



Lawrence Taliaferro papers.

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Providence 2 Janst 1837

Laurence Taliaferro Esq^r

Dear Sir.

This is to inform you that your Suit with Alex^r Bailey will come on in the Month of May next so you better be prepared and write to your Lawyer for the opposite party are indutrious and will Spare no Pain. I would suggest to write to your Lawyer to have the Suit tried at this Place, as all the Witnesses can be present, & otherwise it will be very expensive, should you fail in the Suit. The French have again killed on Turkey River, three Womibagoe Children and a Woman.

With my best respects to Mr^r J

Respectfully yours

J^r Roblette

A Bond of \$2,000 was given that I should sustain no damage from any Suit brought by a Bailey - Henry H Sibley ~~willing~~ yet a Suit went against me by default in May 1845 as neither Roblette nor H Sibley appeared - Sibley a very bad man died worth some ~~hundreds~~ of dollars - yet the Am^r for C^r never gave me relief in 1856 - I went to Peoria and tried to get to Fort Snelling - Mr Sibley gave me a letter to Douglas who treated it with contumacy

answry now

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My dear Sir

Baltimore March 8 1837.

I have made considerable inquiry myself and have requested R. Sinclair Secy. to look out for a gardener for you, but have not been so fortunate as to find one, I thought it best to advise you of it & to suggest that you write to New York & I will still be on the look out and apply to some of the principle gardeners to find one if possible - desiring to be useful to you in this matter you will please command my services at any time

Yours very Respectfully

J. A. Moore

Genl. John Mason

Bear Alexandria

DC.

Bethmont Gazette.

BY JAMES CLARKE.

WE GO WHERE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES GO—WHEN THEY DISAPPEAR WE MEAN TO HALT.—Woodbury.

VOL. I—NO. 24.

BELMONT, IOWA COUNTY, W. T.; WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1837.

JOHN R. COONS,

R EPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that has on hand a general assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting in part of Calicoes, Irish Linens, Domestic, Fancy and Silk Hds, Stocks, Rose and Mackinaw Blankets, Flannels, Glories, &c. &c. Also Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Boots and Shoes, Bridles, Violins, Looking Glasses, Lamps, together with an assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

All of which he will sell on moderate terms for Cash, Lead or Mineral and Beef Hides. He would invite the public to call and examine for themselves.

Bethmont, March 2.

A WARNING!

I HEREBY warn all persons not to purchase from PETER PERRY, any portion of the west half of the N. E. quarter, and the east half of the N. W. quarter of section No. 29, of township No. four, in Range No. two east, in the Wisconsin Land District; said Perry having obtained a deed, from me, for the undivided half of said tracts, by fraud. The circumstances are briefly as follows.

Last week Perry made me an offer for my undivided half of said tracts, to which I agreed to, with the understanding that the money was to be paid immediately—the deed was made out and recorded—and on my asking Perry for the money, he told me to wait in the room where we were three minutes, while he stepped out to bring it. He went out of the room and jumped into his sleigh and drove off—thereby obtaining possession of the deed by a palpable fraud.

My intention is to make him do what is fair and honest, or subject him to the operations of the criminal code.

JOHN HOOD.

Mineral Point, March 2.

The Celebrated Virginia Horse,

SALADIN,

WILL stand the ensuing season at the following places. The season to commence on the first day of April, and end on the 5th day of June to wit: At the stable of Abner Nichols, at Mineral Point; at the stable of Col. James H. Gentry, at Belmont; at the stable of Salmons in Boyce Prairie, commencing the season at Mineral Point, and then alternately three days at each place during the season.

Conditions for the use of Saladin, are as follows:—For the season, 12 dollars single mare, any gentleman putting 4 mares will have the fifth gratis. By the insurance \$15, single leap \$6, and the season if required at the usual price. Payment to be made within the season, on an addition of twenty per cent., will be required unless a written contract to the contrary. All proper care will be taken of Mares left at the stands, but no liability for escape &c. Any gentleman trading off a mare after commencing the season, will be held for the payment of the season and when put by the insurance to be paid so soon as the fact of the mare being with foal, shall be ascertained, and any person trading off a mare will be held responsible for the insurance money.

SALADIN is 7 years old this spring, a beautiful clay bank, about 15 hands 3 inches high, possessing as much muscular power as any horse in the Territory, and will remain at the stable of James H. Gentry at Belmont, until the season commence where any gentleman can examine for himself.

JUSTUS DE SELHORST, Proprietor.

PEDIGREE.

I purchased my horse SALADIN, from my father in Virginia, who raised him and gave for him five hundred dollars when a colt.—His sire Lafayette, ran the twenty thousand dollar race in New York, and was considered by Col. William R. Johnson, the finest race horse in America.—Lafayette was gotten by Virginian, the best son of old Archie. Saladin's dam was also raised by my father, and was gotten by Vampier, and he by the imported horse Bedford.—Vampier was raised by Col. Holmes of the Bowling Green Virginian, and was out of his imported mare.—Saladin's grandam was gotten by Peacemaker, one of the finest race horses in America. But for the pedigree of all the above named horses, see the Turf Register.

W. B. SLAUGHTER.

Green Bay, Sept. 11, 1836.

I certify that the young horse Saladin, sold by Wm. B. Slaughter, was raised by me, and that he was four years old last spring. Saladin was got by Col. Bott's celebrated running horse Lafayette, for whose pedigree, see Turf Register.—His dam by Vampier, for whose pedigree, see also Turf Register.—His grandam by Peacemaker, for whose pedigree see Turf Register. Given under my hand this 10th day of November, 1834.

SAMUEL SLAUGHTER.

Mr. Samuel Slaughter, whose name is signed to the above certificate is a gentleman of high character and his statements are entitled to the fullest confidence,

W. M. C. RIVES,

Albemarle Co. Va. Nov. 18th, 1834.

March 2.

SEALED PROPOSALS

WILL be received at the office of the Post Winnibago, W. T. until the thirty-first day of March next, for the delivery at that Post of THIRTY THOUSAND POUNDS OF BEEF ON THE HOOF, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.

Beefes under three years of age will not be received. Cows will be received in a proportion not exceeding one in twelve head of cattle.

The weight of the Beef to be ascertained by estimation, and the estimate to be made on what the Beef will weigh when butchered and ready for issue, (without regard to hide or tallow,) both of which will become the property of the Government.

Good security will be required for the fulfilment of the contract.

E. M. LACY, Assistant

Commissioner of Subsistence.

Fort Winnibago, W. T. February 2, 1837. 15c

HAMS & BACON.

7 HHDS. Hams and Bacon, a superior article, received per s. b Dubuque, and for sale by

May 23 3 EDGAR & WILSON.

A n Invoice of choice Liquors, just rec'd and for sale by HOOVER, PECK & SCALES.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC No. 10.]

AN ACT to suspend certain provisos of "An act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved the fourteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, be, and the same are hereby suspended until the close of the next session of Congress.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

W. R. KING,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED, March 1st, 1837.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC.—No. 11.]

AN ACT to extend the jurisdiction of the District Court of the United States for the District of Arkansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the District Court of the United States for the District of Arkansas shall have the same jurisdiction and power, in all respects whatever, that was given to the several district courts of the United States by an act of Congress approved March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and two, entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," or by any subsequent acts of Congress, concerning crimes, offences, or misdemeanors, which may be committed against the laws of the United States in any town, settlement, or territory belonging to any Indian tribe in amity with the United States, of which any other district court of the United States may have jurisdiction.

APPROVED, March 1st, 1837.

[PUBLIC.—No. 12.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the army for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army, during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven; that is to say;

For the pay of the army, one million ninety thousand one hundred and thirteen dollars;

For the subsistence of officers, three hundred and thirty-two thousand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars;

For forage of officers' horses, seventy thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven dollars;

For clothing for officers' servants, twenty-six thousand five hundred and fifty dollars;

For payments in lieu of clothing to discharged soldiers, thirty thousand dollars;

For subsistence exclusive of that of officers, nine hundred and thirteen thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars, including the sum of three hundred and five thousand three hundred and seventy-two dollars, for the subsistence of the volunteers and militia called out for preventing or suppressing Indian hostilities;

For clothing of the army, camp and garrison equipage, cooking utensils, and hospital furniture, two hundred and six thousand nine hundred and forty dollars;

For the medical and hospital department, thirty eight thousand five hundred dollars;

For the regular supplies furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, consisting of fuel, forage, straw, stationery, and printing, two hundred and eight thousand dollars.

For barracks, quarters, stoie-houses, embracing the repairs and enlargement of barracks, quarters, stoie-houses, and hospitals, at the several posts; the erection of temporary cantonments at such posts as shall be occupied during the year, and of gun-houses for the protection of the cannon at the forts on the sea board the purchase of the necessary tools and materials for the objects wanted, and of the authorized furniture for the barrack-rooms; rent of quarters for officers;

of barracks for troops at posts where there are no public buildings for their accommodation; of store-houses for the safe-keeping of subsistence, clothing, &c. and of grounds for summer cantonments encampments, and military practice, ninety-five thousand dollars;

thousand seven hundred and forty-three dollars:

For a magazine at the arsenal at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, five thousand dollars;

For the purchase of land, building a brick warehouse, and wharf, and making a turnpike road to the river at the arsenal at Mount Vernon, Alabama, in addition to former appropriations for these objects, six thousand six hundred dollars:

For the allowance made to officers for the transportation of their baggage, when travelling on duty without troops, the sum of fifty thousand dollars:

For enlarging the site at the arsenal at Frankford, Pennsylvania, one thousand dollars:

For a blacksmith's shop, a reservoir, and a carriage house at Watertown, Massachusetts, twenty-three thousand one hundred dollars;

For the purchase of ten thousand copper rifle flasks, seventeen thousand dollars:

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following sums of money be paid, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, on the requisition of the Secretary of War, and so far as shall be necessary, the same shall be expended for the following purposes, to wit:

For the pay, travelling, clothing for six months, and other legal expenses of the Tennessee volunteers; mustered into the service of the United States under the requisition of General Gaines, under date of April eight, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and the proclamation of Governor Cannon of twenty-eighth of the same month, and approved by the Secretary of War, on the ninth of May by direction of the President of the United States one hundred thousand dollars:

For the incidental expenses of the Quartermaster's Department, consisting of postage on public letters and packets; expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry, including the compensation of judge advocates, members, and witnesses; extra pay to soldiers, under an act of Congress of the second of March, eighteen hundred and nineteen; expenses of expresses from the frontier posts, of the necessary articles for the interment of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; hire of laborers; compensation to clerks in the offices of quartermasters and assistant quartermasters; at posts where their duties cannot be performed without such aid, and to temporary agents in charge of dismantled works, and in the performance of other duties; purchases of horses to mount the second regiment of dragoons, and expenditures necessary to keep the two regiments of dragoons complete, including the purchase of horses to supply the place of those which may be lost and become unfit for service, and the erection of additional stables, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, shall not be paid for clothing out of the aforesaid appropriations;

For pay, travelling, clothing, and other legal expenses of the Tennessee volunteers, mustered into the service of the United States; under the order of the Secretary of War of May twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and Governor Cannon's proclamation of June sixth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, ninety-five thousand dollars;

For contingencies of the army, three thousand dollars:

For two month's extra pay to re-enlisted soldiers, and for the contingent expenses of the recruiting service, thirty-four thousand three hundred and sixty-two dollars:

For arrearages prior to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, payable through the office of the Third Auditor, one thousand dollars:

For the national armories, three hundred and sixty thousand dollars:

For the armament of the fortifications two, hundred thousand dollars:

For the current expenses of the ordnance service, one hundred and twenty-three thousand nine hundred and seventy-five dollars:

For arsenals, three hundred and seventy-three thousand four hundred and twenty-nine dollars:

For the purchase of percussion cannon locks, fifteen thousand dollars:

For the manufacture of elevating machines for barbette and casemate carriages, eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars:

For the manufacture of sponges for field and battery cannon, one thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars:

For the rifle factory at the Harper's Ferry armory, eight thousand five hundred and sixty-nine dollars.

For completing the barracks at Baton Rouge, being an amount expended out of the general appropriation for the Quartermaster's department, to enable the accounting officers to close the accounts, twenty-three thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine dollars and five cents:

For completing the wharf at Fort Monroe, Virginia, five hundred dollars:

For constructing a river wall, making embankment to the same, arching, stone-wall, repairing the embankment of the new canal, and for completing the tilt-hammer shop at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, fifty three thousand dollars;

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That eleven thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be appropriated for paying the Rifle Rangers, Coosada volunteers, and the Independence Blues, under the command of Major Holt and for the payment of Major Holt and battalion staff, or so much of said sum as may be necessary for those purposes be appropriated.

ated and paid on presentation of the rolls of said companies and battalion staff to the Paymaster General, with evidence of the time they were in the service against the Creek Indians in the months of May and June, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That one hundred thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for arming and equipping the militia of the United States, in addition to the appropriations heretofore made for that purpose.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That for paying the claims of the state of Connecticut for the services of her militia during the late war, to be audited and settled by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, under the superintendence of the Secretary of War, in the following cases: first where the militia of the said State were called out to repel actual invasion; or under a well founded apprehension of invasion; provided their numbers were not in undue proportion to the exigency; secondly, where they were called out by the authority of the State and afterwards recognised by the Federal Government; and thirdly, where they were called out by, and served under the requisition of the President of the United States, or of any officer thereof, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, if so much be necessary for that purpose, be and the same is hereby appropriated.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That to pay all the claims of North Carolina for the services of her militia during the late war with Great Britain, in the cases enumerated in the act approved the thirty-first May, eighteen hundred and thirty, entitled "An act to authorize the payment of the claims of the State of Massachusetts for certain services of her militia during the late war," and also, the claims of said State, for disbursements in the purchase of munitions or other supplies on account of the war, and expended therein, the sum of thirty thousand dollars, be and the same is hereby appropriated.

APPROVED, March 1st, 1837.

[PUBLIC.—No. 14.]
AN ACT respecting discriminating duties upon Dutch and Belgian vessels and their cargoes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the same duties shall be levied and collected, in the ports of the United States, on Belgian vessels and their cargoes, which are now levied and collected on Dutch vessels and their cargoes; but nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prevent the President of the United States from en-forcing, whensoever he may deem proper, both against Dutch and Belgian vessels, or either of them, and their cargoes, the provisions of the third section of the act "entitled "An act concerning discriminating duties of tonnage and impost," approved the seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

APPROVED, 2d March, 1837.

[PUBLIC.—No. 15.]
AN ACT making an additional appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the further sum of two millions of dollars shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray any expenses which have been, or may be incurred, in preventing or suppressing the hostilities of any Indians; to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, conformably to the acts of Congress of the nineteenth of March, and the second of July last, and of the acts therein referred to.

APPROVED, March 2d, 1837.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

CURSORY SKETCHES.

We have returned to our post, after a most agreeable trip to Washington; but we found our table so covered with exchange papers, our columns so much filled with the proceedings of Congress, the important opinion of the Attorney General, the journals of our own Legislature, and the favors of our Correspondents, that we can command neither space nor time for many editorial remarks. We will take up the pen for our next number. In the mean time, we extract the following items from the Budget we have collected.

The prospect is bright at Washington. The Cabinet of the new administration will be a strong one. All the late members remain for the present—Mr. Forsyth, as Secretary of State—Woodbury, of the Treasury—Dickinson, of the Navy—Poinsett, who arrived with his family on Sunday, comes in as Secretary of War—Kendall, as Postmaster General—and we rejoice, that B. F. Butler will continue as Attorney General.

The Inaugural is a masterly production. It has given great satisfaction, and commands high confidence in the course and principles of the new administration. One pledge in it alone is calculated to sink deep into the hearts of the Southern people. Mr. Van Buren declares that he will veto any bill

which may abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, against the wishes of the Slave holding States, or which may interfere with slavery in the States where it exists. This declaration itself is a pledge of the firmness with which he will administer the Government. But it is all excellent. We would not spare a line or letter. Its delineation of the blessings of the Union, and of the causes necessary to preserve it, is beautiful, and striking—and in some parts of it, original.

Its accompaniment, the Farewell Address of the late President, is admirable. We recommend every American reader to peruse it, again and again. No impartial man can rise from it without having his mind enlarged, his principles improved, and his patriotism heightened.

The illustrious man, who has given it as his last political legacy to his countrymen, was to have set out for the Hermitage on Monday morning. He was expected to reach Frederick on Tuesday night, Hagerstown, Wednesday, and thence, by way of Wheeling, to his home. He would be attended by his family, and by Dr. Lawson of the United States army. No one who was not present at the brilliant inauguration of Saturday, can form an adequate conception of the enthusiasm with which he was greeted, or the respect which he commands. He is indeed an extraordinary man—"one man of a century," as one of the purest and ablest men of his cabinet called him. He was naturally gifted with high powers—sometimes too quick and rapid in coming to his conclusion, and carried off by the impetuosity of his feelings; but possessed of a species of instinctive sagacity, which generally arrives at his object in the readiest and happiest manner. Age has not frozen up the energies of his mind; but he is still enthusiastic, active, fearless, and frequently deserves the epithet, which Fenelon assigns to Ulysses, "the eloquent old man." No one ever attained to the public honors with more pleasure than he lays them down. "I congratulate you, sir," (said a friend on Saturday last, immediately after the inauguration, while he was surrounded by the brilliant multitude at the White House,) "I congratulate you on your retirement. You are this day more fortunate than your successor. You are laying down your cares; while he is taking them up." "I thank you," (replied the old man, with his cheeks flushed, and his eyes sparkling with pleasure,) "you are right, Sir, I am now happy. I lay down my office with delight—I am now free from care." But the day before, he declared, "that the mines of Peru would not induce him to remain in this House six months longer. That the bitterest cup which had ever been presented to his lips, was when the second term of the Presidency was offered to him, and he was forced to swallow it for the sake of his country." "We part, Sir," (said the old man on Sunday, to the same friend—but before their hands were unlocked, he observed with a great deal of felling and dignity,) "You Virginians, will not do justice to my proclamation. I have read the political writings of your own Jefferson and Madison, and I cannot perceive how the principles of my proclamation, as it was intended, clashes in the slightest degree with the principles of those illustrious men." "Well, General, does the authoritative exposition published four years since in the *Globe* express the principles of your Proclamation?" "It does, Sir." "May we consider it subscribed by the name of Andrew Jackson?" "Certainly—certainly." We have no words to express the energy with which the old man spoke. On Friday, he looked care-worn and oppressed with public business. On Saturday, when he appeared at the Capitol, and afterwards at the White House, his spirits were high, and he looked better. On Sunday, his health seemed already improved.

He declared, that nothing should detain him from witnessing the august spectacle at the Capitol on Saturday; that he wanted to see the great moral phenomenon of one citizen, who had been proscribed as a Minister to London, elevated to the Presidency, now sworn in by another citizen, who after he had been twice rejected by the Senate, was now made the Chief Justice of the United States—and both changes affected by the force of public opinion in a free country.

The very close of his administration was graced by the recognition of the independence of Texas. We can never forget the effect of the information which reached the House of Representatives about 12 o'clock on Friday night. When it was announced that the President had just sent into the Senate the nomination of Mr. Labranche (Speaker of the House of Representatives of Louisiana) as Charge to Texas, and Judge William Smith of Alabama, and Judge Cannon of Tennessee, as the new additional Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, the news electrified all who heard it. It thrilled through every friend of Texas and of liberty.

We regret the failure of the currency bill; we regret that Gen. Jackson was prevented, by his own impressions, on the sentence of the court, from doing Gen. Scott ample justice; but justice will be done him. The papers which had been presented by the

Court of Inquiry on Monday, were returned by the President for modification—the court to meet at Washington instead of Frederick—but the court, though it met, had no time to act, and they adjourned over to Tuesday last, and we cannot doubt that the new President will do Gen. Scott ample justice. This thing will go right, be assured of it. As to the currency bill, and the Treasury circular, there is some difference of opinion among our friends; but we cannot entertain any serious apprehensions of the adjustment of this question. The opposition will, of course, attempt to make as much mischief out of it as they can; but we trust the good sense of the President, and the discretion of his cabinet, to put matters to rights.

The loss of the land and the tariff bills is to be attributed to the waste of the precious time of the House by the slandering orators. Messrs. Wise, Peyton, and Adams, are mainly responsible for the delay of the public business, the defeat of hundreds of important bills, and the falling off of the order and dignity of the House of Representatives. Mr. Balie Peyton has authorized the National Intelligencer to state that he "declines to be considered a candidate for the next Congress." He is considered decidedly a superior man to Mr. Wise, who, it is easy to see, is one of those ambitious orators whom much puffing by his whig partisans has blown up into no little conceit of his own powers. He was too often on the floor during the last two days of the session, and is rapidly speaking himself out. And as to Mr. Adams, he is a sort of knight errant, who gives more trouble than he commands respect, and is considered as a general nuisance, whom the voice of the House, if not the voice of the people, must hereafter abate. The miserable odor, in fact, to which the House of Representatives has brought itself, calls upon every man in the nation to exert himself, in order to restore its dignity.

The new Senate was organized on Saturday—and they are proceeding during this week, to pass upon the Cabinet appointments, and various nominations (among them, some 40 or 50 in the Navy) which were laid over for the Extra Senate.—Among these nominations also, are those of the Charge to Texas, and the Judges for the two new Circuits in the West, which have been created by the present Congress. The Senate will probably adjourn to-day or to-morrow.

The friends of the Administration have been baffled in their attempts to reduce the Tariff and the Revenue—but they will not relax in their efforts. It is one of those great principles which constitutes an article in their political creed. It forms a board line of distinction between them and their opponents. Some now insist, that fewer public lands should be thrown into market—and that this constitutes the best remedy for the omissions of the last Congress—that this course, too, will enable the President to modify or rescind altogether the Treasury Circular—that it will circumscribe the rage for speculation, the over issues of the State banks, and the accumulation of a large surplus. The idea is certainly entitled to serious consideration.

The administration has to do its duty—and its friends keep united—and *all will be well*. The whigs flatter themselves that we are divided by a struggle between Messrs. Benton and Rives. We have looked into this thing, and if we are not grossly mistaken, the whigs will find themselves egregiously disappointed. They also flatter themselves with the idle report that the *Globe* is to be superseded as the official paper, and that Mr. Alexander Everett, (a gentleman of fine talents,) is either to be placed at the head of the *Globe*, or of another official paper, which is to take the place of the *Globe*. We can assure them that, in this hope they will be disappointed—that Mr. Blair remains at the head of the *Globe*—the *Globe* continues as the official paper—and that the spirit and talent with which it will be conducted, will deserve the support of the friends of the administration. The whigs are again counting without their hosts.

We learn from a gentleman, of this city who has just ascended the Illinois river, that a most melancholy occurrence took place, on Saturday the 18th, inst. at about five miles from its mouth, where, through the obstinacy of the captains of two steamboats, one of the boats was sunk, the lives of all the deck passengers, amounting to more than twenty, lost, and the freight and baggage entirely destroyed.

The Captain of the *Wisconsin*, which was then ascending the river, had repeatedly stated that if he should meet the *Tiskilwa*, and her Captain would not give him a clear channel, he should run her down.—This, it seemed, provoked the Captain of the *Tiskilwa*, and he became as obstinately determined not to turn out of his course. Both boats met about five o'clock in the morning, a time when all the passengers were in bed, and steered directly for each other till within a distance of only a few rods, when the captain of the *Tiskilwa* endeavored, but too late, to avoid the concussion; and turning a

little out of the direct course, thus gave a fair broadside to the ascending boat, which took her just behind her wheel, and she sunk in less than three minutes after she struck. The first notice of the extreme danger which the cabin passengers received, was the screams of those below, who were drowning; and without even time to put on their clothes, they merely escaped by jumping through the windows of the cabin, which, fortunately for them had been completely separated from the sinking boat by the shock.

Mr. and Mrs. Garrett, and Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy, of this city, were among the cabin passengers, and were saved.

The Captain of the *Wisconsin* is stated to have acted, even to the ladies, in a most brutal manner, having put them ashore *barefooted*, at more than a mile and a half from any habitation, and who nothing but their night clothes on. Report says that the men were even worse treated, as he endeavored to prevent their getting on board the *Wisconsin* at all.

A large sum of money belonging to one of the ladies named had been recovered subsequently, from the ladies' cabin; and one gentleman was fortunate enough to find his coat floating on the river, with his money, amounting about \$4,000, in the pocket. [Commercial Advertiser.]

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

At the late anniversary and cattle show of the Essex (Mass.) Agricultural Society, Gov. Everett responded to a complimentary sentiment at some length. The following beautiful extract is from his address:

"Lastly, that I may say a single word on a subject, on which the orator has preceded me—it is a just boast of the pilgrims and their descendants that they made early and ample provisions for education. Farmers of Essex, hold fast to that boast. I had rather, for the appearance, if I must choose between them, see the country dotted all over at its cross roads, with a plain little village school houses, than have the high places of a few large towns, crowded with the most splendid fabrics of Grecian and Roman art. I had rather, for the defence of the country, if I must choose between, see the roads that lead to those school houses thronged with children of both sexes saluting the traveller as he passes, in the good old New England way, with the little courtesy or nod, than gaze upon the regiments of mercenary troops, parading upon the ramparts of impregnable fortresses. Aye, for the honor of thing I had rather have it said of me, that I was the humblest citizen of the state, making the best provisions for the education of all her children, and that I had a heart to appreciate the blessing, than sit upon a throne of Ivory or gold, the monarch of an empire, on which the sun never sets. Husbandmen, sow the seeds of instruction in your sons' and daughters' minds. It will grow up and bear fruit through the driving storm, scatter the blossoms of spring, etc., the untimely frost overtakes the hopes of autumn. Plant the germ of truth in the infant understanding, and with its years it will increase, and it is little to say, that it will flourish when that over-arching heaven have passed away like a scroll, and the sun which lightens it shall have set in blood."

From the Boston Courier.

TO THE BISHOP SLEEVES OF THE LADIES.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "SHIP AND SHORE."

Away, away! your doom is sealed,
Your day of grace is passed;
From arms, you never yet revealed,
Your flowing folds are cast;

Or reefed so close in eah deep gore,
We meet their frightful bulk no more!

As when an Arab strikes his tent
Before the dread simeon,—
Or aeronaut, from some rude rent,
Folds up his big balloon,—

Or sailors, just before a gale,
Pipe up all hands and take in sail!

She must have watched the whirlwind's course—
Who bent your sweeping lines—

Girding a forest with its force,
Lifting its lofty pines;

Or, whirling round her windward lea,
Take up a fleet sheer out the sea!

Or, near Mahomed's mighty shrine,
She may have shaped your rings,
While watching that terrific line,
Through which his coffin swings,—

As o'er its dark suspended form
Prevails the cloud-careering storm.

Or, turning nightly to the skies,
To hear the planets sing—
Perhaps she caught your shape and size
From Saturn's glowing ring,—

As through the heaven's serene expanse
She leads or cheers the mystic dance.

Whate'er your source, when plumed with light
At rout, or revel gay,

No softer cloud ere fringed the night;

Or joined the milky way;

And yet so cloudly gleamed that cloud,
It seemed a perished angel's shroud!

But ye are now in that eclipse,
Whose shadow passes not;

And yet the words would blanch our lips;

That whispered of your lot;

We stand and guard your very bier,

As if an earthquake slumbered here!

The weeping winds your pall should spread,

The thunder roll your dirge,

The depths of ocean be your bed;

Your winding-sheet its surge,

While stars and burning mountains keep

Their flaming watch above your sleep!

MCKEE, STEWART & LIND,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN
DRY GOODS,

EXCLUSIVELY,

No. 28, MAIN STREET, SAINT LOUIS.

OUR stock in amount and variety, will exceed any that has ever been offered in St. Louis, comprising almost every article of Dry Goods. Our terms are liberal, and prices uniform. Our stock will be full and complete by the 4th of March.

Merchants from the country are requested to call and examine it before making their purchases.

March 6

THE GAZETTE:

BELMONT, IOWA CO., W. T.; APRIL 12.

APPROPRIATIONS TO WISCONSIN.—Upon looking over the general appropriation bill of Congress, for the year 1837, we experienced no small degree of gratification at beholding the evidence therein contained, of the disposition of the National Legislature to exercise a liberal spirit in their appropriations to Wisconsin. Some of our eastern brethren of the quill have termed our Territory the "PET" of the general government: We trust it may turn out to be so; for we know of no portion of the whole country upon which their favors could be more worthily conferred, or that will be able more speedily to require them.

Too much credit cannot be given to Col. JONES, for his indefatigable exertions in our behalf; and the applause which ever attends on success, will not, we are persuaded, beiggardly withheld from him.

The following are the appropriations alluded to: For compensation of the Governor, Judges and Secretary of the Territory of Wisconsin, nine thousand one hundred dollars; for contingent expenses, and compensation of members of the Legislative Assembly of said Territory, &c. nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; for arrearages of the expenses of the Legislative Assembly for the year 1836, fifteen thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars; for expenses of the Legislature for the year 1837, thirty-six thousand seven hundred and sixty-five dollars. For erecting a light house at the mouth of Milwaukee river, five thousand dollars; for erecting a light house at the mouth of Manitowoc river, five thousand dollars; for erecting a light house at Sheboygan, five thousand dollars; for erecting a light house at the mouth of Root river, five thousand dollars.

The following appropriations have also been made for the holding of additional Indian treaties, and the carrying of others into effect, all of which are included within the Wisconsin Superintendency: For holding treaties east of the Mississippi, with a view to their emigration west, ten thousand dollars; for carrying into effect the treaty with the Menominees of 3d September, 1836, two hundred and eighty-eight thousand five hundred and forty dollars; for carrying into effect the treaty with the Ioways of 17th September, 1836, sixty-five thousand five hundred and ninety dollars; for carrying into effect the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes of 17th, 27th and 29th September, '36, one hundred and thirty-eight thousand two hundred and forty dollars; for carrying into effect the treaty with the Sioux of 10th Sept. 15th Oct. and 30th Nov., '36, one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars; for holding treaties with the Sioux to extinguish their title to lands east of the Mississippi, five thousand dollars; for holding treaties with Sioux and various other tribes, east of the Mississippi, for cession of lands with a view to their removal west, and for expenses of a more particular examination of the lands west of said river, seventeen thousand dollars.

Inquiry has been frequently made of us, since the publication and delivery of the laws of the Territory, enacted by our recent Legislature, why the bills entitled "An act establishing Courts of Probate and defining their powers," and "An act to locate and establish a Territorial road from Racine to the Mississippi," which were understood to have become laws, were not inserted in the pamphlet. Knowing, full well, that the approbation of both branches of the Legislature had been given to these bills, we have made some little inquiry into the matter, and find, from the Journals of the respective houses, that the former was finally acted upon and passed on the 25th of November, and the latter on the 6th of December; but neither of them, as the Journals will show, were ever presented to the Governor for his approbation; and to this failure is owing their loss.

As we before remarked, this statement is made in answer to numerous letters received by us on the subject, from members of the Legislature and others; but if it have any agency in influencing our public servants to attend to their duties a little more strictly, we shall have achieved even more than our aim in doing it.

WILLIAM W. CORRIEL, of DuBuque, GEO. CUBBAGE, of Mineral Point, and MORTON M. McCARVER, of Burlington, are appointed Commissioners under the act, approved the 3d of March, to amend "An act for laying off the towns of Fort Madison, Burlington, Bellview, Du Buque, Peru, and Mineral Point, approved July 2d, 1836."

UNITED STATES MAGAZINE AND DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.—Messrs. Langtree & O'Sullivan, of Washington City, have issued a prospectus for the establishment of a periodical bearing this title, to be published at that place, and to be delivered simultaneously in the principal cities of the U. S. The proposal, so far, has met with the most hearty approbation of the democratic press of the country; and the hope may reasonably be indulged, that by the time of the arrival of the period when it is in contemplation to issue the first number, (1st July next,) sufficient patronage will have been extended to place it upon a firm and solid basis. The plan of the publication, though new to this country, has long been in active and influential operation in England, and has powerfully tended to infuse into the literature of that country much of its acknowledged strength and vigor. As its title indicates, the publication will be devoted to the advocacy of democratic principles; and the talents and energies of the best minds in the country, it is said, will be given to their elucidation through its pages. But it is not to be of an exclusive political cast. The LITERARY department forms a principal feature in the prospectus; in addition to which, it is to be a repository of general scientific intelligence, military and naval news, bio-

graphical obituary notices of distinguished persons, &c.

We are reluctantly compelled to assent to the truth of a remark contained in the prospectus, that chiefly from the want of a convenient means of concentrating the intellectual energies of its disciples, this party has hitherto been almost wholly unrepresented, in the public of letters, while the views and policy of its opposing creeds are daily advocated, by the ablest and most commanding efforts of genius and learning. —We hope the United States Magazine will succeed in its attempt to remove this reproach.

INFLUENZA IN EUROPE.—Late advices from Europe give the most appalling details of the ravages of the Influenza. All the British Islands, as well as the continent, have suffered severely from its effects. At Edinburg, in 21 days 971 patients were admitted into the dispensary for the afflicted; and the increase of burials in one week in January was 94!

The PLAGUE, it is estimated, has carried off 160,000 souls in Constantinople during the last year.

MEETING OF THE SETTLERS IN MILWAUKEE COUNTY.—The Milwaukee Advertiser of the 18th ult. contains the proceedings of a meeting of the settlers of that county, convened for the purpose of devising means to secure their claims, in the absence of all pre-emption laws. Some of the rules and regulations adopted, are subjoined. The Advertiser, speaking of the number present at the meeting, estimates them a not less than ONE THOUSAND! In conformity to the 11th regulation, which we insert, a central executive committee was appointed, who immediately proceeded to apportion the county into ten precincts; and the election for a judicial committee in the several precincts was held on the 26th ult. The central executive committee made choice of Augustus A. Bird as President; Byron Kilbourn, 1st, and Samuel Hinman, 2d Vice President; William A. Prentiss, Clerk; and A. O. T. Breed, Register of Claims. For ourselves, however anxious may be our desire to see the hardy and adventurous settler of our broad prairies protected in his claims, we cannot be persuaded to countenance proceedings so directly at variance with the spirit of our laws; and more especially so, when there is no possibility of their having any good effect in bringing about the ends aimed at. Any attempt at nullification on the part of our settlers, it may easily be foreseen, will tend to hasten the very state of things, in which, in anticipation, they now so much deplore.

Regulation 6th. In order that all may know what lands are claimed, and what are not, it shall be necessary for every person who makes a claim to enter the same within ten days thereafter, with the Register, who shall perform the duties of his office without any charge, and all claims which shall not be so entered shall be considered vacant, and subject to be entered by any person who may choose.

R. 7th. In order that the committee may be able to present a true list of all claimants on the day of sale, whereby each person will be secured in his just rights, it is required that when any person shall purchase a claim from another, he shall immediately give the Register notice thereof, and have the transfer made in his name.

R. 8th. No person shall hold by purchase or otherwise, more than four quarter sections of land, and in case any person shall have taken up or purchased to the amount of four quarters and shall have sold any or all of them to other persons, he shall thereafter be incapable of holding any further or other claim in this county. This provision not to apply to any sales which have been made prior to this time, but to future operations, after the adoption of these rules and regulations.

R. 9th. Whenever the lands in this county shall be brought into market, the executive committee shall appoint an agent to bid off the lands in behalf of the settlers, whose claims are entered on the book of registry, and no person shall in any case be countenanced in bidding in opposition to said agent on behalf of the settlers.

R. 10th. In any case when a person shall claim more than one quarter section lying contiguous and adjoining to each other the amount of improvement required for all of them may be done on any one, or more, of said quarters as may suit the convenience of the claimant; but in case the several quarters claimed shall be in separate and disconnected tracts, the greater part of the improvements made to secure the whole, may be made on any tract which the claimant may prefer; provided that at least three acres shall be improved and cultivated on each of the other quarter sections within the time of six months.

R. 11th. There shall be a central executive committee appointed at Milwaukee by this meeting, consisting of fifteen members, whose duty it shall be to fix the limits of the different precincts, the people of which to appoint a judicial committee in each precinct, consisting of three or five members, as they may deem best. The central executive committee shall also appoint a register of claims, and a clerk of their own board, who shall keep a minute of their proceedings, and to appoint such other officers as the interest of the settlers may require, and call meetings of the people when they may think it necessary for the general interest or for the purpose of amending these rules, or for other purposes. Eight or more members of said committee shall form a quorum for the transaction of business, and a vote of a majority of the members present at any meeting shall decide any question before them, questions on appeals included.—They shall also have power to fill vacancies in their own board.

R. 12th. All disputes that may arise between different claimants to the same parcel or tract of land, shall be submitted to the arbitration and decision of the judicial committee, within and for the precinct in which said disputed tract shall lie; and either party feeling aggrieved by any decision that may be made by the judicial committee as aforesaid, shall have the right of appealing therefrom to the executive committee, who shall constitute a board for the trial of appeals; and their decision shall be final and conclusive between the parties; PROVIDED that no appeal shall in any case be taken from the decision of the judicial committee as aforesaid, unless the party appealing shall within twenty-four hours after the making and publishing of such decision, pay or cause to be paid all costs that may have been awarded against him; AND PROVIDED ALSO, that the executive committee before proceeding to hear any question brought before them by appeal, shall require the parties to enter into bonds, each to the other in sums as the executive committee shall deem proper, conditioned to abide, do and perform in all respects as said committee shall decide, order or direct, and either party refusing so to give bonds shall not be heard before said committee, but the matter in controversy shall be taken pro confesso against him and a decision entered accordingly.

R. 13th. When any claimant shall bring any question of settlement in relation to a disputed claim before the judicial committee, or shall have appealed from the decision of said committee and wish a trial of the same before the executive committee, it shall be the duty of such claimant to give in writing at least six days notice to the opposite party (if a resident of this county,) of the time and place of meeting of such committee; and neither of said committees shall proceed to hear any dispute, unless satisfactory evidence is produced of the service of notice aforesaid. But if it shall appear that notice has been given, and the opposite party does not appear, then they may proceed ex parte, or adjourn to some future period, not less than two or more than thirty-two days, as justice and the circumstances of each particular case shall require; and in all cases of adjournment notice thereof shall be given to the absent party, if resident of this county as aforesaid.

R. 14th. In conducting all trials by either of said committees as aforesaid, and in making any and all decisions therein, said committees shall be governed strictly by the rules and regulations this day adopted, and by the principles of justice and equity, and the committees shall have the power to adjudge such a sum to the party to whom the claim shall of right belong as a remuneration for costs and charges in and about said trial, as to them shall seem just and equitable.

R. 15th. It shall be the duty of the judicial committee in all cases not appealed from within twenty-four hours, and of the executive committee immediately upon the making of any decision, to make out and deliver to the party in whose favor such decision shall be made, a certificate thereof; and such certificate shall be sufficient authority for the Register to enter the tract of land therein described, in the name of such party, any previous entry or entries to the contrary notwithstanding; and such party shall thereupon be entitled to take possession of such tract without any further judicial proceedings.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

The Life of THOMAS JEFFERSON, by Henry St. George Tucker, of Va., has made its appearance. It embraces parts of his correspondence never before published and notices of his opinions on civil government, national policy, and constitutional law. It is dedicated to James Madison. Mr. Tucker believes, that of all our public men, the greatest injustice has been done to Mr. Jefferson, and that the biography of one who was so long the head of the Republican party, presents a fit occasion, both for vindicating him from the assaults of his enemies, and for demonstrating the just views, purity of motive, and wisdom of policy, by which that party was actuated.—The Senate of Ohio have passed the great Bank Bill, which has long been under discussion in that body. It incorporates twenty-seven new banks, and re-charters all the existing ones, extending them 12 years. One of the most important features of the Bill, is, that it requires that every BANK should subscribe one-tenth of its capital to some work of Internal Improvement.—The Congress of Texas have passed a law for the prevention of duels in that Republic. It enacts that every man who shall kill another in a duel, shall be deemed guilty of murder, and on conviction thereof, shall suffer death; and every person who shall be the bearer of a challenge, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined and imprisoned.—From a statement published by Benjamin Rathbun, the Buffalo defaulter, it seems that he employed in his various operations 11 general agents, 9 superintendents, 46 foremen, 2 architects, 1 measure of lumber, 1 teller, 2 book-keepers, 1 paymaster of mechanics, 5 head clerks. He had in his employment 2000 operatives, and his daily disbursements were \$10,000.—The following marvelous story is copied from a late London paper. It may be true, but—"Perhaps human ingenuity and daring were never more strongly manifested than in a recent instance in Prussia. In order to get rid of an enormous rock, the expense of removing which, by ordinary means, would have been as enormous, a deep hole was bored in it, into which was fixed a bar of iron, twenty-eight feet high, for the purpose of attracting lightning. The experiment was successful. On the first thunder storm, the rock was shattered into fragments, which, of course, were easily carried away."

The following beautiful lines, written by our accomplished countrywoman, Mrs. White, the wife of Col. J. M. White, of Florida, are taken from a London literary journal. The lines were addressed to her father, (the late Gen. ADAIR, of Kentucky,) on the eve of her leaving New York for Europe some two or three years since.

Farewell to thee, land of my birth!
Though I leave thee to wander afar,
Thou art dearer to me than the rest of the earth—
Ay, dear as my own natal star!

And though I should see thee not—even for years—

I shall think of thee always, and often in tears.

Farewell to thee, land of my birth!
Abode of the brave and the free!

If ever man cherisht a patriot's fire,

And worshipped his country, 'twas he.

Oh, how could I part from his loved native shore,

If I fancied his arms would enfold me no more!

Sweet home of my mother farewell!

As his I recalled thee with pride—

As hers such fond thoughts on my memory swell

That utterance chokes with their tide.

If the thought of her only thrills through my heart,

Could I see her once more—should I ever depart?

Bright scenes of my childhood, adieu!

Sweet haunts of my life opened mind;

And ye spots! Love and Youth, consecrated by you,

Oh, how shall I leave ye behind?

To part from this brothers, from sisters, from friends,

Is there aught upon earth that can make me a-mends!

NOTICE.

AT an Election held in the town of Mineral Point, on Saturday, the 18th inst. at the house of Col. Abner Nichols, for five Trustees for said town, the following persons were elected, viz.—THOMAS MCKNIGHT, ABNER NICHOLS, O. P. WILLIAMS, FRANCIS VIVIAN, JOHN D. ANSLEY.

At a meeting of the Board, held at the town of Mineral Point, on Tuesday, the 22d inst. THOMAS MCKNIGHT was chosen President of said Board, and D. G. FENTON, Clerk.

By order of the Board.

D. G. FENTON, Clerk.

Mineral Point, March 29. bb—ct.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against pur-

chasing from Henry C. Bushnell, any part o-

f the East half of the North West quarter, and Wes-

half of the North east quarter of Section No. 3 is

township No. 4 of Range No. 3 West, as the title to

said land is vested in me.

THOS. J. TAYLOR.

Eik Grove, March 25, '37. bb

JOHN TURNEY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

GALENA, ILLINOIS,

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.
IOWA COUNTY.—Edward McSherry, Charles Geh-,
Justices of the Peace.
GRANT COUNTY.—Ephraim Hall, Justice of the
Peace.
MUSCATINE COUNTY.—Van Rensselaer Tompkins,
Justice of the Peace.
CRAWFORD COUNTY.—Stephen G. Teinter, Thomas
P. Street, Justices of the Peace.

PROCLAMATION.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

W HEREAS, it has been represented to me that LINDEN B. McOMBER, charged with the crime of murder, in the county of Iowa, in the Territory of Wisconsin, made his escape from the jail of Crawford county, on the morning of the 20th ult., and is now a fugitive from justice.—Said McOmber is about 25 or 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches in height, heavy built, sandy complexion, dark reddish beard, blue eyes, and hair inclined to curl. It is said that his back is much scarred, and that one of his hips is bisected with the letter D.

Now therefore, I, HENRY DODGE, Governor of the said Territory, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Congress of the United States and the laws of the said Territory, do hereby make known, that the above named reward of two hundred dollars will be given for the apprehension and delivery of the said McOmber to the Sheriff of Iowa county, in order that he may be brought to trial for the crime with which he stands charged.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the Territory to be affixed.

Done at Belmont, this first day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty seven, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty first.

H. DODGE.

By the Governor.
JOHN S. HORNER,
Secretary of Wisconsin Territory.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Mineral Point, Wisconsin Territory, on the 1st day of April, 1837.

Anderson Robert,	Knapp Isaac.
Abraham Thomas B.	Long Samuel.
Andrews William.	Lace John M.
Busick Henry,	Linsley John.
Baker Alfred,	Lewis Warner.
Bennett Mathew,	Leeper James A.
Brock Farlton F.	Morrison Joseph.
Banebridge Darius.	Morrison Elizane S.
Carpenter George W.	Mulligan John.
Catlin John Esq.	Martin Benjamin,
Cruson Thomas,	Morgan John,
Campbell George,	Marsh William C.
Cagle Jacob E.	Mitchell William D.
Clark Stephen,	Newman, Clayton & Wesley,
Chrsty John,	Nowland Charlotte.
Cranfield James,	Orsburn James.
Dunn Charles,	Pritchett Harvey B.
Denson Thomas,	Phillips Thomas,
Denni Alonzo W.	Phillips John,
Denson Joseph,	Plank Regana,
Deseelhor Justus,	Potts Thomas D.

D. G. FENTON.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

He has associated himself with JOHN TURNER, Esq. of Galena, in the practice of the law. The services of both, will be given to all business entrusted to their care. His office is in Mineral Point, Iowa county, Wisconsin Territory.

Dec. 26.

NEW MEXICO.

A SALE of lots in the above town, will take place on the 14th day of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. This town is by law made the seat of Justice of Green county, which embraces the country known as the Klimo settlement, which is perhaps the most beautiful part of the west. The soil is remarkable for its fertility; the climate perfectly salubrious; the country is well watered and timbered; the settlement is now flourishing and increasing beyond parallel. In short, ere long, it must be the strongest settlement in Wisconsin Territory.—The town is in the prairie, immediately adjoining bodies of timber, having a beautiful Southern and Northern view. The country is so well known, that particular description is unnecessary.—The proprietors live on the ground, where they will be at all times, ready to dispose of lots at private sale.—To Mechanics, liberal encouragement will be given.—Terms of sale made known on day of sale.

PAYNE,
BENINGER,
SMITH,

Dec. 26.

3 in Proprietors.

P. F. DILLON.

GRATEFUL for the liberal patronage, extended to him at Belmont, respectfully requests all those indebted to him, by book, account, or note, to call and settle the same with him, at his store in Galena, as soon as possible.

Dec. 28.

Gl.

M. CONNOLLY,

MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE FERRY, RECENTLY received by the steam boat Missouri, the following description of

BOOTS & SHOES,

2 cases Calf peg'd boots
2 do do do Kid
4 do do do Buff
2 do do French edge
1 do Jackson tied shoes
1 do Nellies
1 do Boys Whiz do
1 do Children's spring heel pumps
1 do Men's inick Kip
1 do Ladies' Calf Boots
1 do do Prunelle do
1 trunk Ladies Sandal slippers
1 do Prunelle boots
1 do Ladies' white Prunelle slippers
1 do do do Satin, N. Y. manufacture
1 do do do Black Kid
By the Steam Boat Wisconsin,
Brandy, Wine, Whiskey, Flour, Windlass Rope,
Axes, Plough Chains, Mats, Tabby Velvet Vests,
Candles and Window Glass.

By the Galanian—Nails, Shot, Soap, Wash Tubs,
Painted Buckets, Brandy and Whiskey. By the
Warrior, her last trip—four casss round toed, Kip,
Calf, and thick Boots.

May 10

JUST RECEIVED

AND for sale by LITTLE, WANN & CO.
59 bbls. Pittsburgh Porter,
30 " Rectified Whiskey,
10 " Mackerel,
20 1-2 " do
100 bbls Superfine Flour,
5 bbls Bacon
30 Sacks Liverpool and Ground Alum Salt,
10 bbls Kenhawa do
15 bbls N. O. Sugar,
50 sacks Coffee.

May 16

SEGARS.

100 BOXES Spanish and Melece Segars, just
rec'd and for sale by

July 12 HOOPER, PECK & SCALES.

JAMES M. KANE & CO.

At the old stand of John F. O'Neil, at Mineral Point, has on hand a well selected stock of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Liquors and Clothing, of all descriptions, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash or mineral.

February 1.

ff

NOTICE! NOTICE! NOTICE!
THE subscribers are expecting a splendid assortment of GOODS, in great variety the ensuing spring—they therefore would inform their friends and the public, that their present stock, which is large, and consists of useful articles and have been kept in good order, is now offered for sale AT COST, for CASH—those who wish to take them on a credit must pay the usual credit prices. Friends and the public are hereby invited to call and select for themselves, as great bargains can now be had. Apply at the Bellevue Store, High Street, Mineral Point, where every attention will be paid to customers.

ANSLEY, SALTER & CO.
Mineral Point, Feb. 7.

15c

BY HENRY DODGE,

Governor of the Territory of Wisconsin,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the Legislative Assembly, entitled "An act to change the seat of justice of Brown county," approved December 9th, 1836, authority is given to the qualified voters of said county to hold an election for the purpose of selecting one of the places named in the first section of the act, viz: Astor, Navarino or Depere, as the future seat of justice for the said county; the election to be conducted and the returns thereof made and certified in manner therein prescribed; the Governor of the Territory, is thereupon to issue his proclamation, declaring the result, and the place fixed by the vote of the people of Brown county, as the seat of justice thereof.

And whereas, in compliance with the provisions of said act, the qualified voters of said county did, on the third Monday in January 1837, proceed to hold an election for the purpose aforesaid; the returns whereof having been duly certified to me by the clerk of the district court of said county, it doth appear that the town of Depere has received a large majority of the votes of said county.

Now therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said act, and in conformity with the returns of said election, made and certified according to law, I do hereby issue this proclamation, establishing the seat of justice of the said county of Brown at Depere, from and after the first day of April next.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the Territory to be affixed.

Done at Belmont the first day of February, in the year of our Lord 1837, and of the Independence the sixty first.

H. DODGE.

By the Governor,
JOHN S. HORNER, Secretary of the Territory.

H. LUDLUM,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

MAIN STREET, GALENA, ILLINOIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Galena, and the mining country in general, that he has opened a large and general assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all kinds, suited to the country and season in the house recently occupied by Michael Byrne, as a store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line. He flatters himself that from his long experience in his business in the principal cities in the United States, and employing none but the best of workmen, he can give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

Galena, Oct. 25.

NEW STORE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscribers are now opening at the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. HOOPER & WANN, a new and handsome assortment of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Embracing every article in the line suitable to the season:

ALSO,

Hardware and Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, China, Glass and Queensware, Groceries, Provisions, Castings, &c.

ALL of which they are ABLE and DETERMINED to sell at low profits and upon GOOD TERMS. They request a call and an examination of their stock by the purchasing community, to whom they doubt not of being able to give general satisfaction by the lowness of prices and quality of Goods.

May 23 3 EDGAR & WILSON.

HOOPER, PECK & SCALES,

HAVE just received per steamers Olive Branch, Heroine and other recent arrivals, and offer for sale Wholesale or Retail—the following articles,

3 half pipes Cognac, 1 half do Apple BRANDY, 3 qr. casks Holland Gin

5 bbls Old Irish, WHISKEY, 15 do old Mononela, 4 do old Jamaica Spirit

5 do N. E. Rum WINES,

20 baskets Champaign, choice brand,

10 boxes Muscat,

12 doz. London Particular,

2 qr. casks do do

4 qr. do Marseilles

3 do do Port,

3 do do Lisbon,

2 pipes Malaga

2 qr. casks Tenerife,

2 do do Claret,

5 bbls best Cordial,

29 boxes Sperm, 10 do Mould, 30 do dpt Candles

20 sacks Rio Coffee

10 half chests Young Hyson,

20 qr. do do do

20 do do Imperial

10 do do Gun Powder

40 Caddys do and Y Hyson

15 bbls Mackerel

5 boxes Cavendish, 5 do Graileys, 5 do Sweet

Scent, 5 do Roanoke TOBACCO.

200 loaves E R No. 1, 100 do do No 2. SUGAR

Which they offer for sale for Cash or Lead.

July 12 HOOPER, PECK & SCALES.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.

AS proprietors of the above establishment, we would respectfully call the attention of Physicians, Druggists, and County Merchants, to our fresh stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs,

Surgical Instruments, and

Glassware.

The following stocks of Standard Articles compose

a part of our general assortment, viz:

60 bbls. Spirits Turpentine,

80 bbls. Linseed oil,

50 bbls. lamp oil,

350 kgs white lead, in oil,

300 lbs. Prussian Blue, in oil,

10 bbls. copal varnish,

6 Geros, 600 lbs Indigo, superfine,

2000 lbs putty,

2000 lbs. Venetian red,

3000 lbs. Spanish Whiting,

2 bbls. Japhan varnish.

20 packs gold leaf,

100 boxes variegated soap,

30 boxes tobacco, best,

25000 Spanish cigars,

1600 lbs madder, Dutch,

660 lbs. Gum copal,

1000 lbs. do Shellac,

500 lbs. chrome yellow,

200 lbs. do green,

300 gross Vials, assorted,

20 bbls. copperas,

5 bbls. saltpetre,

100 canisters Roanoke leaf tobacco,

5 bbls. glue,

10 bbls. chipped logwood,

100 lbs. extract logwood,

3500 lbs. Epsom salts,

100 lbs. pure opium,

300 lbs. American Calomel,

100 lbs. English do.

500 lbs. Tartaric Acid,

500 lbs. super carbonate soda,

600 ozs. English, French and American Quinine,

50 gross Lee's Pills,

50 " Bateman's drops,

50 " Opodeldoc,

30 " Godfrey's cordial,

53 " Essence peppermint,

30 " British oil,

10 " London mustard,

50 " Solution Quinine,

5 Cases Amputating instruments,

12 " Pocket do.

5 doz. Hygian Pills,

50 " Perfumery, of every variety

300 " GILBERT'S TONIC PILLS, an

article which we warrant to cure the Auge and Fever.

In addition to the above we have on hand a general

assortment of all the New and Popular CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS lately introduced into use,—all of which we offer on the most accommodating terms.

Country dealers will please call and examine our

assortment, or favor us with a trial order which we pledge ourselves to fill accurately and on the best

JOHNSON'S & LOTT,

No. 91, Main Street, St. Louis.

ai-en

FOR SALE.

THE entire Castings for a Saw Mill, Fly and

Rocke Wheel, with segments for a Carriage six-

feet long. All the wrought iron for the same

For sale by

[July 20] J. DOWLING.

Superintendency of Indian Affairs
for the Territory of Wisconsin
Mineral Point, May 11 1837

Sir,

I am requested by the Commissioners of Ind. Affairs, under date of 21st March, to inform you, that upon the intelligence recently communicated of the hostile feelings and occurrences between the Sioux and Sac & Fox Indians, the President has authorised an invitation to be given to these tribes, to send deputations to Washington, with a view to the establishment of amicable relations between them on a permanent basis. Their Great Father has been induced to assent to this measure by a sincere desire to promote their welfare, but, it is his strict injunction that all hostile acts shall cease and that no further aggressions shall be made by either party on the other. Both may be assured that their rights will be protected, and any attempts on their part to obtain satisfaction, by depredations or murder, will incur his displeasure.

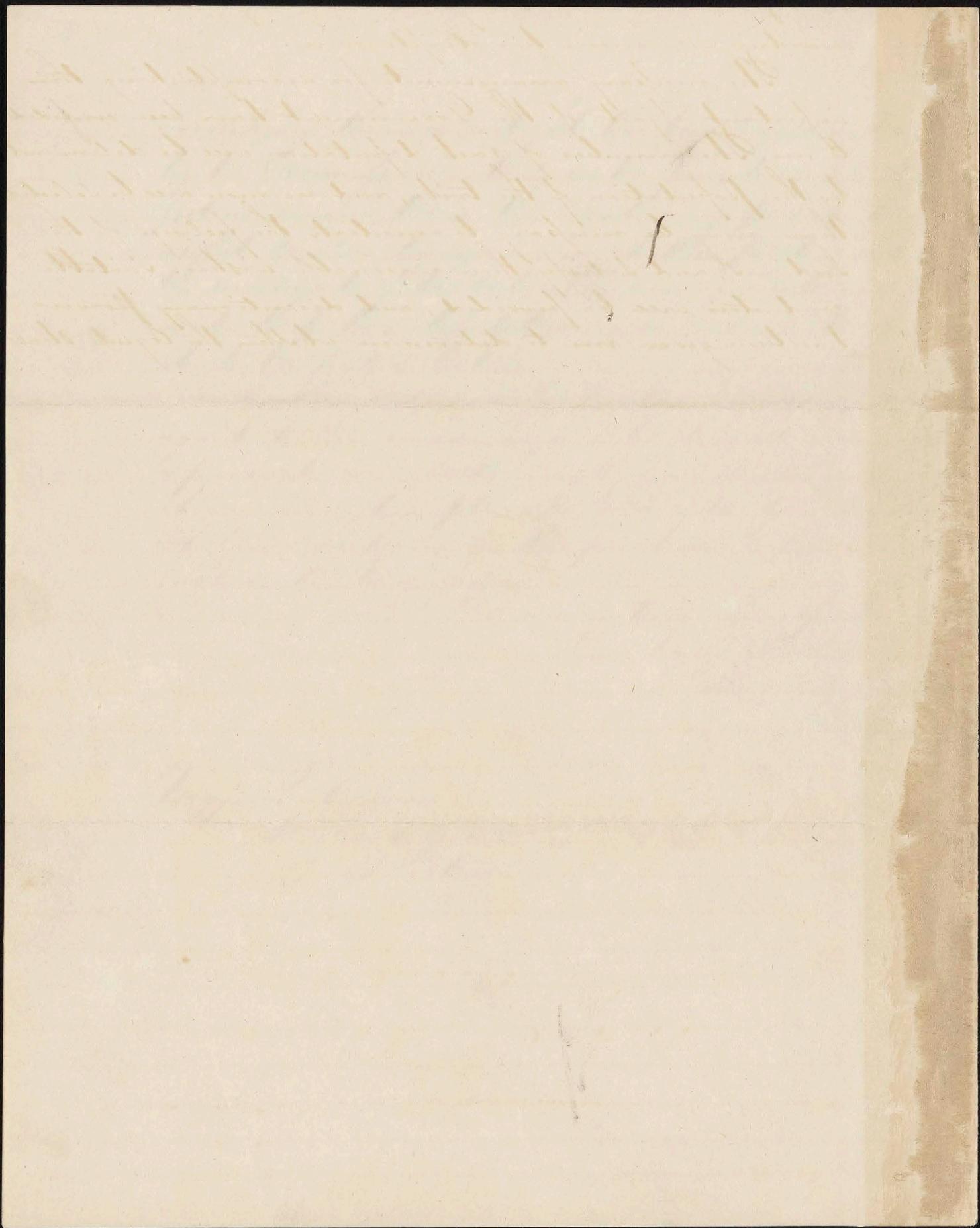
The necessary arrangements for accomplishing this important object of the Government have been confided to me. The number of each delegation will be determined by the population of the tribe, and no more will be selected than may be necessary to conciliate the feelings of the Indians, and satisfy their reasonable wishes. Suitable conductors will be provided, and discretionary power has been given me to determine whether the Agents shall

accompany them or not. It has been suggested, however, by the Commissioners, that in the present excited state of feeling among them, the Agents may perform the most useful services by remaining at their posts, & watching the movements of the tribes. The arrangements will be made that these delegations will arrive at Washington about the first of October.

Further and more particular arrangements, with regard to this measure will be defined until after a personal consultation with you at St Peters, in my absence from this place to hold a treaty with the Chippewa Indians for the purchase of their Country east of the Mississippi.

I am with great respect
Your very ob. Servt
H. B. Biggaloche
Iowa

Major Talcaheno
U. S. Ind. Agent.
St. Peters



The letter which was enclosed in this envelope has
not been found in the Taliaferro Papers.

probably belongs to Henry Dodge
letter May 4 '37

Rec'd 2^o June
1837
S. B. Commiss

Min. Point Wth } On public service ~~100~~
13th May 1837 }
D

Major Taliaferro
U. S. Indian Agent
St. Peters
Upper Mississippi

U. S. Consul's Office

London Aug 18. 1807

Mr.

I have this day shipped for St. R. & P. Pavilion,
the Stationery, presents, article for Blacksmith's Shop, & a
portion of those for Agricultural purposes, required by
your estimate for the current year, of all of which you
have the invoices herewith enclosed; when delivered & paid,
do me the favor to sign & return the usual receipt at
your early convenience.

The annuity goods go up by the same conveyance,
of which I likewise enclose you an invoice.

Very truly

Yours

Wm. B. Smith

East India

Cape M. B. Ind.

Alma Cons. Galafano

Ind. age 3

Foot Smelby 3

P. S. I have stamped my initials in wax upon samples
of the principal articles of annuity goods, which I
trust you will perceive & recognise, as I have
adopted this as the most convenient manner

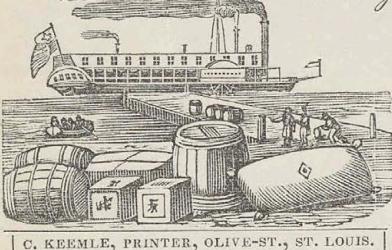
of sending samples & hope it may answer
the purpose. Many of the articles being of
uniform quality in the market, I have
not thought it necessary to mark them.

I have received neither funds nor
allotment for this year and have therefore
purchased upon the allotment of '36 - being
the amount for ^{present} I have limited to 600\$.

Respectfully Yours
E. A. Stetson
M. D. A.

the following month
the purpose of the
manufacturing industry
was to be increased
and had increased
at the time of the
partition of the
country.

SHIPPED



C. KEEMLE, PRINTER, OLIVE-ST., ST. LOUIS.

292
In good order and condition, by PRATTE, CHOUTEAU & CO., for account and risk of whom it may concern, on board the good Steam Boat called Pavillion whereof Lafferty is master for the present voyage, now lying in the Port of St. Louis, and bound for St Peters

Being marked and numbered, as below, and are to be delivered, without delay, in like good order and condition, at the port of St Peters (unavoidable dangers of the river only excepted,) unto Master Law Juliaford Ind ayt or to his assigns, he or they paying freight at the rate of Freight to be paid at St Louis by Shippers

With the provisod of Lightening

In witness whereof, the Owner, Master or Clerk of said boat, hath affirmed to Draw Bills of Lading, all of this tenor and date, one of which being accomplished, the others to stand void.

Dated at St. Louis, May 19. 1837.

MARKS.	ARTICLE.	WEIGHT.
<u>Susseton Annuity</u> 11 Boxes 2 Casks 16 Kgs.	Two Boxes Lidge Three do Lead One Cask Tin Ware Six Boxes Tobacco Sixteen Kgs Powder	3800 lbs.
<u>Wahpa Kootah Annuity</u> 7 Boxes 1 Bale 6 Kgs 1 Cask	One Box Merchandys One Bale do One Boxes Lead (one) Four " Tobacco Six Kgs Powder One Cask Tin Ware	2157 "
in all	44 packages. Forty four packages in all	5951 lbs.

Thomas H. Griffith

New Hope August 5. 1837

Si

Your note has just been handed me, and I return the papers as you request. From what I can learn, the attack was made about ten days since, and continued through one night and until noon the following day when the Sac & Foxes retreated with the loss of Eleven men known to have been killed, and from their exposed situation they must have had a large number wounded. The Sioux have lost Eleven men, women & children dead, & Seventeen wounded but none, I understand, dangerously. The Sioux compute the number of their enemies at Seventy to eighty, and to do the latter justice they fought with great valor, as seven of them were killed in the very midst of the Sioux encampment.

I am very respectfully

Yours Mo: obt: servant

H. H. Schley

Agent Chas. H. Co.

294
Governor

Office of North Western Agency Peters
Lipper Miss 1837 August 5th 1837

A Runner from the plains came in to this Post
yesterday with the unpleasant intelligence of the destruction of twenty
Lodges of the Wah-pa-koota tribe of Sioux, and what is equally unfor-
tunate several Sioux all about Sioux City were among the
slain. It is stated that the Sioux were peaceably hunting on their own
lands near the Des Moines - expecting no interruptions as it had been stated
that the government had taken the precautionary measure of guarding
their frontier with a company of Dragoons - The action is said to have
lasted three days - the 25-26 & 27th of July - when the result was forty men
killed of the Sioux, and their women, and children not murdered, are
supposed to be prisoners to the Sac & Foxes - but one male the son of the
chief "Tah-sun-ja" made his escape from the scene of carnage. -

The principal chief with a second chief are among the slain -
and this morning a large detachment of the St Peters Sioux started
for the scene of action on the Des Moines to inspect the grounds, and to
count the bodies and cover the bones of their deads. -

I despatch an Express to you at once as it is all impor-
tant that the Sioux prisoners be forthwith returned to this Post -
Otherwise all hope of forming deportations under your letter of instruc-
tions of the 3^d inst for a visit to Washington on the 1st of September
will be at an end, and large war parties will doubtless move spe-
cifically from the Sioux against the confederated tribes of Sac & Foxes -

I enclose herewith a letter from H. H. Sibley Esq. Agent of
the Ass Fair Company in connection with this communication

' and I can only repeat that it is to be hoped you will cause
the remonstrance up at this Post of the prisoners as speedily as circumstances
stand us with ability of - or all chances of peace will be at an end
in this quarter. -

With high respect Sir
Your mo obt Servt

Law Palopress
Major Agust
At Henn

His Excellency
Gov. Henry Dodge
Supt Ind: Affairs
At Menomone Point
for Wisconsin

P.S. The Governor will observe that he had but just left us
on closing the treaty with the Chippewas at this Post - when the
intelligence reached us of the Sac & Fox affair with the Sioux -

The Chippewas 1400 in number have all returned home quietly
there having been no trouble with them & the Sioux - as the former
whiskey or wine had been given in Kegs to the Sioux by Mr.
Aitken, or Waukesha direction, or management -

Attack of Sac & Foxes
on the Wah-pa-a-koo-te Sioux
& others on the Des-moines-

July 25-26 & 27th 1837.

General

Office of Northwestern Agency St. Louis
Upper Mississippi Aug 5 1837

295

The Confederated Sioux & Foxes attacked the Wah-pau-kosta Scions of this Agency near the River Des-moines on the 25, 26 & 27 of July - and destroyed twenty houses including some of the Scions of this vicinity - forty men it appears have been killed - & such of the women and children not murdered are supposed to have been taken off prisoners - I send an Enquiry to this Agency for Doct'd with such information of this unfortunate affair as has been communicated at this office & I should be greatly obliged if you will see that my Report is made out & thrown into the Mail for Moultrie Point have left, then to start an Enquiry at the expense of the Dept - But our Neat made his escape from the carriage on the Des-moines - & the principal Chief & a second Chief of the Scions of the plains are among the slain -

General G. M. Brooks
Comdg 5th Infantry
H. D. W. Fox Crawford

With high respect, Sir
Your very Obedt Servt
Sam'l A. Ferrer
Under a pen
At St. Louis

(On Service)

Befg Genl. Geo. M. Brooke
Command 5th Infantry
H. O. Quanton
Express) Fort Crawford

Sir

North Western Agency Peter
Up the Mississipi Augt 5th 1837

I send an Enfrp with information to His Excellency Govd of an attack on the Washita Rooter of Scows near the Desmoins on the 25. 26 & 27 of July by the confederated tribes of Sac & Foxes. Twenty Losses of the Scows have been destroyed, and such of the women & children not murdered have been taken off prisoners to the Fox Villas.—

I send Mosee as far as the Raws & Shoued the for have left I hope you & your Brothe will deive means to send on the encloade packad to Natural Point as the exponed of the deft. Shoued the Mire not have left ~~the~~ ~~the~~ papers can be thus forwarded.—

In great haste

I have the honor to ad

Yours very affe

Sam Balloferro

Min Agt

an Pels

May Thos Boyd
M. I sub left
At Raws on Augt 3

Governor

Office of North Western Agency Peters
Upper Mississipi August 5 1837

A Runner from the plains came into this Post yesterday with the unpleasant intelligence of the destruction of 20 lodges of the Wah-pa-koota tribe of Sioux. & what is equally unfortunate - Several Mandan & Hidatsa Indians of this vicinity were among the slain. It is stated that the Sioux were probably hunting on their own lands near the Desmoines - expecting no interruption, as it had been stated that the government had taken the precautionary measure of guarding their frontier with a company of dragoons. The action is said to have taken ~~these~~ days - the 25-26. & 27th of July - when the result was ~~forty~~ ^{new} killed of the Sioux, and their women & children not numbered - as supposed to be prisoners to the Sac & Foxes - But one, made the law of the Chief "Tah-sau-ja" made his escape from the scene of carnage -

The principal chief, & a second chief are among the slain - and this morning a large detachment of the 8th U.S. Cavalry started for the scene of action on the Desmoines to inspect the ground & to count and cover the bones of these deads. I despatch an Express to you at once, as it is all important that the Sioux process be perfect with return to this Post - Otherwise all hopes of forming dep
tations under your letter of instructions of the 2^d inst for a visit to Washington on the 15th of September will be at an end, and large war parties will doubtless move speedily from the Sioux against the Confederated tribes of Sac, & Foxes - I enclose herewith a letter from H. H. Leiby A. S. A. & C. in connection with this concern ^{can} unconcernation, and "I only repeat there is it to be hoped you will cause the unconcernation up at this Post of the process as speedily as circumstances will admit of - or all peace will be at an end in this country -

With high respect Sir
Your most ob^{ed} Servt
Sam'l B. Leaferro
Under Agent
At Peters

His Excellency
Governor Henry Dodge
Supt of Ind Affairs
At Mineral Point

May: Lawrence Taliaferro
U. S. Ind. Agent

293
New Hope Establishment

St. Peters, Aug. [1837]

Sir,

You have doubtless been informed of the reported attack upon twenty lodges of the Wah-pa-too-tah band of Sioux, but as you have not seen the runner who was sent here to give information, I will give you briefly his statement as made to me.

The Sioux Indians, were encamped on the Des Moines River, whether they had gone to make their summer hunt, and they were attacked by the forces, and after a continued action of three days, the men (forty) were all slain, and the women & children carried off as prisoners. Tasanga's son is said to be the only adult male who has escaped, he arrived at the Reserve des Sioux two days since. I do not doubt that an attack has been made, but know so well the disposition of an Indian, to exaggerate, that I am inclined to believe that matters are not so bad, as they are now reported.

I am very respectfully

Your ob't Servt

H. A. Sibley

Agent Chm'lty

Governor.

Office of North Western Agency St^r Peter
L^eiper Mississippi August 5th 1837—

A runner from the plains came in to this post yesterday with the unpleasant intelligence of the destruction of twenty lodges of the Wah-pa-hoo-ta tribe of Sioux, and what is equally unfortunate—Several Mandawakanian bands of this vicinity were among the Sioux—It is stated that the Sioux were peacefully hunting on their own lands near the Des Moines, and expecting no interruption as it had been stated that the government had taken the precautionary measures of guarding this frontier with a company of Dragoons—The action is said to have continued three days—the 25. 26th & 27th of July—when the result was forty men killed of the Sioux and their women, & children not murdered—are supposed to be prisoners to the Sioux & Foxes—but one male the son of the chief "Tah-sougo" made his escape from the scene of carnage.—

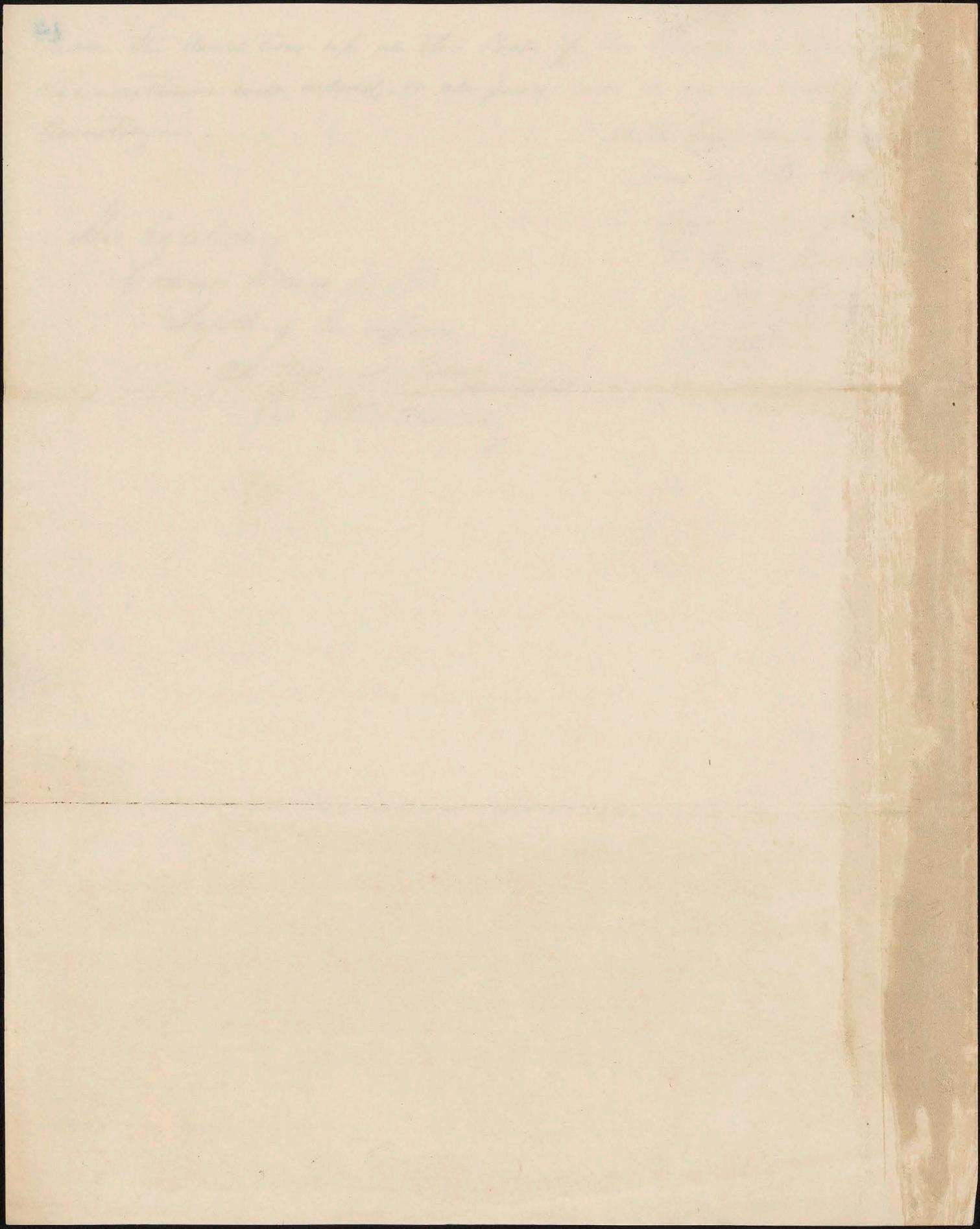
The principal chief, and a second chief are among the dead and this morning a large detachment of the St^r Peter Sioux started for the scene of action on the Des Moines to inspect the grounds & to cover and cover the bones of their dead— I dispatch an Express to you at once as it is all important that the Sioux prisoners be forth with returned to this Post—Other and all kinds of friendly depulations under your letter of instruction of the 2^d inst for a visit to Washington on the 1st of September will be at an end, and large war parties will doubtless move speedily from the Sioux against the Confederate states of Sioux & Foxes.— I enclose herewith a letter from H H Sibley Esq. A^{pt} of the American Fur Company in connection with this communication, and I can only repeat that it is to be hoped you will

cause the reduction up at this Post of the Reasons as speedily as
circumstances will admit, or all peace will be at an end in this
quarter -

With high respect to
Your most O^{bed} Servt

Sam'l J. Ferris
India Agent
At Peters
Off

His Excellency
Governor Henry Dodge
Dept^t of the Affairs
of Mineral Points
for Wisconsin



Governor

North Western Agency Oshkosh

Wisc. Miss. Augt 6th 1837

300

I hasten to advise you by Express of further
differences between the Sac & Fox and the Wah-pa-koota
Sioux of this Agency. From all the facts I can learn. The
Sioux were attacked by the Sac near the Desmoines on
or about the 25th of July and continued through one
night & until noon the following day. When the Sac &
Fox retreated with the loss of Eleven men known to
have been killed, & from their exposed situation they must
have had a large number wounded. —

The Sioux have lost Eleven men, women & children
killed and Seventeen wounded several badly. The Sioux
compute the number of their enemies at Seventy to Eighty
and to do the latter justice should any be deserved they
fought with great valor, as Seven of them were killed
in the very midst of the Sioux Encampment —

I fear this contest between these old enemies
may impede if not defeat our plans of forming
a confederation for Washington under your instructions
of the 2^d inst —

With high respect sir
Your Mo 5th

His Excellency

Gov. Henry Dodge

Left the Affairs

at Milwaukee

Gov. Wisconsin

Cassville a few
miles west
of Oshkosh
At Oshkosh

My Subordinates. was a brave boy 301
not a learned man. I like little books
English Grammars. were few in the city.

Superintendence of Indian Affairs
August 23rd 1837 -

Mr

On my arrival at Prairie du Chien I ascertained
you had left that place about two hours for Galena where
General Scott informed me you would find your supplies
to the amount of \$1000. I send you the means to
inform you that I am now within fifteen miles of Minonk
Point having travelled until 2 o'clock this morning &
have procured funds from the Receiver of Public Monies at
that place which is in Specie it will be ready on tomorrow
Before the Specie can arrive Galena should be had
the pleasure of meeting you in person

I am with great respect
& esteem Y^r Ott Sub
Army Dodge

Sept 1st 1837

Longfellow
1st Snd year
Galesburg

Send George
Myself as ab
Plane der chines
habe
Fron me and
Sekretariat ab
Galena - her hand

Aug 23rd 1832
Superior
Men my delegations
at Galena - I give
me \$2,000 in Sheer
that require 29 days
as traveling time -
on Publick Service

Major L. P. Tolafino
U.S. Indian Agent
Galena Station
By Express
Per my express 22nd 1832
Cheers

[Aug 23, 1837]

Such was the chaos
of some few intervals - desig-
ning known - than I was
uprooted to satisfy the demands
for my uneventful haste in
collecting the Seven delegations
and taking advantage of
Safferty's steamer for St. Louis

To Shew I was not one
moment too soon - see Gov.
Godar's letter - who Hartree
to meet me at Prairie du
Chien with funds. Aug 23rd
I came not delay the Boat
so dropped down to Galena
where my Capt met me &
furnished me \$2,000 in
specie - this was Aug 28 -

Sept - - 29 the
Treaty was made.

Nov 10th I
returned my people to Fort
Snelling in the Rolla - I am

Two days after the
10th of April the Ice made -
was I too soon by the
accident & scruplings of
my movements. —

I knew my own bearings
and calculations of time.
My Indians had a faith
in my action - who told
the persons that tried to
keep them back - that
they were fools & their
Father a man of sense. —

We did not get back one
day too soon. Said the
Crow Chief to his friends

How unmerciful it is to
have no confidence in any
of the Am Far Company -

St. Louis 20 Sept. 1837.

302

My dear Friend,

I have but few minutes, we arrived here this morning and ~~already~~ the delegation of the Winnebagos is ready to go to Pittsburg. I take advantage of that opportunity to let you know that I got back safe after a long & very fatiguing journey. I do not attempt to describe the disappointment I met on my arrival at St. Louis; never, in my life, my heart felt so sick. I remained there but few ours, just to take time to get men & embark in my little canoe. I shall stay here, God knows how long, my collection sent here three months ago by the Palmyra, Capt. Eaton, has not reached its destination. Could you believe that two boxes have been left at the Prairie des Chiens, at Mr. Moore's store. I made that discovery in very unexpected manner. But the third box, containing all the Indian War equipments, where is it? I wait for the Palmyra. I shall write you as soon as possible, & give more particulars about all our friendly canoers.

I find here a letter from Mr. Fidley, that believes not it is dated from Pittsburg, & hear from it that all is getting along pretty well on your side. So much the better. But, ~~hurra~~ pity on me to be yet so far from you. My respects and tender affection to Mrs. Calaforo. Remember me to Mr. Fidley, to whom I shall soon give an answer. Ask Genl. Gratiot if he has received the long letter I sent to him by that Gentleman ^{at St. Louis} who was introduced to us by Mr. Nelson and dined twice with us. The last bell rings.

Farewell good friend
Yours forever
J. N. M. M. 1837



25

Major Law. Zatiapero
Indian Agent
care of Pratt Chouteau & Co.
~~Washington City~~
St. Louis

Mo -



[Nov. 10, 1837]

1837

The United States

To S. Boat Rollas

Dr

Nov 10

For transportation & fare of a
Delegation of Sioux Indians &
their Interpreter & attendants by
Contract from St Louis to the Agency
at St Peters on

1450 00

Received St Peters this 10th day of November
1837 of Lawrence Talloforn Indian Agent
for the sum of a Delegation of Sioux. The sum
of One thousand four hundred and
fifty dollars in full of the aforesd account
Duplicately

1450
170
1280

Received St Peters this 10th day of Nov
1837 of Lawrence Talloforn Indian Agent
the sum of Fourteen hundred and
fifty dollars in full for transportation
& fare of Delegation of Sioux from
St Louis to St Peters

Duplicately

War Department,
Office Indian Affairs,
January 20. 1838

Sir,

I have the honor to ask a communication of your views on the following subjects,

1. Of the policy of paying the annuities to the Indian tribes altogether in goods, having reference especially to their comfort and benefit.

2. Of the expediency of changing or abolishing the present system of trade with the Indian tribes.

3. Of the manner in which the objects herein indicated, can best be effected, having regard to economy, to liberal justice to the Indians, and the proper discharge of the obligations of the Government.

Very respectfully

Your much obd^r servt
C. A. Harris
Comr

Brig
Lawrence Garijo
Washington.

Circular.

Superintendency of Indian Affairs
for the Territory of Wisconsin
Mineral Point June 7. 1838.

Sir

I have the Honor to enclose an Extract from a Resolution of the House of Representatives, of March 19th. 1838. calling for information respecting the intermeddling of foreign Governments or the Subjects, therof, with the Indian Tribes, within the limits of the United States.

You are instructed to make full reports, in detail upon all point, adverted to in the Resolution and upon the character and extent of the intercourse. And forward them to this Office as soon as practicable.

I have the Honor to be
very Respectfully
W B Llaughton
acting Super: Agen: S. A. H.

Major Galloferro
Indian Agent
A. Peters N.Y.

Extract from a Resolution of the House of Representatives,
of the 19th March 1838.

Resolved that the President of the United States,
be requested, if in his judgement not incompatible with
the Public interest, to communicate to the House whatever
information may be in his possession relative to the enter-
-taining of any Foreign Government, or the Subjects or
Officers thereof, with the Indian Tribes in Michigan
Wisconsin, the Territory beyond the Rocky Mountains,
or elsewhere within the limits of the United States, by
the supply of Munitions of War, the stated distribution
of Gratuities or pensions, or otherwise.

In Special Council Assembled

326 [2]

At the Agency of St. Peter this 23rd day of June 1838
The Chiefs & heads men of two Mandan villages - Lafferty &
L Washpetons of Little Rapids - Howard des Sioux & Lac qui Paues -
The Little Son of Lac qui Paues first word & said -
Addressing himself first to his people.
My Father, & my Brother -

I am come to see you - I am anxious
to speak to both of you - I have met with many misfortunes
but never with one so heavy as the one recently felt in the
Murder of my people a short time since. —

I have some of my friends who wanted to see our great
Father - I am a long distance off - I try to take care
of our tractors - Seldom we meet good Council - but these
are better & my bonds

our enemies not content with invading on our
lands & destroying our game - must kill my people.

My first opinion was when the Troops came to this
Country was to protect our people the Sioux nation
but I now find it is not so - I hope to hear something
which I may report to my people when I go home

I am come with great hopes of doing one of our
people

Many of our people begin to think you think more
of these dogs than you do of us

— Above all here — was Chief - Lone Star
My Brother

I address myself to the chief of the soldiers
I am a soldier & not a Chief - The man who struck us
us was here last winter to visit you - he told me to
ask this for my Brother allowed him to have peace
with us & to return across the Fortnight -
that he demanded not

My Father - I am a soldier and I have but one
word I speak plain & wish to say a word
to you this day -

The man that they struck was shameful they
cut off our cornbread - I hope when you are

My Father - The steps you take is not strong enough
you know words - those words do -
I find one of my own people under ground
for doing those people an injury - we wish to
those people - we can't plead people to
grow up -

I depend upon you my Father & Brother
I depend upon you - if nothing is done on
you can't do it - I rely upon my relatives
here - to do

We thought the whole in the a poor man
he has charged & hereafter you never can
do any thing with him -

Pounds Wind

My Father & my brother

I add up you, and our relatives
here who went on with our Father to Washington
They words from councils - & they have been repeat

The news of our people brought - we were satisfied
up in the ranks & out of our people. I was
one who operated in burying these bodies
we felt it bound to go off the men to our best
decided first to report all to you

When this took place it was not on their lands
but on ours - I have been long there & so I
belong here - The Chippewas have still interest
on other lands - we never had a difficulty anywhere
but on our own lands -

You know the people about here they have
done all they could but you killed 4 of our
people - they killed 4 of your people & others
of your people they were the cause yet
of nothing was done with them -

You please open to us to keep the peace -
at last you spoke strongly & said that
we keep quiet

It is our wish that you would do us justice
try & give us form of those people over to us
who have lost their relatives and then every
thing will go on as usual -

Perfect we depend on you both for a peace and
all our people depend on you as chief of
the Indians - we look for our women
who is passing we think she is crying &
this makes their hearts bad -
we wish for some of those people to revenge
ourselves upon -

We wish to return home when we have
arrived until we hear from you as we
are

March 1st 1863

Three days ago the news reached me
to keep the peace - I came down & delivered
myself up to my Father - Since then I have
been at peace -

All our affairs are affairs as every thing the
last thing we do we are brought down
& made to account for it - yet no matter
what they do nothing seems to be done to them

When we take persons we are asked for them
but when we ask for persons it seems a long
time before they are asked for - & perhaps not
at all -

I depend upon the words of our fine
Father & the State - when we have been
killed by sticks & knives & stones - we generally
are powder & bullet - in war - our heavy guns
lead to this -

The line between us we instructed - but we
cannot not keep them off our side

Moose mooseh -

My Father -

I wish both of you to listen to me
what our people have said to you this day
brings tears in my eyes - indeed my heart is
touched at the news of the Murder of our people

=

When I speak I speak plain & not with
a forked tongue - like some Indians - I keep
back nothing - I think now of the Chiefs
in this very only form i.e. fools -

I have known a good many of the Chippewas
the Stoney Indians, & the Sioux in the Day.
They would come down here and council
with you & them to back and act differently
I know them well -

When we have any thing to say - we call the
men & speak to them - we do this to great
Chief - The women & children of our people
have been killed like young palavers -
it is for this our people feel sore at heart -

When our people used to go to war - we only
went on to our own lands and then to our
enemis - They were always found on our lands
& if they were killed on our lands it was
their own fault we have families & friends
to support & want our lands -

We know it has been always your counsels
to keep peace - our people wish to know what
is to be done whether they are to settle their
own affairs or not - They wish to hear from
our great Father who wished us well & helped
our women & children when we were
I brought the men back & our people were
proud - it was our women & children he
wished to live - and it is these have been killed

Mat

[June 23, 1838] [13]

I have listened to what my friends here said and I feel hard & have laid down my hands - at what they say -

19 years we have laid here & still the Country was kept quiet - you asked me to go on to tell our poor Father - I went & was pleased with all I heard & said

I went with you to see our great Fathers the form as good Councils - we came back and in the first thing bad news from abroad - our people had been killed by the Chippewas -

My B - when I recd this news I went to the fort, & let you know the news from our people - when I was in Washington a man gave me a sword & said write this upon it like no white man - but when your enemies strike you may go to war with it -

You advised me not to take any steps to go to war - we have not heard - you wished us to wait for the return of my Father and then we should know what was to be done. —

I began to feel a little disappointed as it has been long before the Prisoner is brought our people are lost also at her not being here as it has been some time -

when I was a soldier I used to be the first to speak in doing justice - when a bad and tick place I was out & running to find the guilty they were found, and given up

S.
when I look around & see how our
nation over stoos, and now I feel that we
are thoughts but little of - but I hope after
this day we shall stand a little better in
the estimation of all -

I hold your words in my hands both of
you - but listen to the man who has just
spoken - when he says any thing I find myself
readily to listen to him

we have always tried to listen to you - we
were below & heard what was to be done
we wish to try & reward with whatever we
can pick up in our hands - & hope now as
nothing is clear to them - we may take our
own course.

we wish for ten Passages to be brought down
& delivered over to our paper

325

Notes of the Minutes
of the Peace Meet of the
Staunton - Augt 28
in Council

June 28, 1838

Demanded for Calverackson
for the number of them
brought on the 12th of office
last 13 men do you have
(by book in the day)
a party of many others
Calverackson

Received in Council

Latre - or the Bow Warclub [3]

I shall speak my mind to you my Father & Brother
and hide nothing

- You have men of sense to come as at

- Some years ago you called a council here to settle
as I never & we were told

- all was buried & supposed done with the 2^o-
Council was called - but we have been nothing of
what ever promised - asked before the winter

- A small piece of land was asked to keep the peace
& no person was to crop that land

but they have cropped & taken a good piece of
my baddy & my heart is very sore now. —

My Father & Brother

We have been told of one of these people
struck upon & —

My heart is ~~pure~~ so full now that I feel as
a man that is getting drunk - & I see no
sign of recovery -

- although my heart is very sore - I still continue
to see our Father - I heard nothing as he was
in a hurry to get along - & so I came up to see

24 Nov 1863

My 7 & 13 - I went to Prairie du Chien to see
our worship of the Indians to tell us
to wait for our Father

When he came we saw him lie down on
got on the back & the other & horses & told
us to come up to see him as he had
something to say. -

I wish to know what steps you are
going to take - we wish to answer to
this matter ourselves. I have 100 men
ready to go against our enemies - & they
are only waiting for my return & the
news I bring back from here - you
have been men but you can't
do any thing till you hear from over
of your Father -

I wish you to send what I say
to our great Father the Peace Head
& tell him that I wish to go and
avenge my wrongs myself

We are Indians & they are Indians &
we can fight our own battles - we will
remain but a short time to bear &
we wish very soon for you to take steps
This is the sentiments of our Chief

- we apprise you in the late war
& for this reason the Sac. struck us &
they injure the Whites as much as they
do us -

- I am very anxious to know for these
Sacs are laying as you & if you don
do something with them - how can you
expect other nations to be managed - If
you do not do something then will we
an uproar with all the nations - If
a dark cloud hangs over our people it
is the cause of the Sacs & Foxes - & if you
wish your people to be quiet you must
take some steps & that speedily

You are both men of sense & if you be
this step what will all Indians think
of you - they will begin a war that

will confess you -

I am on half turn & on half turn
I even if I speak to them it is suffered
I will wait till the present day goes over
for an answer & if none comes I will
go to work myself

= my own step is getting older & his eyes
are bad - or he would have come
as I said before my Father could not
stop our foot or but when as to come
up here, that he would be pleased to
us & like as the news -

= I wish you to send this paper to
the Head & let him know this
if no answer comes we shall reflect
ourselves - we thought we should have
heard long ago from our dear Father

= we did not come for present we will
provisions - messages have been sent to the
seven pines to be ready in case they should
be sent for -

The Pike or Tahama

[4]

I do not call my self a chief - my
Father I think has known me many
years - for my merits alone I would
the Marks on my Neck -

My Brother

You should know me - my
Father the old man - he was once
a Soldier & I am one of the Strong
soldiers in the nation -

When it is necessary for me to do
any thing I can do it - when a council
is called I am one of the first to speak
all who know the Americans know them to
be strong - some nations listen to you but
some do not - I was with your people during
the last war - I was in the smoke of their
Guns - for this foul Clark made me
a soldier -

One thing you must stop the Sacs &
Foxes - but a short time since we helped
you at your request against the Iowas
I killed a few of them after crossing the
Miss - for this we are now suffering, &
I blame your nation a little for it too
after stamping my feet in the blood of
these people - you let them murder us for
doing what you wished

My 723 -

When as the General - 40 men of some
were as to give you a piece of land where
the fire who struck should be planted -
life for life this was promised - but it
seems the Sacs laugh at you - we
are now ready for war & will only wait
till the sun grow a little lower & see here
nothing we shall go to war & take revenge
for what has been done - this word I
have been directed by my chief to give
to the chief of the Indians. My Bless

Kokegoma N.W.T. July 1838

Father I hold you by the hand as you told me to do the last time to save so I have done. Yesterday I was very near being killed while with our teacher looking for his cattle. Had I found them who were killing I should have thrown away my life. The chief who was with me was sprung it a bad man. None of my men are now with me I am here alone.

Father I will tell you now who it is that makes the mischief. There are three chiefs who set their young to kill the cattle you will see here that. with. I will not tell you much about them.

Father can you pity me I think no trader will come here this winter. I have five younger brothers that I want should live till you give me some powder & ball & tobacco.

My Father it is now almost 20 years since the fort was built & no man has ever seen the blood of a white man on his hand upon my hands. I show them to you. They are white.

Father I want you to advise me. I will do as tell me & will you pity me that I & my younger brothers may live.

One of your chiefs always has full of beef
Siday Red. (against
it Peter.)

McKeehan
Ojibwa sub-chief

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Sandy Lake July 2nd 1838

Dr Major

I have seen hole in the day and
the Sioose girl and think that I shall bring her
to you when I come down but if I do not
it will not be my fault I send my man back
to lessen the expences as I will have to wait a few
days to see the different bands of Indians here I shall
return by the 12th and I think you can assure the
Sioose that you will get the prisoner against that
time the Indians are very anxious about the treaty
and if it is not ratified the people in the Chip
ewa country had better Lookout for they
will give trouble then I should be very
glad to know whether the treaty is ratified or not
so that I can tell the Indians but there
is no chance to know at this place

Major L. Tallofim

Ind Dept
St Peters

Yours friend

M. M. Vineyard

Rec'd July 8. 1838

Major Lawrence Saloforo
Anderson Depot
St Peters

Governor

North Western Agency at St. Peters
Upper Mississippi, July 4th 1838.

In ~~closed~~ concurred with a Resolution of the House of Representatives of the 19th of March 1838, calling on the President for information relative to the intermeddling of any foreign Government, or other subjects, or Officers thereof with the Indian tribes within the territorial limits of the United States - I have the honor in several terms to report - that since the year 1815, and down to the present date, foreign influence has not only been exerted on our borders from Canada to the Pacific by way of Red River of Hudsons Bay - but within our own territory by persons employed in the Indian trade - This state of things whether from accident, or design has been secretly and at times openly kept in progress between the states herein before mentioned. -

The act of Congress of 1816 which prohibited foreigners from any participation in the fur trade within our borders was expected and loise, and would have proven salutary in its results as to our standing with the tribes. but for the instructions of March 1818 to His Excellency Gov. Coop. authorizing the employment of foreigners in the fur trade under certain conditions, and no instructions thereto enjoined. The capacity of the trade ~~is~~ ^{is created} ~~connected~~ ~~with~~ a firm determination to ~~create~~ ^{offer a premium on} ~~any~~ ~~suppose~~ a monopoly by one company necessarily produced the desire to frame and use any species of council, or artifice, and cunning - no matter who suffered - whether individuals, or Government - to the end that no one nor even

The official Agents of the United States should compete with them in their fierce determination of Secrecy, and holding an influence over the Red Men - which all the powers of the laws of human justice or justice should not shake. — a portion of our territory has been sold out to the British Company on Red River (by William A. Arthur) of the American Fur Company for sum £ 300 Sterling per annum. This command of his is but one example of the nature of the general position assumed in this report, and so far as this Agency is concerned - I honestly believe we have every reason to fear from the machinations of internal ~~and~~ ^{vital interest} intermeddling there any external influence in continuing the old propensities for every thing English. Our frontier from the Shores of Lake Superior north and south west to the Pacific Ocean is now in the hands of foreign adventurers who have Settlements on the whole route indicated. who to secure the friendship of the Indians and the fur trade use such ~~complots~~ ^{complots} as are known to be in opposition to the honor, and ~~well being~~ ^{well being} of the United States.

The official acts of Officers of a neighbouring province in disturbing annually gradually large amounts of Persons to Indians who go from our own territory to recruit there is already well known.

Small contributions to certain individuals within this Agency - for services rendered the British ~~Company~~ during the late war ~~was~~ ^{are} one time paid to them out of late plans if the practice be continued to much Secrecy is observed as to render a definite report

on this board under this head of the Resolution as this
period is impracticable. — The act of June 20 1834. again
forbids the printing of Decrees to any but Agents of the United
States. Yet the authority before adverted as given to the Governor
of Michigan in 1818. is virtually kept up. and Canadians
are annually imported into the Indian Country to be used as
Boatmen or Interpreter as the case may be. Yet under
this permission many of the latter informed are used as
Clerks at trading Posts, and are held responsible for the Appre-
hension of the out fit. This being clandestinely done. is of course
an abuse which cannot at all times be remedied under
the operation of the instructions aforesaid.

The position of this Agency ^{does} not enable the Agent
to make full reports in detail upon all points adverted to
in the Resolution, and he respectfully submits the foregoing
as indication of our internal, and external relations with
the tribes of the North West, and that but little difficulty
has been experienced from the Subjects of any foreign power
other than being exposed since the establishing of this
Post in 1819.

With high respect his
Yours mo etc den
John Rae aforesd
Agent
An St. Louis

Report on the Revolution
of the 19.th of March 1838
Calling on the President
for information relative
to the intermeddling of any
foreign Subject or Government
in the Affairs of the United
Northern Territories

309

Camp Cold Water

18 July. /38

Dear Mr.

I have just returned from the St. Croix Falls which place I left at 5. h. in yesterday. The "Palangia" reach'd the ~~the~~ falls without the least difficulty.

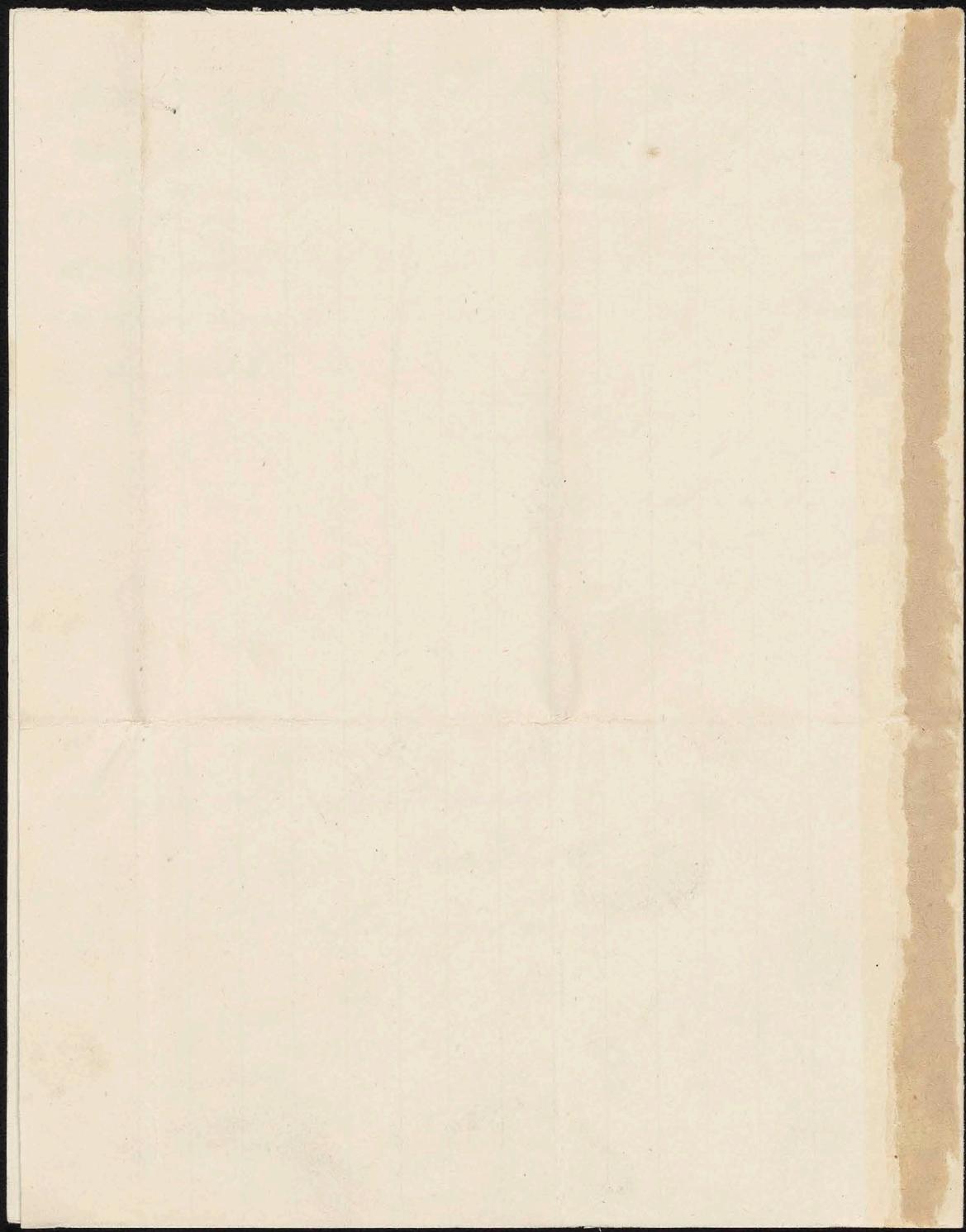
The Chippewas have been doing some damage in the upper part of the Saint Croix - They either took or frightened out of one person & Mrs. Glou & Mr. in proportion and when he left they were holding a Council whether they should kill his oxen or not. but from what I heard I think the Council will end in smoke.

It was reported that 3 to 600 were on their way to the falls. St. Croix - I saw 30 besides the four Chiefs who signed the enclosed document, which they, particularly requested me to hand to you. When we left all was ~~fine~~

quiet, and the Indians ~~were~~ contended
as you may see by their expressions
which in the hurry of the moment,
and with a bad interpreter I
endeavoured to render as liberal
as possible. —

Respectfully yours
M. MacLeod

Major L. Gallaford
Indian Agent to
Saint Peters



Little Crow village Aug 24th 1838

Mr Toloforo

Sir I was pleased at the receipt of your line to learn that the men of this band were generally satisfied with us. We are difficult to understand them at all times for the want of an interpreter yet we can understand them in common business. The Indians appear not to be satisfied with Mr Bronson's manner of doing business and if I can understand them they wish to employ myself and Mr King as their men. Mr Bronson talked of moving the mission on the other side of the river should that be the case or not I have concluded to undertake their business of farming and building under your direction if you think proper I am pleased with these men and should like to remain with them hoping in time to benefit them. It is no difference to me by whom I am employed if the Indians are satisfied you will oblige me much by giving me your

opinion on this subject
Most affectionately yours

S Toloforno
U.S. Nat.

Thomas H. Pope

Dear General
I am very
Yours affec

Open envelope
in my hand
Dear Mr. Toloforno
Sept 24 1855
Fort Snelling

Saint Louis Sept 10. 1838

Dear Major

I thought I should not find time to write a word beyond my official instructions, but here you have my best respects & wishes. Don't imagine I have failed to exert myself to procure the required provision. It was too much to give 25 Bbl. for meat. I did not think it just to the Indians as I had only a given amount of money to expend for them. I can procure it another time & send it when perhaps they will want it more. About one half of the goods I have just procured from the Fur Company here, the remainder are of last year's purchase, but were procured by contract with every formality required by law and with extraordinary efforts on the part of Mr. Harris to procure a suitable supply. The Indians cannot allege any just reason for objecting to receive them & if they do so I hope you will refuse all further payments under the treaty, as the only course to pursue.

The remainder of annuity due will no doubt in proper time be

paid & the Indians ought to be satisfied to leave matters to take their own course.

Let me request you best advice & award in the 110,000\$ for half breeds. Examine the treaty: Look at the instructions of Mr. Harris to Gov. Dodge & see that everything is done with every precaution. Let the amounts be properly made out with the decision of the Commissioners for examining the claims. Let there be evidence of payment in specie certified by some officer as in the case of annuities. I have sent that sum on my own responsibility & may possibly have erred. The amount is large & an error on my part will be no trifling matter! I feel persuaded I am in good hands with you & my military friends at Fort Snelling.

The Commissioners, it was expected would require supplies on the spot & I had at one time almost determined to send them an invoice of coffee sugar & some delicacies but feared to interfere with their own arrangements. It would have given

me pleasure to have been the means of contributing to their pleasure or comfort while in the execution of their duties. I have instructed Mr. Pfister on the subject. By the way, I respectfully beg of Mr. Pfister to your kindness & also Mr. Bayliss, Supt. agent.

Please give Mr. Pfister free scope at the council to say what he pleases.

We have, as you doubtless know, lost Gen. Clark. It would have done your heart good to see the honors paid him here. A man of greater worth in every moral sense never lived to bless these western regions.

I am almost tired to death - too much to read what I have written. God bless you

E. Abbott

May: Talwafiro

May. 1. Salta ferro
U.S. Inv. Agent
St Peters

Chambersburg

Ms. 30.78.1888

— — — — —
— — — — —
— — — — —

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Head Quarter,
Fort Snelling
Sept. 17. 1838.

Dr. Sir.

I have to request your immediate examination and aid in ascertaining, whether the Indians or any of them within your Agency have been consulted directly or indirectly in a spirit touching the great Council which was invited by the Cherokees and other Indians, to be held on the 11th Sept. present.

Very Respectfully
Sir

W^m. H. S^r.

Law. Taliaferro Esq.
Jn. agt. 5th Peters }
Major ad. a. Com. for

J. Thompson

Feb. 17th 1838
Major Plympton Lang
11th Regt. Comptd.
of Chasseurs & others
Mysore 20

To Sheer when
Colonel Plympton
was in command
of Fort Shelling
for the 2nd time

L.J.

Superintendence of Indian Affairs
for the Territory of Wisconsin
Mineral Point, Sept 25. 1838.

Sir:

Your four letters of the 10th inst, accompanying
map and statistical statement of Indians with the St. Peters
Agency, list of persons employed, reports of schools and
mission establishments, estimates of sum required for the
year 1839, and an estimate of the sum required to be
expended during the present year under the 5 & 6th articles
of the late treaty with the Sioux, have been received.

Very respectfully

Your obedt. Servt.

Henry Dodge

Sup't. Ind. aff.

Maj. Tatiapenos

M. J. Ind. Agent
St. Peters.

Oct 19. 1838



On Indian Affairs

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Maj. Gen. Taliapens
U. S. Ind. Agent
H. Peters
Upper Mississippi

Superintendent of Indian Affairs
for the Territory of Wisconsin
October 6th 1838

Sir:

In case the goods and provisions should not arrive at St Peters previous to the 15th of the present month, I am desirous that you ~~will~~ not avail yourself of the furlough granted some time since to commence on that day, but that you will attend in person to the distribution of the money, goods, &c.

Very respectfully
Your obedt. Servt.

Henry Dodge
Capt. M^{rs} of Inf

Maj. Law. Taliapine
U. S. Ind. Agent
St. Peters.

St Peters

Nov 2^d 1838

Dear Major.

finding no likely hood of getting any Redress from Gov Dodge Relative to my Chippeway Claim. I have referred it to the Secretary of War all the statements as they occurred at the time which you were present and very similar to the statement I showed you at St. Peters a few days before you left now I want you to assist me with the secretary in securing my Rights. If you can have it got for me the 6000\$ payable here during the winter by an order on the quarter of this Post who ever who has the funds here for the purpose I will satisfy you for your trouble by giving you Four hundred Dollars of the money in the spring at this place — So I do hereby instruct you to transact my business there in the above mentioned and to attend to my old Claim left with Mr. Hamis the Com^r last year for about \$2,50 or 280\$ —

The Memorial I lay before the Secretary of War I think it my duty to do so as I know no other plan to get my money if it does no good it will do no harm seeing the American fur got their money and mine not noticed appears as though some favor had been showing I always thought so from the start —

I will write you more fully in a day or two —

Yours in haste

the Memorial will leave here now³ B. F. Batter
directed to the G. War — " —

Proposal to Grant \$400.
by a Teacher
to secure his claim
of \$6000 -

To Friend.

I did not avail of
the \$400. and did not
offer to Satisfy the Claims
however honest I knew it
to be - No American
could expect further

D'G
Prop Company
was concerned as this
Prop Company could pay
well -

Conf. of B Governor George as
Governor failed in
his duty - But how
his way to Congress
and the Senate of
the United States
John Barker lost all
his claim -

CC

House of Reps

July 7th 1839

My Dear Sir

Your highly esteemed favor of the 30th ult - with its enclosure - a letter to our friend Pelham, has been received - I addressed it to him, immediately on its receipt, - for which he tenders you my thanks - He tells me he has since written you.

I am highly gratified to learn from Genl. Taliferro, of the House, that you will most probably be with us, in the course of a few days - I hope you will not fail again to visit us - And while in the City, I hope to have the pleasure to see more of you, than when last here. —

I think you are right in your determination not to resign, under existing circumstances, your present situation in the Indian Dept. - you can have nothing to apprehend from the opposition of Messrs Ewing & Hambrough -

The Secy. of War has, I understand, determined not to appoint a Superintendent of Indian Affairs, if he can avoid it - He prefers Pay masters, who shall receive the funds to be disbursed by them, to the Indians, directly from the paymaster Genl. - a proposition for the appointment of Pay masters is now before Congress, and it is thought it will pass. —

I would be pleased to write you a long letter, about matters and things in general, but a press of business, will not at this time permit

me to do so - Excuse my dear son this hasty scroll
and believe me as ever
your friend most truly
John Miller

Major Law. Tolofeno³

General John Miller was in
the 1st Infantry - a gallant Officer
during the War of 1812 - subsequently
Col of the 3rd Regt of Infantry - on the
Upper Lakes where I served in his Regt.
He again was Governor of Minnesota and
Representative in Congress -



cc.

Coc.

Free

John Miller

Major L. Taliaferro

Bedford

Pennsylvania

Fort Snelling
Nov 3rd 1838.

My Dear Sir.

Since you left us I have had occasion to refer to the Revised Regulations for the Indian Department and I am grieved to find that the Abstract of Provisions issued to the Sioux Indians, which you made out, will not be sufficient for me to settle my accounts at Washington, for these negotiations require Receipts of the Indians for the payment of all annuities which you know I did not take for the Provisions. Supposing you have not the Regulations referred to with you I make the following Extracts.

Rev'd Regulations No 3 paragraph No 62

When the Indians are assembled, the Superintendent, Agent or Sub-Agent, will inquire of them to whom the payments shall be made, and he will make his requisition upon the Military Officer to make the payment in the manner a majority of the Indians present may designate. Par. 63. If the payment be made to the Chiefs, duplicate Receipts will be taken. These will be certified by the Agent, Military Officer, and Interpreter, & one of them will be forwarded with the accounts.

Extract Par 64. If the payments be made to heads of families, it will be done on pay Roll, showing the name of each Indian, the number of persons in his family, and the amount due to him.

By paragraph No 62 you will perceive before making the payments of Goods, Money or provisions I should have had your requisition which shows to the department the common voice of the Indians

as to th manner their annutis Should be paid, these requisitions are actually necessary to th settlement of my accounts. As the Amounts paid th Indians viz \$10,000 in Goods \$4,000 in money & part of \$5,500 in Provisions will evidently be charged to me at Washington you will do me a great favor by sending me as soon as you can the Requisitions referred to, these requisitions to be so worded as to shew the names of the Indians which Mr Campbell says for th Goods and Money was to be paid to the Heads of Families, the Provisions to be paid to the Chiefs. In fact th form of th receipts for Goods & money shew that they were paid to the heads of families, although th name of each Indian is not down, but only those of the Chiefs. I hope this will not make any difference. As you are going to Washington and ^{Should} you think it will answer every purpose to have in the Requisitions referred to, then, I wish you to do so, if not please send them to me, that I may forward them. I hope you will do me the favor to remove all obstructions in th way to th settlement of my accounts. I shall endeavor to obtain the signatures of the Chiefs for th provisions & forward the Receipts with th abstract you made out & signed. If I do not succeed, or should they not be satisfactory at Washington, nothing can be done till you return in th Spring, without you can succeed to make it up at Washington. I hope for an old friend, you will try your best, and if you will write me on th receipt of this, stating how you think every thing can be made straight, you will clear my mind considerably. As I am considerably pushed for time just now, I dare not begin to write other matter than our business, but bear in mind that I am looking out tht for a wife and th sooner you bring me one th better

for you. Hoping soon to hear from you I must advise

Yours truly

W. Whitehouse

Asst Mdlis Agent

Major L. B. Salaperto
Indian Agent

On public Service

BB

Major Law. Talierson
Indian Agent
Washington
D. C.

Martin Van Buren.

President of the United States of America.

To all who shall see these presents Greeting:

Know ye, That reposing special trust and confidence in the Integrity, Ability and Diligence of Lawrence Taliaferro, I do, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint him Indian Agent, for the Sioux of the Mississippi, and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfil the duties of that office according to law: and to Have and to Hold the said office with all the powers, privileges and emoluments thereunto legally appertaining unto him, the said Lawrence Taliaferro, for the term of four years from this date, unless sooner revoked by the President.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto put my hand and caused the seal of the War Department of the United States, to be affixed to these presents.

Done at the City of Washington this fourth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine and of the Independence of the United States of America, the Sixty third.

By the President.

R. Poinsett
Secretary of War.

M. Van Buren

Saint Louis

April 25, 1839

Dear Sir

I will thank you to inform me of the particulars that occurred on board of the Steam boat last fall in which you were a passenger in company with the Winnebago Commissioners & Mr. Broadhead, particularly in reference to any opinion you may have given & to whom as to whether I would or would not pay the drafts on me for the Winnebago half breed money.

If you have no objection to giving an opinion in the case I will thank you to state whether under the circumstances I was or was not justified in refusing payment & whether from your knowledge of me I ~~was~~ ^{had} ever had any other ^{than} the public service as my motive in the measure I adopted.

Very sincerely yours
Ed Hitchcock
Major &c

David L. Tallafers
U. S. Dr & Agt.

[July 1, 1839]

Articles of agreement made and entered into at the Agency at
Peters Iowa Territory this first day of July 1839 b, and between Peter Dün
of the first part and Lawrence Talleferro Agent of the United States
of the other part witnesseth that the said Dün agrees and doth hereby
by these presents oblige and bind himself to serve honestly and
faithfully & diligently as a farmer and Instructor in Agriculture
the Penitton band of Medawakanton Sioux's under the 5th Clause
and 2^d Art of the treaty of Washington of the 29th Septbr 1837 for
such rate of compensation as has been established by the Department
not exceeding six hundred dollars p Annun in full of all
allowance for the services and conditions hereinafter more fully
stated to the said Dün agrees further to receive and
account for all property which may be intrusted to his care
for the benefit of the said Penitton band of Sioux's to Cut Hay
for the work Cattle and plough land to a reasonable extent for
cultivation each year suppress the introduction and use
of ardent spirits as far as may be practicable and any other
duty to be performed in connection with the bettering of their
condition security of property & and the said Agent agrees
on his part that the compensation to be paid shall be rendered
Quarterly at Fort Snelling to the said Dün —

This agreement to be binding upon the contracting parties when
ratified by the Department and during the pleasure thereof
In testimony whereof we have this day & year first above written
Signed our names and affixed our seals

Peter ^{his} Dün

L.S.

mark

Lawrence Talleferro ^{L.S.}

Indian Agent
at Peters

In presence of

H. N. Dallong

(A true Copy)

Recorded in Book, C.

Lawrence Talleferro
Indian Agent
At Peters

Peter Leinen
Farmer for Sioux of
"Good Roads" Bands
Contract with -
July 1. 1839 -
" "

To Major I. Plympton 3 North Westw. Agency Peters
 U. S. Army - 3 Upper Mississippi July 10. 1839
 Long Fort Valley
 Sir

A frauds having been
 practiced upon the Senate & House of Representatives
 at the instance of Sam'l Leavenworth as to the
 true position of Farbaults Claim to Pikes Island
 by my letter to the Secy of War of the 19th of
 April past. It is not seen how the truth in
 regard to this question can be more solidly fined

The dead should rest - but if ashes must be scattered
 to subserve the public interest - however painful
 to the feelings - the name of Genl Leavenworth must
 again, and again be named. The General first won
 the Mr. Genl B Farbault as you well know to this
 Post with his command in the year 1819. and did
 induce him to settle here with his family. In 1820. he
 Genl. then Lt Col Leavenworth had certain Indian
 Goods which he used to his own advantage by first
 Mr. F. & a few of his own officers only "Set to work
 upon the Indians in profound Secrecy to have a
 Convention before which was to give the Island
 to Mr. Farbault. The passing Title of the Am Fur Co by
 to Duncan Campbell & the present Claim of Scott
 Campbell to his Sister Margaret. These rumors

oversight as to our true wants in a military point of view
were as soon as known communication to the War Dept
and a reply forthwith returned stating to the views of
the then Commander the late Col. Snelling -

It was my desire to bring certain persons to make
Col. Leavenworth to induce the Indians to give him
some 25 or 30 miles ground on the Platte. I had some
slight intimation at the time as to his views and
what was going on but must confess that I was
thrown off the track by his submitting his convention
for a reservation with the following ~~reservations~~ grants
as his instance & asking me to obtain certain
signatures of persons in the Little Sioux Banks for him
& without the same unsuspecting any other grants
I did so - but on approval of it when I handed
him back the paper - The Island was purchased
by Pike in 1805 - Leavenworth Convention August 1820
the treaty of 1837 fully embraces it and in Oct
1838. of 4,000 acres by the White Horns lands as
much lands as we should require for military
purposes - In the 20 years that I have been
in charge of this agency I have had ~~proposed~~
very tempting induce & might have had as
much lands as is said to have been given
to Capt. Larver - nothing being more easy than
to bring Indians at that day to give lands which
they owned or to below that which they were told
did not belong to them - as was the case with
the Islands in front of the Fort -

I am aware that the Indians under other circumstances
at this date - would not give an inch of land to Mrs
Faubault or any other person without a valuable
consideration - This transaction as to the claim
of Mrs. Faubault is one of the most baneful which
has ever been played off upon the representatives
of the people, and the sooner they take the
steps & contract the fraud consequently, and
cruelly practice upon Congress the better for
the public service as well as the future security
of public, and Indian lands -

I have no patience to continue this subject
& therefore close this hasty letter in the hope that
cupidity may be unmasked, and consequently
knows defeated -

Very respectfully by
you no other by
Sam'l Chapman
New Haven
At 17 Platte
ff

Letter on Claim
of
Pelorus Farmhouse
to Peter Island

3 Conviction of Leavenworth
2 May Plympton Cong.
July 10. 1839.

Sgt. J. H. Crawford
Comr. Ind. Affairs
Sez 3

Bedford Pa. Sept 3rd 1840

Your letter of the 29th of Aug^{ust} requesting to be informed "as to the tenure by, and conditions upon, which the American Fur Company holds their establishment" on the west side of the Mississippi near Fort Snelling is received, and in reply beg leave to state explicitly that since the treaty of September the 29th 1837. I consider the establishment of the Company refers to as embraced in the military reservations, and of course on declining to grant new licenses for this trading Post - the temporary authority under which it was held had ceased - as it is conceded that that authority which creates a station of trade can dispense with it at any time - Such is, and was the tenure, and conditions by which all Posts for trade were established and held in the Indian Country under the 4th Sec of the Act of Congress of the 25th of May 1824 - That no permanent improvements were to be made, and as all trading Posts were considered but temporary & liable to be changed, or abolished under the law and instructions of the department I was at particular pains to impress this fact on the minds of the Am Fur Co^y traders & agents as well as others and that if such works nevertheless were put up in the Indian Country contrary to the express views of the Government it would be at their own risk and no redress could be had, or expected - I was nearly twenty one years Agent for Indian Affairs at Peters, and can confidently assure the Office of there being no claims or claims other than what tenants at will enjoy - and that the old Post of the Am Fur Co^y west of the Mississippi and near Fort Snelling is in effect the joint property of the Indians & the United States. The Indian claim however entitles no further than the obligation of the Government to keep off intruders & squatters upon the lands west of the Mississippi -

I am also prone to believe that the claim if any set up by the Company will be urged on the ground of having spent some expense in erecting two stone buildings on the site referred to, and on a purchase made of Duncan Campbell to whom ~~the Indians gave~~ the lands in August 1820 & Mrs Pelagie Faribault Peters Islands both in the same grant - but which was never ratified by the Senate - Mr. Campbell's claim to the present site of the Am F^c establishment is just as good as that of Adam Faribault - but a confirmation of either would be a fraud upon the public - It may hereafter rest with the government to say what compensation under all the circumstances is to be allowed persons who have squatted around Fort Snelling for their improvements -

1840
The following is a copy of a letter from
the Secretary of State to the Governor of
Mississippi, dated the 29th of August, 1840.
The letter is as follows:

Report to Com. in Affairs
Sept 3rd 1840. in reply to
his letter 29th August - asking
information as to the cause
by & the conditions under
which the Am. Fur Company
held a site west of the
Mississippi - near Fort Burling

1840

324 War Office, Thursday
Augst 15/50.

Dear Sir:

I did not know, last evening, that you were in the city until it was too late to call upon you, & I came to the office this morning at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8.

Six members of the cabinet have been engaged to dine with me ^{a plate} today, several days ago. I have ~~had~~ ^{had} for you, & I beg the favour of your company, - dinner hour, 6 o'clock, at Bon-
langers', in ~~the~~ G Street, some
100 yards west from the War
Office. Pardon the informality
of this invitation. I shall
call

call as soon as practicable.

With great esteem,
Yrs truly
Winfield Scott

Hon. T. M. T. Mc Kenna,
L. L. L.

Sent to S. C. T.
Aeograph -

The original page, of which this is
a photocopy appears in the Taliaferro
Journal, vol. 14.

237.

[after Jan. 8, 1855]

Mr President & Gentleman of the Con
g of the War of 1812

An old brother soldier who was with
you, and participated in your deliberations
on the ever memorable 8th of January 1855 is
now providentially precluded the unspeakable
gratification of one more fraternal embrace
of his body thickened but gallant defender
in times past of our glorious Republic.

In our comfortable home, we shall pray
the Father to guide ^{you in} your present deliberations
to useful results, and a happy termination of
your labors in the cause of justice & humanity.
And that the song of the Great singer of
Israel may be upon our lips, & touch our
hearts as the divine sentiment flows "Behold
how good, and how pleasant it is for
brethren to dwell together in unity! It is like
the precious ointment upon the heads, That
ran down upon the beard, even down to
that went down to the skirts of his garments;
As the dew of Hermon, and as the dew that
descended upon the mountains of Zion; for
there the Lord commanded the blessing,
even life evermore!"

Fellow soldiers may it be your delight
to honor Jas. B. Sather lands- let there be a
burst of applause, and a unanimous reelection
of this noble hearted Philanthropist to your
Presidential Chair- for he it was who first
hoisted to the mast head- ~~the soldiers flag~~
the unfaded standards of the Old defenders
and went a warning at his own expense for us
let him have all ^{the} honor- "Render unto Caesar
the things that are Caesars!- Then let Disabled
Old Soldiers command your special attention
The object is one which presents strong claims
It involves simply the question whether the
Country will cast aside her servants who
have sacrificed their all for her good-
when they are no longer able to work, because
of wounds- disease, and the infirmities of age;
whether she will abridge the widows and
children of those who have fallen in
her service to struggle with penury, & want
or from her abundance extend to them a
helping hand- The great nurse of Republican
America is in a healthy condition- That
helping hand will surely be extended
to us- No civil government in Christendom
could be so hard hearted, and ungrateful
as to cast off its disabled soldiers, and refuse
to make any sort of provision in acknowl-
edgment for the services rendered, & losses

Treasury Department,
3d auditor's Office,

Sir:

Feb. 21, 1858.

In reply to your inquiry relative to the claim of
Maj. L. Taliaferro for Pay for one month's services as Ensign
in the 1st Reg. U. S. Infantry, during the war of 1812, I have
the honor to inform you, that, upon examination, it appears
that a balance of Pay is apparently due him on account
of said service in order to obtain which, it will be necessary
for him to make oath that he has never received
pay for the said service, nor alienated his right thereto,
by sale, transfer, or otherwise. On compliance with these
requirements, a settlement will forthwith be made.

With great respect,
Your obt Servt,
John J. Morrison

Thos. G. L. Russell,
H. R.

3d auditor.

1858

47

In 1823 & 24-

I biev at my own Cost payeng the
Mechanics for lumber & labour -
\$875 - This House was 70 by 16 feet -
Basement of Stone upper Story of Woods
containing 6. Room - Center 24 feet square

In 1825

Clark had a quantity of lumber
hauled on to a site - very near my
Council house - Colonel Snelling as
soon as he learnt of Clark's object - at
commanded him to desist - that he (Clark)
should persist in his enterprise - that
he - Snelling would Report the same
on his Q. Master Return of property -
said Clark did desist - and Orley
purchased his lumber & Stone - with
which - & other Materials & Stone -
said Orley & Taliaferro caused the
building to erected on the site aforesaid -
it being previously known
and understood - that when the
Troops should leave Fort Snelling -

Birley was to transfer his own and any right Clark might have to any portion of said house and grounds - to D Taliapero - This transfer was made for a valuable consideration in good faith and fully approved by Col Snelling -

When Lieut (then a Captain) Clark went on to Washington to close his official connection with Commpay Generals Kleby - Taliapero & Birley by special request of Clark - placed Mrs C (who was in bad health) in their house until the return of said Clark (her husband) from the City of Washington - Said Clark did return, and after some time removed his family to Fort Meigs - To shew that Clark & Birley transferred their interests respectively to Taliapero - Neither

These two individuals nor their heirs ever set a claim to my house or any portion of it from 1826 to 1858 -

Now Malcolm Clark whom I met & consulted with at St Paul Minnesota in July 1856 - Stated at once that his family had no claim whatever (Mr C is 43 years of age - but said "you need fear no one - but a set of land speculators in and around Fort Snelling - Your claim is just & valuable - and you may count on opposition from the quarter indicated" I wish you may succeed for you deserve it from the Government!"

My buildings were never demolished any one of these - until the land became very valuable -

I subsequently found all that Mr Clark surmised to be true to the letter - Sam Taliapero

Pieces of property bought of others,
and made by myself from 1820
to 1828-inclusive

1	of Louis Devotion Saller	\$ 45.00
2	Addition July 1820 of Phelps	<u>65.00</u>
	Swept off high water 1822	\$ 110.00
3	Lane down to by 16 feet 1823	875.00
4	Stone Fence Sept 1826	175.00
5	Log House of Board 1827	10.00
6	Wd. of W. C. Cole	10.00
7	House for my Servants { Addition by Person } 1828	15.00
		25.00
8	Temporary house for { addition by Attorney } 1828	45.50
9	Stable for four horses { Shed for Cows } 1828	23.00
10	2000 Rails-Person	35.00
11	1900 lbs Shoume	32.50
12	Plank lumber of Occasional 1830	84.00
14	Plank Shingles &c of J H Lockwood 1836	69.75
15	out Buildings —	75.25
		<u>\$ 1695.00</u>
	Reboulds & repairing	<u>1.033 —</u>
	Cash paid off	<u>2728 (21 years)</u>

Washington
Apr. 17. 1858

My dear George,

I send you, by
separate packages, the
paper you sent me
to me in relation to
your claim. I could not
send them together,
because the weight
would have been so
great, that I could not
have packed it. I hardly
expect the failure, but the
cause was beyond my control.

Ever your friend
Wm. T. Johnson

[1861 ?]

[1861 ?]

Interesting Reminiscences.

An interview with Major Lawrence Taliaferro, Military Storekeeper and Quartermaster of the United States in this city, this morning, put us in possession of facts which may prove of interest to our readers. The Major is the strongest kind of a Union man, "dyed in the wool," as he says, and has been some forty-eight years in the service of the government. He and four brothers enlisted in the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, and fought through it with credit. Gen. Taliaferro, of Harper's Ferry notoriety, and now an officer in the Virginia forces, is a cousin of the Major's. His father was John Taliaferro, the well-known Whig representative in Congress, for thirty years, from the Northern Neck District of Virginia. When stationed at Fort Snelling, in 1836, Major Taliaferro owned a slave, named Harriet Robinson, seventeen years of age. The famous Dred Scott was also employed about the fort, and, although forty years old, he took a strong liking to Harriet, and the Major filled the darkey's cup with joy by marrying the two and giving the girl her freedom. Dr. Emerson owned Dred then, but he died, and Major Sandford came into possession. It was he who brought the case of Dred Scott before the United States Courts, and the day after it had been decided by the Supreme Judicature of the land, he gave Dred his freedom, for he was now old and infirm. The old nigger died a couple of years ago, but his wife and children are still living in St. Louis, and enjoying their freedom. Major Taliaferro received a letter from his wife to-day, in which she highly applauds his adherence to the star spangled banner, and in speaking of the raising of the flag at his house says: "Had I been with you, the stars and stripes should have been thrown to the breeze at 285 Penn street by my own hands, while you were so busy with your pressing official duties."

The clippings, photocopied on this page, were enclosed in a letter from Taliaferro to Edward D. Neill, April 23, 1864, and overlooked by Neill when he transferred Taliaferro's other papers to the Minnesota Historical Society. The originals are filed with the letter to Neill in the Society's Neill Papers.

Captain Symms.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: In your daily issue of March 1st, under the head of "Personal," noticing the death of the venerable widow of General Harrison, on the 26th ult., it is truly stated that she was the daughter of John Cleves Symms, the founder of the Miami settlements, but who was *not* the inventor of the famous "Symms' Hole" theory, according to which the earth is hollow, open at the poles, &c. We must give the credit of this theory, for the truth of history, to Captain John Cleves Symms, late of the 1st Regiment United States Infantry. This fact remains indelibly fixed on our mind from an incident which was very near causing our arrest on the plains of Chippewa, Upper Canada, in October, 1814. We were the Captain's subaltern in the advance upon the enemy at Chippewa. At night we formed the rear picket guard. When all was quiet, save the cautious tread of the sentinel, our gallant Captain, as we were seated in the lock of a rail fence, asked us if we knew that the earth was open at the poles, hollow within, and buffaloes grazing fine vegetation; and, further, could he procure the services of *eighty brave men*, he would undertake to prove this to the world. After some hours we ceased, the one to talk, the others to give heed, when we heard the clattering of horses' hoofs rapidly approaching. It proved to be the field officers of the day. Major Martin, who answered "A friend," gave the countersign, and rode up to the guard, our captain on his feet to receive him. After a question or two, "All present, sir?" "Where is your subaltern?" Response, "Why, I don't know, indeed; he was here just a moment since." "Arrest him, sir; arrest him!" This order brought us promptly to our feet, simply remarking, "Subaltern present, sir; you hadn't ought to be so fast, *officer of the day*; and you, my Captain, got into the north pole, among the buffaloes, and forgot you had a subaltern." The officer of the day (full of bad whisky) turned his steed promptly, burst into a roar of laughter, and left the guard and the Captain and us to settle his forgetfulness and our presence in the fence-corner. Captain Symms, like Moses, was slow of speech, so he employed Reynolds to lecture upon his theory, but who did not prove a faithful Aaron, as may be seen on reference to the thirty-third volume of "Niles' Register."

LAW. TALIAFERRO.

NOTE.—Captain S. was a gallant officer in battle, and his son, John C. Symms, is now a captain of ordnance.

[July 10, 1861]

For the Evening Chronicle.

Below His Merited Rank.

"Let justice be done though the heavens should fall." If Major L. Taliferro, at his present advanced period of life, after some forty-eight years of honorable service in war and peace, should now be so capable, honest, and efficient in the prompt discharge of his every official duty to his country, what must have been his action at an earlier period of his military life? In 1857, the late distinguished and lamented Major General Jessup endorsed him thus officially: "Major T. is not only capable, but is honest—we want honest men." There has been no more popular officer of the United States ever before stationed in this city, with our citizens generally, and with all who have had occasion to consult him on business in his official capacity of Quartermaster. He is truly a patriot and a soldier, a citizen and a gentleman of the old school, with an enlarged Christian heart, one that never turns away from the needy.

VERITAS.

Pittsburgh, July 10th, 1861.

This photocopy of a letter from James Buchanan to Lawrence Taliaferro, December 3, 1861, was presented to the Minnesota Historical Society by Mrs. Virginia Bonner Pesch, May 5, 1927. The present owner of the original letter is not known.

Wheatland, near Lancaster

3 December 1861

My dear Sir /

I have received your favor
of the 25th ultimo & cordially reciprocate
the friendly sentiments which you entertain
for myself. We have now been long
acquainted & no shadow has ever passed
between our friendship. This I doubt
not will ever continue as long as we shall live.

Many reasons prevented me from
paying my accustomed visits to the Bedford
Springs last summer & of course I did not
enjoy the pleasure of seeing Mr. Taliaferro. I
hope you will remember me to his & to
my old friend Mr. Bellot most kindly.

Wishing you health & prosperity, I remain
always, very respectfully
Major Taliaferro. Your friend
James Buchanan

M. S. journals &c.

presented by

May. Taliferro

1833-34.

partly destroyed {
by fire. }

Lev/67

Was in Philadelphia nine
weeks - ~~under~~ ~~under~~ ~~under~~ healths - first
returned home ~~no~~ better -

Bedford Penna

Aug 10 1868.

My dear Sir

I have your favor
of the 1st of August. I am so
very feeble at this date that
I have neither memory, or
strength to make to you an
satisfactory response to various
requests thence embraced. —

I see the interest felt by you
and the Society as embodied
in your printed Circular.

Itasca may be the origin of
Mr Schodack's brain - yet I
may venture it of Algonquin
aboriginal - 3-4 or 2 titles
from the Chippewa or other
Tongue - It sounds as if Russian.
Mr S. was briefly in his
native to a Galena baker

of his discovery of the true
source of the Mississippi and this
without instruments - Great work
Nicollet ever wiser than he
on Beltrami - consequently quite
correct - You speak of calling
the artist in traveling pa-
-ter - Mr G - arrived at the
Meeting in July 1832 - was
entertained with his wife
at the ² quarters of Major John
Bliss the Officer in command
at that period - Here it was
that he painted first the
Portraits of the Major, and
Mrs Bliss - (poorly done) after
the war at the Agency very
frequently - and painted the
faces of several of the Sioux
quite remarkable likenesses -
he also painted several views
the Agency & other objects of
interest - above the Lake -

and Indian villages—
The same had the signature
of Major B-L the Indian
Agent as to their general
correctness. When he left the
Upper Mississippie he explored
the Country on the Missouri
where he made many collec-
tions of paintings Indian cos-
tumes, &c. &c. selfe constructed
and egotistical—he often
"Shot with the long bow" emba-
lling & carrying & carrying, and occurring
which his person did not feel
the hot pressure by intense
danger. Callum was smart
very fluent very resourceful
and he made the best of
his collections by going across
the water. His work is full
of fiction a copy is in the
Post Library at Leavenworth
though brief the notice he

Sheads of Major Taliapero
in terms of the highest praise
as honest the faithful friend
of the poor Indian and the
most beloved consequently
by them. That the government
was intimate in having
such an Agent. When
Major Taliapero was at his
Post Leavenworth in 1857-
the Officer produced Callin
book and asked if he
was the Gentleman before
to be C. The answer was yes-
which was true. -

In the brief notice of Bettens
as published you have done
me more than justice - I have
got some books & papers from
our Society. Your very truly
A. J. Hill Esq. L. Taliapero
8th Decem^r 1858

Lawrence Taliaferro to Alfred J. Hill, August 10, 1868. *4A*

[Taliaferro Papers -- A.L.S.]

Bedford Penn^a

Aug 10 1868.

My dear Sir,

I have your favor of the 1st of August. I am so very feeble at this date -- that I have neither memory, or strength to make to you a satisfactory response to various requests therein embraced. I see the interest felt by you and the Society as embraced in your printed Circular. Itasca may be the origin of Mr Schoolcrafts brain. Yet I may venture it of Algonquin derivation -- 3-4 or 2 letters from the Chippewa or other tongue. It sounds as if Russian. M^r S -- was speedy in his notice to a Galena paper of his discovery of the true source of the Mississippi and this without instruments -- guess work Nicollet was wiser than he or Beltrami -- consequently quite correct. You speak of Catlin the Artist or traveling painter. M^r C -- arrived at Ft Snelling in July 1832 -- was entertained with his wife at the Quarters of Major John Bliss the officer in command at that period. Here it was that he painted first the Portraits of the Major, and M^{rs} Bliss -- (poorly done) after tha[t] was at the Agency very frequently -- and painted the faces of several of the Sioux quite respectable likenesses. he also painted several views [of] the Agency & other objects of interest -- about the Lakes -- and Indian villages. The same had the certificate of Major B -- & the Indian Agent as to their general corre[c]tness. When he left the Upper Mississippi -- he explored the country on the Missouri where he made many collections of paintings Indian costumes &c. selfe conciepted and ego-tistical -- he often "shot with the long bow" embraceing scenes, and occurrences -- which his person did not feel tho hot pressed by

ideal danger. Catlin was smart very fluent very pleasurable -- and he made the best of his collection by going across the water. His work is full of fiction a copy is in the Post Library -- at F^t Leavenworth though brief the notice he speaks of Major Taliaferro in terms of the highest praise as honest the faithful friend of the poor Indian -- and the most beloved consequently by them -- that the Goverment was fortunate in haveing such an agent. When Maj Taliaferro was at his Post Leavenworth in 1857 -- the Officers produced Catlins book -- and asked if he was the Gentleman refered to by C. the response was yes -- which was true.

In the brief notice of Beltrami as published you have done me more than justice. I have yet some Books & papers for our society.

You[r]s very truly

L. Taliaferro
U S. A

A. J. Hill Esqr

St Paul, Mi

[P.S.] Was in Philadelphia nine weeks -- medical treatment -- just returned home no better.

[12]
Bedford Penna
Aug 12 1868

As I have Esqr

Banks Paul

Minnesota

Dear Sir

I am duly in receipt of your
Communication of date the 1st Inst with
Circular enclosed. I can only say I know
of no old Mounds or earth works
in Minnesota beyond such as were
thrown up for temporary defence and
these near the St Croix and on the
heights between the head waters of
the Leech River, and Cannon River.

The one above Cannon River was
rendered famous from the fact of
the defeat of the Sac Chief Keokuk
with 200 mounted men in 1830 by a
small party of the Sioue band of Sioux
and Wahpucoulis some thirty five men
and women. What is most remarkable
These poor Sioux had but three guns
the balance bows, and arrows. Yet

from their earth pits Keokue was kept at bay all day until late at night when the Sioux made a successful attack. The Sac ~~ran~~ home several arrows in their horses - until the top of one man -

As relates to traditions of former
hostilities and forlorn hopes pursued on
the St Croix River on the banks of the
Red River Valley on that any traces remain
of ancient messages between the Mississ.
St Croix I have no specific knowledge
on records - from what I could gather
from some old Chiefs especially from
the venerable "Pelt Corbeau" or Little Crow
their incursions were generally compensated
each, and most on the cliffs of the Mississippi -
except where encamped in lodges on
or their hunting grounds. The Nation
becoming numerous the tribes went
west and finally named as the -
"Seven fires" designated as Medawa -
Kantons - Wapacota - Wahpeton - Sisseton
Yankton - Teton - Sanbona Ogallalas -
The Sioux Nation - claimed the country
East and west of the Mississippi and

from 44 North to the Missouri River -
even to "Portage des Sioux" in Missouri -
The Little Crow when questioned as
to the date of his interview with the
Chippewas replied that his Father
could not tell - but presumed it arose
from the fact of speaking a different
language - and jealousy of encroach-
on their lands, and hunting grounds -
Had I been invited into their
Medicine family as was proposed by
this venerable Chief - I might have
gained much useful information -
I often regret I ever left this noble
people - I was much attached to
them, and they equally so to my person
Yours very truly
Gauthier

Note -

I said the word Itasca sounded like a Russian word. I Mr Tracy referred speculatively Demoty 3^o Chapter 11 seems to be helping Stratford. You come to Icconium, and Systra - these two words by using the letter a twice well spell Itasca. Perhaps Mrs. was a Bible reader. (don't laugh)

I am unable put any thing
in decent ^{shape} you can do that for me -

A supplementary note to the
Autobiography of Sacrauna Taliapera
Seems due to the author and more
especially to the Society, and to the
Kind friends who desired to have it.
It was prepared at the instance
of Rev^E & Dr. Niles the esteemed Secretary
of the Society. A plain statement of
facts is there presented with diffidence -
unembellished, with all its imperfections,
of style and classification - The Society
wants facts not egotism - and to avoid
the latter much ^{Matter} personal, was ~~omitted~~ -
~~was not introduced~~ -

(The Author)

As I before said - I will when
less public & able to write -
Send more Books & papers -
with some hundreds hundred names
on Pay-Rolls. for preservation

In presenting the Auto-biographical sketch of a portion of the life and public service of Lawrence Taliaferro, in war and in peace. It may be proper to remark that it was prepared hastily at the special instance of the Rev. Dr. Wm. The Talcott, and esteemed Secretary of the Historical Society of St. Paul. The writer of charity must be drawn over its style, and want of eloquence - for the record was undertaken with unfeigned indifference - but if any portion of the history of ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{slavery, pecuniary, & other} forces therein, shall of the slightest interest to the Society - the writer will be more than gratified.

The Author.

Friend Hill - will the above attempt at Supplementary letter be better exposed than the one sent? Out of two attempts some thing longer perhaps may be more

Bedford Penn.

August 1868

Taliferro, Lawrence.

Introduction to
autobiography written
for Mr. Neill -

Rec Aug. 19, 1868