

yond Fort Clark in an open boat, subjecting myself to the inclemency of the weather at all seasons of the year, and obliged to camp on the banks of the river, where myself and men ran the risk of being killed by any strolling party of hostile Indians, when if I had a sufficient boat I might anchor in the middle of the river and be out of danger from any hostile bands of Indians, and screened from the weather at all times.

I therefore would be glad to know if I could be authorized to purchase a small covered boat for the above mentioned purpose, as other agents in this country in similar situations to myself, have all these things under their immediate directions.

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FORSYTH TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

St. LOUIS, April 30, 1815.

By an arrival from Fort Clark a few days ago, I received information that the Pottawattomies chief Pechaho whom I sent over to Rock River from that place had returned, and told the commanding officer of the Fort that he had delivered the letter (enclosing a paper giving an account of the Peace) to some of the British at Rock River: he also told the different Nations of Indians at that place the consequence that must attend them if they continued the war. The Kickapoo said they were glad to hear of the Peace, and would withdraw from that quarter, but the Saukies and Winnebagoes insisted on carrying on the War. Since which, a man has been killed near Cape aux Gris (no doubt by the Saukies) as many canoes were found by the Rangers after the Indians fled.

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FORSYTH TO COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO TREAT WITH THE INDIAN NATIONS.<sup>1</sup>

St. LOUIS, May 30, 1815.

Having received my instructions on the evening of the 16<sup>th</sup> inst, I set out the next day for Fort Clark, at which place I arrived on the 24<sup>th</sup> inst, and have the honor to report to you

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<sup>1</sup> William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Chouteau. — Ed.