

cess, upwards of seventy chiefs and principal warriors being seated in their usual manner on the ground, forming three sides of a square, in the opening of which the commanding officer took seat, surrounded by his staff. The interpreters placed themselves in front of the chiefs of their respective tribes. Captain Bulger had hardly taken his seat, when a gun was fired from the fort, announcing the opening of the council. Thereupon the principal interpreter advanced into the middle of the square, and unfolding the great belt of wampum placed it on the ground so that it might be seen by all the Indians assembled within the house. The belt thus exhibited was the same which had been used in 1812, in summoning the tribes of the Mississippi to join the war, at which time its appropriate color was red; but upon the present occasion it was, as I have previously said, of a blue colour, which represented peace, and was a warrant to the tribes that they might place confidence in what the commanding officer should state to them in the name of the king their great father. The interpreter performed the usual ceremonies customary on special occasions. The commanding officer then directed Captain Anderson to inform the Indians that a communication from the highest authority was about to be made known to them in the name of the king their great father. This having been interpreted by Lieutenant Renville, on the name of the King being mentioned, the flag was immediately run up over the council-house, and a royal salute of 21 guns was fired from the fort. On the termination of the salute, while a deathlike silence prevailed throughout the whole assembly, Captain Bulger instructed Captain Anderson to make known to the Indians that peace had been declared between Great Britain and the United States, in which they were all included. This Captain Anderson did from a written speech, in which they were solemnly enjoined to observe the same, as it contained the words of their father at Michilimackinac. The eleventh article of the treaty secured them in the rights to which they were entitled before the war, and Great Britain became the guarantor of those