

than they had offered. The council for the Minominees read a speech in behalf of them, in relation to the original Treaties between them and the N. Y. Indians, in which they charged the Latter with fraud. To the Indian wounded by the soldier yesterday we presented one bbl. pork, one barrel of flour and 3 bushels of corn, and then the council Broke up.

In the afternoon the com'rs were invited to attend at the agent's house to hear what the Indians had to say to him. After their usual formalities they began by stating that they were poor and ignorant creatures, and they wanted to know where all of the commissioners instructions came from and no presents. That they were going home to gather their rice and they had no Tobacco to smook, and insted of a pipe they had to put a stick in their mouth. That they wanted 2 days' rations to help them home. That they wanted powder & shot to assist them to procure meat for their children. Besides, the current was strong to push against and they wanted to suck one of their fathers' breasts — that milk would make them strong — meaning a keg of whiskey to suck at. Then paused a jittle and said that they had heard of their great father the president, and they wanted to go and see him, but was so poor that [they] could not go without his help, and wanted the agent to write to the president to furnish them with clothing and expenses, and for the agent or some other person to accompany them with an interpreter.<sup>1</sup> Also to go to washington. *A fine Job for two or three to make money.* A plan got up by Judge [James D.] Doty and the Grignios to rob the Treasury of some eight or ten thousand dollars.

2<sup>d</sup> Thursday. We are settling with the interpreters and Mr. Arndt for furnishing the public Table, and waiting for an opportunity to return to Detroit, and for a report from

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<sup>1</sup> This desire on the part of the Menomonees was, after the close of the present council, fostered by Agent Stambaugh, who went to Washington in December, 1830, with Daniel Bread, Grizzly Bear, Eleazer Williams, and others, and concluded there, Jan. 8, 1831, what became known as "the Stambaugh treaty," covering the ground attempted by the commissioners the summer before. For details, see *Wis. Hist. Coll.*, ii., pp. 432 *et seq.* — Ed.