TREATY WITH THE MOLELS. Dec. 21, 1855.

Treaty between the United States of America and the Molel Indians. Concluded at Dayton, Oregon, December 21, 1855. Ratified by the Senate, March 8, 1859. Proclaimed by the President of the United States, April 27, 1859.

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 Dayton, in Oregon, on the twenty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, between Joel Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory of Oregon, on the part of the United States, and the hereinafter-named chiefs and headmen of the Mo-lal-la-las, or Molel tribe of Indians, on behalf of and duly authorized by the said tribe, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Articles of convention and agreement entered into this 21st day of December, 1855, between Joel Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs, acting for and in behalf of the United States, and the chiefs and headmen of the Mo-lal-la-las, or Molel tribe of Indians, they being authorized by their respective bands in council assembled.

ARTICLE I. The above named tribe of Indians hereby cede to the United States all their right, title, interest and claim to all that part of Oregon Territory situated and bounded as hereinafter described, the same being claimed by them. To wit: Beginning at Scott’s Peak, being the northeastern termination of the purchase made of the Umpqua and Calapooya of Umpqua Valley on the 29th day of November, 1854; thence running southerly on the eastern boundary line of that purchase and the purchase of the Cow Creeks, on the 19th day of September, 1855, and the tract purchased of the Scotts, Cheats and Grave Creeks, on the nineteenth [eighteenth] day of November, 1854, to the boundary of the Rogue River purchase made on the tenth day of September, 1855; thence along the northern boundary of that purchase to the summit of the Cascade Mountains; thence northerly along the summit of said mountains to a point due east of Scott’s Peak; thence west to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE II. In consideration of the cession and relinquishment herein made, the United States agree to make the following provisions for said Indians and pay the sums of money as follows:

1st. To secure to the members of said tribe all the rights and privileges guaranteed by treaty to the Umpqua and Calapooya, of the Umpqua Valley, jointly with said tribes, they hereby agreeing to confederate with those bands.

2nd. To erect and keep in repair and furnish suitable persons to attend the same for the term of ten years, the benefits of which to be shared alike by all the bands confederated, one flouring-mill and one saw-mill.

3d. To furnish iron, steel, and other materials for supplying the smith’s shop and tin shop stipulated in the treaty of 29th November, 1854, and pay for the services of the necessary mechanics for that service for five years in addition to the time specified by that treaty.

4th. To establish a manual labor school, employ and pay teachers, furnish all necessary materials and subsistence for pupils, of sufficient
TREATY WITH THE MOLELS. Dec. 21, 1855.

capacity to accommodate all the children belonging to said confederate bands, of suitable age and condition to attend said school.

5th. To employ and pay for the services of a carpenter and joiner for the term of ten years to aid in erecting buildings and making furniture for said Indians, and to furnish tools for use in said service.

6th. To employ and pay for the services of an additional farmer for the term of five years.

ARTICLE III. In consequence of the existence of hostilities between the whites and a portion of the Indian tribes in southern Oregon and northern California, and the proximity of the Umpqua reservation to the mining district, and the consequent fluctuating and transient population, and the frequent commision by whites and Indians of petty offences, calculated to disturb the peace and harmony of the settlement, it is hereby agreed, the Umpqua and Calapooia agreeing, that the bands thus confederated shall immediately remove to a tract of land selected on the headwaters of the Yamhill River adjoining the coast reservation, thereon to remain until the proper improvements are made upon that reservation, for the accommodation of said confederate bands, in accordance with the provisions of this and the treaty of 29th November, 1854, and when so made, to remove to said coast reservation, or such other point as may, by direction of the President of the United States, be designated for the permanent residence of said Indians.

ARTICLE IV. For the purpose of carrying out in good faith the objects expressed in the preceding article, it is hereby agreed on the part of the United States, that the entire expense attending the removal of the bands named, including transportation and subsistence, and the erection of temporary buildings at the encampment designated, as well as medical attendance on the sick, shall be paid by the United States.

ARTICLE V. It is further agreed that rations, according to the army regulations, shall be furnished the members of the said confederated bands; and distributed to the heads of families, from the time of their arrival at the encampment on the headwaters of Yamhill River until six months after their arrival at the point selected as their permanent residence.

ARTICLE VI. For the purpose of insuring the means of subsistence for said Indians, the United States engage to appropriate the sum of twelve thousand dollars for the extinguishment of title and the payment of improvements made thereon by white settlers to lands in the Grand Round Valley, the point of encampment referred to, to be used as wheat farms, or other purposes, for the benefit of said Indians, and for the erection of buildings upon the reservation, opening farms, purchasing of teams, tools and stock; the expenditure of which amounts, and the direction of all the provisions of this convention, shall be in accordance with the spirit and meaning of the treaty of 29th November, 1854, with the Umpqua and Calapooia tribes aforesaid.

In witness whereof, we, the several parties, hereto set our hands and seals, the day and date before written.

JOEL PALMER,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

[his x mark.]

STEENCQOGGY,
his x mark.

LATTCHIE,
his x mark.

DUGINGS,
his x mark.

COUNISNASE,
his x mark.

Done in presence of the undersigned witnesses—

C. M. WALKER,
T. R. Mghuder,
JOHN FLEET, Interpreter.
TREATY WITH THE MOLELS. Dec. 21, 1855.

We the chiefs and headmen of the Umpqua and Calapooia tribes, treated with in the Umpqua Valley, on the 29th day of November, 1854, referred to in the foregoing treaty, to the provisions of this treaty, this day in convention, accede to all the terms therein expressed.

In witness whereof, we do severally set our names and seals, the day and date written in the foregoing treaty.

LOUIS LA PE CINQUE, his x mark. [L. S.]
PETER, his x mark. [L. S.]
TOM, his x mark. [L. S.]
BILLY, his x mark. [L. S.]
NESSICK, his x mark. [L. S.]
GEORGE, his x mark. [L. S.]
BOGUS, his x mark. [L. S.]
CARS, his x mark. [L. S.]

Done in the presence of the undersigned witnesses —

C. M. WALKER,
T. R. MAGRUDER,
JOHN FLETT, Interpreter.

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 eighth 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 8, 1859.

"Resolved, (two thirds of the senators present concurring.) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of treaty between the United States and the Chiefs and Headmen of the Mo-lal-la-las or Molel tribe of Indians, signed 21st December, 1855.

"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 the eighth of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, accept, ratify, and confirm the said treaty.

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

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-seventh day of April, 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.
CONVENTION WITH NEW GRANADA. SEPTEMBER 10, 1857.

TREATIES.


BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a convention between the United States of America and the Republic of New Granada was signed in the city of Washington on the tenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, which convention, as amended by the high contracting parties, is, word for word, as follows:

The United States of America, and the Republic of New Granada, desiring to adjust the claims of citizens of said States against New Granada and to cement the good understanding which happily subsists between the two Republics, have, for that purpose, appointed and conferred full powers, respectively, to wit: The President of the United States upon Lewis Cass, Secretary of State of the United States, and the President of New Granada upon General Pedro A. Herran, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that republic in the United States, who, after exchanging their full powers, which were found in good and proper form, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

All claims on the part of corporations, companies, or individuals, citizens of the United States, upon the government of New Granada, which shall have been presented prior to the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, either to the Department of State at Washington, or to the minister of the United States at Bogota, and especially those for

Los Estados Unidos de América, y la República de la Nueva Gra nada, deseando arreglar las reclamaciones de ciudadanos de dichos Estados contra la Nueva Granada y estrechar la buena inteligencia que felizmente subsiste entre las dos Repúblicas, han nombrado con tal objeto y conferido plenos poderes, respectivamente: El Presidente de los Estados Unidos a Lewis Cass, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, y el Presidente de la Nueva Granada al General Pedro A. Herran, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de la República en los Estados Unidos, quienes después de haberse cambiado sus plenos poderes y de hallarse en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los artículos siguientes:

ARTICULO 1º.

Todas las reclamaciones de parte de ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos, corporaciones, compañías, o particulares, contra el gobierno de la Nueva Granada, que habrán sido presentadas antes del primer día de Setiembre de mil ochocientos cincuenta y nueve, al Departamento de Estado en Washington o al Ministro de los Estados Unidos en Bogotá, especialmente las provenientes de...