

Presents to emigrants.

ARTICLE XIII. There shall also be given to each emigrating warrior a rifle, moulds, wiper and ammunition and to each family one blanket. Three thousand dollars, to be expended as the President may direct, shall be allowed for the term of twenty years for teaching their children. As soon as half their people emigrate, one blacksmith shall be allowed them, and another when two thirds emigrate, together with one ton of iron and two hundred weight of steel annually for each blacksmith.— These blacksmiths shall be supported for twenty years.

Blacksmiths.

Creek country west of the Mississippi.

ARTICLE XIV. The Creek country west of the Mississippi shall be solemnly guarantied to the Creek Indians, nor shall any State or Territory ever have a right to pass laws for the government of such Indians, but they shall be allowed to govern themselves, so far as may be compatible with the general jurisdiction which Congress may think proper to exercise over them. And the United States will also defend them from the unjust hostilities of other Indians, and will also as soon as the boundaries of the Creek country West of the Mississippi are ascertained, cause a patent or grant to be executed to the Creek tribe; agreeably to the 3d section of the act of Congress of May 2d, [28,] 1830, entitled "An act to provide for an exchange of lands with the Indians residing in any of the States, or Territories, and for their removal West of the Mississippi."

1830, ch. 143.

Treaty obligatory when ratified.

ARTICLE XV. This treaty shall be obligatory on the contracting parties, as soon as the same shall be ratified by the United States.

In testimony whereof the said Lewis Cass, and the undersigned Chiefs of the said tribe have hereunto set their hands at the City of Washington, this 24th day of March, A. D. 1832.

LEW: CASS.

Opothleholo,
Tuchebatcheehadgo,
Efematla,
Tuchebatche Micco,

Tomack Micco,
William McGilvery,
Benjamin Marshall.

In the presence of Samuel Bell, William R. King, John Tipton, William Wilkins, C. C. Clay, J. Speight, Samuel W. Mardis, J. C. Isacks, John Crowell, I. A. Interpreters, Benjamin Marshall, Thomas Carr, John H. Brodnax.

To the Indian names are subjoined marks.

TREATY WITH THE SEMINOLES.

May 9, 1832.

Proclamation,
April 12, 1834.

THE Seminole Indians, regarding with just respect, the solicitude manifested by the President of the United States for the improvement of their condition, by recommending a removal to a country more suitable to their habits and wants than the one they at present occupy in the Territory of Florida, are willing that their confidential chiefs, Jumper, Fuck-a-lus-ti-had-jo, Charley Emartla, Coi-had-jo, Holati-Emartla, Ya-ha-had-jo, Sam Jones, accompanied by their agent Major Phagan, and their faithful interpreter Abraham, should be sent at the expense of the United States as early as convenient to examine the country assigned to the Creeks west of the Mississippi river, and should they be satisfied with the character of that country, and of the favorable disposition of the Creeks to reunite with the Seminoles as one

people; the articles of the compact and agreement, herein stipulated at Payne's landing on the Ocklewaha river, this ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, between James Gadsden, for and in behalf of the Government of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs and head-men for and in behalf of the Seminole Indians, shall be binding on the respective parties.

ARTICLE I. The Seminole Indians relinquish to the United States, all claim to the lands they at present occupy in the Territory of Florida, and agree to emigrate to the country assigned to the Creeks, west of the Mississippi river; it being understood that an additional extent of territory, proportioned to their numbers, will be added to the Creek country, and that the Seminoles will be received as a constituent part of the Creek nation, and be re-admitted to all the privileges as members of the same.

Cession to the U. S. of lands in Florida, &c.

ARTICLE II. For and in consideration of the relinquishment of claim in the first article of this agreement, and in full compensation for all the improvements, which may have been made on the lands thereby ceded; the United States stipulate to pay to the Seminole Indians, fifteen thousand, four hundred (15,400) dollars, to be divided among the chiefs and warriors of the several towns, in a ratio proportioned to their population, the respective proportions of each to be paid on their arrival in the country they consent to remove to; it being understood that their faithful interpreters Abraham and Cudjo shall receive two hundred dollars each of the above sum, in full remuneration for the improvements to be abandoned on the lands now cultivated by them.

\$15,400 to be paid by U. S.

ARTICLE III. The United States agree to distribute as they arrive at their new homes in the Creek Territory, west of the Mississippi river, a blanket and a homespun frock, to each of the warriors, women and children of the Seminole tribe of Indians.

Blankets, &c. to be supplied.

ARTICLE IV. The United States agree to extend the annuity for the support of a blacksmith, provided for in the sixth article of the treaty at Camp Moultrie for ten (10) years beyond the period therein stipulated, and in addition to the other annuities secured under that treaty; the United States agree to pay the sum of three thousand (3,000) dollars a year for fifteen (15) years, commencing after the removal of the whole tribe; these sums to be added to the Creek annuities, and the whole amount to be so divided, that the chiefs and warriors of the Seminole Indians may receive their equitable proportion of the same as members of the Creek confederation—

Blacksmith.

Annuity.

ARTICLE V. The United States will take the cattle belonging to the Seminoles at the valuation of some discreet person to be appointed by the President, and the same shall be paid for in money to the respective owners, after their arrival at their new homes; or other cattle such as may be desired will be furnished them, notice being given through their agent of their wishes upon this subject, before their removal, that time may be afforded to supply the demand.

Cattle to be valued.

ARTICLE VI. The Seminoles being anxious to be relieved from repeated vexatious demands for slaves and other property, alleged to have been stolen and destroyed by them, so that they may remove unembarrassed to their new homes; the United States stipulate to have the same property investigated, and to liquidate such as may be satisfactorily established, provided the amount does not exceed seven thousand (7,000) dollars.—

Demands for slaves to be settled.

ARTICLE VII. The Seminole Indians will remove within three (3) years after the ratification of this agreement, and the expenses of their

Indians to remove within three years.

removal shall be defrayed by the United States, and such subsistence shall also be furnished them for a term not exceeding twelve (12) months, after their arrival at their new residence; as in the opinion of the President, their numbers and circumstances may require, the emigration to commence as early as practicable in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-three (1833,) and with those Indians at present occupying the Big swamp, and other parts of the country beyond the limits as defined in the second article of the treaty concluded at Camp Moultrie creek, so that the whole of that proportion of the Seminoles may be removed within the year aforesaid, and the remainder of the tribe, in about equal proportions, during the subsequent years of eighteen hundred and thirty-four and five, (1834 and 1835.)—

In testimony whereof, the commissioner James Gadsden and the undersigned chiefs and head-men of the Seminole Indians, have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals—Done at Camp at Payne's landing on the Ocklewaha river in the Territory of Florida on this ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the fifty-sixth.

JAMES GADSDEN, (L. S.)

Holati Emarla,
Jumper,
Fuck-ta-lus-ta Hadjo,
Charley Emarla,
Coa Hadjo,
Ar-pi-uck-i, or Sam Jones,
Ya-ha Hadjo,
Meco-Noha,

Tokose-Emarla, or Jno. Hicks,
Cat-sha-Tusta-nuck-i,
Hoh-at-a-Meco,
Hitch-it-i-Meco,
E-ne-hah,
Ya-ha-emarla Chup-ko,
Moke-his-she-lar-ni.

WITNESSES:—Douglas Vass, Secretary to Commission. John Phagan, Agent. Stephen Richards, Inpt. Abraham, Interpreter. Cudjo, Interpreter. Erastus Rogers. B. Joscan.

To the Indian names are subjoined marks.

ARTICLES OF A TREATY

Sept. 15, 1832.

Proclamation,
Feb. 13, 1833.

Made and concluded, at Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, Illinois, between the United States of America, by their Commissioners, Major General Winfield Scott of the United States' Army, and his Excellency John Reynolds, Governor of the State of Illinois, and the Winnebago nation of Indians, represented in general Council by the undersigned Chiefs, Headmen, and Warriors.

Cession to the
United States.

ARTICLE I. The Winnebago nation hereby cede to the United States, forever, all the lands, to which said nation have title or claim, lying to the south and east of the Wisconsin river, and the Fox river of Green Bay; bounded as follows, viz: beginning at the mouth of the Pee-keetol a-ka river; thence up Rock river to its source; thence, with a line dividing the Winnebago nation from other Indians east of the Winnebago lake, to the Grande Châte; thence, up Fox river to the Winnebago lake, and with the northwestern shore of said lake, to the inlet of Fox river; thence, up said river to lake Puckaway, and with the eastern shore of the same to its most southeasterly bend; thence with the line of a purchase made of the Winnebago nation, by the treaty at Prairie