

Bowyer having died the winter before, and the vacancy not having been filled.

The Menomonees and Winnebagoes having been apprised of the intended visit of their *grandfathers*, the *Not-la-ways*, but a few days delay occurred before they appeared on the bank of Fox River, to meet their Eastern brethren. The reception of the delegates was cordial by the Menomonees and Winnebagoes, and had there not been a third party to interfere, the New York Indians would probably very soon have accomplished their object. The French inhabitants and half breeds settled at Green Bay, numbered about five hundred souls;\* their alliance with the In-

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of the General Government) not only to endeavor to plant the gospel among the Western Indians, but to treat with them for a tract of their territory, with a view hereafter to locate themselves, and such of their brethren as may be disposed to remove to that region. Thus it appears that our Government is not only willing, but is using practical means to ameliorate the condition of this unhappy people, and by an effort to concentrate and christianize them, rescue them from gradual extermination, their name from oblivion, and render them happy here and hereafter."

Mr. Williams and his party left Detroit on the 31st of July, in the *Walk-in-the-seater*, with upwards of 200 passengers, mostly connected with the army, and arrived at Green Bay on the 5th of August. A corporal of the U. S. Infantry, who was a passenger in the boat, was drowned in attempting to swim the Fox River at Green Bay.

On this visit to Green Bay, Gen. Ellis accompanied Mr. Williams. In Hanson's *Lost Prince*, we find it stated, "As the mission at Oneida has suffered greatly in consequence of his [Mr. Williams] absence in 1820, he procured immediately on his return from the West, in the fall of that year, the services of a young gentleman of the name of Ellis, to act as lay reader. The health of Mr. Ellis was weak, and, in the spring of 1821, Mr. Williams determined to take him with him to the West for the benefit of his health." For some time Mr. Ellis acted as school teacher for the mission school of the New York Indians, near Green Bay. Remaining in the country, Mr. Ellis has proved himself a useful citizen. He executed, at Green Bay, in 1827, the first printing in Wisconsin. It was printing tickets for a lottery scheme, which was done on brevier type, and instead of a press, a "plainer" was used to take the impression. When the *Green Bay Intelligencer*, the pioneer newspaper of Wisconsin, was commenced, Dec. 11th, 1833, by J. V. Suydam, Mr. Ellis, after two or three numbers were issued, became connected with it; and twenty years later, we find him establishing the *Pinery* newspaper at Stevens Point, high up the Wisconsin. In the first Territorial Legislature, in 1836, he served as one of the representatives of Brown county, and again in 1840, '41, '42 and '43. He is now Register of the U. S. Land Office at Stevens Point.

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\*The French inhabitants consisted of two classes. 1st. Of former clerks of the old North West Fur Company, who had located there in early times, for the express purpose of Indian trade. These were generally men of good common education, intelligent, shrewd and of great influence with the Indians, among whom they had married. 2d. Of such men, engaged in the Indian trade, as had from age or infirmity become disabled from pursuing the voyaging business, and had retired, taking up small patches of land, and finding subsistence in a kind of mixed life of agriculture and hunting; they, too, were all married with Indian women, had half breed families, and exercised a strong influence over the natives.

A. G. E.