

inhabitants in 1800 amounted only to 8.850, and in 1810 to 40.352 (Seybert; 31.502, Vance). On the 1st of March 1817 an act was passed to enable the people of the western part of this Territory to form a constitution and state government.—(6 L. U. S. 175).

Florida received a Territorial Govt. from Congress on the 30th of March 1822. (7 v. L. U. S. 10.) It had then a population of souls.

WASHINGTON,

Decr. 25, 1827.

The Honorable James Strong, Chn. of the Comt. on Territories.

SIR,—I take pleasure in communicating to you such facts as have come to my knowledge, and which now occur to me, concerning that part of the Michigan Territory which lies to the north and west of Lakes Huron and Michigan, and respecting which you desired to be informed by me. A few remarks upon the state of the Savages in that region will not I hope be deemed irrelevant or improper.

Indians.

The most turbulent and powerful nations of Indians are within the limits of the projected Territory.

According to the statement made at the Office of Indian Affairs, on the 10th. of January 1825, the number of Indians within the Michigan Territory was estimated at 28.316 (Treaties 463).¹ There were there then about 24.000 Indians residing between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi and north of Illinois, & belonging to the Chippewau, Munnomonee, Winnebago, Ottawa and Pootowotomee Tribes. (Ind. Tr. 461.) The number of Dahcotah's (Sioux) east of the Mississippi was not given, although they occupied the country from Black River to Lower Red Cedar Lake. In the country situated between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and extending north of the 49° of lati-

¹Reference is here made to a government publication, *Indian Treaties, and Laws and Regulations Relating to Indian Affairs*; published October, 1825, by order of the Department of War.—ED.