

Mount Pleasant Jefferson Co. Ohio
5th Mo 9th 1850

To his Excellency, Zachary Taylor,

President of the U. States,

Having learned that it is in contemplation to remove the Chippewa Indians from the lands purchased on the South Shore of Lake Superior by the Treaty of Oct 4th 1842, and believing it impossible for the President to exercise at the present time the power of removal which that Treaty confers, without very serious detriment to the interests of the Government & people of the U. States, and also to the well being of a race who have strong claims upon the commiseration of a humane & Christian nation, I conceive ^{that} a view favourable to their removal can only be entertained under the influence of erroneous or interested information; and that I should be deficient in my duty as a good citizen & as a friend of humanity ~~not~~ to address the President on the subject. I do this with unbounded confidence in his humane and friendly intentions towards this people; & that he will cause the circumstances of this case to be carefully investigated, and not hastily or unnecessarily direct a step fraught with such ~~would~~ consequences as I believe this ~~would~~ be.

The country bordering on Lake Superior, which these Indians now occupy, is almost wholly useless for agricultural purposes - only a few very limited tracts of land, being in comparatively in any degree desirable for that use; and for these isolated spots I know of no demand.

There is no influx of agricultural settlers into that country, & certainly will be none while wide regions of greatly fertile lie open before them. Its characteristics are those of a barren and inhospitable region, fit only for the scanty numbers and limited wants of the Indians. If vacated by them, it will long remain uninhabited, or be inhabited by even fewer civilized people than at present. It is valuable to a considerable extent for mining purposes alone - and the mining districts being, except to some extent in the vicinity of the Ontonagon River, at considerable distances from those frequented by the Indians, the miners experience no inconvenience from their being in the same country - indeed they are some advantages, being sometimes employed as labourers or as fishermen: & I have never known any other than the most friendly intercourse to exist between them. The only Indians who spend any portion of their time in the immediate neighbourhood of the mines (unless sent for as labourers), are eight families, who have generally hunted, fished & encamped for perhaps 3 months in the year on the Ontonagon River. But westward of this River to the western limit of the ceded territory a distance of 160 or 170 miles, no mining is carried on at present - all attempts thereto in that direction having been abandoned as hopelessly unproductive, & hence no necessity for the removal of the Indians can exist on that account.

Upon this portion of that Nation a removal would fall peculiarly heavy - their country (as well as the country to which I am informed it is designed to remove them) is too destitute of the larger animals to afford any reliable resource for provisions - the great lake has been their chief dependence, & they are generally good fishermen, sometimes furnishing

large quantities for packing & export. They have also made creditable progress and are steadily progressing in the cultivation of Corn & Potatoes - their advancement in this might be expected to place them at an early day beyond the reach of their former miserable & precarious condition.

They have for a long time lived a quiet and peaceable life - removed, they would be more than exiling influenced of their implacable enemies the Sioux - they would be more than ever indisposed to cultivate the earth - cut off from their former resource, the Lake - all their better habits it is to be expected would be changed - they would be greatly discontented and so disaffected towards our government & people as for a long time to be perhaps very troublesome, and almost preclude the possibility of any other fate than a still further degradation and their final destruction.

Before these calamities are brought upon a people by a wise and humane government, it will surely see whether there exists a necessity sufficient to justify the steps. ~~Indulgent~~ Entertaining sentiments of the fullest confidence in the just and humane intentions of the Executive towards the Indian tribes, I entreat that before the contemplated removal is carried into effect, a pressing necessity therefor may be clearly discovered. Firmly believing that no such necessity exists, at least for that Portion of the Chippewas to which I refer, I hope I shall not be deemed to have transcended the limits of propriety in a private citizen thus earnestly to remonstrate against it.

I am not bound to these people either directly or indirectly, by any tie of interest or consanguinity; but a residence of Eight Years on Lake Superior has made me personally and intimately acquainted with every individual who will be affected by a removal - many among them I regard as my personal friends, and I cannot but feel deeply for them when action is in contemplation which will fall with such fearful calamity as I am assured a removal would upon them. With sentiments of profound Respect
I am truly thy friend
Cyrus Mendenhall.

To his Excellency Zachary Taylor, President
of the United States.

We, citizens of the United States
residing on the south coast of Lake Superior,
and connected in chief with the mining operations
of the country, having learned with deep regret
the intention of the Government ~~to~~ remove
therefrom the Indians at present residing
within the limits of the territory ceded by
the treaty of Lapointe dated October 4th 1842
would respectfully represent: That we unhesita-
tingly believe such removal wholly uncalled for
by any interest of the Government or people of the
United States, and that it would be in a high
degree prejudicial to the welfare of the Indians.
That the small portion of country the Indians now
occupy, is mainly undesirable for agricultural
purposes, and not demanded by any influx of white
settlers: That if abandoned by the Indians it
would for a long series of years remain almost
wholly without inhabitants: That the most friendly
feeling, strengthened by mutual kind offices, has
at all times existed between the Indians and
ourselves: That a removal would effectually
arrest the rapid advances now making by
many of them in the habits and arts of civil-

Civilization; and would produce a bitter alienation from the Government and people of the United States and possibly result in bloodshed.

We therefore, while we entertain an unshaken Confidence in the Wisdom and humane intentions of the Executive of the U.S. towards this people, feel ourselves impelled, solely by sentiments of humanity & justice, earnestly to remonstrate against a measure fraught with so many evil consequences as the proposed removal.

Wm. Burton

J. R. Long,

C. C. Dugless - ^{at Dugless & Houghton} ~~Trucking Co.~~

Agt Marquette Iron Co

J. B. Groat - Agent of the

Algonquin Mining Co.

Algonquin Mining Co.

Cyrus Mendenhall

R. S. Harwood

Joseph H. Morse M.D.
Minister & Physician to
Marquette Iron Company

R. Sheldon

J. H. Pells

John W. Hunter Day & Sons

E. C. Robert

J. B. Townsend

Samuel Moody

John Chacewick

John Hays

B. W. Anthony

Thos. Presley

Angel Verlander

E. Eddy

Mr. C. Mitchell

at R. Mitchell

Sam. Waualstine

James H. Paul

James S. Lawson

Israel Gonyak

Thomas Mercer

Geo W. Davis.

J. M. Fandus

J. C. Atwood

Merchant

J. H. Hiltner

Frederick Munkler

Ludwig Weber

Edwin Conway

H. Riley

Wm W. Spalding

J. M. Jeffery

Wm F. Davidson

J. B. Jeffery

Thos. B. Hamner

Philip Stephens Justice of
the Peace of Houghton Co.

L. W. Clark M.D.

D. B. Brockway agt of
North West Mining Co.

John S. Singsome M.D.

Samuel Richardson agt
of Siskowit Mining Co.

Levi Yanner

M. H. Holling.

James Park &

Joshua Hanna

L. A. Hanna

Edw. Jennings

Wm. Webb

Chas. Mason

James McMill

L. C. Howard

Daniel Cannon

Wm. Bailey

73 26 La Pointe. Lake Superior. Nov. 6. /51

To the Hon. Luke Lea.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Washington. D.C.

Our Father.

We send you our salutations and wish you to listen to our words. We the Chiefs and head men of the Chippeway Tribe of Indians, feel ourselves aggrieved and wronged by the conduct of the U. S. Agent John S. Watrous and his advisers now among us. He has used great deception towards us, in carrying out the wishes of our Great Father, in respect to our removal. We have ever been ready to listen to the words of our Great Father whenever he has spoken to us, and to accede to his wishes. But this time, in the matter of our removal, we are in the dark. We are not satisfied that it is the President that requires us to remove. We have asked to see the order, and the name of the President affixed to it, but it has not been shown us. We think the order comes only from the Agent and those who advise with him, and are interested in having us remove. We will now tell you the words of the Commissioner spoken to us when our lands were sold at La Pointe. "Your Great Father" he said "does

not want the land to cultivate, it is only the mineral
on it which he wants. The Whites do not wish to come and
occupy your country now — until they want it you will
be permitted to live and hunt on your lands as before.
So far as you may live on land which will be wanted by
the miners you will have to remove one side; but if you
are not in the way of the whites, and live on terms of
friendship with them, it will be a great while before you
will be required to remove. I don't believe you or I will
ever see the day when you will be troubled about your
lands." He said that we and our children after us might
be permitted to live on our land fifty years and even a
hundred if we lived on friendly terms with the Whites.
It is true ~~our~~ Father, that some of our countrymen have
had trouble with the Whites; but this is not true of us
who live on the Lake. We have never shed the blood of
the Whites; nor killed their cattle; nor done them any injury,
and ~~we~~ we are not in their way. And why is it that
we now hear this order to remove? We do not understand
it. Mr. Stuart, the Commissioner, promised us when the
treaty was made that our payment should be made at

La Pinte for twenty five years. But now the man you have sent to be our Agent has removed our payment to a distant place. The Commissioner (Mr. Stuart) promised us too, Carpenters, Farmers, Blacksmiths, and Teachers, to work for us and teach us how to build houses—cultivate the soil and become wise like the Whites. These the Agent has now taken away. It is when we think of the promises made to us by the Com. who bought our lands, and think too, of the conduct of our present Agent, that we cannot believe that he is acting according to the instructions of our Great Father, in trying to effect our removal. We wish to speak now of our payment at Sandy Lake, how we suffered and were deceived there by our Agent. This was what our Agent told us: "Come my children, come to Sandy Lake and you shall have plenty to eat and be fat, and I will make your payment quick." We went, but did not find him there. His Secretary and Mr. Warren were there to take care of the goods, but he had gone down the River to get the money. Instead of having a good supply of provisions to eat, we had but little; and the pork & flour furnished us, had been soaked in the water, and was so much damaged that we could not eat it. It was this that caused so much sickness.

among us. After being kept there two months waiting for our payment, the Agent at length arrived and paid us our goods, but our money, we did not get at all. By this time the rivers had frozen and we had to throw away our canoes and go to our distant homes with our families on foot. As the Agent did not supply us with provisions we were obliged to sell our blankets and buy on credit of the traders, that our children might be kept from starving, and we have something to eat during our journey home. When we left for home, we saw the ground covered with the graves of our children and relatives. One hundred & seventy had died during the payment. Many too, of our young men and women, fell by the way, and when we had reached home and made a careful estimate of our loss of life, we found that two hundred and thirty more had died on their way home. This is what makes us so sad to think that the payment should be removed to that place. ^{We} will now speak of what has taken place this summer. In the Spring the Agent wrote to the Chief at La Pointe, telling him not to let his young men plant at Bad River - that he was going to plant for them at Fond du Lac. In the summer he came himself, and ordered us to arise quickly and go to Fond du Lac. We asked him by what authority he requested us to remove. He said it was the

order of our Great Father himself, and if we did not promptly obey we should soon see soldiers here to compel us to go. He said we were not required to go any farther than Fon du Lac, on to our own land, and if we would go there, he promised us, that when we should arrive, we should find our money ready for us, and that farms should be opened, and stores of provisions be laid in, and every thing be provided, by which we should be made comfortable and happy. He wished us to go to Fon du Lac with our families and go to Sandy Lake for our payment. We said we should not go there — when we die we will lay our bones at LaPointe. We told him if he would pay us well, we would go to Fon du Lac and no farther. He said he would pay us our money at Fon du Lac both our last ^{years} payment, and ~~this~~ but the goods had been ordered to Sandy Lake and could not be carried to Fon du Lac. He promised our Chief Buffalo, that he should go to Washington to see our Great Father that he might hear with his own ears his words and tell him all about our affairs. He said he himself would go with our Chief, pay his expenses to Washington and back again, and would take good care of the Indians and see that they were well fed during our Chief's absence. We went to Fon du Lac but we were not fed well. Our rations which

were given us for four days were not enough for two, and to make them last, we could eat but once a day. We told our Agent that we had come and now wanted our money. He asked us if we had all come, and brought our things with us. We told him we had not brought our kettles and some of our friends we had left behind sick. He said he should pay only those that had come and brought their things with them to stay. At the next council, we told him we wanted our last years payment, that our children were cold and we had no money to buy them clothing. He said he could not pay us till all the Indians had arrived, which were still behind. At the next council we took our half breed friends with us, and asked him to show us the letter in which our Great Father had instructed him how to make the payment. He said he should not do it, but should do as he himself pleased and immediately left the council. We went to him again and told him we were then going home and should not come there to suffer and be deceived again. We had been to him four times, and had received the same answer - he could not pay us. He had repeatedly said before we left La Pointe, that we should have our money payment as soon as we should arrive at Fond du Lac. He told us that if he

did not fulfil his pledges we should have full liberty to return again to our own homes. We did not see them fulfilled. And when we saw that every thing was contrary to what we expected, and to what the Agent had promised, we arose and returned home. But not until he had left, and there was no more hope of our expectations being fulfilled. Believe these words, our Father, which we have spoken about our Agent. that it is in consequence of what he has done, that we are so poor. Our women and children do indeed cry, our Father, on account of their suffering from cold and hunger. You, our Father, are at the head of all authority, and you have it in your power to redress all our grievances. We wish to have our future payments made at La Pointe as they formerly were. We wish to have our Farmers, Carpenters, Blacksmiths & Teachers restored to us, and we be permitted to remain here, where we were promised we might live, as long as we were not in the way of the Whites. We wish to be remunerated for the losses we suffered at Sandy Lake. We ask for not one shilling more than any honest man will say we ought to receive. And finally, that our affairs may be properly investigated and justice be done us, we wish that a delegation of our own choice, in connection with any that you may wish to send for, may be permitted to visit Washington.

Especially, would we like to have our friend and half breed child Wm. W. Warren, go. In his truth and friendship, we have confidence, ^{He is well acquainted with our affairs} and he has ever advised us to listen to the words of our Great Father. One thing more. The Indians are especially displeased, at seeing the Agent so intimate with the traders. The goods and money of the Indians, are deposited in their stores. They are the constant advisers of the Agent and we fear extensively control his conduct. We wish our goods and money could be deposited some where else and the Agent have for his counsellors a more disinterested class of persons.

Kijiwashki. Chief.	x	His Mark.	Ne-nu-v-e-be. Chief.	x	His Mark.
Gejigwain	x	"	Ka-ka-ge	x	" "
Kishkitanog	x	"	Kuinisens	x	" "
Misai	x	"	Ma-dagomi Chief.	x	" "
Kitanigizhik.	x	"	Ua-bishens	x	" "
~~Kishkitanog~~	x	"	2-na-nu-kurk	x	" "
Nanemane	x	"	Ai-a-bens Chief.	x	" "
Oshoge Chief	x	"	Ku-kue-Kob	x	" "
Oshkinak Chief	x	"	Sa-gon-a-shins	x	" "
Meduegun	x	"	Gi-bi-ne-she Chief	x	" "
Markdeuakuat	x	"	Kasi-mi-iue	x	" "
Okeudikan. Chief.	x	"	Gete-kitigamunini		

Anguasug	+	"
Asinise	Chief	+
Rebeussadon	+	"
Metakusige	+	"
Kuinispeusish	Chief	+
Atai a.	+	"

We hereby ^{certify} that the above document is authentic, having been written at the special request of those whose names are attached to it.

L. H. Wheeler

We, the undersigned, certify, on honor, that the above document was shown to us by the Buffalo, Chief of the LaPointe band of Chippewa Indians, and that we believe, without expressing any opinion respecting the subjects of complaint contained in it, that it was dictated by, and contains the statements of those whose signatures are affixed to it.

S. Hall

C. Pulsifer

H. Blatchford

Rev. S. Hall, is Superintendent of the Chippewa Mission for the "American Board of Foreign Missions"

H. Blatchford is his interpreter

C. Pulsifer is one of the Mission Teachers

Rev. L. H. Wheeler is in Charge of the Mission on Bad River Lake Superior

Cops

To W. Alexander Ramsey,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs

Our father.

We the Chiefs and Headmen of the Chippeway River, Lac Contreville, Park Na-
-wone, Long Lake and Lac Shataac bands of
Chippeway Remnant Indians. Call upon you to
listen to our words. The ears of our father
(U.S. Nations) who is placed among us are closed
against us. He does not listen or attend to our
wants or wishes, as he does some others of his
children - Is it because we have too readily
and fully obeyed the wishes of our Great father
at Washington, which he sent to us by our
friend and relative W. W. Warren?

We have come a great distance with our
women and children - He did not feed us -
we have fed ourselves with the food the Great
Spirit gave us - We have encountered many
troubles and hardships to please our
Great Father - We have not come merely
on the strength of promises and presents
made to us - for none have been made -
Neither have we come because our father prom-
-ised to pay us one cash annuity at Fond du
Lac - After receiving our goods, we had expected
our money at this place (Sandy Lake) -

- We have demanded it because we know
that there is plenty of "fire water" at
Fond du Lac, and trouble may arise from it:
But our father listens more, to the wishes
and attends more to the interests of certain
traders, than to his poor children. We have
no confidence in his truth and honesty.
We knew him and his practices before he
became our father - he has been a trader, and
he now listens only to certain traders who are
always trying to make money at our expense.
We much fear that he will not see the
whole of our payment - We are blind and
ignorant and our money may slip through
our fingers without our knowing it - We re-
quest therefore of you, (if there is still time
to do it,) as our Great father who we hear
is kind to his Red children, to send some
good and disinterested man to Fond du Lac
to witness or help the Agents make our
payment and see that justice is done us.
He treats our few half bred children who
have remained with us - badly - and does
not help them to remain in the country
with us - He cannot stay in a strange land
without them and unless our father treats us
and our half breeds differently, we shall be
forced to return to our old homes.

Sandy Lake. Nov 8th. 1851.

his x mark Ah. ke wan zee	-	Chf of Lac. Contreuil
his x mark ke no chance		1 st Chf of Chippewag River
his x mark O-Shou-us-ko-Pa Shig.		2 ^d Chf of Chip River
his x mark Nah-gun-at-		Lac Shatac Chf
his x mark Nash-Reeng		Long Lake "
his x mark ke che-in-in-e		Stur na none. "
his x mark Kang-aun-is	-	Lac. Contreuil. Mariner
his x mark O-Sho-gay		Lac Shatac "

Witnesses.

John J. Stillwell
James Ermitinger
Jean. Brunet
A. Morrison
J. F. Shaffer
Roger B. Airaud.

Our Great Father

We the undersigned Chiefs and Head-men of the Lac du Flambeau, Lac Courtenille Lac Shatac Long Lake, Chippeway River and Port Ma Onn Bands of Chippeway Indians, who ~~make~~ ^{mark} our marks to this paper ask of you with our whole hearts, that you recall or remove from among us the man whom you have appointed to represent you as your Agent viz. John S. Watrous. - Our tribe have always been friendly to the Whites and implicitly obeyed the wishes of our White fathers. We have never ~~been~~ before forced to make such a demand of you and we do so at this time through necessity and for the strongest reasons.

1st Through deception and lies daily practiced on us we have lost all confidence in the word of your Agent and he poses among our people as a Common liar.

2^d We do not believe that there is a particle of honesty or truth in him, and that he is leagueed with certain traders in making us victims to their selfishness and avarice.

3^d We have willingly obeyed the wishes of our great father to remove, which has been interpreted to us by our half bred child - But the Agent treats us and our half bred children very bad, and we cannot stay in a strange land without them, and with such a bad father to take care of us.

Neither can or will we ever believe ~~any~~ ^{any} thing or words that our Great father may hereafter send us defined through the mouth of our present Agent.

his measures. and presence among us
is fast nearming the good understanding
and friendship which has ever existed
between our tribe and the Govt of the
United States

In presence of
J. D. Lullendean
John Bte Caddotte
Wm W Warren
Alexis Corbin

Ke Wan Lee his
Chief of Lac Conterville
Ke nosh once his
Chief of Chippewoy River
Ah Mons. his
Head Chief of Lac du Flambeau
Nang un ut - his
Lac Shatae Chf.
Ke Che in en e his
PWR Ma none Chf.
Kah ne me e nous his
Nang am is his
Chf Maria Lac Cont
Buge quin j's his
Chief of Lac du Flambeau
Nah Ba ang his
Headman Chippewoy River
Osho ga - his
Headman Lac Shatae
Osho nsh Ro. Shig his
Chf Chippewoy River
Am e me say his
Maria Chippewoy River

Territory of Minnesota
Ramsay County

William W Warren. Being
duly Sworn deposes and Says.
That he was born amongst the Chip-
peway Indians of Lake Superior and
is related to them by ties of blood.
That since 1842. He has been employed
by the United States Government among
these Indians ~~in~~ the different
capacities of Interpreter, Farmer and
Sub-Conductor of Removal, Being thereby
well and intimately acquainted with
all that concerns the tribe both in their
private and public relations.

He has been acquainted with John
-S. Watrous the present incumbent of
the Chippeway Agency for the past
few years and knows him to be
a man devoid of virtue or principles
of honesty and integrity. Who first
introduced himself amongst the Chip-
-peway Indians at Sault Lake
Superior as a proposed gambler and
commencing a petty trade with them
soon gained the reputation of vending
contrary to law. liquor to Indians.

Since his appointment to the Chip-
-peway Agency by a continual use of
deception to the ignorant Indians
-cohabiting with their women &c. he has
entirely lost their confidence & good
-will.

and he is generally looked upon by them with Contempt and Detestation.

The Said Deponent fully believes, and it is also the firm belief of the Indians that John S. Watrous, is peculiarly interested with certain traders and that he makes use of his position and office to throw business into their hands. Sacrificing thereby the interests of the U. S. Govt and the Chippewa Indians.

That the total want of confidence that the Indians and half breeds have in his truth and honesty, will ever defeat any humane object which our Govt may hereafter wish or attempt to carry out with the Chippewa Indians.

Finally, that John S. Watrous is a man totally unfit to remain in the Indian Country according to the letter of the "intercourse laws" and his being retained in his present office, is inflicting a cruelty and oppression on the Chippewas which is fast embittering their minds against the Whites, and may eventually lead to bloodshed.

Witnessed to and subscribed
before me at St Paul Minn. *Wm W. Warren*
this 21st day of January A.D. 1872

Orlando Simons

Justice of the Peace

We the Chiefs and Headmen of
the Chippeway Tribe of Indians who have
placed their marks to this paper, and who
call themselves your Children. do, Solemnly
and with our whole hearts, pray and
request of you that John S. Watrous whom
you have placed among us, as your Agent,
and Superintendent of our Removal, be re-
called or removed from among us.

We have never asked such a thing before
we meddled with your agents. And we
would not do so at this time, were it ^{not} abso-
lutely necessary for our most vital, and mutual
interests. Our reasons for this request are strong
~~not~~ Through repeatedly broken promises and
deceptions daily practiced on us we have lost
all confidence in his words, and he is known
amongst our people as a common liar.

2^d We are satisfied that he takes no particle
of interest in our welfare and ~~is~~ fully believe
that he is guided in his measures by self
interest and by traders with whom he is
pecuniarily and secretly interested.

3^d Before his appointment to his present pos-
-ition we knew him to be a petty trader at
Lapointe, and proofs can be produced that
he and his partner sold liquor to certain
Indians.

4th He calls us his children, but makes a
practice of seducing and cohabiting with
our women. His conduct throughout has been
such as to degrade him in our eyes, and to
degrade the dignity and power of our Great
Father ~~at~~ Washington whose agent he is.

5th He has, by attempting bribery and making
 Cheifs of those whom he finds mean enough
 to fall into his private measures, caused
 dissension among us and broke up ~~the~~ ^{the} civil
 polity of our tribe.

For these, and other reasons which
 could be mentioned, we request his removal.
 His conduct is fast breaking the strong
 bond of friendship which has ever
 existed between our tribe and our white
 brethren, and no word sent to us by our
 Great father through him can or will
 ever be believed by his Chippewa Chil-
 -dren.

Witness my
 Vincent X Coy
 Michel Cadotte
 John Baptist Roy

The Che Wash Keen ^{his} X
 Head Chf. Lake Superior ^{mark}
 Osh Kin ou ay ^{his} mark
 I Chf. Lapointe
 Osho gay ^{his} X mark
 Speaker Lapointe
 Keesh Ke tou ng ^{his} X mark
 Chief Narvin Lake Superior
 Ta che go onk ^{his} X mark
 Little Chief Lapointe

Headmen } Nah wah je nuu ^{his} X mark
 of Lapointe } A tou e Re Shig ^{his} X mark
 Band. } Mah Nah ta nuu ^{his} X mark

Interiors

Department of the Interior
Office Indian Affairs

May 5th 1853.

Sir:

I have the honor, herewith, to transmit, for the information of the President, copy of communications from Governor Ramsey with enclosures, in relation to the charges preferred against Agent Watrous by the Snee Bands of Chippewa Indians; from which it will be perceived that, in the judgment of Governor Ramsey, the charges have not been sustained.

I am, very respectfully,

your obedient servant,

L. Lea

Commissioner.

I have read the report & concur in the result. May 6. 1852.

William Pittman

Hon. S. M. M. Stuart

Secretary of the Interior