

relation to this matter. By this treaty¹ as it now stands, the Menomonees are required to relinquish the beautiful Country set apart by the former, or Stambaugh's treaty, as their agricultural domain, the most fertile and valuable portion of all their Country, to the New York Indians, who by this cession are to receive lands infinitely more valuable than those relinquished by them at the Grand Cacalin, and are moreover to receive the valuable consideration not exceeding 25,000 dollars for their improvements in the territory thus abandoned; while the poor Menomonees are pushed back upon Wolf River, on lands of decidedly very inferior quality, and without any equivalent for this exchange whatever.

Will your Excellency, therefore, permit me respectfully to suggest, that in the event of the Menomonees being brought to give their consent to this Treaty—that the following proviso be admitted—viz: “That the improvements of the New York Indians at Cacalin be estimated and allowed for by the U. States at the round sum of twenty-five thousand dollars—and that 10,000 dollars of this sum be appropriated for the use of the Menomonee Nation, in consideration of this exchange of lands in favor of the New York Indians: and that this sum be placed in the Government funds, under the immediate direction and control of the President of the U. States—the interest whereof annually to be applied, under his direction, to the purchase of Corn, to be distributed at Mid-Winter, and early in the Spring of each year, to the wants of the Menomonee Nation, forever.”

In ordinary years the interest of this sum would Yield to the Menomonee Nation, one thousand Bushels of Corn—a never failing supply, at times when those improvident people are always more or less pinched with hunger, and one fraught with more positive & substantial benefit to them

¹ Concluded at Washington, February 8, 1831, by John H. Eaton and S. C. Stambaugh, commissioners; ratified July 9, 1832. See in this connection, “McCall's Journal,” *ante*.—ED.