must abide their time. I wish them to understand that the delay ^{in giving the desired interview} or the seeming preference of other tribes, does not arise from his thinking less of the Sioux, but because their business was first in the order of precedence. It will not be long before their wishes will be gratified.

The delegates then shook hands, and left for their lodgings at Mr. Maher's

A. G.

Medawahkanton and Wahpekotay Sioux.

Tuesday, May 25, 2½ P.M.

This day, a delegation of eight chiefs, one orator, and eight soldiers, representing these bands of Sioux, (numbering about 2,200 souls, and all living in Brown County, Minnesota Territory,) waited on Acting Commissioner M'D in the Indian Office. They lived near the Sioux Agency, south side of the Minnesota River. One of them ("The Thief") was absent owing to sickness. They were accompanied by Agent Brown, Interpreter Campbell, Mr. Robertson, and other friends. The following are the names of the delegates, viz:

Chiefs - Wabashaw,
 " Chetau wakoo-a-monie (Little Crow.)
 " Shakopee,
 " Wansu hi ya hi dau,
 " Muzza-o-jan-jan,
 " Kishaw-shaw,
 " Wam-diston-ka, and
 " Macaw-to.

The Orator - Ne-hau-du-ta.

Soldiers - Wa-kan-o-jan-jan
 " Chun-si-pi-yu-ka,
 " Ouki-ter-hi-dau;
 " Pe-pi,
 " Wa-kin-yau-tow-a,
 " Ka-ka-maz-ga,
 " Tate-i-bom-due, and
 " Ta-chunr-pi-maz-ga.

[N.B. I follow Mr. Robertson's orthography in the names. A.S.I.]

Acting Com^r Mix (to the Interpreters.) Tell the Lower bands of peace that I am very glad to see them here this morning; that I sent for them on a business affair, and I propose, without unnecessary delay, to go right at it. Tell them the proposition which they handed to their Great Father has been placed by the President in my hands; and, under his directions, I am prepared to take it into consideration, and tell them what their Great Father is willing to do. In respect to the treaty of 1857, and of their understanding of the clause giving the President authority to mark the boundaries of the tract assigned for their use, their Great Father has taken into consideration their proposition, and I will state to them his views. Now, I propose, on behalf of their Great Father, to assign to them as a permanent home the south and west part of their Reserve, dividing it by the River, and to assign a sufficient number of acres to each family for their comfortable support, so that each ~~separate~~ family shall have their own houses, their own cornfields, their own stock, and their own individual right to property in every thing pertaining to a family. The quantity assigned to each family will not be less than 80 acres; and their provision will be made for those now under age, so that, when they get to be the heads of families, each of them shall be provided with the same quantity (80 acres) of land. ~~He then proposes~~ For the land North and East of the ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ which he wishes to purchase, ^{he proposes} to submit to the Great Council of the Nation (Congress) the amount which shall be given for the same, or whether

which, on behalf of their great father, he had submitted for their consideration. He also remarked, in addition to what he had said, that a provision would be made that if any family or families wished to leave the Reserve, and go and enter and settle upon their Great Father's lands, they would be at perfect liberty to do so, without being deprived of the benefits of their annuities, or other treaty stipulations. No white men, except employees of the Government or of the Indians, (such as agents, teachers, traders, farmers, or mechanics) would be suffered to go among ~~them~~ or disturb them; and I propose to embody in the arrangement a provision that they shall never sell their farms to white men, but that they shall descend to their children after them; in short, that there shall be no sale or alienation of their individual reserves except such as they may make among themselves. This will secure the Lower Bands and their descendants permanent homes. I propose, also, that after they shall have their land divided, and farms are allotted to those entitled, if white people wish to make roads through their land, they cannot do so without making compensation to each owner of the land through which it passes. If, however,

their Great father, with a view of improving their condition; or protecting them in their rights, shall desire to establish Fairs, Agenciers, or build or construct roads, he will be at liberty to take whatever is necessary to accomplish these ends without compensation [A general laugh!] There may be specialities which I have forgotten, but these are the general outlines of what I, on behalf of their great father, propose to do. Having said thus much, I will now hand to Spirit Brown a paper which I have drawn up embodying these views, and now hand ^{it} to him, to be submitted and interpreted to the delegation when they meet to consult upon the subject. I wish them to examine it carefully; but, in the mean time, if any of the delegates have any objection to the plan proposed, in whole or in part, I will be happy to hear them now. If they shall agree to the paper, I will have it copied with such amendments as may be ~~agreed~~ suggested, so that it may be signed, and they return to their families and homes. When they have consulted, and come to a determination in reference to the business, they can send me word, and I will be ready to see them again, and listen to whatever they may have to say. I have forgotten to mention that another object of this

Great Father in confining them to the south and West of the
Mumentau River, is to have a white population on its
North and East banks who will be always prepared to
prevent the Chippewas from striking the Sioux, or
the Sioux from striking the Chippewas.

Little Crow, shaking hands with the Commissioners,
and all his associates rising from their seats, and stand-
ing while he spoke, addressed ~~the Commissioners~~ ^{him} in
a very animated and impassioned manner. He
said: In regard to this Reserve, he had been here
before, and heard something about it. This is the
second time, he had heard this Reserve talked about.
Wabushew was here in 1837, and sold their land;
but, notwithstanding this, there is something yet be-
hind — something which, though promised, they have
never been paid. You talk well and use
fine language, and that's all. In 1857, the
Man with one Leg (Luke Lea) came to see us, and
said he was sent out by our Great Father, and
bought our land; but notwithstanding his promises,
we have got nothing yet. That is the way you
all do. You use very good and pleasant language,
but we never receive half what is promised, or
which we ought to get. [Here Little Crow became

very animated, and quite personal in his language and postulation.] I came here about the Reserve in 1854; I recollect you very distinctly; and you were then writing at the table as you are now, surrounded by papers. You then promised us that we should have this same land forever; and yet, notwithstanding this, you now want to take half of it away. We ought, when we meet to do business, talk like men and not like children.

That, father, is the way we ought to act. When we came here, I thought we would do business for our women and children at once, so that we might leave and return to our homes; but it appears you are getting papers all round me, so that, after a while, I would have nothing left.

I am going to see that paper which you gave the Agent, and if, after examining it, I shall find any thing good in it, I will come and see you again; and when I do, you will hear me talk like a man, and not like a child, ~~about it.~~

Little Crow shook hands, and so did his associates, and they left for Mr. Maher's Hotel.

End

J. D.

The Lower Sioux

Lower Sioux Indians in the Indian Office.

On the 4th day of June, 1858, at 2:40 o'clock p. m., seventeen of the delegates of the Lower Sioux from Brown County, Minnesota, waited upon Acting Com. Mix in the Indian Office, in connection with the business mentioned in this interview of the 9th of April last, one (the ~~Red~~ Man) being absent through indisposition. They were accompanied by their Agent, Mr. Brown, Mr. Campbell, Interpreter, Mr. Robertson, formerly their farmer, and other friends. They were dressed in their gayest attire, wearing in their hair plumes of feathers, and their faces ~~were~~ streaked with variegated patches of paint.

Com. Mix (to Interpreter.) Say to the Lower Sioux that I am glad to see them, and am ready to hear what they have to say.

Wabashaw rose, shook hands with the Commissioners, and handed him a roll of paper, in which their views were written down.

Com. (to Int.) Ask him what this paper is?

Little Crow. We have seen one paper made by you, and after due consideration, upon having it explained, have made that in reply; and I want to hear how you like it, and what you think about it?

Cour. Mic, having read the paper carefully, said I have perused the paper which has been handed to me, and will take two sleeps upon it; and then I will let them know my determination. I see by the paper that they are advancing in civilization, and I would like them to point out what members of the tribe prepared it! Have you, (Mr. Mic said, turning to the Interpreter,) put that question to them?

Little Crow. Mr. Robertson, as our friend, made that speech for the lower bands.

Cour. ... say to them that their great father, Secretary Thompson, will probably have a talk with me on the subject; and that, before seeing him, I would like to have a talk on a few points with them. I want to hear their views upon the proposition to appropriate a sum of money to settle their affairs. What "affairs" have they to settle?

Little Crow. I am not prepared to answer that question now; but, after you shall have seen our great father about the propositions handed in ~~the year~~, I will then tell you what it means.

Cour. • In one of these articles, they propose to have allowed and paid to them a certain sum of money in three months. Now, I would like to

know what disposition they propose to make of that money.

After the delegates had smoked together for some time, Little Crow rose from his seat for the first time, and shaking hands with the Commissioners, remarked, said (pointing to Wabashaw) that is the principal chief of the Lower Sioux, and whenever he tells me to speak, I speak, and not before. Our great father has a good many people employed in different kinds of business, and these people he pays. We have been here three months, and, of course, we have not had an opportunity to plant any thing for the support of ourselves and families, and that is one reason why we set some money aside for the benefit of those who came here to attend to the affairs of our tribes. Our great father is a good man, and I will say nothing against him; but, although he has got the land which belonged to the Indians, the money he holds fast. That is the way he has acted ever since we made the treaty with the Government. The first time we met here, I told you a good many things — you listened — but gave me no answer; but I hope when you show this paper to our Great Father, ~~I hope~~ you will have every thing ready. You gave us a paper

once, and we had it explained, and from that it would
seem that the found Indians own nothing! When
I saw that paper, it made me ashamed. We had,
we supposed, made a complete treaty, and were
promised a great many things, horses, cattle, flour,
plows and farming utensils, but it now appears
that the wind blows it all off, and that we
got good words and nothing else! The Great
Spirit has made his red children on the land
which they own, and their great father, when he
wants it, buys it of them. I hope you will
give good advice to our Great Father, so that
we can take it back with us to our wives, chil-
dren and warriors when we return to our homes.
We will do whatever the Great Father asks us, and
we hope he will do what we ask. I hope
you will hurry and get through quick, so
that we may all go home, and take to our fami-
lies whatever you give, ~~and~~ ^{also} the paper that you
may make. We hear that the Chippewas are
fighting with our people, and we want to get home
and take a hand in it, ~~and~~ ^{to} protect our wives and chil-
dren.

Cow

Little Crow has made a good talk,

^{but} it is not a business talk. He does not talk to the points, or answer the questions I put. He says Webshaw has made him his business man; and I again repeat that I want to know what he intends to do with the money for which he asks to settle his affairs. I put that question to facilitate their business.

Little Crow, (rising and shaking the Commissioner's hand,) I told you that when the paper which I handed you has been submitted to the great father and decided, I would tell you, and give an answer to what you ask.

Cow^d (to ~~Interpreter~~) Tell Little Crow that I thought he was a business man, but I am afraid he does not understand me, or else you do not. I gave him ^{a paper,} or rather your agent father Brown did, and I wanted them to council together upon what I proposed to do for their benefit. That paper was intended for their benefit, and ~~that~~ they shall not be coerced into any thing. I understand from their father

Agent Brown that they came here to-day to do business. I do not want my friend Little Crow to act the part of a woman who has no sense, but that of a man who has.

Now, Mr. Campbell, read the 9th section of their proposed arrangement, and explain it to him; and ask him what he intends by it?

Mr. Campbell, having read it, the Commissioners said he wanted them to understand that question distinctly, that is, what affairs they want to settle?

Little Crow (without rising) explained. He said we have traders in our country, who have lost money by us. They want to be paid, and I am willing to set apart \$50,000 for that purpose. I don't want to pay every body living all over the country, but only those who lived with us, and no more.

Cour^r (to Little Crow) asks him to name the traders?

Little Crow, (after a considerable pause, as if at a loss for what to say) said A. J. Merrick was one; J. R. Brown, Lewis Robert, A. J. Campbell, Wm. H. Forbes, were the others. These were all he knew as having goods in that country.

Cour^r. Now, Little Crow proposes to be a business man, and I want him to name the amount which he is indebted to each?

Little Crow, (pointing around among the delegates, then glancing his eyes towards the floor, and smoking with energy as if to aid his memory,) called Red Owl, the orator of the band, to aid his recollection. After a brief consultation, followed by a long pause, which evinced the difficulty of his furnishing the

requisite information, —

Cour. Min asked them what were they waiting for? Whereupon,

Little Crow, said, shook hands, and remarked that he did not know exactly how much. He said the Lower Sioux had made a good many traders sick, and then they left the nation, and went to live somewhere else. I am afraid if I give too much to these traders, they will leave also. I want to do what is right, however. Living in a country where game is scarce, and we can't hunt, we are compelled to go in debt for provisions; and I am willing to give those who let us have them something by way of remuneration. I want to pay Mr. Myrick, 11,000 & Mr. Campbell, ~~11,000~~, (who has been trading with us for a long time,) the same amount. To Mr. Brown, who traded with us before he had been appointed agent, I want to pay \$5,000. Mr. Forbes, who is also a trader, has never trusted much to the Lower Sioux, I don't believe, (because he is very cautious and careful,) that we owe him more than about \$3,500, and we are willing to pay him that amount. We want to pay Louis Robert \$2,500, as that is about what we owe him.

He don't trust Indians much either, and is about to close and wind up his business. My father, you see all the men here. They came to do what is right and just.

Com^d. I understand then you want \$50,000 to pay off your debts, but the amounts specified only aggregate \$32,500. Who do you owe the balance to?

Little Crow (being at a loss for an answer, went around and conferred with the delegates, as if to refresh his memory,) said that they forgot one trader, and that was Madison Switzer. They want to pay him \$8,000. Little Crow then sat down, and, after a pause, rose, shook hands with the Commissioner, remarked that there is \$9,500 left, which they want for the Chiefs and braves to be distributed by the Agent or Superintendent among the bands, after they get home.

Com^d. (to Interpreter) Tell Little Crow that he shows himself to be a pretty good financier. Now, I want him to state when these debts were contracted.

Little Crow, All those I named, but Mr. Campbell, about four years. He we owed a long time. They paid him nothing at the last treaty, and that is the reason we pay double now. He has been with us a long time.

Com^d. I will mention the matter to their great

father: but, if he accedes to their request, I want them distinctly to understand that the \$50,000 will come out of the proceeds of their land. Now, I will go to another point. I see they propose to secure land for each member of the band, and I find that Little Crow understands the number of pieces in each box. Now, can he state how much will be divided in cash between men, women and children?

Little Crow. Two thousand two hundred dollars money last Fall, but they are not all; for some live below not included in that number.

Crow. I presume they understand what is in the paper which I gave into their hands three or four days ago. I think I made a mistake in that calculation, and that there is not as much land south of the Minnesota River as will give the quantity which he mentions here.

Little Crow (without rising). I think we ought to have more than what is mentioned there. When here, in 1854, I was promised a large tract.

Comr. The paper I gave promised not less than
One hundred acres to each family. I know from
Little Crow's own representations to me, that he
has several wives, [a laugh] and I want to ask
him a question. How many warriors and
braves and heads of families?

[Mr. Brown, agent, said there were 294,000
acres in the tract.]

Little Crow. Mr. Robertson can tell better
than I can ~~the~~ number of heads of families
in the band.

Mr. Robertson. About 500

Comr. That matter relating to land, I will
look into, and have measured out on paper. Now,
I want to know why they are so anxious to
accommodate the state of Minnesota by giving
her eighty sections of land.

Little Crow (without rising) said the provision
was made to give that amount, so that their re-
sources should be free from taxation forever. We
knew our people would not always have
money to pay taxes, and therefore made this
arrangement.

Comr. (to Interpreter) Ask them if they com-

sold among themselves, before they left home about that matter.

Little Crow replied (without rising,) that they were sent here by their people to do business with their Great Father, and have the power to whatever may be for their benefit. If not so authorized, they would do nothing.

Com^r. (~~to~~ the Interpreter.) Ask him who suggested that proposition?

Little Crow. All these chiefs and braves, and some of our white friends, who came to assist us in doing business like white people. You have some relations, who assisted us in drawing that paper.

Com^r. As before remarked, I will take two sleepers out of it, and send them word and let them know what their great father says. We have now got through with the business of the day, and I will let them know through their father Agent Brown when ready to see them.

Little Crow. I have something else to tell which will only take a few minutes, and, rising from his seat, he shook hands with the Com^r.

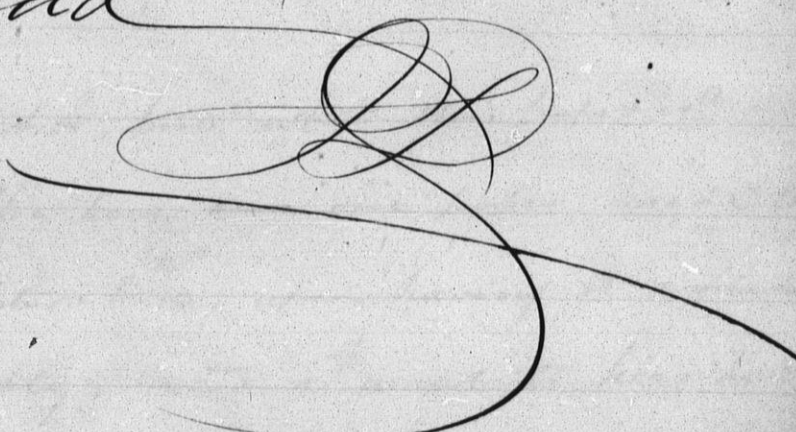
We have come a long way to do business for our
wives and children, and want something put
on that paper which will benefit them.
I want a school right away in the country
now; and I want a schoolmaster also, so
that he can cloth and board the children

Cow^r (to Int^r) I'll him I am favorable
to that proposition

Little Cow (shaking hands with Cow^r) said
the first time he came here, I told you some-
thing about the treaty of 1837, when my father
was here. You then promised 500 acres of
land and money; but it has never been
paid.

Cow^r (to Int^r) I'll him I will look into
the matter, and do right.

They then shook hands, and departed

End


2

Lower Sioux - Treaty Meeting
June 19, 7 o'clock p. m.

The delegates representing the Lower Bands of Sioux Indians from Brown County, Minnesota, and from the Eastern borders of Dakota Territory, dressed in full costume, waited on Com. Mix in the Indian Office on this (Saturday) evening accompanied by Agent Brown, Interpreter Campbell, their friend Mr. Robertson, and other gentlemen, many of whose names will be found appended, as witnesses to the treaty, which, after a protracted and warm discussion, they signed after 11 o'clock p. m.

Com. Mix opened the business of the meeting, by requesting Interpreter Campbell to say to them that he had sent for them this evening to close the business for which their Great Father had sent for them. They will recollect, ^{he said,} the several talks we have had on the subject of the arrangement of their affairs with a view to such a change as will better their condition, and the understandings ~~which~~ ~~we have~~ had in reference thereto; and, with the view of meeting their wishes, I have prepared this paper (referring to an engrossed draft of a treaty,)

which their Great Father thinks will meet the objects in view, and, at the same time, promote and advance the welfare of his young children. In consequence of the talks and conferences had, between us, and among themselves, it is hardly necessary now to go into detail as to the provisions embodied in this paper, but, nevertheless, I will explain it to them as I proceed in reading the various articles embraced in the document. Now, I wish you to say to

them that, if they are ready for business, I am.

[Cough!]

The first part of the paper it is scarcely necessary to read, as it contains nothing but the ordinary preamble usual on such occasions.

Then, in compliance with my promise, I will go into a statement of the various stipulations contained in the treaty. A certain part of the tract reserved to them south of the Minnesota River by the treaty of 1857, will be set apart for their future use and occupancy, and a provision is made to secure for each head of a family eighty acres of land, including as much timber land as may be necessary; and the residue, or whatever may be left of the reserve, after supplying each head of a family, shall be the common property of the tribe. These allotments, being made for their es-

pecial benefit, the expenses attendant upon their survey and subdivisions must come out of the general fund of the tribe. Then there is another provision which will secure to each head of a family, as soon as he is capable of attending to his own affairs and managing his business, a separate allotment, in severalty, of his eighty acres, instead of holding it in common, as is customary among Indian tribes. It is also provided that, although the Sioux may trade land among themselves, no white man will be authorized or entitled to purchase of the natives any portion of these allotments. This will guard them against being cheated or imposed upon, and secure to them in perpetuity homes for themselves and their posterity.

The next provision has reference to compensation, which, you will recollect, was the subject of conversation between us in our first conference. It refers the question as to what should be paid to the Sioux for their lands north of the River, in view of the title by which it is held, to the Grand Council of the Nation, or to the Senate of the United States. The sum which may be allowed by that body will be apportioned out by the Secretary of the Interior among the members of the tribe entitled to receive

the same.

Agent Brown explained in reference to the amount required by the delegates to pay their debts to traders as mentioned in the last interview; and said they made a mistake, and would require some five thousand dollars more than they then supposed, as they had forgotten ^{to name some} ~~some persons~~ to whom they were indebted.

Genl. Mid - In the last interview I had, I ~~had~~ talked with my friend Little Crow about the names and debts of traders, and, before we got through, I discovered that he knew a good deal more than I expected. In fact, I found him to be a pretty fair accountant. In consequence of this, I urged upon his Great Father the propriety of setting apart the sum then named by him to meet those liabilities, and, after much difficulty, as Agent Brown can testify, he agreed to allow a sum not exceeding a certain amount to be applied as the Chiefs and braves of the tribe, in council, might determine. My old friend Little Crow marked up sums due, up to \$40,000; but, as Agent Brown remarked, they had forgotten ~~some~~ the names of some persons to whom they were indebted, and the aggregate amount, therefore, should have been set down at a higher sum. I will

therefore leave it to themselves, after reflection and consultation among each other, to determine the amount with which the blank should be filled, and let me know the result. I will distinctly remark that this whole matter is left to themselves, subject to the action of their Agent and the approval of the Department.

Interpreter Campbell. They want to hear the whole treaty read first, and they will then determine the amount with which to fill up the blank in the 3^d article. [He then proceeded to read the said article in the Dacotah language for the information of the delegates;] and,

Agent Brown remarked that the sum referred to covered all they owed, as well as what they wished to retain for their own use, to meet particular or special objects.

Little Crow, (laughing) made some side remark, whereupon Agent Brown said that their filling up the blank depended on the amount which, upon consultation, it should appear they owed, added to the sum (\$25,000) which they desired to retain for themselves.

Cow. Nix. I wish them distinctly to understand that this paper is intended for their benefit,

and further that, from my knowledge of their anxiety to get home to their family and friends, it has been prepared with great care, and after frequent counsels with their Great Father, as well as with themselves. The main object was to benefit the lower Sioux, and lay the foundation of their prosperity and advancement; and therefore, so far as the white people are concerned, it makes little difference to ~~them~~^{him}, whether the delegates sign it or not.

Little Crow said they were anxious to know something about their reserve.

Crow. We have not come to that part of the treaty yet. We are now talking about the article proposing the setting apart of a specific reserve to enable the Sioux separated here to pay their debts. Their Great Father, at first, did not want to admit the proposition, and there was great difficulty in getting him assent to its allowance; but, although the provision has been inserted at their own special instance, if they don't want it, very well. I have no objection to its being struck out, if such be their wish. As I before intimated, my old friend young Little Crow said they owed certain obli-

tion amounting in the aggregate to about \$40,000. I questioned him closely, and, in response, he gave me names of their creditors and specified the amounts due each. Since then, as intimated by their father Agent Brown, they appear to want the amount extended - enlarged, but, as far as I am concerned, I don't care whether it is agreed to or not. [Ough!]

Little Crow, rose, shook hands with the Commissioners, and (with much perturbation and action, especially of his hands,) addressed him in a very animated manner, placing his face in close proximity to his. Father, he said, we have come ~~at~~ a long way to see you, leaving our wives and children at home. We did so because we thought we could make a bargain with you for their benefit. I saw piles of papers here on your table, and, when I spoke to you, you said I talked and acted like a child! But we had been so often cheated, bit, and deceived in signing papers, that I wished to act cautiously, and not to sign any more without having them explained, and understanding their contents, so that we may distinctly know what we are doing. [Ough!] We were sent here by our people to make a good bargain,

and, if we can't do that, we will go home without signing any paper. Among all the treaties which we have made, I don't know any of them that ~~has~~ been carried out in good faith. One day you told me I was a child. This time, I am determined not to act like one in signing a paper I don't understand.

Now! I am sorry to say, my friend, you are talking like a child now. You have been here three months, and the very matter put into the proposed treaty at your own special request, you are now finding fault with, or don't seem to understand. If you don't like it, you can go home, and you will find that the whites will take from you, ^{by force} what your great father proposes to buy and pay for, and, at the same time, secure to you and your children and this posterity permanent homes. If you talk this way, you may go home as soon as you please, and I will see you no more. But you must recollect that the ^{entire} responsibility of breaking off negotiations so beneficial, and so necessary to the security and protection of your people, will rest alone on your own head.

Little Crow (pointing to the project of a treaty) without rising from his seat, said he only asked for justice: he requested that the contents of the paper should be fully explained before he signed it. This was nothing unreasonable.

Crow (to the Interpreter) I am sorry to say, and still must, that, in this matter, he acts like a child. He has had the paper in his possession, and has slept eight nights on it, after it has been all interpreted and explained to him; and now, when he should have come prepared to act, if he still wants the paper explained, ~~he~~ I repeat, he acts like a child or an ignorant old woman. I want him to understand that he is regarded by me as representing his people; that this article has been inserted at his own instance; and that the object now is to ascertain with what amount he wishes to have the blanks filled. Further, the Lower Sioux delegates came on ~~here~~ at their own request to this village, and such was their anxiety to come ~~and~~, that they agreed, if permitted to visit their great father, to pay out of their annuities, the entire expense of the journey. Thinking it undignified, however, for a great govern-

must like ours to permit a set of poor Indians to
defray their own expenses on such an occasion,
I propose to relieve them of that burden, and pay
them out of the National Treasury. Little
Crow says his object is to benefit his people; but
if influenced by the sinister aims of white men
to resist the desire of their Great Father to promote
their welfare, I will endeavor to put them
(the intermediaries) where they cannot injure the Indians. I
have gone further, and, in my desire to accommo-
date them, have inserted a provision for yourself
(A. J. Campbell, Interpreter) although in 1837 a simi-
lar provision in favor of your father was stricken
out. Does this show a bad or unfriendly intention
on the part of the Government towards the Sioux?
You should not therefore, Little Crow, say in
my presence that you have been "bitten" by the
Government, (as your remark was interpreted
by Mr. Campbell.)

Mr. Campbell. He did not mean the remark
to apply to the Government, but to "traders".

Com^o. I think you said Government.
The Government has no object - no motive - to
cheat the poor creatures, and I will allow no
such imputation to be cast in my presence.

I wish that to be distinctly impressed on their minds,
if capable of understanding it. If they wish
to benefit themselves, and their wives and chil-
dren, now is the time for them to manifest
it. I wish (turning to the Interpreters) to hand ex-
plained to the delegates the place where we left
off before this digression was made.

Aquit Brown. They wish to have the
whole treaty read, and then they will be ready
to fill up the blanks.

Little Crow then conversed with the Indians in
a conversational tone of voice; and, after a consi-
derable pause, the

Cow ~~and~~ went on to explain the provisions
of the 4th article, which regards the lands to be set
apart for their use, as "Indian lands". He also
explained the provision relating to compensation for
roads which might be made through their re-
serve; — that relating to the dependance of the
Tribes upon the United States for protection, and
the delivery up of culprits for punishment under
its laws; — that which prohibited them from
engaging in hostilities with other tribes, and
prohibits the introduction of whiskey (firewater)
into the country reserved for their use.

The Com^r. then passed to the article giving the Indians the right, if they chose, to leave the reserve, and go and buy land and settle among the whites, without sacrificing or forfeiting their annuities as members of the tribe in consequence. [This article was subsequently strenuously opposed by Little Crow and others, and finally expunged from the treaty before signing.]

He then referred to the provision proposing to consolidate their annuities under ^{this and} former treaties and placing the money under control of the Secretary of the Interior, with a view to its expenditure in the purchase of hogs, horses, cattle, farming utensils, &c. for their benefit, and such other articles as were incident to the business of farming and the cultivation of the soil.

He then referred to the provision ^{of \$10,000} for the descendants of John Campbell, omitted in the treaty of 1837.

He concluded his review of the treaty by reference to the last article, which provided, as he before remarked, that the expenses of its negotiations ~~and Treaty~~ should be borne by the United States, instead of by the Sioux. Little Crow, shaking hands with the Com-

misperceptions, said there were two articles in the treaty
which his people here present did not like. One
of them (that relating to having it optional with members
of the tribe to have the reserve, and purchase land
among the whites,) was put in once, and then left
out, but he said it was put in again. Father,
since the time, I made the last treaty, our
Great Father gave orders that we should
live on our reserve. Some of the Indians
have left, and have been killing people, be-
cause traders have brought into our country
firewater. I want them all to live together,
so as not ^{to} have access to liquor or the temptations
which will beset them, if they have and go live
among the whites. That is the reason I want
our people all to live together. If they go
among the whites they will drink liquor, act
bad, and you will blame their chiefs, and hold
them responsible. Our young men, if permitted
to go and run about among the whites, when
they want to go any place, will pull down
fences, and do mischief, and create bad feeling,
and that is another reason I want to keep
them all together. I will mention Intapa-
dulah. He was a very bad man, and acted badly

towards the whites; and, if I were a bad man like
him, you never would see me here. I have al-
ways been the friend of the white people, and I
want my people to be like them. If you let
them run about the country, they will act
like the Indians do about Ft. Paul, and harvest
deer and game for traders, taking in pay whiskey
and other things which injure them. It is
because I desire them to avoid this, and get
them to act right, that I wish to keep them
together, and under the control of the agent
and their chiefs. All the bad traders and
papers here saying the fair are bad people,
but the traders themselves are at fault. I
have ^{often} written letters also exposing their conduct,
but they burn, destroy, or throw them in the water,
and they never get here. Father, if I were to
tell you all I know, I am certain it would
make you feel sorry; but I don't want to do
it. When I was here before, I saw you,
and I told you we had sent you lots of pa-
pers relating to our affairs, and stating our
grievances, but you said you had never re-
ceived them. I then told you to leave the
road open, so that I could see and talk to you

face to face. I have said there were two of the
articles in that paper which we do not like,
and there is another which I will speak
about.

The Great Spirit gave the Ame-
rican people great strength and strong arms,
and that is the reason you have such a fine
building as this here.

When you tell me
to do any thing, I do it, and that is the reason
I listen with attention to what you say.

At
the time of the treaty (in 1851) it was promised to
us ^{we should} have good houses, and other things. When
we saw that no houses were built, we got axes,
cut logs, and asked the Agent to haul them,
but ^{he refused to do it, and} they lay so long on the ground, that they
got rotten before we could use them. We sup-
pose you sent us, according to promise, the mo-
ney, but suppose the wind blew it away. It
certainly never reached us.

Com^d. Min. I wish Little Crow to stop.
What he talks about has nothing to do with the ob-
ject of this meeting. This ~~money~~ money is
in the Treasury (the strong box) of the Union. The
Treaty, now under consideration, is ~~in the strong box~~
~~of the Treasury~~ ~~and~~ prepared for signature, and
there is no use in talking about other matters. In

regard to the proviso providing against selling portions
of their reserves, ^{and going to live} amongst the whites, if they are
opposed to, and don't desire it, I will
strike it out. They have said nothing
to me, but what I have put on paper,
and duly considered. They want to go home,
and get through with their business, and, if
they want the article stricken out, I shall
~~have~~ it shall be done. I am content either way.

Agent Drown. Little Crow only men-
tioned one article.

Interpreter Campbell. There is another arti-
cle. I refer to that in which the Secretary of
the Interior has every thing ⁱⁿ ~~into~~ his own hands.
They say they don't want that, but desired to
have every thing as usual in Indian treaties
generally. They want the money to remain as
it is. They want it to enable them to go to farm.
Cow. Does he suppose his great father
will not do what is right?

Little Crow. I don't dispute the great father's
word; but we want all the money sent as
before.

Cow. That article does not change the money
arrangement. It will be still paid per capita,

but ~~then~~ it leaves to the Secretary the discretion of applying certain moneys as the Chiefs of the Lower House in council may direct. Tell them (addressing the Interpreter) that there is a blank in this article, which I want them to fill.

Little Crow. I understand the first paper presented to you by our Agent asked for \$82,000.

Cour. Not a word of truth in it. It did not call for a single dollar. It is entirely false. I will order every man out of the country who opposes the efforts of the Government to benefit the Indians, ^{by such misrepresentation, whether presented or absent.}

Little Crow, Father, I don't want you to get mad. My object was merely to inquire about it.

Mr. Brown explained, and remarked that no sum whatever was mentioned in the paper which he presented, and referred to the paper to prove the truth of his assertion.

Cour. Nic. I would suggest that the blank be filled with some amount, so as to bring the matter to a close.

Here a long pause ensued, during which Little Crow concurred with the delegates in a strain which produced considerable laughter; when, "The Thief" made some observations, otto voce,

to his associates speaking the Dakota language, in re-
ference to the amount with which the blank should be
filled, and was followed by Agent Brown in
the same language; also by Major. Nic, Campbell
and others, in reference to the article proposed to be
stricken out, giving the members of the tribe the right
to purchase land outside of their reserve, should
they wish to do so.

Corn^l. (to Interpreter.) Tell them that
I would like to know which is their Chief?
If the people around understand what is said to
them, they must know that, if they do not sign
this paper, their great Father cannot protect them;
that it has been drawn up for their express benefit;
and that if, while in this city, they are to be
influenced by bad men, and do not sign it,
their women and children, as well as themselves,
are to be the sufferers. We have now been
engaged about two hours trying to fill a blank
in an article, which they themselves proposed.
They should know that I cannot sit here all
night in considering a matter of this description.
Little Crow (article I th having been
stricken out) said he saw he was about to tell
now the blank was to be filled. Father,

I know we don't look like men, but I hope, nevertheless, what we have to say will be patiently listened to. We were here in 1837, and that man (pointing to Wabushaw) was one of the Chiefs who signed the treaty. Money was then appropriated to pay our debts, but we don't know where it went, or what has become of it. By the treaty of 1851, money was set apart for our Chiefs and warriors, but we have no idea of where the money has gone to. We would like to be informed what has become of it. We want to pay our debts, but would like to see it paid ourselves, so as to be satisfied that all was right.

Com^l. I have explained time and again as to that article. Its object is to prevent the very thing the complainers of. The money provided to be paid, cannot be paid to any person without their own consent. If you, Mr. Campbell, have faithfully interpreted what I have said, Little Crow's head must be unusually thick to not to understand my meaning.

Little Crow said they wanted the blank
filled up with \$70,000, viz. \$45,000 to pay

(this debt, and \$25,000 for themselves.

Cow. I want to know if you are prepared to sign the treaty?

Little Crow said, before signing, that he trusted and hoped he would never call him "a child" again. He would try and do right, and, whenever he saw white people attacked by Indians, he would stand by and defend them.

Cow. (to Interpreter.) Tell him, I hope I will never have any occasion to call him a child.

Agent Brown (after some private conversation with Little Crow) said the ^{latter} wanted a copy of the treaty.

Cow. I will have one made out for him, and will give it to you for his use.

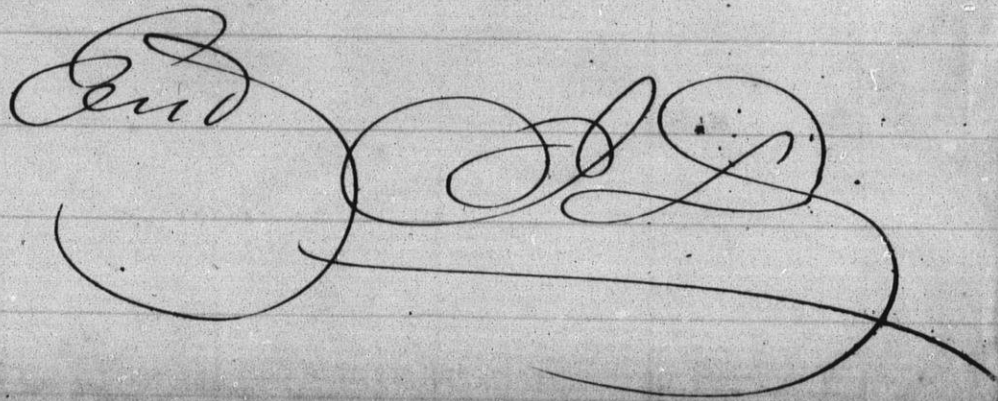
The treaty was then signed and witnessed, some two or three of the delegates insisting about the article stricken out, which, for the sake of the half-breed, ~~about~~ Faribault, &c. they desired to have retained.

Cow. (to the Interpreter.) Tell them that they have done a good act for their people. I will try and see them on Monday, when I will, if there

should be a sufficient number on hand, give
to each of them a silver medal. I also
propose that they shall return to their homes
by the way of New York, where I shall
make them a present, so as to show to their
wives and children at home that they
did not come on here for nothing.
I will give them something to take home
to their wives and children. Now, as
it is getting late, I will bid them adieu
for the night.

At 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock they took their depart-
ure for James Maher's Hotel.

End



Lower Sioux Treaty Meeting
June 19. 7 O'clock P.M.

The delegates representing the Lower Bands of Sioux Indians from Brown County, Minnesota, are from the eastern borders of Dakota Territory, dressed in full costume, waited on Commissioner Moir in the Indian Office on this, (Saturday) evening accompanied by Agent Brown, Interpreter Campbell, their friend Mr. Robertson, and other gentlemen, many of whose names will be found affixed, as witnesses to the treaty, which, after a protracted and warm discussion, they signed after 11 O'clock, P.M.

Commissioner Moir opened the business of the meeting by requesting Interpreter Campbell to say to them that he had sent for them this evening to close the business for which their Great Father had sent for them. They will recollect he said, the several talks we have had on the subject of the arrangement of their affairs with a view to such a change as will better their condition, and the understandings had in reference thereto, and with the view of meeting their wishes, I have prepared this paper (referring to an engrossed draft of a treaty) which their Great Father thinks will meet the objects in view, and, at the same time, promote and advance the welfare of his Sioux children.

In consequence of the talks and conferences had between us, and among themselves, it is hardly necessary now to go into detail as to the provisions embodied in this paper, but, nevertheless, I will explain it to them as I proceed

in reading the various articles embraced in the document. Now, I wish you to say to them that, if they are ready for business, I am. [Ough!]. The first part of the paper it is scarcely necessary to read, as it contains nothing but the ordinary preamble usual on such occasions. Then, in consonance with my promise, I will go into a statement of the various stipulations contained in the treaty. A certain part of the tract reserved to them, South of the Minnesota River, by the treaty of 1851, will be set apart for their future use and occupancy, and provision is made to secure for each head of a family, eighty acres of land including as much timber land as may be necessary, and the residue or whatever may be left of the reserve, after supplying each head of a family, shall be the common property of the tribe. These allotments being made for their especial benefit, the expenses attendant upon their survey and subdivision must come out of the general fund of the tribe. Then there is another provision which will secure to each head of a family, so soon as he is capable of attending to his own affairs and managing his business, a separate allotment, in severalty, of his eighty acres, instead of holding it in common, as is customary among Indian Tribes. It is also provided that, although the Sioux may trade land among themselves, no white man will be authorized or entitled to purchase of the reserves any portion of their allotments. This will guard them against being cheated, or imposed upon,

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and secure to them in perpetuity homes for themselves and their posterity.

The next provision has reference to compensation, which you will recollect, was the subject of conversation between us in our first conference. It refers the question as to what should be paid to the Sioux for their lands North of the River, in view of the title by which it is held, to the Grand Council of the Nation, or to the Senate of the United States. The sum which may be allowed by that body will be apportioned out by the Secretary of the Interior among the members of the tribe entitled to receive the same.

Agent Brown explained in reference to the amount required by the delegates to pay their debts to traders as mentioned in the last interview, and said they made a mistake, and would require some five thousand dollars more than they then supposed, as they had forgotten to name some to whom they were indebted.

Commissioner Moix— In the last interview I had, I talked with my friend Little Crow about the names and debts of traders, and, before we got through, I discovered that he knew a good deal more than I expected. In fact, I found him to be a pretty fair accountant. In consequence of this, I urged upon his Great Father the propriety of setting apart the sum then named by him to meet those liabilities, and, after much difficulty, as Agent Brown can testify, he agreed to allow a sum not exceeding a certain amount to be applied as the chiefs and braves of the tribe, in council, might determine. My old friend Little Crow, marked up some

due, up to \$40,000; but, as Agent Brown remarked, they had forgotten the names of some persons to whom they were indebted and the aggregate amount therefore, should have been set down at a higher sum. I will therefore leave it with themselves, after reflection and consultation among each other, to determine the amount with which the blank should be filled, and let me know the result. I will distinctly remark that this whole matter is left to themselves, subject to the action of their Agent, and the approval of the Department.

Interpreter Campbell. They want to hear the whole treaty read first, and they will then determine the amount with which to fill up the blank in the 3rd Article. [He then proceeded to read the said article in the Dakota language for the information of the delegates;] and,

Agent Brown remarked that the sum referred to covered all they owed, as well as what they wished to retain for their own use, to meet particular or special objects.

Little Crow (laughing) made some side remark, whereupon Agent Brown said that their filling up the blank depended on the amount which, upon consultation, it should appear they owed, added to the sum (\$25,000) which they desired to retain for themselves.

Gov. Nixon. I wish them distinctly to understand that this paper is intended for their benefit, and further that, from my knowledge of their anxiety to get home to their families and friends, it has been prepared

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with great care, and after frequent counsels with their Great Father, as well as with themselves.

The main object was to benefit the Lower Sioux, and lay the foundation of their prosperity, and advancement, and therefore, so far as the white people are concerned, it makes little difference to him whether the delegates sign it or not.

Little Crow said they were anxious to know something about their reserve.

Commissioner. We have not come to that part of the treaty yet. We are now talking about the article proposing the setting apart of a specific sum to enable the Sioux represented here to pay their debts. Their Great Father, at first, did not want to admit the proposition, and there was great difficulty in getting his assent to its allowance; but although the provision has been inserted at their own special instance, if they don't want it, very well.

I have no objection to its being stricken out, if such be their wish. As I before intimated, my old friend, young Little Crow, said they owed certain obligations amounting in the aggregate to about \$40,000. I questioned him closely, and, in response, he gave me names of their creditors and specified the amounts due each. Since then, as intimated by their father, Agent Brown, they appear to want the amount extended - enlarged, - but as far as I am concerned, I don't care whether it is agreed to or not.

[Cough!]

Little Crow, rose, shook hands with the

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Commissioner, and (with much gesticulation and action, especially of his hands) addressed him in a very animated manner, placing his face in close proximity to his.

Father, he said, we have come a long way to see you, leaving our wives and children at home. We did so because we thought we could make a bargain with you for their benefit. I saw piles of papers here on your table, and when I spoke to you, you said I talked and acted like a child! But we had been so often cheated, bit, and deceived in signing papers, that I wished to act cautiously, and not to sign any more without having them explained, and understanding their contents, so that we may distinctly know what we are doing. [Ough!] We were sent here by our people to make a good bargain, and if we can't do that, we will go home without signing any paper. Among all the treaties which we have made, I don't know any of them that has been carried out in good faith. One day you told me I was a child. This time, I am determined not to act like one in signing a paper I don't understand.

Commissioner. I am sorry to say, my friend, you are talking like a child now. You have been here three months, and the very matter put into the proposed treaty at your own special request, you are now finding fault with, or don't seem to understand. If you don't like it, you can go home, and you will find that the whites will take from you by force, what your Great Father proposes to buy and pay for,

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and, at the same time, secure to you and your children and their posterity permanent homes. If you talk this way, you may go home as soon as you please and I will see you no more.

But you must recollect that the entire responsibility of breaking off negotiations so beneficial and so necessary to the security and protection of your people, will rest alone on your own head.

Little Crow, (pointing to the project of a treaty) without rising from his seat said he only pushed for justice. he requested that the contents of the paper should be fully explained before he signed it. This was nothing unreasonable.

Commissioner, (to the Interpreter.) I am sorry to say, and still insist that, in this matter, he acts like a child. He has had the paper in his possession, and has slept eight nights on it, after it has been all interpreted and explained to him: and now, when he should have come prepared to act if he still wants the paper explained, I repeat, he acts like a child or an ignorant old woman. I want him to understand that he is regarded by me as representing his people; that this article has been inserted at his own instance; and that the object now is to ascertain with what amount he wishes to have the blanks filled? Further, the Lower Sioux delegates came on at their own request to this village, and such was their anxiety to come, that they agreed, if permitted to visit their Great Father, to pay out of their annuities, the entire expense of the journey.

Thinking it undignified, however, for a great

Government like ours to permit a set of poor Indians to defray their own expenses on such an occasion. I propose to relieve them of that burden, and pay them out of the National Treasury.

Little Crow says his object is to benefit his people; but if influenced by the sinister counsels of white men to resist the desire of their Great Father to promote their welfare, I will endeavor to put them (the intermeddlers) where they cannot injure the Indians. I have gone further, and, in my desire to accommodate them, have inserted a provision for yourself, (A. S. Campbell, Interpreter,) although in 1837 a similar provision in favor of your father was stricken out. Does this show a bad or unfriendly intention on the part of the Government towards the Sioux? You should not therefore, Little Crow, say in my presence that you have been "bitten" by the Government, (as your remark was interpreted by Mr. Campbell.)

Mr. Campbell. He did not mean the remark to apply to the Government, but to "traders." Commissioner. I think you said Government. The Government has no object, no motive, to cheat the poor creatures, and I will allow no such imputation to be cast in my presence. I wish that to be distinctly impressed on their minds, if capable of understanding it. If they wish to benefit themselves, and their wives and children, now is the time to manifest it. I wish (turning to the Interpreter) to have explained to the delegates, the place where we left off before this digression was made.

Agent Brown. They wish to have the

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whole treaty read, and then they will be ready to fill up the blank.

Little Crow then conversed with the Indians in a conversational tone of voice, and after a considerable pause, the Commissioner went in to explain the provisions of the 4th article, which regards the lands to be set apart for their use, as "Indian lands." He also explained the provision relating to compensation for roads which might be made through their reserve:— that relating to the dependance of the Sioux upon the United States for protection, and the delivery up of culprits for punishment under its laws:— that which prohibited them from engaging in hostilities with other tribes, and prohibits the introduction of whiskey (firewater) into the country reserved for their use.

The Commissioner then passed to the article giving the Indians the right, if they chose, to leave the reserve, and go and buy land and settle among the whites, without sacrificing or forfeiting their annuities as members of the tribe in consequence. [This article was subsequently strenuously opposed by Little Crow and others, and finally expunged from the treaty before signing.]

He then referred to the provision proposing to consolidate their annuities under this and former treaties and placing the money under control of the Secretary of the Interior, with a view to its expenditure in the purchase of hogs, horses, cattle, farming utensils, &c. for their benefit, and such other articles as were incident to the business of farming and the cultivation of the soil.

He then referred to the provision of \$10,000. for the

descendants of Scott Campbell, omitted in the treaty of 1837.

He concluded his review of the treaty by reference to the last article, which provided as he before remarked, that the expense of its negotiation should be borne by the United States, instead of by the Sioux.

Little Crow, shaking hands with the Commissioner, said there were two articles in the treaty which his people here present did not like. One of them (that relating to having it optional with members of the tribe to leave the reserve, and purchase land among the whites) was put in once and then left out but he saw it was put in again. "Father since the time I made the last treaty, our Great Father gave orders that we should live on our reserve. Some of the Indians have left, and have been killing people, because traders have brought into our country firewater. I want them all to live together, so as not to have access to liquor or the temptation which will beset them, if they leave and go live among the whites. That is the reason I want all our people to live together. If they go among the whites, they will drink liquor, act bad, and you will blame their chiefs, and hold them responsible. Our young men if permitted to go and run about among the whites, when they want to go any place, will pull down fences, and do mischief, and create bad feeling, and that is another reason I want to keep them all together. I will mention Inppradah-tah. He was a very bad man and acted badly towards the whites; and if I were a bad

11

man like him, you never would see me here. I have always been the friend of the white people, and I want my people to be like them. If you let them run about the country they will act like the Indians do about St. Paul, and hunt deer and game for traders, taking in pay whiskey and other things which injure them. It is because I desire them to avoid this, and get them to act right, that I wish to keep them together, and under the control of the agent and their chiefs. All the bad traders send papers here saying the Sioux are bad people, but the traders themselves are at fault. I have often written letters exposing their conduct, but they burn, destroy, or throw them in the water, and they never get here. Father, if I were to tell you all I know, I am certain it would make you feel sorry; but I don't want to do it. When I was here before, I saw you, and I told you we had sent you lots of papers relating to our affairs, and stating our grievances, but you said you had never received them. I then told you to leave the road open, so that I could see and talk to you face to face. I have said there were two of the articles in that paper which we do not like, and there is another which I will speak about. The Great Spirit gave the American people great strength and strong arms, and that is the reason you have such a fine building as this here. When you tell me to do any thing, I do it, and that is the reason I listen with attention to what you say. At the time of the treaty (in 1857) it was promised to us

that we should have good houses, and other things. When we saw that no houses were built, we got axes, cut logs, and asked the Agent to haul them, but he neglected to do it, and they lay so long on the ground, that they got rotten before we could use them. We suppose you sent us, according to promise the money, but suppose the wind blew it away. It certainly never reached us.

Com^r Nixon. I wish Little Crow to stop. What he talks about has nothing to do with the object of this meeting. Their money is in the Treasury (the Strong box) of the Union. The treaty, now under consideration, is prepared for signature, and there is no use in talking about other matters. In regard to the proviso providing against selling portions of their reserves and going to live amongst the whites, if they are opposed to, and don't desire it, I will strike it out. They have said nothing to me, but what I have put on paper, and duly considered. They want to go home, and get through with their business, and, if they want the article stricken out, it shall be done. I am content either way.

Agent Brown. Little Crow, only mentioned one article.

Interpreter Campbell. There is another article. I refer to that in which the Secretary of the Interior has every thing in his own hands. They say they don't want that, but desire to have every thing as usual in Indian treaties generally. They want the money to remain as it is. They want it to enable them to go to farm-commissioners. Does he suppose his Great Father

will not do what is right?

Little Crow. I don't dispute the Great Father's word; but we want all the money sent as before. Commissioner. That article does not change the money arrangement. It will be still paid per capita, but it leaves to the Secretary the discretion of applying certain moneys as the Chiefs of the Lower Sioux in council may direct. Tell them, (addressing the Interpreter) that there is a blank in this article, which I want them to fill.

Little Crow. I understand the first paper presented to you by our Agent asked for \$50,000.

Commissioner. Not a word of truth in it. It did not call for a single dollar. It is entirely false. I will order every man out of the country who opposes the efforts of the Government to benefit the Indians, by such misrepresentations, whether present or absent.

Little Crow. Father, I don't want you to get mad. My object was merely to inquire about it.

Mr. Brown explained, and remarked that no sum whatever was mentioned in the paper which he presented, and referred to the paper to prove the truth of his assertion.

Com^r Nixon. I would suggest that the blank be filled with some amount, so as to bring the matter to a close.

Here a long pause ensued, during which, Little Crow conversed with the delegates in a strain which produced considerable laughter; when,

"The Thief" made some observations to the vice, to his associates speaking the Dakotah language, in reference to the amount with which the blank

should be filled, and was followed by Agent ^{Brown} in the same language; also by Messrs Moir, Campbell and others, in reference to the article proposed to be stricken out, giving the members of the tribe the right to purchase land outside of their reserve, should they wish to do so. Commissioner (to Interpreter) Tell them that I would like to know which is their Chief?

If the people around understand what is said to them, they must know that if they do not sign this paper, their Great Father cannot protect them; that it has been drawn up for their express benefit, and that if while in the city, they are to be influenced by bad men, and do not sign it, their women and children, as well as themselves, are to be the sufferers. We have now been engaged about two hours trying to fill a blank in an article, which they themselves proposed. They should know that I cannot sit here all night in considering a matter of this description.

Little Crow, (Article 8th, having been stricken out) said he saw he was about to tell now the blank was to be filled. "Father, I know we don't look like men, but I hope never theless, what we have to say will be patiently listened to. We were here in 1837, and that man, (pointing to Wabushaw) was one of the chiefs who signed the treaty. Money was then appropriated to pay our debts, but we don't know where it went, or what has become of it. By the treaty of 1857, money was set apart for our chiefs and warriors, but we have no idea of where the money has gone to. We would like to be in-

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formed what had become of it. We want to pay our debts, but would like to see it paid ourselves, so as to be satisfied that all was right.

Commissioner. I have explained time and again as to that article. Its object is to prevent the very thing he complains of. The money provided to be paid, cannot be paid to any person without their own consent. If you, Mr. Campbell, have faithfully interpreted what I have said, Little Crow's head must be unusually thick to-night not to understand my meaning.

Little Crow, said they wanted the blank filled up with \$70,000, viz: \$45,000 to pay their debts, and \$25,000 for themselves.

Commissioner. I want to know if you are prepared to sign the treaty?

Little Crow said, before signing, that he trusted and hoped he would never call him "a child" again. He would try and do right, and, whenever he saw white people attacked by Indians, he would stand by and defend them.

Commissioner. (to Interpreter) Tell him, I hope I will never have any occasion to call him a child.

Agent Brown (after some private conversation with Little Crow,) said the latter wanted a copy of the treaty.

Com^r. I will have one made out for him, and will give it to you for his use.

The treaty was then signed and witnessed, some two or three of the delegates hesitating about the article stricken out, which, for the sake of the half-breeds, about Farrisbault, &c, they desired to have retained.

Com^o Mex. (to the Interpreter) Tell them they have done a good act for their people. I will try and see them on Monday, when I will, if there should be a sufficient number on hand, give to each of them a silver medal. I also propose that they shall return to their homes by the way of New York, where I shall make them a present, so as to show to their women and children at home, that they did not come on here for nothing. I will give them something to take home to their wives and children.

Now, as it is getting late I will bid them adieu for the night.

At 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ O'clock, they took their departure for James Maher's Hotel.

Lower Sioux
Party Meeting

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Moh-ta-se-mo.

Pah-ma-pe-a-se.

Yah-ta-pa-as-ka-ka.

Oh

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T.F. # 308

Delegation of Lower Sioux.
June 21. 1858.

Final interview.
Commissioner. They

[Faint, illegible handwritten text]

8581

[Faint, illegible handwritten text]

[Faint, illegible handwritten text]

Delegation of the Lower Sioux.

June 21st. 1858.

Final interview.

Commissioner. They came here at my solicitation. They are about to leave for home, and, before doing so, I want to redeem the promise I made them. You recollect the interview you had with the Secretary of the Interior, in which he said he would order me to give you a medal of your Great Father. He gives it as an evidence that you are friends of the whites. He had heard what the members of this tribe have done, and he appreciates it, and he expects they will do the same thing again, should it become necessary. I intend they shall leave for home this day, and as the time for them to start is near at hand, I will be brief.

[Commissioner here placed a medal on the neck of each Indian.]

As accompanying that medal (as the white people say constructively) I give them a paper. which is black upon white - showing their good conduct, while here. The paper is not yet finished, but will be given to their father Brown to be handed to them; and, further, as an indication of the feelings of their Great Father towards them, he has authorized me, to give each of them, a good north west gun, and he desires they shall be used to procure game for their subsistence, but never to be used against white men. I am also authorized

to give those of their men who went out after Ink-pa-du-tah, a gun each, which will be placed in the hands of Supt. Cullen for delivery to them. They (the delegates) will receive at New York, presents for their families, of an adequate amount. The business we consummated on Saturday night last (the treaty) was for their benefit. Agent Brown has, to-day, been told by the Secretary what to do, and I apprehend every thing will be done for their good. What their father, Brown recommends, they should do - they ought to perform. The paper signed on Saturday is being copied, and will be done, I apprehend, in time for the agent to take with him, and he will give it to their chief to be read in council, and explained to their people. I hope they will have a pleasant trip home, find their friends in good health, and that I may hear from them favorably. I am now ready to bid them adieu.

Little Crow. After a long silence, Little Crow, approached the commissioner and said, "I am proud to hear good advice, but when I hear it repeated in a different manner, it burns my face. Last fall I got all my people together, and raised money to pay our expenses here - did not ask white men to come at our expense. I wanted to come a good many years ago, there seemed to be a big fence around us, but Ink-pa-du-tah pulled it down, if it had not been for that scrape, we would not be here. We set apart \$3,200, to come here.

3.

we placed all that money in our Interpreter's hands (Campbell) the Upper Indians had no money and Mr. Robertson borrowed it for them and has not returned that money according to promise. I thought we would get that money in our own hands before we left this city. We ought to have been so told at once, if we were not to have it here, it is all scattered now, and of no use to us. I do not find fault with your advice, but in regard to that money it should be put in our hands now. By getting a sum of money, we thought we would come here and live like white men, and sleep in beds, but we had to sleep on the floor. I hope you will give us the \$1000, - in our hands. We would like to hear your views on the subject. Commissioner: Say to Little Crow, and to his brothers, that I will probably do more for them than he asks. When I am disposed to do what is right, I want them to understand, and that distinctly, that I will not be coerced. They came here at their own request, stating they had money to pay their expenses, their request was complied with, they advanced an amount for the Upper Indians, and their Agent has directions to return it to them in New York. I am disposed to go further, if the Great Council (Congress) will approve it. I will give them back the amount of their own expenses. I want you, (Campbell) to impress upon them, if that is done, it will be a reimbursement, and be put back to their funds from where it was taken. I have but a few more words to say. It is useless to

talk of these matters now, they have been discussed for 3 weeks past. I have made no promise but what I intend to fulfil. I have done - it is time for them to go.

Little Crow. I have a great many things to say against my Agent, but do not wish to say them now.

Agent Brown. I am not afraid for him to say what he knows of my conduct. he (L. C.) has been a great draw back, to a faithful discharge of my duties as Agent. That is all I have to say to him.

Little Crow. I was promised to be paid that money in Washington, or I would not care. Probably Mr. Brown wants it paid in New York.

Commissioner. Mr. (Little Crow) does the Agent injustice, it was my desire it should be paid in New York, so that it would not be squandered here. If he has any thing to say against his agent, he must say it here to his face, or else hereafter hold his tongue. I want to know who their chief is, and if he is a man why does he not speak out.

Little Crow. What I say to you, is not for myself alone, but is the will of all these people.

Commissioner. Repeats the question, if they have a chief here, who is he?

Here followed a long silence. The delegation finally took leave of the Commissioner and retired in apparent bad humor without replying to the question.

Delegation of Lower Siouix - June 21. 1838.
 Final interview

Comd) They came here at my solicitation. They are about to leave for home, and before doing so I want to redeem the promise I made them. I've recollect the interview you had with the Secy. of the Intern^l, in which he said he would order me to give you a medal of your Great Father. He gives it as an evidence that you are friends of the whites - he has heard what the members of this tribe have done, and he appreciates it, and he expects they will do the same thing again should it become necessary. I intend they shall leave for home this day, and as the time for them to start is near at hand, I will be brief.

[Comd. here placed a medal on the neck of each Indian]

As accompanying that medal, (as the white people say) constructively) I give them a paper - which is black upon white - showing their good conduct while here. The paper is not yet finished, but will be given to their father Brown to be handed to them; and,

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further, as an indication of the feelings of
their Great Father towards them, he
has authorized me to give each
of them a good North west gun,
and he desires they shall be used
to procure game for their subsistence,
but never to be used against white
men. I am also authorized to
give those of their men who went out
after Ink-pa-du-toh, a gun each,
which will be placed in the hands
of Supt. Fuller for delivery to them.
They (the delegates) will receive ^{at New York,} pie-
-cents for their families, of an ad-
-equate amount. The business
we consummated on Saturday
night last (the treaty) was for their
benefit. Agent Brown has, to-
day, been told by the Secretary
what to do, and I apprehend
everything will be done for
their good. What their father
Brown recommends they should
do, they ought to perform.
The paper signed on Saturday
is being copied, and will
be done, I apprehend, in time

for the agent to take with him,
and he will give it to their chief.
He read in council and explained
to their people. I hope they
will have a pleasant trip home,
find their friends in good health
and that I may hear from
them favorably. I am now
ready to bid them adieu.

L. Canning
After a long silence, Little
Crew approached the Council
and said -

I am proud to hear good
advice, but when ^{it repeated in a different manner} I hear ~~another~~
~~thing~~ it burns my face. Last
fall I got all my people together
and raised money to ~~bring~~ pay
our expenses here - did not
ask white men to come at
our expense. I wanted to come
a good many years ago, there
seemed to be a big fence
around us, but Suk-pa-du-
-tah pulled it down, if it had
not been for that scope, we
would not be here. We
sit apart \$200. - to come here.

we placed all that money in our
Interpreter's hands (Campbell)
the upper Indians had no
money, and Mr. Robertson
borrowed it for them ~~there~~ that
not returned that money ac-
-cording to promise. I thought
we would get that money in
our own hands before we
left this city. We might have
been so told at once, if we
were not there it here, it is
all scattered now and is
of no use to us. I do not
find fault with your advice,
but in regard to that money
it should be put in our
hands now. By getting a
sum of money, ~~they~~ we thought
we would come here and
live like white men, and
sleep in beds, but ~~they~~ ^{we} had
to sleep on the floor. I
hope you will give us
the \$1,000. - in our hands.
We would like to hear your
views on the subject.

Com^d Say to Little Crow, and his brother,
that I will probably do more
for them than he asks. When
I am disposed to do what
is right, I want them to under-
stand, and that distinctly,
that I will not be crossed.
They came here at their own request,
stating they had money to pay
their expenses, their request was
complied with, they advanced
an amount for the Upper In-
dians, and their agent has
directions to return it to them
in New York. I am disposed
to go further, if the Great
Council (Cuyup) will approve
it, I will give them back
the amount ~~expended by them~~
of their own expenses. I want
Jm (Campbell) to inspect
upon them, if that is done,
it will be a reimbursement
and be put back to their
funds from where it was
taken. I have but a few
more words to say. It is

useful to talk of these matters
now - they have been discussed
for 3 weeks past. I have
made no promise but
what I intend to fulfil
I have done. it is time
for them to go.

Little Crow. Have a great many things
to say against my agent,
but do not wish to say
them now.

Agent Brown. I am not afraid for him
to say what he knows of my
conduct. He (L.C.) has been
a great drawback to my
faithful discharge of my
duties as Agent. That is
all I have to say to him.

Little Crow. I was promised to be paid
that money in Wash. place
or I would not care.
Probably Mr. Brown wants
it paid in N.Y.

Ommy. He (L.C.) does the agent
injustice, it was my
desire it should be
paid in New York

so that it would not be
squandered here. If
he has anything to
say against his agent,
he must
say it here to his face,
or else hereafter hold
his tongue. I want to
know who their Chief
is, and if he is a man
why does he not speak
out.

Little Com. What I say to you, is not
for myself alone, but
is the will of all these
people -

Com. Repeats the question. if they
have a chief here, who
is he?

There followed a long silence.
The delegation finally took leave
of the Com. and retired in
apparent bad humor with-
out replying to the ques-
tion.

End.

T.F. # 306

TREATY
BETWEEN
THE UNITED STATES
AND THE
MENDAWAKANTON AND WAHPAKOOTA BANDS
OF
DAKOTA OR SIOUX TRIBE OF INDIANS.

JUNE 19, 1858.



JAMES BUCHANAN,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

WHEREAS a treaty was made and concluded at the city of Washington, on the nineteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, by Charles E. Mix, commissioner on the part of the United States, and the following named chiefs and headmen of the Mendawakanton and Wahpakoota bands of the Dakota or Sioux tribe of Indians, viz: Wabashaw, Chetanakooamonee, Wasuhiyakidan, Shakopee, Wamindeetonkee, Muzzaojanjan, Tachunrpeemuz-za, Wakinyantowa, Chunrpiyuha, Onkeeterhidan, and Wamouisa, braves, on the part of the Mendawakantons, and Hushawshaw chiefs, and Papa and Tataebomdu, braves, on the part of the Wahpakootas, they being duly authorized and empowered to act for said bands; which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at the city of Washington, on the nineteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, by Charles E. Mix, commissioner, on the part of the United States, and the following named chiefs and headmen of the Mendawakanton and Wahpakoota bands of the Dakota or Sioux tribe of Indians, viz: Wabashaw, Chetanakooamonee, Washuhiyahidan, Shakopee, Wamindeetonkee, Muzzaojanjan, and Makawto, chiefs, and Hinhanduta, Ha-raka-Muzza, Wakanojanjan, Tachunrpeemuz-za, Wakinyantowa, Chunrpiyuha, Onkeeterhidan, and Wamouisa, braves, on the part of the Mendawakantons, and Hushawshaw, chief, and Pa-Pa and Tataebomdu, braves, on the part of the Wahpakootas, they being duly authorized and empowered to act for said bands.

ARTICLE 1. It is hereby agreed and stipulated that, as soon as practicable after the ratification of this agreement, so much of that part of the reservation or tract of land now held and possessed by the Mendawakanton and Wahpakoota bands of the Dakota or Sioux Indians, and which is described in the third arti-

cle of the treaty made with them on the fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, which lies south or southwestwardly of the Minnesota river, shall constitute a reservation for said bands, and shall be surveyed, and eighty acres thereof, as near as may be in conformity with the public surveys,

be allotted in severalty to each head of a family or single person over the age of twenty-one years, in said bands of Indians, said allotments to be so made as to include a proper proportion of timbered land, if the same be practicable, in each of said allotments. The residue of said part of said reservation not so allotted shall be held by said bands in common, and as other Indian lands are held: *Provided, however,* That eighty acres thereof, as near as may be, shall, in like manner as above provided for, be allotted to each of the minors of said bands on his or her attaining their majority, or on becoming heads of families by contracting marriage, if neither of the parties shall have previously received land.

All the necessary expenses of the surveys and allotments thus provided for shall be defrayed out of the funds of said bands of Indians in the hands of the government of the United States.

As the members of said bands become capable of managing their business and affairs, the President of the United States may, at his discretion, cause patents to be issued to them for the tracts of land allotted to them respectively, in conformity with this article; said tracts to be exempt from levy, taxation, sale, or forfeiture, until otherwise provided for by the legislature of the State in which they are situated, with the assent of Congress; nor shall they be sold or alienated in fee, or be in any other manner disposed of, except to the United States or to members of said bands.

ARTICLE 2. Whereas by the treaty with the Mendawakanton and Wahpakoota bands of Sioux Indians, concluded at Mendota on the fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, said bands retained for their "future occupancy and home," "to be held by them as Indian lands are held, a tract of country of the average width of ten miles on either side of the Minnesota river," extending from Little Rock river to the Tchatamba and Yellow Medicine rivers, which land was to "be held by said bands in common."

And whereas the Senate of the United States so amended said treaty as to strike therefrom the provision setting apart said land as a home for said bands, and made provision for the payment to said bands "at the rate of ten cents per acre for the lands included in the" said tract so reserved and set apart for the "occupancy and home" of said bands, and also provided, in addition thereto, that there should be "set apart, by appropriate landmarks and boundaries, such tracts of country without the limits of the cession made by the first article of the" said treaty as should "be satisfactory for their future occupancy and home," said Senate amendment providing also "that the President may, with the consent of these Indians, vary the conditions aforesaid, if deemed expedient;" all of which provisions in said amendment were assented to by said Indians.

And whereas the President so far varied the conditions of said Senate amendment as to permit said bands to locate for the time being upon the tract originally reserved by said bands for a home, and no "tracts of country without the limits of the cession" made in the said treaty has ever been provided for or offered to said bands.

And whereas by the "act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes," approved July 31, 1854, the President was authorized to confirm to the Sioux of Minnesota forever the reserve on the Minnesota river now occupied by them, upon such conditions as he may deem just.

And whereas, although the President has not directly confirmed said reserve to said Indians, they claim that as they were entitled to receive "such tracts of country" as should "be satisfactory for their future occupancy and home," and as no such country has been provided for or offered to said bands, it is agreed and stipulated that the question shall be submitted to the Senate for decision whether they have such title; and if they have,

what compensation shall be made to them for that part of said reservation or tract of land lying on the north side of the Minnesota river—whether they shall be allowed a specific sum of money therefor, and if so, how much, or whether the same shall be sold for their benefit, they to receive the proceeds of such sale, deducting the necessary expenses incident thereto. Such sale, if decided in favor of by the Senate, shall be made under and according to regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and in such manner as will secure to them the largest sum it may be practicable to obtain for said land.

ARTICLE 3. It is also agreed that if the Senate shall authorize the land designated in article two of this agreement to be sold for the benefit of the said Mendawakanton and Wahpakoota bands, or shall prescribe an amount to be paid said bands for their interest in said tract, provision shall be made by which the chiefs and headmen of said bands may, in their discretion, in open council, authorize to be paid out of the proceeds of said tract such sum or sums as may be found necessary and proper, not exceeding seventy thousand dollars, to satisfy their just debts and obligations, and to provide goods to be taken by said chiefs and headmen to the said bands upon their return: *Provided, however,* That their said determinations shall be approved by the superintendent of Indian affairs for the northern superintendency for the time being, and the said payments be authorized by the Secretary of the Interior.

ARTICLE 4. The lands retained and to be held by the members of the Mendawakanton and Wahpakoota bands of the Dakota or Sioux Indians, under and by virtue of the first article of this agreement, shall, to all intents and purposes whatever, be deemed and held to be an Indian reservation; and the laws which have been or may hereafter be enacted by Congress to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes shall have full force and effect over and within the limits of the same; and no person other

than the members of the said bands, to be ascertained and defined under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe, unless such as may be duly licensed to trade with said bands, or employed for their benefit, or members of the family of such persons, shall be permitted to reside or make any settlement upon any part of said reservation; and the timbered land allotted to individuals, and also that reserved for subsequent distribution as provided in the first article of this agreement, shall be free from all trespass, use, or occupation, except as hereinafter provided.

ARTICLE 5. The United States shall have the right to establish and maintain upon said reservation such military posts, agencies, schools, mills, shops, roads, and agricultural or mechanical improvements, as may be deemed necessary, but no greater quantity of land or timber shall be taken and used for said purposes than shall be actually requisite therefor. And if, in the establishment or maintenance of such posts, agencies, roads, or other improvements, the timber or other property of any individual Indian shall be taken, injured, or destroyed, just and adequate compensation shall be made therefor by the United States. Roads or highways authorized by competent authority other than the United States, the lines of which shall lie through said reservation, shall have the right of way through the same, upon the fair and just value of such right being paid to the said Mendawakanton and Wahpakoota bands by the party or parties authorizing or interested in the same, to be assessed and determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior shall direct.

ARTICLE 6. The Mendawakanton and Wahpakoota bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians acknowledge their dependence on the government of the United States, and do hereby pledge and bind themselves to preserve friendly relations with the citizens thereof, and to commit no injuries or depredations on their persons or property, nor on those of the members of any other tribe; but in case of any

such injury or depredation, full compensation shall, as far as practicable, be made therefor out of their moneys in the hands of the United States; the amount in all cases to be determined by the Secretary of the Interior. They further pledge themselves not to engage in hostilities with the Indians of any other tribe unless in self-defence, but to submit, through their agent, all matters of dispute and difficulty between themselves and other Indians, for the decision of the President of the United States, and to acquiesce in and abide thereby. They also agree to deliver to the proper officers all persons belonging to their said bands who may become offenders against the treaties, laws, or regulations of the United States, or the laws of the State of Minnesota, and to assist in discovering, pursuing, and capturing all such offenders whenever required so to do by such officers, through the agent or other proper officer of the Indian department.

ARTICLE 7. To aid in preventing the evils of intemperance, it is hereby stipulated that if any of the members of the said Mendawakanton and Wahpakoota bands of Sioux Indians shall drink, or procure for others, intoxicating liquors, their proportion of the annuities of said bands shall, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, be withheld from them for the period of at least one year; and for a violation of any of the stipulations of this agreement on the part of any members of said bands, the persons so offending shall be liable to have their annuities withheld and to be subject to such other punishment as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

ARTICLE 8. Such of the stipulations of former treaties as provided for the payment of particular sums of money to the said Mendawakanton and Wahpakoota bands, or for the application and expenditure of specific amounts for particular objects or purposes, shall be, and hereby are, so amended and changed as to invest the Secretary of the Interior with discretionary power in regard to the manner and objects of the annual expenditure of all such sums or amounts

which have accrued and are now due to said bands, together with the amount the said bands shall become annually entitled to under and by virtue of the provisions of this agreement: *Provided*, The said sums or amounts shall be expended for the benefit of said bands at such time or times and in such manner as the said Secretary shall deem best calculated to promote their interests, welfare, and advance in civilization. And it is further agreed, that such change may be made in the stipulations of former treaties which provide for the payment of particular sums for specified purposes, as to permit the chiefs and braves of said bands or any of the subdivisions of said bands, with the sanction of the Secretary of the Interior, to authorize such payment or expenditure of their annuities, or any portion thereof, which are to become due hereafter, as may be deemed best for the general interests and welfare of the said bands or subdivisions thereof.

ARTICLE 9. As the Senate struck from the treaty with the Mendawakanton band of Sioux of the twenty-ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, the ninth clause of the second article and the whole of the third article of said treaty, which provided for the payment of four hundred and fifty (450) dollars annually, for twenty years, to Scott Campbell, and confirmed to the said Scott Campbell a title to five hundred (500) acres of land which he then occupied, said payment and land being deemed by said Indians to form a part of the consideration for which they ceded to the United States a certain tract of land in said treaty specified, which reduction, in the consideration for said land, has never been sanctioned by said Indians, the said Mendawakantons and Wahpakoota bands now request that provision be made for the payment of the sum of ten thousand (10,000) dollars to A. J. Campbell, the son of said Scott Campbell, now deceased, in full consideration of the money stipulated to be paid and land confirmed to said Scott Campbell in the original draft

of said treaty aforesaid; which subject is hereby submitted to the Senate for its favorable consideration. **ARTICLE 10.** The expenses attending the negotiation of this agreement shall be defrayed by the United States.

In testimony whereof, the said Charles E. Mix, Commissioner, as aforesaid, and the undersigned chiefs and headmen of the said Mendawakanton and Wahpakoota bands, have hereunto set their hands and seals at the place and on the day first above written.

CHARLES E. MIX, *Commissioner.* [L. S.]

Wa-bash-aw,	his x mark.	[L. S.]
Che-tan-a-koo-a-mo-nee, (Little Crow,)	his x mark.	L. S.
Wa-su-hi-ya-hi-dan,	his x mark.	L. S.
Sha-ko-pee, (Six,)	his x mark.	L. S.
Wa-min-dee-ton-kee, (Large War Eagle,)	his x mark.	L. S.
Muz-za-o-jan-jan, (Iron Light,)	his x mark.	L. S.
Ma-kaw-to, (Blue Earth,)	his x mark.	L. S.
Hu-shaw-shaw, (Red Legs,)	his x mark.	L. S.
Hin-han-du-ta, (Scarlet Owl,)	his x mark.	L. S.
Ha-raka-Muz-za, (Iron Elk,)	his x mark.	L. S.
Wu-ka-no-jan-jan, (Medicine Light,)	his x mark.	L. S.
Ta-chunr-pee-Muzza, (His Iron War Club,)	his x mark.	L. S.
Wa-kin-yan-to-wa, (Owns the Thunder,)	his x mark.	L. S.
Chunr-pi-you-ha, (Has a War Club,)	his x mark.	L. S.
On-kee-ter-hi-dan, (Little Whale,)	his x mark.	L. S.
Wu-mo-u-i-sa, (The Thief,)	his x mark.	L. S.
Pa-Pa, (Sharp,)	his x mark.	L. S.
Ta-ta-i-bom-du, (Scattering Wind,)	his x mark.	L. S.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of—

JOSEPH R. BROWN, *Sioux Agent.*

A. J. CAMPBELL, *Interpreter.*

N. R. BROWN.

A. ROBERTSON.

JONH DOWLING.

JAMES R. ROCHE.

B. D. HYAM.

H. J. MYRICK.

THOS. A. ROBERTSON.

FR. SCHMIDT.

And, whereas, the said treaty having been submitted to the Senate of the United States for its constitutional action thereon, the Senate did, on the ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, advise and consent to the ratification of the same by a resolution in the words and figures following, to wit:

“IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
“March 9, 1859.

“Resolved, (two-thirds of the senators present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the articles of agreement and convention

made and concluded on the 19th day of June, 1858, with the Mendawakanton and Wahpakoota bands of the Dakota or Sioux Indians.

"Attest: "ASBURY DICKINS, *Secretary.*"

Now, therefore, be it known that I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed in their resolution of March the ninth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, accept, ratify, and confirm said treaty and supplementary articles.

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



Done at the city of Washington, this thirty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-third.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President:

LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of State.*

Handwritten notes:
Mendawakanton & Wahpakoota
Book 8
Page 91058
June 19. 1858