

Things were scarcely more favorable to the New York Indians in that State than in the West. The opposition to the whole plan became stronger with time, and great bitterness of feeling evinced itself by every sort of evil, and often false and slanderous report, about the Western Indians and country. Not one of the Senecas, Tuscaroras, or Onondagas, would hear a word of emigration. A small party of Oneidas, together with a second one of the Stockbridges, came out in 1823—the former under the lead of Neddy Atsiquet, located at Little Kakalin, where they remained until 1825, when they removed to Duck Creek.

With the opposition of a large part of the Menomonees to the treaties, and that of most of the several New York tribes to emigration, the Stockbridges, and a few of the Oneidas, being the only ones who had come out, things wore on with a discouraging prospect for the ultimate success of Williams' grand scheme, and the views and interests of the Ogden Company, till the year 1827, when the matter of the rights of the New York Indians came up before the council, at the treaty of Butte Des Morts, Hon. Lewis Cass and Col. Thomas L. McKinney, commissioners.* The second

*It was at this treaty, that Oshkosh, the present head Chief of the Menomonees, was first recognized. After the Council was opened, Gov. Cass said: "We have observed for some time the Menomonees to be in a bad situation as to their chiefs. There is no one we can talk to as the head of the nation. If anything should happen, we want some man, who has authority in the nation, that we can look to. You appear like a flock of geese, without a leader, some fly one way and some another. Tomorrow, at the opening of the Council, we shall appoint a principal chief of the Menomonees. We shall make enquiry this afternoon, and try to select the proper man. We shall give him the medal, and expect the Menomonees to respect him."

A. G. E.

From Hanson's *Lost Prince*, or Life of Rev. Eleazer Williams, we make the following notice of Oshkosh, as related in that work in connection with the treaty of Butte des Morts, in 1827: "On August 7th, two young men were called in front of the commissioners (one named Oiscoss, alias Claw, the other was called Carron). Col. McKinney then addressed them, and put medals around their necks. Oiscoss or Oshkoshe, as the name is spelled in the printed treaty, was made head chief, and the future organ of communication with the Commissioners—and thus, by his instrumentality, the property of the New York Indians was given over to the United States. A short story, which Mr. Williams told me in conversation, will show who Oiscoss was, and what a 'proper person' was found in him. One morning, at dawn of day, about a year previous to the treaty of Butte des Morts, a young half breed Indian, who was a distant relative of Mrs. Jourdan, the mother-in-law of Mr. Williams, was paddling in his canoe down Hell Creek, a branch of the Fox River. It was still dark, so that objects could not be distinctly discerned. As he glided by the tall rushes growing near the bank, he observed them move, as if some animal was among them. Supposing it to be a deer he fired at the spot where he saw the motion, and then paddled through an opening in the reeds to see the effect of his shot. To his inexpressible horror he found an Indian in