

TREATY WITH THE POTAWATOMI, 1832.

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at Camp Tippecanoe, in the State of Indiana, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, between Jonathan Jennings, John W. Davis and Marks Crume, Commissioners on the part of the United States of the one part, and the Chiefs and Headmen of the Potawatamie Tribe of Indians of the Prairie and Kankakee, of the other part.

Oct. 20, 1832.

7 Stat., 378.
Proclamation, Jan. 21, 1833.

ARTICLE I. The said Potawatamie Tribe of Indians cede to the United States the tract of land included within the following boundary, viz:

Cession to the United States.

Beginning at a point on Lake Michigan ten miles southward of the mouth of Chicago river; thence, in a direct line, to a point on the Kankakee river, ten miles above its mouth; thence, with said river and the Illinois river, to the mouth of Fox river, being the boundary of a cession made by them in 1816; thence, with the southern boundary of the Indian Territory, to the State line between Illinois and Indiana; thence, north with said line, to Lake Michigan; thence, with the shore of Lake Michigan, to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE II. From the cession aforesaid the following tracts shall be reserved, to wit:

Reservations.

Five sections for Shaw-waw-nas-see, to include Little Rock village.

For Min-e-maung, one section, to include his village.

For Joseph Laughton, son of Wais-ke-shaw, one section, and for Ce-na-ge-wine, one section, both to be located at Twelve Mile Grove, or Na-be-na-qui-nong.

For Claude Laframboise, one section, on Thorn creek.

For Maw-te-no, daughter of Francois Bourbonnois, jun. one section, at Soldier's village.

For Catish, wife of Francis Bourbonnois, sen. one section, at Soldier's village.

For the children of Wais-ke-shaw, two sections, to include the small grove of timber on the river above Rock village.

For Jean B. Chevallier, one section, near Rock village; and for his two sisters, Angelique and Josette, one half section each, joining his.

For Me-she-ke-ten-o, two sections, to include his village.

For Francis Le Via, one section, joining Me-she-ke-ten-o.

For the five daughters of Mo-nee, by her last husband, Joseph Bailey, two sections.

For Me-saw-ke-qua and her children, two section, at Wais-us-kucks's village.

For Sho-bon-ier, two sections, at his village.

For Josette Beaubien and her children, two sections, to be located on Hickory creek.

For Therese, wife of Joseph Laframboise, one section; and for Archange Pettier, one section, both at Skunk Grove.

For Mau-i-to-qua and son, one half section each; for the children of Joseph Laframboise, one section, at Skunk Grove.

For Washington Bourbonnois, one section, joining his mother's reservation (Calish Bourbonnois).

For Ah-be-te-kezhic, one section, below the State line on the Kankakee river.

For Nancy, Sally, and Betsey Countreman, children of En-do-ga, one section, joining the reserves near Rock village.

For Jacque Jonveau, one section, near the reservation of Me-she-ke-ten-o.

For Wah-pon-seh and Qua-qui-to, five sections each, in the Prairie near Rock village.

The persons to whom the foregoing reservations are made, are all Indians and of Indian descent.

Annuities.

ARTICLE III. In consideration of the cession in the first article, the United States agree to pay to the aforesaid Potawatamie Indians, an annuity of fifteen thousand dollars for the term of twenty years. Six hundred dollars shall be paid annually to Billy Caldwell, two hundred dollars to Alexander Robinson, and two hundred dollars to Pierre Le Clerc, during their natural lives.

Payment of claims against Indians.

ARTICLE IV. The sum of twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and forty-six dollars, shall be applied to the payment of certain claims against the Indians, agreeably to a schedule of the said claims, hereunto annexed.

Merchandise.

The United States further agree to deliver to the said Indians, forty-five thousand dollars in merchandise immediately after signing this treaty; and also the further sum of thirty thousand dollars in merchandise is hereby stipulated to be paid to them at Chicago in the year 1833.

Payments for horses stolen.

There shall be paid by the United States, the sum of one thousand four hundred dollars to the following named Indians, for horses stolen from them during the late war, as follows, to wit:

To Pe-quo-no, for two horses, eighty dollars.	\$80
To Pa-ca-cha-be, for two ditto, eighty dollars.	80
To Shaw-wa-nas-see, for one ditto, forty dollars.	40
To Francis Sho-bon-nier, for three ditto, one hundred and twenty dollars.	120
To Sho-bon-ier, or Cheval-ier, for one ditto, forty dollars.	40
To Naw-o-kee, for one ditto, forty dollars.	40
To Me-she-ke-ten-o, for one ditto, forty dollars.	40
To Aun-take, for two horses, eighty dollars.	80
To Che-chalk-ose, for one ditto, forty dollars.	40
To Naa-a-gue, for two ditto, eighty dollars.	80
To Pe-she-ka-of-le-beouf, one ditto, forty dollars.	40
To Naw-ca-a-sho, for four ditto, one hundred and sixty dollars.	160
To Nox-sey, for one ditto, forty dollars.	40
To Ma-che-we-tah, for three ditto, one hundred and twenty dollars.	120
To Masco, for one ditto, forty dollars.	40
To Wah-pou-seh, for one horse, forty dollars.	40
To Waub-e-sai, for three ditto, one hundred and twenty dollars.	\$120
To Chi-cag, for one ditto, forty dollars.	40
To Mo-swah-en-wah, one ditto, forty dollars.	40
To She-bon-e-go, one ditto, forty dollars.	40
To Saw-saw-wais-kuk, for two ditto, eighty dollars.	80

Permission to hunt and fish.

The said tribe having been the faithful allies of the United States during the late conflict with the Sacs and Foxes, in consideration thereof, the United States agree to permit them to hunt and fish on the lands ceded, as also on the lands of the Government on Wabash and Sangamon rivers, so long as the same shall remain the property of the United States.

In testimony whereof, the commissioners, and the chiefs, head men, and warriors of the said tribe, have hereunto set their hands, at the place and on the day aforesaid.

Jonathan Jennings,
John W. Davis,
Marks Crume,
Ah-be-te-ke-zhic, his x mark,
Shaw-wa-nas-see, his x mark,
Wah-pon-seh, his x mark,
Caw-we-saut, his x mark,
Shab-e-neai, his x mark,

Pat-e-go-shuc, his x mark,
Aun-take, his x mark,
Me-she-ke-ten-o, his x mark,
Shay-tee, his x mark,
Ce-na-je-wine, his x mark,
Ne-swa-bay-o-sity, his x mark,
Ke-wah-ca-to, his x mark,
Wai-saw-o-ke-ah, his x mark,

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Chi-cag, his x mark,
 Te-ca-cau-co, his x mark,
 Chah-wee, his x mark,
 Mas-co, his x mark,
 Sho-min, his x mark,
 Car-bon-ca, his x mark,
 O-gouse, his x mark,
 Ash-ke-wee, his x mark,
 Ka-qui-tah, his x mark,
 She-mar-gar, his x mark,
 Nar-ga-to-nuc, his x mark,
 Puc-won, his x mark,
 Ne-be-gous, his x mark,
 E-to-wan-a-cote, his x mark,
 Quis-e-wen, his x mark,
 Wi-saw, his x mark,
 Pierish, his x mark,
 Cho-van-in, his x mark,
 Wash-is-kuck, his x mark,
 Ma-sha-wah, his x mark,
 Capt. Heeld, his x mark,
 Man-itoo, his x mark,
 Ke-me-gu-bee, his x mark,
 Pe-shuc-kee, his x mark,

No-nee, his x mark,
 No-che-ke-se-qua-bee, his x mark,
 She-bon-e-go, his x mark,
 Mix-e-maung, his x mark,
 Mah-che-wish-a-wa, his x mark,
 Mac-a-ta-be-na, his x mark,
 Ma-che-we-tah, his x mark,
 Me-gis, his x mark,
 Mo-swa-en-wah, his x mark,
 Ka-che-na-bee, his x mark,
 Wah-be-no-say, his x mark,
 Mash-ca-shuc, his x mark,
 A-bee-shah, his x mark,
 Me-chi-ke-kar-ba, his x mark,
 Nor-or-ka-kee, his x mark,
 Pe-na-o-cart, his x mark,
 Quar-cha-mar, his x mark,
 Francois Cho-van-ier, his x mark,
 Ge-toc-quar, his x mark,
 Me-gwun, his x mark,
 Ma-sha-ware, his x mark,
 Che-co, his x mark,
 So-wat-so, his x mark,
 Wah-be-min, his x mark.

Signed in the presence of—

John Tipton,
 Th. Jo. Owen, United States Indian agent,
 J. B. Beaubien,
 B. H. Laughton, interpreter,
 G. S. Hubbard, interpreter,

William Conner, interpreter,
 Thomas Hartzell,
 Meadore B. Beaubien,
 James Conner,
 Henry B. Hoffman.

After the signing of this treaty, and at the request of the Indians, three thousand dollars was applied to the purchasing of horses; which were purchased and delivered to the Indians by our direction, leaving the balance to be paid in merchandise at this time, forty-two thousand dollars.

Horses delivered.

Jonathan Jennings,
 J. W. Davis,
 Marks Crume,
 Commissioners.

It is agreed, on the part of the United States, that the following claims shall be allowed, agreeably to the fourth article of the foregoing treaty, viz:

Claims to be paid.

To Gurdon S. Hubbard, five thousand five hundred and seventy three dollars.

Samuel Miller, seven hundred and ninety dollars.

John Bt. Bobea, three thousand dollars.

Robert A. Kinzie, four hundred dollars.

Jacque Jombeaux, one hundred and fifty dollars.

Jacque Jombeaux, senior, fifteen hundred dollars.

Medad B. Bobeaux, five hundred and fifty dollars.

Noel Vasier, eighteen hundred dollars.

Joseph Balies, twelve hundred and fifty dollars.

Joseph Shawnier, one hundred and fifty dollars.

Thomas Hartzell, three thousand dollars.

Bernardus H. Lawton, three thousand five hundred dollars.

George Walker, seven hundred dollars.

Stephen J. Scott, one hundred dollars.

Cole Weeks, thirty eight dollars.

Timothy B. Clark, one hundred dollars.

George Pettijohn, fifty dollars.

Thomas Forsyth, five hundred dollars.

Antoine Le Clerc, fifty-five dollars.

James B. Campbell, fifty-three dollars.

TREATY WITH THE CHICKASAW, 1832.

John W. Blackstone, sixty dollars.
 Alexander Robinson, ninety-one dollars.
 Francis Bulbona, jr. one thousand dollars.
 John Bt. Chevalier six hundred and sixty dollars.
 Joseph La Frombois four hundred and forty-one dollars.
 Leon Bourasau eight hundred dollars.
 Peter Menard, jr. thirty-seven dollars.
 Joseph Shoemaker, eighteen dollars.
 Tunis S. Wendell one thousand dollars.
 F. H. Countraman, forty dollars.
 Samuel Morris, one hundred and forty dollars.
 William Conner, two thousand dollars.
 John B. Bourie, twelve hundred dollars.

Jonathan Jennings,
 J. W. Davis,
 Marks Crume,
 Commissioners.

TREATY WITH THE CHICKASAW, 1832.

Oct. 20, 1832.
 7 Stat., 381.
 Proclamation Mar.
 1, 1833.

Articles of a treaty made and entered into between Genl. John Coffee, being duly authorised thereto, by the President of the United States, and the whole Chickasaw Nation, in General Council assembled, at the Council House, on Pontitock Creek on the twentieth day of October, 1832.

Preamble.

THE Chickasaw Nation find themselves oppressed in their present situation; by being made subject to the laws of the States in which they reside. Being ignorant of the language and laws of the white man, they cannot understand or obey them. Rather than submit to this great evil, they prefer to seek a home in the west, where they may live and be governed by their own laws. And believing that they can procure for themselves a home, in a country suited to their wants and condition, provided they had the means to contract and pay for the same, they have determined to sell their country and hunt a new home. The President has heard the complaints of the Chickasaws, and like them believes they cannot be happy, and prosper as a nation, in their present situation and condition, and being desirous to relieve them from the great calamity that seems to await them, if they remain as they are—He has sent his Commissioner Genl. John Coffee, who has met the whole Chickasaw nation in Council, and after mature deliberation, they have entered into the following articles, which shall be binding on both parties, when the same shall be ratified by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Cession of lands to
 United States.

ARTICLE I. For the consideration hereinafter expressed, the Chickasaw nation do hereby cede, to the United States, all the land which they own on the east side of the Mississippi river, including all the country where they at present live and occupy.

Ceded lands to be
 surveyed, etc.

ARTICLE II. The United States agree to have the whole country thus ceded, surveyed, as soon as it can be conveniently done, in the same manner that the public lands of the United States are surveyed in the States of Mississippi and Alabama, and as soon thereafter as may be practicable, to have the same prepared for sale. The President of the United States will then offer the land for sale at public auction, in the same manner and on the same terms and conditions as the other public lands, and such of the land as may not sell at the public sales shall be offered at private sale, in the same manner that other private sales are made of the United States lands.

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ARTICLE III. As a full compensation to the Chickasaw nation, for the country thus ceded, the United States agree to pay over to the Chickasaw nation, all the money arising from the sale of the land which may be received from time to time, after deducting therefrom the whole cost and expenses of surveying and selling the land, including every expense attending the same.

Compensation to Chickasaws.

ARTICLE IV. The President being determined that the Chickasaw people shall not deprive themselves of a comfortable home, in the country where they now are, untill they shall have provided a country in the west to remove to, and settle on, with fair prospects of future comfort and happiness—It is therefore agreed to, by the Chickasaw nation, that they will endeavor as soon as it may be in their power, after the ratification of this treaty, to hunt out and procure a home for their people, west of the Mississippi river, suited to their wants and condition; and they will continue to do so during the progress of the survey of their present country, as is provided for in the second article of this treaty. But should they fail to procure such a country to remove to and settle on, previous to the first public sale of their country here then and in that event, they are to select out of the surveys, a comfortable settlement for every family in the Chickasaw nation, to include their present improvements, if the land is good for cultivation, and if not they may take it in any other place in the nation, which is unoccupied by any other person. Such settlement must be taken by sections. And there shall be allotted to each family as follows (to wit): To a single man who is twenty-one years of age, one section—to each family of five and under that number two sections—to each family of six and not exceeding ten, three sections, and to each family over ten in number, four sections—and to families who own slaves, there shall be allowed, one section to those who own ten or upwards and such as own under ten, there shall be allowed half a section. If any person shall now occupy two places and wish to retain both, they may do so, by taking a part at one place, and a part at the other, and where two or more persons are now living on the same section, the oldest occupant will be entitled to remain, and the others must move off to some other place if so required by the oldest occupant. All of which tracts of land, so selected and retained, shall be held, and occupied by the Chickasaw people, uninterrupted until they shall find and obtain a country suited to their wants and condition. And the United States will guaranty to the Chickasaw nation, the quiet possession and uninterrupted use of the said reserved tracts of land, so long as they may live on and occupy the same. And when they shall determine to remove from said tracts of land, the Chickasaw nation will notify the President of the United States of their determination to remove, and thereupon as soon as the Chickasaw people shall remove, the President will proclaim the said reserved tracts of land for sale at public auction and at private sale, on the same terms and conditions, as is provided for in the second article of this treaty, to sell the same, and the net proceeds thereof, to be paid to the Chickasaw nation, as is provided for in the third article of this treaty.

Chickasaws to seek a home west of the Mississippi.

In case they fail to procure such a home.

Allotments.

Guaranty by United States.

When Chickasaws determine to remove, they will give notice, etc.

Improvements to be valued, etc.

ARTICLE V. If any of the Chickasaw families shall have made valuable improvements on the places where they lived and removed from, on the reservation tracts, the same shall be valued by some discreet person to be appointed by the President, who shall assess the real cash value of all such improvements, and also the real cash value of all the land within their improvements, which they may have cleared and actually cultivated, at least one year in good farming order and condition. And such valuation of the improvements and the value of the cultivated lands as before mentioned, shall be paid to the person who shall have made the same. To be paid out of the proceeds of the sales of the ceded lands. The person who shall value such land and improve-

ments, shall give to the owner thereof, a certificate of the valuation, which shall be a good voucher for them to draw the money on, from the proper person, who shall be appointed to pay the same, and the money shall be paid, as soon as may be convenient, after the valuation, to enable the owner thereof to provide for their families on their journey to their new homes. The provisions of this article are intended to encourage industry and to enable the Chickasaws to move comfortably. But least the good intended may be abused, by designing persons, by hiring hands and clearing more land, than they otherwise would do for the benefit of their families—It is determined that no payment shall be made for improved lands, over and above one-eighth part of the tract allowed and reserved for such person to live on and occupy.

Surveyor-general to
be appointed, etc.

ARTICLE VI. The Chickasaw nation cannot receive any part of the payment for their land until it shall be surveyed and sold; therefore, in order to the greater facilitate, in surveying and preparing the land for sale, and for keeping the business of the nation separate and apart from the business and accounts of the United States, it is proposed by the Chickasaws, and agreed to, that a Surveyor General be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to superintend alone the surveying of this ceded country or so much thereof as the President may direct, who shall appoint a sufficient number of deputy surveyors, as may be necessary to complete the survey, in as short a time as may be reasonable and expedient. That the said Surveyor General be allowed one good clerk, and one good draftsman to aid and assist him in the business of his office, in preparing the lands for sale. It is also agreed that one land office be established for the sale of the lands, to have one Register and one Receiver of monies, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and each Register and Receiver to have one good clerk to aid and assist them in the duties of their office. The Surveyor's office, and the office of the Register and Receiver of money, shall be kept somewhere central in the nation, at such place as the President of the United States may direct. As the before mentioned officers, and clerks, are to be employed entirely in business of the nation, appertaining to preparing and selling the land, they will of course be paid out of the proceeds of the sales of the ceded lands. That the Chickasaws, may now understand as near as may be, the expenses that will be incurred in the transacting of this business—It is proposed and agreed to, that the salary of the Surveyor General be fifteen hundred dollars a year, and that the Register and Receiver of monies, be allowed twelve hundred dollars a year each, as a full compensation for their services, and all expenses, except stationary and postages on their official business, and that each of the clerks and draftsman be allowed seven hundred and fifty dollars a year, for their services and all expenses.

Land office.

Salaries of surveyor-
general, etc.

No preemption
rights to be granted
by United States.

Combinations
among purchasers to
be prevented.

ARTICLE VII. It is expressly agreed that the United States shall not grant any right of preference, to any person, or right of occupancy in any manner whatsoever, but in all cases, of either public or private sale, they are to sell the land to the highest bidder, and also that none of the lands be sold in smaller tracts than quarter sections or fractional sections of the same size as near as may be, until the Chickasaw nation may require the President to sell in smaller tracts. The Chiefs of the nation have heard that at some of the sales of the United States lands, the people there present, entered into combinations, and united in purchasing much of the land, at reduced prices, for their own benefit, to the great prejudice of the Government, and they express fears, that attempts will be made to cheat them, in the same manner when their lands shall be offered at public auction. It is therefore agreed that the President will use his best endeavours to prevent such combina-

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tions, or any other plan or state of things which may tend to prevent the land selling for its full value.

ARTICLE VIII. As the Chickasaws have determined to sell their country, it is desirable that the nation realize the greatest possible sum for their lands, which can be obtained. It is therefore proposed and agreed to that after the President shall have offered their lands for sale and shall have sold all that will sell for the Government price, then the price shall be reduced, so as to induce purchasers to buy, who would not take the land at the Government minimum price;—and it is believed, that five years from and after the date of the first sale, will dispose of all the lands, that will sell at the Government price. If then at the expiration of five years, as before mentioned, the Chickasaw nation may request the President to sell at such reduced price as the nation may then propose, it shall be the duty of the President to comply with their request, by first offering it at public and afterwards at private sale, as in all other cases of selling public lands.

Reduction of price, etc.

ARTICLE IX. The Chickasaw nation express their ignorance, and incapacity to live, and be happy under the State laws, they cannot read and understand them, and therefore they will always need a friend to advise and direct them. And fearing at some day the Government of the United States may withdraw from them, the agent under whose instructions they have lived so long and happy—They therefore request that the agent may be continued with them, while here, and wherever they may remove to and settle. It is the earnest wish of the United States Government to see the Chickasaw nation prosper and be happy, and so far as is consistent they will contribute all in their power to render them so—therefore their request is granted. There shall be an agent kept with the Chickasaws as heretofore, so long as they live within the jurisdiction of the United States as a nation, either within the limits of the States where they now reside, or at any other place. And whenever the office of agent shall be vacant, and an agent to be appointed, the President will pay due respect to the wishes of the nation in selecting a man in all respects qualified to discharge the responsible duties of that office.

Agent to be continued among Chickasaws.

ARTICLE X. Whenever the Chickasaw nation shall determine to remove from, and leave their present country, they will give the President of the United States timely notice of such intention, and the President will furnish them, the necessary funds, and means for their transportation and journey, and for one years provisions, after they reach their new homes, in such quantity as the nation may require, and the full amount of such funds, transportation and provisions, is to be paid for, out of the proceeds of the sales of the ceded lands. And should the Chickasaw nation remove, from their present country, before they receive money, from the sale of the lands, hereby ceded; then and in that case, the United States shall furnish them any reasonable sum of money for national purposes, which may be deemed proper by the President of the United States, which sum shall also be refunded out of the sales of the ceded lands.

Expenses of removal, etc.

ARTICLE XI. The Chickasaw nation have determined to create a perpetual fund, for the use of the nation forever, out of the proceeds of the country now ceded away. And for that purpose they propose to invest a large proportion of the money arising from the sale of the land, in some safe and valuable stocks, which will bring them in an annual interest or dividend, to be used for all national purposes, leaving the principal untouched, intending to use the interest alone. It is therefore proposed by the Chickasaws, and agreed to, that the sum to be laid out in stocks as above mentioned, shall be left with the government of the United States, until it can be laid out under the direction of the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in such safe and valuable stock as he may approve

Chickasaw fund.

of, for the use and benefit of the Chickasaw nation. The sum thus to be invested, shall be equal to, at least three-fourths of the whole net proceeds of the sales of the lands; and as much more, as the nation may determine, if there shall be a surplus after supplying all the national wants. But it is hereby provided, that if the reasonable wants of the nation shall require more than one fourth of the proceeds of the sales of the land, then they may, by the consent of the President and Senate, draw from the government such sum as may be thought reasonable, for valuable national purposes, out of the three-fourths reserved to be laid out in stocks. But if any of the monies shall be thus drawn out of the sum first proposed, to be laid out on interest, the sum shall be replaced, out of the first monies of the nation, which may come into the possession of the United States government, from the sale of the ceded lands, over and above the reasonable wants of the nation. At the expiration of fifty years from this date, if the Chickasaw nation shall have improved in education and civilization, and become so enlightened, as to be capable of managing so large a sum of money to advantage, and with safety, for the benefit of the nation, and the President of the United States, with the Senate, shall be satisfied thereof, at that time, and shall give their consent thereto, the Chickasaw nation may then withdraw the whole, or any part of the fund now set apart, to be laid out in stocks, or at interest, and dispose of the same, in any manner that they may think proper at that time, for the use and benefit of the whole nation; but no part of said fund shall ever be used for any other purpose, than the benefit of the whole Chickasaw nation. In order to facilitate the survey and sale of the lands now ceded, and to raise the money therefrom as soon as possible, for the foregoing purpose, the President of the United States is authorised to commence the survey of the land as soon as may be practicable, after the ratification of this treaty.

Annuities to chiefs,
etc.

ARTICLE XII. The Chickasaws feel grateful to their old chiefs, for their long and faithful services, in attending to the business of the nation. They believe it a duty, to keep them from want in their old and declining age—with those feelings, they have looked upon their old and beloved chief Tish-o-mingo, who is now grown old, and is poor and not able to live, in that comfort, which his valuable life and great merit deserve. It is therefore determined to give him out of the national funds, one hundred dollars a year during the balance of his life, and the nation request him to receive it, as a token of their kind feelings for him, on account of his long and valuable services.

Annuity to Queen
Puc-caun-la.

Our old and beloved Queen Puc-caun-la, is now very old and very poor. Justice says the nation ought not to let her suffer in her old age; it is therefore determined to give her out of the national funds, fifty dollars a year during her life, the money to be put in the hands of the agent to be laid out for her support, under his direction, with the advice of the chiefs.

Boundary line be-
tween Chickasaws
and Choctaws.

ARTICLE XIII. The boundary line between the lands of the Chickasaws and Choctaws, has never been run, or properly defined, and as the Choctaws have sold their country to the United States, they now have no interest in the decision of that question. It is therefore agreed to call on the old Choctaw chiefs to determine the line to be run, between the Chickasaws and their former country. The Chickasaws, by a treaty made with the United States at Franklin in Tennessee, in Aug. 31, 1830, (a) declared their line to run as follows, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of Oak tibby-haw and running up said stream to a point, being a marked tree, on the old Natches road, one mile

(a) This treaty appears not to have been ratified. The original is on file in the Indian Office (Box 1, Treaties, 1802-1853) and a copy is found in the appendix, post p. 1035.

southwardly from Wall's old place. Thence with the Choctaw boundary, and along it, westwardly through the Tunicha old fields, to a point on the Mississippi river, about twenty-eight miles by water, below where the St. Francis river enter said stream on the west side. It is now agreed, that the surveys of the Choctaw country which are now in progress, shall not cross the line until the true line shall be decided and determined; which shall be done as follows, the agent of the Choctaws on the west side of the Mississippi shall call on the old and intelligent chiefs of that nation, and lay before them the line as claimed by the Chickasaws at the Franklin treaty, and if the Choctaws shall determine that line to be correct, then it shall be established and made the permanent line, but if the Choctaws say the line strikes the Mississippi river higher up said stream, then the best evidence which can be had from both nations, shall be taken by the agents of both nations, and submitted to the President of the United States for his decision, and on such evidence, the President will determine the true line on principles of strict justice.

ARTICLE XIV. As soon as the surveys are made, it shall be the duty of the chiefs, with the advice and assistance of the agent to cause a correct list to be made out of all and every tract of land, which shall be reserved, for the use and benefit of the Chickasaw people, for their residence, as is provided for in the fourth article of this treaty, which list, will designate the sections of land, which are set apart for each family or individual in the nation, shewing the precise tracts which shall belong to each and every one of them, which list shall be returned to the register of the land office, and he shall make a record of the same, in his office, to prevent him from offering any of said tracts of land for sale, and also as evidence of each person's lands. All the residue of the lands will be offered by the President for sale.

ARTICLE XV. The Chickasaws request that no persons be permitted to move in and settle on their country before the land is sold. It is therefore agreed, that no person, whatsoever, who is not Chickasaw or connected with the Chickasaws by marriage, shall be permitted to come into the country and settle on any part of the ceded lands until they shall be offered for sale, and then there shall not be any person permitted to settle on any of the land, which has not been sold, at the time of such settlement, and in all cases of a person settling on any of the ceded lands contrary to this express understanding, they will be intruders, and must be treated as such, and put off of the lands of the nation.

In witness of all and every thing herein determined, between the United States and the whole Chickasaw nation in general council assembled, the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the council-house, on Pontitock creek, in the Chickasaw nation, on the twentieth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

John Coffee,	[L. S.]	Im-mah-hoo-la-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Ish-te-ho-to-pa, [king,] his x mark,	[L. S.]	Illup-pah-umba, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Tish-o-min-go, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Pitman Colbert,	[L. S.]
Levi Colbert, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Con-mush-ka-ish-kah, his x mark,	[L. S.]
George Colbert, his x mark,	[L. S.]	James Wolfe,	[L. S.]
William M'Gilvery, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Bah-ha-kah-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Samuel Sely, his x mark,	[L. S.]	E. Bah-kah-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
To-pul-kah, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Captain Thompson, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Isaac Albertson, his x mark,	[L. S.]	New-berry, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Em-ub-by, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Bah-ma-hah-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Pis-tah-lah-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]	John Lewis, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Ish-tim-o-lut-ka, his x mark,	[L. S.]	I-yah-hou-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
James Brown, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Tok-holth-la-chah, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Im-mah-hoo-lo-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Oke-lah-nah-nubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Ish-ta-ha-chah, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Im-me-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Lah-fn-hubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]	In-kah-yea, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Shop-pow-me, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Ah-sha-cubbe, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Nin-uck-ah-umba, his x mark,	[L. S.]	Im-m'h-ho-bah, his x mark,	[L. S.]

List of reservations.

No settlement in Chickasaw country till land is sold.

TREATY WITH THE CHICKASAW, 1832.

Fit-chah-pla, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Che-wut-ta-ha, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Unte-mi-ah-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Fo-lut-ta-chah, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Oke-lah-hin-lubbe, his x mark,	[L. s.]	No-wo-ko, his x mark,	[L. s.]
John Glover, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Win-in-a-pa, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Bah-me-hubbe, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Oke-lah-shah-cubbe, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Hush-tah-tah-ubbe, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Ish-ta-ki-yu-ka-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Un-ti-ha-kah-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Mah-te-ko-shubbe, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Yum-mo-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Tom-chick-ah, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Oh-ha-cubbe, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Ei-o-che-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Ah-fah-mah, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Nuck-sho-pubbe, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Ah-ta-kin-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Fah-lah-mo-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Ah-to-ko-wah, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Co-chub-be, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Tah-ha-cubbe, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Thomas Sely, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Kin-hoi-cha, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Oke-lah-sha-pi-a, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Ish-te-ah-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. s.]		
Chick-ah-shah-nan-ubbe, his x mark,	[L. s.]		

Signed and sealed in the presence of—

Ben. Reynolds, Indian agent,
 John L. Allen, subagent,
 Nath. Anderson, secretary to the com-
 missioner,
 Benj. Love, United States interpreter,
 Robert Gordon, Mississippi,

George Wightman, of Mississippi,
 John Donley, Tennessee,
 D. S. Parrish, Tennessee,
 S. Daggett, Mississippi,
 Wm. A. Clum,
 G. W. Long.

TREATY WITH THE CHICKASAW, 1832.

Oct. 22, 1832.
 7 Stat., 388.

Articles supplementary to, and explanatory of, a Treaty which was entered into on the 20th instant, between General John Coffee on the part of the United States, and the whole Chickasaw nation in General Council assembled.

Leases of reserva-
 tions forbidden.

THE fourth article of the treaty to which this is a supplement, provides that each Chickasaw family, shall have a tract of land, reserved for the use of the family, to live on and occupy, so long as the nation resides in the country where they now are. And the fifth article of the treaty provides that each family or individual shall be paid for their improvements, and the value of their cleared lands, when the nation shall determine to remove and leave the said reserved tracts of land. It is now proposed and agreed to, that no family or person of the Chickasaw nation, who shall or may have tracts of land, reserved for their residence while here, shall ever be permitted to lease any of said land, to any person whatsoever, nor shall they be permitted to rent any of said land, to any person, either white, red, or black, or mixed blood of either. As the great object of the nation is to preserve the land, and timber, for the benefit of posterity, provided the nation shall continue to live here, and if they shall at any time determine to remove and sell the land, it will be more valuable, and will sell for more money, for the benefit of the nation, if the land and timber be preserved.

Reservations to be
 sold low for the bene-
 fit of the nation, etc.

It is also expressly declared by the nation, that, whenever the nation shall determine to remove from their present country, that every tract of land so reserved in the nation, shall be given up and sold for the benefit of the nation. And no individual or family shall have any right to retain any of such reserved tracts of land, for their own use, any longer than the nation may remain in the country where they now are.

Minimum price.

As the reserve tracts of land above alluded to, will be the first choice of land in the nation, it is determined that the minimum price of all the reserved tracts, shall be three dollars an acre, until the nation may determine to reduce the price, and then they will notify the President, of their wishes, and the price to which they desire to reduce it.

The Chiefs still express fears that combinations may be formed at the public sales, where their reserved tracts of land shall be offered for sale, and that they may not be sold so high as they might be sold, by judicious agents at private sale. They therefore suggest the propriety of the President determining on some judicious mode of selling the reserves at private sale.

Private sales.

It is therefore agreed that the suggestion be submitted to the President, and if he and the Chiefs can agree on a plan of a sale, different from the one proposed in the treaty, to which this is a supplement, and which shall be approved of by both parties, then they may enter into such agreement and the President shall then be governed by the same, in the sale of the reserved tracts of land, whenever they may be offered for sale.

Plan for sales to be agreed upon.

In the provisions of the fourth article of the treaty to which this is a supplement, for reserves to young men who have no families, it expresses that each young man, who is twenty-one years of age, shall have a reserve. But as the Indians mature earlier than white men, and generally marry younger, it is determined to extend a reserve, to each young man who is seventeen years of age. And as there are some orphan girls in the nation or whose families do not provide for them, and also some widows in the same situation, it is determined to allow to each of them a reservation of one section, on the same terms and conditions in all respects, with the other reservations for the nation generally, and to be allowed to the same ages, as to young men.

Reserves to young men, etc.

Colbert Moore and family have always lived in the Chickasaw nation, and he requests the liberty to continue with the nation. The Chiefs and nation agree to his request, and they also agree to allow him and his family a reserve tract of land to live on and occupy in the same manner, and on the same terms and conditions as is provided for the Chickasaw families, in the nation generally, during his good behavior.

C. Moore.

The Chiefs of the nation represent that they in behalf of the nation gave a bond to James Colbert for a debt due to him, of eighteen hundred and eleven dollars, ninety-three and three fourth cents principal, that James Colbert transferred said note to Robert Gordon and that said note, and the interest thereon is yet due and unpaid, and the said Robert Gordon has proposed to take a section of land for said note, and interest up to this date. It is therefore agreed by the nation to grant him a section of land, to be taken any where in the nation, so as not to interfere with any reserve which has been provided as a residence for the Chickasaws, which shall be in full for said note and interest.

Section of land to R. Gordon.

The Treaty, to which this is a supplement provides that there shall be offices kept some where central in the nation, at such place as the President shall determine, for transacting the business of the nation in selling their lands &c. It is now agreed to by the nation, that the President may select a section of land, or four quarter sections adjoining, at such place as he may determine agreeably to that provision of the Treaty, to establish the said offices on, and for all the necessary uses thereto attached, and he is permitted to improve the said tract of land in any manner, whatsoever, but when it shall cease to be used for the purposes, for which it is set apart—for offices &c.—then the same shall be sold under the direction of the President—and the proceeds thereof shall be paid to the Chickasaw nation, after deducting therefrom the value of all the improvements on the land, which value shall be assessed by the President, and in no case shall it exceed one half the sale of the land.

Section of land for land office, etc.

The Chickasaw nation request the Government to grant them a cross mail route through the nation as follows, one to pass from Tusculumbia in Alabama, by the Agency, and by the place to be selected for the offices to be kept and to Rankin in Mississippi on horse back, once a week each way. The other to run from Memphis in Tennessee, by the offices and to the Cotton Gin in Mississippi—to pass once a week each

Mail route.

way. They conceive these mails would be useful to the nation, and indispensable to the carrying on the business of the nation when the offices are established, but they would respectfully solicit the mails to be started as soon as possible, to open the avenues of information into their country.

Section of land to
J. Donley.

John Donley has long been known in this nation as a mail carrier; he rode on the mails through our nation when a boy and for many years after he was grown; we think he understands that business as well, if not better than any other man—and we should prefer him to carry our mails to any other person—and if he is given the contract, the nation will set apart a section of land for his use while we remain here in this country, which section he may select with the advice of the Chiefs any where that suits him best, so as not to interfere with any of the reserves, and he may use it in any manner to live on, or make such improvements as may be necessary for keeping his horses, or to raise forage for them. But when the nation shall move away and leave this country this tract of land must be sold for the benefit of the nation, in the same manner that the reserve tracts are sold &c. and he is not to claim of the nation any pay for improving said tract of land.

In witness of all and every thing herein determined between the United States and the whole Chickasaw nation, in general council assembled, the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals at the council house, on Pontitock creek, in the Chickasaw nation, on this twenty-second day of October one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Jno. Coffee,	[L. s.]	Ah-shah-cubbe, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Ish-te-ho-to-pa, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Im-mah-ho-bah, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Tish-o-min-go, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Fit-chah-ple, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Levi Colbert, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Unte-mi-ah-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. s.]
George Colbert, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Oke-lah-hin-lubbe, his x mark,	[L. s.]
William McGilvery, his x mark,	[L. s.]	John Glover, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Samuel Sely, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Bah-me-hubbe, his x mark,	[L. s.]
To-pul-kah, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Ah-to-ko-wah, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Isaac Albertson, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Hush-tah-tah-hubbe, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Im-mubbe, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Un-ti-ha-kah-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Pis-ta-la-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Yum-me-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Ish-tim-o-lut-ka, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Oh-ha-cubbe, his x mark,	[L. s.]
James Brown, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Ah-fah-mah, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Im-ma-hoo-lo-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Ah-take-in-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Ish-ta-ha-cha, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Tah-ha-cubbe, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Lah-fin-hubbe, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Kin-hoi-cha, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Shop-pow-we, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Ish-te-ah-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Nin-uck-ah-umba, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Chick-ah-shah-nan-ubbe, his x	[L. s.]
Im-mah-hoo-lo-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. s.]	mark,	[L. s.]
Il-lup-pah-umba, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Chee-wut-ta-ha, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Pitman Colbert,	[L. s.]	Fo-lut-ta-chah, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Con-nush-koish-kah, his x mark,	[L. s.]	No-wo-ko, his x mark,	[L. s.]
James Wolf,	[L. s.]	Win-in-a-pa, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Bah-ha-kah-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Oke-lah-shah-cubbe, his x mark,	[L. s.]
E-bah-kah-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Ish-ta-ki-yu-ka-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Captain Thompson, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Mah-ta-ko-shubbe, his x mark,	[L. s.]
New-berry, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Tom-ah-chih-ah, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Bah-me-hah-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Ehi-o-che-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. s.]
John Lewis, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Nuck-sho-pubbe, his x mark,	[L. s.]
I-yah-hou-tubbe, his mark,	[L. s.]	Fah-lah-mo-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Tok-holth-la-chah, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Co-chub-be, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Oke-lah-nah-nubbe, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Thomas Sely, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Im-me-tubbe, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Oke-lah-sha-pi-a, his x mark,	[L. s.]
In-kah-yea, his x mark,	[L. s.]		

Signed and sealed in presence of—

Ben. Reynolds, Indian agent,
John L. Allen, subagent,
Nath. Anderson, secretary to commis-
sioner,
Benjamin Love, United States interpreter,
Robt. Gordon, of Mississippi,
George Wightman,

John Donley,
D. S. Parrish,
S. Daggett, of Mississippi,
Wm. A. Clurm, of Mississippi,
G. W. Long,
W. D. King,
John H. McKennie.