

Chongatonga, Big Horse,
Histashone, Big Eyes,
Mihahande, Eldest Daughter,
Kanseepa, the Kansee Head,
Montistonga, Pewter,
Pahagranga, Auguste.

Otloes.

Watokieka, the Runner,
Mantoeakiepu, Meeting of Bear,
Achieya, Broken Arm,

Wathapayignet, The Small Bear,
Mantoeignet, the Little Bow,
Wapontaska, White Nostrils.

Missouries.

Tarposta, Son of the Priest,
Kahhehpah, Crow Head,
Harahkraton, the Sparrow Hawk,
Tawequa, the Little Deer,
Chanohato, Buffalo Hump.

WITNESSES PRESENT:—Lewis Bissell, acting secretary. Manuel Lisa, U. S. Ind. Ag. Benjamin O. Fallon, U. S. Indian Agent. W. Khrizely. Geo. G. Taylor. W. Tharp. Michl. E. Immell. P. J. Nalsisor. Sam. Solomon, Interpreter. Stephen Julien, United States' Indian Interpreter. Gabriel S. Chouteau, 2d Lieutenant M. M. Joseph Lafleche, Interpreter.

To the Indian names are subjoined a mark and seal.

A TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

Made and concluded between William Clark and Auguste Chouteau, commissioners on the part and behalf of the United States of America, of the one part, and the undersigned chiefs and warriors of the Poncarar tribe of Indians, on the [their] part and of their said tribe of the other part.

June 25, 1817.

Proclamation,
Dec. 26, 1817.

THE parties being desirous of re-establishing peace and friendship between the United States and their said tribe, and of being placed, in all things and every respect, upon the same footing upon which they stood before the late war between the United States and Great Britain, have agreed to the following articles:

ART. 1. Every injury or act of hostility by one or either of the contracting parties against the other, shall be mutually forgiven and forgot.

Injuries, &c.
forgiven.

ART. 2. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the United States of America and all the individuals composing the said Poncarar tribe; and all the friendly relations that existed between them before the war shall be, and the same are hereby, renewed.

Perpetual
peace and
friendship, &c.

ART. 3. The undersigned chiefs and warriors, for themselves and their said tribe, do hereby acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other nation, power, or sovereign, whatever.

Protection of
U. S. acknow-
ledged.

In witness whereof, the said William Clark and Auguste Chouteau, commissioners as aforesaid, have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals, this twenty-fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States the forty-first.

WILLIAM CLARK,
AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU.

Aquelaba, the Fighter,
Gradonga, Fork-tailed Hawk,
Shondagaha, Smoker,
Kihegashinga, Little Chief,

Necawcompe, the Handsome Man,
Ahahpah, the Rough Buffalo Horn,
Showeno, the Comer,
Bardegara, he who stands fire.

WITNESSES PRESENT:— Lewis Bissel, acting secretary to the commissioners, Manuel Lisa, U. S. Indian agent. Benja. O. Fallon, U. S. Indian agent. R. Graham, Indian agent for Illinois. Dr. Wm. J. Clarke. B. Vasques. Saml. Solomon, interpreter. Stephen Julian, U. S. Indian Interpreter. Joseph Lafleche, interpreter.

To the Indian names are subjoined a mark and seal.

ARTICLES OF A TREATY

July 8, 1817.
Proclamation,
Dec. 26, 1817.

Concluded, at the Cherokee Agency, within the Cherokee nation, between major general Andrew Jackson, Joseph M. Minn, governor of the state of Tennessee, and general David Meriwether, commissioners plenipotentiary of the United States of America, of the one part, and the chiefs, head men, and warriors, of the Cherokee nation, east of the Mississippi river, and the chiefs, head men, and warriors, of the Cherokees on the Arkansas river, and their deputies, John D. Chisholm and James Rogers, duly authorized by the chiefs of the Cherokees on the Arkansas river, in open council, by written power of attorney, duly signed and executed, in presence of Joseph Sevier and William Ware.

Preamble.

WHEREAS in the autumn of the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, a deputation from the Upper and Lower Cherokee towns, duly authorized by their nation, went on to the city of Washington, the first named to declare to the President of the United States their anxious desire to engage in the pursuits of agriculture and civilized life, in the country they then occupied, and to make known to the President of the United States the impracticability of inducing the nation at large to do this, and to request the establishment of a division line between the upper and lower towns, so as to include all the waters of the Hiwassee river to the upper town, that, by thus contracting their society within narrow limits, they proposed to begin the establishment of fixed laws and a regular government: The deputies from the lower towns to make known their desire to continue the hunter life, and also the scarcity of game where they then lived, and, under those circumstances, their wish to remove across the Mississippi river, on some vacant lands of the United States. And whereas the President of the United States, after maturely considering the petitions of both parties, on the ninth day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and nine, including other subjects, answered those petitions as follows: "The United States, my children, are the friends of both parties, and, as far as can be reasonably asked, they are willing to satisfy the wishes of both. Those who remain may be assured of our patronage, our aid, and good neighborhood. Those who wish to remove, are permitted to send an exploring party to reconnoitre the country on the waters of the Arkansas and White rivers, and the higher up the better, as they will be the longer unapproached by our settlements, which will begin at the mouths of those rivers. The regular districts of the government of St. Louis are already laid off to the St. Francis.

"When this party shall have found a tract of country suiting the emigrants, and not claimed by other Indians, we will arrange with them and you the exchange of that for a just portion of the country they leave; and to a part of which, proportioned to their numbers, they have a right. Every aid towards their removal, and what will be necessary for them