

Oneidas had given their formal assent; the former Pagan, now second Christian party, were in violent opposition. The Onondagas were now committed—the Tuscaroras appeared favorably disposed. In the spring of 1821, I accompanied Williams on a visit to New York and Philadelphia. At New York he was in long consultation with Thos. L. Ogden, Esq., chief man of a New York Land Company, which held the pre-emption right of purchase of the most of the Indian reservations in that State, especially those of the Senecas near Buffalo. Mr. Ogden conceived that Williams would be a powerful agent in effecting the removal of the Senecas, and from him Mr. Williams received a good sum—several hundred dollars, in money. These largesses were repeated by Mr. Ogden, many times after. At Philadelphia the conferences were with the executive committee of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal church, and from whom Williams solicited aid for the establishment of a mission of that church among the Indians at Green Bay. Those gentlemen, Rev. Mr. Boyd, Rev. J. Kemper, and Dr. Milnor treated us courteously, but with evident caution. No money was obtained at that visit, though small sums were supplied Mr. Williams from that source for two or three years after.

Quite a voluminous correspondence was carried on with the War Department of the general government. Other parties supplemented Williams' efforts in this direction—as the New York Land Company, the Presbyterian Board of Missions in behalf of the Stockbridge Indians—which resulted in obtaining permission from the President for a numerous delegation of the several bands of the New York Indians to visit Green Bay, always under the patronage, protection, and with the assistance of the government; the object being to treat with the Western Indians for a cession of their land for a home for the several tribes. The enterprise began to wear a favorable aspect. Mr. Williams was greatly elated; "the general government had pledged itself—it would never look back; the great State of New York had taken the matter in hand; and the most influential men in the country—men of wealth and high position—senators and governors; there was no possibility of failure." It was the great