

ARTICLES OF A CONVENTION

Sept. 5, 1820.

Proclamation,
Jan. 8, 1821.

Made and concluded, between Benjamin Parke, a Commissioner on the part of the United States, for that purpose, of the one part, and the Chiefs, Warriors, and Head Men, of the Tribe of Kickapoos of the Vermilion, of the other part.

Annuity to be hereafter paid at Kaskaskia. Ante, p. 202.

ART. 1. It is agreed, that the annuity secured to the said Tribe, by the Treaty of the thirtieth of August, eighteen hundred and nineteen, shall hereafter be paid to the said Tribe at Kaskaskias, in the state of Illinois.

\$2000 paid to enable them to remove; in full for annuity of 1821.

ART. 2. As the said Tribe are now about leaving their settlements on the Wabash, and have desired some assistance to enable them to remove, the said Benjamin Parke, on behalf of the United States, has paid and advanced to the said Tribe, two thousand dollars, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged; which said sum of two thousand dollars, is to be considered as an equivalent, in full, for the annuity due the said Tribe, by virtue of the aforesaid Treaty, for the year eighteen hundred and twenty-one.

In testimony whereof, the said Benjamin Parke, Commissioner as aforesaid, and the Chiefs, Warriors, and Head Men, of the said Tribe, have hereunto set their hands, at Vincennes, the fifth day of September, eighteen hundred and twenty.

B. PARKE.

Wagohaw,
Tecumsena,
Pelecheah,
Kechemaqua,

Paca Riqua,
Katawah,
Nasa Reah.

In presence of William Prince, Indian Agent. Samuel Jacobs. R. S. Reynolds. George R. C. Sullivan, Vincennes Postmaster. Toussaint Dubois. Michel Brouillet, Interpreter.

To the Indian names are subjoined marks.

A TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, LIMITS, AND ACCOMMODATION,

Oct. 18, 1820.

Proclamation,
Jan. 8, 1821.

Between the United States of America and the Choctaw nation of Indians, begun and concluded at the Treaty Ground, in said nation, near Doak's Stand, on the Natchez Road.

PREAMBLE.

Objects of the treaty.

WHEREAS it is an important object with the President of the United States, to promote the civilization of the Choctaw Indians, by the establishment of schools amongst them; and to perpetuate them as a nation, by exchanging, for a small part of their land here, a country beyond the Mississippi River, where all, who live by hunting and will not work, may be collected and settled together.—And whereas it is desirable to

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