

The policy of the Menomonees, influenced by the French and half-breeds, tended more and more in opposition to the New York Indians. In 1829, Col. Samuel C. Stambaugh, of Pennsylvania, came on to the Bay to take charge of the Indian agency. His advice to the Menomonees was to repudiate entirely, and at once, all claim of the New York Indians; to repair to Washington, make a treaty with the Great Father for the sale of part of their country, and so secure large annual annuities in money, as other tribes were doing, and have something to live on as well as to clothe their women and children. It was unnecessary for him to repeat this advice; the whole tribe adopted it at once.

In November, 1830, this agent left Green Bay with a delegation of fourteen Menomonees, two interpreters, besides other assistants. Arriving at Detroit, Gov. Cass added R. A. Forsyth, Esq., and Hon. John T. Mason to the party, on the part of the government. Mr. Williams, with his wife and two Oneidas, had followed the party, and they were here added to the delegation by Gov. Cass.

Arriving at Washington, President Jackson named Maj. John H. Eaton, secretary of war, and Col. Stambaugh, commissioners, to treat with the Menomonees. A treaty was soon made, whereby the Menomonees ceded to the United States more than half their possessions west of Lake Michigan, taking but slight notice of the claims of the New York Indians. Its ratification was opposed in the senate, as also the confirmation of Col. Stambaugh's appointment as Indian agent at Green Bay, claiming that neither the treaty nor his appointment was likely to get through. The New York senators opposing, Stambaugh proposed adding a codicil to the treaty, recognizing the claims of the New York Indians, and assigning to them some forty miles square in the Northwest—a most undesirable selection. Still the New Yorkers were dissatisfied; the treaty was suspended and Mr. Stambaugh's confirmation fell.

The events of this winter disclosed two important facts—that the Menomonees could no longer be depended on to favor the ingress of the New York Indians to their country; and that the fixed policy of the governmental authorities, both of Michigan