

first, promptly but positively refusing an extension of the grant. Then shaking hands, with a grand "*bon jour*" all round, they left the council; and in two hours time there was not a Winnebago to be seen.

The Menomonees lingered, and it was soon surmised they were not inaccessible. A council was appointed for the next day, which was pretty fully attended. After some hours debate, this tribe proposed, for a consideration, to admit the New York Indians to an occupancy in common to all their lands in the country. This was accepted, and regarded by Mr. Williams as the grand triumph.

The treaty was immediately drawn and duly signed.* The Stockbridge delegates, with some of the Six Nations, returned home; most of the Oneida delegates, with Williams, remained at the Bay the ensuing winter. The Stockbridges were fairly embarked in the enterprise, as were also the Brothertowns; and the next year the White River band of Stockbridges, headed by John Metoxen, came through by land to the Bay.

Thus, in 1823 and 1824, some one hundred and fifty of the Oneidas, and as many of the Stockbridges, had removed and entered on their new possessions. But none of the other tribes, and none of the second Christian party of the Oneidas, evinced any disposition to join in the emigration scheme; but, on the contrary, steadily and implacably opposed.

The following year another large party of the Oneidas came on; the whole of them settled on Duck Creek, about eight miles from Green Bay. The Stockbridges had located at the Grand Kaukaulin. The consenting of the Menomonees, in 1822, to a joint occupancy of their whole country by the New York Indians was unexpected; and Williams and all the delegates were as much surprised as elated. This should be explained, and may be as follows: As before remarked, these Green Bay Indians, especially the Menomonees, were greatly under the influence of the French inhabitants, with whom they were largely intermarried. The better class of these French people had come to set a high estimate

* Concluded Sept. 23d, 1822, as shown by the copy of the treaty deposited with Hon. M. L. Martin.
L. C. D.