



[Lawrence Taliaferro papers.](#)

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[1830]



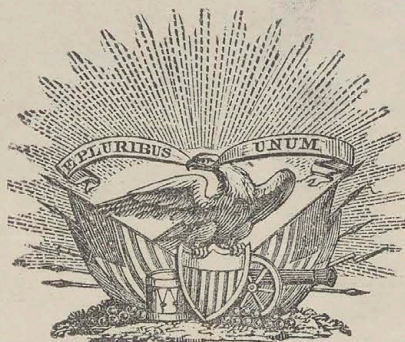
UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BY LA

for the government of Trade and Intercourse with the Indian Tribes
and for the regulation of the same
The place designated for carrying on Trade
between the United States and the Indian Tribes
shall be at such place as the Secretary of the Interior
may deem proper, and at no other place
except by special authority of the Secretary of the Interior
and the Commissioner of the General Land Office
and the Surveyor General of the District in which the same
shall be located.

Section of the United States in which the same
shall be located, and the same shall be
located in the District of Columbia, or in any other
District, or in any Territory, or in any State,
or in any other place, as the Secretary of the Interior
may deem proper, and at no other place
except by special authority of the Secretary of the Interior
and the Commissioner of the General Land Office
and the Surveyor General of the District in which the same
shall be located.



BY LAWRENCE TALIAFERRO,

Agent of Indian Affairs at St. Peters....to all whom it may concern.

Whereas,

having applied for a License to trade for

year at

the place designated for carrying on Trade with the

Nations, or Tribes of Indians, and at no other place;

having furnished an Invoice of Merchandize, intended for Trade, and

given bond, according to law, for the due observance of all such regulations as now are, or hereafter may be established

for the government of Trade and Intercourse with the Indian Tribes==License for

year is hereby granted to the

said

to trade with the said Indians, according to the regulations

aforsaid; who

hereby authorised to take with

*Citizens of the United States, to assist in trading at the said place for carrying on trade, for the term aforsaid, unless this permission
be sooner revoked, and the said recalled.*

In Testimony Whereof, *I have hereunto affixed the Seal of this office.* **GIVEN UNDER MY HAND,** *at the Office of
Indian Agency at St. Peters, this day of in the year of our Lord,
one thousand eight hundred and thirty and of the Independence of the United States of
America the*

RENEGE TALIAPERRO,



...to all whom it may concern.

...to all whom it may concern.

...to all whom it may concern.

Blank License
on
Indian Agent

...to all whom it may concern.

...to all whom it may concern.

...to all whom it may concern.

...to all whom it may concern.

Department of War

February 16th 1830

Sir,

The frequent complaints which are made to this Department induce the necessity of prescribing the following general regulations for the government of Indian agents

In paying over Indian annuities, it is directed that they be paid in specie or United States' notes, and not in goods, unless where it is so stipulated for in the treaty under which the payment is made; or unless the Indians themselves in Council shall request it; which request shall be forwarded to the Department.

No Agent on account of debts due to himself or others, will be at liberty to detain any portion of the annuity; but the same shall be paid agreeably to the stipulations of the treaty and the collection of debts from them shall be after the manner that debts due from the Indians usually within the nation, are collected.

Agents will inform the Indians, that the Government in future will not pay their expenses to the seat of Government, unless when specially authorised to come by the Secretary of War.

Very Respectfully

P. R. Eaton.



tinued in force.

ANDREW STEVENSON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

President of the Senate.

APPROVED, Feb. 27, 1830.

ANDREW JACKSON.

AN ACT making appropriations for the Indian Department, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sum be appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the treasury, for the Indian Department, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty, viz.

For pay of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian agents, as authorized by law, twenty-nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For pay of sub-agents, as authorised by law, nineteen thousand and fifty dollars.

For presents to Indians, as authorized by the act of one thousand eight hundred and two, fifteen thousand dollars.

For pay of Indian interpreters and translators employed at the several superintendencies and agencies, twenty one thousand five hundred and twenty five dollars.

For pay of gun and blacksmiths and their assistants, employed within the superintendencies and agencies, under treaty provisions and the orders of the Secretary of War, eighteen thousand three hundred and forty dollars.

For iron, steel, coal, and other expenses attending the gun and blacksmith's shop, five thousand four hundred and twenty six dollars.

For expense of transportation and distribution of Indian annuities, nine thousand nine hundred and fifty nine dollars.

For expense of provisions for Indians at the distribution of annuities while on visits of business with the different superintendents, and agents, and when assembled on business, eleven thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars.

For contingencies of the Indian Department, twenty thousand dollars.

APPROVED, February 27, 1830.

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

Wm. L. Ind. Agency at
Prairie du Chien 22^d April 1830

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Dear Sir,

I was much gratified to receive a line from you from Washington. It is true, I felt mortified that you passed without calling or even dropping me one line, here or after you left here, otherwise I would have written you particularly to Washington, requesting you to watch Watert, Kingie and Stewart in particular. From these men I apprehended danger to as far as any influence they had might extend, and some tergermination, to give it the softest name. In separating the Indian presents of 25,000\$ with Watert, I was busily engaged in fixing the limits of the present purchase from the Winnebagoes, in private council, and did not like to be taken up dividing the goods - I therefore committed it to Mr. Kingie & Mr. Watert, and when I saw the manner in which it was done I remarked with rather too much warmth upon it, and receiving some abusive language from Watert, I threatened if he opened his mouth in dispute to me again to kick him on the spot. He then retired without speaking, and it was told to me afterwards that he said it should cost me my office. To Rolette it was a glorious point gained to get John in as Agent here, who he looks on now as his clerk - who is devoted to him and during the whole negotiation while R. was at home would have been taken for his clerk instead of an officer of Government. I heard from a friend that an effort would be made by Stewart & Watert, and perhaps Cato, to get my office for Kingie. That R. w^d give every aid to such a scheme I am ready to believe, as he then could effect whatever he wished. I know not who gave in the lies about me at Washington - that I was under Rolette's control, had rec^d. property from him &c. &c. The whole is a sheer fabrication. I have rec^d. no property from him since I came here, not a dobt - I leased his farm for 5 years commencing 1828, and he engages in the written lease to make certain improvements. - We then agreed to farm together, he put in 1 hand and I one, and he furnish tools, &c. and divide the proceeds equally. And he agreed to furnish stock, and the incans to be divided equally. This arrangement is much more to his than my interest, and has become so burdensome in a country where the winters are so long, that I shall abandon it. Farther than friendly intercourse, which his impudent tongue has rendered now merely formal, I never intended one favour more to him than an other. And now it is with some difficulty we even keep up appearances. Mr. Street has not been at his

house since last fall early. She has been frequently to Col. T's and Doct. Beaumonts in the mean time. (You can easily know from Col. T. whether he w^d judge that R. had an undue influence over me. For my own part I should deem myself entirely unworthy the countenance of my friends, or the confidence of the Gov^t: if a man such as Mr. R. could have such influence over me. And if any friend has so conceived he certainly paid no compliment to my mind. - But I will no longer trouble you with the bathed subject.

I hope you will make your arrangements so as to call on me and spend some little time - we have got at home as it were, and could now conveniently accommodate you for a winter.

Will you do me the favour to enquire of Genl. Clark whether my last returns were such as to merit the new arrangement, & if not be particular in so understanding the deficiencies as to show me how to avoid it in future. I have written to Genl. Clark requesting him to send me funds by you, also, what is now due on the guarantee 31 March 1830, which I have not drawn for. I have sent in receipts for the money.

I dislike to impose any unpleasant task on you, and if you feel it so, please leave it undone. Yet if you find it entirely convenient, please fill the inclosed memorandum with the money rec^d: from Genl. Clark and ship it along when you come up. I could write to a merchant and have heretofore done so, but the articles were some times inferior. I know if you undertake you will examine and choose goods.

It was a little strange that Pollett should complain of the whiskey given by the Satter to the Sioux - when he is sending Barrel after Barrel up the Mississippi and has been so doing the whole winter. I have it is true endeavoured not to know this officially, and do not like to mix in a suit with such laws as we have on this subject. Even Genl. Clark & Gov. Cap recommended some more efficient laws on that subject. I have no doubt too it was exaggerated as to quantity. - He feels sore at the loss of furs - he knows the Satter is not to be broken down, and he must try some other ground - this is the whole secret.

The company is not only losing, by not making money, they are absolutely losing by a dead weight of unredeemed expenses over and above their out-put. The furs that will come out this spring won't pay for the merchandise, and the Superintendants, clerks, managers and voyageurs. It is a fact that the company having no competition is ruining itself. - The Winnebagoes would not hunt - they had astrophes of clothes furs to be. The Sioux are afraid, and the fur animals have greatly diminished or gone off.

Our family is not very well - Our youngest daughter, about 3 years old has been unwell for a week, and keeps poorly, Mr. Stout is unwell from running & loss of sleep.

Mr. Stout joins me in love to you & your good Lady, whom we hope soon to see for ourselves. Also give our love to Genl. & Mrs. Clark.

A friend from W. says by last mail that Col. Menard met me - that he wrote a private letter to a confidential friend, him to use his best exertions to sustain me. It is gratifying to know the friendship of the only one of the Am^s who knew how to treat with Indians, or what he was doing - and after it was done, had been done with shelling beat into to his brain pain like hammering lead into the hole left to unite the Cap-stones of Bridge. What a farce was the treaty - If it had not been for traitor Col. Menard & my poor exertions, - there w^d have been no treaty - & Kingin was useful, until the line came near the passage.

But Dodge had about as much to do with the Treaty as yourself. I marvel by the by they did not pay old Forsythe. As to the putowattomin treaty, Watoot Caldwell and 2 or three half breed interpreters, made the Treaty - all the Com^s Col. Menard and all are clear of that Treaty. Caldwell gets his next well feathered, and the half breed interpreters are provided for. - James Kingin gets 1000 \$ and Mr. Kingin (mother of the Gov^t's wife) gets 3500 \$ - and Uncle Sam pay the whistle for even even.

But I have done - Yankees are too hard for
 Let this be confidential if you please.
 with great respect I remain
 sincerely yours.
Jos. M. Street.

Jos. M. Street
 Baltimore.

Yours

Major Lawrence Taliaferro

now at St. Louis

To the care of Rev. B. Clarke

St. Louis Mo.

Forwarded the above by M. S.
 22nd April 1890.

St. Louis -
 Letter and return will be sent to
 Rev. B. Clarke will please take the
 St. Louis -
 Jos. M. Street -

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Superintendency of Ind. Affairs

St. Louis April 22. 1830.

Major S. Taliaferro

Ind. Agent

Sir,

By this day's mail, I am
officially informed that the Government is determined
to interfere in the War between the several Tribes of
the Mississippi & Missouri; and that the President
has sent orders to the commanding officer at Prairie
du Chien, and a message to be by him delivered to
all the Tribes concerned; and expects they will
assemble to hear it. Let those Sioux who are
concerned, know that it will be highly important
for them to attend. It will not be necessary for
any more than a full Deputation to assemble.

Yr. obedt. Servt.

inform you after the arrival of the next Eastern mail
of the probable time the Yanktons, & Santes, of the
Missouri will be enabled to get to P. du Chien,
which will fix the time of assemblage of the
other Indians.

You will inform the Indians of
your Agency from me, that they must not suffer
any War Parties to move from the Villages; If
any are out, to find immediately bring them
in, not to strike an Indian before they hear
the message of their Great Father, delivered
to them by his Commanding officer at
P. du Chien.

The object of this assemblage of
these Tribes, is to effect a general ^{permanent} pacification
among them. Something also in establishing
them lined up, I conclude to go myself to effect

that object, of which you shall be informed
by next letter with respect and esteem

Y^r ob servant

Wm Clark

P.S. I have written to Genl. Meade to
Ferry the and shall send Mr. Beard
off tomorrow for the Yanktons &c
I think it probable they may be
at the place about the 4th of July.

Recd 21st June 1830—

Major Lawrence Taliaferro
Indian Agent
St. Peters.

Superintendency of Ind. Affs.
St. Louis, May 2^d. 1830.

Major Tullahoma }
Ind. Agent }

Sir,

I am apprised of information being received at the Department of War, entitled to credit, that the Sioux Indians of the Upper Mississippi, the Menominites, and Winnebagoes, meditate a league, and that they mean to combine early this Spring and wage ruinous war upon the Sacs & Foxes. The grounds of this determination is reported to be the alleged murder by the Sacs & Foxes of persons of each of the above Tribes. It is believed (by the Department) that the Sacs & Foxes have no hunting grounds of value within their acknowledged limits, and have been forced by necessity to encroach on those claimed by the Sioux, upon the Red Cedar and the head waters of Des Moines rivers. Occasional settlements are also produced by their putting in a claim to hunt on lands which the Missouri Indians assert a right to.

The Government being desirous of arresting this War, and harmonizing these discordant claims, not only from considerations of humanity towards these unfortunate people, but to save

our frontier Citizens from the alarms at least, if nothing more, which such a war might occasion, and to secure the traders in furs and peltries from the losses which would be consequent upon it. With the view of arresting this war, the attention of the officer commanding at Prairie du Chien has been called to the subject, and the co-operation of this Superintendency required.

It is believed (by the Department) that the most effectual way to put a stop to the meditated proceedings of those Tribes, will be to assemble their Chiefs at Prairie du Chien, and bring about a pacification. This duty being assigned to the Commanding officer at that place, I am instructed to direct the Agents to send out runners, and request the attendance of the Chiefs at such time as I may fix. The 1st of July is as early as the Deputations of Chiefs from the Missouri Tribes can assemble at Prairie du Chien. I have therefore fixed upon the 4th of July for the assemblage of the Deputations from all the Tribes concerned, to meet at that place to hear the message of the President, &c.
You will send out such trusty and

confidential men as you deem necessary, as runners, to request the attendance ^{at Prairie du Chien} of the Chiefs of the Tribes concerned within your agency, at Prairie du Chien on the 4th of July next. You will say to the Tribes interested that their Great Father has sent a message for them, to be delivered by his Commanding officer at Prairie du Chien, and expect they will assemble to hear it. Let them know it is highly important to them.

It will not be necessary for the Tribes to assemble, but only Deputations.

With a view to further co-operation in the proposed pacification, I have invited Deputations from the Ottos and Wichas, who are concerned in the Country claimed by the Sacs & Foxes, to assemble, and shall myself meet them, with the other Tribes, at the time appointed.

Your Ob. Servt.

Wm Clark

25 May 1830

Treaty of July 15 1830

Cortina plateau war on the
Sacs & Foxes. by Menomonee
Sioux & other tribes. Confede-
rations - The Gov. as the Sacs
& Foxes have now a known
and limited right to pursue
the war. &c. &c. —

Saw: Taliaferro
U. S. Ind. Agent
St. Peters;

U. S. Ind. Agency at Prairie
du chien May 14. 1830. 3

Sir,

The last mail brought the much desired ultimatum of the President, in relation to the pacification of the Indians in this young nation of country. The "Strong Arm" of the Govt. will be used to produce peace amongst the warring Tribes of Indians, if they refuse to listen to terms of peace upon reciprocal grounds of bearing forbearing.

The "Commanding officer" at this place has been addressed by the Secy. of War, on the subject. The Secy. informs him that Genl. Clark has been instructed to co-operate with him in effecting the wishes of the Government. As that he will direct all the Ind. Agents under his Sup.^{dy} to send out summons and arrest the progress of hostilities, until the principal chiefs of the Sioux, S. & Foxes, Winnebagoes and Menominees can be assembled at Prairie du chien, which last object he will direct the agents to hasten as much as possible, and that when they are all notified and a day fixed by Genl. Clark for the meeting, the Agents will assemble there (including all the Sioux of the Missouris, Des Moines, St. Peters Riv. & all the S. & Foxes of (Missouris) and the "Commanding officer" at Fort Crawford is instructed to make a general peace between, for which purpose Genl. Clark will forward a large amt. of presents to be distributed in case a willing agreement to a general pacification takes place. On the contrary if the Ind. or any of them are refractory and refuse to enter into the terms of a general peace, the Officer will inform them, that thus &c. Further the President has resolved not to stand by & let

them kill each other, and that the first nation that strikes will come under his displeasure, and he will consider them murderers, and demand the perpetrators of the action & if refused he will take part with the other nation of Ind-^{ian} make an army out of them and lay it waste, and seize the nation demanded & deliver them over to punishment. These are briefly the outlines.

Genl. Clark's orders have not yet reached me. Yet that no delay might take place, I have joined heartily in co-operating with Col. Taylor, in a plan, which last winter, 12 months ago I said was the only one that could succeed. I declared in a letter of Feb'y 1829 to the Sec'y of War - "Nothing but the strong arm of the Govt. can now arrest this head."

We have therefore sent off this morning 3 Messengers. One to the S. & T. Indians. One to the Winnebagoes of the Wisconsin, and one to the lower bands of Sioux and the Menominees of and Winnebagoes on the Mississippi with directions to the Chiefs to send out runners on - land to arrest the movements of any parties who were preparing to go to war. & after this notice parties (not now out) prepare and go to war before the Council the "Comdg. officer" will send and take hostages of the offending nation. -

I expect the Galena Steam Boat has tomorrow on the next day, by which, if no providential accident shall prevent, I will descend to the Sioux to see Genl. B. and hasten the contemplated Council of pacification. This is the more to be desired since the late battle between the Sioux & the S. & T. Indians, about 15 miles below this place on the Mississippi River. A party

now ascertained to have been 82 Sioux & Menominees confederated, passed on the West side of the Island at Prairie du Clair, unobserved by the Citizens, and surprised a small party of Fox, who were on their way up to this place, about 15 miles below, consisting of two principal Chiefs of the band at Desbunnes (Maries, & 14 or 15 Men in their encampment. The Fox were unprepared for war, and the few guns they had were loaded with shot for wild-fowl. Of course their first fire was lost, and not being prepared for war they had only a few bullets which were soon exhausted, and they were defenceless. Ten men, including the two Chiefs were killed of the Sioux. The rest escaped home to Desbunnes (Maries). One Sioux was killed dead on the ground, and three badly wounded, one of the wounded died after leaving this place.

My family is unfortunately so unwell I ~~can~~ ^{can} hardly say whether I can go or send. Our youngest child is unwell, and Mr. Street, from attention to it, and disinclination to my leaving her, is quite unwell. I have persuaded her to go along with me, but she says she is not ready, now, and my business will not wait you know a day, surely - for some person must go down in the first boat - & if I do not, a special messenger must go. -

Dr. Street joins me in love to yourself & Lady. I can scarcely say to you how much Mr. S. was disappointed in not seeing you both, in going down & up again.

I have written in great haste, & the canoe has just reached my house &

is waiting for some good news about Stuart
down to deliver. - This letter will go from
the Lake Spring by our Mr. Bryant. The amount
deducted from the salary shall send me a check to pay
it. I will C. does not send me before get down, with
his instructions. In the same time to pay as you can
attend information about of you to stop hostility ought to be
done. Let's G. total one last night he is? write your
Yours truly
Wm. S. Dr. C. J. B.

Public Service
J. M. Street U.S. Dr.
Agent

Major Law. Taliaferro
U. S. Ind. Agent at
St. Peters U. M.

Recd 28th May 1835

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Fort Crawford Prairie du Chien
May 14th / 1830

Map

I have this moment rec^d instructions from the President of the U. States through the Secy. of War, to take the necessary measures to arrest the war now carried on between the Sioux & Menominees against the Sox & Foxes, & which is likely to extend to the Winnebagoes. The chiefs of those Tribes are to be assembled at this place as soon as practicable for the purpose of making if possible a permanent peace under the direction of the Commanding officer of this Post. ~~They~~ ^{The chiefs} will be notified of the time of meeting by their several Agents on instructions which will be given them by the Supert at St Louis Genl. Clark, untill which is done I have prepared in conjunction with Genl. Street a Talk (a copy of which is enclosed) & send it by Interpreters to the several Tribes above named. Mr La. Flambois who goes up to Wabasha's Band, has promised to send you this by an Indian express from that place. I need not request you to use your influence (as I know you will take pleasure in doing so) with the Indians of your Agency in having

the wishes of the President as regard peace carried into effect, & I think it would be advisable for you to communicate ^{to them} his views on that subject, as well as the enclosed talk -

Some 7 or 8 days since a party of Sioux, & Menominee consisting of 50 or 60 attacked 17 Foxes about 20 miles below this on the Mississippi. Killed ten & wounded several others. Among the killed there were several of their principal chiefs, the latter losing only two. This is to be very much regretted as the Foxes who were killed were for peace, & were on their way here to have an interview ^{on that} subject with the Menominees.

Mrs Taylor joins me in wishing to be kindly remembered to Mrs Salcafero & to the Ladies of the Garrison & accept for yourself the assurances of our esteem

Your Friend

L. B. Taylor

Major L. Salcafero
U.S. Indian Agent
St. Peters

My own respects to Mrs. Mrs. Langham & to Miss Mary, & my regards to the Officers of the Post. I understand there were several Sioux from St. Peters with the party that attacked the Foxes referred to above.

Col Taylor's letter

Recd 28th May 1830

Relates to the House

Meeting 4th July 1830

as P. de Chien-
"

Sir/

Agency House St. Louis
May 16th 1830—

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I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst. received late last evening. — You are certainly right when you say that ^{Slaves} ~~that~~ all traders ought to be placed on an equal footing in the ~~trade~~ but as to my contention over a ~~Trader~~ ^{Trader} within the walls of Fort Snelling I intended to be understood as alluding particularly to Capt Culbertson who is by virtue of his appointment as Sutter attached to the Army and under the immediate orders of the Officer commanding the Post at which he may be stationed. But in the particular case to which you refer in yours of yesterday date. Mr Alexander Culbertson is the Licensed and bonded Trader. with J C Culbertson as ~~Share~~ security. Now the Bond of said Alex Culbertson is at all times liable to be put in suit during the term of his License for any alleged violation of the intercourse Laws. I will observe that Fort Snelling is to be run ~~is~~ not a proper place to carry on the Indian Trade — but if permitted by any Officer in Command, it is doubtful how far we can call it either an "impropriety" or an injustice when we take into consideration the fact of this Post. being according to ~~Law~~ established reputation a Trading Post — but I do not wish you to ~~sanction~~ understand me to sanction by any means the propriety of Trade being permitted within the walls of any Post or Garrison on the frontiers. but I doubt whether my questioning ~~such a~~ ^{measure} ~~by~~ under existing circumstances would ^{be} of any avail.

The Subject upon which I had it in contemplation to open a correspondence with the Commanding Officer, did not relate to the Trade — but exclusively connected

with the intercourse of the Indians of this Agency with
the Fort - requesting his cooperation in restraining their
travels within the walls of his jurisdiction ~~partially~~, and if
it met his approbation ~~altogether~~ to exclude them
altogether. ~~and~~ much good would doubtless result
to both branches of the public service in this country
from such a measure, and no possible ill effects
from it ~~could be feared~~ ~~if they were~~

On the general grounds upon which you complain
it would not do to look ^{common} signs of justice while attempt-
ing to place competition in trade on the footing
which you would ^{seem} demand by the latter clause in
your letter - for it certainly would not be safe
for me to ~~decide~~ either to revoke or to refuse to
renew Mr Cutbertson's so long as no specific
charge is brought against him by a responsible
accuser, as evidence is certainly most ^{spiritual} ~~in~~
in cases when a Trader's Bond is laid upon the
proper tribunal for ^{any} breach of its provisions. -

Mr Cutbertson will be directed to trade at the House
erected for that purpose as I supposed last fall, &
when it was generally understood when his first license
was granted in July last -

Quantities of whiskey was given by all the Traders
of this Post during the past winter which I hope
may not be the case again - in fact I expect additional
instructions ^{by the next mail} which will go to exclude its introduction
into the country altogether -

I am Sir very respectfully
Your obt. Servt

A. Buckley Esq
Care of
Fort Snelling }

Lam. Talbot Esq
May
S. S.

Letter To A Bailey
16th May 1830

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May 18th 1830

Sir

The bearer Eagle head has
come for a promise made him of
a small Keg Whisky, will you allow
me to give it to him.

yours respectfully

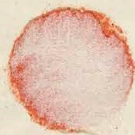
Alexis Parilly

Mayor Tschafew
Indian Agent
St Peters

Record
Page 168

Major Taliaferro

Present



St Peters May 18. 1830.

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Sir

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Communication of the 10th Inst. handed me this morning.

You do not put the proper construction on my meaning when I said you had no controul over Capt Culbertson or his nephew, I meant it as a trader

I perfectly understand the nature of Capt Culbertson's appointment as Suttler and his being subject to the orders & rules of the Army, but I question the propriety of granting to him or any other person License to trade with the Indians inside the Fort, who are & would be answerable for any acts they might choose to commit in violation of the Laws regulating Indian Trade. to the Commanding Officer of the Post, and are placed consequently out of your power to enforce a due observance of them.

I shall not insist that Capt Culbertson is the Trader though its pretty well known that he is, and that Alex Culbertson the person Licensed is merely acting in the capacity of a trader for his Uncle who is not only the security but the principal. and you express a doubt how a trade so carried could be called improper or unjust, I thought the Law admitted of ^{no} equivocation I appeal to you, did you not tell me that you were satisfied that it was as I state above, but to go on with my subject, you will admit the possibility of a man so situated being tempted to violate the Laws. I ask you what is your recourse suppose the act ~~committed~~ is committed in the Fort, true you may put his bonds in Suit, but can he not clear himself by pleading the act committed to have occurred out of your Jurisdiction, and would not the permit of a Commandg. Officer go very far in his justification, My Opinion is that it would carry him through, Any Tribunal, is it not known that several officers in the Garrison give Whisky to the Indians whenever its suits their purpose without any regard to the Laws, and can you prosecute them for it? If they are not liable,

to any prosecution simply by their belonging to the Army and Subject to the Control of a Superior Officer, you cannot prosecute a Trader inside the Fort for any acts he may commit there because he is subject to the same Rules & Regulations which governs the officers above mentioned, I do not question the right of an Officer commanding a Post, to allow one or more Indian Traders to reside and trade inside his garrison, but have my doubts as to the propriety of your granting Licenses to any persons under similar circumstances a Trader might indeed trade inside the Fort solely with the permission of the officer commanding it, yet it is limited to the inside only & what violations he may be guilty of, he of course is answerable to the officer commanding; but grant him a License and along with that let him obtain the sanction of the Commanding officer to trade inside the Garrison, and he will violate the Laws when away from your jurisdiction and be an exemplary Trader & preach morality &c. when in it.

These are the evils of which I complain and until they are removed I cannot be convinced that I am on the same footing with the Traders in the Fort.

You say that this Post according to Regulations is a Trading Location, I beg leave Major to point out to you your Circular of 2 April 1826, Making Location No. 7. Post Factory, at a Point near Fort Snelling on the St. Peters;

I understood you the other day that you intended corresponding with Capt. Gals requesting his Cooperation in restraining the visits of the Indians to the garrison, but I understood you also to say that it should embrace both subjects, I may perhaps have misunderstood you, yet I do not see how the one can be effected without the other

I did not lose sight of Common Justice in requesting you to revoke or to refuse to relicense Mr. Culbertson, I had reference to his Trading in the Fort and I cannot say that I will change my opinion unless indeed he leaves the Fort. Otherwise I must consider his being relicensed as contrary to your avowed of placing all Traders on an Equal footing

I agree with you that unusual quantities of Whiskey was given to the Indians last winter, but you are in error when you say by all the Traders at this Post, you must allow me to undecieve you so far as regards myself, the quantity expended by me falls short of what was expended formerly and I beg you will remove that impression from your mind. As you expect additional Instructions to empower you to exclude totally that article from the Indian Country, no man will hail the Measure ~~with more pleasure~~ with more pleasure than I will

I have the honor
to be

With Respect
Your Obedt. Servt

Alexs. Bailey

Laurence Taliaferro Esq.
Ugh. Indian Affairs
St. Peters

Ms. 168. G. 4. 70

22

U. S. Indian Agency at Prairie du Chien
18 May 1830. —

122

Major L. Tallaferra,

U. S. Ind. agent

Dr Sir,

I wrote you a few days past by Mr. Laflamme an express sent by me into the Sioux country below St. Peters, in compliance with orders from the Department of War. Last evening an express by Col.° Bearwar, to Col.° Taylor & myself with letters from Genl. Clark was recd. The express bore a letter for you and I am ordered to forward the express. Col.° S. wishing to perme his route, I have hired a canoe hands and Mr. Maugh as Interpreter to convey him to your house. He leaves here tomorrow with a well appointed crew for expedition.

The Gov. as stated in my last have resolved to put an end to the war — peacefully if they can, forcibly if necessary. Genl. Clark has now appointed the 4 July for the time of meeting at this place, as he has doubtless written you. And as you are the most distant Indians on the Mississippi it will require expedition to

get deputations here from them in time.

The Indians of the Des Moines Plains ought certainly above all others to be here. I have given Clonthy \$20. to 4 Deputations who left here today, and a canoe. They have promised to go and see you, giving the word as they go up every where, and to leave the canoe in your hands. Please let me know how they have complied. -

I have given Mr. Marsh 100\$ to take Col. J. to your agency & bring him home again in the least possible time.

I am directed by Gen. Clark to go to St Louis & sit off in the Galena S. Boat today, and am now writing so hastily that I can scarcely read what I have written.

I hope you will come down with your Inds. and bring your Lady along that we may once have her in our house. Maria is not very well, and low spirited in consequence of my trip & parting with two sons who go on with me to

college. She desires her love to yourself & Lady.
In haste your friend and obliged
Hble. Servt.

Jos. M. Street
U. S. Ind. Agent.

S. M. Street, U. S. A.
No. 1000, 1000

Major Lawrence Talliaferro

U. S. Indian Agent at

Expre.

St. Peters.

25 May 1832

[May 21, 1830]

This typescript, was not included in the microfilm edition of the Taliaferro Papers. The original document was not found; it is not known who typed this transcript or whether it was ever collated.

Helen M. White

May, 1966

[May 21, 1830]

Copy --

To all whom it may concern.

Be it known that Alexander Culbertson of the U States having applied for a pasport for himself and one other for -- Patrick Quin -- a subject of His Britain Majesty to travel in the Indian country on the River S^t Peters and the Mississippi -- By special powers in me vested by the Laws & instructions of the President of the U States Passports -- are hereby granted & I do hereby grant permission to the said Alexander Culbertson and P. Quin to travel in the Indian country for Ten days -- they conforming in all respects to the rule & regulations governing intercourse with the Indian tribes through which they may pass.

Given at the Agency at S^t Peters and under the seal of this office this 21st day of May 1830 -- & of the Independence of the U States the fifty fourth.

Law Taliaferro

Indn Agent

At S^t Peters.

Sir

25th May 1830

120

Penishon has this morning held to me speech
previous to going to war, the purport of his speech related
altogether to recommending his band to my care (as a trader in
the event of his falling in the Contest in which he is engaged,
and ended as they all do by requesting some milk. in fact
I am partially bound by promise to him, will you allow
me my dear Sir to give him few gallons

Respectfully
Your obt. Servant

Lawrence Taliaferro Esq^r
Agt. Ind. affs
St Peter

Alexs Baily

Recd
page 671.

Major L. Taliaferro

Present

182 Agency House St. Peter
May 26th 1830

Sir/

The Indians by receiving whiskey in broken
down are by it kept in a constant excitement
a state which every man must deplore. It is
now time that they should be planting, and
looking out for the means of subsistence or
starve during the greater part of the year
Humanity calls for the present prohibition
on the subject of whiskey to Indians, and I
^{hope} you will attend to it. —

Very Respectfully
Yr. Obedt Servt

Law Taliaferro
Indian Agent
at St. Peter
J. F.

To Alexis Bailly Esq
St. Peter
New Fort Snelling

May 26 1836—
Copy Letter
to A Bailly—
"

123

United States Ind. Agency at Prairie
du Chien 14th ^{June} ~~May~~ 1830. — " — }

Dear Sir,

I reached home from St Louis 3 days, and avail myself of the earliest opportunity to reply to your letter of the 23rd May by the return of the express. I saw Genl. Clark and had a long and interesting conference with him in relation to the objects intended to be pursued in the ensuing summer. The first is a general peace with all the Tribes of Inds. on this frontier. The second to endeavour to purchase of the Saukias & Fox & the Sioux the disputed country lying between them from the Mississippi to the Missouri. If the Sioux would sell their country bordering the disputed line, it w^d. give a lasting peace. I have also advised, and strongly urged the U. S. to take up a strong position where the line passes the Des Moines River, and hereafter to have it strongly fortified & occupied as a military post.

Genl. Clark calculates as you are apprised by him upon your coming down with a deputation from all the bands of Sioux upon the Mississippi, and as far West as the plains, particularly including the lower bands of Sioux. I am again sending out runners amongst the Winnebagoes to collect & bring in their Chiefs from the East & South Country. And I wish you in sending to the lower Sioux if you please to tell them to notify the Winnebagoes near them. They have been warned in but may not recollect the time.

Genl. Clark will be up himself, and Mr. Clark & daughter speak of accompanying him. So that Cousin will meet them at this place. I hoped when you came down you w^d. bring your

Ladies along and refrained from inviting them to my house that I might not be short of room for you. This was Mr. Street's desire as she expected you both. Mr. Street now desires me to say to you both that she will feel very happy in your company &c. be gratified we lived so near as frequently to be with each other. She desires her love to Cousin Eliza & yourself -

As to your letter of the 17th - I can only find time to add, that when Capt. C. overtook me I felt mortified you had not written tho' I knew I had omitted a good chance of writing to you - I was too indolent at the moment to avail myself of it - and being self-condemned could not be long without making your excuse.

When we meet we will talk over Rolette's affair - He is tho' palpably incorrect to be relied on for any one fact. Like the Shepherd Boy in the fable he has so long cried "Wolf" - that his best friends cannot now credit all his tales. The fact is, as to giving whiskey to Indians, he this man Bailey has so long monopolized the business of giving whiskey to the poor Indians that they conceive they have an exclusive right to kill all the Indians on this frontier with whiskey, and that it is a high misdemeanor in any other person to aid them.

I am convinced of the correctness of your course, and that you can make it appear so. say to their shame if they had any.

I had a long conversation with Langham, and told him plainly my opinion of Rolette, and that he should be guarded against him. It was similar to the one above. And if he chooses he can

give it word for word to him for what I care. On the day you left me I told Mr. Rolette & Donnerman that my son was at liberty to make traps or any thing else for whom he pleased with his own tools Iron Steel & Coal, when he had no Indian work to do. But when you come down we will talk these matters over. Langham asked me if it was recommended by all the Agents to discontinue the sub Agents - I had remarked to Warner at Helena that Genl. Clark told me Forsythe had recommended the doing away of sub-Agents. And that I should not be surprised if it was done. I replied to Langham that I did not know - that Mr. Forsythe had recommended it, for myself as no interrogatory had been put directly to me, I had given no opinion - and that I should not until such interrogatory required it - then I spoke of fully give my views on the subject. -

A warm friend just down from Washington told me confidentially at St. Louis, that Forsythe &c. go this summer. He is a warm Jacksonite and a confidential friend of Green. Say nothing of this matter. -

All is quiet here - My love to Cousin Eliza - adieu until you come down - Come down to our lodge, as we are expecting you, without ceremony or friends & relatives. -

With high consideration & respect
I remain your obt. St.

Jos. M. Street.

Major Lawrence Taliaferro

U. S. Indian Agent at

St. Peters.

Order
No. 21

Head Quarters Sault Ste Marie
June 17th 1830

The Commanding Officer has within a few mornings past discovered Indian Women leaving the Garrison immediately after Reveille. The Practice of admitting Indians into the Fort to remain during the night is strictly prohibited. ~ ~ ~

No Officer will hereafter pass any Indians or Indians into the Garrison, and no Indian will be admitted into the Garrison without special permission from the Commanding Officer. ~ ~ ~ It is made the duty of the Officer of the Day to see that this order is strictly enforced. By Order of Capt Dale

E. R. Williams
Lt & Adj't

Relation to Indians
passing into the
June 17th 1835

This Order was not
effected until after there
had been a scene of
drunkenness - debauchery
and wilful neglect of
duty as it appeared the
incurred with the
Garrison by Indians
for some months -

Although the Agent
addressed the Court Officer
Several official letters
upon the subject. -

Now on file

L.S.

Dear Sir/

Agency House S. Peter 125
June 18th 1830

Since my request to you of yesterday to cooperate with me in endeavouring to counteract the views of the traders near this Post. by excluding all Indians from the Fort. - I have become more fully acquainted with other faces of a nation calculated to ensure their success in preventing the Indians from attending the contemplated treaty at Prairie du Chien this summer. - Penitens Band yesterday received by the hands of one of his nephews. a keg of whiskey. and this same band has been kept through the instrumentality of the traders. in a state of continual drunkenness for some time past. - No man can be made better acquainted with these faces than myself. -

I shall place Mr. Fairbanks Bond in Suit. - as also Mr. Culbertson the moment. it becomes fairly developed as to the course which has been pursued by them respectively. I have sent confidential persons to all the Villages to see how the Indians get their whiskey & from whom & what number are found drunk at each. -

I have again to request that no Indians be permitted to enter the Fort for purposes of trade as they have done for some time past. - for they become insolent, lazy & begin to attempt to take a stand independent of me. Consequently nothing short of their entire exclusion from the Fort. will effectually correct the evil now complained of. - Mr. Campbell has just returned from his Expedition to the several bands of Sioux

On his passage through their country. They upon hearing
my message - were willing to attend the Treaty - but on his return
all that he saw - refused to accompany him to this place upon
the ground that an Indian messenger had passed just after
him (Mr C) stating that the Sioux ought not to go down
to the peace - for if they did - they would be turned over to the
Sacs & Foxes - by the white people - this report naturally caused
the whole of the bands to disperse. Their chiefs seeing ~~seeing~~
them the example - again others state that as they can get
a plenty of whiskey from their traders & a little tobacco
that they have no occasion to go any where & would not go
so that in the brief space of three months my influence
with most of the bands has been greatly impaired in
consequence of the distribution of whiskey which has been
given to them by the traders - consequently the humane
policy of the government in reference to their deluded
people has thus unhappily been interference with, and this
too at a time when it was all important for them to
have accepted of its mediation and representation.

The disappointment and embarrassment which will
ensue the commissioners by the refusal of the Sioux to attend
may be more easily imagined than described. as the treaty
cannot well go on without them. They being nearly com-
pleted. —

I have the honor to be
very respectfully yrs

Capt A. G. Gale
1st Infantry
Comd'g
Fort Snelling

Wm. H. Fox
Lieut. Colonel
Indian Agent
at St. Peter

Captain J. S. Gale
1st Infantry
Commander
Fort Snelling

Dear Sir/

Agency House St Peter 126
June 18th 1830

Your favour of this date in reply to mine
of the same is received. - I did not consider my case so desperate
as to require aid in inducing the Little Crow - Black Dog and
some other chiefs near this Post to attend me to the Treaty -
They will go - but, almost alone. Their principle men not being
disposed to accompany them - it was from this circumstance
taken in conjunction with other matters important to the in-
terest of the Service in which I am engaged - that all the
principle men of the Sioux might be precluded the possi-
bility of entering the Fort - for any purpose in future -
which would tend to operate as a punishment - there
were my motives and should be pleased if your cooperation
could be obtained - The Supitongs - Wahpacostas and Wah-
petons - who are directly concerned in the approaching Treaty
will not attend - although they were unanimous in their
determination to follow me but a short time since -

I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully Yrs

Wm Ott Lusk

Lawrence Jones

Wm Lyons

at St Peter

Capt J. H. Gale

1st Infanteries

Command

Fort Snelling

No. 2 -

Captain J. S. Gale
1st Infantry
Commandg
Fort Snelling

Statement of funds remitted for the St Peters Agency. Lawrence Taliaferro. Agent.

Objects of Expenditure

See form No 3 in Revised Regulations No 3.

For the House	Limited Annuity per 4: art: treaty, 15 July 1830	2000	
	Pay of Blacksmith " " " " " " " " for 1/2 year at \$ 480 per ann	240	
	Allowance for the use of shop & tools, if furnished by the Smith at \$ 120 per ann for 1/2 yr	60	
	Pay of Assistant to Smith for 1/2 year at \$ 240 per annum	120	
	Purchase of Iron, Steel & Coal, for the shop, for the year if the service requires it.	220	
	Agricultural implements per 4. Art. treaty 15 th July 1830. for the year	700	
		3340	
	Deduct from the annuity the proportion payable to Wabashan's band at the Prairie du Chien Sub-Agency	600	2740.

See form No 2 in Revised Regulations No 3.

For Current Expense	Pay of Agent for 1/2 year at \$ 1500 per annum	750	
	" " two Interpreters for 1/2 year at \$ 300 " each	600	
	Presents for the year	600	
	Contingencies for 1/2 year	100	1750
	Amount remitted for disbursement within the St Peters Agency.	Doll	4490

Note.

Provisions for Indians at the payment of the annuity to the amount of \$ 400; and for those visiting the agency on business to the amount of \$ 200 to be obtained from the Commissary's store at Fort Snelling, notice having been given to the Commissary.

Head Quarters 1st Inf.

Fort Crawford

July 22nd. 1830

Dear Toleafere.

I wish you to explain to
Wapasha how it came, that in
the late treaty the Sioux did not
receive as much as the Saps and
Tosco; for I have been informed
that he labors under a misap-
prehension on this subject

The Sacs and Hogs received
four thousand Dollars for
their claims on the Mepourne and
in fact only two thousand Dollars
for the land they sold on the lower
— so that in fact asked of them
more than the Sacs and Hogs
they the Sioux received more

You may tell him if you
think proper that this note comes
from me

Very respectfully
Your order
W. J. Morgan
Colt's

Witnessed by
Indian Agent

Aug 6th 1830

Tobacfero Egg

Indian aprk
N. Peters



129
St. Louis July 24 1830

Dear Major,

The recent death of my father renders a journey to Ohio necessary. I have, in consequence, applied to Gen. Clark for permission to go - he told me my application should have been made to you, but on my assuring him that I was certain you would permit me to go when I to apply to you, he consented, after taking into consideration the delay to which an application to you would expose me

I hope Dear Major, that you will not disapprove of the step I took in order to obtain his consent - and I also hope that I was right in believing you would not have denied me that indulgence

This place is very sickly at present, and there have been some few cases it is said approaching very near (and in the opinions of some quite) to the yellow fever

I am Dear Major

Your obt servant -

E. J. Loringham

May L. Saliaferro
St. Peters

By Express. 20th Aug 1830

Salina
Aug 8

May L. Galiaferro

Fort Snelling

Fre E. J. Lougham P.M.
Fort Snelling

Sir/

Indian Affairs of Peter 130
July 30th 1835

The existing regulations in regard to the Sioux & Chippeways are so often understood by those nations that they do not consider themselves as coming under the views of government as to their weas. it is to much regret that there was not an envoy sent to the Chippeways of the Mississippi & its tributary waters to attend the late Treaty at Prairie du Chien. for not more than ten days after my departure with the Sioux for the Prairie. Some 20 young men headed by a disaffected Indian belonging to the village of the Chief (Peter Corbeau) started for St Louis where they fell in with and destroyed one canoe of the Buffalo band of Chippeways consisting of seven persons. Two of the party however escaped one of whom - severely - wounded - a half breed Frenchman by the name of Cadotte. & four Indians were killed & scalped.

I was some time engaged yesterday in Council with the River River Chippeways. who have a deputation here to demand the Murderers but under existing regulations & my instructions, I do not feel myself authorized to grant their request. I cannot but feel much embarrassed being left as it were completely in the dark as to the ~~and~~ and ~~and~~ and between two fires and there is not one other agent under the government similarly situated - I hope it will be pardoned. Should I find it expedient to propose such measures for the consideration of the Dept as

in my opinion if adopted will lead to a ^{more} perma-
nent peace between the Sioux & Chippewas.
I beg leave to propose the same plan in quieting
the claim to lands in dispute on their frontier as
was adopted at the late Treaty of Prairie du Rocher
it is the only expedient as I have before stated
to you that can be devised whereby these tribes
may be made interested in preserving peace & good
order in future - and our pretense to punish any
wrong like aggression on either side rendered plain
and easy by their own act - There is no utility
in having a Sub Agent at Lac du Flambeau
He should be placed at Crow Island on the Miss-
sippi the other should be placed ~~on the~~ at some point
contiguous to the St. Croix River - Lac du Flambeau
Lac du Flambeau & Chippewas River Indians -
That is if we wish to preserve the scalps of our
own people - I apprehend the worst consequence
to both ^{to} the Indians & the Whites in this country is
that ~~the country~~ ^{the country} unless some speedy & efficient measures
be adopted to conciliate the Indians into obedience -
I have done all that mortal man could do
single handed to preserve peace & restore tranquility
this had in in a great measure been accomplished
but the regulations depriving the Agents in 1827
placed matters as they were previous to the
establishment of this Agency

Copy to Secy War
Sioux & Chippewas
Affairs
Aug 30 1830

General

Indian Agency Papers

August 5th 1830

132

One hundred and Seventy Warriors with their
Chiefs from Leech, Gule, Sandy, and Miller Lac- Rum, and
St. Louis Rivers reached this Post this evening on business
relative to the affairs of their Nations, and particularly to make
enquiry into the causes which led to the late wanton attack
by the Sioux on their people - while peaceably hunting on
the Waters of the River St. Louis. -

I have the honor to make this communication
for the purpose of informing the Department that it has become
vitally important, and especially necessary for the peace, &
tranquility of this Country - that the Trading Licenses on the
Reserve at this Post be as speedily as practicable abolished -
as also the absolute and entire prohibition of the Whiskey
Nations to Trade. My reasons are good - long communication
are pursued out to be necessary. -

I have the honor to be Sir
With the highest respect
Yours most obedt

Saml Palfreman

Indian Agent

At St. Louis

Genl. William Clark

Suprt of Ind. Affairs

At St. Louis

Arrived 170 Chippewas
Trading Post at St. John
Whiskey ration to Traders
August 5. 1830.

Sir-

[after Aug 12. 1830]

300 Chippewas were here on 5.th 8 and 12.th of this month. Their business was to learn from me what had been done for their Nations at the late Treaty of Prairie du Chien - and also to demand the Surrender up of the Seven persons that were the party that killed some of their people on the St. Louis on or about the 14.th of July.

Since this affair four other Chippewas were ~~permitted~~ by the Indians from Lac du Fort. in both these recent cases it appears that the Chippewas were on the Lac du Fort in pursuit of game - Again the Indians from the head of Lake Pepin and a part of the Lower Bands of Sioux have formed a war party against the Chippewas on the Chippewa River, and we may expect to hear of some lives lost in a few days. From what some of the Sioux have informed me about this last affair it has been brought about in consequence of the hostility ~~of~~ shown to the white persons whom they permitted to go into the Country for the purpose of erecting a Saw Mill under the sanction of the War Department. Their people had their cattle shot, property stolen & themselves ordered away from prosecuting their labours on the river. -

I always objected to anything like ~~establishing~~ ^{for} to effect a permanent establishment for any person in the Indian Country and particularly on or near disputed territory between the tribes - I have for years past felt confidently that such a step would not be profitable either to our Citizens or to the Government - but on the contrary - even to ^{to both} heavy losses. - If I am asked why my impressions have been thus for ^{years?} ~~years~~ - an answer is ready - The unsettled State of the Country as to war & the great jealousy of our Citizens as Prairie du Chien - as to any thing like a monopoly of the timber trade - time proves all things

I am hampered by a set of instructions from the
Dept of War given in 1827-8 - as to the division of
Sunk & Chippewa Agencies. That is a great wounder
that I have had it in my power to mix with the
least success in tempering the wounded feelings of
the tribes in this country - nor could this possibly
have been effected & a general war would have
been the consequence long since - if I had not taken
the responsibility of deviating from those instructions
in certain cases of absolute need - I am ordered
"to have nothing to do with the Agency of Mr Schoolcraft.
I am sure I never had such a wish - but when
an Agent does not see & can not convince his
Indians. I humbly conceive that it becomes the duty
of the next Agent most contiguous to & interested
in the tranquility of the Country to use his influence
if he finds this influence of any avail - to preserve
peace & tranquillity - I would respectfully be leave
to call the attention of the Dept to the Geographical
positions of the Country between this Agency & that
of the Sault de Ste Marie & if after a knowledge
of the ground over which Mr Schoolcrafts Indians
~~have~~ been ordered to travel & the great difficulties
in the distance & another Agent for the Chippewas
be not found absolutely necessary - then will
I surrender my opinion that any ideal Centre
over Indians - is as good as they were with
their arms back. - No Nation will give
up the point - that a paper blockade is as
effective & binding as the absolute appearance
& position of the necessary force - armament to
enforce it -

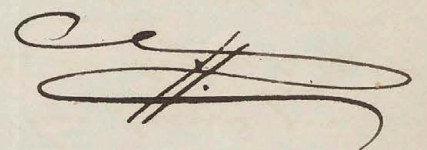
(Circular)
Sir/

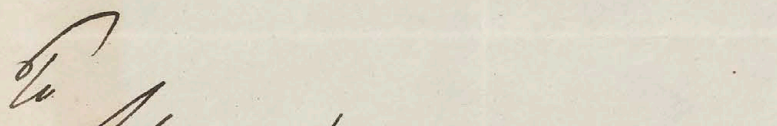
Agency House S. Peters ¹³³
August 10th 1830

Recent occurrences at this Post, and adjacent
to it, has made it my duty to name to all persons engaged
in the Indian trade within the limits of this Agency. That in
no case whatever will any one of them be permitted to in-
tervene into the Country. Arrest Spirits. A violation of
this notice will be viewed as a contempt for the existing laws
and regulations in force for the government of trade and
intercourse with the Indian tribes, and will be punished as pro-
vided for by the act of Congress of March 30th 1802, and an act
Supplementary to the Act passed April 29th 1816. and your
attention is particularly called to the "2^d Section" of the amended
act of the 30th of March 1802. which was approved by the
President May 6th 1822. — The meeting of, and the course
which has made this notice necessary at this time - for your
government in future - will forthwith be reported to
the Department of War - for the information of the
President of the United States.

I have the honor to be
Your Obedt Servt

Louis Salicrú
Indian Agent
at S. Peters




Alexis Bailly Esq
Entry River S. Peters
Near Fort Tuleburg

Circular to Traders
Aug 16th 1830

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text appears to be organized in columns or paragraphs.]

General

Indian Agency Affairs
August 17th 1830

134

I have taken the responsibility upon myself (as you will perceive by the enclosed Circular addressed to all the principal Traders within this Agency) to direct that in future no liquor Wines, or Whiskey will be permitted to be introduced into this Country - The ill effects resulting from its use by the Indians has been seriously felt here as well as elsewhere, and it is a well established fact that almost every outrage that has been perpetrated within the last 12 years on the Mississippi and in the Indian Country by Indians - may be traced to Whiskey as the direct, and only cause of all our trouble and frequent treaties with them - Whiskey has been a powerful lever to operate upon a Superstitious people by base white men - The Article will easily cause Houses to be burnt, Horses, & Cattle killed - Murders committed & wars with us, & with each other - all this has been effected to the best of my knowledge, and belief within a few months past, and I do assure you that unless speedy measures be taken by the Department to put an effectual stop to these increasing evils - by the total exclusion of Whiskey in any shape or for any purpose from the Indian Country and let me add that in addition the Location on the Reserve at this Post be abolished

Responsibility assumed
in preventing the use of
or introduction of Ardent
Spirits in the In Country
Cannons - &c Statute

Post Abolished at
Fort Snelling

Sir-

Agency House S. Peters 135

August 22^d. 1830

I preceed to give you the information requested
of "Yesterday relation The Course which duty & inclination
Suggested" to permit touching the attack, ^{made} upon and the
Killing of the four Chippewags on the River S. Pierre
by a few Sioux on or about the 14th of July and
after my departure for the Treaty at Peace Hills.

I sent a message on my return to this Port. to the
Chief of the band to which the principal offenders
belonged that he must send me the Medicine
Bottle for that I intended to confirm him until
the fact should be fully ascertained who had been
killed and also the causes which led to this very
unfortunate affair in my absence - were ever
intended. That my wishes should be complied with
and on the very day that I wrote to you I think
he was to have been delivered up to me - but the Indians
refused with him & others of the same party by this
Port to the first Village above this on the S. Pierre.

I then after the 2^d & last interview with the
Chief (Little Crow) we decided that the matter
should not rest I heard from the Supr of
Indian Affairs at S. Louis - and that if it was
decided by the Government to order the arrest
of the offenders - that there would be no trouble.
The first report that the Buffalo Chief his two
sons and daughter were men and two sons out
not to be true - but that two Indian men
one a woman & a half breed - four in number
appears from the last information to be
correct as received from the Buffalo Chief
& others a short time since in your

person as my Cornet Horse - we shall learn
in a very short time as to the death of Cadotte -
the half Indian, and whether he from his
Indian habits ~~he~~ ought to be considered as one
of our own citizens - there being hundreds of
this description of persons among ~~the~~ Chippewas
who conform to the habits manners & customs
of the Indians in every respect. -

I am disposed to take on all occasions of
hostility on the part of the Indians against each
other - the most prompt & efficient measures -
conducive to the public interest - but as the
Indians in question were killed some sixty
miles from this Agency and another band
were killed two hundred miles off the
Mts - it is questioned how far I should
be justified (under the present state of our
treaties & intercourse with them as well as the
binding nature of my instructions) in attempting
coercive measures with these people - without
substantial grounds & without the requisite
force - If the similar treaty existed between
the Sioux & Chippewas - to the one usually
made at Peace on this - between the Sioux
Forts & the Sioux - then there would ~~be~~
be no doubt as to the propriety of any measure
there we might think it expedient & proper
to adopt - It is well known that the Sioux
& Chippewas have been at war ever since
the spring of 1827. ~~therefore~~ the Treaty of Peace
of 1820 cannot well be made to apply in any
way to their affairs - which is ~~to~~ equally
to be lamented. -

Sir - it is useless for us to attempt to pursue
peace among ~~the~~ Indians of this section of
Country as long as a certain set of white men
are permitted to interfere ~~with~~ ^{one another} ~~into~~ ^{into} the
Indian Country - This is an article which
has & will ever tend to put down operations
or for purposes of revenge or the advancement
of their interests - Again Sir the Trading
Location at this Port should be abolished
without loss of time - it has a tendency
to draw and draw down many Sioux & Chippewas
ways - who otherwise would not visit us -

I remain Sir ~~very~~ respectfully
Yr M^o Obedt
Saml Davis from
Pacifi Agency

Capt J H Gale
151 Mps
Coring -

By

I wrote to Col Meryman & to Gen C
beginning to send my letters by the next Express
they were the last left before I was aware of my
willing to depart with the Mail -

To Capt J. H. Gale
Comd. Fort Snelling
22^d Augst 1830.

Murder of "Cadotte"
+ 3 other Chippewas
on the St. Croix
by the Sivers of
Little Crowe Bands
July 1830

136nd
St. Louis August 22. 1850

Dear Sir

I have the pleasure of receiving your favor of the 30th of July by Capt. Patterson, and can assure you that I accord with your views except as to leaving the Indⁿ Dep^t before I do —

I shall urge the arrangements suggested by you — I have just heard from Beaman, and learn that he will not be enabled to procure a Sioux Interpreter to accompany his expedition to this place, and as I have no Sioux interpreters at this place, I must request the favor of you to send Mr. Campbell your Sioux interpreter to, interpret, in the negotiations with the Yankton & Santee Sioux — I wish him

to be at this place about the
firstth of October, and remain until
the Gentlemen return.

I have
written this in great haste as
the Steam Boat Ticket is just
letting out will write you
again in a few days

My family join in
best wishes for you &
Mr. Luskaford

Yr friend
Wm Clark

Lover has not arrived as yet
William has a slight attack
of fever - His plans is coming
nearly this season

My friend wishes to Campbell
& expects to be down the 1st Oct

Gulien 26
Sept 11th

11/3/11

May^r. Lawrence Taliaferro
Indian Agent

To be forwarded
by Genl. Straat

at S. Peters

Treasury Department,
2^d. Auditor's Office,
August 31. 1830.

Sir,

You are earnestly requested to forward to this office, immediately after the expiration of the quarter ending 30th September 1830, your Accounts and Vouchers to that date; to enable the Department to prepare the necessary statements for Congress, which are required by law.

I remain, Respectfully,
your ob. Servt.

W^m McKee

Law. Taliaferro, Esq.

Ind. Agent,

Care of Gen. Wm Clark,
St Louis.



Fr. Dep
2^d Aug
W. Harris

Law: Taliaferro, Civ
Indian Ag
Care of Genl. W. Clark
St Louis

FREE

Recd. 28. Oct. 1837

Calcutt

[Sept, 1830.]

I wrote you on the 4th of August last detailing
what had transpired between the Sioux & Chippeways on the
St. Louis during my absence with my deputation to attend
the late Treaty at Prairie du Chien. but in consequence
of the sudden departure of the Express my letter was not
mailed as also our return to the Dept of the Affairs at
St. Louis on the same subject. - I took occasion on the
late voyage to state the course then in progress touching
the Austation of the Medicine Bottle the partisans that
killed the mixed party of twenty boys & men who
killed two men a woman and a half breed belonging
to the Chippeways on the River St. Louis. Sixty miles
N E of this Post - on or about the 14th of July last -

Since the communication referred to I have found
that the offending party would not be well brought
under the provisions of the late Treaty as none of the
Chippeways have been invited to attend by the government
& again you know that since the spring of 1827 -
both Nations have alternately committed hostilities on
each other several times - The Chippeways having at
one time gone in sight of the Trading Post at
La Coudre & fought the ^{warriors} ~~almost~~ within their own
Camp - I have endeavored as far as my means would
go to put a stop to these partial encounters - but
as shall have before we can finally bring the Sioux
& Chippeways to a more permanent order the traders out of
the country for a year - after which abolish
all Trading Posts at Military Stations & put a
final stop to the introduction of whiskey. Then
there will be no farther necessity for any more
Indian Treaties for peace purposes. -

let us strike at the root of the evils in in our
obstructed intercourse with these people and then
there will be found no longer to exist -

We have bad white men, Sir, in this country
& in fact in every section of the Indian Territory
who for purposes of wrong or an illegal advantage
of their own interests - will cause harm to be
done down Indians to war against each other
as well as carried at ~~man's~~ ~~commanded~~ various
other crimes clandestinely - Whiskey is the Indian's
weapon - with which all his schemes of deceit
are carried on with the poor deluded Indian

I have been twelve years nearly in this country
and I profess to know the conduct & character
of every man in it - in fact I have become
well acquainted with their malicious practices
that my removal or death would be hastened
by some as the moment for the final accom-
plishment of their hellish designs - people
may tell me that such naturalized foreigners
as we have in the Indian territory are all good as
good citizens as our own - but experience has
taught me to entertain other views - which I
know to be correct as to at least two thirds
of those with whom it has been my misfor-
tune to have to manage -

No	Names	When Granted	Where Granted	For what point or Location Granted	For what Time	Amount Bonds	Capital	
							Dollars	Cts
1	Louis Provincialle	October 12 th 1829	St. Peter.	At Traverse des Sioux	One year	\$ 8,000	2460	00
2	Joseph Lafontaine	October 12 th 1829	.	2 ^d Forks of the Des Moines	.	\$ 6,000	1984	00
3	Benj. F. Baker	November 1 st 1829	.	at Leech Lake	.	One thousand dollars	375	00
4	Louis Demarias	Nov. 1 st 1829	.	Grand fork Red River	.	\$ 2,000	1280	75
5	Alexis Bailly	Nov. 1 st 1829	.	Entry of the River St. Peter	.	\$ 13,000	5571	38
6	Francis Labarthe	Nov 5 th 1829	.	Point des Sable - Lake Pepin	.	\$ 6,000	2685	75
7	J B Faubault	Nov 5 th 1829	.	Little Rapids - St. Peter River	.	\$ 7,000	2745	50
8	Alex Faubault	Nov. 5. 1829	.	Bois plains - Cannon River	.	\$ 10,000	4000	00
9	Alex Culbertson	June 8 th 1830	.	Entry of the River St. Peter	.	\$ 1,500	2587	50
10	Hazen Moore	June 24. 1830	.	at Lac Traverse	.	\$ 2,400	3453	00
11	Joseph Rock	June 24. 1830	.	at Devils Lake	.	\$ 2,000	3000	00
12	Joseph Renville	July 10 th 1830	.	at Lac qui parle	.	\$ 2,000	\$ 2500	
13	Louis Demarias	July 17 th 1830	.	Devils Lake - north	.	\$ 1,500	1400	50
							1475	

Indian Agency St. Peter -
September 1st 1830

Laurens Palfreys
Indian Agent
at St. Peter

Abstract of Licenses granted by Laurens Palfreys Indian Agent at St. Peter for the Upper Mississippi - commencing on the 1st day of September 1829 and ending on the 1st day of September 1830 - Specifying to whom - for what time granted - Where located - Amount of Bonds taken, and the Capital employed in the trade.

No	Names	When Granted	Where Granted	For what point, or Location Granted	For what Time	Amount of Bonds	Capital	
							Dollars	Cts
1	Louis Provincialle	12 th October 1829	St. Peter	At Traverse des Sioux	One year	2460		
2	Joseph Lafontaine	12 th do do	.	2 ^d Forks of the Des Moines	.	1984		
3	Benjamin F. Baker	1 st November do	.	At Leech Lake	.	375		
4	Louis Demarias	1 st do do	.	Grand Forks of Red River	.	1280		
5	Alexis Bailly	1 st do do	.	Entry of the River St. Peter	.			
6	Francis Labarthe	5 th do do	.	Point des Sable - Lake Pepin	.			
7	Jean B Faubault	5 th do do	.	Little Rapids - St. Peter River	.			
8	Alexander Faubault	5 th do do	.	Bois plains - Cannon River	.			
9	Alex Culbertson	8 th June 1830	.	Entry of the River St. Peter	.			
10	Hazen Moore	24 th do do	.	At Lac Traverse	.			
11	Joseph Rock	24 th do do	.	At Devils Lake	.			
12	Joseph Renville	10 th July do	.	At Lac qui parle	.			
13	Louis Demarias	17 th do do	.	Grand Forks of Red River	.			

No.	Name	When granted	When renewed	For what purpose	For what time	Amount	Capital
1	John P. ...	October 12 1829	...	...	...	\$8000	...
2	Joseph ...	October 12 1829	...	...	...	\$8000	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Received of ...
Oct 1st 1830

[Sept 1, 1830]

No.	Name	When granted	When renewed	For what purpose	For what time	Amount	Capital
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Abstract of accounts
from Sept 1st 1829
to Sept 1st 1830

Received of ...
Sept 1st 1830

Dear Sir

[Sept.] 1830

131

Since the killing of the Chippewas on the
St. Croix in July last - four others have been shot
on the Mississippi waters of the Miss. by the Indians
from Lac du Lac Two hundred & forty miles above
this Post - ~~so~~ reports Mr. Remond through - Pelon a
Frenchman passing that way from the Missouri to
St. Peter - again thirty of the late Red wings band
started some time ago up the Chippewas - said
to have been caused by learning the fate of
the white people permitted by them to cut timber
on Lac du Lac - I have not as yet learned the
result of their enterprise - upon the final de-
termination of the Chief Little Crow to deliver up
the Medicine Bottle to account for the Chippewas
murdered on the St. Croix - I ^{often} have conversation
with the old man - determined to await the
final decision of the governing upon the case
in as much as the two tribes had since 1827
frequently assaulted each other and several
lives lost on both sides. - More than 300 Chippewas
were here during the month of August and you
may be assured that my head has been almost
turned off our my shoulders -
My fine Council house was burnt down on the
night of the 14th of last month at about one
o'clock - morning - I am disposed to believe
that it was not caused by accident but from
design - as I have some good friends here
among the whites. - Whiskey has come

Recently much mischief in this country - both
as to wars & house burning in my presence -
consequently I have issued the enclosed Circular
for the information of the Indians within this
Agency - There will be attempted by some of
the people of Poncha Vista to violate the
Intercomm laws this fall & winter - by placing
houses where they have no authority and
also to distribute whiskey to the Indians -

Reed & Lafromboise Rock Creek last winter
a little below the River Desembarras - will you
be pleased to inform me whether under
your sanction or not? - for I am sure that
I never reported a location ^{made at} for these places
for this Agency. - I have had one or two Indians
before me on suspicion of having put fire to my
Council - but the evidence was not sufficient to have
either of them confined at that time - But some
matters in regard to their conduct since have decided
that my suspicions were well directed - consequently
so soon as one of them returns from his hunt
he will be taken into custody - There are four Indians
now here waiting to shoot him, and they will
not be prevented by me - The duck can Bottom

I expect to hear from Mr. Dwyer
in a few days. The true story as to beadotey
having been among those killed on the shore by the
Swan - he has or will blow from Maunae in a
few days -

Ind. Agency Prairie du Rocher

Sept. 8. 1830.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 1st inst. with its inclosure was received yesterday. L^d. Storton came Sunday evening, but did not give himself the trouble to send me my letters. Indeed there ~~was~~ several of yours which I would immediately have answered; but for my distance from the Village. Major Kearney & Col^l. Taylor were so obliging as to send me word when ever an express left one for St. Peters. Col^l. Morgan never has.

I lament the burning of your Council House and the carous which lead to it. It will require some severe operation of the hand of the Gov^t. to give the Traders a true sense of their proper sphere. If the Gov^t. will ensure peace with the Indians they should enact a set of plain, and extremely strict laws as to the traders, and subject them to instantaneous exclusion from all the Indian Country on the proper complaint of the agent. Or take the Trade out of their hands & conduct it themselves.

I am very apprehensive of difficulties with the Chippewas, and that the Saw-mill on Chippewa River will have to be abandoned. Mr. Lockwood has been there 20 days, & we are looking for his return now.

In relation to the Council with the Chippewas, you are perfectly right. The sending Commissioners from a distance here is entire nonsense. You can with one tenth part of the expence hold a council and carry into effect any reasonable wishes of the Gov^t. with the Chippewas and Sioux. It may be deemed egotism; but I could have made a purchase of the Lead mines (of the Wunnebeago part) for the same price, and at one tenth part of the expence, had I been authorised.

I restrict your locations and will grant licenses to no other places than where locations are made. Pollett & Wabashaw have just been to see me to obtain a location & license to Trade at the Birch wood River, which they say is a branch of Red Cedar, and about 40 Miles North of the old establishment on Red. Cedar. I told them I would make no locations

out of my own agency. That it belonged to you to make locations within your Agency, but when they were made I would take Bonds and grant the licenses, to save trouble and expense. All Bonds were alike and would be as well taken by one Agent as another, but making locations was exercising a discretionary power that belonged to each Agent within the bounds of his Agency, and ought to be judiciously exercised by him. Rollette expressed his determination to send out his goods, and that he would apply to you for the location. The Indians were here he said, and had seen Col. Morgan, who told them that they might, now go, and settle about where they chose within ^{the w. part of the land} their own land. That the Indians would go to the Birchwood River, and he must follow them or lose his credits. Therefore he had resolved to follow them & then get the location and license. I deemed it prudent to notify you that I had not licensed him, I should not, unless you make a location and apprise me of it. I shall license where there are already locations, if those locations are below you any distance. If you make any alterations please notify me.

What do you mean by this sentence - "The entry of the River St. Peters, will I think be a death speedily - which will prevent the Chippewas from in a great measure from visiting us here in future." I do not understand enough of matters and things in your quarter to comprehend it.

I regret that I did not converse more fully with you on the subjects of Traders. I calculated you would have called again, and that we might have a more leisure time. Rollette came to me as a matter of course to locate on Birchwood River. Because he said Mr. Doussan wanted on you just before your departure, to get a location on that River, and that you told him that "Genl. Street would make the location and grant the license. Not having mentioned it to me I will be forced to decline, as I have.

We are somewhat sick. Mr. Street and some of the children have been unwell. My own health is good. How are you? - Mr. Street desires his love to yourself & cousins E. And hope yet to see you both this season. It will be nothing on the ice in a good

stitch. I hope you are making the necessary arrangements with Capt. Reed for an exchange - That is, are applying at the proper place. His situation is far more deplorable than yours. I would cheerfully exchange myself for a better privilege. To Reed it is almost nothing - he has not energy enough to make money, and ought to be upon salary. The Indians and the Government would miss you tho. - and the latter would then find out that yours was not a sun-shine office.

I have nothing particular from below. You no doubt have long been apprised of the Louisiana elections having all gone against the Administration, Governor and all. St. Louis - The Senator decidedly, and it is said the lower house. All for Barton. The last St. Louis papers say there is a Majority of both houses in favour of Barton. This looks strange from what it had been.

Some of the Kentucky elections are returned. - The state of parties nearly the same - The Clay party is a little more numerous in the houses. You know there was a pretty equal division last year - there is a decided Majority for Clay. Crittenden is in again for Franklin. Reynolds is elected in Illinois Governor, and it is now reported Edwards will run for the U. S. Senate, and that Kane late Senator will decline - if so E. will be the Senator. Of the Legislature I am unable to judge from any thing I have seen. One of Capt. John Posay's sons, who went with his father (Mr. Hall) to reside at Vandalia, is elected for the County of Fayette to the House of Representatives.

I apprehend the Chippewas will not let the mill party remain. I shall know in a few days & will again write.

Aunt A. Fare arms of - My friendship and very respectful consideration

Jos. M. Street
Ind. Agent.

From du Chien
Sept 10

Dr. M. Strass
Postmaster

per

267
52
319.50
Major

Lawrence Taliaferro
Indian agent at

St. Peters. U. M.

23 Oct 1830

300
25
1500
600
2500 293
25-3
40

Sir/

Head Qrs. 1st Infantry,
Fort Crawford, 9th Sep. 1838

Your letter of the 1st day of September has been received.

I am content that nothing further be done in the affair of the Sioux with the Chippewag in the St. Croix river untill orders be received from higher powers.

The treaty of 25, made here is still in force. The Government of the United States is a party to it. It has never consented to its nullification.

I would therefore suggest to you that you insist upon its observance both by the Chippewag and Sioux and whenever either party violate it to demand the violators. They could not complain of this after having notice that that treaty would be enforced.

It cannot be expected that affairs between the Indians on this frontier can be settled in a month or two. It will require time and we should not despair —

I have myself advised that the Chippeways
and Sioux should be brought together again and peace
made between them - after which they should be
compelled to observe it.

The means of doing this I have suggested
would be the Indian trade and a force moving in
Machinae boats on the Mississippi and its waters
during the warm season. I have been anxious to get
all my Regiment on this River for that purpose.

I had a conversation with Wapasha this morning.
He alleged that the Sac & Foxes during the Council
here sent out a war party who killed five of the
Sioux nation on Spirit Lake. That report reached
this place some days since, and a party of the
Foxes being here I inquired of them whether this report
was true or not. They denied having heard anything
of it.

Wapasha however declares that the Sioux will
still observe the treaty made here under a firm reliance
that the Government will compel the Sac & Foxes
also to observe it. I strongly advised him to this

course and to urge it on his nation; as the Sac
and Foxes would probably allege in their defence
that this affair happened (if it had happened) before
the treaty. They can hereafter have no excuse; and must
hold to the peace unless the Sioux should strike
upon them again.

I would advise you to urge peace upon
the Sioux. It is their true interest.

I have written to the Commanding officer
at Rock Island requesting him to communicate to
the Sac & Foxes what Wapasha had said to me;
and to caution them not to violate the treaty they
had made here; for if they did those who shed
blood would certainly be demanded of them.

I have been informed that the Chippeways have
killed two women of the Menominee tribe on the
Chippeway river. They could have no excuse for this
outrage; and I shall direct Capt. Gale to seize eight
or ten of them if he had an opportunity and to hold
them untill two of the principals concerned in this murder
be delivered to him. —

I regret that my force is so situated that I
cannot be more in motion on this frontier.

I tender you my thanks for the information you
have afforded me.

Sir

Major S. Taliaferro

Indian Agent

Fort Snelling

Very respectfully
Your obt. Servt.

Wm Morgan
Col 1st Infy
Cory

Paris du Chien

Oct 10th 1830

Dear Solagers.

Your copy of the 4th. vol. has
been received

I have been directed by the
Commanding Officer of the Dept
to pursue the same course I took
with the Society with respect to
the affair in the St Georges - that is
to demand without using any
force to coerce except in preparing

emergencies when I am to exercise
a sound discretion. I do not know what
is meant by preparing emergencies
in regard to Indian affairs; and
I have asked for further explanation.

I believe the Genl. has been made
to believe that I was about involving
them in Indian wars - What think
you. do you not think the Indian
tribes could be made to deliver up
those who kill without a war?

Say you but barely touch this
in the point of fact. I have
however received a letter from

The War Dept approving the first course
I proposed - seize the offenders - or hostages
to compel their surrender - so the
matter stands.

I received a letter from General
head quarters inviting me to give
my opinion as regards the reorganization
of the army under the resolutions of
Congress. I believe I shall remain
silent and let things take their own
way.

Very respectfully
Laurence S. Sanders Esq. Yours
Fort Snelling My Morgan
Col L

Oct 28th 1830

Lawrence Toole & Co Esq/
Fort Snelling

St. Louis, Oct. 23^d 1830.

Majr Taliaferro,
Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 1st of Sept^r with your yearly Abstract of Licenses & a List of all persons employed in your Agency. — Your Yearly Estimate for 1831, has not been received, and I regret that I have been compelled to forward my General Estimate, before it was received.

Your Accounts for the 3rd quarter are rec^d & will be forwarded immediately to the Sec^y of War. By S. Campbell, I rec^d your three letters of the 24th ult^o.

In relation to the application of Mr. Rollette ^{at Birch River} for a trading post to be located 40 miles north of Red Cedar old fort, it cannot be admitted until it is ascertained with certainty that the situation is within the Sioux Country. — On no account will you be authorized to Permit Traders within the strip of land purchased of the Sioux and Sacs & Foxes, between the Mississippi

and Demoine, (in which it is believed the location requested by Mr. Robette is.)

Scott Campbell arrived here the day on which the Yaucton & Sautie deputations arrived, and in time to answer all the purposes required. I should be gratified for him to receive the amount you recommend for his services, but ~~as~~ the only allowance which I feel authorized to make him is for his expenses of coming, and returning to his post. Extra pay has been claimed by Mr. Daugherty, Bean, Beauchamp, Julian & others, and referred to the Acting Secy of War, and returned with his remarks - "That nothing additional can be allowed to those officers in the way of pay as stated in the accounts; but if they will make out and forward, thro' you, accounts for the expenses incurred by them, respectively, in the performance of such extra services, they will, if deemed reasonable, be allowed. - You will accompany them with your opinion as to their reasonableness, &c."

My dear Sir, I wish you to better your situation but feel reluctant to lose you from a Dep^y in which you fill the first rank. I have no objection to your being absent from your post two months, to settle your private business as stated in your letter. A longer time I do not consider that I am authorised to sanction to any Agent. If you go to Virginia, Mrs. C. requests Mr. T. to remain with her during your absence.

I have heard that Mr. Langham was sick on the way home: - By him I sent you the funds for your last quarter, and to the end of the year. As you have drawn on me for \$602 ⁷/₁₀₀, which has been honoured, it will be necessary the amount over the sum required under your allotment, should be returned to me.

I have had so much to attend to, and still have, that I cannot be as full

in my correspondence, as I could wish, and
am under the necessity of referring you to
Campbell for interesting particulars as re-
lates to this quarter.

Present me & my family affectionately
to your good lady, and accept my best
wishes.

Respectfully
Yours Ob. Servt.

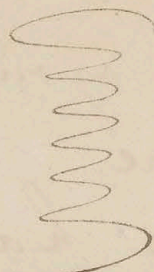
Wm Clark

Major

Gen. Taliaferro

Ag of Ind Affs

at St. Peters



I have paid Genl Campbell \$250. Subject to approval
by Secy of War, & to an ultimate settlement.

142 Apr 14th 50 Oct 1830

Sir/ With great surprise I have this morning learnt from Mr Duncan Campbell - that an Indian informed you that - I have been favouring the views of another trader in opposition to you - such reports Sir - must meet with prompt refutations as my public and I consider my private reputation always involved in subjects of such a nature - The name of the Indian or other person - a ^{farmer} ~~farmer~~ you will confer, by naming to me that the truth may be made to appear - for Eleven years my course of conduct in this country during the several periods of the opposition to the Am Fur Coy. by such opposition has found me in my conscience acting up to the tenor of my convictions & interfering in the profits & losses of no trader - I would sooner rip up my bowels & throw my entrails to the dogs - than be guilty of such a Malifick practice -

Alex Baulty Esq
New Hope

Very respectfully
Yr. obed^t Serv^t
J. T. Smith
In App^t

Letter to Bailey
relative to report
of my favouring
particular Tracts

127

Head Quarters 1st Infy:

Prairie du Chien, Dec: 24. 1820

Sir/

I thank you for your letter of the 2^d of this month which passed me and was returned from Galena.

Cadots character ought to be known to the Agent of the Chippeways at the Saut of St Marys. He should be in his list of persons admitted into the Indian Country connected with the trade with that nation. There can be no doubt that he will report to the War Dept^y the facts of the case if Cadot was entitled to the protection of our laws.

I cannot think it will be productive of any good to interpose further in the present war between the Sioux and the Chippeways. That war has gone beyond the reach of ordinary means. The Gov^t must interpose if it should wish to stop that war.

I had heard of the murder of the Sioux near a trading house on the St. Peters. I have

not learnt any of the circumstances attending
the affair.

If you should be able to see the Chippeways
or to send a message to them have the goodness
to say to them that I have stopped the Menominees
from making war on them in consequence of the
murder of their two Squares on the Chippeway river.
They say however that they will avenge themselves
in the Spring unless they get satisfaction. If they
will send me any message on this subject I will
communicate it to the Menominees. The message
might be sent through you.

L. Toliafero Esq?
St. Peters.

Very respectfully
Yours obt. Servt.

W. Morgan
Govt. Secy
Army

not learnt any of the circumstances attending
the affair.

Do you think it will be a while to see the Chickasaws
or to send a message to them have the goods
to send to them that I have stopped the message

L. Salasera Esq^r
St. Peter.
Mississippi

[Dec. 24, 1830]

[1831?]

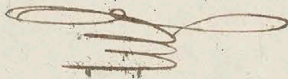
Sir

As Mr Rollett refuses to permit this
man to carry the enclosed letter to Mr Culbertson
I have taken the liberty of directing the
envelope to you with the request that
you will hand it to Mr Culbertson

Yours obt servant

May

L. Falcappery

L. H. Brown


Sunday

[1831?]

Dear Sir

Some time in March last
I promised the bearer a Keg of Whisky
(say about 5 gallons) if he paid his Credit
he has fulfilled his part of the obligation
and will you allow me to do the
same

respectfully Yours
ob^dly
Alex^r Paul

Jan. 30 [1831?]

Sir

Three men from Chipewyan from Lake Centre
Arrived and they say that they have eat nothing for
Two days and wish you to give them some provision
I believe they have come to trade with you &

Samuel

Maj: Law: Fairbairn

Inds agent

Janry 30
Shupperways of —
La Contulles —
Arrive

Cent. 100

Dear Sir,

143
W. Indian Agency at Prairie du
Chien 27th February 1831.

Living at the distance I do from the lower Village and the Fort, and not personally attending to the Post-office, it is only occasionally I know of the departure of the St. Peters mail, (which depends on opportunity) and very seldom hear of an Express untill it is gone. Col. Taylor & Major Kearney most always sent a soldier to inform me. Col. Morgan does not seem to incline to a much friendly attention. From these reasons I have not written you as frequently as I have desired. Hereafter I will endeavour to obviate in part the difficulties by writing & placing my letters in the office, that whenever a mail does go they will be forwarded.

For some weeks past I have omitted to write hoping to hear from the City of Washington before I again wrote. I had in November strongly represented the state of Indian affairs on this frontier to the Sec. of War, and I found in Congress, especially endeavouring to draw their attention to the situation of the Chippewa Nation. It would seem to me, that our forbearance in relation to those Indians, has been by them interpreted into fear, and that the obvious course no left for us is to humble them. I took a rapid view of the history of our relations with those Indians from the period of the termination of the last War with Great Britain, when they were with most others on this frontier found fighting with that Nation against the U.S. - alluded to the Murder of Lake Pepin in Strong Town, and dwelt emphatically upon the confinement, escape, & murder; the demand made by the Agent of the delivery by the Nation of those fugitive Murderers, and the disregard paid to it. And the entire silence of their Agent on the subject was riven. Endeavouring to show that this laxity on the part of the Agents, has in all probability lead to the late difficulties, rendered the Chippewa savage, and would in all probability terminate in the murder of more of our white citizens. And that all our attempts to

interference between them and other Indian Nations, would be wholly disregarded until they were fought by as a proper feeling in relation to our Government, and their dependence upon it.

The excessive fall of snow, which began in December, and yet continues to increase has cut us off from all communication from below Galena. Below Galena for more than 200 miles the last accounts are that the snow is between 3 & four feet deep. No mail has come through as far as Galena, since early in December. Early in January a gentleman came and brought a few packets, which gave us the presidents Message; but we have seen no other notice or account of the Meeting of Congress. Not a letter, or paper from Washington but the extra sheet with the P. M. came on since the first Monday in December. Yet I have sent with more regularity than ever before to Galena. Almost every week. Sometimes I have sent a second carrier before the return of the first that he might see if the first was secure or lost in the snow or ice. ~~Since~~ days past I sent a man on snow-shoes with the mail & look for him to day. As soon as he arrives an other will return. It is reported from below that many persons have perished in the snow. Two waggoners who were bringing goods from below for Prairie du Chien, Mr. Larkwood of Galena writes were frozen to death & the 3 waggoners nearly dead, between Peoria & Rock River. And a man went 3 weeks past from here to see about the goods which were left in the waggon in a large prairie near 100 miles across, below R. River. It may be the severest winter I ever experienced, and yet continues.

If I get any thing by mail I will write again by this mail should it not go off unexpectedly.

I apprised you of the killing of the Menominee women last fall and lately the Chippewas have killed a Menominee man. There

can be no doubt the Menominee will attempt to revenge next spring. I wrote the Sec. War in Nov. Lang. & 2 Feb. - in each letter I apprise him of the intentions of the Menominee. They sent me a speech recently, and say in plain terms they can bear no longer - and that they mean to go to war in the spring, if their G. F. does not do what he promised them at the Treaty of 1830. - A few days past I was informed of the intentions of a part of the Winnebagoes on the W. Mississippi to join the Sioux & Menominee to go to war in the spring against the Chippewas. That they had been counselling together and had arranged such an expedition. I immediately sent them a speech & hope to withdraw them from it. I also informed them that you would ~~be~~ speak to the Sioux on impress them with the necessity of waiting for their G. F. to settle the difficulty by peaceable means. There is no doubt in my mind that if the Gov. does not interfere forcibly by the 1 of April, there will be much mischief done. This I have assured the Sec. War, and urged even an earlier movement. The idea of March, tho' I fear my letter has been delayed too long by the state of the roads to reach in time for the last.

Collette, outfit for the mutual ground, failed. I mentioned to you his application & my refusal - and had he sent them I should promptly have notified you, that you might have brought him in. I also wrote Gen. Black. But the Ind. refused to go, and after a days journey filed off to the North, and fell in upon Root River. - They were crossed here, & well mounted. - Some Sioux & some Winnebagoes - I took pains to speak to the Winnebagoes, and also to Wabashaw. - I told them it was contrary to my wish & to their G. F.'s - and if the S. & F. killed them he w^d not punish them because, if they went, it was with their eyes open and contrary to the advice which as his agent I gave them. That if they w^d still go - I could not shake hands with them again. - They still went one day - (Drakon's title

James of whisky died in June) and then they conciliated & returned - or rather filed off and joined the Sioux & Winnebagoes above this on the Mississippi. -

Mr. Polette was complaining to me that tho' you had removed the Trading location from the Mouth Chippewas River, ~~you~~ doubts no gain to be found here, you had yourself ruined Mr. Bailey who had a Trade there. - Is this correct? - He so seldom tells the truth, I pay little attention to what he says. And now I seldom see him, as he does not visit me nor I him. I found him so great a rascal that I declined having anything further to do with him only on business. He now has no associates except Garland, into whose favours you were ascertained he had wormed himself - some of the young-officers & occasionally Col^d. M. - who by the by appears ashamed of the intimacy. - His reign here amongst the French settlers, also, is at an end. In any election here now I do not think he could be elected to any office. He was sued before me a week or two past for about 80 or 100\$ - The debt was proved by his clerk Mr. Drumman - but he plead the act of limitations, tho' he did not deny the justice of the debt. - Some acknowledgements after six years, as the balance remaining on the ^{debt} Books to the Credit of the Complainant, since six years - proved in questioning Mr. D. induced me to give judgment, for the debt & set aside the plea. - The room was crowded and nearly all the Officers of the Army attended - I gave my opinion at large & quoted the decisions on which I relied for its correctness & dwelt upon the nature of the plea - explaining fully its character - especially when no payment was even intimated. Most of the Officers were disgusted with the injustice of his course & deplored the attempted fraud, and the Citizens, French & English, standing unite in great abhorrence of such dishonesty. - The suit was brought by J. Brisson against him. Since then he has had a falling out with Madame La Chapelle about a son of hers who he went to the schoolroom - a whipped. It was in Madame L.Ch. house, and he becoming abusive she struck him with her fist in the mouth - & bruised him severely; he drew a loaded pistol on her, & threatened to shoot her dead he w.^d if she were not a woman. She said she was more of a man than such a creature as him & that he was too much of a coward to shoot even a woman & to put up his pistol - He w.^d not and she took a stick broom to his shoulders run him out, and half way to his own house. A sail has been commenced I hear, and I presume we shall hear it all in

Court. — I am now convinced of the correctness of your remark, no honest & honourable man can long keep on terms of respect with such a man. They must find out his dirty rascality and then they will abandon him. I have found it so. I design to have no quarrel with him — he is not worthy my notice. But I mean to keep in at his proper distance and compel the proper respect.

I find my varied information, and the little battle news of the place in the absence of more interesting matters — has made my letter long & possibly tedious & tiresome.

The family is well, and our friends below, when we heard from them. Mrs. Sturt desires me to present her love to you and your good Lady. We are yet very desirous to see you, and should be much gratified if Mrs. To. could come & spend a little time with us. Our family is too large to come up, or do? do so in a Steam V.B. — It is possible some of them may merely to stay as long as the Boat can delay & return in her, in the Spring. — Hearing no more of your business with Capt. Reed we apprehend the exchange has failed. Perhaps tho' the stoppage of the mail has been the cause of delay. I don't think Reed can live very long. It is very feeble and I am very intemperate. The warm weather will decide his case I think. Would it not be well to put in an application to be appointed in case there is a vacancy in the Sutters situation here?

I dined with Col. Morgan a few days past at the Insp. W. Bailey way there. But I had little conversation with him. So long as he is connected with such a man as W. R. I am compelled to be suspicious of him. In all probability he might do well enough if separate from such a man.

I was also introduced to Lt. Williams, but had no conversation, or an opportunity to make up any opinion of him.

I lament very much that Major Kearney or Col. Taylor are not in command on this frontier. Major R. is certainly the best officer for such a situation within the range of my knowledge. With Col. M. I am personally & officially on the best terms; but between ourselves, confidentially I have made this remark, in reflecting upon the decision and energy of Major R.

With great Respect & high personal regard
I am

Dear Sir. Your mo. obd.

Sos. M. Street N.S.
Ind. Agents.

P.S. At Mrs. Street's request I make this P.S.

We have been disappointed in getting some strawberries from Green Bay - If you can procure me some and forward them to me by the first safe opportunity - In doing so you will confer a great favour & oblige me your sincere friend.

Sos. M. Street,

I have been thinking of writing to you for some time
but have been so busy that I could not find time
to do so. I am now in the city and am very
well. I hope to be able to visit you soon.
I have made the arrangements for my trip and
will be off in a few days. I will be home
again in a few weeks. I will be home again
in a few weeks. I will be home again in a few weeks.

With great affection and love
I remain, dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. B. Smith

Pravre au Chem 16th February 1831

Sir

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Communication of the 8th Jan^y last. wherein you say you will not abolish the Location of Post Factory unless a repetition of the scenes of the last eighteen months should render such a step necessary. My dear Sir, you forget that you denied a report made of those very scenes, by Robert Stuart Esq^r last winter to the War Dept. at a time too when you could not be acquainted with the every day occurrences at the seat of your Agency, besides you cannot fasten the Charge of those scenes on the occupants of Post Factory, when you well know the Charge should lay on the sutler of Fort Snelling, whom you know to be the principal in the Indian Trade Carried on in that Military Fortresp, although you allowed a piece of deception to be practised on you, by inducing you to substitute Alexander Culbertson's name in the License in Lieu of John C. Culbertson who is also the actual Sutler, you do not, you say, think it necessary to point out the various Causes that induced you to request the Government to stop the introduction of Whiskey, or to abolish the Trading Post of Post Factory. I would ask you did you suggest to the War Dept. the necessity of permitting the whiskey to be brought in the Country by this Sutler, which he brings under Cover of supplying the troops, or did you not perceive the immense advantage you gave him over other Traders, Specially after your Circular of August last, wherein you say, that on no pretence whatever will whiskey be allowed to go into the Country. you no doubt perceive at one glance that Trade so placed, is not on an equal footing, and leaves us, the traders of Post Factory, exposed to being ordered off, for acts not under our Control, if his conduct of last winter drew from you the line of Conduct pursued by you in your suggestion

to the war Department, his Conduct of this winter (which you perfectly well know) will Complete our removal, thereby punishing the innocent for the guilty. I have several times informed you of his repeated acts of Violations of the laws by selling and giving Whiskey, And you have as often promised me to apply a remedy which you intentionally, or otherwise, forgot. Whiskey has been as bountifully supplied to Indians this winter as last notwithstanding your Circular of last August, and with your knowledge, the Law is evaded so shamefully as to make it a notoriety, Alexander Culbertson, the Licensed Trader, gives an Indian an order which by a strange Concoction is allowed to pass by a Sally-port in the rear of the Suttler's store without the knowledge of any person in the garrison (except those in the store) And thus receives the whiskey, And returns the same way. the Trader in that way evades the Law and you have no recourse on the Suttler's Clerk.

It has been your ~~own~~ earnest desire you go on to say, to prevent the Chippeways from visiting this agency; I must Confess Major, I cannot understand or reconcile your Conduct with what you say. If giving Whiskey, Pork, and Concocting with them are ^{the} means to attain such an end, you Certainly will succeed, as to their obtaining goods here cheaper than of their Traders, is a strange Argument, and I would ask you where you got your information from, besides do you not say it is the orders of Government that they should not visit this Post? Indians should not (you say in another part of your letter) be allowed to visit a military Fort - this is an affair that concerns the Commandant, and could easily be prevented by an understanding between you two, and if any body of Indians assemble, and their Object is known to be whiskey, why not (if its a Trader that gives the whiskey) revoke his License & put his bonds in suit, an Example or two of this kind would deter others from exposing themselves to such severe penalties.

but may be Major you do not do so because some might ask you why you send your Interpreter to the Indians with whiskey, as you say to purchase meat &c dont you think that your doing so is a cover for others to do the same, And who has a better chance than the Suttler who has at his command hundreds of Gallons, besides is it not a notorious fact that your Interpreter who you send in the Indian Country, has given the Suttler Furs to a pretty large amount, within the last Eighteen months, how he comes by them is to me a mystery as he is not a Licensed Trader, but I would like to know why you take the exclusive right of buying of Indians meat &c for whiskey when you complain of Traders for doing the same, do they lose the same privilege because they furnish those same Indians with Ammunition to kill the meat you buy for whiskey? those facts have become so obvious to all, as to prevent the necessity of saying another word on the subject.

If we have to regret anything that we have experienced, it is no Major because a Trading Post was under the walls of Fort Snelling (a Circumstance much in its favour I would say) If you allude however to the affair of 1827 when One innocent man with three guilty others were delivered to the Chippeways to be shot (Contrary to the understanding you had with the Sioux) I must remark; that if any body was to blame you were. who had induced them to come to the Entry (Contrary to what was told the Sioux in the Treaty of 1825) & the accident did not originate with any thing the Traders had done or said so far as I am concerned.

I have to add, that Post Factory is a Location of more importance to the Am. Fur Co. than any other about Prairie du Chien, on account of its being a depot, and needs the Protection of the Fort. I therefore consider your argument in favour of its being abolished, ~~unavailing~~ unavailing and must have their source from other causes. Respectfully yours
H. A. Bailey

Recd 2^d March - not answered

Laurence Taliaferro Esq

Agt. Ind. Affs

St. Peters

Dec 10
Jan 1956 17.

March 2^d 1831

Sir-

I have to inform you that
a Copy of my Communication
to you of the 16th Last month
was sent to the Office of the
American Fur Company, New York
accompanied with my note to you of
7th January last and your answer
to it.

I have the honor
to be Sir
S. J. L. Eyr Your ob^d serv^r
agt and affs Alexs Bailly

Rec^d
Pag 178.

Rec^d 2^o March

Law^e Taliaferro Esq^r.
Agt. Ind affs
St. Peters

Σ Mar. 17, 1825

The notes in pencil on this letter were probably made by William R. Marshall (1825-1896) who was Governor of Minnesota (1866-1870), President of the Minnesota Historical Society (1868), and its Secretary from 1893 to 1895.

March 7th 1831

146

Sir

I do not really know—what the Building
in question is worth I will go over tomorrow or next day and
will better be able to tell its real value

Very Respectfully
Yr. ob^d. Servant

Alexs Bailey

For Lawrence Taliaferro Esq
Agt Ind. Affs.
St Peter

When Bailey sold the Am & Cy property
at "Sand's End" I bought it & turned the
same over to Jos Ralston Agent A & S
Bailey had found another company—N.R.M.

Fairfax (in Chain) 23^d March. 1831.

Dear Genl.

I rec^d. your polite favours by the express dated 3^d March inst. - we have one mail only in addition to what you rec^d. by Lt Williams, in which I perceive you have a bundle of News-papers & some letters. The large office letters are only a Book of new forms, which will arrive I apprehend just too late, for this quarter. They are calculated to simplify, and I therefore am much pleased with them. Our mail carrier has returned since from Galena empty and Mr. Lockwood got back two days past in a Boat, without any Mail. No mail having arrived at Galena. Our Mail carrier is now below waiting and will probably be up today, yet from what I hear will find no mail at Galena. There seems to be a want of due energy in the contractor between Springfield & Galena. I contemplate sending again on the ensuing Friday.

I am gratified to hear the Inds. are peaceable. There are constant rumours from the Lower Sioux of an intended war-party, of Sioux, Menominee & Winnebagoes against the Chippewas, of the Chippewas, soon, early this Spring. Polette, on the arrival of Mr. Bailey put Col^l Morgan in some apprehension of war, and induced him to believe the Winnebagoes had pledged themselves to join in it. I dispatched a Messenger to them & ask^d for answer the information was untrue, and an assurance of their pacific intentions, & that they would come down to see me soon. The Menominee answer was in a different tone. They avow their intention to be revenged on the Chippewas this Spring if the U.S. does not make the Chippewas give the satisfaction for their murdered women & young-men. Mr. March says the Lower Sioux will accompany

them. I have urged them to remain quiet and apprised them of the certain consequences, and the displeasure of their Great Father the President. (That is the Menominee, I have not seen any Sioux)

I have apprised the Gov^t of the state of things, and urged a speedy attention to the business, so as to anticipate any movement. Late account by a half-breed Chippewa, says they are invited by their Father to meet him on Lake Superior, to settle their differences with the Sioux & Menominee. This would be worse than mocking to the Sioux & Menominee. They cannot be got to Lake Superior. St. Peters or Lake Pepin are the only fit or convenient places. I have recommended an independent Sub-Agency to be established amongst the Chippewas of the Mississippi and its waters to be established at some convenient point East of the Mississippi, to amount to Genl. Blanks. This is the only way in which the Chippewas of the Mississippi & its waters can be under a convenient control, and your Agency relieved from their visits.

I am apprehensive, that as you surmise Polette, intends to leave the Prov^t & place an establishment at or near the forks of Red Cedar next fall. If you go to St. Louis it would be well to get instructions embracing such a measure. I have not seen him but twice this Winter. Once he was sued by Dr. Wright before me. - he plead by Dr. Dallam his Attorney the Statute of Limitations; but his own Clerk (Sousmain) evidence took it out of the Statute, and I gave judgment against him for 80 or 90 \$ - Six or Eight of the officers attended - I gave a pretty long opinion, referred to some cases in point in the decisions of this Country and in England, And I learned by the by, gave pretty general satisfaction to all but Mr. Polette, who demanded an appeal; and I saw him for the

last time 5 days after when he gave bond for the appeal.

Since then he appears to avoid me - and being one of the Supervisors at our last Court about a week past Mr. Bonnette & myself met, and Mr. B. said he sent to Mr. P. He sent him word he could not attend and desired him to hand in his charge for his services. It was hinted to me that he apprehended I would chastise him for some remarks he had made. I took no notice of what was said, but I have no thought of troubling him. He is too contemptible for my notice. Nothing but a sudden rise of passion, at some instant explosion is? Seduce me into the chastisement of such a fellow. And I hope I may be saved even from such an error, and disgrace. - I would try to sustain my temper & hope God would enable me. My temper has been amongst my besetting sins. & hard to eradicate.

I have not a line from the Sen. War or Ant. Clark since Congress met. Ant. C. is there. I am anxious to hear what has been done. The River is very low, and no prospect yet of a Steam Boat. Who has taken the Contract for St. Peters.

Maria joins me in love to you & Lady, and will be gratified to see you both when you can favour us with your company.

With sincere regard & friendship
I am

Yours mo. ob. S^r.
Geo. M. Street.

Prairie du chiens
March 1831

For Mr. Sargent
St. Louis

1831

26th Feb. 1831—

Major Law Talliaferro
U. States Indian Agent

St. Peters N. M.

Head Qrs West Dept

Rock Island 10th June 1851

Sir /

The Major General Commanding directs me to inform you that the friendly band of Sauk Indians under the Chief Kiokah, have complained to him of the incursions of the Sioux Indians into their country: — at the same time assuring him of their unwillingness to proceed to extremities with their neighbours, although the aggressions have been frequent.

The General therefore directs, that you desire the A.S. Agent for the Sioux, to take such measures as may be expedient to confine them within their own boundaries, and to keep them at peace with the Sauks. — Kiokah has manifested a friendly disposition to the U.S. and the General is desirous to protect his people against the inroads of the Sioux.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.
 signed } Gen. A. McCall
 A.D.C. & Act Asst Asst Genl

The Enclg Officer

Fort Snelling Upper Mississippi

(True Copy)

E. H. Williams Lt Col Adj

Letter from Capt. Route
enclosing
Genl. Fair's: Relation
to Sac Neokunk and
the Sioux
of this Agency
Answered

Head Quarter, Western Department,
Rock Island, 10th June 1831

Sir,

General Gaines directs me to inform you that the friendly party of this Sauk Indians, through their Chief Keokok, have complained of the incursions of the Sioux Indians into their Country - at the same time assuring the General of their unwillingness to proceed to extremities with their neighbours, although the aggressions have been frequent & of the most wanton nature.

The General therefore requests you will have a talk with the Sioux, & take such measures as you may deem expedient to confine them within their own boundaries, & to keep them at peace with the Sauks.

Keokok has repeated his assurances of the most friendly disposition towards the

United States, & has already by his exertions prevailed
on near fifty families of the British band to cross
the river Mississippi; the General is therefore
desirous to protect his people against the inroads of
the Sioux. —

I have the honor to be
Very respectfully, Sir,
Yrs. most obt. Servt. —

Geo. A. McCall
Aid de Camp

To Major Telford

Indian Agent

Fort Snelling

Up. Miss.

On Public Service.

Geo. A. McCall.
Aide de Camp

July 14th 1831-

To

Major Taliaferro

Indian Agent,
Fort Snelling.

Upper Mississippi.



Sir/

Head Quarters 1st Infy.
Fort Crawford, 12. June 1831.

I had the pleasure to receive your letter of the 15th Inst. to day.

I have heard nothing relative to the views of the Govⁿ with the regard to the war between the Indian tribes on this frontier. I shall do all I can to preserve peace; but I will do nothing which will involve myself or the Gov^t without very pointed instructions. If the Gov^t intend to enforce the peace it formed between Indian tribes it must interfere promptly to prevent or to heal any difficulties amongst them. The means should be arranged and adjusted to the end. I doubt however whether the Gov^t will go any further than to threaten or persuade except so far as regards the Indians which it shall place on the frontier which it will be bound to protect in the same way it does the whites.

General Gaines is at Fort Armstrong with six Companies from Jefferson Barracks. A portion of the

Sacs have reoccupied the old Village on the Rock River;
and refuse to go away alldging that they never sold
that Country. The Governor of the State considers
the conduct of the Sacs as amounting to an invasion.
They have threatened some of the frontier people and
have been very insolent.

The rumor here is that some of the Indians
in your quarter are going to war. You will do us
favor to keep me accurately informed with respect
to their movements.

General Gaines has a conference with the Sacs.
They said they were peaceable; but insisted to
remain at their village. He is determined to place
them on the West of the Mississippi.

Very respectfully
Your old servant

S. Taliaferro Esq^r

U. S. Ind. Agent
Fort Snelling.

W. J. M. S.

W. J. Morgan
Capt

Rec^d 24th Nov

"On Public Service"
3

L. Taliaferro Esq^r

U. S. Ind. Agent

Fort Snelling

Wp. M. S.



Sir

150
Aguey Kame Petus
June 30th 1831

On the 27 and 28th last the Sioux & Chippeways
^{met} in number one hundred. Councilled among themselves and the
result of their deliberations terminated favourably for a more
permanent peace than has hitherto subsisted between them

The final ceremony was carried into effect by the Chiefs
and principal men at this house yesterday in my presence
every disposition seemed ^{strongly} for peace, and now for ever

I remain very respectfully
Yr. Oth. Servt

Law Pataperr
Major of
(At St Peter)

Capt W R Roache
Mr. Rifauts
Comd.
Fort Walling

P.S.

The Sioux and Chippeways depart this day in company
for their hunting grounds on Lake River - a short distance
above which is their line. —

To Capt Wm Smith

Comd'g Fort Hullam

30th June 1831—

Report

CIRCULAR.

The following Regulations are established for the government of Superintendents and Agents of Indian Affairs, in the transaction of the business of their respective Superintendencies and Agencies :

All instructions and official communications to Indian Agents located within any Superintendency, will hereafter pass through the Superintendent, through whom all returns and communications from Indian Agents to the Department of War will be made.

All orders and Instructions to Sub-Agents, doing duty within any principal Agency, will be passed through the Indian Agent, through whom all communications from Sub-Agents will also be passed.

Indian Agents, not within a Superintendency, and Sub-Agents, not within a principal Agency, will receive instructions and make their returns as heretofore.

P. G. RANDOLPH,

Acting Secretary of War.

July, 1834.

Sir

Head Quarters 1st Infy
Fort Crawford, 11th July 1831.

Your letter of the 6th Inst. has just
been received -

You certainly deserve great praise for the
efforts you have made in preserving peace amongst the
Indians.

I shall always feel great pleasure in cooperating
with you on this subject.

When I was at Rock Island I saw some of the
Sacs and Foxes and they complained that the Sioux
had trespassed on their lands. I wish you would do me
the favor to urge the Sioux to keep on their side
of the line; and I will urge the same on the Sacs
and Foxes. I shall leave this place in a few days
on permission and in going down I shall endeavour to
see the Sacs and Foxes again; and I will urge peace
upon them as strongly as possible.

The British band of Sacs joined with the renegades
of some other tribes stood untill they saw the militia
and regulars ready to strike and they then retired beyond
the Mississippi. They then sued for peace and I

presume would have been ready to make any sacrifice to obtain it. Peace, however, was granted them without inquiring any thing but a promise they would no more visit the British posts or cross into Illinois without permission of the Governor of the State &c. &c.

There were about fifteen hundred mounted men encamped over the Prairie on which stood the old Fox village in sight of the Island. Would it not be well to explain this to the Indians in your quarter as an unfortunate accident? Detachments of the 6th & 9th Regts were concentrated at Rock Island ^{I did not reach it before} that place had crossed the river being obliged to wait for the troops from Fort Winnebago whose movement was delayed in consequence of the non arrival of the troops from Green Bay detained by the General Court Martial at that place.

I should be very glad if you could prevail on the Chippewas to settle their affairs with the Menominees. They have committed outrages on the Menominees which will lead to war unless speedily settled.

J. Taliaferro Esq.
U. S. Ind. Agent.
Fort Snelling.

Very respectfully
Robt. Root.

Wm. M. Morgan
Secy. of the Army

Rec 221- July 1851-

'On Service'
3

Lawrence Taliaferro Esq.
U. S. Ind. Agent.
Fort Snelling

152
Indian Agency St. Peter
July 15th 1831^{1/2}

General-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Major McCalls letter dated Head W^m Rock Island - June 10th 1831^{1/2} Expressing of your views, and wishes in relation to the remarks of Keokuck in reference to the encroachments of the Sioux of this Agency upon the lands of his people.

In reply General you may permit me to assure you that if the Indians refer to by the Chief have indeed paid so little regard to the stipulations of the Treaty of Prairie du Chien of 1830 as to trespass beyond the old line of 1825 - such aggression could not but have been known to me in a very few days - On the contrary the Sacs did during the winter last past enter the country of the Wakpawoota Sioux, and again in the Spring were ^{seen} on another tour of observation - I regret exceedingly that we are yet destined to experience much trouble on this line from the Mississippi to the Missouri - The Sacs will for cause or no cause - right or wrong kill some of the Wakpawoota Sioux - on this you may rely - my Indians have been restrained, and kept back for years - in fact such is the dread of the Sacs & Sioux that they study to keep out of sight of the disputed

Country - what the South Yankton Sioux have done or
may be induced to do I cannot say - They have an
Agent, and a very active intelligent one - from whom
much may be expected in the preservation of the peace -

I have a perfect knowledge of the Character and
disposition of the Sacs & Foxes - They are our decided
enemies, and their vengeance will be felt, and not
alone in a year or two -

You may rely on my entire disposition as well
as determination to preserve the peace if possible -
Councils shall not be wanting - The Army Officer here
and at Peace on terms shall be kept constantly
informed of all that may be going on in the Country -
and every proper, and necessary facility offered in
enabling them to arrive at correct information
in all matters touching the peace of this frontier -

I have the honor to be

Genl. your most obedt Servt

Samluliajemo

Peace Agent

At St. Peter

Major Genl E P Gaines
U S Army
Comd'g West Dept

Genl. Gains—
July 15th 1831—

Recd by Post Snelling
July 17th 1851

Sir /

I am directed by the Comdg Officer to send you the enclosed copy of a letter from the Asst Asst Comdg Genl, and to request, that you will, as soon as possible, take measures to meet the views of the Comdg Genl of the West Dept.

Very respectfully
Your Obedt Servt
C. H. Williams Lt Col. Asst

To

Law Salaserra

Asst Agent of Indian Affairs St Peter

Sir/

Indian Agency St. Louis 154
July 18th 1831-

The letter of May sent Jains - a copy of which was received under cover of ^{your} ~~the~~ communication through the Acting Agent of this Post - Lewis E R Williams was duly placed in my hands on the 17th Inst - a similar one reached me also from the Head Qrs of the Westerns left at Rock Island of date the 10th of said Inst - expressing of the views and wishes of the Council General in reference to the incursions of the Sioux upon the lands of the Sacs & Foxes - conveying also the remarks of Keokuck the Sac War Chief and requesting of me to take such measures as I may deem expedient to confine them within their own boundaries, and to keep them at peace with the Sacs - In reply to yours of the 17th Inst it may be necessary for me to say that so far as my information goes (which is pretty correct) the Sioux have conformed to the Treaty of 1830 at Pease du Chien and those of this Agency have not as yet evinced the slightest disposition to move in opposition to the Councils of their Great Father the President - Have the Sioux been the aggressors since 1825 and even long before that period? It is the wish of the Sacs & Foxes to recommence the war and this they will do - caused or no caused in less than two years - from this date - They are a presumptuous - insolent

as well as a turbulent people satisfied with nothing
and with no body. My Indians shall if not
pushed on by the opposition engage in the trade
keep on their own territory and that which they
have disposed of to the United States. They do not
want for my Councils on this important point - which
by them is well understood - I am not however
accountable for the conduct of the South Yankton
 Sioux who have an agent on the Missouri.

No time will be lost in conveying to the lower Med-
wahpacootas of the plains and such others of the war
in the habit of hunting on the Red Cedar and the
Des Moines River - information embracing fully the
purport of the Comdys Generals two letters.

I remarked to said Sais that he might rely on my
entire disposition as well as determination to preserve
the peace if possible. That Councils should not be
wanting - and that yourself and Col. Morgan would
be kept constantly informed of all that was going
on in the country - to enable you to arrive at
correct information in all matters touching
the peace and tranquility of this frontier.

To Capt. Goulet
July 18th 1831.
on send. fairs letter
Respecto

157
Prairie du Chien August 8th 1831

Dr. Major:

Inclosed you will receive
Mr. Marsh's accounts for building, made out
in triplicates. Mr. Marsh left this for St. Louis,
on the morning of Tuesday last. Previous to his
departure, he called upon me with your letter
in which you say, that if he could borrow
\$300. or \$400. from any person here and
draw upon you for the money, you would
pay his order. Upon the credit of your letter,
I loaned him four hundred dollars, and took
a bill from him for that amount, drawn upon
you, payable at sight. He also gave me an
order to Mr. Bailly, for any letter or money
which you might send by him, upon which
I received your letter covering \$350. The letter
I have inclosed to him at St. Louis, retaining
the money. I thought it not necessary to send
the bill for the remaining \$50. but suppose
that if that sum is yet due him, you will
send it to me by the first safe conveyance
as I forwarded you his accounts receipts for the

whole \$400. - Upon this subject, you will please to inform me as early as practicable.

I presume, that you will hear, before this reaches you, of the massacre of the Menominees at this place by the Sauks & Foxes. I will, however, give you a short statement of that unfortunate occurrence.

On the night of 31st July, about 2 o'clock, the Sauks & Foxes, ^{surprised &} attacked the Camp of the Menominees on the East bank of the Mississippi, probably about half a mile above the Old Fort, and killed 24 and wound several others. They were butchered in a most horrid manner. The Menominees, ^(the men) were nearly all drunk, and the squaws had hid their guns and other arms, to prevent their hurting each other. They were frolicking in perfect security, and were taken completely by surprise, and slaughtered, almost without resistance. The assailants approached so silently, and despatched their work so speedily, that the Garrison, although within Cannon shot, was not alarmed, in fact the Officers knew nothing of what had happened, until near breakfast the next day, altho' many of the inhabitants knew while the work of butchery was going on, yet no one alarmed the Fort. The Sauks

& Foxes retreated down the river some time before day light. They were in considerable force, it is thought near 100. The Menominees say, that several of the assailants were killed, but how many cannot be ascertained, if any, they were all borne off. The Menominees have sent runners to the rest of the Tribe at Green Bay, to claim their assistance to revenge their loss. Those here, are preparing for war, they are arming as fast and as well as they can.

If the Gov.^t permits this treacherous ~~and~~ violation of a Treaty - this monstrous outrage upon its authority and territory, perpetrated under the guns of the Fort, to go unpunished, I think it will be time then to suspend every thing like interference in the relations of Indian Tribes, and to renounce all claim upon them, for respect to its authority. That sort of protection which subjects those who rely upon it, to massacre, is a poor boon to the unfortunate remnants of a once warlike people, who only ask to be permitted to protect themselves in their own way.

Col^l Morgan is gone below. When he returns, we shall see how he will execute the mighty threat which he made to the Indians at the Treaty.

here last Summer.

Gen. Stuart returned from below, about
a month since. He is well and desires me
to present his compliments. Please to present
my respects to Mrs. Taliaferro.

Respectfully

Your friend

and Abt. Secy.

J. P. Burnett Sub-Agt.
" " "

may I am Obedient
and
W. J. Johnson, Agent
off office

Head Qrs Fort Snelling
Aug^r 10th 1831

Sir

I am directed by the Comdg Officer to acknowledge the receipt of a letter to Col Morgan accompanied by one to himself; concerning the attack of the Sacs & Foxes upon the Sioux: and to state that the former with a copy of the latter will be sent to Col Morgan as soon as practicable

Very Respectfully
Yours Ob^d Serv^t
E. H. Williams Lt & A. Adj^t

Lawrence Taliaferro
Indian Agent
at St Peters

Mr. Scoville

Lawrence Taliaferro
Indian Agent
at St. Peter

Indian Agency at Prairie du Rocher 159
Chew 10 August 1831. — 3

Major Gen. Taliaferro.

Dear Sir,

Your two letters of the 6th ult^o were rec^d. by Mr. Abraham and ought earlier to have been answered. I then expected to see Mr. Lockwood in a few days, and omitted writing until I could converse with him. His stay was longer than I anticipated & the pressing of some important business, caused me to lag them by & overlook them until this moment.

Had the Complaints you speak of been made earlier in the year to me, the payment should have been made in my presence, and properly divided. Now, tho' too late for this, the subsequent payments will be ordered to be made in my presence, and divided as equitably as possible. I shall make the continuance of the privilege depend on a compliance with my order & write to the Sec. of War Accordingly.

Speaking of the discontent of Indians, I cannot omit to mention the great discontent manifested by the lower band of Sioux in respect to the distribution of the Ammunitions by the Treaty of 1830, and the delivering of them at St. Peter. With this you know I have nothing to do. My motive for touching the subject is, the contemplated plan, originating I believe with you, and urged by Genl. Clark of attaching those Indians to my Agency. I certainly can have no objection to the performance of any legitimate duties the President may choose to assign me as Indian Agent. But it will be with extreme reluctance I shall enter on such duty with Indians, as discontented with the delivery of their ammunitions as they are. Hope you will take the earliest opportunity to advise me, if such measures go into operation, of the actual state of feeling amongst them, and that you will endeavour to allay the excitement before you urge their transfer to this Agency. Until

such arrangement goes into effect I admit I have nothing to do with the business, and my remarks may be liable to the charge of precipitancy. I merely make them that if such measures are in progress, they may not proceed under a belief of my approval unless, a better state of feeling is produced by a different allotment of the annuity. On this subject I have remarked to the Superintendent — "I beg leave to remark that if the measure proceeds of attaching these Sioux (lower band), as contemplated by you and Major Taliaferro to me, it will be important that they should not be turned over in the present state of dissatisfaction. The annuity payments ought to be satisfactorily divided, and the full proportion assigned to this band. In the present state of feeling, the transfer would be very unpleasant to me, and while it relieved Major T. of Indians, who had become dissatisfied with his division of their annuity, would lay me liable to their displeasure for pursuing what they would consider a similar course; and there is danger, if so turned over the sentiments may be extended to the Government. This is an affair not strictly belonging to me and only mentioned as it may, under the proposed arrangements be made to bear on me".

I have made no inquiry, as the affair does not belong to me, nor should I mention the subject, only as those Indians that you pronounce "stubborn, discontented, & misguided", are attempted to be placed under my agency by your advice, after they had become thus stubborn, discontented & misguided under your agency. And that character, acquired by a dissatisfaction with your division of their annuities. Under the existing circumstances I hope you will feel the propriety of my course, and yourself, recommend that no change shall be made until a proper state of feeling amongst the Indians is produced; ~~and~~ that the facts as brought forward by the

lower band of Sioux be by them, or some person for them properly represented for decision ~~by~~ ^{to} the President of the United States. I cannot believe you would desire to force them in their present state of exasperation on me, & therefore look to you to advise that they remain as they are to your agency. It is not for me to enquire whether white- or Red-men have misadvised them — you inform me they are discontented — and that, you have advised that instructions be forwarded to pay the whole amount to other bands, totally excluding this from the beneficial provisions of the Treaty of 1830, except the use in common of the Smiths shop. Certainly if such advice is followed and such instructions forwarded — you ought to retain the excluded Indians under your Agency, that if by your advice they are thus cut off from the annuities they may not vent their disapproved and angry feelings on as man entirely clear of any part or lot, in any way, in the matter. I again repeat I have tried to have nothing to do in this business, and have been lead into these remarks under a desire to get you to withdraw your recommended change, if you mean to pursue a course, which you say is so scotting to the, misadvised feelings of these Indians.

Our Pets as you jointly state them have made a sad stroke upon the Poor Menominees. On the 31. before day, they killed 25 Menominees, encamped about 200 yards above where you encamped at the treaty across a small lagoon that heads up near the road. Nothing has been or is likely to be done with the Sunkies & Foxes. As to the Sauke & Fox War, as you prophesied so it ended. I was at the Council and witnessed the Treaty. I am clearly of your opinion — little short of extermination will give us quiet from these outlaws of this frontier. I hope some decisive measure

will be adopted this winter with those Indians. The Menomining
were all in a drunken frolic, unarmed & taken by surprise. I
felt our easy sacrifice to their cunning. They in common, cast much blame
on the treaty they were persuaded to sign in 1830, - that it lured them into a false security.
And now when struck the whites give them no help as their war chief then
promised. Their complaint is too well grounded to be pleasant. I have laid
all before Gov. Clark & know not what will be done.

Mrs. Stout is yet in Henderson - I expect her to return about the
last September. I am quite lonesome. Give my best respects to your
Lady, and accept for yourself assurances of my high regards.
Respectfully.

Geo. M. Frost U.S.

Indian Agent.

P.S. Who is Alex. S. Doe who has married Miss Emily
Rohette at Green Bay, & now removed to the portage?
Ans.

Yellow River August 1st, 1831.

Lawrence Pate's Copy

Indian Agent at St. Peters.

Sir: It is in accordance with the instructions under which I am acting, to solicit your cooperation in keeping the Sioux & Chippewas at peace. And to induce them to adhere, in good faith, to the articles of the treaty of Prairie du Chien. Blind to their own true interests these tribes continue a warfare as hopeless in its termination, as it is inglorious in its results. Notwithstanding every pains which has been taken by the government to convince them of the erroneous policy of such a contest, and to inspire them with fidelity in their public treaties with each other, restless and ambitious young men, on either side, continue to lead war parties into the territories of the other, and to waylay the unsuspecting. I am satisfied that the authority of the Chiefs is not always sufficient to restrain these incursions of the young warriors, who are led on, by the thirst of fame, and stimulated by hereditary animosity.

Such a course is not surprising among savages. But it is the dictate of humanity to restrain this false ardour, and to make use of every practicable means to put a stop to scenes at which the heart sickens. It is but recently that a Mr. Cadotte, a young halfblood of the Sault Ste. Marie, another young man of mixed blood called the Little Frenchman, living as an Indian, and two Chippewas, one a female, travelling down the St. Croix in a canoe,

were fired upon, from an ambush, by the Sioux, and killed. And this injury still remains unredressed.

The Chippewas complain of this mode of warfare, which it would be idle affectation to designate by any other term than murder. They say that the Sioux are indeed ready to smoke the pipe of peace with them, and never fail to do so, when it is presented to them. But that a confidence, on their part, in these smoking councils, is paid with the loss of lives.

I have dispatched a message to the Sioux Chief Petite Corbeau, and another to Wabisha, reminding them of their treaty obligations with the Chippewas, and of the recent violation of it, above referred to. And requesting them to use their influence efficaciously, to terminate further incursions. These messages are accompanied by others from Shacopee and from Kabanappa Chippewa chiefs on the St. Croix and Snake rivers.

I am Sir,

Very respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

Henry R Schoolcraft

US Insp.

Sault Ste. Marie.

Recd Sept 2^d 1831

My Phacope - Chiffney

H. R. Schoenrock

Letter

My reply enclosed

1831-

How from Yellow River to Petite Corbeaux
by Shacopee 3

Recd - 2^d Sept 1831 -

from
St. R. Schullcamp

Lawrence Taliaferro Esq.

Indian Agent.

St. Peters.

Upper Mississippi.



U.S. Indian Agency at Prairie
du chien September 1. 1831.

Major Law. Taliaferro
Indian Agent at

S. Peters,
Dofin,

I yesterday rec^d yours of the 8. of Aug.
and today wrote as you requested to Major T. Train at Rock-
Island, I also informed Genl. Clark in a hasty note of the facts
by extracting a part of your letter to me. I had been specially
called upon to report on the Rock-Island disturbances, and
covered an extract from your letter directly to the Sec. of W.
along with my report. My report occupied 5 pages large
Folio post in a very small hand. Genl. C. told me Maj. Eaton
complained of my long letters, I shall now see how Genl. C. will
take them. For some time past I have written short &
hasty letters to the Department.

If something is not soon done with these
Saw & Foxes, it will not do for Indian Agents to say any
thing more to the Indians of peace with each other.
It is only playing the obedient at the mercy of the turbulent
and disobedient. I agree fully with you in this.

I have no news - my Indians are quiet, but I
am apprehensive they will join the Menominees & Sioux whenever they
make a party to retaliate. They say that the Menominees killed
were their relations, and they must have satisfaction. The Meno-
minees ~~are~~ still here - and their messengers have not returned
from Green Bay. They say they must have revenge. They have
promised to wait & see if Col. Morgan when he comes
will do any thing for them; if he does not they will do
it for themselves. I conversed as you desired with

capt. Loomis the officer in command. He says he
can do nothing without further orders. His last was
after my Express reached St. Louis - and said to
him advise peace, and leave the matter to their
Great Father. Try to prevail on the Sacs & Foxes
to give up the murders, but use no force
until further orders. (This is private between us)

You see all are afraid to act.

I am compelled to start tomorrow to meet
Mr. Strat at Jacksonville - I shall be gone only
16 or 17 days. Do if you please write me
frequently and give all Indian news that you
have. Give my respects to your Lady &
accept of yourself - my very high regard.
I am Sir,

(Yours Mrs. Ott.)

Jos. M. Street Esq.
Ind. Agent.

(Private)
P.S. Mr. Graham - now here says he will
go tomorrow - I send this by him. He is desirous
for me to authorize some person to marry his
daughters to a gentleman at St. Peters. I do not
think any delegated permission could be given
by a Justice of the peace or a Judge. I am
both. I have conversed with the only lawyer
here Mr. Burnett who tells me it can't be legally
done. The only thing I can see is for you

to do it so as to give some solemnity to it and upon the
injurious tendency of such connivances. For from what I learn
the intercourse will take place, whether permitted or not. And
if persons could think a legal marriage had been solemnized
it might have a good tendency on the society - at least
take off the appearance of criminal intercourse. It is left
to your judgment. Respectfully. Jos. M. Street.

72-9
Mr. M. Stross
Indian Agent.

Major Lawrence Taliaferro
Indian Agent at
St. Peters. N. M.
Mr. Graham.

Henry R. Schoolcraft Esq
Indian Agent - Sault de Ste Marie

Indian Agency St Peter 161
September 12th 1834

Sir

Your letter of date the 1st of August past at Yellow River on the S. River did not come to hand until the 2^d Inst. after my return from an expedition into the Sioux Country - and therefore did not see the bearings of it - Peapic and Shakopee -

I have observed very particularly what you say in relation to the present mode of warfare carried on between the two tribes under our direction - That the Sioux have murdered many Chippeways is true, and that the Chippeways have retaliated, and that very recently is also as equally true, and it will require much more power than we can command, to put a final stop to such a wanton, and hopelessly practiced -

No man does or has suffered as much agitation of mind touching the state of ~~our~~ affairs with those tribes than myself - My position being immediately between the two - every act of violence on either side, is in consequence brought to my ears for adjudication, and final decision as if indeed all the powers of the government had been delegated to me -

I have gone great lengths to preserve the peace - Responsibility with me is a mere matter of "Moon Shind" let the government give me the force, and in our expedition the war would cease, or there should not be left one Indian of the male race to seek for another - either for his friend or for his foe - I have caused the Sioux to be shot in my presence for firing into a Chippeway camp near my

hours - I have seen the Sioux offering up one of their people to the same tribes for a similar offence, and on their refusing to put him to death - the Sioux without hesitation shot the offender for his breach of the peace - much to their astonishment.

The Chief, Gutte Plater is now here from Luck Lake, also a number of head men with him from his place - Sandy Lake and other Villages on the waters of the Mississippi - The string of Wampum together with your Messages have been shown to me by the above named Chief who states that if he had seen you at Sandy Lake when he remained several weeks this summer for that purpose - he would not now have troubled me with his company - but he wished to be informed of the causes which prevented your reaching his country - I have taken the liberty to say that your time must have been limited and the season too far advanced to pass generally through the upper region of the North - I have also shown him your letter, and explained its contents - I have for years been of the opinion that an intelligent Sub Agent ought to be stationed near Crow Island for the Chippeways of the Mississippi - and one at Lac Traarred for the North Yankton & Susitona bands of Sioux - who might easily cooperate with each other on the Northern frontier, and by their contiguity to the more settled portions of the two tribes exercise a salutary influence over their general conduct - Such an arrangement would relieve me from a forced intercourse with 2,535 Chippeways who are too remote

from the seat of your Agency to receive either Seasonable aid or advice, and the same argument with as much reason and truth may be made to apply to the position of the North Yankton within this Agency - who together with a few of the Susitona yet continue to make war upon the Chippeways of Ottawa & Luck Lake.

I regret exceedingly that the Chippeways will not be content with their hunting grounds - for in every instance since 1827 - when their people have lost their lives - has been often a very great distance in the Sioux country - on this you may rely - for I speak adversely - Poor Cadotte's case was a hard one, and of a distressing nature yet he was with the Chippeways and had been hunting for some days on the lands of the Petit Corbeaux - had this chief been there however - neither Cadotte nor his friends would have been injured - The old Chief as well as all his head men were absent with my reputation attending the Treaty of July 1835 at Prairie du Chiens - I was about to turn over the leader of the party of young boys who perpetrated the outrage - but the matter was thrown into other hands, and there it rests.

On the 27th 28th 29th and 30th of June last past the Sioux braves met at this Post - 130 Chippeways who had assembled here from the St. Louis, & its tributaries - from Miller Lake, and Sandy Lake - when a treaty was agreed upon (the proposal coming from the Sioux braves alone) which was ratified in my presence by the contracting parties on the last day of June - and on the 1st and 2^d of July about forty Sioux started in company with the Chippeways for the purpose of

passing a few days at South River and to bear their canoe
marks East, and west of the Mississippi.

We are truly fortunate at length in having Gov. Cass-
at the head of the Department of War - our Indian Relati-
ons will claim his fostering care and attentive Consecra-
tion - which I feel well assured will not be asked in
Vain - his personal knowledge of their Character - Situati-
on, and wants as to what ought to be done - gives us
an earnest of great consolation in the approaching
Crisis in our Indian ~~relations~~ Affairs.

I am Sir,

Very respectfully

Your Obedt Servt

Law Taliaferro

Indian Agent

At St Louis

Hon Lewis Cass
Secretary of War

162 Indian Agency St. Peters
September 25th 1831

Sir/

It is with unfeigned regrets that after all our unrewarded exertions by Treaties specially held in 1825, & 1830. with other means as ~~efficiently~~ efficacious as could be justly applied - that I have to inform the Department of a strong demonstration indicating a speedy renewal of the wars between the several Indian tribes parties to the Treaties of 1825, and 30. You will already have been made acquainted with the unprovoked, and outrageous conduct of the Sac & Fox Indians in murdering twenty eight of our truly friendly, and faithful Menomonee ^{near} ~~at~~ Fort Crawford, also two of the Ojibwa ^{near} ~~at~~ Saganaw. These outrages are beginning to have a very pernicious effect upon the neighbouring tribes by no means favourable to peace, and good order, and unless prompt, and efficient measures be speedily ^{also} ~~adopted~~ to restrain, and punish the aggressors. The Sacs, and Foxes will continue to avail themselves of every opportunity to express their hostile disposition to the tribes in question, by murdering all who may have the misfortune to fall into their hands. Which will from my knowledge of the feelings of these people speedily bring on a general war - which will be made by the Sacs & Foxes to extend to our frontier settlements - All my zeal, and devotion to the cause of humanity in this ^{highly} ~~all~~ important section of Country

has been in progress for some years under very discouraging
circumstances from obstacles solely within the power of the
Government to remove - My Station here has in consequence
become one of no ordinary responsibility - for every act of
violence or of aggression - whether on the part of the Sioux
the Chippewas or the more Southern Tribes ^{has} from my
central position invariably ^{been} brought before me for im-
mediation, and ^{final} adjudication - as if indeed demands for
redress could be at once complied with at this Agency
I haveing the Austrians continue of but one of the parties
in all such cases - To keep the Sioux & Chippewas as
far as practicable separate and upon their own lands
it will in my opinion require an intelligent sub-agent
for the latter Tribes to be located near Crow Island
for all those ~~people~~ who reside on the waters of the
upper Mississippi - I have had the honor ^{recently} to lay my
views upon this and other ~~other~~ subjects connected with
our Indian intercourse in this section before the Dept
of Indian Affairs at St Louis for the information of the
Department which ~~will~~ ^{may} perhaps sanction the necessity
of ~~postponing~~ my going further into detail in this -
communication -

I have the honor to be
Your most obedt

Saml. P. Adams
Major Agent
Art. 12

has been in 1

1