



[Lawrence Taliaferro papers.](#)

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Laurence Taliaferro Esq<sup>r</sup>

Penned Plains 2 Jan 1837

Dear Sir,

This is to inform you that your Suit with Alex<sup>s</sup> Bailly will come on in the month of May next so you better be prepared and write to your Lawyer for the opposite party are industrious and will spare no Pains. 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 Indians have again killed in Turkey River, three Winibago children and a Woman.

With my best respects to Mrs J

Respectfully  
yours

J<sup>d</sup> Rollet

A Bond of \$2,000 was given that I should sustain no damage from any suit brought by a Bailly - Henry H Sibley witness yet a Suit went against me by default in May 1845 as neither Rollet nor H S. Dorman appeared - Dorman a very bad man died worth some millions of dollars - yet the Am<sup>er</sup> Fr<sup>ee</sup> Co<sup>y</sup> never gave me relief in 1856. I went to Prairie du Chien to up to Fort Snelling - Mr Sibley gave me a letter to Dorman who treated me with contempt.

Ans to you

My dear Sir

Baltimore March 8 1837

I have made considerable enquiry myself and have requested R. Sinclair Esq. 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 principal gardeners to find one if possible - Desiring to be useful to you in this matter you will please command my services at any time

Yrs. very Respectfully

J. A. Moore

Genl. John Mason

Near Alexandria

D.C.

# Belmont 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,

RESPECTFULLY 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 Hdkfs, Stocks, Rose and Mackinaw Blankets, Flannels, Gloves, &c. &c. Also Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Boots and Shoes, Bibles, 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.  
Belmont, 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 SEELHORST, 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 Bowlinggreen 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,

WM. C. RIVES,

Albemarle Co. Va. Nov. 18th, '34.

March 2.

### SEALED PROPOSALS

WILL be received at the office of the Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, at Fort Winnebago, 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.

Beeves 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

Commissary of Subsistence.

Fort Winnebago, 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 Invoice of choice Liquors, just rec'd and for sale by  
HOOPER, 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 provisions 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 it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the tenth and twelfth clauses of the second section of the act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports, passed the fourteenth, 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, store-houses, embracing the repairs and enlargement of barracks, quarters, store-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;

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 the transportation of troops and supplies, viz: transportation of the army, including the baggage of troops when moving either by land or water; freight and ferriages; purchase or hire of horses, mules, oxen, carts, wagons, and boats, for the purpose of transportation, or for the use of garrison; drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay department; expense of sailing a public transport between the posts on the Gulf of Mexico, and of procuring water at such posts as, from their situation, require it; the transportation of clothing from the depot at Philadelphia to the stations of the troops; of subsistence from the places of purchase, and the points of delivery under contracts, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require it to be sent; of ordnance from the foundries and arsenals to the fortification and frontier posts, and of lead from the western mines to the several arsenals, the sum of one hundred and seventy-seven 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 hundred and ninety-two 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 barbettes 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 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 enlarging the site at the arsenal at Frankford, Pennsylvania, one thousand dollars;

For a blacksmith's shop, a reservoir, and a gun-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;

Provided, that such of said volunteers as volunteered under the proclamation of Governor Cannon of the sixth of June or twentieth of July one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and were mustered into the service of the United States, and are entitled to clothing under the act of May twenty-third, 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 pay, travelling, clothing, and other legal expenses of the Tennessee volunteers, mustered into the service of the United States under General Gaines's requisition, under date of June twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and Governor Cannon's proclamation of July twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, thirty-five thousand, three hundred and ten dollars;

For the liabilities incurred by Governor Cannon in raising money; so far as said money has been properly expended in the service of the United States on account of the aforesaid volunteers, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars;

For pay due the Executive staff of the Governor of Tennessee, while actually engaged in obtaining, organizing, mustering, or marching volunteers, during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, to the place of their rendezvous, or making returns of said volunteers, three thousand dollars;

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary at War, be and he hereby is directed to cause to be paid to the volunteers and militia of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi, including the companies in Mississippi, mustered into the service, who were duly called into service, and whose service was accepted by the Executives of the States respectively, during the summer of the year one thousand eight hundred thirty-six, under requisitions from the Secretary at War or from the generals commanding the troops of the United States, and who were discharged before marching, the amount of one month's pay, with all the allowances to which they would have been entitled if they had been in actual service during the period of one month; and that the same be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

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 appropri-

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 enforcing, 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 these 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 careworn 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 Catron 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 slangwailing 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 host.

We learn from a gentleman, of this city who has just ascended the Illinois river, that a most melancholly 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, crowned 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, ere 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 each deep gorge,  
We meet their frightful bulk no more!  
As when an Arab strikes his tent  
Before the dread simoon,—  
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 thunders 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!

MPKEE, STEWART & LIND,  
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS  
IN  
DRY GOODS,  
EXCLUSIVELY.

No. 26, 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 1211

# 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 requite 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, be niggardly 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, \$9,900. nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; for arrears 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 28th 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 inditing 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 caste. 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 Edinburgh, in 21 days 971 patients were admitted into the dispensary for the afflicted; and the increase of burials in one week in January was 904!

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, 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.** "These 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 exparte, 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 committee 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.

## SHERDS 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 measurer 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 sire!  
Abode of the brave and the free!  
If ever man cherish'd a patriot's fire,  
And worshipp'd his country, 'twas here.  
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 I recall'd thee with pride—  
As I recall'd such fond thoughts on my memory well  
That utterance chokes with my tide.  
If the THOUGHT of HER only thus 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 thus from brothers, from sisters, from friends,  
Is there aught upon earth that can make me amend!

## 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. ANSLY.

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.

## APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

IOWA COUNTY.—Edward McSherry, Charles Gehl, 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.

WHEREAS, 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 scarified, and that one of his hips is branded 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 [L. S.] 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. HOKER,  
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.
Bisick Henry,	Lindsay John.
Baker Alfred,	Lewis Warner.
Bennett Matthew,	Leeper James A.
Brock Farlon F.	Morrison Joseph.
Banebridge Darius.	Morrison Eliane 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 &
Chryst John,	Wesley,
Cranfield James,	Newland Charlotte.
Dunn Charles,	Ostburn James.
Denson Thomas,	Pritchett Harvey B.
Denis Alonzo W.	Phillips Thomas,
Denson Joseph,	Phillips John,
Deseelhorst Justus,	Plank Regana,
Dance Russell,	Potts Thomas D.
Dilly Derial J.	Pearis James N.
Doty James D.	Pristley Samuel,
Evens Owen E.	Parker L. H.
Eleff Emaly,	Roberts John,
Gregorie Charles,	Rasdale Abel,
Gregorie Eulalic,	Rablin Henry.
Gallighee B.	Scott Richard,
Gillet Ezra B.	Shannon Joseph P.
Hubbard George,	Sutherland William,
Houghton Alfred G.	Smith Veranus or Levia,
Hamilton William S.	Sheldon Charles B.
Heedgins Edward,	Scott Andrew F.
Hendrickson William,	Strong Moses M.
Hopson William,	Taylor Goodwin,
Hymen Thomas,	Vannarter John,
Jamerson Albert,	Webster Jeremiah,
Johnson Nelson,	Webster Thomas D.
Jenkins Thomas,	White O. J.
Gentry James,	Whitney Maria,
Johnson John or Samuel,	Whitehead J. S.
Kendle James,	Welch William,
Kirkpatrick Jesse W.	West Nathaniel.

WM. HENRY Postmaster.

Mineral Point, April 5.

## LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING at the Post Office in Belmont, Wisconsin Territory, on the 1st April, 1837.

Atwood Joel C.	Cossling Lewis,
Benson Chs. E.	King James M.
Dunn Hon. Charles,	Long Henry C.
Dozer Bradford L.	Rog Chancery,
Eastman S. S.	Smith Jeremiah,
Finley James,	Springston James.
Field George B.	

JAMES H. GENTRY, Postmaster.

## LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Elk Grove, Iowa County, W. T., 1st last April.

Henry Michael,	Smith Samuel,
Boys Solomon,	Madison Bollen,
Greene Squire,	Wheelhead Thomas,
Berry G. C. Emaly,	Kenkendol Moses.

J. M. BERRY, Postmaster.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of William B. Vineyard & Lemuel Gillham, are requested to call and settle with me, either by note or otherwise, as the firm is this day dissolved by mutual consent of both parties, and the accounts are payable to me alone.

WM. B. VINEYARD.

Platteville, March 29. bb—ct.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Books for subscription to the capital stock of the Bank of Mineral Point, will be opened at the Office of the county Clerk, in the Borough of Mineral Point, on Tuesday the second day of May next, and continue open six days under the superintendence of

WILLIAM S. HAMILTON,  
JOHN F. O'NEIL,  
MOSES M. STRONG,  
JAMES MORRISON,  
JOHN ATCHISON,  
RICHARD McKIM,  
GARRET V. DENNISON,  
Mineral Point, March 29. bb—ct.

Commissioners.

## CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing from Henry C. Bushnell, any part of the East half of the North West quarter, and West 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.

Elk Grove, March 25, '37. bb  
**JOHN TURNEY,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
GALENA, ILLINOIS.

**D. G. FENTON.**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.  
**H**AS 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. 1837.

**NEW MEXICO.**  
**A** SALE of lots in the above town, will take place on the 14th day of February next, at the House of Abner Nichols, in Mineral Point, 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 Kimo 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 the 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, Proprietors.  
Dec. 26. 3in

**P. F. DILLON.**  
**G**RATEFUL 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. 26. 3in

**M. CONNOLLY,**  
MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE FERRY,  
**R**ECEIVED by the steam boat Missouri, the following description of  
**BOOTS & SHOES.**  
2 cases Calf peg'd boots  
2 do do do Kip  
4 do do do Bif  
2 do do do French edge  
1 do Jackson tied shoes  
1 do Nallifers  
1 do Boys Whig do  
1 do Children's spring heel pumps  
1 do Mens' thick 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 Galena—Nails, Shot, Soap, Wash Tubs, Painted Buckets, Brandy and Whiskey. By the Warrior, her last trip—four cases round toed, Kip, Calf, and thick Boots.  
May 10

**JUST RECEIVED**  
**A**ND for sale by LITTLE, WANN & CO.  
50 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.**  
BOXES Spanish and Melee Segars, just rec'd and for sale by  
HOOPER, PECK & SCALES.  
July 12

**JAMES M. KANE & CO.**  
**A**T 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. 1f

**NOTICE! NOTICE! NOTICE!!**  
**T**HE 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.**

**W**HEREAS, 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 [L. s.] 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. HORN, Secretary of the Territory.

**H. LUDLUM,**  
**BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,**  
MAIN STREET, GALENA, ILLINOIS.  
**R**ESPECTFULLY 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. 1f

**NEW STORE.**  
**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**  
THE Subscribers are now opening at the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. HOOPER & WYNN, 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,**  
**H**AVE 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,  
15 do old Mononela, WHISKEY,  
4 do do Jamaica Spirit  
5 do do N. E. Rum  
WINE.  
20 baskets Champaign, choice brand,  
10 boxes Muscat,  
12 doz. London Particular,  
2 qr. casks do do  
4 qr. do Martell's  
3 do do Port,  
3 do do Lisbon,  
2 pipas Mahaga  
2 qr. casks Tenerife,  
2 do do Claret,  
5 bbls best Cordial,  
20 boxes Sperm, 10 do Mould, 30 do dipt 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 Gralleys, 5 do Sweet Scent, 5 do Roanoke TOBACCO.  
200 loaves E. R. No. 1, 100 do No. 2. SUGAR  
Which they offer for sale for Cash or Lead.  
July 12 HOOPER, PECK & SCALES.

**APOTHECARIES' HALL.**  
**A**S proprietors of the above establishment, we would respectfully call the attention of Physicians, Druggists, and Country 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 kegs white lead, in oil,  
300 lbs. Prussian Blue, in oil,  
10 bbls. copal varnish,  
6 Geroons, 600 lbs Indigo, superfine,  
2000 lbs putty,  
2000 lbs. Venetian red,  
3000 lbs. Spanish Whiting,  
2 bbls. Japan varnish,  
20 packs gold leaf,  
100 boxes variegated soap,  
30 boxes tobacco, best,  
25000 Spanish cigars,  
1500 lbs madder, Dutch,  
600 lbs. Gum copal,  
1000 lbs. do Shellac,  
500 lbs. chrome yellow,  
200 lbs. do green,  
300 gross Vials, assorted,  
20 bbls. coppers,  
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. Hygienian Pills,  
50 " Rowand's Tonic Mixture,  
500 " Perfumery, of every variety,  
300 " GILBERT'S TONIC PILLS, an article which we warrant to cure the Ague 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 terms.  
JOHNSONS & LOTT,  
No. 91, Main Street, St. Louis.  
at-tn

**FOR SALE.**  
**T**HE entire Castings for a Saw Mill, Fly and Rocker Wheel, with segments for a Carriage sixty feet long. All the wrought iron for the same.  
For sale by [July 20] J. DOWLING.

**TOWN OF WISCONSINAPOLIS,**  
**I**S beautifully situated on the northern side of Swan Lake of Fox river, two and a half miles distant from Port Winnebago, and two and one-fourth miles from the Wisconsin river, having on its northern limits "STONE QUARRY HILL," commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, and containing stone of an excellent quality for building. On its southern side, is Swan lake, between three and four miles in length, by a half to three-fourths of a mile in breadth, of pure water, great depth and abounding with fish. Swan lake presents a fine harbor for commercial business.  
It will be seen by reference to the map of the Territory, that the locality of the town of Wisconsinapolis, together with its many other advantages must ultimately make it a place of great importance. The land between the lake and the Wisconsin river on the proposed CANAL ROUTE has less swamp intervening, than any other point near the Portage, and it is believed a canal can be constructed with less expense. From Swan Lake to lake Puckawa by land, is seventeen and a half miles; to the city of Fond du Lac on lake Winnebago forty-seven; the distance by water to lake Puckawa is thirty miles; to the city of Fond du Lac one hundred and twenty miles. It is not only desirable, but deemed highly practicable by those competent to judge that the Swan Lake and Lake Winnebago, should be connected by a canal at that point where the contemplated rail road, from Milwaukee, touching the latter lake.

The plan of Wisconsinapolis as presented to the public, is conceived to combine beauty with convenience and comfort, and as to site, the proprietors can safely challenge comparison with any other in the new Territory. The Public square is nine hundred and twelve feet, streets eighty-eight feet wide, alleys sixteen, twelve lots in a block, lots sixty-six feet front, one hundred and seventy-six deep.  
The plan of Wisconsinapolis, can be seen by application to the proprietors at Port Winnebago.  
L. FOOT,  
C. McDOUGAN.  
Nov. 23. w4q

**NEW STORE.**  
**ALEXIS BAILLY,**  
**R**ESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has opened a Store at Crow & Smoker's old stand, one door below Little, Wann & Co's., where he will keep an assortment of  
**DRY GOODS,**  
Adapted to the season—Also,  
**QUEENS AND HARDWARE,**  
**GROCERIES & C.**

Which he will sell WHOLESALE & RETAIL, at reduced prices. He solicits the citizens of Galena and the Mining Country in general, to call and examine for themselves, and afford him a portion of the patronage they have so liberally bestowed on others.  
He has now on hand a lot of Superfine FLOUR.—Farmers would do well to purchase.

**STRAYED**  
**F**ROM the Subscriber, living on Pine Creek, near Oregon City, Ogle county, Illinois, about the 10th ult. one DUNN HORSE, with a black stripe running from the withers to the root of the tail, and a small spot on each side of the withers, about ten years old, 15 hands high. Two BAY MARES and one SORREL MARE COLT, with a white spot in the forehead. One of said mares has a star in her forehead, and has no other white about her. She is about six years old, and about fourteen and a half hands high. The other mare is five years old, about fourteen hands high; she has a small dingle or scar on the left side of the neck, produced when a colt, by a kick.  
A liberal reward will be given for their safe keeping and information given as to where they are. Address the subscriber at Buffalo Grove, Ill.  
Sept. 25 21-ct SAMTEL SMITH.

**CLOTHING.**  
**A** SPLENDID assortment of Ready Made Clothing, rec'd per late arrivals and for sale by  
May 10 J. MORRISON & SON.

**J. MORRISON & SON,**  
**H**AVE just received from New-York & Philadelphia, a general and well selected assortment of  
**DRY GOODS, HARDWARE,**  
**CLOTHING & GROCERIES.**  
Which having been selected by one of the concerns, they hope to be enabled to sell at reasonable prices.  
May 10 1

**LIQUORS.**  
**A**N invoice of very superior Liquors, received direct from the Custom House, and for sale by  
June 13 J. MORRISON & SON.

**READY-MADE CLOTHING.**  
**A** GENERAL assortment of Ready-Made Clothing, just received and for sale by  
Savanna, June 6, 5 L. H. BOWEN.

**PRAIRIE PLOUGHS.**  
**E**VANS' Superior Prairie Ploughs, just rec'd and for sale by  
May 16 2 LITTLE, WANN & CO.

**SUGAR.**  
**50** BBS. N. O. Sugar, just received and for sale by  
HOOPER, PECK & SCALES.

**BOOTS & SHOES.**  
**50** CASES assorted Boots and Shoes, just received and for sale by  
May 10 J. MORRISON & SON.

**STORAGE, COMMISSION & FORWARDING,**  
**L. H. BOWEN,**  
JUNE 6 SAVANNA, ILL.

**EDGAR & WILSON,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
**DRY GOODS,**  
**HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,**  
**GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.**  
GALENA, ILLINOIS.  
WM. EDGAR. S. WILSON.

**BACON.**  
**10** HHDS. Springfield Bacon, just rec'd and for sale by  
LITTLE, WANN & CO.

**NOTICE.**  
**T**HE several persons employed by me in July last, for the purpose of taking the Census or enumeration of inhabitants of Iowa county, Wisconsin Territory, will forward their accounts to me as early as practicable.  
JUSTUS DE SEELHORST,  
Shelb. Iowa county.

**THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE**  
**AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL**  
**UNION**  
Are for sale at the Depository, on Market street, near the Court House, St. Louis, Mo.

**T**HE Society have published between four and five hundred volumes of Books, varying in size, and calculated for Sunday Schools, Teachers, Bible Classes, general family reading, circulating libraries, families, neighborhoods, churches, lyceums, apprentices and youths, and for presents, rewards, charitable distribution, and general circulation, wherever attractive and useful books can find readers of any age.

Many of these books have been prepared by some of the most pure and elevated minds in our country. They are sold unusually low, and upon the whole it is believed form the most complete collection of safe, religious, juvenile literary books any where to be found. They have nothing in them offensive to denominational, sectional or political preferences or prejudices.

They are embellished with about two thousand neatly executed cuts and engravings, with which great pains have been taken to insure correctness of representations. The books are generally printed from stereotype plates, on good paper, and are substantially bound, in leather backs and covers. Some of them are tastefully put up in fancy binding, and are suitable for presents, and all are sold at the same price as by the society in Philadelphia.

The depository is re-organized and belongs to the Missouri S. S. Union; and arrangements are made for keeping a supply of all their publications, and especially for receiving their new works, issuing from the press from time to time—the yearly number of which is quite considerable. Schools sending a list of their books on hand will be able to extend their assortment to almost any desirable measure.

Among the books for libraries, and for juvenile and general reading, are works on sacred history, biblical antiquities, sacred and ancient geography, lives of pious persons, including scriptural and missionary biography, history of missions and of the Church, natural history, essays, &c.

Agreat variety of Sunday School requisites will be kept on hand for spelling and reading, and for infant classes, and text books for bible and testament classes, including records, minute and class books, etc. dictionaries, geographies, maps, biblical antiquities, illustrations, union questions, teachers' assistants, text books, cards, etc. for infant classes, spelling and reading books, primers, tickets, hymn books, music, etc. etc. A number of books have been translated into the German and French languages.

It is intended to keep the works of the different Massachusetts, Episcopal, and Methodist Sunday School Societies. Also, Temperance publications, and standard religious books, suitable for ministers' libraries, and religious family reading, with devotional books for churches, prayers, hymns, catechisms, etc.

Likewise, stationery and books for common schools, and academies, spelling books, reading books, grammars, dictionaries, arithmetics, slates, pencils, quills, ink, etc. etc.

There are on hand, and will be kept, bibles and testaments, in all their variety, and the tracts of the American Tract Society, including their bound volumes, in large assorted quantities—it being also the depository of the American Tract and Bible Societies. Subscriptions will be received for the S. S. Journal, a very valuable religious newspaper, for \$1 a year; and for the interesting monthly periodical, the Youth's Friend, at 25 cts a year.

Persons corresponding with the Missouri Sunday School Union, will address Sheldon Norton, Corresponding Secretary, St. Louis.  
Orders for books and letters on business with the Depository will be addressed to  
THOMAS P. GREEN, Ag't of Depository.  
St. Louis, Aug 9 ad

**NEW STORE AT HELENA.**  
**T**HE Wisconsin Shot Company, have opened and now offer for sale a general assortment of European, India and American Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery, on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in the Territory. Also, on hand for sale, 60,000 feet of Pine Lumber and 65 bbls. of Cranberries  
Helena, Nov. 23. 16c

**BLACKSMITHING.**  
**T**HE subscriber informs the public, that he has opened the above business, and intends carrying it on, in all its various branches. In his dealings he expects to trade on principles of justice and equity, and earnestly solicits that share of patronage, that industry, integrity and attention to business merits.  
EPHRAIM LOBAUGH.  
Belmont, Nov. 23. 1f

**MAIL STAGE**  
**F**ROM GALENA TO CHICAGO, in four horse Post Coaches, via Dixon's Ferry, twice a week, will leave Galena every Sunday and Wednesday and three o'clock P. M. and leave Chicago every Saturday Tuesday for Galena.  
May 10

**FOR SALE.**  
**O**NE set of Saw-mill Irons complete, manufactured at Pittsburgh, and Bolts for mill wheels, entirely new, by  
J. DOWLING.  
July 20.

**FARM FOR SALE.**  
**A** FARM, situated two miles west of Galena, with about 25 acres under cultivation, a double log house, and an excellent spring of water. For terms, apply to  
J. MORRISON & SON.  
Aug. 2. 13

**FOR SALE.**  
**A** NEW TURNING LATHE, complete, adapted to iron, and wood, also a portable horse power machine, suitable for pumping water, driving lathe or blast furnace, or grinding corn. It increases in the ratio of 21 to one.  
J. DOWLING.

**NEW STORE IN SAVANNA.**  
**T**HE undersigned has just received from the City of New York, and now opening for sale at his new building, a general assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**  
**GROCERIES, HARDWARE,**  
**Cutlery and Crockery,**  
Suited to the wants of the surrounding country, which he will sell at a moderate advance on the purchase price.  
In his dealings, he expects to trade on principles of justice and equity, and earnestly solicits that share of patronage that industry, integrity, and attention to business merits.  
JUNE 6 L. H. BOWEN.

Superintendency of Indian Affairs  
for the Territory of Wisconsin  
Mineral Point, May 11<sup>th</sup> 1837

Sir,

I am requested by the Commissioner of Ind. Affairs, under date of 21<sup>st</sup> 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 deputations or murders, will incur his displeasure.

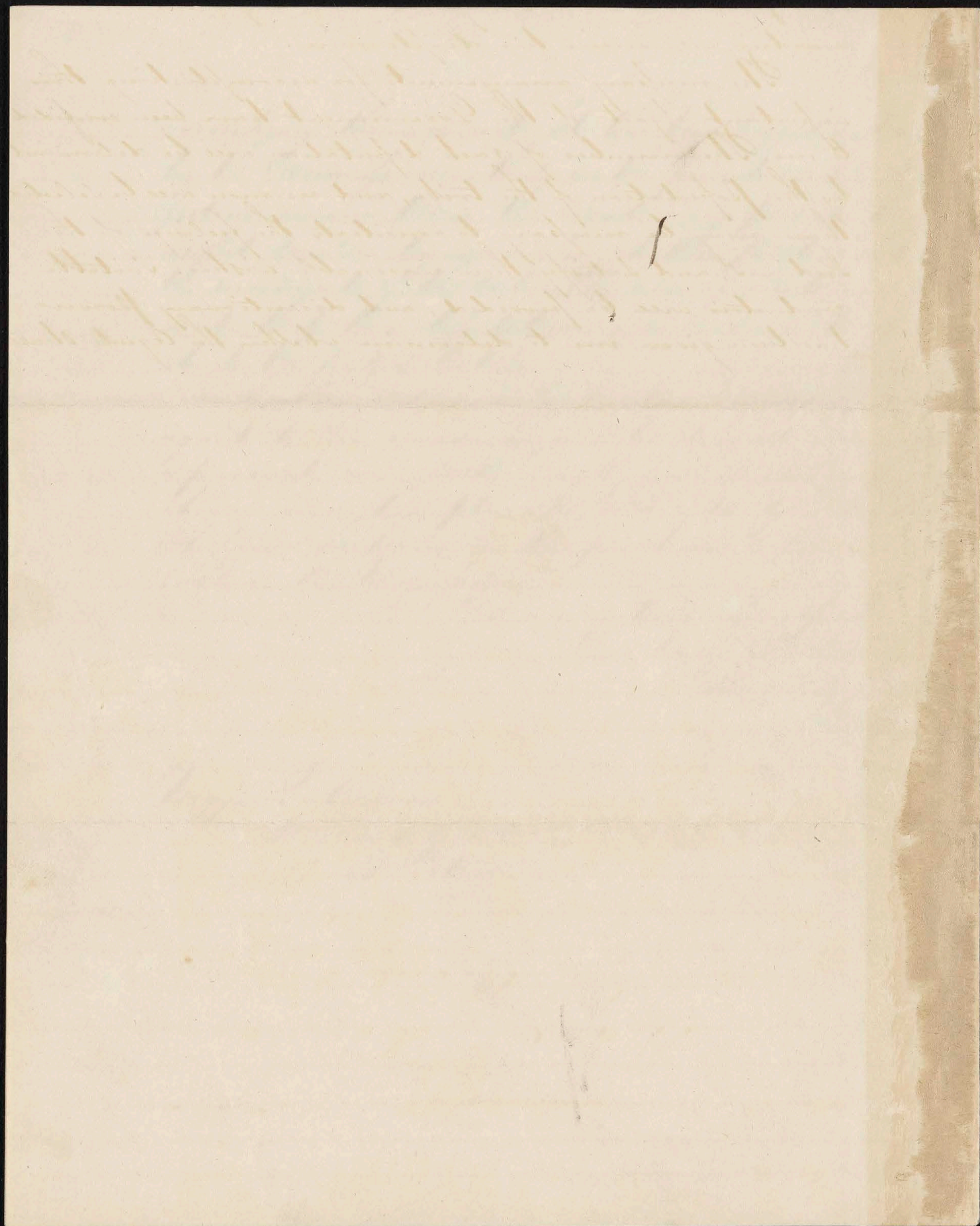
The necessary arrangements for accomplishing this important object of the Government have been confided to me. The number of each deputation will be determined by the population of the tribe, and no more will be selected than may be necessary to conciliate the feelings of the Indians, and satisfy their 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 Commissioner, 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 deputations will arrive at Washington about the first of October.

Further and more particular arrangements, with regard to this measure will be deferred 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  
Yours very obt. Servt  
H. B. Pratt  
Asst. Secy

Major Taliapeno  
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

Mon & Pont W<sup>y</sup> } On public Service ~~1837~~  
13<sup>th</sup> May 1837 } 3<sup>rd</sup> / 18

Rec<sup>d</sup> 2<sup>o</sup> June  
1837  
S. B. Conellion

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

Mlly's Long Agent's Office

Louis May 18. 1857

Sir,

I have this day shipped for Mr. R. D. Pavilion,  
the Stationery, printers, articles for Blackman's Shop, & a  
portion of those for Agricultural purposes, according to  
your estimates for the current year, of all of which you  
have the invoices herewith enclosed; when delivery is made,  
do me the favor to sign & return the usual receipt of  
your early convenience.

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

Very respt

G. M. L.

J. M. L.

C. B. H. M. L.

Capt M. L. M. L.

Mlly's Long. Talcott

Ind. Agt

Ant. L. M. L.

P.S. I have stamped my initials in wax upon samples  
of the principal articles of annuity goods, which I  
trust you will perceive & recognize, & 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 - Hence  
the amount for <sup>presents</sup> I have limited to 600\$.

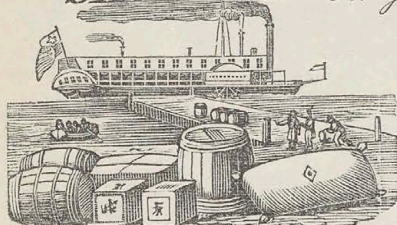
Respectfully Yours

E. A. Hitchcock

M. D. A.

of sending down  
the purpose of the  
uniform quality  
use them at the same  
I have never and never  
allotment for the  
purchase upon the  
the amount of the

SHIPPED



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

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 *Carillon* 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 *Maif Saw Pulaferro* and apt or to his assigns, he or they paying freight at the rate of *Freight to be Paid at St Louis by Shippers*

With the privilege of *Lightenings*

In witness whereof, the Owner, Master or Clerk of said boat, hath affirmed to *three* 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.* 183 *7.*

MARKS.	ARTICLE.	WEIGHT.
<u>Susseton Annuity</u> 11 Boxes 2 Casks 16 Kegs	Two Box Sludge Three do Lead Two Casks Tin Ware Six Boxes Tobacco Fifteen Kegs Powder	3800 lb.
<u>Wahpa Kootah Annuity</u> 7 Boxes 1 Bale 6 Kegs 1 Cask	One Box Merchandise One Bale do One box Lead (one) Four " Tobacco Six Kegs Powder One Cask Tin Ware	2151 "
in all	44 packages. Forty four packages in all	5951 lb.

Thomas H. Griffith

New Hope August 5. 1837

Sir

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 Sacs & 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 valour, as seven of them were killed in the very midst of the Sioux encampment.

I am Very respectfully

Your Mo: ob: Servant

H. A. Schley

Agent Chas. H. Co  
H

Governor

294  
Office of North Western Agency Station  
Upper Mississippi August 5<sup>th</sup> 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-paakoota tribe of Sioux, and what is equally unfortunate several Medawakantons Sioux of this vicinity were among the slain. It is stated that the Sioux were peacefully 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 & 27<sup>th</sup> 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 Sacs, & Foxes - but one male the son of the Chief "Tah-sung-a" 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 dead. -

I dispatch an Express to you at once as it is all important that the Sioux prisoners be forthwith returned to this Post - Otherwise all hopes of forming deputations under your letter of instructions of the 2<sup>nd</sup> inst for a visit to Washington on the 1<sup>st</sup> of September will be at an end, and large war parties will doubtless move speedily from the Sioux against the Confederate tribes of Sacs, & Foxes.

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

And I can only repeat that it is to be hoped you will cause  
the rendition up at this Post of the prisoners as speedily as circum-  
stances will admit of - or all chances of peace will be at an end  
in this Quarter.

With high respect  
Yours most obedt

Samuel P. Hays  
Indian Agent  
at St. Louis

His Excellency  
Gov. Henry Dodge  
Supt. Ind. Affairs  
at Menomonee 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 of the late & 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 former by Mr.  
Arthur, or Warrens direction, or management -

Attack of Sacs & Foxes  
on the Wakpaukoota Sioux  
& others on the Des Moines.

July 25. 26 & 27<sup>th</sup> 1837.

General

295  
Office of the Western Agency Station  
Upper Mississippi August 5 1837

The Confederated Sacs & Foxes attacked the  
Wahpaukosta Sacs of this Agency near the River Desmains  
on the 25. 26 & 27 of July - and destroyed twenty Sacs  
including some of the Sacs of this Ministry - 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 Express to His Excellency Gov Dodge  
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 mailed, &  
thence the mail for Mineral Point have left. Then  
to start an Express at the expense of the Dept. -  
But one Neale made his escape from the carnage on  
the Desmains - & the principal Chief & a second Chief  
of the Sacs of the plains are among the slain -

General J. M. Brooke  
Corps 5<sup>th</sup> Infantry  
H. Q. Fort Crawford

With best respects Sir  
Yours most obedt  
Saml. A. Ferro  
Indian Agent  
at Station

(On Service)

Brig. Genl. Geo. M. Brooke,  
Commanding 5<sup>th</sup> Infantry  
H. O. Quanten

Express)

Fort Crawford

Sub

North Western Agency Station  
Upper Mississippi Aug 5<sup>th</sup> 1837

I send an Express with information to His Excellency Gov. Dodge of an attack on the Wahpaukoota tribe of Sioux near the Des Moines on the 25. 26 & 27 of July by the confederated tribes of Sacs & Foxes. Twenty Lodges of the Sioux have been destroyed, and such of the women & children not murdered have been taken off prisoners to the Fox Villages. —

I send Moxley as far as the Plains & should the Fox have left I hope you & Genl Brooke will direct means to send on the enclosed packet to Mineral Point — as the expense of the Dept. — should the mail not have left ~~the~~ papers can be thus forwarded. —

In great haste

I have the honor to be

Yours most obedt Servt

San Pablo de Ferro

Man Agut

at St Louis

May Thos Boyd

U.S. Sub Agent

at Prairie du Chien

Governor

Office of North Western Agency Station  
Upper Mississippi August 3-1837

A Runner from the plains came into this Post yesterday with the unpleasant intelligence of the destruction of 250. Lodges of the Wahpaukoota tribe of Sioux, & what is equally unfortunate. Several Medawakanton Sioux of this vicinity were among the Slain. It is stated that the Sioux were peacefully hunting on their own Lands near the Des Moines, 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 place on the 25-26 & 27<sup>th</sup> of July, when the result was forty men killed of the Sioux, and their women & children not numbered, are supposed to be prisoners to the Sacs & Foxes - But one male the son of the Chief "Tah-sau-saa" 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 Station Sioux started for the scene of action on the Des Moines to inspect the ground & to count 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 forthwith returned to this Post. - Others are all hopes of forming Deputations under your letter of instructions of the 2<sup>nd</sup> inst for a visit to Washington on the 15<sup>th</sup> of September will be at an end, and large war parties will doubtless move speedily from the Sioux against the Confederated Tribes of Sacs & Foxes - I enclose herewith a letter from H. H. Lobb Esq. am & Cys in connection with this communication, and <sup>can</sup> only repeat there is it to be hoped you will cause the redemption up at this Post of the Prisoners as speedily as circumstances will admit of - or all peace will be at an end in this quarter -

With high respect Sir  
Your most Obedt Servt  
Saml Palfierro  
Indian Agent  
at Station

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

New Hope Establishment

St. Peters, Aug. [1837]

Maj. Laurence Taliaferro  
U. S. Ind Agent }

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, whither they had gone to make their summer hunt, and they were attacked by the Aps & Foxes, and after a continued action of three days, the men (forty) were all slain, and the women & children carried off as prisoners. Sasangua's son is said to be the only adult male who has escaped, ~~He~~ arrived at the Traverse des Sioux two days since.

I do not doubt that an attack has been made, but know so well the disposition of our Indians to exaggerate, that I am inclined to believe that matters are not so bad, as they are now reported.

I am very respectfully

Your obt. servant

H. A. Sibley

Agent Am. Fur Co

Governor.

299  
Office of North Western Agency St. Peter  
Upper Mississippi August 5<sup>th</sup> 1837—

A runner from the plains came in to this post yesterday with the unpleasant intelligence of the destruction of twenty Loaves of the Wah-paa-hoota tribe of Sioux, and what is equally unfortunate. Several Medawakanton Sioux of this vicinity were among the slain. It is stated that the Sioux were peacefully hunting on their own lands near the Des Moines, and 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 continued three days the 25. 26 & 27<sup>th</sup> 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 Sacs & Foxes. - but one male the son of the Chief "Tah-sungoo" made his escape from the scene of carnage. -

The principal Chief, and a Second Chief are among the slain and this morning a large detachment of the St. Peter Sioux started for the scene of action on the Des Moines to inspect the grounds & to count 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 forthwith returned to this Post. - There will all hopes of forming settlements under your letter of instructions of the 2<sup>d</sup> inst for a visit to Washington on the 1<sup>st</sup> of September will be at an end, and large war parties will doubtless move speedily from the Sioux against the Confederated tribes of Sacs, & Foxes. - I enclose herewith a letter from St. H. Debby Esq. Agent 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 rendition up at this Post of the Persons as speedily as  
Circumstances will admit, or all peace will be at an end in this  
Quarter—

His Excellency  
Governor Henry Dodge  
Supt of the Affairs  
at Mineral Point  
for Wisconsin

With high respect Sir  
Yours most obedt

Paul Saliaferro  
Indian Agent  
at St. Peter

From the same time up to the time of the  
the same time up to the time of the  
the same time up to the time of the

the same time

the same time

the same time

the same time

the same time

Governor

North Western Agency & Plains

Upper Miss. Aug 6<sup>th</sup> 1837

I hasten to inform you by Express of further difficulties between the Sacs & Foxes and the Washpa Koota Bands of this Agency - From all the facts I can learn. The Sioux were attacked by the Sacs near the Des Moines on or about the 25<sup>th</sup> of July - and continued through one night & until noon the following day - when the Sacs & Foxes 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 say he 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 respectable fur Washington under your instructions of the 2<sup>d</sup> inst -

With high respect Sir

Your M<sup>o</sup> 5<sup>th</sup>

His Excellency

Gov. Henry Dodge

Sept M Affairs

at Menomonee Point

For Wisconsin

Sauk & Foxes

Indian Agent

at St Louis

My Superintendent. was a brave man 301  
not a learned man. I liked him much.  
English grammar - were few in his day -

Superintendency of Indian Affairs  
August 23<sup>d</sup> 1837 -

Sir

On my arrival at Plains des Cheas I ascertained  
you had left that place about two hours for Galena where  
General Stuart informed me you would find your express  
to me at Mineral Point I send you the means to  
inform you that I am now within fifteen miles of Mineral  
Point having travelled until 2 o'clock this morning I  
have procured funds from the Receiver of Public Monies at  
that place which is in Spina it will be early on tomorrow  
before the Spina car arrives Galena where I hope to have  
the pleasure of meeting you in person

I am with great Respect  
& Esteem y<sup>r</sup> Obedt Serv<sup>t</sup>  
Henry Dodge  
Sept 2nd 37

To Major L. P. Leavenworth  
U S Ind. Affs  
Galena

Genl Kears  
Wished us at  
Rear den Chien  
but  
found we could  
delegations at  
Galena - he has

for my use of 2,000  
Specie

By Capt

Major S. P. Adams

US Indian Agent  
Galena Illinois

on Public Service

at Washington -  
Aug 23. 1837.  
Super Kears  
Wish my delegations  
at Galena - I gave  
me \$2,000 in Specie.  
Truly Yours S. P. Adams

[Aug 23, 1837]

Such was the chagrin  
of some few interested - desig=  
ning Knaves - that I was  
urged to Supt. H. because  
for my unseemly haste in  
collecting the Sioux delegation  
and taking advantage of  
Safford's steamer for St. Louis

To show I was not one  
moment too soon - See Gov.  
Cobden letter - who started  
to meet me at Prairie du  
Chien with friends. Aug 23<sup>d</sup> -

I could not delay the boat  
so chofr down to Galena  
where my Supt met me &  
furnished me \$2,000 in  
specie - this was Aug 28 -

Sept - - 29 the  
Treaty was made.

Nov - 10<sup>th</sup> I  
returned my people to Fort  
Snelling in the Rolla - I return

Two days after the  
10<sup>th</sup> of Nov<sup>r</sup> the Ice made -  
was I too soon - by the  
decision & promptings of  
my movements. -

I knew my own bearings  
, and calculations of time.  
My Indians had all 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 unpleasant it is to  
have no confidence in any  
of the Am Fur Company -

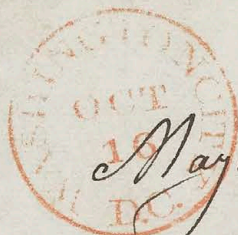
St. Louis 20 Sept. 1837.

302

My dear Friend,

I have but few minutes, we arrived here this morning and ~~about~~  
the delegation of the Winnebago is ready to go to Pittsburg. I take  
advantage of that opportunity to let you know that I got back safe after  
a long et very fatiguing journey. I do not attempt to describe the disappointment  
I met on my arrival at St. Peter; never, in my life, my heart felt so sick.  
I remained there but few ours, just to take time to get men et embark  
in my little cause. I shall stay here, God knows, how long. my collection  
sent here three months ago by the Palmyra, Cap. 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 Water amplements, where is it? I wait for the Palmyra.  
I shall write you as soon as possible, et give more particulars about  
all our friendly concerns.

I find here a letter from Mr. Sibbey, that believes not, it is dated  
from Pittsburg; I hear from it that all is getting along pretty well  
on your side. So much the better. But, have pity on me, to be  
yet so far from you. My respects and tender affection to Mrs.  
Caliaferro. Remember me to Mr. Sibbey, 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 who was introduced to us by  
Mr. Melure and dined twice with us. <sup>at St. Peter</sup> the last Bell rings.  
farewell good friend  
yours forever  
J. W. Nicollet



25

Major Law. Zafarero

Indian Agent  
care of Pratt, Chouteau & Co.  
~~Washington City~~  
St. Louis

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MO —



[Nov. 10, 1837]

1837

The United States

To S. Boat Polls

Dr

Nov 10

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

1450 00

Received St. Peters this 10.<sup>th</sup> day of November  
1837 of Laurence Salaperno Indian Agent  
in charge of a Delegation of Sioux. The sum  
of One thousand four hundred, and  
fifty dollars in full of the above account  
(Duplicate)

1450  
170  
1280

Received St. Peters this 10.<sup>th</sup> day of Nov  
1837 of Laurence Salaperno Indian Agent  
The sum of Fourteen hundred and  
fifty dollars in full for transportation  
& fare of Delegation of Sioux from  
Louis to St. Peters  
(Duplicate)

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 most obedt  
C. A. Harris  
Comm

Maj  
Lawrence Taliaferro,  
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 19<sup>th</sup> 1838. calling for information respecting the intermeddling of foreign Governments or the Subjects thereof, with the Indian Tribes within the limits of the United States.

You are instructed to make full reports in detail upon all points 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 Laughton  
acting Super: Int: S. Affs.

Major Valioferro  
Indian Agent  
St. Peters M. T.

Extract from a Resolution of the House of Representatives  
of the 19<sup>th</sup> 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 interm-  
-eddling 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 Assemblies

326 [2]

At the Agency at Stetson this 23<sup>d</sup> day of June 1838  
The Chiefs & heads men of two Mandan nations - Sappeens  
& Wahpetons of Little Rapids - Hawnedus Sioux & Lac qui Paule.

The Little Son of Lac qui Paule first rose & said

Addressing himself first to his people.

My Father, & my Brothers

I came down to be you - I intended  
to speak to both of you - I have met with many misfortunes  
but none 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 have a long distance off - I try to take care  
of our traders - soldiers we hear good Council - but there  
are listen & my friends

our enemies are certainly with us on our  
hands & destroying our game - much 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 repeat to my people when I go home

I came down with great hopes of seeing one of our  
people

many of our people begin to think you think more  
of them dogs than you do of us

— Mawpeah Lied - was Chief - was said

My Brother

I address myself to the Chief of the Soldiers  
I am a Soldier & not a Chief - The man who struck us  
was here last winter to visit you - he told me to  
ask that you my Brother advised him to be at peace  
with us & to throw away the tomahawk -  
But he decreed not

My Father - I am a Soldier and I have but few  
words I speak plain & wish to say a word  
to you this day -

The man that they behaved even Shampee they  
cut up our warriors - I hope when you are

My Father - The steps you take is not strong enough  
you need words - that would do.

I put one of my own people under ground  
for doing this people an injury - we wish to  
them prosper - we can't plant people to  
grow up -

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

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

### Friends Write

My Father & my Brother

I address you, and our relations  
here who went on with our Father to Washington  
they heard from councils - & they have been informed

The news of <sup>our</sup> people brought - we were satisfied  
up in the matter & out of our people. I was  
one who operated in burying their bodies  
we felt inclined to go off to our work  
decided just to report all to you.

When this took place it was not on their lands  
but on ours - I have been long there - tho I  
believe here - The Chippewas would still interfere  
on our lands - we never had a difficulty anywhere  
but on our own land -

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

You then open to us to keep the peace -  
at last you speak strongly & send that  
one right quick -

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

Perfect we depend on you both for assistance  
all our people depend on you as chief of  
the Saldung - we look for our women  
who is pressing me think she is crying &  
this makes their hearts sore -  
We wish for some of those people to revenge  
ourselves upon -

We wish to return him - when we shall  
remain until we hear from you as we  
are

### Marquette's letter

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

I depend upon the words of our great  
Father & Set State - when to we have been  
killed by Shucks & Kears & others - we finally  
are powder & ball - in war - our being quick  
leads to this -

The line between us we understand - but we  
cannot not keep them off our land

— Moose Moneck —

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 recital 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  
did this thing only some idle fools—

I have known a few many of the Chippewas  
the Fleming Grouse, & the whole in the Day  
They would come down here and counsel  
with you & then go back and act differently  
I know them well—

When we have any thing to say— we call the  
quos spirit to witness— we do this to great  
Chiefs— The women & children of our people  
have been killed like young palaces—  
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 met our  
enemies— They were always found on our land  
& 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 councils  
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 whether we wish & helped  
our women & children would live—

I brought the men back & our people were  
glad— it was our women & children who  
wished to live— and it is there have been killed

Mat

[June 23, 1838] [13]

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

19 years we have lived here & then the Country was kept quiet - you asked me to go on to see our great Father - I went & was pleased with all I heard & saw -

I went with you to see our great Father the four us good Councils - we came back and we heard the first thing bad news from about - our people had been killed by the Chippewas -

My B- when I rec'd the news I went to the Fort, & let you hear the news from our people - when I was in Washington a man gave me a sword & said listen this you kill 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 hear 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 hurt 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 good - when a bad act took place I was out & running to find the guilty they were found, and given up.

I  
when I look around & see how our  
nation once stood, and now - I feel that we  
are thoughts but letters of - but I believe after  
this day we shall stand a letter better in  
the estimation of all -

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

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

we wish for the President to be brought down  
& deliver over to his people

Notes of the Remarks  
of the House Nov 28  
Dec 28  
in Council

Nov 28 - 1838 -

Resolutions for the  
for the House of  
passed on the 18<sup>th</sup> of  
last 13 years since you  
last 13 years since you

(by vote in the  
of the House of  
of the House of

of the House of

Resolved in Council

Li Arc-or the Brown warbler [3]

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

- You have men of sense to come us at -

= From years ago you called all the tribes together  
as I desire & we were told

= all was heard & supposed done with the 2<sup>o</sup>.  
Council was serious - but we have heard nothing of  
what was proposed - asked before the council

= A small piece of land was asked to keep the peace  
& no person was to cross that land  
but they have crossed & taken a good piece of  
my body & my heart is very sore now. -

= My Father & Brother

we have been told if any of these people  
struck upon -

My heart is going so full now that I feel as  
a man that is feeling drunk - As I see no  
sign of relief -

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

& hear the news

My F & B - I went to Prairie du Chien to see  
our worship of the Sabeians he told us  
to wait for our Father

When he came we saw him he had one  
foot on the back & the other & stood & told  
us to come up to see him as he had  
some thing to say. -

I wish to know what steps you are  
going to take - we wish to attend to  
this matter ourselves. I hear 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 man here but you cannot  
do any thing till you hear from over  
your Father -

I wish you to send word I say  
to our people - Tell them 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 hear &  
we wish very soon for you to take steps  
this is the sentiment of our Chief

- We apprise you in the rate war  
& for this reason the Sac. think as &  
they injure the Whites as much as they  
do us -

- I am very anxious to know for these  
Sacs are hanging at you & if you don't  
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 cloud 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 surprise you -

I am one half worn & one half liver  
& even if I speak to them it is suppressed  
I will want till the present day for a  
for an answer & if none comes I will  
go to work myself

My old chap is getting old & his eyes  
are bad - or he would have come  
as I said before - my Father would not  
stop our foot he but told us to come  
up here. That he would be pleased to  
us & tell us the news -

I wish you to send this paper to  
the Old head & let him know that  
if no answer comes we shall redress  
our selves - we thought we should have  
heard long ago from our dear Father

We did not come for presents we want  
provisions - Newspapers have been sent to the  
Seven firs to be ready in case this should  
be sent for -

The Pike or Tahama

[4]

I do not call my self a Chief - My  
Father there has known me many  
Years - for my merits alone I walk  
the Mark, on my neck -

My Brother

~~you do not know me - my~~

Father the Red Hawk - he made me  
a Soldier & I am one of the strongest  
Soldiers in the Nation -

When it is necessary for me to do  
any thing I come on 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 clock made me  
a Soldier -

One thing you must stop the Sacs &  
Foxes - but a short time since we helped  
you at your request against their people  
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 F & B -

When at the peace - 48 men of Sacs  
were us to give you a piece of land that  
the few who struck should be punished -  
life for life that was promised - but it  
seems the Sacs laugh at you - we  
are now ready for war & will only wait  
until the sun grow a little lower & we 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 Soldiers. My Bless

Tokegoma N.W.T. July 1838

Father I told you by the hand of you told me to do the last time to save so I have done yesterday. I was very near being killed while with the 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 last spring is 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 him that wishes 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 young 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 had ever see the blood of a white man or his heart 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 young brothers may live.

One of your chiefs lodges full of beef  
Sandy Ind. (gent  
to Peter)

The Indian

Ojibwa sub-chief

306  
Sandy Lake July 2nd 1838

Dr Major

I have seen holes in the sky and  
the House give 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 men back  
to lessen the expences as I will have to wait a few  
days to see the different bands of Indians but I shall  
return by the 12th and I think you can assist in the  
service that you will get the prisoners against that  
time the Indians are very anxious about the treaty  
and if it is not ratified the people in the Chip  
pewa Country had better look out for danger  
for they will trouble them I should be very  
glad to know whether the treaty is ratified or not  
so that I could tell the Indians but there  
is no chance to learn at this place

Major L Talbot  
Inda Dept  
St Peter

Yours friend  
M. M. Vinograd

Recd July 8<sup>th</sup> 1838

Major. Lawrence Talbot  
Anderson Depot  
St. Peters

Governor

North Western Agency at St. Peter  
Meff. Minn. July 4<sup>th</sup> 1838.

In compliance with a Resolution of the House of Representatives of the 19<sup>th</sup> 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 former times 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 - and this state of things whether from accident, or design has been recently and as times spring kept in progress between the states herein before specified. -

The Act of Congress of 1816 which prohibited foreigners from any participation in the fur trade within our borders was expedient and wise, 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. Cook - authorizing the employment of foreigners in the fur trade under certain conditions, and restrictions. Therein expressed. The capacity of the trade <sup>created</sup> ~~is~~ ~~in connection with~~ a ~~fixed~~ <sup>offer a person offering</sup> determination to ~~create at any time~~ a monopoly by our Company necessarily produced the desire to frame and use any species of counsel, or artifice, and cunning - no matter who suffered - whether individuals, or Government - to the end that we our not even

The official Agents of the United States should compete with them in their firm determination of Security and holding an influence over the Red men - which all the powers of the laws of honor faith or justice should not shake. — a portion of our territory has been farmed out to the British Company on Red River (by William A. Arthur) of the American fur Company) for term £ 300 Sterling per annum. This command of his is but one example clear testimony of the general position assumed in this report, and as far as this Agency is concerned - I honestly believe we have less reason to fear from the machinations of internal intermeddling than any external influence in continuing the old prejudices for every thing English. Our frontier from the shores of Lake Superior north and south west to the Pacific Ocean is now or has in the hands of foreign Adventurers who have Settlements on the whole route indicated - who to secure the friendship of the Tribes & the fur trade use such Councils as are known to be in opposition to the honor, and <sup>vital interest</sup> ~~well being~~ of the United States.

The official Acts of Officers of a neighbouring Province in distributing annually gratuitously large amounts of Presents to Indians who go from our own territory to receive them is already too well known.

Small Annuities to certain individuals within this Agency for Services rendered the British Crown during the late war was at one time paid to them out of late years if the practice be continued - so much Security is observed as to render a difference upon

on this head under this head of the Resolution as this  
remains impracticable. The act of June 20 1834. again  
forbids the granting of Licenses to any but Citizens of the United  
States. Yet the authority before adverted to 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 Interpreters as the case may be. Yet under  
this permission many of the better informed are used as  
Clerks at Trading Posts, and are held responsible for the apper-  
eaten of the outfit. 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 <sup>does</sup> ~~could~~ not enable the Agent  
to make full Reports in detail upon all points alluded to  
in the Resolution, and he respectfully submits the foregoing  
as indications 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 powers  
other than having exposed since the establishment of this  
Post in 1819.

With high respect  
Yours most obedt  
Jas. S. Williams  
Indian Agent  
at St. Peter

Report on the Revolution  
of the 19.<sup>th</sup> of March 1838  
Calling on the President  
for information relative  
to the intermeddling of any  
foreign Subject or Government  
in the Affairs of the States  
within our Territories

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 "Palmyra" reached  
The ~~falls~~ falls without the least difficulty.

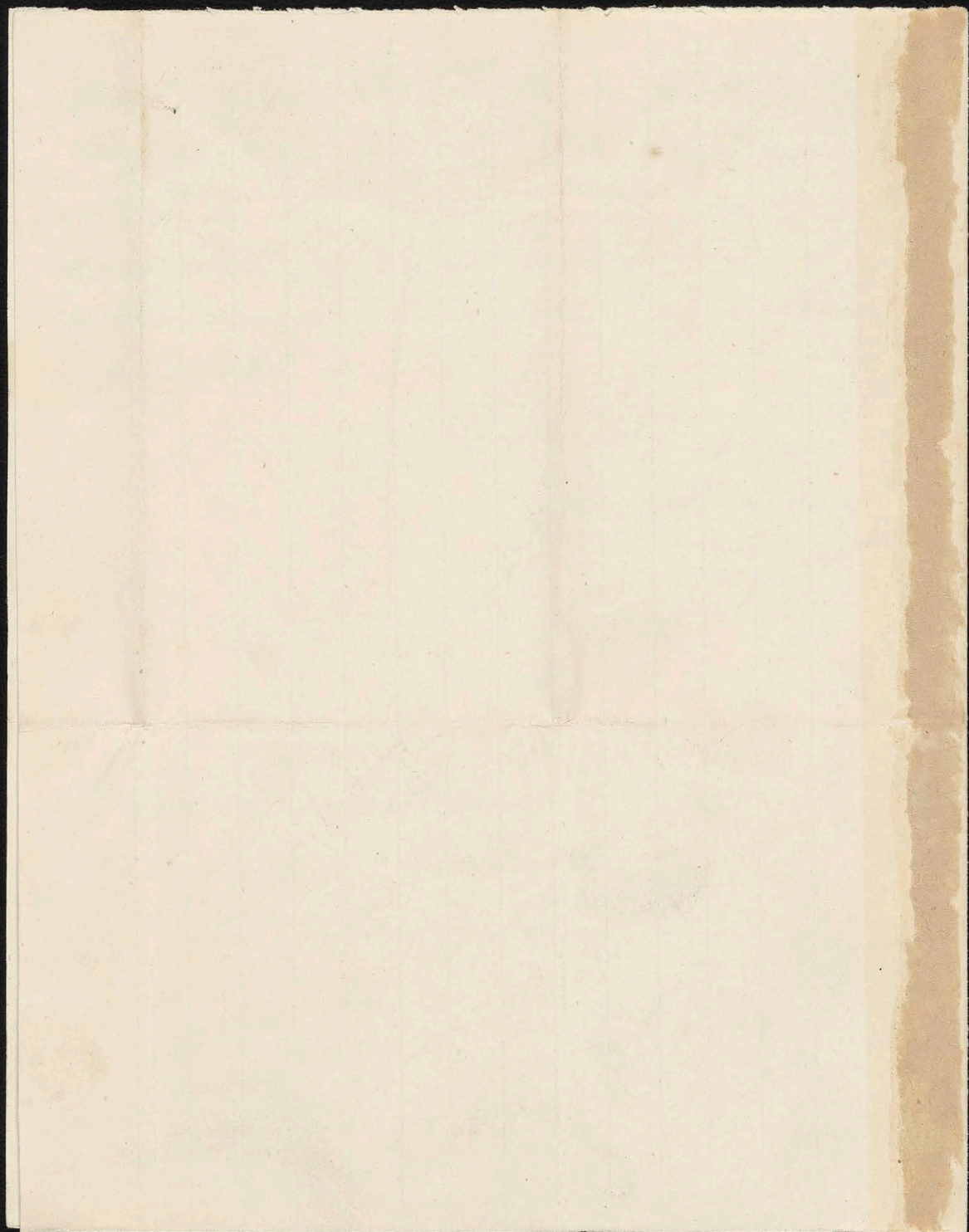
The Chippewas have been doing  
some damage in the upper part of the Saint  
Croix - They either Took or frightened out  
of one person - a Bbl. Flour & Pork in proportion  
and when he left. They were holding a  
Council whether they should kill his oxen  
or not. but from what I heard I think  
the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

It was reported that 3 To be 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 ~~of~~ 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 literal  
as possible. —

Respectfully yours  
M. Macleod

Major L. Gallager,  
Indian Agent &c  
Saint Peter.



Little Crow Village Aug 24<sup>th</sup> 1838

Mr Tolofono

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. Tolofono

W. S. J. A. K.

Thomas H. Pope

Received of  
the Treasurer  
of the  
Board of  
Education  
the sum of  
\$100.00  
for  
the year  
1888-89

Pepper apperance  
for my game  
Helen Anne W. 1898

24 1898

Tolofono

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 lbs. 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 years 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 your best advice & aid 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 accounts be properly made out with the decision of the Commission 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 at 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 Mr. Pfister to your kindness & also Mr. Bayliss, Sp. 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 you 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. H. H. H. H. H.

May: Salvaferro

May, L. Taliaferro  
U. S. Dist. Agent  
St. Peter

Received of Annals

Nov. 30<sup>th</sup> 1838

The Treasurer -

Truly signed with  
also

\$110.00 to help pay

expenses on the

San Antonio mission

May E. A. Haddock

Head Quarter,  
Fort Snelling  
Sept. 17. 1858.

Dr. Sir,

I have to request your immediate ex-  
pression 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 in-  
vited by the Cherokee and other Indians, to be  
held on the 11<sup>th</sup> Sept. present.

Very Respectfully  
Sir

Yr. Obedt. Servt.

J. H. Thompson

Lieut. Taliaferro Esq. }  
In. Asst. St. Peter }  
}

Major and A. C. Ing. Fort

Dec. 17<sup>th</sup> Sept 1858  
Maj Plympton Comd

11<sup>th</sup> Regt Cavalry  
of Cherokee & Ariz

Massachusetts

To Show when  
Colonel Plympton  
was in command  
of Fort Snelling  
for the 2<sup>d</sup> time  
L.S.

Superintendency of Indian Affairs  
for the Territory of Wisconsin  
Minnet Point Sept 25. 1838.

Sir:

Yours four letters of the 10th inst, accompanying  
map and Statistical Statement of Indians with the St Peter's  
Agency, list of persons employed, reports of schools and  
mission establishments, estimates of sums required for the  
year 1839, and an estimate of the sum required to be  
expended during the present year under the 5th article  
of the late treaty with the Sioux, have been received.

Very respectfully

Yours obed. Servt.

Atmy Dodge  
Capt. Ind. affs.

Maj. Tatiaferro  
U. S. Ind. Agent  
St. Peters.

Recd Oct 19. 1838

On Indian Affairs

25

Maj. Sam. Taliaferro  
U. S. Ind. Agent  
St. Peters  
Upper Mississippi



Superintendent of Indian Affairs  
for the Territory of Wisconsin  
October 6<sup>th</sup> 1838

Sir :

In case, the goods and provisions should not arrive at St. Peters previous to the 15<sup>th</sup> of the present month, I am desirous that you ~~will~~ <sup>will</sup> 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 obed<sup>t</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>.

Henry Dodge  
Capt. Ins. app<sup>t</sup>

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

St. Peters

Nov 2<sup>o</sup> 1838

Dear Major.

Finding no likely hope 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<sup>l</sup> payable here during the winter by an order on the quarter of this Post who ~~has the~~ 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 empower you to transact my business there in the above mentioned and to attend to my old Claims left with Mr Harris the Com<sup>rs</sup> last year for about \$250 or 280<sup>l</sup>

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 soon be here now? J. B. F. Baker  
directed to the S. War

Proposals to pay \$400.

by a Traveller  
to secure his claim  
of \$6000—

Re-unded.

I did not avail of  
the \$400. and did not  
offer to support the claims  
however honest I knew it  
to be — no American

could expect further  
when the Am. F. Co.  
was concerned — as this

J. of  
Hoy Company could pay —  
wily —

Governor George as  
Comm. failed in  
his duty — But paved  
his way to Chicago  
and the Senate of  
the United States

Pogn Walker lost all  
his claims —

House of Reps  
July 7<sup>th</sup> 1839

My Dear Sir

Your highly esteemed favor of the 30<sup>th</sup> ult. - with its inclosure - a letter to our friend Pelcher, has been received - I delivered it to him, immediately on its receipt, - for which he tendered you many thanks - Tho' he tells me he has since written you.

I am highly gratified to learn from Genl. Taliaferro, 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 & Hamlin -

The Secty. 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 Master, 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 and this hasty scrawl

And believe me as ever

your friend most truly

John Miller

Major Law. Tolofeno

General John Miller was in  
the 15<sup>th</sup> Infantry - a Gallant Officer  
during the War of 1812 - Subsequently  
Col of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regt of Infantry on the  
Upper Lakes where I served in his Regt.  
He resigned - was Governor of Minnesota and  
Representative in Congress.



Cal

Free  
John Miller

Majr L. Taliaferro

Bedford

Pennsylvania



Fort Snelling  
Novr 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 regulations 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.

Revised 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. Of the payment he made to the Chief, 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. Of the payments he made to heads of families, it will be done on pay Rolls, 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 the manner their annuities should be paid, these requisitions are actually necessary to the settlement of my accounts. As the amounts paid the 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 show the price of the Indians which Mr Campbell says for the Goods and Money was to be paid to the Heads of Families, the Provisions to be paid to the Chiefs. In fact the form of the receipts for Goods & money shows that they were paid to the heads of families, although the 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 <sup>should</sup> you think, <sup>that</sup> it will answer every purpose to hand 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 the way to the settlement of my accounts. I shall endeavor to obtain the signatures of the Chiefs for the provisions & forward the Receipts with the 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 the spring, without you can succeed to make it pass at Washington. I hope for an old friend, you will try your best, and if you will write me on the receipt of this, stating how you think every thing can be made straight, you will relieve my mind considerably. As I am considerably pushed for time just now, I have not leisure to write other matter than on business, but bear in mind that I am looking out still for a wife, and the sooner you bring me one the better

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

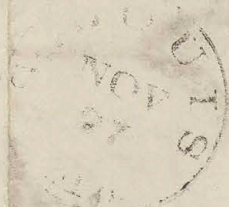
Yours truly  
C. Whitehouse  
Indian Agent

Major C. Taliaferro  
Indian Agent

On public Service

25

Major Laro Taliaferro  
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.

P. Poinsett

Secretary of War.

M Van Buren

*[Faint, mirrored handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]*

*[Faint, mirrored handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]*

*[Faint, mirrored handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]*

The Sixth Comm<sup>o</sup>  
of Law Paliapero  
Agent for Ind. Affairs  
At S<sup>t</sup> Paul  
March 4<sup>th</sup> 1839

Respectfully presented  
to the Historical Society  
of S<sup>t</sup> Paul, as evidence  
of the long and faithful  
service of one that  
tried to do his duty to  
his Government and  
the North Western tribes  
of Indians in the face  
of the "Grand Architect"  
of the Universe.

Leau Paliapero  
U.S. Army

Bedford, Penna  
May 30. 1865  
"

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. Broodhead, 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~~ <sup>could</sup> have had any other <sup>than</sup> the public service as my motive in the measure I adopted.

Very Sincerely yours  
E. A. Hitchcock  
Mayor &c

Onas L. Salviaferro  
U.S. Int. & Agt.

[July 1, 1839]

Articles of Agreement made and entered into at the Agency at  
 Peters Iowa Territory this first day of July 1839 by and between Peter Duin  
 of the first part and Lawrence Taliaferro Agent of the United States  
 of the other part Witnesseth That the said Duin agrees and doth hereby  
 by these presents obligate and bind himself to serve honestly and  
 faithfully & diligently as a farmer and Instructor in Agriculture  
 the Penetou band of Medawakanton Sioux's under the 5<sup>th</sup> Clause  
 and 2<sup>d</sup> Art of the treaty of Washington of the 29<sup>th</sup> Septbr 1837 for  
 such rate of Compensation as has been established by the Department  
 not exceeding Six hundred dollars p Annum in full of all  
 allowance for the services and conditions hereinafter more fully  
 stated May The said Duin agree further to receive and  
 account for all property which may be entrusted to his care  
 for the benefit of the said Penetou 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 practisable and any other  
 duty to be performed in connection with the bettering of their  
 condition security of property &c and the said Agent agrees  
 on his part that the compensation to be paid shall be rendered  
 Quarterly at Fort Snelling to the said P. Duin —  
 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

his  
 Peter Duin  
 mark.

L.S.

Lawrence Taliaferro  
 Indian Agent  
 at Peters

L.S.

In presence of  
 H. W. D. Mow

(A true Copy)

Recorded Book, C,

Law Taliaferro  
 Indian Agent  
 at Peters

Peter Quinn  
Furner for Iowa of  
"Good Roads" Bonds  
Contract with -  
July 1. 1839 -  
"

To Major J. Plympton North Western Agency Station  
 U. S. Army - Upper Mississippi July 10. 1839  
 Dear Sir

A fraud having been practiced upon the Senate & House of Representatives at the instance of Samuel C. Stambaugh as to the true position of Fairbanks' Claim to "Pikes Island" by my letter to the Hon. Secy of War of the 19<sup>th</sup> of April past. It is not seen how the truth in regard to this question can be more solidly fixed

The Chad should not - but if asked must be entrusted to subserve the public interest - however painful to the feelings. The name of Gen. Leavenworth must again, and again be used. The General first brought Mr. Jean B. Fairbanks as you well know to this Post with his Commission 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 <sup>were</sup> set to work upon the Indians in profound secrecy to have a Convention held which was to give the Island to Mr. Fairbanks. The passing title of the Am Fur Co. to Duncan Campbell - & the present Claim of Scott Campbell to his Sister Margaret. These rumours

oversight as to our true rights in a military point of view  
was as soon as known communicated to the War Dept  
and a reply forthwith returned stating to the views of  
the Trust Commander the late Col Snelling -

It was requisite to induce certain persons to enable  
Col Leavenworth to induce the Indians to give him  
some 20 or 30 miles square on the Plains. I had some  
slight intimations 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 foregoing ~~reservations~~ grants  
at his instance & asking me to obtain certain  
signatures of persons in the Little Horn Bands for him  
& welcome the same unsuspecting any other grants  
I did so - but disapproved of it when I handed  
him back the paper. The Island was purchased  
by Pike in 1805 - Leavenworth's Convention August 1820  
the treaty of 1837 fully embraces it and in Oct  
1838 \$4000 paid by Leavenworth's lands as  
much land as was then required for military  
purposes. In the 20 years that I have been  
in charge of this agency I have had ~~proffered~~  
very tempting inducements & might have had as  
much land as is said to have been given  
to Capt Carver - nothing being more easy than  
to induce Indians at that day to give land which  
they owned or to believe that which they were told  
did not belong to them - as was the case with  
the Island 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  
Farribault or any other person without a valuable  
consideration. This transaction as to the claim  
of Mrs Farribault is one of the most barfaced which  
has ever been played off upon the representations  
of the people, and the sooner they detect their  
steps & counteract the frauds designedly, and  
constantly practiced 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  
curiosity may be unmasked, and designing  
humans defeated.

Very respectfully  
Yours no other  
L. M. Stephens  
Mean Spring  
Ar. Plains

Letter on Claim  
of  
Pelagic Fur Seal  
to Pika Island

Convention of Leavenworth  
to Maj. Rympley Comd.  
July 10. 1839

John T. A. Crawford  
Crown and Affairs  
Sept 3

Beaufort Co. Sept 3. 1840

Your letter of the 29<sup>th</sup> of August 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 29<sup>th</sup> 1827, I consider the establishment of the Company refers to as embraced in the Military Reservation, 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 ~~War~~ 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 Act of the Congress of the 25<sup>th</sup> 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 Coy Traders & Agents as well as others, and that if such works nevertheless were put up in the Indian Country contrary to the expressed 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 St. Peter, and can confidently assure the Office of their being no Claims or Claims other than what tenants at will enjoy - and that the old Post of the Am Fur Coy. west of the St. Peter and near Fort Snelling is in effect the joint property of the Indians & the United States. The Indian Claims however extending no further than the obligation of the Government to keep off intruders & Squatters <sup>upon</sup> ~~upon~~ the lands west of the Mississippi -

I am disposed to believe that the Claims if any set up by the Company will be urged on the ground of having gone to some expense in erecting two Store buildings on the Site referred to, and on a purchased piece of Duncan Campbell to whom ~~by~~ the Indians gave this land in August 1820 & Mrs Pelagie Faribault Peter Island both in the same grant - but which was never ratified by the Senate - Mr Campbell's Claim to the present Site of the Am Fur Coy establishment is just as good as that of Madame 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. -

Report to Com. in Affair  
Sept 3<sup>rd</sup> 1840. in reply to  
his letter 29<sup>th</sup> August - asking  
information as to the tenure  
by & the conditions under  
which the Am Fur Company  
hold a site west of the  
Mississippi - near Fort Snelling

1840

324

War Office, Thursday.  
Aug<sup>r</sup>. 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 <sup>today</sup>, several days ago. I have <sup>a plate</sup> ~~sent~~ for you, & I beg the favour of your company, - dinner hour, 6 o'clock, at Bon-  
langers', in F B 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,

Yours truly

Winfield Scott

Hon. J. M. T. M<sup>c</sup> Kenyon,

L L L.

Gentle Scotts  
Autograph -

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

[after Jan. 8, 1855]

Mr President & Gentlemen of the Con  
of the War 1812

An old brother Soldier, who was with you, and participated in your deliberations on the ever memorable 8.<sup>th</sup> of January 1855 is, now Providentially precluded. The unspeakable gratification of once more fraternal embrace of his body thickened but gallant defenders in times past of our glorious Republic -

In our comfortable home, we shall pray the Father to guide <sup>you</sup> 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 Deaf 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 head, that ran down upon the beard, even Aaron's beard 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 Sael. B. Sutherland - let there be a burst of applause, and a unanimous election of this noble hearted Philanthropist to your Presidential Chair - for he it was who first hoisted up the most head - ~~the soldiers flag~~ the unfurled standards of the Old Defenders and went a waving at his own ~~chose~~ <sup>chose</sup> for us let him have all <sup>the</sup> honor - "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's" - 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 goods - when they are no longer able to work, because of wounds - disease, and the infirmities of age; whether she will allow the widows and children of those who have fallen in her service to struggle with poverty, <sup>actual</sup> want or from her abandoned extend to them a helping hand - The great pulse 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 ingrateful as to cast off its disabled soldiers, and refuse to make any sort of provision in acknowledgment for the services rendered, & losses

Treasury Department,

3d Auditor's Office,

Feb. 21, 1856.

Sir:

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,

Yours Obt. Servt,

Wm. J. Johnson

3d Auditor.

Hon. S. L. Russell,

H. R.

[1858]

47

In 1823 + 24 -

I built at my own Cost paying the  
 Mechanics for Lumber & Labour -  
 \$875 - This House was 70 by 16 feet -  
 Basement of Stone upper Story of Lumber  
 containing 6 Rooms - Centre 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 Dr. Martin's Return of property -

Said Clark did desist - and Orley  
 purchased his Lumber & Stone - with  
 which - & other Materials & Stone -  
 Said Orley & Saliaferro caused the  
 building to erected on the Site afore  
 said - It being previously known  
 and understood - that when the  
 Troops should leave Fort Snelling -

Orlley was to transfer his own  
and any rights Clark might have  
to any portion of said house and  
grounds - to L Taliaferro - This trans-  
fer 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 Company General Aftz -

Taliaferro & Orlley 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 Win-  
nebago. - To show that Clark  
& Orlley transferred their interests  
respectively to Taliaferro. Neither

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

Now Maccam Clark whom  
I met & consulted with at St Paul  
Minnesota in July 1856 - stated at  
once that his family had no claim  
whatsoever (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  
interests" I wish you may succeed  
for you deserve it from the Government -

My buildings were never demol-  
ished any one of these - until the  
Land become very valuable. -

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

Saml Taliaferro

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

1	of Lewis Devotion Saller	\$ 45.00
2	Addition July 1820 of help	65.00
	Swept off high water 1822	\$ 110.00
3	Large house 16 by 16 feet 1823	875.00
4	Stone House Saller & Orley 1826	175.00
5	Log House of board 1827	10.00
6	W.C. of W. & Cole 1827	10.00
7	House for my servants	} <sup>\$25</sup> 15.00
-	Addition by Perron	
		25.00
8	Temporary house for	} 45.50
	addition by A. S. Mues	
9	Stable for four horses	} <sup>\$23</sup> 23.00
	Shed for Cows	
10	2000 Rails - Purson	35.00
11	1900 lbs Mozure	32.50
12	Plank lumber of	1830 84.00
	Ocrater	
14	Plank Shingles &c	1836 69.75
	of J. H. Lockwood	
15	out Builders	75.25
		<u>\$ 769 5.00</u>
	Repairs & repair	1.03 3 - In
	Cash paid off	<u>272 87 21.44</u>

Washington

Apr. 17. 1858

My dear friend,

I enclose, by  
separate packages, the  
papers for warranty  
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 transported. I deeply  
regret the failure, but the  
matter was beyond my reach.  
Ever your friend  
Wm. Talbot

[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 235 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. Taliaferro, 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.

Whealland, near Lancaster  
3 December 1861.

My dear Sir,

I have received your favor  
of the 25<sup>th</sup> ultimo & cordially reciprocate  
the friendly sentiments which you intended  
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 prevent me from  
paying my accustomed visits to the Bedford  
Springs last Summer & of course I did not  
enjoy the pleasure of seeing Mr. Talciaferro. I  
hope you will remember me to her & to  
my old friend Mr. Dillon most kindly.

Wishing you health & prosperity, I remain  
always, very respectfully,

Major Talciaferro.

Your friend  
James Buchanan

M. L. journals &c.

presented by

May. Taliferro

1833-34.

partly destroyed  
by fire }

Sept /67

was in Philadelphia nine  
weeks - medical treatment - finally  
returned home no better -

Bedford Penna

Aug 10 1868.

My dear Sir,

I have your favor  
of the 1<sup>st</sup> of August. I am so  
very feeble at this date - that  
I have neither memory, or  
strength to write to you as  
satisfactorily as to various  
letters, & therefore embrace.

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

Itasca may be the origin of  
Mr Schoenast's brain - Yet I  
may mention it of Algonquin  
dentation - 3.4 or 2 letters  
from the Chippewa or other  
Tongue - It sounds as if Russian.  
Mr S. was speedy in his  
notice to a Galena baker

of his discovery of the true  
source of the Mississippi and the  
without instruments - guts work  
Nicoll was wiser than he  
on Beltrami - consequently your  
corrects - You speak of calling  
the Artists on traveling pain-  
-ter. Mr G. 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  
Mrs Bliss (poorly done) after  
the war at the Agency very  
frequently - and painted the  
faces of several of the Sioux  
quite respectable likenesses -  
he also painted several views  
the Agency & other objects of  
interest - about the Lakes

and Indian villages -  
The same had the criticism  
of Major B. & the Indian  
Agents as to their general  
correctness - When he left the  
Upper Mississippi he explored  
the country on the Missouri  
where he made many collec-  
tions of paintings Indian cos-  
tumes &c. - self conceited  
and egotistical - he often  
"shot with the long bow" embel-  
lising scenes and occurrences -  
which his person did not feel  
the hot pressed by ideal  
danger - Catlin was smart  
very fluent very handsome  
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 St Louis with  
though keep the notice he

Sheath of Mayor 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 Government  
was fortunate in having  
such an Agent - When  
May Taliaferro was on his  
Post Season with in 1857 -  
The Officer produced Callin  
book and asked if he  
knew the Gentleman referred  
to by C - The answer was Yes -  
which was true -

In the brief notice of Betton  
as published you have done  
me more than justice - I have  
yet some books & papers for  
our Society - Yours very truly  
C. J. Hill Esq  
St Paul  
L. Taliaferro  
u s c

Lawrence Taliaferro to Alfred J. Hill, August 10, 1868.

4A

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

Bedford Penn<sup>a</sup>

Aug 10 1868.

My dear Sir,

I have your favor of the 1<sup>st</sup> 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<sup>r</sup> 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<sup>r</sup> 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<sup>rs</sup> 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 vilages. 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 conceipted and egotistical -- 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<sup>t</sup> 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 Government 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 12/86

A. J. Hill Esq  
Saint Paul  
Minnesota

Dear Sir

I am duly in receipt of your  
Communication of date the 1<sup>st</sup> Inst with  
Circular enclosed. I can only say I know  
of no old Mounds on 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 Kees Moines and Cannon River -  
The one above Cannon River was  
rendered famous from the fact of  
the defeat of the Sac Chief Keokuc -  
with 200 Minnesota men in 1830 by a  
small party of the Sisseton band of Sioux  
and Wahpacootas 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 Keokuc was kept  
at bay all day until late at night when  
the Sioux made a successful retreat. The  
Saes ~~men~~ home several arrows in their  
persons - with the loss of one man -

As relates to traditions of former  
hostilities and fortified positions on  
the St. Croix River on the banks of the  
Red Valley on which any traces remain  
of ancient villages. Between the upper  
St. Croix I have no specific knowledge  
on records - From what I could gather  
from some old Chiefs - especially from  
the venerable "Blk Corbeau" on Little Crow.  
Their villages were generally occupied  
East, and west on the Mississippi -  
except when encamped in lodges or  
on their hunting grounds. The nation  
becoming numerous the tribes went  
west and finally named as the -  
"Seven fires" designated as Medawa -  
Kantons - Wapacoota - Wahpeton - Sisseton  
Yankton - Delton - Santee - or Ogala -  
The Lacota Nation - claimed the Country  
East and west of the Mississippi and

from 49 North to the Missouri River -  
even to "Portage des Sioux" in Minnesota -  
The Little Crow when questioned as  
to the date of hostilities 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 introduced into their  
Medecine 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  
Laurel C. Jensen

Note.

I said the word Itasca sounded  
like a Russian word. I in turn refer to  
speculatively Timothy 3<sup>d</sup> Chapter 11 verse -  
in naming Antioch - You come to  
I concern, and Sytha - These two  
words by using the letter a twice  
will spell Itasca - Subah Mrs. S. was  
a Bible reader - (don't laugh)

I am unable put any thing  
in decent <sup>shape</sup> - "You can do this for me."

A supplementary ~~note~~ to the  
Autobiography of Lacorne Taliaferro  
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<sup>d</sup> E. to 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  
want facts not egotism - and to avoid  
the latter much personal <sup>matters</sup> was ~~avoided~~ -  
~~was~~ not introduced -  
(The Author)

As I before said - I will when  
less feeble & able to write -  
send more books & papers -  
with some hundreds of Indian names  
on Pay-Rolls - for preservation

In presenting the Autobiography  
 - a sketch of a portion of the life  
 and public service of Laurence Taliaferro,  
 in war and in peace. It may be  
 proper to remark that it was prepared  
 hastily at the special instance of  
 the Rev. E. H. Hill the talented, and  
 esteemed Secretary of the Historical Soci-  
 - ety of St. Paul. The matter of charity  
 must be drawn over its style, and  
 want of classification. For the work  
 was undertaken with unfeigned  
 efficiency - but if any portion  
 of the <sup>history</sup> ~~present~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~these~~ <sup>stated</sup> ~~these~~ <sup>from</sup>  
 of the slipshod interest to the Society.  
 The writer will be more than gratified  
 The Author.

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

Bedford, Penn.  
August 1868

Taliaferro, Lawrence

Introduction to  
autobiography written  
for Mr. Neill -

Recd Aug. 19, 1868