

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

Transmitting treaties with the following tribes of Indians, viz:

1. *Chippewas of the Mississippi.*
2. *Kioways, Ka-ta-kas, and Ta-wa-ka-ros.*
3. *Sioux of the Mississippi.*
4. *Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.*
5. *Sioux of the Missouri.*
6. *Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri.*
7. *Winnebagoes.*
8. *Ioways.*

DECEMBER 19, 1837.

Read, and with the treaties referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed, in confidence, for the use of the Senate.

To the Senate:

I transmit, for the action of the Senate, treaties negotiated with the following Indian tribes, viz:

1. *The Chippewas of the Mississippi.*
2. *The Kioways, Ka-ta-kas, and Ta-wa-ka-ros.*
3. *The Sioux of the Mississippi.*
4. *The Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.*
5. *The Sioux of the Missouri.*
6. *The Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri.*
7. *The Winnebagoes.*
8. *The Ioways.*

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, December, 1837.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 13, 1837.

SIR: I have the honor to lay before you a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, transmitting treaties with certain Indian tribes, to be submitted, if you think proper, to the Senate, for its constitutional action.

Very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
J. R. POINSETT.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Blair & Rives, printers.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
December 13, 1837.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, to be laid before the President, if you think proper, treaties with the following tribes:

1. The Chippewas of the Mississippi.
2. The Kioways, Ka-ta-kas, and Ta-wa-ka-ros.
3. The Sioux of the Mississippi.
4. The Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.
5. The Sioux of the Missouri.
6. The Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri.
7. The Winnebagoes.
8. The Ioways.

1. I would respectfully recommend two amendments to the treaty with the Chippewas. The first, for the correction of a clerical error in the ninth paragraph of the second article, by inserting after the word "thousand," the words "five hundred;" it was no doubt the intention that the entire sum of nine thousand five hundred (9,500) dollars, provided in the second paragraph to be paid in money, might, at any time after one year, if the Indians preferred it, be delivered to them in goods. The second amendment to be made, to insure an examination of the claims named in the fourth article; the phraseology might be nearly similar to that used in the ratification of the treaty with the Menomonees, of September 3, 1836, viz: "Provided, always, That no part or portion of said claims or debts shall be paid, until the validity and justice of each of them shall have been investigated under the direction of the President; and that in no instance shall the amount specified be increased, but it may be reduced or rejected entirely; and if any part of said sum of \$70,000 is left after paying the amount adjudged to be justly due, such surplus shall be paid to the Indians for their own use." By this treaty the United States acquire possession of an extensive tract of valuable pine lands, estimated to contain seven millions of acres.

2. The treaty with the Kioways and others provides for the establishment of friendly relations between them and the United States, and is nearly identical in its terms with that concluded with the Comanches and Wichitaes on the 24th of August, 1835.

3. The treaty with the Sioux extinguishes their title to all their lands east of the Mississippi river, estimated at five millions of acres. It is understood that the payments to half-breeds and claimants are not to be made until after a thorough examination under the direction of the President.

4. At the council with the Sacs and Foxes it was desired to correct an error that had occurred in the survey of the boundaries of the cession of 1832, by procuring from them all the land east of a line drawn from the northern to the southern extremity of that cession. To this proposition they were unwilling to accede, but expressed their willingness to give up a less quantity, say 1,250,000 acres, lying within the boundaries described in the first article of this treaty. They also relinquished the right to the land ceded by them in 1830, which they might have claimed under the phraseology of the first article of the treaty of July 15th. The permission in the fourth article, to retain possession of Keokuck's village for sixteen months longer than the remainder of the cession, was granted in consideration of

the fact of the cultivation and improvement of it having been commenced, the benefits of which it was but just they should be allowed to reap, until they could avail themselves of the stipulations of a similar character in this treaty.

5. By the treaty with the Sioux of the Missouri, the United States acquire no land, but merely extinguish the right to the lands ceded by these Indians in 1830, which they might have claimed under the phraseology of the first article of the treaty of July 15th. This right, which they held in common with the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi and Missouri, the Ioways, and others, was in the nature of an encumbrance on the land, from which it was desirable it should be relieved. The amount of the consideration in each case was predicated on the best information that could be procured respecting the interests of the several tribes.

6. In negotiating with the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, three objects were kept in view: first, to extinguish the right just described; second, to give them their proper proportion of the stipulations in the treaties with the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, to which they had not been parties, and to pay them for their interest in the land still held by the latter; and, third, to simplify their relations with the United States, and make them more beneficial to themselves. The two last objects were effected by commutating the previous allowances to them, ascertaining what was due to them from the treaties with their brethren of the Mississippi, and with these two amounts and the value of their remaining interest in the lands east of the Missouri river, constituting a gross sum, estimated as the present value of all their claims upon the United States. It was found that former treaties with them provided a greater number of blacksmiths, a greater amount of agricultural assistance, and a less amount for education, than was required by their numbers and wants. The new treaty supersedes the old ones, and, it is believed, makes a more equal and advantageous provision for them.

7. The treaty with the Winnebagoes cedes to the United States a large tract of country east of the Mississippi river, estimated to contain five millions of acres. It also stipulates for their settlement at a distance of twenty miles west of that river, and thus restricts the intercourse between them and our own citizens. It further contemplates their ultimate removal beyond the Missouri, and makes provision for an exploring party. It contains donations to several persons for services and aid contributed by them; these were admitted at the earnest solicitations of the delegates, and upon written statements of each case.

8. The treaty with the Ioways simply extinguishes their right under the first article of the treaty of July 15, 1830.

These treaties, collectively, relieve an extensive region from Indian claim and occupation. They obtain possession of large tracts of pine lands of great value, open to the enterprise of our citizens a fertile country, and render more than probable the entire removal of all the tribes east of the Mississippi. The stipulations contained in them are of a beneficial character for the Indians; and by the adoption of the plan of investing a large portion of the consideration, and guaranteeing the payment of an annual interest thereon, the possession of these advantages and of a permanent income is secured to them forever.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

C. A. HARRIS, Commissioner.

Hon. J. R. POINSETT, Secretary of War.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

DECEMBER 19, 1837.

The following treaty was read, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed, in confidence, for the use of the Senate.]

ARTICLES OF A TREATY

Made and concluded at St. Peter's, (the confluence of the St. Peter's and Mississippi rivers,) in the Territory of Wisconsin, between the United States of America, by their commissioner, Henry Dodge, Governor of said Territory, and the Chippewa nation of Indians, by their chiefs and headmen.

ARTICLE 1. The said Chippewa nation cede to the United States all that tract of country included within the following boundaries:

Beginning at the junction of the Crow Wing and Mississippi rivers, between twenty and thirty miles above where the Mississippi is crossed by the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude, and running thence to the north point of Lake St. Croix; (one of the sources of the St. Croix river;) thence to and along the dividing ridge between the waters of Lake Superior and those of the Mississippi to the sources of the Ocha-sua-sepe, a tributary of the Chippewa river; thence to a point on the Chippewa river, twenty miles below the outlet of Lake De Flambeau; thence to the junction of the Wisconsin and Pelican rivers; thence on an east course twenty-five miles; thence southerly, on a course parallel with that of the Wisconsin river, to the line dividing the territories of the Chippewas and Menomonies; thence to the Plover Portage; thence along the southern boundary of the Chippewa country to the commencement of the boundary line dividing it from that of the Sioux—half a day's march below the falls on the Chippewa river; thence with said boundary line to the mouth of Wah-tap river, at its junction with the Mississippi; and thence up the Mississippi to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the cession aforesaid, the United States agree to make to the Chippewa nation, annually, for the term of twenty years from the date of the ratification of this treaty, the following payments:

1. Nine thousand five hundred dollars, to be paid in money.
2. Nineteen thousand dollars, to be delivered in goods.
3. Three thousand dollars for establishing three blacksmiths' shops, supporting the blacksmiths, and furnishing them with iron and steel.
4. One thousand dollars for farmers, and for supplying them and the Indians with implements of labor, with grain or seed, and whatever else may be necessary to enable them to carry on their agricultural pursuits.
5. Two thousand dollars in provisions.
6. Five hundred dollars in tobacco.

The provisions and tobacco to be delivered at the same time with the goods, and the money to be paid; which time or times, as well as the place or places where they are to be delivered, shall be fixed upon under the direction of the President of the United States.

The blacksmiths' shops to be placed at such points in the Chippewa country as shall be designated by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, or under his direction.

If, at the expiration of one or more years, the Indians should prefer to receive goods instead of the nine thousand dollars agreed to be paid to them in money, they shall be at liberty to do so; or should they conclude to appropriate a portion of that annuity to the establishment and support of a school or schools among them, this shall be granted them.

ARTICLE 3. The sum of one hundred thousand dollars shall be paid by the United States to the half-breeds of the Chippewa nation, under the direction of the President. It is the wish of the Indians that their two sub-agents, Daniel P. Bushnell and Miles M. Vineyard, superintend the distribution of this money among their half-breed relations.

ARTICLE 4. The sum of seventy thousand dollars shall be applied to the payment, by the United States, of certain claims against the Indians; of which amount, twenty-eight thousand dollars shall, at their request, be paid to William A. Aitkin, twenty-five thousand to Lyman M. Warren, and the balance applied to the liquidation of other just demands against them, which they acknowledge to be the case with regard to that presented by Hercules L. Dousman, for the sum of five thousand dollars, and they request that it be paid.

ARTICLE 5. The privilege of hunting, fishing, and gathering the wild rice upon the lands, the rivers, and the lakes, included in the territory ceded, is guaranteed to the Indians during the pleasure of the President of the United States.

ARTICLE 6. This treaty shall be obligatory from and after its ratification by the President and Senate of the United States.

Done at St. Peter's, in the Territory of Wisconsin, the twenty-ninth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

HENRY DODGE, Commissioner.

From Leech Lake.

CHIEFS.

Aish-ke-bo-ge-koshe, or Flat Mouth, his x mark.
R-che-o-sau ya, or the Elder Brother, his x mark.

WARRIORS.

Pe-zhe-kins, the Young Buffalo, his x mark.
Ma-ghe-ga-bo, or La Trappe, his x mark.
O-be-gwa dans, the Chief of the Earth, his x mark.
Wa-bose, or the Rabbit, his x mark.
Che-a-na quod, or the Big Cloud, his x mark.

From Gull lake and Swan river.

CHIEFS.

Pa goo-na-kee-zhig, or the Hole in the Day, his x mark.
Songa ko-mig, or the Strong Ground, his x mark.

WARRIORS.

Wa-boo-jig, or the White Fisher, his x mark.
Ma-cou-da, or the Bear's Heart, his x mark.

From St. Croix river.

CHIEFS.

Pe-zhe-ke, or the Buffalo, his x mark.
Ka-be-na-be, or the Wet Mouth, his x mark.

WARRIORS.

Pa-ga-we-we-wetung, Coming Home Following, his x mark.
Ya-banse, or the Young Buck, his x mark.
Kis-ke-ta-wak, or the Cut Ear, his x mark.

From Lake Courteville.

CHIEFS.

Pa-qua-a-mo, or the Wood Pecker, his x mark.

From Lac De Flambeau.

CHIEFS.

Pish-ka-ga-ghe, or the White Crow, his x mark.
Na-wa-ge-wa, or the Knee, his x mark.
O-ge-na-ga, or the Dandy, his x mark.
Pa-se-quam-jis, or the Commissioner, his x mark.
Wa-be-ne-me, or the White Thunder, his x mark.

From La Pointe, on Lake Superior.

CHIEFS.

Pe-zhe-ke, or the Buffalo, his x mark.
Ta-qua-ga-na, or Two Lodges Meeting, his x mark.
Cha-che-que-o, his x mark.

From Mille Lac.

CHIEFS.

Wa-shask-ko-kone, or Rat's Liver, his x mark.
Wen-ghe-ge-she-guk, or the First Day, his x mark.

WARRIORS.

Ada-we-ge-shik, or Both Ends of the Sky, his x mark.
Ka-ka-quap, or the Sparrow, his x mark.

From Sandy Lake.

CHIEFS.

Ka-nan-da-wa-win-zo, or Le Brècheux, his x mark.
 We-we-shan-shis, the Bad Boy or Big Mouth, his x mark.
 Ke-che-wa-me-te-go, or the Big Frenchman, his x mark.

WARRIORS.

Na-ta-me-ga-bo, the Man that stands First, his x mark.
 Sa-ga-ta-gun, or Spunk, his x mark.

From Snake river.

CHIEFS.

Naudin, or the Wind, his x mark.
 Sha-go-bai, or the Little Six, his x mark.
 Pay-a-jik, or the Lone Man, his x mark.
 Na-qua-na-bie, or the Feather, his x mark.

WARRIORS.

Ha-tau-wa, his x mark.
 Wa-me-te-go-zhins, the Little Frenchman, his x mark.
 Sho-ne-a, or Silver, his x mark.

From Fond du Lac, (on Lake Superior.)

CHIEFS.

Mang-go-sit, or the Loon's Foot, his x mark.
 Shing-go-be, or the Spruce, his x mark.

From Red Cedar lake.

Mont-so-mo, or the Murdering Yell, his x mark.

From Red lake.

Francois Goumean, (a half-breed,) his x mark.

From Leech lake.

WARRIORS.

Sha-wa-ghe-zhig, or the Sounding Sky, his x mark.
 Wa-zau-ko-ni-a, or Yellow Robe, his x mark.

Signed in presence of—

[The sentence making provision for the payment of the claim of H. L. Dousman, inserted before any of the signatures, at the particular request of the Indians.]

Verplanck Van Antwerp, *Secretary to the Commission.*

M. M. Vineyard, *United States Sub-Indian Agent.*

Daniel P. Bushnell.

Law. Taliaferro, *Indian Agent at St. Peter's.*

Martin Scott, *Captain 5th Regiment of Infantry.*

J. Emerson, *Assistant Surgeon United States Army.*

H. H. Sibley:

H. L. Dousman.

S. C. Stambaugh.

E. Lockwood.

Lyman M. Warren.

J. N. Nicollet.

Harmen Van Antwerp.

Wm. H. Forbes.

Jean Baptiste Dubay, *Interpreter*, his x mark.

Peter Quinn, *Interpreter*, his x mark.

S. Campbell, *United States Interpreter.*

Stephen Bonga, *Interpreter*, his x mark.

Wm. W. Coriell.