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1858.

9424

JUNE.		MAY.		APRIL.		MAR.		FEB.		JAN.		1858.	
Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	1	2	3	4	5	6	31	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	1	2	3	28	29	30	31	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	1	2	3	4	29	30	31	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	1	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	1	2	3	4	5	30	31	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	1	2	27	28	29	30	31	1	2

1858. 1st mo., JANUARY, begins Frid.

D Last Quart., 6th day, 7 51 evening.
● New Moon, 15th day, 0 36 morning.
C First Quart., 22d day, 0 1 evening.
☉ Full Moon, 29th day, 4 16 morning.

D	D	NOTABLE DAYS.	☉	☿	D
M	W		ris's	sets.	rises.
1	F	Arthur Middleton d. 1787.	7 25	4 43	6 56
2	S	Ovid & Livy d. 17 A. D.	7 25	4 44	8 11
3	C	Cicero born 107 B. C.	7 25	4 45	9 21
4	M	Thos. Nelson died 1789.	7 25	4 45	10 27
5	T	Catiline killed 62 B. C.	7 25	4 46	11 31
6	W	Siege of Missolonghi 1823.	7 25	4 47	morn
7	T	Liberia colonized 1822.	7 25	4 48	0 33
8	F	Eli Whitney d. 1825.	7 25	4 49	1 36
9	S	Fontenelle d. 1757.	7 25	4 50	2 39
10	C	Stamp Act passed 1765.	7 25	4 51	3 41
11	M	Linnaeus d. 1778.	7 24	4 52	4 42
12	T	Explosion in Leyden 1807.	7 24	4 53	5 41
13	W	Richard II. killed 1400.	7 24	4 54	6 34
14	T	Halley d. 1742.	7 23	4 55	sets.
15	F	Elizabeth crowned 1559.	7 23	4 56	5 25
16	S	Spencer d. 1599.	7 22	4 58	6 32
17	C	Franklin b. 1706.	7 21	4 59	7 40
18	M	17th. Bat. of Cowpens 1781.	7 21	5 0	8 45
19	T	Copernicus b. 1472.	7 20	5 2	9 53
20	W	Garrick d. 1779.	7 19	5 3	11 1
21	T	J. J. Scaliger d. 1609.	7 19	5 4	morn
22	F	Lord Bacon b. 1561. [1802.	7 18	5 5	0 11
23	S	Humboldt in Chimborazo	7 17	5 6	1 16
24	C	Fred. the Great b. 1712.	7 17	5 7	2 46
25	M	Burns b. 1759.	7 16	5 8	3 58
26	T	Jenner d. 1823.	7 15	5 9	5 10
27	W	Burr's Conspiracy 1807.	7 14	5 10	6 12
28	T	Peter the Great d. 1725.	7 14	5 12	rises.
29	F	Battle of Brienne 1814.	7 13	5 13	5 43
30	S	Dr. Bardell killed 1857.	7 12	5 14	6 59
31	C	Ben Jonson b. 1574.	7 11	5 16	8 9

MONTHS.

January.....	365	31	JAN.
February.....	334	365	FEB.
March.....	306	337	MAR.
April.....	273	306	APR.
May.....	245	276	MAY.
June.....	214	245	JUNE
July.....	184	215	JULY
August.....	153	184	AUG.
September.....	122	153	SEPT.
October.....	92	123	OCT.
November.....	61	92	NOV.
December.....	31	61	DEC.

Showing the number of days from any day in one month, to the same day in any other month, throughout the year.

A TABLE,

Look for April at the left hand, and September at the top; in the angle is 158.

1858. 2d mo., FEBRUARY, begins Mon.

- ☾ Last Quart., 5th day, 4 21 evening.
 ● New Moon, 13th day, 5 17 evening.
 ☽ First Quart., 20th day, 8 3 evening.
 ☉ Full Moon, 27th day, 5 9 evening.

D	D	NOTABLE DAYS.	☉	☽	☽
M	W		ris's	sets.	rises.
1	M	Lempriere died, 1824.	7 10	5 18	9 14
2	T	Lorenzo Dow d. 1834.	7 9	5 19	10 18
3	W	George Crabb d. 1832.	7 8	5 20	11 22
4	T	John Rogers burnt, 1555.	7 7	5 21	morn
5	F	Cato killed 46 B. C.	7 6	5 22	0 25
6	S	Charles H. of Eng. d. 1685.	7 5	5 23	1 30
7	C	Sexagesima. [1587.	7 4	5 25	2 34
8	M	Mary Queen of Scots, killed	7 3	5 26	3 32
9	T	Maskelyne d. 1811.	7 2	5 27	4 26
10	W	Great Comet of 1680.	7 1	5 29	5 16
11	T	De Witt Clinton d. 1828.	6 59	5 30	5 55
12	F	Queen Catharine beh. 1542.	6 58	5 31	6 30
13	S	Cotton Mather d. 1728.	6 57	5 33	sets.
14	C	Quinquagesima.	6 55	5 34	6 35
15	M	Galileo born, 1564.	6 54	5 35	7 43
16	T	Melancthon b. 1497.	6 52	5 36	8 51
17	W	Ash Wednesday.	6 51	5 37	10 2
18	T	Vermont admitted, 1791.	6 50	5 38	11 16
19	F	Florida ceded, 1821.	6 49	5 39	morn
20	S	Arthur Young d. 1820.	6 48	5 40	0 31
21	C	1st Sunday in Lent.	6 46	5 42	1 45
22	M	Washington b. 1732.	6 45	5 43	2 58
23	T	J. Q. Adams d. 1848.	6 44	5 44	4 3
24	W	Handel b. 1684.	6 42	5 45	4 56
25	T	Battle of Trenton, 1776.	6 41	5 46	5 36
26	F	Bonaparte's escape from El-	6 39	5 47	6 9
27	S	Bat. Tarqui, 1829. [ba, 1815.	6 38	5 48	rises.
28	C	2d Sunday in Lent.	6 37	5 49	6 55

1858. 3d mo., MARCH, begins Mond.

- ☾ Last Quart., 7th day, 1 15 evening.
 ● New Moon, 15th day, 7 16 morning.
 ☽ First Quart., 22d day, 2 47 morning.
 ☉ Full Moon, 29th day, 7 12 morning.

D	D	NOTABLE DAYS.	☉	☽	☽
M	W		ris's	sets.	rises.
1	M	Battle of Aldenhoven, 1793.	6 35	5 51	8 2
2	T	Reciprocity Treaty, 1855.	6 34	5 52	9 5
3	W	War with Algiers, 1815.	6 33	5 53	10 9
4	T	1st U. S. Bank, closed 1812.	6 31	5 54	11 14
5	F	La Place d. 1827.	6 29	5 55	morn
6	S	Northern Lights seen, 1716.	6 28	5 56	0 17
7	C	Battle of Craonne, 1814.	6 26	5 57	1 19
8	M	Wm. III. of Eng. d. 1702.	6 25	5 59	2 17
9	T	Rizzio killed, 1566.	6 23	6 0	3 9
10	W	Benj. West d. 1820. [1802.	6 21	6 1	3 51
11	T	Romeo & Juliet, married,	6 19	6 2	4 29
12	F	Steele's Guardian, 1713.	6 17	6 3	4 58
13	S	Attack of Groton, 1676.	6 15	6 4	5 25
14	C	General Wade d. 1758.	6 14	6 5	5 49
15	M	Cæsar killed, 44 B. C.	6 12	6 6	sets.
16	T	Nero died, 37 A. D.	6 11	6 7	7 48
17	W	St. Patrick d. 464.	6 10	6 8	9 2
18	T	Stamp Act repealed, 1766.	6 9	6 9	10 18
19	F	Rheims taken, 1814.	6 6	6 10	11 36
20	S	Bonaparte crowned, 1815.	6 4	6 11	morn
21	C	Bishop Usher d. 1656.	6 3	6 12	0 51
22	M	Stamp Act passed 1765.	6 1	6 14	1 56
23	T	Madrid taken, 1808.	6 0	6 15	2 52
24	W	Bombs first used, 1588.	5 59	6 16	3 37
25	T	New Year's Day in O. S.	5 57	6 17	4 10
26	F	General Hull tried, 1814.	5 55	6 18	4 39
27	S	James I. of Eng. d. 1625.	5 54	6 19	5 1
28	C	Palm Sunday.	5 53	6 20	rises.
29	M	Swedenborg d. 1772.	5 51	6 21	6 50
30	T	Sicilian Vespers, 1282.	5 49	6 22	7 55
31	W	John C. Calhoun d. 1850.	5 47	6 23	8 59

1858. 4th mo., APRIL, begins Thurs.

- ☾ Last Quart., 6th day, 8 47 morning.
 ☉ New Moon, 13th day, 6 19 evening.
 ☽ First Quart., 20th day, 9 30 morning.
 ☊ Full Moon, 27th day, 10 0 evening.

D	D	NOTABLE DAYS.	ris's	sets.	D
M	W				rises.
1	T	Napoleon's 2d marr'ge, 1810.	5 45	6 24	10 3
2	F	Jefferson b. 1743.—G. Frid.	5 43	6 25	11 8
3	S	Dr. Winslow d. 1760.	5 41	6 26	morn
4	C	Easter Sunday.	5 39	6 27	0 6
5	M	Plato d. 347 B. C.	5 37	6 28	0 59
6	T	Revolution in Brazil, 1831.	5 35	6 29	1 47
7	W	Lalande d. 1807. [1841.	5 33	6 30	2 25
8	T	Petrarch honored at Rome,	5 32	6 31	2 59
9	F	Edward IV. of Eng. d. 1483.	5 30	6 32	3 23
10	S	U. S. Bank incorp. 1816.	5 28	6 33	3 50
11	C	Rowland Hill, d. 1833.	5 27	6 34	4 12
12	M	Seneca d. 65.	5 25	6 35	4 35
13	T	Handel d. 1759.	5 24	6 36	sets.
14	W	Battle of Barnet, 1471.	5 23	6 37	7 58
15	T	Dr. John Bell d. 1820.	5 21	6 38	9 18
16	F	Buffon d. 1788.	5 20	6 39	10 36
17	S	Franklin d. 1790.	5 18	6 40	11 47
18	C	Judge Jeffreys d. 1689.	5 16	6 41	morn
19	M	Battle of Lexington, 1775.	5 15	6 42	0 49
20	T	George Clinton d. 1812.	5 13	6 43	1 36
21	W	Battle of San Jacinto, 1836.	5 12	6 45	2 13
22	T	Henry VII. of Eng. d. 1509.	5 10	6 46	2 42
23	F	Great Western in N. Y. 1838.	5 9	6 47	3 7
24	S	Troy destroyed, 1184 B. C.	5 8	6 48	3 29
25	C	Cowper d. 1800.	5 6	6 49	3 48
26	M	Danbury burnt, 1777.	5 5	6 50	4 9
27	T	Battle of Dunbar, 1296.	5 4	6 51	rises.
28	W	Battle of Sillery, 1760.	5 2	6 52	7 52
29	T	Rutius King d. 1827.	5 1	6 53	8 54
30	F	Washington inaug. 1789.	5 0	6 54	9 56

1858. 5th mo., MAY, begins Sat.

- ☾ Last Quart., 6th day, 1 44 morning.
 ☉ New Moon, 13th day, 2 52 morning.
 ☽ First Quart., 19th day, 5 24 evening.
 ☊ Full Moon, 27th day, 1 9 evening.

D	D	NOTABLE DAYS.	ris's	sets.	D
M	W				rises.
1	S	Eng. & Scotland unit'd, 1707.	4 59	6 55	10 52
2	C	Jamaica discovered, 1494.	4 58	6 56	11 41
3	M	Byron swam Dardan's, 1810.	4 57	6 57	morn
4	T	Battle of Tewkesbury, 1471.	4 56	6 58	0 22
5	W	Battle of Prague, 1757.	4 55	6 59	0 58
6	T	Action off Barcelona, 1801.	4 54	7 0	1 26
7	F	Socrates d. 399 B. C.	4 53	7 1	1 51
8	S	Robert Morris d. 1806.	4 52	7 2	2 13
9	C	Rogation Sunday.	4 51	7 3	2 36
10	M	The Bank Panic, 1837.	4 50	7 4	2 59
11	T	Robert Treat Paine d. 1814.	4 49	7 5	3 23
12	W	Battle of Pharsalia, 48 B. C.	4 48	7 6	sets.
13	T	Ascension Day.	4 47	7 7	8 11
14	F	Henry Grattan d. 1820.	4 46	7 8	9 28
15	S	Daniel O'Connell d. 1847.	4 44	7 9	10 37
16	C	Battle of Heliopolis, 1801.	4 43	7 10	11 31
17	M	John Jay d. 1829.	4 42	7 11	morn
18	T	Matamoras taken, 1846.	4 41	7 12	0 13
19	W	Cuba discovered, 1494.	4 40	7 13	0 45
20	T	Earthquake at Antioch, 526.	4 39	7 14	1 11
21	F	Battle of Essling, 1809.	4 38	7 14	1 34
22	S	First Steamship, 1819.	4 37	7 15	1 54
23	C	Pentecost.	4 36	7 16	2 16
24	M	Copernicus d. 1543. [1833.	4 36	7 17	2 37
25	T	24th. John Randolph died,	4 35	7 18	3 0
26	W	Wm. Emerson d. 1782.	4 34	7 19	4 28
27	T	Margaret beheaded, 1541.	4 34	7 20	rises.
28	F	1st copy Liverp'l Times, 1576	4 33	7 21	8 46
29	S	Josephine d. 1814.	4 32	7 22	9 38
30	C	Trinity Sunday.	4 32	7 22	10 20
31	M	Stoney Point evac'ed, 1779.	4 31	7 23	10 57

1858. 6th mo., JUNE, begins Tues.

- ☾ Last Quart., 4th day, 3 25 evening.
 ☾ New Moon, 11th day, 9 50 morning.
 ☽ First Quart., 18th day, 3 18 morning.
 ☽ Full Moon, 26th day, 4 17 morning.

D M	D W	NOTABLE DAYS.	☾ ris's	☽ sets.	☾ rises.
1	T	Boston Port Bill, 1774.	4 31	7 24	11 26
2	W	Earthquake at Cairo, 1754.	4 30	7 24	11 53
3	T	Dr. Harvey d. 1657.	4 30	7 25	morn
4	F	Bat. of San Lazaro, 1746.	4 29	7 26	0 15
5	S	First Balloon raised, 1783.	4 29	7 26	0 36
6	C	Alex'r the Great, b. 356 B.C.	4 29	7 27	0 59
7	M	Mahomet d. 632 A.D.	4 28	7 28	1 22
8	T	Thomas Paine, d. 1809.	4 28	7 28	1 47
9	W	Battle of Arklow, 1798.	4 28	7 29	2 20
10	T	Dutch land at N. Y. 1667.	4 28	7 29	sets.
11	F	Copernicus d. 1543.	4 28	7 30	8 14
12	S	Massacre at Paris, 1418.	4 28	7 30	9 17
13	C	Battle of Carcagena, 1813.	4 28	7 31	10 6
14	M	Amer'n Flag planned, 1777.	4 28	7 31	10 43
15	T	Washingt'n C. in-chief, 1775.	4 28	7 32	11 13
16	W	Joseph Butler d. 1752.	4 28	7 32	11 38
17	T	Bat. of Bunker's Hill, 1775.	4 28	7 33	11 58
18	F	War Eng. & U. S. 1812.	4 28	7 33	morn
19	S	General Greene d. 1786.	4 29	7 34	0 19
20	C	Wm. IV. of Eng. d. 1837.	4 29	7 34	0 42
21	M	Thales d. 545 B.C.	4 29	7 34	1 4
22	T	21st. Bat. of Vittoria, 1813.	4 29	7 34	23
23	W	Bat. of Springfield, 1780.	4 29	7 34	2 2
24	T	Printing discovered, 1440.	4 30	7 35	2 39
25	F	Bonaparte's Fare'll Ad. 1815.	4 30	7 35	rises.
26	S	Geo. IV. of Eng. d. 1830.	4 30	7 35	8 20
27	C	Mississip. Bubble burst, 1720.	4 30	7 35	8 58
28	M	Madison d. 1836.	4 31	7 35	9 30
29	T	St. Peter crucified, 65 A.D.	4 31	7 35	9 57
30	W	Battle of Fleurus, 1690.	4 31	7 35	10 19

1858. 7th mo., JULY, begins Thurs.

- ☾ Last Quart., 4th day, 1 48 morning.
 ☾ New Moon, 10th day, 4 29 evening.
 ☽ First Quart., 17th day, 3 43 evening.
 ☽ Full Moon, 25th day, 7 7 evening.

D M	D W	NOTABLE DAYS.	☾ ris's	☽ sets.	☾ rises.
1	T	Battle of Boyne, 1690.	4 31	7 35	10 42
2	F	Madeira discovered, 1491.	4 32	7 35	11 1
3	S	West Indies taken, 1779.	4 32	7 35	11 23
4	C	Independence declar'd, 1776.	4 33	7 34	11 47
5	M	Jerusalem taken, 1100.	4 33	7 34	morn
6	T	Battle of Wagram, 1809.	4 34	7 34	0 15
7	W	Sir W. E. Parry d. 1855.	4 35	7 34	0 51
8	T	Battle of Pultowa, 1709.	4 35	7 33	1 39
9	F	Braddock's Defeat, 1755.	4 36	7 33	2 39
10	S	Gibraltar taken, 1704.	4 37	7 33	sets.
11	C	Hamilton shot, 1804.	4 38	7 32	8 37
12	M	Julius Cæsar b. 100 B. C.	4 39	7 32	9 9
13	T	J. Bernoulli d. 1807.	4 39	7 31	9 38
14	W	Battle of Riossecco, 1808.	4 40	7 31	10 0
15	T	Bonaparte taken, 1815.	4 41	7 30	10 22
16	F	Stoney Point taken, 1779.	4 42	7 29	10 44
17	S	John Carr d. 1832.	4 43	7 29	11 5
18	C	Battle of Warsaw, 1656.	4 44	7 28	11 31
19	M	Bat. of Paulus Hook, 1779.	4 45	7 28	morn
20	T	Massacre of Valteline, 1620.	4 46	7 27	0 2
21	W	Bat. of Shrewsbury, 1403.	4 47	7 26	0 37
22	T	Battle of Falkirk, 1298.	4 48	7 25	1 30
23	F	The lactea's discov'd, 1602.	4 49	7 24	2 11
24	S	Lisbon surrendered, 1823.	4 49	7 23	3 8
25	C	Battle of Aboukir, 1799.	4 50	7 22	rises.
26	M	Coleridge d. 1834.	4 51	7 22	8 0
27	T	French Revolution, 1830.	4 52	7 21	8 24
28	W	Robespierre guillot'd, 1794.	4 53	7 20	8 46
29	T	Poland dissolved, 1794.	4 53	7 19	9 7
30	F	Battle of Pyrennees, 1813.	4 54	7 18	9 28
31	S	Trinidad discovered, 1498.	4 55	7 17	9 51

1858. 8th mo., AUGUST, begins Sund.

- ☾ Last Quart., 2d day, 9 25 morning.
 ● New Moon, 8th day, 11 58 evening.
 ☽ First Quart., 16th day, 6 46 morning.
 ☉ Full Moon, 24th day, 5 16 morning.
 ☾ Last Quart., 31st day, 3 21 evening.

D	D	NOTABLE DAYS.	☉	☽	☾
M	W		ris's	sets.	rises.
1	C	Battle of the Nile, 1798.	4 56	7 16	10 16
2	M	Battle of Blenheim, 1704.	4 57	7 15	10 48
3	T	Battle of Platea, 479 B. C.	4 58	7 14	11 29
4	W	William Floyd d. 1821.	4 59	7 13	morn
5	T	Battle of Brownston, 1812.	5 07	7 12	0 22
6	F	Ben Jonson d. 1637.	5 17	7 11	1 27
7	S	Battle of Bojaca, 1819.	5 27	7 10	2 42
8	C	Canning d. 1827.	5 37	7 8	sets.
9	M	Battle of Stonington, 1814.	5 47	7 7	7 37
10	T	Battle of St. Quintin, 1557.	5 57	7 6	8 0
11	W	Savannah evacuated, 1782.	5 67	7 5	8 23
12	T	Battle of Kunersdorf, 1759.	5 77	7 3	8 45
13	F	Cortez took Mexico, 1521.	5 87	7 2	9 8
14	S	Fort Oswego capitul. 1756.	5 97	7 0	9 34
15	C	Assault of Fort Erie, 1814.	5 108	6 59	10 1
16	M	Battle of Bennington, 1777.	5 118	6 58	10 36
17	T	Comet of 1682.	5 128	6 57	11 16
18	W	Santa Fe occupied, 1846.	5 138	6 55	morn
19	T	Thebes destroyed, 325 B. C.	5 148	6 54	0 3
20	F	Battle of Churubusco, 1847.	5 158	6 53	1 0
21	S	Haverhill burnt, 1708.	5 168	6 51	2 0
22	C	Bat. Bosworth Field, 1485.	5 178	6 50	3 5
23	M	Commodore Perry d. 1820.	5 188	6 49	rises.
24	T	Massa. St. Bartholom. 1572.	5 198	6 47	6 51
25	W	Herschell d. 1822.	5 208	6 45	7 13
26	T	Battle of Cressy, 1346.	5 218	6 43	7 34
27	F	Battle of Dresden, 1813.	5 228	6 41	7 56
28	S	William Smith d. 1839.	5 238	6 40	8 21
29	C	Battle of Mohatz, 1527.	5 248	6 38	8 49
30	M	Cleopatra d. 30 B. C.	5 258	6 36	9 28
31	T	Bat. of St. Sebastian, 1813.	5 268	6 34	10 12

1858. 9th mo., SEPTEMBER, begins W.

- New Moon, 7th day, 9 19 morning.
 ☽ First Quart., 15th day, 0 20 morning.
 ☉ Full Moon, 22d day, 10 25 evening.
 ☾ Last Quart., 29th day, 8 56 evening.

D	D	NOTABLE DAYS.	☉	☽	☾
M	W		ris's	sets.	rises.
1	W	Creat'n of World, 5508 B. C.	5 27	6 33	11 14
2	T	Great Fire, London, 1666.	5 28	6 32	morn
3	F	Battle of Dunbar, 1650.	5 29	6 30	0 24
4	S	Hudson. in S'dy Hook, 1609.	5 30	6 29	1 40
5	C	Bloody Bonner d. 1569.	5 31	6 27	2 59
6	M	Fort Griswold taken, 1781.	5 32	6 26	4 15
7	T	Euler d. 1783.	5 33	6 24	sets.
8	W	Fall of Sebastopol, 1855.	5 34	6 23	6 48
9	T	8th. Bat. Lake George, 1755.	5 35	6 21	7 10
10	F	Battle of Pinkney, 1547.	5 36	6 19	7 32
11	S	Bat. Lake Champlain, 1814.	5 37	6 18	8 1
12	C	Bat. of Fort McHenry, 1814.	5 38	6 16	8 33
13	M	Egyptian Canal fini'd, 1819.	5 39	6 14	9 11
14	T	City of Mexico surr'd, 1847.	5 40	6 12	9 56
15	W	New York taken, 1776.	5 41	6 10	10 48
16	T	Fahrenheit d. 1736. [B. C.]	5 42	6 8	11 47
17	F	16th. Demosthenes died 322	5 42	6 7	morn
18	S	Deerfield burnt 1675.	5 43	6 5	0 50
19	C	Battle of Poitiers, 1356.	5 44	6 4	1 55
20	M	Bishop Hobart d. 1831.	5 45	6 2	3 1
21	T	Monterey taken, 1846.	5 46	6 1	4 5
22	W	Battle of Mycale, 479 B. C.	5 47	5 59	rises.
23	T	The Serapis taken, 1779.	5 48	5 57	6 0
24	F	Aaron Burr d. 1757.	5 49	5 55	6 24
25	S	The Pacific seen, 1513.	5 50	5 53	6 52
26	C	Philadelphia taken, 1777.	5 51	5 52	7 27
27	M	1st Railroad in World, 1825.	5 52	5 50	8 12
28	T	Bat. of Marathon, 490 B. C.	5 53	5 49	9 7
29	W	Fall of Tournay, 1513.	5 54	5 47	10 15
30	T	Pompey's Triumph, 61 B. C.	5 55	5 45	11 24

1858. 10th mo., OCTOBER, begins Frid.

- New Moon, 6th day, 9 12 evening.
- ☾ First Quart., 14th day, 7 46 evening.
- ☉ Full Moon, 22d day, 10 23 morning.
- ☾ Last Quart., 29th day, 8 38 morning.

D	D	NOTABLE DAYS.	☉	☉	D
M	W		ris's	sets.	rises.
1	F	Battle of Lowositz, 1756.	5 56	5 43	0 44
2	S	Andre hung, 1780.	5 57	5 42	morn
3	C	Battle of Wartenburg, 1813.	5 58	5 41	1 59
4	M	Battle of Germantown, 1777.	5 59	5 39	3 11
5	T	Battle of St. Francis, 1759.	6 0	5 38	4 21
6	W	Alexander Murray d. 1821.	6 1	5 37	sets.
7	T	2d Bat. of Stillwater, 1777.	6 2	5 35	5 35
8	F	Mahomet in Medina, 622.	6 3	5 34	6 0
9	S	Battle of Schleitz, 1806.	6 4	5 32	6 30
10	C	N. S. in France, 1582.	6 5	5 31	7 7
11	M	Bat. of Camperdown, 1797.	6 6	5 29	7 49
12	T	Fall of Wexford, 1649.	6 7	5 28	8 28
13	W	Battle of Queenstown, 1812.	6 8	5 26	9 35
14	T	Battle of Jena, 1806.	6 9	5 25	10 35
15	F	Battle of Camden, 1776.	6 10	5 23	11 39
16	S	Latimer burnt, 1555.	6 11	5 22	morn
17	C	Battle of Nevil's Cross, 1346.	6 12	5 20	0 44
18	M	Action Wasp & Frolic, 1812.	6 13	5 18	1 38
19	T	H. K. White d. 1806.	6 14	5 17	2 53
20	W	Battle of Salamis, 480 B. C.	6 15	5 15	3 59
21	T	Scaliger d. 1558.	6 16	5 14	rises.
22	F	Battle of Buxar, 1764.	6 18	5 12	4 52
23	S	Irish Rebellion, 1641.	6 19	5 11	5 26
24	C	Tycho Brahe d. 1601.	6 20	5 10	6 7
25	M	Battle of Agincourt, 1415.	6 21	5 8	7 2
26	T	Great Storm in Eng. 1703.	6 22	5 7	8 6
27	W	2d Bat. of Newbury, 1644.	6 24	5 5	9 20
28	T	Alfred the Great d. 900 A.D.	6 25	5 4	10 34
29	F	Battle of Freyburg, 1745.	6 26	5 3	11 49
30	S	End of last Crusade, 1270.	6 27	5 1	morn
31	C	Battle of Strelitz, 1806.	6 28	5 0	1 2

1858. 11th mo., NOVEMBER, begins Mo.

- New Moon, 5th day, 11 53 morning.
- ☾ First Quart., 13th day, 8 46 evening.
- ☉ Full Moon, 20th day, 9 29 evening.
- ☾ Last Quart., 27th day, 0 39 evening.

D	D	NOTABLE DAYS.	☉	☉	D
M	W		ris's	sets.	rises.
1	M	Charles Linnæus d. 1783.	6 29	4 59	2 11
2	T	Bat. of French Creek, 1813.	6 30	4 58	3 18
3	W	St. J. d'Acre bomba'd, 1840.	6 31	4 57	4 24
4	T	Guadaloupe discov'd, 1493.	6 32	4 56	5 30
5	F	Powder Plot, 1607.	6 34	4 54	sets.
6	S	Battle of Lutzen, 1632.	6 35	4 53	5 4
7	C	Pensacola taken, 1814.	6 36	4 51	5 43
8	M	Magdeburg taken, 1806.	6 38	4 50	6 31
9	T	Arnold at Quebec, 1775.	6 39	4 49	7 26
10	W	Jacobins banished, 1794.	6 40	4 48	8 25
11	T	Battle of Choczin, 1673.	6 42	4 47	9 27
12	F	Oriani d. 1832.	6 43	4 46	10 30
13	S	John Moody hanged, 1781.	6 44	4 45	11 33
14	C	Charles Carroll d. 1832.	6 46	4 44	morn
15	M	Fort Mifflin taken, 1777.	6 47	4 43	0 36
16	T	Ferguson d. 1776.	6 48	4 42	1 39
17	W	Queen Charlotte d. 1818.	6 49	4 41	2 46
18	T	Robin Hood d. 1247.	6 50	4 40	3 54
19	F	Jay's Treaty, 1794.	6 51	4 39	5 8
20	S	Battle of Belle Isle, 1759.	6 53	4 39	rises.
21	C	Crassus killed, 53 B. C.	6 54	4 38	4 48
22	M	Sentence of Q. Mary, 1586.	6 55	4 37	5 51
23	T	Battle of Crevelt, 1785.	6 56	4 36	7 3
24	W	Ghent Treaty signed 1814.	6 57	4 35	8 21
25	T	Isaac Watts d. 1748.	6 58	4 34	9 39
26	F	O. Ellsworth d. 1807.	6 59	4 34	10 52
27	S	Castle de Ulloa taken, 1838.	7 0	4 33	morn
28	C	Advent Sunday.	7 1	4 33	0 3
29	M	Revolt'n in Warsaw, 1830.	7 3	4 33	1 9
30	T	Euripides d. 406 B. C.	7 4	4 32	2 17

1858. 12th mo., DECEMBER, begins W.

- New Moon, 5th day, 5 14 morning.
 D First Quart., 13th day, 10 32 morning.
 ☉ Full Moon, 20th day, 8 11 morning.
 ☾ Last Quart., 27th day, 0 43 morning.

D M	D W	NOTABLE DAYS.	☉ ris's	☽ sets.	☾ rises.
1	W	Bat. of Nineveh, 627 A. D.	7 5	4 34	3 22
2	T	Napoleon crowned, 1804.	7 6	4 34	4 27
3	F	Flight James II. Eng. 1688.	7 7	4 34	5 32
4	S	Wash'ton leaves army, 1783.	7 8	4 33	sets.
5	C	Hayti discovered, 1492.	7 9	4 33	4 26
6	M	The Surinam captu'd, 1812.	7 10	4 33	5 18
7	T	Cicero killed, 43 B. C.	7 11	4 33	6 17
8	W	Vitus Behring d. 1741.	7 12	4 33	7 16
9	T	Battle of Ayacucho, 1824.	7 13	4 33	8 19
10	F	Peace of Ryswick, 1697.	7 14	4 33	9 22
11	S	Indiana admitted, 1816.	7 15	4 33	10 23
12	C	Great Comet of 1680.	7 16	4 33	11 26
13	M	Bat. Aegospotami, 405 B. C.	7 16	4 33	morn
14	T	Washington d. 1799.	7 17	4 34	0 28
15	W	Gregorian Style, 1582.	7 17	4 34	1 34
16	T	Coldest Day recorded, 1835.	7 18	4 34	2 44
17	F	Bolivar d. 1830.	7 18	4 34	3 57
18	S	Washington buried, 1799.	7 19	4 35	5 24
19	C	Rome burnt, 69 A. D.	7 19	4 35	rises.
20	M	Vitellius killed, 69 A. D.	7 20	4 36	4 37
21	T	John Sinclair d. 1835.	7 20	4 36	5 52
22	W	Dr. Hosack d. 1835.	7 21	4 37	7 16
23	T	Xerxes enthroned, 486 B. C.	7 21	4 37	8 36
24	F	Great Snow in Eng. 1836.	7 22	4 38	9 51
25	S	Christmas.	7 22	4 38	11 1
26	C	Siege of Metz, 1552.	7 23	4 39	morn
27	M	St. John d. 100 A. D.	7 23	4 39	0 9
28	T	Tournefourt d. 1708.	7 24	4 40	1 15
29	W	Savannah taken, 1778.	7 24	4 40	2 18
30	T	Buffalo burnt, 1813.	7 24	4 41	3 25
31	F	Battle of Quebec, 1775.	7 25	4 42	4 29

January,

SATURDAY, 2,

1858.

January,

SUNDAY, 3,

1858.

Journal of a voyage from
Chippawa Agency to the source of the
Mississippi. Commenced Aug. 22, 1858.
Company.

May: J. W. Tundl.

J. D. Courtenden Esq.

Chas. E. Flanagan, Esq.

First Voyageur. Paul Beaulieu W. S.,
2^d Do. Charles.

Left Agency at 1 P. M. 22.
Selected Sunday on account of
a Chippawa Superstition that
all voyagers to the North should
begin on that day for luck.
Shot 3 partridges, and camped
at Lake Sibley, lovely night.
All in good spirits. called it Camp
Cathart.

Aug. 23. Bright morning, cool
and no Mosquitoes, all
slept well, breakfasted
and started at 7 1/2 past 5.
Road this far (20 miles) good.
Lake Sibley fine lake, about
3 1/2 miles. Passed on the

January,

MONDAY, 4,

1858.

way fine Rice fields looking
well. No incident worth
recording. Took dinner at "Pine
River". 20 miles from Lake Sibley. Our
voyager Paul furnished us with the
following Bill of fare, written on
Birch bark.

"Soup. Fish head.

Fish. Rock Bass.

Roast. Kookush a la Sauvagefer.
Pork.

Boiled. Fish head. Pork.

Side dishes.

Kookush a la frizette.

Cold pork.

" Water dogs

Relishes

Skutawabo. Pickels. Walnut
sauce. Mustard. Tomato catsup.

We took a fine map of Rock Bass
at Little Long Lake. Same as in
the Bill of fare. Saw no game
all day. Encamped for the night
at "Mountain Lake". 32 miles from

January,

TUESDAY, 5,

1858.

Lake Sibley. The Road good all
the way, over hard sand and gravel
well cut out and the streams
bridged. The country all the
way from the agency so far is
very poor, with the exception of a
very small strip on a creek about
four miles south of Mountain Lake
where the character of the timber
changes from the interminable
Bastard pine to oak and other hard
woods. There are occasional
patches of fine young Norway
pine, but all the rest is Bastard
pine and very poor land.
The road thus far is level and
a R.R. could be easily and
cheaply built over it.

Finching we had nothing
for supper but pork and flour, our
best inginnut was called out &
Paul & Peter Poi using a mosquito
bar for a net went into the Lake
and took about 40 small fish
which we thought were white

January,

WEDNESDAY, 6,

1858.

fish but have found out were
Tulibies, on these and a squirrel
or two we made an excellent
supper.

Aug. 24. Left early, weather
still good, had a delightful night
on Mountain Lake. The road con-
tinues very good until we reach
the Fourteen Mile Creek, here, the
country becomes more hilly and
the road rough and stony, and
continues bad until we came
in sight of Leech Lake at
2 miles from the Agency, where
it becomes sandy and level
again. On this Lake Mr Brock
the Episcopal Missionary has erected
some substantial buildings for
a Mission Station, but before
they were completed he was
driven off by the Indians, and
the buildings remain unfinished &
unoccupied. Major Lind has
recommended that they be used for
a Manual Labor School.

January,

THURSDAY, 7,

1858.

The road from the Agency here
passed all the way between nume-
rous lakes, and over a wretchedly
barren country, and the distance
72 miles.

The Agency consists of
a large Ware house, Blacksmith
Shop, Several Trading Houses &
Wigwags, all looking rather de-
lapidated, the situation on
the lake however is charming.
We all agree that it is the most
lovely lake we have ever yet
seen in Minnesota. It is very
difficult to determine the extent
of this lake as it is very irregular,
having deep bays and gulfs, and the
view is intercepted by long prom-
ontories which put out for
miles into it from the main
land. From one point of view
the sky and water meet.

We supped on fresh
white fish just from the lake
which are regarded by all travellers

January,

FRIDAY, 8,

1858.

in this country as a great delicacy, and in the present instance fully sustained their reputation, we had sharp appetites and relished them hugely. Major Lund and Crutten den being old travellers on these waters are connoisseurs in all matters of preparing the game which this region affords, and under their supervision we were delightfully regaled. The mode of cooking the lake white fish is to boil them without any seasoning, the fish having a flavor which cannot be improved. The meat of the fish is perfectly white, and very delicate of texture, and the flavor very much resembling the Potomac Shad when first in season, but voted by us superior.

We pitched our tent

January,

SATURDAY, 9,

1858.

on the bank of the lake & after a cool bath retired with the refreshing lake breeze circulating through the tent and slept profoundly.

I should here add that George Bringer (a colored gentleman) carpeted our tent with clean mats made of bark neatly woven into regular figures by the Indians, which contributed much to our comfort.

Aug. 25. Weather fine, cool. Rose early and took a good bath in the lake. enjoyed another breakfast on white fish not an hour out of the water. So excellent were they that the whole party felt like Indians who had been feasting for a week, and those of us who had nothing to do just fell back in the tent and slept

January,

SUNDAY, 10,

1858.

for an hour or so. The major having the wants of his Indians to look to, could not indulge in a nap, but cast envious glances at us.

A trip down the lake to visit a Mill site was then suggested & "Bungo" again became Engineer. He procured a large canoe and five voyageurs, and after displaying the Stars & Stripes from the stern we embarked and glided swiftly away over the lake to the tune of a Canadian boat song. We made a fine run of about 12 or 15 miles around a long point - passing on the way the canoe of the Chief "Flat Mouth" who knowing we were coming waived an American flag to us as we passed. We found out the Mill site was not on the Reservation, and returned by a short cut, making two

January,

MONDAY, 11,

1858.

portages, arrived at Agency at 4 P.M. having enjoyed a delightful ride. partook of a good dinner of Pigeons, Pheasants, Squirrels, White fish, and all our accompaniments.

In the afternoon, the Major was visited by several of the Chiefs among the principal of whom were Flat Mouth, "Major Gab" and "Buffalo". No formal council was held, but the usual Indian conversation and presentation of papers and medals to the new father, who replaced the old Ribbons with new ones which is customary for new Agents, and expected by the Chiefs. The Major distributed some tobacco among them, and tomorrow was appointed for a grand council, when all the Indians from the different parts of the lake are expected.

Item We were presented with a small sack of wild Rice the first of this year's crop, some of which we had for supper, and found very acceptable.

At dark the clouds looked like rain, and a drizzle commenced. We set our tent and got ready for a storm; played a game of Evre, spread ourselves for a smoke and comfort generally.

Item. There is no place in which more real luxurious indolence & ease can be enjoyed than in a tent on the bank of a beautiful lake, like our present location, and I don't know of three persons more calculated to ~~enjoy~~ appreciate it than our party. The Major has had 15 years of Crutenden 10, and myself 5 of frontier life, & have seen something of the luxuries and refinements of civilization, but we all agree that the poetry of

existence is in the wild solitude of the borders.

Item. Good place for an appropriate quotation, but I find that white fish in the quantities requisite to appease such appetites as ours is not conducive to memory.

Good night.

Aug 26. Had a brisk shower last night, which drove the outsiders into the tent, which withstood this its first trial well. Breakfasted again on the best of white fish and discovered that the female fish is decidedly preferable to the male in flavor and delicacy. We lay in our tent all the forenoon reading aloud from Pope's essays, always fresh though read for a tenth time, As our tent commanded a fine view of the lake, we

January,

THURSDAY, 14,

1858.

could see the light-carries dancing on its surface in all directions bringing in the Indians in to see the agent and council on the affairs of their treaty. They came from most parts of the lake where the news of the Agents arrival had reached.

Dined at 1 P.M. and then repaired to the Council House where all the Indians assembled and were addressed by Major Lynd, in an interesting and impressive manner. He spoke of the many years he had dwelt among them on the banks of this lake, and called their attention to the change which was visible in their present situation when compared with the time when he first became acquainted with

January,

FRIDAY, 15,

1858.

them 15 years ago, which to him was more apparent than even to themselves, and the change made his heart sad, as he always was, and now more than ever is their friend. This change for the worse he attributed almost entirely to the use of "fire water" which he told them was becoming alarmingly prevalent among them. He then told them he was determined to suppress it if possible, and made an earnest appeal to the Chiefs and head men to lend him their counsel & influence for this good end. He told them how much their Great Father desired to see them civilized and their prospering advanced. He told them the object of his visit was

January,

SATURDAY, 16,

1858.

to select the site for a mill and to get their views on the location of the farms which were provided for in the treaty of 1855 at Leech, Lake and Winnipeg Lake, and he desired to make the location while here, with their advice so as best to consult their interests and comfort. He then reviewed the various stipulations of the treaty, and explained them severally to them, and promised them that his best efforts should be exerted to have them all carried out with fidelity & dispatch. He desired them on all occasions to freely express their minds to him on all matters of interest to them, telling them that it was his duty as well as his wish to consult them

January,

SUNDAY, 17,

1858.

on all their affairs. He desired they should feel an interest in their matters, and consult him always when they were at a loss. He closed by hoping that the present official relation he bore to them, would but add a new and additional desire to those he had always entertained for their welfare, as well as an opportunity to put them into execution.

Mr Flat mouth, then addressed the agent. He said I am too old to have a father but accept you as a brother. We did not go to Washington on our own account - but were sent for, and the promises then made to us have not been fulfilled. I thank the great Spirit that our present Agent was present at that treaty as he knows what

January,

MONDAY, 18,

1858.

promises were made and
can see for myself how they
have been fulfilled. I only
wonder when I heard the
voice of the Gt. Father for
the 3rd time for the good of
my people and not to be
a great Chief as that I have
from my blood, I can see
nothing as nothing is to be
seen. I am writing a letter
to our great father telling our
complaints, but have never
heard from it. When that treaty
was written I thought it was
for good of my people, you
have explained it and we
understand it, but it has not
been fulfilled, and we bow
our heads and are quiet. The
money is absorbed in claims. Our
School masters have clothed
themselves out of our money
and our white chiefs say

January,

TUESDAY, 19,

1858.

They will remedy it but as
yet we see nothing but
promises no remedy. I say
that without flattery that I
am glad you are our Agent,
we have known you long &
well, you fed us when you
were on trade, and have
a good warm heart, and
we do not forget your
good action then, and rely
on them as a good prospect
for the future. I sold the
land my father's dream is
in, and the promises I got
for it should be fulfilled.
I meant to go to Washington
to see who was in the wrong.
You heard the Gt. Father tell us
that if we were industrious we
would in 2 years have all
that would make us like
white men, but how can
we do well with nothing.

January,

WEDNESDAY, 20,

1858.

It is with anxiety that we look for the first goods that you are to distribute among us and whether they will go or not, we do not think our great father would cheat us, although he asked 3 times for our land before we sold it. I do not want to be understood that I blame the great father only for the delay. I look back over my life and see a straight road. I know that all the evils we suffer is from liquor and I will aid you to keep it out as long as this lake bears its name. We can see the effects of this liquor among our brethren of the Mississippi. I cannot help loving it although I know its baneful effect. I see the once strong chiefs of my people looking like

January,

THURSDAY, 21,

1858.

hus in winter without a leaf to cover them, but still I love the influence of it.

I wanted the Half breed to put their \$10,000 in the common pile and draw with us but all but one refused and I think they should not draw but the first year, till they are so few here and we are such good friends we are willing they should continue to draw with us.

I could tell you of many instances where liquor has done much evil among us, but your own experience tells you all. When you come to pay us I desire that you keep out all liquor, and restore this now turbulent and wicked village to its once peaceful and quiet appearance, I will help you. You have changed as

January,

FRIDAY, 22,

1858.

you tell us, and we will
always respect you, and
desire you to aid us all you
can. The treaty gives us two
Blacksmiths, we have one it is
true, he makes axes but if
you drop one of them it will
break like a bottle. we want
you to do as the Big chief, who
was here told us and give
us a good Smith. I told our
last Agent as I now tell you
that our blacksmith is not,
a good one, we want a white
man for our assistant Smith
and not an indian, I am
deaf but I hear some things
I am old but I mean to go
once more to see the great
father before I die. I only feel
my age in one physical respect
my gun does not shoot as well
as when I was young, you
complimented me yesterday

January,

SATURDAY, 23,

1858.

by saying I looked young as ever.
I now ask you sympathy for
myself and my son who is
to succeed me and to whom
my medals are to descend
and if I do go under I shall
die feeling that in you my
son will find what I always
have, a sympathizing friend
and protector.

"Buffalo". I used to call you
father before you were really
so, Oh if I had the eloquence
to express what I have to say
I would warm our hearts to
hear me, last winter I
first heard you would sit
in that chair. Then spring
the Sun Rose one morning

January,

SUNDAY, 24,

1858.

and told us you were really
our father. The light always
speaks truthfully, and we
see what it told us before
our eyes. What did we think
We thought now we will
have the long denied justice
that is ours. I have heard you
read the treaty and I feel
that you will have the
stipulations carried out.
Father fail not, take courage
we will uphold you, and do
all we can to gain your
respect, fulfil the treaty
and we are yours. I say you
are here as the representative
of the great father who gave
me good counsel which
stopped in my heart, and I
hope never to be led from
his teachings. You were
there, so was our present
interpreter and you all

January,

MONDAY, 25,

1858.

Know what he said. After
he explained it, I did not sleep
until I understood it all.

We asked that we
should have an invoice of our
goods, we know how to count
on our fingers, and could then
see if all our goods were
there. we also asked that
we might satisfy our minds
by counting our money, and
He said we should do so.
He said we could do as we pleased
about this and have an Indian
guard to protect these things.
I suppose you know that this
bag (small bag) is a shot bag
this is what our money comes
in, when we were promised
ten big boxes, we don't want
shot, we want money. It is
essential to the satisfaction of
the Indians that Indians should
count the money. I beg of you.

January,

TUESDAY, 26,

1858.

to let the chiefs have their own way in this as there is great blame thrown on the chiefs who made the treaty and we want them to see that the money all comes, we know that the money and all goods are sent on but a long distance from here to Washington and we can't tell whose hands it goes through, perhaps the bad spirit may get hold of it on the way. We are glad you are an agent as we now know we will get all. There is many children who do not get any clothing and they cry for each other blankets. I want you to know these things that out of 10 children only 5 are clothed. and we think the treaty provides for enough for all

January,

WEDNESDAY, 27,

1858.

He call upon you to take pity on us, take courage, let nothing tempt you to wrong us. Look upon our people who are naked and think only of them, not of you white friends we feel confidence in you in all I ask. Your kind heart we know will yearn toward us when you see our wouns and the treaty will be fulfilled before long.

When I hear that our father has come, I go to the pay soon with a full heart expecting to get enough to clothe my people, and when I get one shirt and one pair of leggings I feel ashamed when I think I was one who sold our land for these things.

Although I can't read better I understand what it is interpreted to me. We

January,

THURSDAY, 28,

1858.

Made a calculation of how much would clothe our people but do not get it, and think it is lost this side of the place from where it starts.

We do not hold you responsible for what is past when you were not our agent. But there was a bale of green blankets taken away from here last night and when we asked where they were going we got an indifferent answer we think they were ours.

Again we appeal to you to fulfil the treaty, send us our tools there half breed here who can work penit fashion and would help us. The Pillager were house need to be full, and we want to know what has become of them, and when we will get them.

Out of the money

January,

FRIDAY, 29,

1858.

for tools there were \$10,000 to be paid us when the leaves bloom, and we selected the "White Rice" (H.M. Rice) to go to N.Y. port and buy what we wanted for us. The leaves came on, turned green, then Red, and then fell with the frost, then the goods came, we received for all, but as when an Indian smokes the tobacco in his hand much of it falls between his fingers so of the goods before they were distributed. How often we looked towards the rising sun and wished we could take our wrongs to the Great Father.

Let my words permeate link your heart to that of the Great Father, they are both good and sensitive to the wants of the Red man, & you shall have our love and respect.

January,

SATURDAY, 30,

1858.

It is a pity we have so many young chiefs, death has run away with many of your old friends. I am almost the only one left, and we feel the need of your aid and counsel, and will trust much to you.

I have told you my ideas and hope that they have been so expressed that they may be remembered, I have made some suggestions and feel they will be taken to you, and when you come among us you will always find smiling children to welcome you.

The traders will tempt you, even if this little bag was but half full, but you know that we wanted no claims paid out of the common fund.

I want to say something

January,

SUNDAY, 31,

1858.

about the \$4000 which you explained to us, three payts. have passed and we don't know what has been done with it yet. We thought if an Indian wanted a gun or a horse articles of great utility to them that they had best to express the want to get it. We so induce took three articles of the treaty.

I understood that at the end of 10 years the goods were to stop and we were to have all our money. You told Flatiron that at that time that they ought to have this for as long as they could get it, and they could have it for more as well as 20 years. As you advised so we hope you will act.

Major Lynde.

When the treaty

February,

MONDAY, 1,

1858.

was first drafted the amt
of money was less and the
time it was to own greater,
but it was changed and the
amount increased and the
time shortened to 30 years.

"Buffalo" Shaking hand all round.
Again father take courage
and stand by us.

"Big Dogs Son"

It is now very
apparent that you have
obtained fame or you would
not be our father, I shall
say but little, when our chiefs
come home from Washington
we felt that we were changed
from poor to Riches, and that
they had done all for the
good of the band and
their words were sweet,
I hoped no difficulty would

February,

TUESDAY, 2,

1858.

arise as they had acted for
the good of all. Take pity
on us and be our friend
as you were when our father
do now as you did then
and we will be satisfied.
Take courage, we do not
say so because we doubt
you, but because we always
say so, we mean that we
don't want you to be troubled
by our talking so much to you,
we mean to have patience
with us. Your responsibilities
are great, you have a great
many children to feed and
clothe, give always with
a smile and you shall be
repaid with smiles. Last
fall our good were not so
much as before that time.
Our children and ourselves
as well as our women are
naked, our country is gone

February,

WEDNESDAY, 3,

1858.

for hunting, and we must
 trust to a great extent on
 our ammunition. You said
 we did not look as we did
 it is because we don't get
 all our ammunition. We cannot
 trust to our game. You said
 you were going to get men
 to work among us, we think
 when we get some land
 cleared we can get along
 well enough.

I would now speak
 of the Blacksmith, the Indian
 Assistant is the best of the
 two and does most of our
 work. I seldom speak to
 a white chief, but the young
 men wanted me to say
 a few words, we are glad
 to hear you say that our
 provisions will hold out;
 we have long looked for
 you and crossed the lake

February,

THURSDAY, 4,

1858.

Many times; there are other
 chiefs here who may want to
 speak. I hope the chiefs will
 no more be blamed, on account
 of the Treaty being unfulfilled.
 In a few days I shall
 go to St. Paul, I see the Judge
 sitting by you, when I was
 in St. Paul he gave me a good
 belly full and made me feel
 good, I want to see the Super-
 intendent.

"Rabbit." Father listen to
 me a little while, even the
 Red Skins call you father
 & I am half white why should
 not I. Some times I think
 I am an orphan with my
 frie at one side, so little
 provision seems to have been
 made for me. I speak to
 you with sorrow, the
 best chief we ever had

February,

FRIDAY, 5,

1858.

is dead, you know him well. (Older Tail Chief) He used to send me to meet the agents, and you can see that I was his best friend. I have always been poor, poor without being poor for I had a friend, but he is gone. I will say a few words as he would have said then had he been alive. The chiefs brought us news that gladdened our hearts, by the news they brought us, but when it came to be fulfilled it was more crushing than cheering. I am not a good hunter & thought I would be now well clothed & fed. but I was doomed to disappointment.

"Major Gab" here addressed the

February,

SATURDAY, 6,

1858.

Indians with three standing by his side, his back turned towards the council table. He then turned and addressed the agent.

I am not ashamed to shake hands as my hands are clean. I have not much to say. I know if the money was spent for flour there would be a good deal; it is so with the Winnebagoes. We have never had an agent who talked to us as well as you have. I want to refer back to what the other chiefs have said we all agree with them. Take all their words and gather them together with your fingers & save them in your breast. We take your advice ~~given~~ to them as directed to ourselves. As long as we live we want the half breeds to live with us.

February,

SUNDAY, 7,

1858.

My father I would lack your respect should I lie, I would not lie nor would your bosom contain a lie. There are more than 300 of us who have not been clothed, you can not do all at once, you will do one thing at a time and do it all in the end and the treat will be fulfilled. When the chiefs left Washington they had a load of words on their back, and what they could not bring I brought for them but they must have lost some on the road. They said it would take a strong man to carry the bundle that a family of 6 would have & he would have to stoop under its weight. They showed us the women in Washington and told us that our women should have shoes on

February,

MONDAY, 8,

1858.

their feet like them, and when they raised their dresses they would show a white petticoat like them, and be clean and good, but I leave this. You said speak truly and I mean to. Father when I was young I had the idea of self respect I still retain it. You spoke of liquor I always thought I had strength of character to resist anything that was degrading. I will begin where I first saw you. I will become the head war chief in the battle against the liquor. I will look upon you as a piece of shining metal representing the Great Father as you do who we look upon as something that dazzles our eyes. If our father can withstand these temptations why cannot we, we will

February,

TUESDAY, 9,

1858.

appoint a guard to attend
to these things and then we
will shine like our father.
I have explained to the young
men how degrading liquor
is to them and how disastrous
its influence is upon their
children, and we will have
a guard and break it so
that the ground can drink
it instead of our young
men. I shall send you
words to Cap & Minnipeg
Lakes, and when they have
told us that they will fight
it, I shall start for St. Paul
to see the Sup^t, we can go
in canoes and it shall not
cost you anything. (Telling
the Agents heads) I had a
child that I loved, he was
killed by the effects of liquor
or other, you can see why
I hate liquor. If you had

February,

WEDNESDAY, 10,

1858.

something to eat in a pan
and after we to take it out
of the pan and leave you
nothing but dirt to eat
how would you like that?
I make this comparison to
show you how I feel now
I have lost my child, I
have a wife and children
my child is at Lake Itasca
where you may be going, I think
she ought to draw in the
amunition as well as some
of the Red Lake Indians.

It is natural for an
Indian to make complaints;
and when they have them to make
they should not withhold them
the persons who are employed
about the payment take
blankets and forget to bring them
back. I hope you will not
employ any such. Our interpreter
has never done this.

February,

THURSDAY, 11,

1858.

At what time will you
be back here after we make
our rice?

Major Lynde. I explained to the
Grandfather that it was
best to have the posts made at
an early day. I will be here
again in 50 days.

"Major Gab." I forget to state
that we have the right to
travel on the roads, which are
~~private~~^{public} highways. We want
to collect toll of such persons
as travel the road we had
to pay for, within the reserve.
I mean such persons as have
no business on the reserve.

Major Lynde. I have listened
to all that you have said
and will store it up in

February,

FRIDAY, 12,

1858.

my breast. Your complaints
shall be speedily sent to the
Grandfather. He has seen fit
to place confidence in me
and send here and I am res-
ponsible for all my acts. I
am pleased to see that
you also put confidence
in me, when by my acts I
lose that confidence I will
no longer remain your agent.
and I trust after I have been
with you a year your good
feelings will be increased
and it will be my desire
as to conduct towards you
as to take your confidence
away with me when I leave
you. I shall do all I
can to fulfil the treaty, but
much of it will have to be
done by correspondence
with conf. Washington. I
refer to such as have

February,

SATURDAY, 13,

1858.

Relate to improvements or
which have to be estimated
for and sent on for approval
by him, I have already at
his request made estimates
for all the treat stipulations
regarding it. In regard to
the carpenter tools that Buffalo
spoke of, they have already
been paid out, I find nothing
but empty ware houses. I
am not responsible for
them, which took place under
a former administration.

I would like you
to make your selections of
farms, and when you have
made up your mind you can
let me know, I may not have
time this spring fall, but
think I can safely promise
that they will be done early
in the Spring.

You have formerly

February,

SUNDAY, 14,

1858.

admitted many into your pay
Roll who had no right there
and I desire a reform on this
point as it is for your an-
good.

Buffalo. When Brick was here
he employed Indians to work, and
they made a good deal of money
by it for themselves. When you
clear land I wish you would
send a good man who knows
how and let him see that
the Indians work, and earn
something for themselves.

Major Lide. I desire that the
Indians should improve all
such opportunities as turn
up, both for the good it will
do them as education, as for
the pecuniary advantage they will
derive from it - I am glad
to hear Major Gab, say what he
has about the liquor and hope

February,

MONDAY, 15,

1858.

he will carry out his promises and destroy all the liquor that comes into the country for sale to indians, but not to injure any one's person.

No tobacco had arrived when I was at the Agency, and I had to send to St. Paul for some, they sent me a small box instead of a large one so I can't give you much more than a pipe full each. I have given some to George for those indians who are not here as he knows them all.

What Major Gab said about the employees taking blankets I had heard of before, and I will see that it does not occur again while I am agent. I don't desire to say anything to the discredit of persons when they are away, but it certainly

February,

TUESDAY, 16,

1858.

was a wrong upon both the Indians, the government & its officers. If it was done without the Agent's knowledge he was still to blame as he should know what is going on about the agency.

There were no provisions at the Agency when I left, and had there been I had no way to bring them up. There was some that belonged to the Mississippi Indians but I never take from one man to give to another.

The tobacco was then distributed and the council adjourned satisfactorily to both the indians and Agent.

The wind rose so high from the lake that we were forced to remove our tent from the shore to avoid the spray and wind. While fish again

Aug 27. The wind continued to blow such a gale

February,

WEDNESDAY, 17,

1858.

that we were compelled to remain in camp, it being impossible to cross the lake. waited patiently all day but no change in the wind. weather very cold and disagreeable, took long walks for exercise. Read Harper for Sept. almost through also aloud "January & May" & "The Wife of Bath" from Pope. performances better suited to the Indian country than to many places where they find ready access. Played more all the evening & slept.

Aug. 28. Morning fine weather warmer, and wind partially subsided, determined to make a start. Left Leech Lake with a 3 fathom and a half canoe, Paul at the helm, Charles at a pair of oars, and a young

February,

THURSDAY, 18,

1858.

half breed in the bow who wanted to go to the mouth of Turtle River where his family live; got fairly off at 10 A.M. The quantity of luggage we have making a good load for the canoe, and furnishing us excellent seats in center and wide part. Took on one extra passenger (Truman Warner) who was bound for Lake Winnipeg, and had a small canoe and two men along but preferred to ride in our establishment. This is my first trial of a journey in a bark canoe, and speaking of course from a very short experience, I like it far better than any of the slow modes of locomotion, to wit, horse back, stage, or that style of travelling. You can assume what attitude you please, lie down, sit, stand or recline; you can read, write, (I am now on cap Lake

February,

FRIDAY, 19,

1858.

going at the rate of six miles an hour) play cards, chess, back gammon, sleep, or quietly enjoy the scenery or a conversation with your companions; I cannot resist the temptation of noting my impressions of the scene that now lies spread out before me. The lake at this point is visible to the extent of six or seven miles appearing nearly round, the various points and promontories being almost lost in the main land, and discernible only by a deeper tint in the line of foliage which they trace upon it; every tree, bush, and twig is painted upon the surface of the lake with the distinctness of outline & color that objects are reflected from a French mirror. The thin growth of rushes that generally form the margin are shown

February,

SATURDAY, 20,

1858.

^{Narrow} as a thin line of lighter tint than the foliage, dividing the real from the shadow forest. A perfect calm prevails, not a bird or even insect ~~breathes~~ the slightest ripple on the entire surface. A few water fowls are floating about but so ~~quietly~~ and noiselessly that they seem without animation. No noise is in the whole picture save the dip, dip, dip, of our oars that drop regularly to the low chant of a French boat song which seems to fall from the lips of the steersman as if he was unconscious that he sang, and sounds more like a ~~respite~~ hymn than a glee. It is the holy sabbath day, one can not resist the idea that he is nearer to the Creator amid such scenes, than when in the busy haunts of civilization. Solitude

so vast and profound, summons
 us to communion with Divine
 hearts, and we cannot become
 familiar ~~with it~~ without prof-
 iting by its elevating influence.
 God is as powerfully manifest on
 the deep stillness of ^{the} calm lake,
 as in the onighly roaring of the
 whirlwind.

~~With~~ With the com-
 fortable equipage I have described
 we glided away over the lake
 ten or a dozen miles, until
 we entered a large Rice field
 which extended several miles,
 and presented a busy scene. It
 was filled with canoes each
 containing two indians, generally
 a man and a squaw gathering
 the Rice. The process of obtaining
 it at this season, when it is not
^{quite} ripe, is as follows, The man
 stands in the bow of the canoe
 with a long pole with a fork
 similar to a wooden pitch

fork on the end, designed to
 take a firmer hold on the soft
 bottom, and propels the canoe
 slowly along through the rice,
 while the woman seated in
 the stern has a stick in each
 hand about three and a half
 feet long, and about the size
 of an ordinary walking cane;
 with one of which bears the
 stalks of Rice over the canoe
 and with the other strikes the
 heads, all the ripe grains fall
 into ~~the~~ ^{it} canoe, and the others
 remain to ripen. This rice is
 collected before it can be sep-
 arated from the hull needs
 parching, which is done in a
 Kettle until it is quite dry, it
 is then put into a hole in the
 ground about 15 inches in
 diameter, and the same depth
 where a squaw treads it out
 with her bare feet. It is then

February,

TUESDAY, 23,

1858.

put into bark trays and tossed up until the chaff is separated from the rice. The rice so gathered is called "White Rice" in distinction from that which is permitted to ripen on the stalk which grows much darker and is called "Black Rice". Before the fields become perfectly ripe the squaws tie it up into small bundles in order to prevent the action of the wind from thrashing out and losing considerable quantities of it. It is collected in the canoes in the same manner as above described and similarly prepared, except the parching process.

It is estimated by Major Lynde that there are about 1000 families in the Chippawas of the Mississippi & the Pileigess and that they will average at least 25 bushels of rice

February,

WEDNESDAY, 24,

1858.

to each family each year making a grand total of 25,000 bushels annually. The rice yield this year will be very fine.

Passing out of Leech Lake, we entered Hay River and ascended it until we passed a small Lake, then entered a narrow and very crooked creek called "The Channel" which we ascended until we reached the portage which takes us into a small Lake called "Ramsey Bath" on account of Gov. Ramsey having bathed in it when visiting the Chippawas as first Supt of Ind. Affs. in 1851. The portage is about two miles. We dined on the first end, and encamped on the last of it for the night Aug. 29. Struck camp

February,

THURSDAY, 25,

1858.

after a good breakfast, crossed
"Ramsay's Bath" which is about
one mile in width. Made
a portage of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and
were on the banks of
"Caf Lake". This is a large
lake, irregular in form, con-
sisting of large bays, so
that the whole lake cannot
be seen from any one point.
Here the clean sandy beach
invited us in and we had
a cool refreshing bath.

The canoe being loaded we set
out for the mouth of "Turtle River"
where there are some old
Mission buildings which
were in sight directly across
the lake. on the way we
visited

Island where
there are some lodges of
Indians who have lived there
and cultivated gardens on it
for 16 years. we found some

February,

FRIDAY, 26,

1858.

of them at home, and gave them
some tobacco, flour & money for
some white fish corn & potatoes.
They have made cultivation on
this island about 3 acres, but
the seed has been planted &
replanted so often that
it has nearly run out, the
corn almost having lost
its original character. The
Major promised to furnish
them new and better seed.
The Indians seemed quite
comfortable and contented,
on call was an Ora in their
assistance as they are really
isolated from their fellow
men, we dined on the
island, and shot some
pigeons. having found a
lovely secluded harbour
shaded with Bass wood
trees we enjoyed a cool
smoke while the men

February,

SATURDAY, 27,

1858.

prepared the canoe for departure, from here we started for the Mission buildings, we found them occupied by a solitary old indian, the Missionaries having abandoned them this spring and removed to "Lake Winnetpeg" we visited the few indians and half breeds living on the point opposite the Mission point. They were preparing their Rice and seemed to be well enough off, having several acres in garden, we found about ten acres cleared and most of it under cultivation at the Mission. This Mission was selected in 1841 or 1842 by the Congregationalists and has been occupied ever since by them for mission purposes, with its abandonment

February,

SUNDAY, 28,

1858.

this Spring. The houses are of logs covered with cedar bark. The Lake now called "Cass" was formerly known as "Red Cedar Lake" from the fact that Red cedar grows on its islands, but the name was changed to "Cass" from General Cass having visited it when he was Gov. of Michigan, and pronounced it the source of the Mississippi River which subsequent explorations have determined was erroneous, and the River has been traced some 150 miles further up into "Elk Lake" ~~which was by~~ Schoolcraft who changed the name to "Itasca" coming the word from the two Latin words "Veritas" truth & "Caput" the head, taking the two last syllables of the first, and

March,

MONDAY, 1,

1858.

The first syllable of the last making the word "Hasca." It was our original design to extend our voyage into this lake, and even beyond, as we have reason to believe that the Mississippi takes its source still further on than Hasca, but we learned that the River was badly choked up with grass, and a recent windfall would make a portage of 30 miles necessary, to reach its source. So we determined that our canoe being so large we would hardly be justified in trying it. So we steered our course for "Lake Winnipeg" which like "Lake Cass" is a link of the Mississippi; getting into the channel we found some current and floated away down stream for

March,

TUESDAY, 2,

1858.

half a dozen miles getting an occasional shot at a duck but without much success; and camped on the bank of the River about 7 miles from Cass Lake. The distance by land from Cass to Winnipeg is 14 miles by River 25.

Aug. 30. Weather clear. Light breeze from the East. quite a hard frost last night, as was also the case the night of the 28th. all slept well but the Major who has been troubled with cold feet for a night or two past, but not to ~~a~~ a very uncomfortable degree, got breakfast early. White fish still. plenty of potatoes and Rice, which make a very palatable meal. Got under weigh by 9 A.M. and

March,

WEDNESDAY, 3,

1858.

Then commenced the duck shooting in good earnest. The river is narrow with Rice ~~Rice~~ on each side, and ducks at every turn, we got 8 before dinner; coming in sight of Lake Winnipeg we camped for dinner. And while I write the savory fragrance of the Roasting and Steaming ducks is ascending invitingly, and promises a great feast - it being the first ducks we have had since we started and with wild Rice they are a great delicacy.

From a high point we have a fine view of Winnipeg, it is quite large & is all seen at a glance. It is about 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 20 miles in extent. The missionaries have a small steam boat on this lake, the boat was built

March,

THURSDAY, 4,

1858.

on the lake, and the Machinery brought to Leech Lake, where the boat was taken by the way of the Mississippi and Leech Lake River to receive it; whence it propelled itself back again with the stores of the Mission. It is so arranged that the Machinery can be put into a Saw or Grist Mill. This is the first time the puff of a steam engine was ever heard above the Falls of Pokagamon on the Mississippi, which latter place has been reached for the first time by the steamer "Ans Northrop" this Spring. Which latter boat was hauled over Sawk Rapids & Little Falls by main strength and pushed her way up to the Falls of Pokagamon, by way of experiment.

I can't say much for the country we have passed

March,

FRIDAY, 5,

1858.

March,

SATURDAY, 6,

1858.

over Above Crow Wing. It is a good indian country, having plenty of Rice, Fish, Ducks & Sugar Trees, but for civilized purposes I think it will be slow to settle.

The highest point on the Mississippi which we have attained is estimated by our voyagers, and the Major to be about 600 miles by River above the Falls of St. Anthony. Truly this is a mighty River and deserves the name of the "Father of Waters."

Times over we pushed out into the lake, after being confined in the narrow river it looked like putting out to sea, we reached the Mission in an hour or two. It is situated about 50 or 70 Rods back from the banks of the lake and is approached by a small

creek. The buildings of the Mission consist of a long low log house which was the first one erected, Two lumber houses, a saw mill, which is the steam boat engine set up on the shore and enclosed with slats. They have commenced a building seventy ft. in length for a school and boarding house. all this has been done since spring. We found Mr. Wright in charge of the Mission with Mr. Spencer, Fisher, Larver Lafferty and their families, also Miss Strong who is teacher, and a multitude of children. Lafferty is the Ond. R. K. Smith located at this point. They have a large Row Boat of their own construction which they go to Leech Lake with for stones &c. by the way of the Mississippi and Leech Lake Rivers. They gave us a

March,

SUNDAY, 7,

1858.

polite invitation to remain over night with them, but as the wind was rising we decided to cross the lake that night; as a heavy wind will prevent canoes from passing the lake. We replenished our ~~canoe~~ supplies here with a sack of flour, a piece of pork and a piece of Bacon, and a kettle of butter, and a sack of potatoes. The butter although not such as would suit the palate of an epicure, was to us with stomachs as strong as the butter, quite a treat.

We crossed the lake a distance of 15 miles, all the way I wielded a paddle vigorously. This fact is mentioned ~~for~~ for the reason that we have one and all maintained the most masterly indifference ever since our stay.

March,

MONDAY, 8,

1858.

declaring that we would make the trip a "voyage de plaisir," and take it coolly. Found a good encampment on the bank of the lake, and rested sweetly; our comfort being much enhanced by a quilt which the Major bought at the mission. (Note 1/3. One good padded quilt is worth two of the best blankets that were ever brought into the country for comfort when voyaging.) (Note 2/3. It may be much more probable to say what I am about to, but there are always a great many of these patchwork quilts for sale among the missionaries, which bear unmistakable marks of Yankee sewing societies.)

Aug. 31. Got off as usual between 8 & 9 A.M. as we do not hurry ourselves about anything, and especially about rising early in the morning. Wind dead ahead & blowing fresh, with an arm

March,

TUESDAY, 9,

1858.

of the lake 4 miles wide still
to crop. The canoe behaved well
in the sea, and kept us dry. After
entering the River again, we began
operating on the ducks, but with
indifferent success, as the wind
was high. Towards afternoon
the big Missionary boat came
thundering down stream under
press of four oars, she passed us &
after an hour or so, by reason
of having made several cut-offs
we came out ahead again, so
crooked is this River. They then
passed us again. we made
good camp on the bank of the
river at 6 P.M. Here for the
second time we had to raise our
mosquito bar. Appearances of
rain, but cleared off before
morning, night warm and
pleasant. With to night dies
the summer of 1858. I take fare-
well of it as I have of 29 before

March,

WEDNESDAY, 10,

1858.

at, grateful for the past, happy
in the present, and hopeful for
the future.

Sept. 1. Got under weigh
at 9 A.M. and wound our way through
the windings and twistings of the
river, getting an occasional shot
at a duck. Wind fresh, sky
cloudy, cool and pleasant. At
10 1/2 A.M. came in sight of an
American flag floating from the
bank, headed for it, and as we
approached were received with
a salute with the variations, it-
being a discharge from all kinds
of fire arms with different keys
and sounds. This was at the
mouth of Luck Lake River, and
we found the Chief Obabozo jeed
or the 'Rabbit's' Seat of Honor and
a dozen or so of his people, they
had heard of the Major being
at Luck Lake and were
waiting to have a talk

March,

THURSDAY, 11,

1858.

March,

FRIDAY, 12,

1858.

with him on his way down. After the usual display of papers to the Agent, among which was one from Mr. Whiting Ch. Clerk of the Ind. Dept. commending him to the notice of "all who appreciate virtue and merit." The Agent told him "virtuous and meritorious" chief not to get drunk at payment. We gave them all some tobacco. Some cold break, and the remainder of a jar of soft pickles, for which we rec^d as a present in return a sack of excellent Rice, and went on way.

It is contended by the Indians, and voyageurs that the River which is called the Leech Lake River is the Real Mississippi and that the River coming from Winnipeg Lake is a branch. It certainly looks so as you

pass The Mouth of Leech Lake River.

Continued our way down the crooked River killing a few ducks here & there until about 3 P.M. when it began to rain and we made "oak point," went ashore and got up the tent to see it out; the rain increasing. We decided to remain over night; Rain continued and increased all night; but our tent stood it well, and we passed the evening playing cards very pleasantly. While at oak point, an Indian from Vermillion Lake with his family came to camp at the same place. He was what is called a "Bois forte". He gave us some "Pembina" berries or "High bush cranberries" and some good Rice. Here we had a pleasant camp. At this point

March,

SATURDAY, 13,

1858.

Farmer the pseudo Missionary commenced a station but it fizzled as all his efforts have good place for a farm.

Sept. 2. Started at 9 AM. weather doubtful, worked away down stream coming nearer to "Oak Point" the farther we got from it, the river is so very crooked.

Shot some ducks, called on a camp of Indians about 4 miles above "Pokagamon Falls," found some gardens looking very well, plenty of corn and potatoes, Indians looked comfortable enough. Came in sight of the Rapids above the falls of Pokagamon about 4 P.M. and as we approached them, knowing that the Falls were just below, I felt slightly nervous in my seat, but put on a bold face, and talked of the feasibility of

March,

SUNDAY, 14

1858.

summing the falls, The canoe entered the rapids and began gracefully to increase her speed, my menasins increasing in a proportionate ratio, when suddenly she was turned skilfully into an eddy, and it was announced that we were at the portage around the Falls. We all stepped out to have a look at the scene while the portage was being made. The river at this point narrows to about 50 feet, between bold rocky banks. The descent is about 20 feet, but is extended over a distance of about 150 feet, making a swift shoot, smooth for the first quarter of the way, and then broken into foam and spray by uneven and rocky bottom; the whole is pleasing to look upon, and the roar of the water sufficient to entitle it to the name of a cataract.

In 1850 Messrs Lynd &

March,

MONDAY, 15,

1858.

Crattenden occupied this point - as a trading post among the Chippawds, and when the Treaty of 1853 was made with the Indians it authorized each ~~authorized~~ licensed trader to preempt 160 acres of land. Mr. Lynd took one side of the Falls & Mr. Crattenden the other. They kept tenants in possession of the claims up to 1857 when they sold to the Minnesota & Dakota Land Co. for \$2500. This company has made some improvements on the land, and we found a solitary son of even holding possession for them. There is a P.O. here and a contract let to John Cathcart Esq. to carry the mail ~~monthly~~ monthly from there to Crow River at \$1000 per annum. The P.M. was away carrying the mail. An attempt to

March,

TUESDAY, 16,

1858.

jump these claims was made by some parties from St. Paul but after expending considerable money in making improvements nothing has come of it. They have finally abandoned it.

The point is a valuable one for a water power, and will at some future day be the site of mills and manufactures.

The rain coming on again we encamped on the edge of the falls, and were soothed to sleep by the voice of the waters.

Sept. 3. Started at 5.30 A.M. before breakfast. weather cloudy and cool. Traveled about 20 miles before breakfast, and shot some ~~beasts~~ ducks.

The river below the falls changes in character entirely. Above it winds about like a serpent in pain, through

March,

WEDNESDAY, 17,

1858.

a low-level swampy country, with high grass and rice on each side, seldom coming to the trees or banks, while below the falls, it runs between good well defined banks lined with timber of all kinds. The current is rather swift, but the river is as crooked as it well can be. Four miles below the Falls is a swift rapid of about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in length which we ran without any difficulty or incident. This is the highest point ever reached by steam boat. The "Ans. Northrup" having made one trip here this spring. After we had breakfasted the rain again set in and continued without intermission until we encamped at Norwood about 100 miles below the falls, being the best summer

March,

THURSDAY, 18,

1858.

we have made any day since we have been out. Norwood was selected as a town site by a company of Minnesotians in 1857, its principal advantage being its proximity to Lake Superior which it is contended will make it the terminus of the first road from the lake to the Mississippi. This idea is contested by Sandy Lake. There are no improvements here except the remains of a shanty which relieved us of the trouble of collecting wood for our fire. This is the only advantage the spot displayed to our observation.

Sept. 21. Left Norwood after breakfast, weather gloomy and threatening rain. About 10 A.M. light rain set in and continued at intervals

March,

FRIDAY, 19,

1858.

during the day. Reached the mouth of Sandy Lake River at 3 P.M. This is the route to Lake Superior via Sandy Lake, Sagan ~~As~~ and St Louis Rivers, and has been the route of the traders for many years. The distance is 50 miles by land, and by the River 90. At the mouth of this River, many years ago a trader named Peter Aiken had an extensive post, or as they were called "Fort". He was in opposition to the "American Fur Company", and drove a prosperous trade, but in 1842 he was expelled from the country for violation of the intercourse laws by selling liquor to the Indians. No vestige remains now of his improvements, but an old cellar. The point

March,

SATURDAY, 20,

1858.

is occupied by a Mr Libby and is laid off into a farm. He has one house here and a garden, from the latter of which we obtained some excellent turnips and onions and honor to the State of Maine. The man in charge would not receive anything for them.

Here we met three chiefs of the Sandy Lake Indians who were awaiting the advent of the Agent. Hearing we were going to camp about ten miles below, they visited they had many things to talk to the Agent about, and would call on us at the camp, but really they only wanted their supply, true to their word, and appetite they were on the ground when we got to camp and remained all

March,

SUNDAY, 21,

1858.

March,

MONDAY, 22,

1858.

night with us.

Sept. 3. Left The ~~Parlage~~
of Muddy River. Our last camp
at 5 A.M. (Therby, cheating Mr
Engin out of his expected
breakfast) and ran about 20
miles before we stopped to
breakfast. Shot some ducks
and pigeons, gathered some
wild plums which were
not quite ripe.

The country on both
sides of the river for the last
mundred miles is low, but
covered with excellent timber
of all kinds, with occasional
patches of pine. We find here
some of the finest oaks I
have seen any where in the
Territory. The land is good
but too low. Still there is
room for thousands of good
farms, when the country
becomes more prairie.

we reached the famous Town
of "Ojibwa" at 6 P.M. and
camped for the night. Here
on a low point at the Mouth
of Muddy River a Town is said
to have been laid out. and
the Land Office was at one
time located here, on the
strength of this fact the lots
were all sold, as well as the
purchasers at large sales, but
the Office was soon after
removed to Otter Tail City, and
the sum of Ojibwa which had
gone up like a Rocket, stayed
up, and has even since been
heard from. The removal
of the Land Office from this
point must have been a
literal compliance with
the order as no vestage of
the building remains to mark
the spot, or of any other, and
without the aid of up-

March,

TUESDAY, 23,

1858.

March,

WEDNESDAY, 24,

1858.

ruined guides the Town itself
could not be discovered,
unlike Rowood it did
not even furnish us
with a building of sufficient
size wherewith to cook
our supper.

March,

THURSDAY, 25,

1858.

March,

FRIDAY, 26,

1858.

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1878

FRIDAY, 31

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