

to all the New York Indians in Wisconsin, for the hardships they had suffered, and the heavy expenses they had incurred in removing to, and securing themselves homes in the Green Bay country. Austin E. Quinney, the Sachem of the tribe, and myself, were, therefore, appointed, and repaired to Washington, to lay before the Government our claims for remuneration, on account of expenses and losses connected with, and growing out of, our procuring lands for ourselves on White River, in Indiana, and at Green Bay; our self-removal; and those lands being taken from us, by treaties with other tribes, without compensation. We failed to obtain any recognition of our just claims, which were, however, continued to be presented year after year, until they were finally adjusted by the Senate of the United States, in the amendment made by that body to the Treaty of 1848, by which we were allowed the sum of \$25,000, and lands, not less than seventy-two sections. I was absent from home, in the performance of the above duty, very nearly six months. [1839—6 months.]

In 1841-2, in company with J. N. Chicks, I again visited Washington on the above business, being absent from home about eight months. [1841-2—8 months.]

I made another visit, with the Sachem of the tribe, in 1844, for the same object, and for the purpose of obtaining a modification of the law of Congress of March 3d, 1843, making the Stockbridges citizens, contrary to the wishes of a majority of those people, and was absent from home four months. [1844—4 months.]

In 1846, I was appointed to visit Washington alone, and had the gratification of succeeding in procuring the repeal of the law of 1843, and an allowance by Congress of \$5,000 on account of our claims above referred to. On this occasion I was absent from home eight months. [1846—8 months.]

The \$5,000 above referred to, having been withheld, together with other moneys belonging to the tribe, I visited Washington again in 1848, to endeavor to obtain payment of the same, and