

## Additions

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**Page 287**, when Edward Tanner passed through Wisconsin in 1818, he was in search of a brother, who since 1790, had been a captive, and grown up with the Indians. He had been taken, when nine years old, from his father's station on the Ohio; and Edward, his older brother, had made many journeys in search of him, attending Indian treaties, and visiting the various Indian tribes of the Northwest. Singularly enough, the captive, remembering that he had been taken from Kentucky, made a trip to that region in quest of his relatives, in the latter part of 1818, at the very time his brother Edward was searching for him in Wisconsin, Mackinaw, and other points. The latter traced him to Detroit, and learned of his Kentucky visit, and finally found him on his return from his fruitless jaunt to Kentucky, in the neighborhood of Detroit, where the two brothers, after a twenty-eight years' separation, had a joyous meeting. They could only communicate with each other through an interpreter. Edward Tanner took his captive brother with him to his home in New Madrid County, Missouri; designing to go with him the next year to the Chippewas, on Rainy Lake, for his wife and seven children. But John Tanner, though cleanly, and of temperate habits, yet so inveterately Indian in all his characteristics, and jealous and suspicious of everybody—in fact, much of a misanthrope—that he soon left his brother, and returned to the Indians. Henry R. Schoolcraft had him awhile for interpreter: and in 1830, his *Narrative* was published, prepared by Dr. Edwin James. He grew more and more sour and morose in his disposition, because the world would not support him in his idleness; and, in 1836, hid himself in the bushes, and shot and killed James L. Schoolcraft, a brother of H. R. Schoolcraft, and fled to the fastnesses of the wilderness, evading apprehension. He died in 1847, at the age of sixty-six years. His son, James Tanner, became a Unitarian missionary.

**Page 400**, at the close of the paragraph ending with the words "either side," an accidental omission of several paragraphs occurs in Mr. Kingston's paper, which greatly mars the narrative, and is deeply regretted. It was not noticed till after the form was worked off. The omission is here supplied:

Neighbors there were none, and not even an Indian was seen at the camp until about the opening of spring; and not the mark of a white man was to-