

of their New York brethren. It was only after some days, and much exertion, that the Menomonees and Winnebagoes could be got into council; at first they refused most peremptorily to treat for a sale of any of their lands to the newcomers. The commissioners, Williams and Mr. Trowbridge, found it necessary to take council. They applied to the French inhabitants and traders. Through their influence the Menomonees and Winnebagoes were induced to reconsider the matter; and at last they offered the New York Indians a little strip about four miles wide, crossing Fox River, at right angles with the Little Chute as a center, and running each way equi-distant with their claim to the country. This was accepted, and thus terminated the negotiations of 1821.\* To many this seemed little better than a defeat of the whole scheme of colonizing the New York Indians in the West. Not so with Mr. Williams; he was still sanguine, and made it his chief business to impress the Ogden Land Company, and the church authorities, both Episcopal and Presbyterian, of the fair prospect of final success.

The delegates of the first Christian party, on their return from Green Bay, in 1821, had a lively time in giving an account of their mission; their doings were criticised severely, not only by the Pagan party, but by members of their own, the first Christian party, and they found much difficulty in giving satisfactory explanations. Movers in the opposition caused a written remonstrance against the whole proceeding to be circulated, which was largely signed, in which quite a number of the first Christian party joined. This remonstrance was a free indictment of Mr. Williams, who was characterized as chief instigator of a scheme to rob the Oneidas of their homes, and make them a kind of wanderers and vagabonds of the earth. It was directed to Bishop Hobart, whom they cautioned against recognizing Mr. Williams as having any authority whatever to represent them anywhere, either civilly or religiously; and they particularly protested against the proceeding which they alleged he had set on foot without their authority for their removal to the West. They closed their remonstrance

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\* This treaty was concluded Aug. 18, 1821, as the original, deposited by the Indians with Hon. M. L. Martin, shows.