ARTICLES OF A TREATY

Made at the city of Saint Louis, between Joshua Pilcher, thereto specially authorised by the President of the United States, and the Ioway Indians, by their chiefs and delegates.

ARTICLE 1st. The Ioway Indians cede to the United States all the right and interest in the land ceded by the treaty, concluded with them and other tribes on the 15th of July 1830, which they might be entitled to claim, by virtue of the phraseology employed in the second article of said treaty.

ARTICLE 2d. In consideration of the session contained in the preceding article, the United States stipulate to pay them two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500) in horses, goods and presents, upon their signing this treaty in the city of Saint Louis.

ARTICLE 3d. The expenses of this negotiation and of the chiefs and delegates signing this treaty to the city of Washington and to their homes to be paid by the United States.

ARTICLE 4th. This treaty to be binding upon the contracting parties when the same shall be ratified by the United States.

In witness whereof the said Joshua Pilcher and the undersigned chiefs and delegates of said Indians have hereunto set their hands at the city of Saint Louis, this twenty-third day of November A. D. 1837.

JOSHUA PILCHER,
U. S. Ind. agent.

Ne-o-mon-ni, Wat-che-mon-ne,
Non-che-ning-ga, Tah-ro-hon.


To the Indian names are subjoined marks.

ARTICLES OF A TREATY,

Made and concluded at Flint river, in the State of Michigan, on the twentieth day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, between the United States, by Henry R. Schoolcraft commissioner duly authorized for that purpose, and acting superintendent of Indian affairs, and the Saganaw tribe of Chippewas.

ARTICLE 1. It is agreed, that the sum of fifty cents per acre shall be retained out of every acre of land ceded by said tribe, by the treaty of the 14th of January 1837, as an indemnification for the location to be furnished for their future permanent residence and to constitute a fund for emigrating thereto.

Dec. 20, 1837.
Proclamation, July 2, 1838.

Fifty cents per acre to be retained, &c.
Ante, p. 523.
ARTICLE 2d. The United States agree to reserve a location for said tribe on the head waters of the Osage river, in the country visited by a delegation of the said tribe during the present year, to be of proper extent, agreeably to their numbers, embracing a due proportion of wood and water, and lying contiguous to tribes of kindred language. Nor shall anything contained in the sixth article of the treaty of the 14th January 1837, entitle them, at this time, to a location in the country west of Lake Superior.

ARTICLE 3d. Nothing embraced in the fifth article of said treaty shall obligate the United States, at the present time, to advance from the Treasury, the entire amount appropriated by the said tribe in the fourth article of said treaty; but the President shall have authority to direct such part of the said moneys to be paid for the objects indicated, so far as the same are not hereinafter modified, as he may deem proper: Provided, That the whole sum so advanced, shall not exceed seventy-five thousand dollars. And the reduction shall be made upon the several items ratably, or in any other manner he may direct; Provided, That the balance of said appropriations, or of any item or items thereof, shall be paid out of the proceeds of the ceded lands, as soon as the fund will permit, and the President may direct.

ARTICLE 4th. The first and second clauses of the fourth article of the treaty of the 14th of January 1837, and the tenth article of said treaty, are hereby abrogated; and in lieu thereof, it is agreed, that the United States shall pay to said tribe in each of the years 1838 and 1839, respectively, an annuity of five thousand dollars, and goods to the amount of ten thousand dollars, to be advanced by the Treasury, and to be refunded out of the first proceeds of their lands. But no further annuity, nor in any higher amounts, shall be paid to them, by virtue of the treaty aforesaid, until the same shall be furnished by the interest of the proceeds of their lands, vested in conformity with the provisions of the third article of said treaty.

ARTICLE 5th. Several of the chiefs entitled to payments by schedule A, affixed to the treaty aforesaid, having died within the year, it is agreed, that the proportion of the fund, to which they would have been entitled, may be redivided in such manner as the President may direct.

ARTICLE 6th. The said tribe set apart nine thousand eight hundred dollars, out of the fund arising from the sale of their lands, to be paid to the individuals named in a list of claims hereunto annexed.

ARTICLE 7th. No act of Congress shall confer upon any citizen, or other person, the right of pre-emption to any lands ceded to the United States by the treaty of the 14th of January 1837, herein above referred to. Nor shall any construction be put upon any existing law, respecting the public lands, granting this right to any lands ceded by said treaty.

ARTICLE 8th. The United States will pay the expenses of this negotiation, together with the unpaid expenses of the prior negotiations, with said tribe, of the 24th of May 1836, and of the 14th of January 1837.

In testimony whereof, the commissioner above named, and the chiefs and headmen of said tribe, have hereunto affixed their signatures at the time and place above recited, and of the independence of the United States the sixty-second year.

HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT,
Commissioner.
TREATY WITH THE SAGANAWS. 1837.

Ogisma Kegido, (The Chief Speaker,) 1st chief of the tribe.
Tondagonee, (A dog rampant or furious.)
Mukkokooosh, (The Broken Chest, Keg, or Box.)

Ogimaus, (The Little Chief, or chief of subordinate authority.)
Ottawaus, (The Little Ottawa.)

Peetawweetam, (The Coming Voice.)
Mushkootagwima, (The Meadow Sparrow, or Feather in the Meadow or Plain.)
Acquewezaazis, (The Expert Boy, i.e. wickedly expert.)
Kaugaygeezhig, (The Everlasting Sky.)
Waseo, (The Bright Light, or light falling on a distant object.)


To the Indian names are subjoined marks.

It was understood, previous to the execution of the foregoing treaty, that the United States does not agree to advance the amount set apart by the sixth article for claimants, in lieu of reservations; and that no payments will be made, in accordance therewith, until the lands of the Indians are sold, and the proceeds thereof placed to their credit at the Treasury.

HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT,
Commissioner.

List of claims directed to be paid in the 6th article.

To Mekitchewunoqua, or Betsey Lyon $800 00
Margaret Swarts, alias Gelesky 400 00
Kewayjewun and two children of Archy Lyon 400 00
Majo, of Saganaw, for himself and Indian family 400 00
John H. Connor 400 00
Richard H. Connor 400 00
Ladi, or Leon Tromblee 800 00
Adjejauk, or Joseph Visger 400 00
Antoine Beaubien, jun'r. 400 00
Shawrscopenagsee, or Roi 400 00
Shawunacquire, daughter of Paro Roi 400 00
Wabipenaysee, son of Kaugagaygeezhik 400 00
John Baptist Barard 400 00
Keezhigoqua, daughter of Jacob Gravereeit 400 00
Pierre Provuncal 400 00
Bena Tromboleee 400 00
Kenoza, or Stewart 400 00
Penacee, wife of Henry Campau 400 00
Mittigaubauk, or B. Desnoyers 400 00
Albert J. Smith 1,000 00
Joseph Beaubien 400 00

HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT,
Commissioner.

Note.—The foregoing treaty was ratified with the following amendments, as con-
tained in the resolution of the Senate:
Strike out the sixth article.
Change articles 7 and 8 to article 6 and article 7.
Strike out the note commencing "It was understood," &c., and the "list of claims" immediately following.
TREATY WITH THE NEW YORK INDIANS,
AS AMENDED BY THE SENATE AND ASSENTED TO BY THE SEVERAL TRIBES, 1838.

_Treaty with the New York Indians, as amended by the Senate of the United States, June 11th, 1838._

 ARTICLES OF A TREATY

Made and concluded at Buffalo Creek in the State of New York, the fifteenth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, by Ransom H. Gillet, a commissioner on the part of the United States, and the chiefs, head men and warriors of the several tribes of New York Indians assembled in council witnesseth:

Preamble. Whereas, The six nations of New York Indians not long after the close of the war of the Revolution, became convinced from the rapid increase of the white settlements around, that the time was not far distant when their true interest must lead them to seek a new home among their red brethren in the West: And whereas this subject was agitated in a general council of the Six nations as early as 1810, and resulted in sending a memorial to the President of the United States, inquiring whether the Government would consent to their leaving their habitations and their removing into the neighborhood of their western brethren, and if they could procure a home there, by gift or purchase, whether the Government would acknowledge their title to the lands so obtained in the same manner it had acknowledged it in those from whom they might receive it; and further, whether the existing treaties would, in such a case remain in full force, and their annuities be paid as here-tofore: And whereas, with the approbation of the President of the United States, purchases were made by the New York Indians from the Menomonee and Winnebago Indians of certain lands at Green Bay in the Territory of Wisconsin, which after much difficulty and contention with those Indians concerning the extent of that purchase, the whole subject was finally settled by a treaty between the United States and the Menomonee Indians, concluded in February, 1831, to which the New York Indians gave their assent on the seventeenth day of October 1832: And whereas, by the provisions of that treaty, five hundred thousand acres of land are secured to the New York Indians of the Six Nations and the St. Regis tribe, as a future home, on condition that they all remove to the same, within three years, or such reasonable time as the President should prescribe: And whereas, the President is satisfied that various considerations have prevented those still residing in New York from removing to Green Bay, and among other reasons, that many who were in favour of emigration, preferred to remove at once to the Indian territory, which they were fully persuaded was the only permanent and peaceable home for all the Indians. And they therefore applied to the President to take their Green Bay lands, and provide them a new home among their brethren in the Indian territory. And