



[Lawrence Taliaferro papers.](#)

Copyright Notice:

This material may be protected by copyright law (U.S. Code, Title 17). Researchers are liable for any infringement. For more information, visit www.mnhs.org/copyright.

Eschschmooke ^{to the} [Mar 1, 1827] 66
My Father — although I am a young man I have
listened to you Council — I heard what you
said in the Council at P. La Chien last
Summer and ~~listened~~ ^{heard} to it well I heard
what you told us to day — you repeated what
was said in that Council — it made my
heart ^{beat strong} — I hope all the rest of my nation
will open their ears and listen to you well
I see you are bent on the welfare of my
nation from I have seen and from
what I have heard —

Speech of "Red Eagle"
My Father — Last year you advised us to attend
the Council at P. L. C. — we went and were
much pleased — To day you have repeated
our memories with what was said last year
and we listened to you well —

My Father you mentioned that some of us did
not treat the traders well — it is true some of
us have not treated them as we ought to
do — this year we see them erecting Buildings
this is a good thing as they have never done

this before - My Father - there is one wish I want
to make - and see that the traders are not
permitted to build where they please - we think
it would be better for us if they could build
where they liked -

Such of
My Father - I feel glad that you have given
Council this morning to all the Indians around
this place - and that our nation from a
great distance have listened to you here - I
hope they will listen to you well - My Father
so long as you have been with us - we have
seen the proof of your good will - and that
you have now created to work for our good
My Father this morning you spoke of the traders
you told us that there were some who did not
pay proper attention to them - you have
spoken of this in good time - it is true
some of us do not suspect them as they
ought - as the Chief of the Band of "People
who shoot upon the leaf"

Black. Dear
My Father - I heard of the work that was
done for us last Council at S. C. C. - I thank
my nation for the good work they have done
for us - we are all one nation and when
Post is not present the rest ought to
look to them and labor for them -
I claim from the Forks of the river and Missouri
to the river and from that to where
it empties into the Missouri - and I will
now give it up - My Father I thank
you for what I have heard in this Council
I will now hope to live another day -
I will take what I have heard back to my
nation and repeat it to my people -

Such of
You came into the country to live the land
and create a Bright Sky over us - that
is what I believe you came to do -
My Father - although my situation above
was very unfortunate - I determined to come
down and hear what you say to us in Council
- he -

Speech of "de petit" the small
My Father — It is true you have given good
Council to your people, and I hope they will
listen to you well. My Father you men-
tioned one thing this morning that hurt
my feelings a little — (although it is not
in my hands I hope it will soon be wiped
off) My Father you have made me shake
hands with the Chippewas, and keep peace
with them.

Speech of —
My Father — at the great Council last summer
all the arms and other weapons of war were
of all the nations around were burnt — and
you told us with the other two great chiefs
remain at peace with each other —

last summer you told us you would come
up among us — on our return from the
great council — we left many small hills
on the way — they gave us great grief
My Father this man by me and my self
and the two who have always taken up
the war club against our enemies

whenever they came to interfere with our hunting grounds - we have followed your Council since last summer - to remain at peace with all - but now my Father what-
on me to do - all the game has gone from us and we have nothing to live upon
my Father we hope you will interest your-
self in our fate -

My Father you told us to make peace with the Chippewas and be friends - after my return from the Council last summer they came over to see me, and gave me this pipe - I have brought it that we might smoke out of it together - not to give it you my Father - but to show you your Council has been observed by us -
it is the pipe of my Brother who died at P. D. C. last year - these things that
you gave me for him I have done as
you desired - here is a young man whom I respect and take as my adopted brother
to him I have given them a greeting
your wish —

Spuch of Petio Corbo the little Crow
my Father - Some years ago you sent
word among our nation for the first time
to accompany you to the Lodge of our great
Father - There was but one from among
those sent with me, but he soon returned
and for my self. I put fast to your hands
and the crown of your Coat - I brought
the advice of my great Father - I led
=15 to him, well - I came home to my
people - I instructed them in what he
said and have since followed him
in all his words -

Letter to our people
15th March 1827
written by the
J. P. Smith
written on paper
Apr 15th 1826 -

Handwritten notes in the bottom left corner, possibly a list or ledger entries, including numbers and symbols.

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35
36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45
46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55
56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65
66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75
76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85
86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95
96	97	98	99	100

72
Sup. Ind. Affairs
St. Louis March 26th 1822

Maj. Taliaferro
Asst. Ind. Affairs
St. Peter

Sir,

In compliance with a late regulation of the Department of War in regard to the dividing line between the Sioux and Chippewas, as defined in the 5th Article of the Treaty of Prairie des Ochees, your agency will be confined to the Indians within the limits as defined by that line; on the one side, leaving the Chippewas on the other as belonging wholly to the agency of Mr. Schoolcraft. Under this order you will issue no licenses to trade with the Indians of Mr. Schoolcrafts agency; and Mr. Schoolcraft will be directed to issue none for trade within your agency.

You will in obedience to an order from the War Department communicate to the ^{Chippewas} Indians who have hitherto considered themselves as belonging to your agency, the object of the Department, which is to preserve peace between them by keeping them separate, according to the intentions of the treaty of Prairie des Ochees; and you will advise them to consider this as a step of kindness to them on the part of their great-father; and if there be any who should prefer you as their agent, satisfy them that Mr. Schoolcraft, and the Sub Agent Mr. Johnson, at Michaels Island, the latter having been stationed there to be near them, have the same kind regard for them that you have; and will treat them as fathers. This has been made your special duty; and when it is known what confidence the Indians have in the Agents generally it is presumed this will be a task of easy accomplishment."

It is to be understood that such posts as you may have established in Mr. Schoolcrafts agency are not to be considered except on licenses from Mr. School-

craft according to the order of the Department. Any
such licence will be, of course, respected. With the Traders regu-
larly licensed to trade within Governor Cass's Superintendency,
whether by Mr. Schoolcraft of the Sault de St. Marie, or Col.
Boyd of Mackinac, the Agent at St. Peter will have nothing
to do. Nor will the Agents of Governor Cass's Superintendency
have any thing to do with Traders who may be licensed to trade
within this Superintendency. The object of the regulation is as
I am advised, to make each Agent responsible for the opera-
tions of the trade within his own limits; and at the same
time obviate the inconvenience and confusion which must
necessarily arise out of a system of indiscriminate licen-
sing by both. The Secretary of War directs that the
traders in the St. Peter Agency, who have been directed
by you to build their Houses in a particular form, as
designated by you, be informed that they are at liberty
to adopt the shape of their building to their own con-
venience. He moreover directs that the term of Forts, by
which they are designated, be changed into Posts.

You will please to cause the necessary information to
be given to the Traders, and changes made in the term
of Fort as will carry this order into full effect.

With respect and esteem

Yr. mo. obdt. Servant

Wm Clark

Received of the
Agent at St. Peter
the sum of \$100.00
for the purchase of
land for the use of
the Agency.
This receipt is
not valid unless
it is countersigned
by the Agent.
Wm. Clark

from Genl Clark
March 26th 1827
Division of Apuicis
Chippeway
+
Treaty of Peace an claims
with other
General points of the transaction
"

Thomas S. McK
enry was the
cause of the
failure of the
treaty in time-
tens - a Chief
Clerk in the
Office of Indian
Affairs - perhaps
at the suggestion
of a perit & chose
craft - one
of folly and
of no avail.

I took my own
course - & kept
the peace -

Nashville (Tenn)

73

30th Apr. 1827

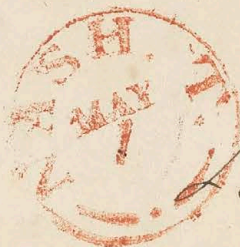
Dr. Sir

Yours of the 1st inst. was recd a few days ago when I was on my way to this place - and until now I have ^{had} no opportunity to answer it -

It was my wish some time since to have made an exchange of Agency with Major O'Fallon which I communicated to his brother and perhaps to Genl. Clarke: that exchange would have been desirable - able, his salary being so much more than mine, and at that time my determination was not to continue in the Agency longer than one or two years - but since that time circumstances unlooked for, have made it necessary that I should not resign as I had wished,

consequently an exchange of Agency with you would not be desirable with me, as I should have no means of support except from the salary which would yield but a very slim profit - As I am situated at present (having a farm, house, garden, stock &c.) I shall be able more to value my salary

If however I should be disposed at any future time to make the exchange you shall be informed of it
I am very respectfully
Yours obt. servt.
Law. Taliaferro Esq.
Agent at St. Petros
Bry. F. Smith



1871
6th
25

Law. Taliaferro Esq.

Ind. Agent

St. Petersburg

Mo. -

mail }

to care

John Brown

May 13 7 1/2 PM

from

Chicago July 4th

Head Quarters 5th US Infy
Fort Snelling May 9th 1827

I certify that two barrels of whiskey were taken from the store of Alexis Bailly near this post by a detachment of soldiers under the command of Lt J. B. F. Russel by my order; & that Majr Lawrence Taliaferro the Agent for Indian Affairs at St Peters had no agency & took no part in the transaction, except to advise me that the whiskey was introduced into the Indian Country contrary to law, and request that I would prevent it. The whiskey aforesaid is now in my possession.

Josiah Snelling
Col 5th US Infy

Statements of
Cool Smelling-
relation to Steamer
of A Bally's whiskey
1827

Suit instituted
Bally vs Valiandro
Agent taken into the
Custody of Sheriff Curtis
Bond given to appear
at May term Court
at Prairie du Chien

75.
Rocky Island 28th May 1837

Sir

I am sorry to inform you that a Sauk Indian named the Black Hawk, is preparing to go to war against the Sioux Indians. The Sauk Chiefs as well as myself have done every thing in our power to dissuade him from going to war, but his answer is that nothing but death will prevent him —

There is also a report in circulation that a ^{named Morgan} Hop Indian residing at Dubuques Mines is also preparing for war. I yesterday sent an express to Piemosky the principal Chief at Dubuques Mining stating to him the consequences, if he allowed any of his people to go to war, I hope Piemosky will be able to prevent Morgans going to war, should there be any truth in the report — It is impossible to know, how many each party may consist of should they go to war, but may suppose each party will not exceed twenty five or thirty, as a very great Majority of the young men are for peace, and blames the Black Hawk for wishing to disturb the peace of the Nation.

9

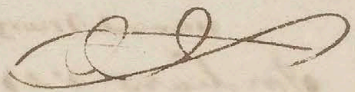
I would suggest to your better judgement that they
Living Indians may be advised of these war parties
and be prepared to meet them, and I sincerely hope
that not one of any war party from this country
may ever return to their home —

Respectfully

I Remain

V. Obdt. Servt.

Thomas Ferryth



Major L. Taliaferro

Indian Agent

Fort Snelling

Cochise Way — 123

Major L. Taliaferro
Indian Agent

Express

Fort Snelling

from 9 months in apt
at Army Island
28 May 1827 -
Jas. for war
Recd 28 June

Rocky Island 15th June 1827

Sir - I am happy to have it in my power to acquaint you that through the industry and perseverance of the Sauk and Fox Chiefs, the Black Hawk a Sauk Indian and Morgan a Fox Indian have been prevented from going to war against the Sioux Indians. A pipe with a conciliatory speech from Wabashaw to the Sauk Indians has been received by me and explained to the Indians in this country, which gives them much satisfaction. A similar ^{pipe} I understand, has ~~been~~ been delivered to Pemookey a Chief of the Fox Indians at Dubuque's mission on ~~the~~ the same subject, which has also given satisfaction -

Maj. L. Talbot }
J. Asst }
Fort Snelling }

Respectfully
I Remain
W. O. G. Servt
Thomas Forsyth

Major L. Taliaferro

politeness of -
Capt. McCabe

Inv. Agent
Fort Snelling

1827

15th June

Dear

Rich. Wallace

on Indian affairs

from the Territory

Received July 4th 1827

Yours

76
Indian Agency P. de la Riviere June 26. 1827

Dear Sir,

I have sent an express to convey your news which both my duty & inclination forbid me to neglect. An Express which I sent seven days ago to the Winnabagoes of P de la Croix & to Waubesahees has just returned & brings the following intelligence:

This place is to be attacked at the full of the present moon or a little before by the Winnabagoes & some Sioux - the object is to kill Lookwood, Whair & myself, to burn the houses & steal the cattle &c. Previous to the attack on this place a party of Sioux from the lower band & about thirty Winnabagoes are going to St. Peters to kill you and any American that they can find at a distance from the Fort. — This is the substance of a message sent from L^a Arc (or Etagepaki or the Bow.) for the purpose of giving me a chance to escape —

The above news are corroborated by so many circumstances that I think they deserve more credit than common Indian stories. It is said and believed by the Sioux & Winnabagoes that the two Winnabago

prisoners have been given up to the Chippewas
& killed by them — this though I cannot believe it,
has all the effect of truth with the Indians —

Mr Brunet and a party of men went up the
Mip. three days ago with the intention of going into
Black River, but they met with a war party of Win-
nebagoes which made the turn back — the party were
painted & equipped for war & going up the Mip. very
rapidly & would not speak to the Frenchmen or take any
notice of them — You your self are the best judge
what attention these news deserve — It is my decided
opinion that some mischief will soon be attempted —
and that other Indians besides the Winnebagoes have
lately joined in a league for that purpose —

You have probably heard that a war party of Sixty
Sioux & thirty Winnebagoes have lately been up Chip-
peway river & killed two men — one of them is the
White Devil. Will you please to show this letter
to Col Snelling that he may direct what steps are nec-
essary for the defence of this place —

From John Clark

Dear Sir

Recd by Capt. Clark

1st July 1827

Copy sent to

Genl. Clark & Mr

John Clark

I must be at Gr Bay on the 16th pm and
shall start ten or twelve day, previous

Your Obed Servt

John Marsh
Sub Agent

U.S. Ind. Dept.

L. Taliaferro Esq

Indian Agent

St Peters.

P. S. I wish that the express party may be furnished
with provisions & sent back as soon as possible—

J. M.

9 March

Recd by Express

4th July 1887

Copy sent to

Gen. Clarke

July 6th 1887.

78
St. Louis 1. Octo: 1827.

D. Sir,

It will be necessary to take the depositions of the two witnesses whose affidavits you inclosed to me, or of other witnesses as you may choose, to be read on the trial of the suit, brought at your instance, against Larnont, Collier & Powell.

The facts necessary to be proved on the trial are; that Wright Prescott, Joseph Remille, William Dickson, Charles Dumont, Louis Bergen & Francois Grandine employed William Laidlaw as a trader with the Indians within the territorial limits of the United States, at Traverse des Sioux; that Wright Prescott, Joseph Remille, William Dickson, Charles Dumont, Louis Bergen & Francois Grandine who employed the said Laidlaw as a trader as aforesaid are the same named in the condition of the writing obligatory ^{executed by the saids & on which suit is brought} that William Laidlaw aforesaid is one of the foreigners named in the condition of the writing obligatory aforesaid. If it cannot be proved that Laidlaw was employed by all of them viz Wright Prescott & the others - prove by whom of them he was so employed & further that the one who employed him & the others of them were in partnership in the trade.

If the above facts cannot be proved by the two witnesses whose affidavits you sent, perhaps there are others who can prove them, even your own may be necessary. Care must

be taken that the testimony be not rendered incompetent from the way of putting the questions, as for instance, "leading questions".

I here subjoin some directions to be observed in the taking of the depositions.

1. The deposition must be taken before a justice or judge of some court of the United States.
2. The person deposing must be carefully examined & cautioned & sworn or affirmed to testify the whole truth & must subscribe the testimony by him given after the same shall be reduced to writing, which must be done only by the officer taking the deposition or by the deponent in his presence.
3. The officer taking the same must certify the facts as stated in the second direction & further that no notification was given to the opposite party to be present at the taking of the same, nor to his attorney because neither in the knowledge of the officer resided or was within one hundred miles of the place of taking of the same & that the place of taking the same is more than one hundred miles from the city of Jefferson in the State of Missouri.
4. The depositions must be sealed up & directed to the District Court of the United States for the Missouri District. You will then put an envelope on them & send them to me at this place by the middle of Feb. next.
5. Take especial care that the officer taking the depositions attend to the directions of the act of Congress on the subject & supply any omissions on my part.

Maj. Law. Tschafens.

Respectfully

Beverly Allen.

states
the
location
to

St Louis Mo.
Oct. 8-33

25

Oct 1st 1837
copy

Major Lawrence Taliaferro
Indian Agent at St. Peters.
Upper Mississippi.



[Oct. 1, 1827]

327

Mr. West Under this head of "Imposture" in a late No
of Zions Herald, has taken it upon himself to exhibit
for the public eye a set of enquiries ~~and~~ cloaked under
a semblance of intense interest for the unhappy
Aborigines of our Country - This very facetious gentleman
commences his unchristian like complaint "if our govern-
ment have since the establishment of Agencies among the
Indians, employed a single individual as an agent or
instructor in Mechanics or husbandry, who was when engaged
in that business, a professor of the Religion of our Saviour?
If so, is there at present one person, occupying either of
these Stations, who professes that Religion? He further
asks why the Country west of the Mississippi, the most
important field of labour in improving the condition
and habits of the Indians, has not been favoured with
one Christian Agent? This Sir sounds very pretty and
would no doubt do very well to converse about in company
with old women - who would perhaps exclaim dear me
what a pity, is it not a shame that there should be
such a bad and ungodly set of Satan's children sent
to reside among our Red brothers & Sisters. to teach them
how to lie steal ^{swear} get drunk and kill their Neighbours -
indeed our Government ought to look to this and "fill
their places with men of opposite Character - I hope
they will soon do so by some of our dear Missions
who are poor and want assistance. -

"It is a lamentable fact says the Quaker that Thousands
of dollars of the public funds are lavished in the
employment of Agents but Agents do not to teach

The Indians to live like Christians, but if it were possible, to make them tenfold more the children of darkness - It is well known by those situated in the vicinity of the Western Indians and acquainted with the character and conduct of the men employed in these agencies, that many of them are addicted to the lowest and most degrading practices and it cannot be supposed that such persons will do any thing to promote the true interests of the Indians or the benevolent intentions of the government by which they are supported in idleness and vice. - The general here takes ~~in~~ a few words a wide range in his remarks a view first of the Cash which our truly liberal and generous government has by their Congress voted a small sum of money to each of their Agents - not only for the performance of the duties at present assigned them but also as some remuneration for former services as it is a fixed rule only to appoint them to office who have previously been a servant of the public and I think this ~~particular~~ has seldom ^{or never} been a source of honor. - This Methodist gentleman who has had the kindness to beg the Department before the government - must certainly have been ^{for} some time employed as a common engaged to labor one of the Western Trading Companies - when to be sure he might have discovered in this class of people all that he states and may have mistaken such for these "drunken profane gambling" Agents of who he is pleased to say a majority of them

are - To be sure were we guilty of even one third of the Malefic practices - which he has stated - which is not true in point of fact - it would indeed be high time for our government to look out for gentlemen of the cloth to fill our places - but unfortunately for ~~them~~ their Christian benevolence has a cloven foot and the public is not to be imposed on by such such ban faced and palpable attempts to injure or render contemptible a class of Citizens who are ^{men} highly honorable and respectable, a large majority of whom are ^{with} families and truly dependant on the government for support - The golden rule appears in the ^{high} zeal of this Lord never once to have entered his head - do as to all men as you would they should do as to you - This is the law & the Prophets How little like the ~~old~~ true Christian it is to forget what we owe to our fellow beings - It is however consoling that the Agent for the Creeks is admitted to be an exception as to morals & behavior - he ~~suffices~~ is this Christian character is exemplary in the Christian character - having been a member of the Presbyterian church for a number of years - those who consider themselves members of the Episcopal Church are not ^{connected} to come under the denomination of Christians

An Indian Agent
West of the Miss.

~~2~~

That the Columns of a Religious Journal such as
the Herald proper to be should in my humble
opinion be extremely cautious how articles from
abroad enter it and examine & code well all public
communications & Correspondents previous to their being
inserted - for Standards false or true

Presented to the
Board of the
Herald

From the

Oct 1, 1827?

From the Charleston Observer.

INDIAN AGENTS.

A "Missourian" in a late number of Zion's Herald, inquires "if our government have since the establishment of agencies among the Indians, employed a single individual as an agent or instructor in mechanism or husbandry, who was, when engaged in that business, a professor of the religion of our Saviour? If so, is there at present one person, occupying either of these stations, who professes that religion?" And he further asks, why the country west of the Mississippi, the most important field of labor in improving the condition and habits of the Indians, has not been favored with one Christian agent? It is a lamentable fact, says the querist, that thousands of dollars of the public funds are lavished in the employment of agents, sub-agents, &c. not to teach the Indians to live like Christians, but, if it were possible, to make them tenfold more the children of darkness. It is well known by those situated in the vicinity of the Western Indians, and acquainted with the characters and conduct of the men employed in these agencies, that many of them are addicted to the lowest and most licentious practices; and it cannot be supposed that such persons will do any thing to promote the true interests of the Indians or the benevolent intentions of the government by which they are supported in idleness and vice.—The zeal manifested by the Christian public in behalf of the aborigines of our country, and the efforts which have been, and still are making by the national authorities and by private associations, give to these suggestions much importance; and it is hoped that the attention of the government will be early called to the subject. If a majority of those agents are addicted to degrading vices, such as "occasional drunkenness, profanity and gambling," it is the duty of the proper authorities to fill their places with men of opposite character, who feel conscientiously bound to promote the objects of their trust. Such men, instead of diminishing the salutary influence of the missionaries among the Indians, would co-operate with them; and they would yield each other reciprocal support in their respective employments. We have no doubt that a proper representation of this subject to the government would meet with attention; and that more caution would hereafter be exercised in the selection of men whose duty it becomes to enlighten and instruct, by precept and example, the people among whom they reside, not to degrade and brutalize them still more by introducing vices to which they had been hitherto strangers, and thus to defeat one of the most important objects of their appointment.

* We know of but one exception. Hugh Montgomery, Esq. agent for the Cherokees has been for a number of years a member of the Presbyterian Church, and exemplary in the Christian character.

The original clipping, of which
this is a photocopy, appears
out of chronological order in
the Taliaferro Journal, vol. 8

79
Treasury Department
Ind^r Auditors Office
13 November 1827ⁿ

Sir

Your account for disbursements in your -
agency to 31st of May 1827. has been adjusted in
this Office, and a balance of \$3136¹⁰⁰ found due
from you to the United States - differing from your
statement \$3065⁶⁸ ~~100~~ for an explanation whereof you
are referred to the enclosed statement of differences. -

I am very Respectfully
Sir

Yr^{rs} Mo^{rs} Ob^{ts} Serv^{ts} -

Wm Lu

To Law: Taliaferro. Esq^r.
Indian Agent At St. Peters }
Via St. Louis Missouri.

2^d Aug.

1827-

a/c of the Agency

Private dispatch Dec: 14. 1827.

71

Dear Sir,

I regularly received your letter of the 2^d instant by the old Sioux Indian yesterday, and on other sometime past, I do not know by whom. I am gratified to hear you are in the enjoyment of health this cold weather, as well as to learn from you that peace and quietness reigns in your quarter. I sincerely hope our Indian charges, and their neighbours will not soon disturb us again by their savage resentments, and more savage revenge.

I certainly am pleased at the prospect of a permanent establishment of a military post of some imposing character here; but the short time I have resided at this place, has been ill calculated to give me exalted ideas of that security which ought to be inspired by our military stations. The Soldiering here, are the most drunken, dissipated, and abandoned scoundrels I have ever seen. Dogs, Pigs, Turkeys &c. are frequently stolen from the Citizens, and scenes of drunken revelry more becoming the savages than the military man. The Citizens have not been free from insult, and the robbery of ~~an~~ ^{an} ~~Indian~~ ^{Indian} Menominee Squaw, who had taken up her residence in a lodge upon an Island above this, about a mile, to work for a living-hood during the Winter, and of whom all persons speak favourably, claps the climax of all the thieving I ever heard of in my life. For civilised man, to rob ~~a~~ ^a ~~Indian~~ ^{Indian} Squaw with an infant, having no money, and dependent on the work of her own hands for a living, is so savagely brutal, that it would be slow of belief amongst civilised society. Yet this is a fact. There is a Squaw, of good character and reputation I am told, who has a child by a Mon^r. Lablong. (I know not the French Spelling) whose lodge was a few days past broken down and destroyed, while she had taken some work to the village which she had done, to five large cloth blankets, and all her clothes but what she had on, and her child's clothes taken, by a party of Soldiers who were sent to cut and haul wood from the Island to the fort. I made Major Foote acquainted with the transaction, and it is but justice to say, that he assured me ~~that~~ ^{that} every exertion to ascertain the villains and restore the goods should be made. Yet the poor Indian has not, or is even likely ever again to get her things, and in the mean time is absolutely suffering at this inclement season for clothing for herself

and little infant. It would have been a ~~stretch~~ of credulity to have believed this story 6 months past. I can now hardly conceive of such a state of abject meanness, and entire abandonment of all that is desirable to civilized man, as to permit even the lowest of the low to commit such an act.

And are these Sir, the men to whom we look as a bulwark between us and the savages? I apprehend, those who are depending upon it, are trusting to a broken staff - it is a reed that will break and pierce those who are leaning upon it. I mean Sir, if this has been a fair sample of our soldiers. I am pleased with the officers, and believe that with a more efficient Fort, and removed out of the heart of such a village they will be able to restrain and civilize their enemies, who are certainly ~~not~~ savages as Indians.

I cannot say whether I shall visit St. Peters this Winter. I am not used to so cold weather and expect to keep pretty ~~close~~. I should like very much to take the trip and Mr. Kotette, and Mr. Marsh have both offered their services to take up "comfortably", lodging "pleasantly some 4 or 5 nights" in the Wilderness. If you can come down I shall be pleased to see you. I left Mrs. Maria and family well about the middle of September, and am grieved to say I have not heard from them since. You can imagine how painful this is to a head of a large family.

We have no mail for a long time. Mr. Lockwood it is said has the mail, and is watching his merchandise some where near Rock Island. Of course I know no news or I would gladly impart it to you. What may be my ultimate determination in relation to my family, or rather what will be Maria's, I cannot say. She must herself determine what she will do when apprised of any thing I can acquaint her with. I could not think of bringing her here unless by her own free choice.

I have been very busily engaged in corresponding with the Secretary of war, and a number of friends in Congress, and hope I may have drawn some attention to this quarter that may tend to render this portion of the Mississippi more desirable.

Accept my best wishes for your health & prosperity.

I remain yours sincerely
Jos. M. Street

Dec 14 - 1827

Major Lawrence Taliaferro

Indian Agent at

St Peters.

For Smelling
Jan 14. 1828

pi

I have just been informed
by the ap^d De Mas, that he has
contracted with Mr Bailey to carry
the mail, & that it is to leave
this place early in the morning
of the 17th — Of course we shall
not want Okaspa — If he will
call here, I will give him a
gallon of whiskey — I feel under
many obligations for your polite-
ness in ~~promising~~ engaging Okaspa
agreedly to my request.

Very Res^d
Yours Obed^t Serv^t
J. Taliferro. ~~2^d of~~ J. Vose.

L. Salicorne Eig.
In St. Peters.

Dear Sir,

81

United States Indian Agency at
Prairie du Chien 27 January 1828

The departure of Mr. Rotelle in the morning for St. Peters presents an opportunity that I am unwilling to lose of addressing you; yet the adjoining room is full of Indians sleeping here, from the head of Prairie la Poudre River, and a log-cabin old codger from the river, is "spec'aring questions at me" as ~~an~~ ~~old~~ Scotchman would say. I will therefore endeavour so far to abstract myself from circumambient annoyances, as to say some dozen or two of words to you in haste.

On the application of Mr. Donnan founded on the continued indisposition of the men engaged for the ~~season~~, I granted a permit to J. Mertens to remain at the Mountain in the winter. I also have granted one license him. I entered upon the duties of my agency, that was to Maynard at Fall Black River. You would oblige me by sending me a copy of your locations.

Some Timber parties have passed into the Sioux country, to whom I declined giving any permits, written or verbal. To one the case is new - entirely unprovided for, and unauthorised, and I shall remain quiescent until some instructions are given. One of them I understand (D. Graham) has taken 5 specimens. I became acquainted with him long after his departure. The sub-Agent who is very intimate with Mr. Rockwood, remarked in my presence the other day, "Mr. L. says, he is very sorry Mr. Graham who is getting timber for him, took the 5 pieces of Strands least it might lead to some dissatisfaction". He gave no security and is unlicensed, and within the limits of the Sioux Nation of Indians.

I have nothing certain, or important, to communicate in relation to Indian affairs. There are many vague shadows, floating upon the surface, that under some points of view loom large, or diminish, according to the opticks through which they are seen. Many Minnibagoes are daily arriving to see me, and all, are warm in professions of friendship. How far they are sincere I am too little acquainted with them & their character to judge. I honestly confess I have little faith in their professions. For my single self, I like them not - and it seems difficult to bring my mind to confide in such men, as those I have met appear to be. The dark, gloomy scowl upon their countenances - and frigid rigidity of manner is seldom if ever entirely relaxed. Seldom they smile, when they do, it is the sinister smile of low cunning, or the demoniac grimace grin of contempt. But I pray you do not misjudge me, I am not judging Indians by their faces, or condemning them from outward appearances - for I believe some water and soap would greatly alter both. Still in a limited sense

the law is an index of the mind. There is no want of room in which to speculate in relation to ^{the Winnebago} Indians, the reserve of manner & profound silence, combined with the impenetrable gloom that shadows the dark countenances of the Nation, seems to be portentious of a lowering storm that some ^{latent} current may earth upon us in deep horror.

I feel on a review of what has fallen to my notice - that all is not right with the Winnebagoes. The Nation is sore - a thorn is rankling in their hearts, and fear alone, restrains the outbreathing of passion. They have little foresight, or extraneous knowledge. They know what they see - all else is considered by them as fable. With such a race of beings - remove the absolute power that compels restraint - and you slip the chains that restrain the blood-hound, and turn him loose to swell the life sustaining current of the unfortunate, and defenceless. Some are deeply grieving for the protracted confinement of the prisoners - others that the whites are ravaging their country, and carrying off the lead. They say in relation to the mines - we fear our L. F. and his white children will take our lands by force for lead land and we do not know where to go. As an Agent, I can see no authority that would justify me in saying much that could be satisfactory, in the face of the extraordinary conduct of the mixed medley of people at the mines. Many of whom are ranging the whole Winnebago country from Rock River to the Wisconsin, & from the Mississippi to the Potomac. There are now at least 100 men nearly opposite the mouth of pine River, about 70 or 80 miles from this, who have raised & smelted about 1/2 a million of minerals, at a place where the Winnebagoes say they always make their lead. They complain greatly of this last act. Reports say the lead is more abundant than ever has been before seen any where, and near the surface, and there is not much choice of places for many miles. The sub Agent was dispatched yesterday to dislodge them. If they disregard my authority I shall make a requisition on the Comd^t of the Garrison here for a sufficient Military force to effect the proposed removals.

A letter from Mrs. Stuart of the 10 Nov. left the family well. She is determined now, if I return to accompany me - I purpose to go down the moment I can get a canoe into the water below the Wisconsin, and expect we will get to Prairie du Chien about the 10 May. I could then ask you to come and see us with some propriety - now, I could not promise you comfort, tho' gratified to

see you. I shall expect to meet you here with my family in May at Court.

This has been a lone comfortable winter to me & I long to see it gone. I have tried to amuse my self, in the performance of the duties of my office, & have agreeably slipped over some of my time that way. I have written freely - perhaps not wisely about our Indian relations to the Secretary of War, several times. But we have nothing from Washington yet. And I can give no news from the interior. The first I receive with your knowledge I will do myself the high pleasure to communicate.

My family will be destitute of Vegetables when they come unless we can make a garden. Every article of substantial provisions I shall bring up. Will you do us the favours to purchase for me one Barrel of Cornberries? I am told they can be got in plenty near you - If none are in the Village, try to get some person to get me some & forward them to the care of Jos. Rolfe Esq^r for me. Also if to be had some Buffalo Tongues. The needful I will hand you when we meet or pay to your order. - The Cornberries will be some what important in a domestic point of view, in the absence of our accustomed garden to resort to - Therefore I have laid more stress upon my request to you for procuring them. Meat alone is poor food.

Should it be in my power to render you any service here, please command me. I was particular in forwarding your kind mention of Maria, but she had not rec^d a letter from me since I left Fava River!! - I have written every 10 or 12 days regularly. Our mail business is wretched. - I wrote a long letter to the Post Master General, to Gov. Edwards & to 3 or 4 Members of Congress. I hope some good will grow out of it. - I worked up some others to do the same here. The Mail at any rate will come better in a few weeks. The regular route has been continued from Peoria in Ill. to Fava River twice a month. And commenced the 1st Saturday in this month. - From here, we send for it - when Mr. L. sends a train for his merchandise, and if we grow a little oftener.

Accept assurances of friendship & Respect. - Yours -
Jos. M. Sheet.

27th Jan'y 1828

Mr Lawrence Taliaferro

United States Indian Agent

Pitkiness }
J. Rollette Esq }

St. Peters H. M.

Jan. 27, 1828

21

Dear Sir,

61

United States Indian Agency at
Prairie du Chien 27. January 1828

The departure of Mr. Kotette in the morning for St. Peters presents an opportunity that I am unwilling to lose of addressing you; yet the adjoining room is full of Indians sleeping here, from the head of Prairie la Poudre River, and a log-cabin old lodger from the river, is "speaking questions at me" as ~~an~~ Scotchman would say. I will therefore endeavour so far to abstract myself from circumambient annoyances, as to say some dozen or two of words to you in haste.

On the application of Mr. Douceman founded on the continued indisposition of the men engaged for the expedition, I granted a permit to J. Hertubert to remain at "The Mountain in the Water". I also have granted one license him. I entered upon the duties of my agency, that was to Maynard at Falls Black River. You would oblige me by sending me a copy of your locations.

Some Timber parties have passed into the Sioux country, to whom I declined giving any permits, written or verbal. To me the case is new - entirely unprovided for, and unthought of, and I shall remain quiescent until some instructions are given. One of them I understand (D. Graham) has taken 5 skins, throats. I became acquainted with him long after his departure. The sub-Agent who is very intimate with Mr. Rockwood, remarked in my presence the other day, "Mr. L. says, he is very sorry Mr. Graham who is getting timber for him, took the 5 pieces of throats lest it might lead to some dissatisfaction". He gave no security and is unlicensed, and within the limits of the Sioux Nation of Indians.

I have nothing certain, or important, to communicate in relation to Indian affairs. There are many vague shadows, floating upon the surface, that under some points of view loom large, or diminish, according to the optics through which they are seen. Many Winnebagoes are daily arriving to see me, and all are warm in professions of friendship. How far they are sincere I am too little acquainted with them & their character to judge. I honestly confess I have little faith in their professions. For my "single self", I like them not - and it seems difficult to bring any mind to confide in such men, as those I have met appear to be. The dark, gloomy scowl upon their countenances - and frigid rigidity of manner is seldom if ever entirely relaxed. "Seldom they smile when they do", it is the sinister smile of low cunning, or the demoniac grimace of contempt. But I pray you do not misjudge me, I am not judging Indians by their faces, or condemning them from outward appearances - for I believe some water and soap would greatly alter both. Still in a limited sense

27th Jan'y 1828

Mr Lawrence Taliaferro

United States Indian Agent

Pitkiness }
L. Rollette Esq }

St. Peters H. M.

Saint Peters 16. February 1828

Sir

Allow me to lay before you my news on the subject of our conversations of Yesterday, the adding of another Location to the number now existing in your Agency cannot but be in my opinion beneficial to all parties concerned without deviating from the Views of Government towards the Aborigines.

The place I wished to point out to you as a fit place for another Location and wish you to recommend as such, is about thirty miles beyond the former Village of the "Wahk pay cou tais" on Canon River bearing South and between ninety to a hundred miles from Fort Snelling. my reason for pointing out this Spot, is its vicinity to the Entry and enjoying the double advantage of a Level plain for Carts and plenty of Timber for building & fuel, but another more powerfull reason with me, is the greatest number of the Indians within my Trading district chuse the Country about the "Demoine" "Tereblue" &^c for their Hunts. the Vicinity from there to the Missouri Traders on "River du Rocher" as well as to Rock Laframboises Establishment on the Red Cedar, gives them too great a chance to act in a manner not at all consistent with honesty, in fact they practice frauds with something like Systems, they take from me supplies in the fall and trade their Furs with either the Missouri Traders or at Rock Laframboises Establishment. it is the only place I can point out whereby I could in any manner compel the Indians to be honest. Mr Rolette when last here informed me that Several of my Creditors (as they are called)

had reached the Latter Post on the Red Cedar and no doubt had traded the Furs they had which was due me for advances Last fall. you are no doubt sensible, by such means I sustain losses that might easily be prevented by placing a House near to their Hunting spots which in the present case cannot be avoided on acct of the deep Snows which renders Travelling with Carts or trains impracticable, add to this the uncertainty of finding ^{them} out. all these things leaves too much for Indian Honesty. they cannot withstand the temptation

The "Wahk pay cou tais" were formerly the most respectable Band of Hunters in all the Siouxs, and as I have said made their Village on Cannon River, but from its exposed Situation to the war excursions of the Sacques & Foxes, had to abandon it & have ever Since been a Roving Band.

Since the Treaty at Prairie du Chien in 1825 they have expressed a wish to consolidate themselves again on or near their old spot and in consequence, the whole band deputed to me last Spring, two of them Elders with the wishes of the whole, requesting me to send them a Trader. things occurring about that time took away my attention, but the delay has added conviction, that it was highly necessary to request a Location there.

It is an object of some importance to the American Fur Company as well as to myself individually, to arrange the Trade & Traders with something like regularity and prevent if possible one House from interfering with another, but its yet of more importance that the Indians should remain at peace.

Nothing in my opinion is better calculated to attain such a result, as placing Traders with them the Year round. it gives them an insight in agriculture Softens their manners & prepares them for Civilization. A Natural respect which all Indians have for the Whites, would (if nothing else could) prevent them for the future a renewal of the War between the Siouxs, Sacques & Foxes.

When M^r Crooks last Spring in Conjunction with Mr M^ckenzie requested you to reduce the number of the Locations in your Agency, he did not it seems to me allow himself sufficient time to investigate the matter with the importance it merited. had he consulted his own people, they would have convinced him, that not a reduction was necessary but merely ^a change of some

My great object by this request is to pay but once for the Furs & Peltries and stop at once the fraudulent System now so actively in operation amongst the Indians.

Submit[t]ing to Your Consideration the above Statements

I have the Honor to be

Sir

Your Most ob^{dt} &^c

Alexis Bailly

Lawrence Taliaferro Esq^r

Indian Agent

St Peters

[Addressed:] Lawrence Taliaferro Esq^r

U. S. Indian Agent

Saint Peters

Saint Peters Mo. February 1828

82

Sir

Allow me to lay before you my views on the subject of our Conversations of Yesterday, the adding of another Location to the number now existing in your Agency cannot but be in my opinion beneficial to all parties concerned, without deviating from the views of Government towards the Aborigines.

The place I wished to point out to you as a fit place for another Location and wish you to recommend as such, is about thirty miles beyond the former Village of the "Wahk-pay-con-tai" on Canon River bearing South and between ninety to a hundred miles from Fort Snelling, my reason for pointing out this Spot, is its vicinity to the Entry and enjoying the double advantage of a level plain for Carts and plenty of lumber for building & fuel, but another more powerfull reason with me, is the greatest number of the Indians within my Trading district chase the Country about the "Des Moines" "Ipswich" &c. for their Hunt. the vicinity from thence to the Missourian Traders on "Rivier du Rocher" as well as to Rock Laframboise's Establishment on the Red Cedar, gives them too great a chance to act in a manner not at all consistent with honesty, in fact they practice fraud with something like system, they take from me supplies in the fall and trade their Furs with either the Missourian Traders or at Rock Laframboise's Establishment. it is the only place I can point out whereby I could in any manner compel the Indians to be honest.

Mr. Rolette when last here informed me that several of my Creditors (as they are called) had reached the latter Post on the Red Cedar and ~~had~~ no doubt had traded the Furs they had which was due ^{me} for advances last fall, you are no doubt sensible, by such means I sustain losses that might easily be prevented by placing a house near to their Hunting spots which in the present case cannot be avoided on acct of the deep snows which renders Travelling with Carts or trains impracticable, add to this the uncertainty of finding them out. all these things leaves too much for Indian Honesty. they cannot withstand the temptation.

The "Wahk-pay-con-tai" were formerly the most respectable Band of Hunters in all the Sioux, and as I have said made their Village on Cannon River, but from ^{the} exposed situation to the war excursions of the Sacs & Foxes, had to abandon it, & have ever since been a Roving Band.

Sincerely

Since the Treaty at Prairie du Chien in 1825. they have expressed a wish to Consolidate themselves again on or near their old spot and in consequence, the whole band deputed to me last Spring, two of their Elders with the wishes of the whole, requesting me to send them a Trader, things occurring about that time took away my attention, but the delay has added conviction that it was highly necessary to request a Location then.

It is an object of some importance to the American Fur Company as well as to myself individually, to arrange the Trade & Traders with something like regularity and prevent if possible one House from ~~another~~ interfering with another, but its yet of more importance that the Indians should remain at peace, Nothing in my opinion is better calculated to attain such a result, as placing Traders with them the Year round, it gives them an insight in agriculture softens their manners & prepares them for Civilization, a natural respect which all Indians have for the Whites, would (if nothing else could) prevent them for the future a renewal of the War between the Sioux, Sacques & Foxes.

When Mr Crooks last Spring in conjunction with Mr McKingie requested you to reduce the number of the Locations in your Agency, he did not it seems to me allow himself sufficient time to investigate the matter with the importance it merited, had he consulted his own people, they would have convinced him that not a reduction was necessary but merely a change of some

My great object by this request is to pay but once for the Furs & Peltries and stop at once the fraudulent system now so actively in operation amongst the Indians.

Submitting to Your Consideration the above Statements

I have the Honor to be
Sir

Your Most Obedt &c

Alexis Bailly

Lawrence Talapone Esq
Indian Agent
St Peters

Laurence Taliaferro Esq^r
U. S. Indian Agent

Saint-Peters

May 16th. 65

Recd.

Traverse du chemin 3 Mar. 1828.

Dear Sir,

I am still here, and from present appearances like to remain some time. A cold spell of weather set in some days past and the River is firm as a solid sheet of ice could make it. I could set out immediately on horse back, but having waited so long under a hope of going by water, I am loth to abandon that pleasant kind of conveyance. All previous accounts wrote in representing the River as open below Four Rivers. Therefore if abandoning my intended passage by water, I was to take Horses, I should evidently be arrested at F. R. and perhaps compelled to remain some time at the most disagreeable place I ever was at. Consequently I have determined to remain where I am until I can get off by water.

I rec^d. your polite letter by Mr. Rotette, and was much gratified to hear from you, tho' I lament your health is not good, and sincerely hope you may succeed in an exchange to some more southern situation. I am very much obliged to you for the kind attentions proferred me, and tender my best acknowledgements for the assurance, that you will attend to my little request, which grew out of a desire to endeavour to remove my wife to a situation that I cannot seriously recommend, by every little attention in my power to her & the children.

The situation and every thing here will be quite new to thee
and the change unfortunately is not for the better. She is a
woman of good sense and handsome education, and I have
but little apprehension of her being contented, or apparently
so. —

I hope to get back about the 10th May & ~~that~~ we may
meet you here about that period.

Is it not "strange — passing strange" that we have no
mails? Your Indian has been detained until there seems to
be no well grounded hope of Lockwood's express. He is
a Fidler I believe and is probably too busily engaged to
remember our anxieties here. We got but little from Congress.
Hear that Major F. is sending up the latest papers. — Mind
have not yet begun to come on here. Otherwise I w^d forward
them.

McKinney has been doing wonders in the South with
Indians, and is about to remove the Southern Tribes to the
lands North of the State of Missouri & between the Missouri &
Arkansas. Where he will have fine land without
showing off the Indians or it know not. His communications
are lengthy and you will see them at large in the
papers.

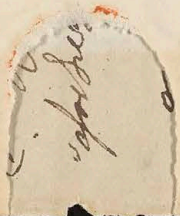
I tender you the homage of my respects.

And dear Sir

Yours mo. ob. &c (intate)
Geo. M. Street

3^d. March 1828

Major Lawrence Tallaferra
U. S. Ind. Agent at
St. Peters.



Sir/

Indian Agency St Peter 82
March [15] 1828-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of date the 16th of January last. which was received on the 17th inst. by which I am informed of the decision of the Dept of war on certain communications of mine and of the Talk by a Chippeway Chief in behalf of his people residing on the waters of the Mississippi. -

I beg leave to assure the Dept in reference thereto that if the sum total of the disaffection had have been confined to one Indian ~~chief~~ no notice whatever would have been taken of the address of the Chippeway Chief - but his sentiments being in unison with the chiefs & head men of Red Lake, Leech, Sandy, Red Cedar, Gall and Mille Lakes and the River St Croix. I thought that I should be neglecting an important duty to the Nation, not to report to the Dept the views and wishes of the most war like & respectable portion of all the Chippeways. - And I do now assure you Sir, that in all that has been communicated to them unfortunate people in addition to my correspondence touching their concerns. I have had an eye single to the interest of this Country and particularly to the final accomplishment of the humane policy of the government contemplated by the Treaty of Prairie du Chien -

As to my zeal and the determined course pursued at
this agency under the orders of the Dept. Through your
office of date the 27th of March 1827. ~~His influence~~ can
be fully attested by ^{all} the Civil & Military at this Station
for I have even gone so far as to refuse to hold talks of any
kind with the Chippewas or give them the smallest article
from the public Store - in fact every expedient has been
resorted to but that of closing the doors of the Agency
House against them - I can safely say that during my
sixteen years service in the Army & the Dept of Indian
affairs that I have never neglected to comply with
~~the instructions~~ every order enjoined upon me - if
~~within my power to do~~ by any branch of the force
of within the reach of propriety. —

I have the honor to be

With the highest respect Sir

Your Obedt Servt

To
Gen. William Clark
Supt of In Affairs
St Louis

Saml P. Johnson
Indian Agent

at St Peter

Office of Indian Affairs
Respects to pay a proper
 regard & courtesy to my
 Official report on Chippeway
 Affairs - Talk of "Flat Mouth"
 a Chippeway chief & my
 remarks to Sept in reply -
 March - 1828. -

Sir/

Indian Agency St Peters
March 15th 1828.

85

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of date the 18th of January last by which I am informed of the decision of the Department on certain communications of mine, and talk of a Chippeway Chief in behalf of his people residing on the waters of the Upper Mississippi. —

I now beg leave to assure the Department in reference thereto, that if the disaffection expressed had have been confined to but one Indian, no notice whatever would have been taken by me of the address of the Chippeway Chief. but ^{his} sentiments, being known to be in unison with the chiefs, head men, and warriors of Red Lake, Leech Lake, Red Cedar Lake, Sandy L-
Miller Lac, and the St Croix River. I thought that I should be neglecting an imperative duty to the Nation. not to report to the Department the views, and wishes of the most war like, and respectable portions of all the Chippeways, and I do now assure you, Sir, that in all that has been communicated to those unfortunate people, in addition to my correspondence touching their concerns. I have had an eye to the interest of this Country, and particularly to the final accomplishment (as far as I am concerned) of the humane policy of the Government. Contemplated by the Treaty of Peace du Chien. —

As to my zeal, and the determined course pursued at this Agency under the Orders of the Department of date the 27th of March 1827. can it is believed, be fully attested by the Civil, and Military at this Post. — For I have even gone so far as to refuse

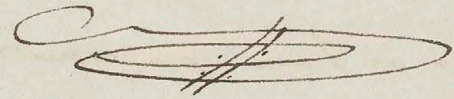
to hold talks of any kind with the Chippeways, or to give them the
Smallest article from the Public Store - in fact every expedient
has been resorted to, but that of closing the doors of the Agency
House against them. - I can safely say, that during my
Service of Sixteen years in the Army & the Department
of Indian Affairs - I have never refused to comply -
with every order enjoined upon me by any branch of
the Government, if within my power so to do. —

I have done more for the Peace, and tranquility of this
Country than any other Public Officer under the Govern-
ment, and will be the last to abuse the Privileges of
my Station. —

I have the honor to be
with the highest respect, Sir
Your Obedt Servt

Law Taliaferro
Indian Agent

At St Louis



General William Clark
Supt of Indian Affairs
At St Louis

My dear Sir
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the land in the State of New York. I have the honor to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. B. Smith

The Government of the State of New York
I have the honor to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. B. Smith

I have the honor to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. B. Smith

I have the honor to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. B. Smith

(CIRCULAR.)

(5)
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

2nd Comptroller's Office,

June 5th 1828.

SIR :

To prevent irregularities in the transmission of your accounts for receipts and disbursements in the Indian Department, I would call your attention to the laws which have a bearing on that subject; and particularly request that in future you comply with their provisions.

The 2nd section of the "Act to provide for the prompt settlement of Public Accounts," passed the 3d of March, 1817, directs as follows, viz :

"That from and after the said third day of March next, all claims and demands whatever, by the United States or against them, and all accounts whatever, in which the United States are concerned, either as debtors or as creditors, shall be settled and adjusted in the Treasury Department."

The third section of the same act creates the office of the Second Comptroller, and the Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Auditors, as follows, viz :

"That from and after the third day of March next, in addition to the officers in the Treasury Department, already established by law, there shall be the following officers, namely, four Auditors and one Comptroller."

The ninth section of said act, prescribes the duties of the Second Comptroller, as follows, viz :

"That it shall be the duty of the Second Comptroller to examine all accounts settled by the second, third, and fourth Auditors, and certify the balances arising thereon to the Secretary of the Department in which the expenditure has been incurred; to countersign all warrants drawn by the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments, which shall be warranted by law; to report to the said Secretaries the official forms to be issued in the different offices for disbursing the public money in those Departments, and the manner and form of keeping and stating the accounts of the persons employed therein; and it shall also be his duty to superintend the preservation of the public accounts, subject to his revision."

By the act of 24th February, 1819, entitled "An Act supplementary to the Act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts," it is provided as follows:—

"SECTION 1. That from and after the third day of March next, it shall be the duty of the Second Auditor of the Treasury to receive all unsettled accounts arising out of Indian affairs, with the exception of those appertaining to Indian trade, and examine the same, and thereafter certify the balance and transmit the accounts, with the vouchers and certificates, to the Second Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

"SECTION 2. That it shall be the duty of the Auditor charged with the examination of the accounts as aforesaid, to keep all accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the public money in regard to them; to receive from the Second Comptroller the accounts which shall have been finally adjusted, and to preserve such accounts, with the vouchers and certificates. And it shall be the duty of the said Auditor to make such reports on the business hereby assigned to him, as the Secretary of War may deem necessary, and require, from time to time, for the service of the War Department."

With respect to the time and manner of rendering your accounts, I would refer you to the 2d and 3d sections of the act entitled "An Act concerning the disbursement of public money," passed the 31st of January, 1823, as follows:—

"SECTION 2. That every officer or agent of the United States, who shall receive public money which he is not authorized to retain, as salary, pay, or emolument, shall render his accounts quarter yearly, to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, with the vouchers necessary to the correct and prompt settlement thereof, within three months, at least [most], after the expiration of each successive quarter, if resident within the United States; and within six months, if resident in a foreign country: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to restrain the Secretaries of any of the departments from requiring such returns from any officer or agent, subject to the control of such Secretaries, as the public interest may require.

"SECTION 3. That every officer or agent of the United States, who shall offend against the provisions of the preceding sections, shall, by the officer charged with the direction of the department to which such offending officer is responsible, be promptly reported to the President of the United States, and dismissed from the public service."

From the provisions of the several acts above recited, it will be seen—*First*, That all accounts whatever, in which the United States are concerned, are to be settled and adjusted in the *Treasury Department*: that it is the duty of the Auditors charged with the examination of the accounts in the respective Departments, to keep all accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the public money in regard to those Departments, and to receive from the Second Comptroller the accounts which shall have been finally adjusted, and to preserve such accounts, with their vouchers and certificates. It is farther made the duty of the Second Comptroller to prescribe the manner and form of keeping and stating the accounts of the several disbursing officers.

Secondly, That all the unsettled accounts arising out of Indian affairs, with the exception of those appertaining to Indian trade, are to be forwarded to, and adjusted by the Second Auditor.

Thirdly, That a specified time is given for every officer or agent of the United States to render his accounts, with the vouchers necessary to the correct and prompt settlement thereof; pointing out the consequences of a failure in this respect.

In making out your vouchers, care should be taken to render them as clear and explicit as possible; and in all cases the Abstracts of disbursements should specify the heads of appropriation, under which such disbursements respectively were made.

I am, Sir, respectfully,
Your obed't. Serv't.

Richard Butts

In making out your vouchers, care should be taken to render them as clear and explicit as possible; and in all cases the Abstracts of disbursements should specify the heads of appropriation, under which such disbursements respectively were made.

I am, Sir, respectfully,
Your obed^t Serv^t

Richard D. Webb

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

Dear Sir,

Your letter of March has this moment reached me, & when I tell you that I am, in addition to my own duties, performing those of Sec^y of War, you will, for the present expect nothing in answer but a short note. I shall earnestly try to better your condition while I have the power.

We are all well - God bless you.

Sam^l. Southard
9 June 1828

L. Taliaferro Esq.

S L Southard
of New Jersey
was my tutor
for two years-

Remained in my
family. 
S L



Nav. Dept.
Sam'l. Southard

FREE
Lawrence Taliaferro Esq
Indian Agency
St Peters

St. Peters Agency
August 4th 1828

Sir,

I have the Honor to report to you, that the Indians of this Agency are, at present, in a quiet state; that they are pursuing their usual avocations of Hunting, and that there is no probability of any thing occurring to disturb this tranquility.

Since my last there has been another deputation of Chippewas to see Major Taliaferro, and to learn from him why they are not permitted to go to see their agent. There were sixty four persons, counting men, women and children.

I have the Honor to be
with perfect respect Sir
your obt^l serv^t

E. A. Whigham Sub. Ind. agt

Gen^l. William Clark
Sup. Ind. Affairs
St. Louis

Copy to Gen Clark

4 Aug 1828

89
Superint. Indian Affairs,

St Louis, August 4. 1828.

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of Your Communication of the 6th of July.

Major Taliaferro will not return as early as was expected, his leave of Absence having been prolonged by the Secretary of War. —

The Fox Chief complains of the Trading House at the Forks of Red Cedar, "the Sioux are drawn about it, and hunt as he alleges on their lands; and as this Establishment is some distance within the Fox Lands requests that it may be removed. If this is the Case it will be necessary to Change the Location on the Sioux Lands; please to Enquire into the Subject and give to this Office such information as you may be enabled to collect. It is reported that Major Taliaferro is married, W. Conphul writes that he was to be married at Redford Springs.

Yours very Respectfully

Wm Clark

Elias T. Langham Esq.
Sub. Agent at
St. Peter

To -

Elias. T. Langham Esq

Sub. Indian Agents

For^d by
Lieut. Parkin

St. Peter's

90
Fort Snelling 7 Aug 1828

Sir,

I am apprehensive that the peace which has prevailed between the Chippeways and Sioux since the treaty of 1825 is near its termination, and that they are about to assume their former hostile attitude. I have just received a letter from Mr. Reville trading at Lac qui parle, informing me that a war party of Sioux's, from the Sisseton and Gros de la Poudre bands had just returned from Ottertail Lake, where they had attacked the Chippeways and killed six, three men, two boys, and a woman, and made prisoners of six. Mr. Reville took without ransom from the Gros de la Poudre, four prisoners, one woman and three children and proposes to send them home so soon as he shall have it in his power to do so in safety. The other two prisoners are in the possession of the Sissetons and were taken to Lac du Minn.

Mr. Reville also informs me that eight white men had arrived at the Big Stone Lake about the 27 May last, driving ~~a drove~~ cattle and sheep to Red River. Finding there a considerable number of Indians without provisions, the drovers killed two of their largest oxen and gave them the meat

This kindness was thrown away upon the Savages,
for they followed the drove and fell upon it
in the night time and killed and dispersed
it. The white man was seen by other Indians
a few days after returning home with their
horses only, and they told that the whole drove
was killed. Mr. Reville believing that the
cattle and sheep were not all killed was about
to send men to search for them. If any are
found he will inform me.

Mr. Saffrey in a postscript to Mr. Reville's letter
informs me he is induced from circumstances
to believe that the owners of the drove are
Messrs. Gibson & Masham of Clarksville.

I am Dear Genl.

Very respectfully

Yours obt. servt

E. J. Langham

Sub Indian Agent

St. Peters

Genl. William Clark

Sup. Ind. Affairs

St. Louis

Copy of a letter to
Gen^e. Clark Sup.
Ind. Affairs St Louis
dated 7 Aug 1828

91
Fort Snelling 14th Aug 1828

Dear Sir,

The four Chippeway prisoners that were taken from the gens de la Pinte band of the Sionse by Mr. Renville, arrived here to day. They were sent down to me by that gentleman who found it would be extremely inconvenient to him to send them home as he had intended. They are a woman and her three children, the eldest a boy of about 12 years of age. The woman informs me that one of the prisoners taken to Lac Kewose was her daughter, a girl about 10 years old, and that her captors have killed her. I have a prospect of sending these in safety as far as Gull Lake in a few days, and I trust that ~~any~~^{the} expense which must necessarily be incurred in doing so will readily be allowed to Mr. Taliaferro in the settlement of his accounts. From Gull Lake information ~~of their existence~~^{of their existence} ~~which~~ he sent to their relations, who can ~~readily~~^{easily} come to that position for them. The men sent out by Mr. Renville in search of the cattle and sheep mentioned in my letter to you of the 7th inst. have brought to that gentleman's establishment at Lac Qui Parle, eighty six head of cattle and twenty two head of sheep.

Mr. Renwick is at a loss to know what to do with them, and as I learn from Mr. Bailly that there are no Rush bottoms near that place I think it very probable they will perish the coming winter if not taken away.

I have written to the Post Master at- Clarksville and desired him to communicate the above information to Messrs. Gibson & Washam, if there are such persons there.

I am Dear Genl.

Very respectfully

Your obt. servt

E. J. Langham

Sub Ind. Agent

St. Peters

Genl. William Clark

Sup. Ind. Affairs

St. Louis

P.S. Mr. Graham arrived here a few days since with the mail, and he informed me, that he had met a war party of about fifty persons from Red Wings band on their way to strike the Chippeways.

Copy of a letter to
Gen^l. Clark Sup.
Ind. Affairs St-Louis
dated 14 Aug 1828

92

Fort Snelling 15 Aug 1828

Dear Major,

Since my last I have heard nothing but bad news respecting the Sioux. They are behaving extremely bad indeed. The gens de la Pieuille and Sapsitong's detached a war party sometime in May last, which struck the Chippeways somewhere about Ottertail Lake, killed six and made six prisoners. The gens de la Pieuille returned to Lac Qui Parle, and the Sapsitong's proceeded to Lac Travers, carrying with them two prisoners while the gens de la Pieuille retained the other four. These last were taken possession of by Mr. Renville without paying any ransom, and they are now being sent down by him — a woman and her three children, the eldest being a boy about twelve years old. I shall send them with Balen in a few days to Gull Lake, where they will readily find friends who will take them home. They belong to the band of Pillagers. The woman informs me, that one of the prisoners taken to Lac Travers was her child also, a girl about ten years of age, and that her captors have killed her.

Mr. Renville informs me, that he has recovered eighty six head of cattle and twenty two head of sheep, being part of a drove

which was being driven to Red River, and
which was partly killed and partly dis-
posed by the Indians about the 27 May
last at the Big Stone Lake. It is con-
jectured that Messrs Gibson & Washburn of
Clarksville are the owners of these cattle.
Not knowing such persons I have written
to the Post-Master at Clarksville ac-
quainting him with the above facts,
in order that if the owners of the
drove are there, they may take some
steps for the recovery of the remnant
of it at Riverville.

Mr. Graham arrived here a few
days since with the mail, and he
informed me, that he met a war party
of about fifty persons from Red Wings
band on their way to the Chipewyan
Country.

As no part of the foregoing news in
relation to the conduct of your people, can
be otherwise than displeasing to you, I will
add a few words in conclusion which may
perhaps have the effect of dissipating the
vexation which the first part of my letter
may have excited, and those are they—
Prepare to embrace a daughter. She was
born last night. I am &c

E. T. Langham

Copy of a letter to
King Taliaferro
dated 18 Aug 1828

Office of Indian Agency
La Pointe, L.S. 10th Jan'y. 1829

93

Sir,

I take the liberty of addressing you with a few lines, which you will receive by Louis Nolin, whom I send to St. Peters, with a few axes and other iron works requiring repairs, for the use of this post of Sub agency. Relying fully of obtaining your assistance induces me to send such a distance, and also coasting Lake Superior from this to the Sault at this season if considered impracticable.

I also in the mean time send for a few articles required for private use, for which I have given Mr. Nolin a Memorandum, Your Recommendation for Mr. Nolin to the latter for obtaining the articles required, will be gratefully acknowledged—

I have the honor to be Sir
Very Respectfully
Your Obedt. Servant.

Geo. Johnston

W. Sub Agent.

Indr. Sept.

To/ Lauro Taliaferro Esq.
W. Indian Agent.
St. Peters.

[1829?]

94

The Chippeway return the pipe to the Sioux and
their chief saying—
The line between the Ch. & Sioux was drawn by
their great father with the mutual consent of
both I & C. — Though the Sioux intend to
alter the line now the Ch. are determined to
keep and defend what they consider theirs until
their great father tells them to give it up and
they expect that the Big knives will aid them
while they only defend their rights.
They now ask an answer from their father at St
Peters.—

La belle journée or the handsome day—

U. States Ind. Agency at Prairie du
Chien January 2^d 1829. —

95

For,

I had been apprised some time since, that the Foxes under the
war-chief Morgan, meditated a blow upon some part of the
Yamton Tribe of Sioux Indians. Immediately I advised the Sioux of
the lower band at Red Cedar and requested the information to be
passed on to the upper Tribes. No opportunity of advising you of this
hostile movement against the Indians under your care having offered,
I could not earlier apprise you of this unfortunate occurrence.

Before, however, any thing could be done, the Foxes penetrated as far
as the sources of Cannon River and between that and the Des Moines
killed one Yamton woman and took a woman and child prisoners.
I directly dispatched an express to Morgans camp, which after
5 days travel they found, and demanded the surrender of the
two prisoners, and directed the Sub-Agent to express to him &
his followers my disapprobation of their conduct. Morgan &
a few of his followers came in with the prisoners, and delivered
them to me. I gave him a serious talk in which I endeavoured to
impress him deeply with the disapprobation of his conduct, and that if
permitted in the U. S. of the U. S. would certainly chastise the nation who
went to war with their neighbours on his frontiers. Morgan promised
to refrain and that he w^d. not again go to war, at the same
time requesting the line between the Sioux Tribe, and the United
Tribes of Rockies Foxes might be run out marked. I engaged
to represent the wishes of the Tribes to the Government, and told
him every attempt to prevent retaliation on the part of the

Sions.

I have now sent the Sub-Agent W. Marsh with the prisoners home to her friends, and have directed him to proceed on to Red Cedar, then to the friends of the prisoners, and thence strike Fox Blue one or 2 days journey from its mouth and down the same to St. Peters to Fort Snelling, in his route calling on all the camps of Sioux he can find near his route. Distribute the few presents he could take in land & urge them not to retaliate, and to keep peace. That I had taken great pains & gone to much expense to obtain & return them their captive friends, and that now I required of them to be at peace. The Sioux had promised not again to molest them and I had threatened if they did the warriors of the P. of the U. S. would be let loose upon them, and their head mines endangered. I hope this measure will be attended with a good result, and I have directed Mr. Marsh to call on you and report the state in which he finds or leaves the Sioux Indians.

I shall be gratified to learn from you their feelings from other quarters.

Going only with a horse & team Mr. M. could not take much - should he need any article for paying guides &c. &c. you will I feel confident intend the necessary aid to him, as his trip is entirely for public views, and he is charged to refrain from any intermeddlings with the Trade or Trading, or their business.

Sackoon is elected by near 2 for One -
My family is well & Mrs. Stud deserves her

best wishes to yourself & Lady & hope you will in the Spring give us a call. - I have got my buildings very comfortable and will be gratified if when you come down, that you will make my house your home & come directly there. I was mortified that from the state of my building I could not offer you accommodations when you were here, but really we then hardly had a house to go into ourselves. I am now fixed with a lease for 5 years. -

My respects to Mr. Loringham
I am yours

Cor. M. Street.
W. S. Ind. agt. -

Jan 22 1829

Major Law. Calliaferro
U. S. Ind. Agt at
St. Peters.

W. L.
Marshall

Calliaferro

Lapoint S. S. 11th Jan'y. 1839-

96

Dear Sir,

I have directed Louis Nolin to report himself to you on his arrival at St. Peters, and to consult you regarding a steady labouring man, I would wish to hire, either by the year, or month, offering to any such man, for twelve months services, Seven Hundred livres and double equipment, or by the month from ten to twelve dollars, I wish thank you also to direct Louis Nolin, to return without delay.

I cannot sufficiently excuse myself, or apologize, for the trouble I cause, by addressing myself to you, on the several subjects of this and my letter of yesterday, the nature of my situation in this remote region, can only be admissible as a plea. I have the honor to subscribe myself

Dear Sir

With the Highest Respect
Your obt. Servant.

Geo. Johnston

Lau^r Taliaferro Esq.

St. Peters.

Rec'd 31st Jan'y 1829-

Attended to
Yof.

Lawr. Taliaferro Esq.

U. S. Indian Agent

W. L. Louis Holin.

St. Peters.

Copy
11 Jan'y 1829

United States Indian Agency at Prairie du
Chien, January. 12. 1829.

97

Dear Sir,

A few minutes past, your letter of the 2.^d instant was handed to me. Feeling the great importance of early soothing the irritated passions of the Sioux, and learning that the prisoners belonged to a family of some consequence, I sent the Sub-Agent at this place into the Fox country with a party of men to hunt up Morgan & procure the surrender of the prisoners, that I might return them to their friends before any further mischief grew out of this lawless incursion. Morgan obeyed my order, and came in along with the prisoners. They were 6 days finding him and returning. I gave Morgan a very harsh talk and threatened him with the hard-boast if he again made war on any neighbouring Indians, particularly the Sioux. He appeared humbled and promises never to do so again. However I felt obliged to show my approbation of his prompt attention to my wishes in regard to the prisoners, who the woman assures me have been kindly treated since they reached the Fox encampment. I gave Morgan some presents of value, which I promised for the occasion.

I supplied the prisoners with such necessaries as they needed and about the 3.^d instant, started the Sub-Agent to take the woman to her friends. He has taken a train and horse & one man, the woman and the child ride & the 2 men will walk. I have felt some anxiety for them in consequence of there being no snow on the ground. There was only a few inches of snow when they set out which w.^d take them to Red Cedar, from thence I fear they will have a bad trip. You will perceive I have anticipated your wishes in regard to these Indians, and it gives me much pleasure to find our views agreeing upon subjects connected with our duties. You will ever find me ready to cooperate with you in any measures that the interests of the Gov.^t may require. Like yourself - I neither wrote or consulted Mr. Forsyth on the subject. In the first place he was too distant & from all his conduct I judged to indolent to move in this business with that promptitude which the urgency of this case required. If he was at his post which I presume he is not.

The Sub-Agent has orders to return the prisoners to their friends, and then proceed through the Sioux Country to the Blue Earth River in about a North West course

from here; or nearly it from Red Cedar, down the same and the St. Peter, to your Agency, where he will hand you my letter, and should he need it I hope you will give him my requisite aid in discharging any obligation to guides to go on his return home. My object was to let him see as many of the Sioux of note in the Nation, and particularly the injured band, as he could, and endeavour to prevent any retaliatory measures. This you know with these unfortunate people is almost endless. This is his planned route, but subject to my and all the information he may obtain on the way. The prime object being to see & calm as many influential Indians as he can. What presents could be taken on the train loaded with his provisions & two Indians I sent; but this you know could be but trifling. Therefore if he comes under any promises to the Indians to fulfill my objects I confidently trust you will enable him to meet them in good faith.

I am now considerably embarrassed with an affair, more particularly belonging to you; but which is just one of what is required of me as the Agent of the Government. renders it necessary I should form my local position out in. Least our peaceful relations should be interrupted by the cupidity of individuals. Amos Graham of whom I wrote you in a letter of the 17 Nov. 1828, had, I presumed, abused my confidence, in distributing to Indians goods he rec'd. a permit to take to St. Peter & report to your Sub-Agent, is now here, and was proceeding to take a wood party into the Indian Country on Chippewas River without my leave. Yesterday stopped him. My letter above mentioned of 17 Nov. has informed you of the amount of the speech of Wabashaw sent to me by Lane with a pipe. And I have little doubt that if any persons are permitted to get timber on the Chippewas, it will be the cause of a disturbance with Wabashaw, and the Indians of his band. Mr. Graham has just submitted to me your written consent. However this may seem to you I apprehend it will be attended with some unpleasant consequence. But I certainly will not rec'd. any measure that has received your written approbation within the limits of your Agency. I have therefore required Mr. Graham to enter into Bond to the U. S. with 2 securities, conditioned that the man he takes (a descriptive list of whom I have) will not be suffered to perform do or suffer to be done any act in violation of the laws of the U. S. and of the rights of the Indians.

until he furnishes to me your permission for those men to proceed into the Sioux Country to get timber & there remain & get their away timber. If this is not granted the hands to return to this place.

I took no time in advising you of this measure, and to assure you that in my opinion the permission will cause great discontent to Wabashaw his band, and that they will in all probability break up the W. Choppers, and send them off even if they do no personal mischief to them.

Rest assured you will not find me ready to lend my aid to all such measures as may have the peace of this portion, and the interest of the front in view, and I hope you will freely communicate with me on all subjects relating to our Indian relations in this quarter, or elsewhere.

Mr. Larkin is deputed - Clark & Hays are at Washington devising some good plan for the Government of Indians, or for the better conducting Indian affairs. The President's message is a good one - quite plain, business like and on Indian affairs very sensible. Porters report on that subject shows him to be a man of much observation, and does honor to his heart head. I do hope some plan to save the remnant of this warring people may be early devised, and put into operation under the management of men who feel the moral importance & obligations our Nation have brought upon themselves.

My family is well. Maria joins me in love to yourself and cousin Eliza. And we both hope to see you in the spring. We have got comfortable situated, and hope when you do come you will make our house your home. When you were here, unfortunately we had not even a comfortable room to dwell in ourselves, our house is now so far finished as to be quite sufficiently roomy & comfortable.

I remain dear Sir with
Respect your Obedt

Major Lawrence Taliaferro
Indian Agent at
St. Peter.

Jos. M. Street U. S. Ind.
Ag't at Prairie du Chien.

P.S. I am quite sorry that the express that came down did not call on me for the mail, or come near me. It is the business of your post master to get the mail from here, and not mine to send it. However hearing the express had come I supposed your P.M. had directed him to call. After night I learn he starts early in the morning and will not call. There is a large mail for your place & many public letters for the army officers & for you. If I can meet with any person to take the mail I will send it. Certainly tho' it was agreed overnight for the Comd'g. Off. to send and express & not tell him to call at the P. Off. for your mail.

J. H. S.

7452
J. H. S. Street Post
Master J. H. S.

Doane an Chisholm
January 12, 1829.

Cop 2

Major Law. Talapens

United States Indian agent

at

St. Peters

The man has called and agreed to take the letters but no papers.

Prof. J. M.

Fork Crawford

Jan 7 12th 1829

Dear May

Your Express man, reached here yesterday, & I start him off to morrow on his return - I shall send but few letters ~~or~~ Papers by him, as Capt Gale will leave here in 4 or 5 days in a sleigh, & I intend he shall carry every thing for your Post - I send to Capt Mason the Priests Message, & some documents & ~~Paper~~ Pamphlets, that may serve you, 'til Capt G's arrival

In the Fall, Morgan, a Fox Chief, fell in with a small encampment of Sioux, only 2 Squares & some child - one of the Squares, was so resolute & determined, he would not be taken, & in resisting, stabbed & cut one of the Indians, 'til he became exasperated & killed him - the other Square & child were taken Prisoners, & carried home - when we learned it here, Genl. Street sent Marsh for them & they were brought here - about the 1st of this month, Mr started with them, to carry them home - he was to go to Recker where he expected to find some of his Nation, & after giving them up, would go to Saint Peter - you may look for him, by the close of the month

I sent a mail for your Post, last fall, as far as Chipite-way River, expecting it would be sent for - There must have

been some mistake, as Polette on his return, has stated, that he had
agreed with Col. Taylor to forward it to Chipp. & that the latter should
get it from that place

My promised pleasure of visiting St Peter, this winter, I
must abandon - I am waiting on my oars, to see whether or not
I shall be promoted - ~~Scott~~ is no doubt dismissed - if Atkinson is
made Brig, I shall be Major of the 3^d

Jackson is President by an overwhelming majority - ask
Capt Mason for the news - Two nights since, I took up my pen,
to write news, to him -

I thank Mrs. T. for her kind remembrance, & am much
gratified, that I am not forgotten by her - my best respects &
good wishes to her

Yours truly

J. W. Kearny

Maj. L. Talafian
Saint Peter

Col Kearney
1829-

Majr L. Talafier
Saint Peter



Aug. 21. 1829

this Indian has paid me his Credit & expects
as a recompence some Whisky will you allow me to give
him three Gallons.

Respectfully
Yours &c

Major Tahafro
Ind. Agent

Alexs. Parly
C

Recd

Page 166

99
St Peters 23 January 1829

Sir

Mr Labathe will hand you this and will inform you that Mr Brush at Little Rapids has put in operation the same system of Peddling his goods in all directions exactly on Mr. Brigham's plan. for your own satisfaction be pleased to question Labathe himself as I have no time to state the particulars.

The purport of this is to request that you be kind enough to write to Mr Brush that in so doing he is Violating the Laws regulating the Indian Trade, Labathe is returning immediately and if such your pleasure will be the bearer of the message.

I have the Honor
to be Your Obedt Servt

L. Labathe Esq.

Thos Parley

23^d Jan'y 1829-

Laurence Taliaferro Esq^r

Indian agent

St. Peter

Cap^t



St Peters 2^d March 1829

101

Major Laurence Taliaferro
Indian Agent

Sir

Word is just brought me from Brush's Establishment at the Little Rapids, that the Contemplated voyage to Lake Superior is abandoned. if it was ever seriously Contemplated. Parrant is there as no doubt to assist them and as you told me that he was not invested with either the Character of Boatman Interpreter Clerk or trader and had neither Permit or passport I do hereby officially notify you, and demand of you that he may be sent for and dealt with according to Law.

Also I approve you that notwithstanding your letter to Brush per Labathe in January last. Duncan Campbell Interpreter to Mr Brush is constantly travelling out of the Location to the Indians and disposing of his goods very much like as if Mr Brush's License did not confine him to that Location. This is my third official statement, my remonstrances have heretofore either been treated with neglect or at best with slight. or else they laugh at your Communications. I once more ask you to deal with those people according to Law or as you deal with me and if this does not avail me any thing, rest assured Sir I shall not trouble you any more on that Subject.

Mr. Graham will hand you this, please signify to me by him your views of the Subject. I would also remark that in order to secure you from any ^{commencing} prosecution ~~for~~ those persons, should you enforce the Law, I will sign Bond and give you security in any reasonable sum, that I make good in any Court of Justice what I have above stated.

I have the Honor Sir
to be Sir. J.
Alex. Smith

Agency House St Peter
March 2^d 1829

100

Sir/

Your official letter of this date per the hands of Mr. Graham is received and regret that it could not have been less exceptionable in its character - however you may be assured that so far as my official duty is concerned and an enforcement of the Law necessary. I am ready at all times to have its provisions complied with - when there is reason to believe any material violation of it, has taken place. - To be sure the course pursued by one trader is no excuse for another guilty of the same acts. or the very charge which you bring against Mr. Brush may with the same propriety be brought to ^{be} not only on yourself but nearly every trader in the Indian Country.

Pervert whom you state to be in the Indian Country contrary to Law, is now at this Port, and was here yesterday evening - As to your two former reports on this same subject. they were attended to. and when informed of the result. do you forget that you expressed yourself fully satisfied with my course in the matter in the presence of Mr. Loughran the Sub-Agent at this Port? —

I remain yr. obedt Servt.

To Henry Bailey Esq
New Hope —

Law Talafarro
Indian Agent
At St Peter

Books
to A Bailey 2^d March
1829.

By D Graham

Dear Sir,

Indian Agency Office de Chien,
March 7. 1829.

Some time since rec^d. your letter by Mr. Marsh, and the return of Mr. Baileys trans-
your letter of the 2^d. inst. by express was sent me yesterday evening late by Major Kearny, with a
(note) message by his servant that the express w^d call on me today. I should have written by
the last opportunity to you; but was much engaged in official business, and in sending Mr. Marsh
to the postage of the Wisconsin, upon some complaints that Major Twigg had forwarded
to me in relation to violation of Indian rights. Upon this latter subject I am more
imperiously called upon to act in consequence of the letter and order of the Secretary
of war ~~and~~ in relation to it. After the treaty last fall with the Indians
at Green Bay, apprehending that a mistaken ^{rep} unity in our Govt. towards the
condemned Indians, and a reckless of consequences on the part of the mostly
assemblage of persons at the Lead Mines, would lead to new disturbances; I wrote to
the Secretary of war my impressions in relation to both. One you see has been unfortunately
disregarded, the other the Secretary immediately acted. And in addition to
the obligations imposed upon the commanding officers of military posts by the
law, to order a competent force to accompany the Indian Agent in the
removal of trespassers on Indian lands. A special Order was issued to
Genl. Atkinson commanding the Western division the same his order to
the officers commanding at Fort Crawford & Winnetago to comply with
any requisition made by me, as far as their respective commands would
enable them, for the arrest & seizure of intruders & trespassers on the Indian
lands. A copy of this order was by Genl. A. J. to me. On the information of
Major T. Mr. Marsh is gone up to Ft. W. to remove some persons who are on the
Indian lands.

I am much gratified that you have similar views with me on the subject of the
Furber parties, and will permit none to go into the Indian Country. Certainly

it w^d be improper to endanger the peace of this interesting, highly important frontier, to indulge a few individuals in making money from a source so pregnant with the seeds of Indian difficulty, when there are so many legal and legitimate ways of employing capital and industry in this part of our Country to great advantage. Not wishing to give any new construction to our laws, or establish new grounds of proceeding. I made enquiry of Land. Clark, and he in a long letter of instructions, refers me to the laws of the U. S. on this subject, and says, you will strictly enforce these laws. Consequently under the laws of the U. S. the instructions of the Secretary of War, Land. Clark, and the special order that the Secretary deemed necessary, my duty is plain, and a desire to maintain peace constrains its vigorous exercise. Only three or 4 days past, notwithstanding the laws, these instructions, and a notice in writing posted up in this Village last fall, a party of Citizens and foreigners made an effort to leave this place & proceed up the River in the night time. The party consisted of Jean Tronick a foreigner, and a party of 13 men principally foreigners. I was compelled to go in person, having sent off the Sub-Agent, and with a military escort by a rapid movement came up with them the night after they left this place. The Major part had guns & knives, saws and tools, and a quantity of provisions with two trunks. They wisely made no resistance, and I apprehended and brought them back, delivered them to the civil authority, and they have been held to security to appear at the next Court. From a desire not to do any special injury to the leader of the party, I refrained from a seizure of his goods, and provisions or even an examination of his trunks. What as the property of a foreigner found in the Indian Country was liable to this course of treatment.

I enquired as to your suit and was answered it was "dismissed by the plaintiff." - I will go down and examine the Docket, see that the dismissal is at the

costs of Mr. Bailey, and inform your Bail, & write you more specially by the first opportunity.

It is subject of regret that some more satisfactory arrangements in relation to the Chippewas of the upper Mississippi, & the West end of Lake Superior are not made. My efforts to obtain such arrangement as w^d do away all danger of collision with the Sioux, will not be wanting at any time that I suppose you are making an effort in the case.

I have not seen Mr. Quinn - every attention requisite will be extended to him in my power when he calls. What becomes of the money rec^d for postage at your post? Why does not the post-master use it in hiring a messenger to bring down the mail? This is authorized by the P. M. Genl. and were I not to do so here you could not get a letter. During the winter we got the mail every week through the politeness of Major K. who sent one week & I hired a Carrier the other week out of the funds of the office. It is the express directions of the P. M. G. that when express go from one post to another, where there are p. masters, all letters shall be mailed, & whenever Major K. sends an express to Galena, he first sends his letters to me to mail & then his express takes them to the post-ho. at Galena; Receives the mail from him & delivers it to me & then the Officers get their letters. The P. M. at St. P. ought to mail the letters for the several places intended, and then commit them to the express. At present great & unnecessary trouble is imposed on me by sending all letters from St. Peters to be mailed here. And such letters as are for persons at this place whether officers or Citizens or other persons, are taken by the express free, and the postage lost to the P. Off. department. It is an injury to you too - for the postage w^d be rec^d into my off. and increase my means of sending for the mail to Galena. And if I have not the means of getting the mail from Galena, you will get no mail at St. Peters. - I wrote some time since to the p. m. but got no answer - I therefore mention it to you, as affecting your correspondence. Instead of p^ying an express the p. off. funds as far as they w^d extend ought to have been used for that purpose. Mr. Lockwood writes me that the mail has ceased coming out a week - consequently we now will only get it once in 2 weeks, or 2 a month hereafter. My Carrier returned yesterday without a mail.

I can give you little news in relation to Congress more than what your paper contains. The Bill for Huron Tract (including your plans and as far as the Wisconsin West & the British Lines North) has passed the lower House, and been read twice in the Senate, and private advisors say it will pass. So you may prepare to become a Citizen of Huron. A pretty

can south name, as a Yankee w^d say. — What has been done in our department I
am not able to inform you. Caps & Clark were now modelling the Indian Bureau,
was the last I heard. And the restructure Committee of the H. R. reported a Bill on
the subject of Ind. aff. as far as I can learn merely relating to the confining expenditures
in that dept^t. to specific objects. And to reduce the sum appropriated for contingents.
An other Resolution in the Senate calls on the Sec. of War for the names, places of residence
and Salary of all Ind. Agents Sub-Agents. — For what purpose I know not.
In other respects little interesting matter has been acted on. The Tariff will not be touched.
It is evident from two efforts voted down by decided majorities. Congress & the nation is
looking to the new Admin^r, and feel no disposition to do any thing more than they can
help under the remaining portion of this Admin^r. If any material changes are to take
place they are alike left to the new Admin^r by its friends & its foes. For the present, I
write present in relation to our dates from the City) Admin^r will do no more than
the state of the Country imperiously requires during the remainder of his time.
Expectation is high in relation to the new Admin^r. and a concurrence of adventitious
circumstances are calculated to justify high hopes of prosperity under its auspices.
The public debt is diminished below the most sanguine hopes & best calculations
of financiers of 10 years past. The Treasury is full to overflowing, with an
excess beyond all demands upon it far exceeding the most optimistic
calculations. And the last quarter of 1828 exceeded the estimates of
the able officer that has so faithfully wielded the complicated
machinery of the Treasury Department by near half a
million of Dollars. The new Admin^r comes into office with a diminished
debt, a full Treasury, a people prosperous at home & abroad, making
almost every thing they want in this own Country, at peace with the
whole world civilized Savages, and extending its population at a
greater ratio than any nation in the known world. Under the guidance of a
kind providence it must be a deep infatuation that can ruin such a people.
For myself, I cannot choose but anticipate prosperity to the nation, and new laurels to the
Chief called by an overwhelming majority of true free prosperous people to rule over them.

As to King's appointment I have heard no person but W. Marshall speak of it.
I cannot believe it is true. And think, I should be consulted. The office is w^d be
a complete farce in my humble opinion. Genl. Clark is an excellent man &

and I hope the Govt. have too just an opinion of his worth and peculiar knowledge and competency in this particular department to wound his feelings by any interference with his superintendancy without consulting him.

I am much obliged by your attentions to Mr. Marsh on his return, tho' I can but regret his tardy trip and as I think unnecessary delay at the Red Cedar & St. Peters. The trip was not performed agreeably to my proposed route nor does his report shew that he pursued strictly the objects proposed to him by me. Consequently the results will not be as important to the Govt. as I desired and intended. Since he left here a man came down from Black River informing that Marsh brought a pipe with a bullet on each end of the stem & a wampum from the Chippewas to the Sioux, and left it with his Mr. Marsh's half breed squaw, to be given to the Sioux. That the Sioux considering it a symbol of hostility are disturbed and have left their hunt & come in. This is to be regretted and if he understood it to be a hostile message, he is culpable in being the bearer. At any rate through him this half breed squaw some injury has been done. I have seized the earliest opportunity to do it away by a message sent to the Sioux, as far as I can understand it. Certainly him nor myself have any thing to do with traders or their oppositions and rivalries, further than to guard against their differences producing Indian differences. And whether it gets more fears than it ought to be perfectly indifferent to the Govt. who has higher & more important concerns.

I feel highly gratified that our views are so alike, and that we have acted so much in concert. And trust we shall be enabled by a union of action and vigils of conduct to maintain peace on the border committed to our charge. If the intention you express of obtaining the Sookie captive can be carried into effect it will be very gratifying. Morgan has sent me word, that as I took his captive I ought to get the captive Sookie.

Maria joins me in love to you & your good lady and calculates on seeing you at our house in the spring. I am not well the rest of the family are tolerably well. And our relations below whom we heard from them.

With respect I remain your friend Rev.
Jos. H. Sheets.

Présumé du chien
March 7. —

Los. M. Street B. M.
Présumé du chien

Free

Major Law. Tahaferro
U. S. Indian Agent at

St. Peters U. M.

Recd 16th March 1829.

Prairie du chien 19. Apl. 1829.

Dr Sir,

I have but one moment to write as the mail leaves in a few minutes, I have to prepare it.

Morgan the Ind. Gov. chief, informs me that a party of St. Foxes and 10 white men have gone from Rock Island into the Sioux country west of the Des Moines with the boat Captains, to meet the boat & exchange prisoners & make peace. The white men went by order of Genl. Clark he says. How much, if any, of this is true I am totally unable to inform you. Tho. I think it is the case. I have no news from below - not one line from Genl. Clark. He is at home I hear by other means.

Some scout news from an Indian of the Winnebago Tribe, has excited apprehensions of hostilities, from the bands on Prairie La Croix & Black River. I am sifting and hope to know more in time to defeat any schemes that may be brewing to do mischief this season. Should any persons be sent from above let them be warned to act cautiously in descending. The information is too vague and indefinite to be made generally public, and is only communicated confidentially to you so as to place persons, or enterprises

On their guard in descending.

I think you have the news as late as we have
the mail arrived to day & now is sent up. If any thing
is said of the mail coming up in papers, you
will please inform the P.M. that I have sent him
one mail Bag which has not been returned tho'
I have rec^d. letters from the Peters since, & I cannot
make him another. Certainly he ought to send
back the Bag. The P.M. Genl. requires that P.M. at
the end of the route should prepare Bags &c. In
this case I furnished one which I have not seen since.

We are well (Mr. Stuart desires his love to
Mr. C. S. Accept assurances of my
friendship

In haste yours.

Geo. M. Street

back

19th April 1839-

copy

Myron Law. Talioferro

N. S. Ind. age

St Peter



Camp Leavenworth Jan 3^d 1829

Maj S. Talliaferro

U.S. and Asst. Gen

I have this moment received instructions from Genl. William Clark Superintendent of Indian Affairs, directing me to furnish you with such information as I might possess respecting the late difficulties between the Sacks and Siouas - In compliance with those instructions permit me to say, that on the 1st day of January last, while at the mouth of the Neaton River on the Upper Missouri - I was informed that the Sacks had some short time previous attacked the Siouas, killed one woman and taken two prisoners, and that in consequence of which the Siouas had resolved to withdraw from their hunt and move en masse against the Sacks - On the 3^d of January I left the Neaton River and arrived on or about the 22^d at the trading location for the Yanctons, where I became more particularly informed respecting the matter, I then proceeded in pursuit of the main body of Yanctons, and overtook one hundred and twenty five lodges of them at Council Bluffs where after making peace with the stores and leaving

Conway I induced them to return home —
I likewise obtained from them a pledge, that they
would not war again on the Sacks except in self
defense, and as a proof of their sincerity and
friendly intentions they gave up to the otors the
wife of the principal sack chief who was
killed during the winter, to be delivered over to the
Sacks in exchange for the Sioux woman whom the
Sacks had as prisoner — The Sacks have since
my arrival, at this post delivered to me one
Sioux prisoner, upon which I sent them to the
otors for the sack woman left them by the
Sioux — The Sioux have assured me and I have
strong reasons for believe them, that the war club
was raised by the Sacks, and that nothing but their
attachment to the Americans prevented them from
taking revenge to the utmost extent of their powers,
but being that this great nation desired peace,
they would assist and extend to the Sacks mercy

I have the honor to be
Respectfully yr. ob. Serv.
John S. Draw - N. Sta.
Sub. Sg. Upper Missouri

RECEIVED
JUL 16 1865
MAJOR G. H. CAMPBELL
Fort Union N. M.
at Fort Union N. M.
Upper Missouri

1020
1020

С. 102

Cantonment Lavenworth

105

June 12th 1829

Maj^r J. Salafro
Esq

Having understood that

you have a surplus of Sioux interpreters on the
Mississippi, I am under the necessity of
requesting you to hire one for me (one of the Campbells
would be preferable) you are therefore hereby
authorized to hire one during good behaviour
as another State Interpreter for the Service of the
Missouri at the rate of four hundred dollars per
annum his time to commence from the first day of
September next, at which time I must meet him
at the mouth of the Vermillion River on the Missouri
the place where the Yankton Band have a
trading location — I laboured under many
inconvenience and disadvantages during the past year
while in the Sioux Country from not having an
interpreter (not speaking the language well enough myself)
and as there is none in the Missouri who is
qualified that is not otherwise employed — I will
have to depend on you and beg you to not

disappoint me - Upon receipt of this please
write me what you have done and direct to
this place it will in all probability reach
me before I have for my post. - By
attending to the above you will confer a
lasting favour on
Sir Respectfully

Your obt. Servant
Hon. S. P. Brand

U.S. Post Agent for
Upper Missouri

J. S.

If Maj. Taliaferro should be
absent Mr. Chas. D. Langham
will please attend to the above
business and give me the earliest
notice of it by mail.

Respectfully

J. S. P.

S. P. Brand

Treasury Department

Second Auditor's Office

10th June 1829

Sir

The accounts rendered by you for disbursements within your agency, between the 1st December 1827 & 30th November 1828, have been examined and adjusted, leaving a balance due by you of \$619.75: as explained in the within Statement.

I remain respectfully

Your obedient servant

W. B. Lewis

Lawrence Taliaferro Esq

Indian Agent.

76281
9th Aug. 1839



In dept
2^d Ind. Office
W. F. Lewis

Lawrence Taliaferro Esq
Indian Agent at St. Peters
Care of W^m Clark Esq - Sup. &
St. Louis,
Missouri



Traverse du chemin 24 June 1829.

Dr. Sir,

I regret that I have only a moment in which to write - yet Mr. Langhams who is here tho' I have not seen him, can give you all the news.

The treaty will be here on the 10 July - I yesterday covered you a list of Foreigners which Genl. Clark wrote me to let pass & send him a descriptive list of them & you can either both signed by myself to the Agent of the Am. F. Company.

I am very sorry that after all our pains & several efforts to obtain peace between the S. & F. & the Sioux, we are likely to fail. The former seems determined to persist. Henry the wrote me that 30 or 40 had started into the Sioux Country - at the moment a F. Chief & some Assinibois Sioux from above St. Peter were here. I hastily convened, and talked to them in the same room - They promised to refrain & be at peace untill fall, or untill their G. F. their w. appoint men to meet them & the both in Council. The named you, and also myself either or both of whom they would go with into the F. Country if required. The F. Chief promised to go home & speak my words to his nation & stop all war parties. He did so & stopped the 40 warriors - after that 4 trifling Filsons (Foxes) stole off & killed one young Sioux & wounded two women at the gate of the Fort on Red Cedar. I shall represent the whole & pray for some efficient interferences on the part of the Govt. tomorrow by

my son, who will descend the River on his way to college.

Wish you would join me forcibly in pressing the necessity of an efficient forceable interference if our Govt expects to effect peace. That is provided such measure meets your opinions.

We are all tolerably well and have been looking to see you Gladly here. Your trip was disappointing as you desired at Bailey's Court. I am in haste truly yours

Maria joins me in love to yourself. I am
Ed. M. Smith M.D. Capt.
H. Peters.

Ind. Sept 2nd.
J. H. Street
Postmaster

Free.

Major Saw. Salafonso
Indians Agent at

H. Peters.

Proaire des shins
Sum 24. — 3

Ed. M.

Prairie du chien August 12. 1835. 108

Dear Sir,

This will be handed by Mr. Rev. Mr. Co. and Mr. Stephens, of the Congregational Church. Mr. C. is sent out as a missionary to the Chippewa Ind. ~~and~~ an exploring expedition will probably determine on some eligible place for a permanent missionary establishment. Believing, that from your knowledge of the country you could greatly facilitate the objects of the mission, I have advised him to call on you. He arrived here during the stay of the Com^d and presented a recommendation from Genl. Jackson & Inco^s donations from the Com^d to furnish them with such provisions as they could take here. This has been small as they could carry but little in their small canoe. And I have said to them that if in your power I felt confident you w^d add to it, from the post by requisition. If it could be furnished and ordered soon I would replace the amount from this place. I have mentioned these things freely as I believe that you will freely lend such aid as you can to forward the great objects contemplated. And he who has said to his servants, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature", — and "I am with you always even unto the end of the world," has promised an everlasting reward to those who shall even present "a cup of cold water" to one of his disciples. I commend them to your care.

"The long agony is past!" — The Winnebago Treaty is over, and the whole Mining district is ours. Whether upon advantageous terms will be judged of by the President and Senate hereafter. For my single self I think the Winnebago Treaty a very good one; but the others, with the Ottawa Chippewa Potawatomi of the Illinois, not so good. Our Indian Treaties are now becoming numerous, and annuities for ever are calculated to saddle our Country with an irredeemable debt that from its nature will ultimately be severely oppressive to the nation. Besides it is an everlasting rent, which

when calculated only for 90 or 100 years, far exceeds very heavy annuities for a limited term.

The Winnebago purchase is as follows (in general) - Commencing on the Rock River at the Winnebago Village 40 miles above its mouth, thence up R. R. to the mouth of the Pea-kee-ta-no-or Picketotika River, up that to the Mouth of Sugar creek, which puts in from the East 3 miles above the Mouth of the Picketotika, up Sugar creek to the source of its most eastern branch, thence due north to the road that leads from the East Blue Mound to the portage thence with said road Eastwardly passing by the most North end of the 4 Lakes, to the crossing of Duck creek on Eastern branch of the Wisconsin, and thence a straight line Eastwardly to the South Eastern bend of Lake Puckaway, on Fox River of Green Bay. thence Westwardly up said Lake & Fox River to the portage of the Wisconsin and across the portage & down the Wisconsin to the Prairie du Chien reserve, thence South Eastwardly along the line of the track of Country ceded to the Ottawas Chippewas & Potawatamies of the Ill. by the 9th of the treaty of 1825 at Prairie du Chien to the beginning. About 1/2 millions of acres fronting on the Wisconsin & Fox River & Lake Puckaway, & the portage 233 miles - and on Rock River about 70 or 80 miles. For an Annuity for 30 years, for 18,000 \$, and 30,000 \$ worth of mdy. was presented to them at the signing of the Treaty. - about 40 Sections are reserved for half-breeds, to be located at the discretion of the President of the U. S. some where not within the mining Country. I set my face against annuities for ever, and plainly told the Indians so. They would propose no terms to the Comm. but asked them to appoint myself Mr. Gratiot of the Mines, & Mr. Kinkaid Sub-Agent at Portage (I

had previously been directed by Gov. Eaton to inform Mr. Marsh that he was removed) to advise with them & agree upon what Country they would sell & its price. This we did & formed the Treaty & then reported to the Comm. - the extent of Country, and that the Inds. asked 25,000 \$ presents down, and an Annuity for 30 years for 17,000 \$ - but that they were poor and hoped their Great Father would give them something more than that. The Comm. said they wanted to be liberal & to satisfy the Inds. and gave them 30,000 \$ in hand & 18,000 \$ annuity.

The Potawatamies asked 20,000 \$ annuity, ^{for ever} (for about 1/2 million of acres adjoining) - & 12,000 \$ presents down. - His exhortations astonished, & we thought there would be no treaty. They at length came down to 16,000 \$ annuity ^{for ever}, and 12,000 \$ presents down. And reservations of about 30 Sections located upon choice spots of Country on the Mississippi above rock Island & in the Country bordering Fox River of the Ill, & on the Ill. & Lake Michigan. Their goods were carried a few miles up the Wisconsin by the Comm. donations & del. on the South bank of it. Since their departure large quantities have come in a Boat to this place - whole pieces of cloth, Blankets, calicoes &c. &c. They were followed by whites who have got a large share of their goods. At my earnest solicitation but few of the Winnebago goods were distributed here - only enough to put on their backs. The rest were sent at the cost of the Comm. to the Portage - to Sugar creek or Rock River & to be del. to those above this place at my house, after they leave the village. As yet not 50 \$ worth has been fooled off. - The utmost order & quiet prevailed, and now there is not 20 Inds. about this place, and they are almost anonymous.

I made every effort in my power to do something in the spirit & Fox business without effort. I offered to send along in all the Chief & warriors of the lower band of Sioux from some of the great bands,

to meet ~~a~~ large party of Foxes who with their agent was here & Morgan along. - This they refused to authorize, and their agent of the Foxes declined to advise. So that nothing could be done. But if the Com^d. had not been here I w^d. myself have sent for the Sioux & with the Foxes & the Sioux together I am confident peace could have been effected & the war stayed. The held a talk alone with the Foxes, Cleokuck, a principal Chief being at their head - but it could have no good tendency unless there had been some Sioux along to conclude terms. The Foxes were willing & ready to give Stony &c. to the friends of the murdered, and to give the pipe of peace, with a promise I have no doubt of surrendering to the Sioux the next offenders. Cleokuck said, We are not the enemies of the Sioux - we do not want war - nor have our nation made war upon them. It is this fool that stands amongst us (pointing to Morgan) that has done this. - He promises to do no more, but he is a fool - and some of our young men likefool have followed him & done foolishly. From this language you may perceive that a meeting wisely conducted between them would have easily been lead into peaceful terms. I had prepared a man to go for the Sioux, but was told that the express w^d. not be allowed. What more could I do? When they were present I could not involve the responsibility without their approbation. Had they been away I w^d. not have hesitated. The Foxes went before them and the prospect is at an end. I can go no farther.

Maria joining me in a respectful remembrance to your good lady & a hope that we may be fav^d. with your company this fall or winter. I remain yours &c.
Jas. M. Stuart Esq.

Sir/

Indian Agency St Louis 109
September 25th 1829.

The duties of the office of Indian Agent will devolve upon you during my temporary absence from this Post under leave of absence from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, during which you will be pleased to observe, and enforce the several Regulations for the government of Trade and intercourse with the Indians within our Agency, and upon promptly any violations of the intercourse Law of 1802 and of the several Amendments thereto - to the Sup^{ty} General William Clark at St Louis.

It is not likely that the several tribes within this Dept. will be guilty of acts of hostility against any of our Citizens provided those Citizens do not interfere with or intrude upon what they conceive to be their just rights and priviledges. - whilst other Agencies are involved in difficulties, let us concure the government by the continued good conduct of this Agency. That our exertions are unremitted in the discharge of our respective duties - I leave with you the necessary blanks for Licenses and bonds for the Trade, together with a general list of Posts established under the Sanction of the Department of War - but should

any additional Locations be requested by any person
Such request should be in writing and a copy forward-
ed to General Clark for his consideration. permission
however may be granted for trade at the Requester
Post until the decision of the Dept be had thereon.

The Indians have provided themselves abundantly
the past season with wild rice - consequently there
will be no issue of provisions except to such as
may visit you from a great distance. The Indians
of this vicinity of ~~this vicinity~~ will be instructed as
to the sale of whiskey they having had enough
until the next Spring. - I have it not in my power
to loan you any article in the shape of Presents for
Indians. They have however been duly notified of the
fact and will not of course expect anything. -

Some of the Superintendent's more recent instructions
are left with you to which your attention is particu-
larly requested. - I deem it not at all necessary
further to enlarge these instructions as you are well
acquainted with the duties of the Office, and the
course necessary to pursue to give energy and effect
to the operations that may be thought advisable
tending to the advancement and prosperity of
our Department. I am Sir

Yours to remain most respectfully
Yr. Obedt Servt
Law Talbot
Indian Agent
at St. Peter
Chas T Lapham Esq
Sub Agent
at St. Peter

Copy of Instructions
Sept 25-1829

To
E T Loringham &
Sub Agent

Copy.

110

To Genl.

Wm. Clark.

Dear Sir,

Department of War

Office Ind. Affairs

October 20th 1829.

It is in anticipation to publish the Portraits of the Indians now in this Office; and to accompany the work with information, historical, and biographical, so far as materials can be obtained; also to intersperse it with anecdotes of each person.

I have to request the favour of you to furnish, as far as you can, authentic information under all these heads - of the Chiefs, whose names are inserted at foot.

Please to state, particularly, the names spelled correctly, and fairly - and their interpretations in English - also the tribe to which each belongs, lest there should be some mistake in the printing on the labels here; - also whether full blood, or mixed - if mixed how far - the character of each - his age, as far as known, temper, whether mild - ferocious, &c. -

habits, feats in the chase, and in war - and generally any incidents of interest - together with the particular location of the tribes to which each belongs; and the supposed number of each tribe -

It is desirable to have all this as authentic as it can be made. Also a vocabulary as far as one can be had on the basis of the copy sent. If one cannot be made out in full, please let it extend as far as you can.

I have sent this request direct to you, because you led on these people, and know, doubtless, more of their individual, as well as general history, than any other person. I shall be extremely thankful for as full an answer as you can give.

Very respectfully,

I am, Dear Sir,

Your Ob. St.

(Signed) Tho: L. M. Renney

List of Chiefs referred to -

(Sawk.)	Pah-she-pah-how
(")	Kai-kee-Kai-mah.
(Fox.)	Kee-sheswa
(Soway)	Mah-ne-hah-nah
(Fox)	Pee-mash-Ka.
(Sawk.)	Wai-kee-chai.
(")	Kee-o-Kuch.
	Rant-che-wai-me. (mah-has-Kah's wife.)
(Fox.)	Tai-mah
(Chippewas)	No-tin

Copy of a letter from War
Dep. to Genl. Clark

Oct. 20. 1829.

Recd 21st Jan 1830

Major Laurence Taliaferro
Indian Agent
S. P. M.

To Major

L. Galliaferro,

Ind: Agent &c.

Department of War,
Off: Ind: Affairs,

27. October, 1829.

Sir,

A period of more than four years
having elapsed since your bond was given, I am directed
by the Secretary of War to require you, immediately on the
receipt of this, to forward a new bond, for ^{twelve} ~~ten~~ thousand
dollars, executed with two or more securities, whose suffici-
ency for the penalty must be certified to by the U. States' dis-
trict judge or attorney, most convenient to you. A form
of a bond is herewith enclosed.

I am, very respectfully,
Yours most obt. Servt.

Thos. McKenney