

United States to have the right of opening and using roads, etc., in the Cherokee Nation.

Cherokees to keep up public houses, etc.

Commissioners to run the boundary line.

Commissioners to lay off roads.

To be paid by the United States.

Indemnity to Cherokees.

ART. 2. It is expressly agreed on the part of the Cherokee nation that the United States shall have the right to lay off, open, and have the free use of, such road or roads, through any part of the Cherokee nation, lying north of the boundary line now established, as may be deemed necessary for the free intercourse between the States of Tennessee and Georgia and the Mississippi Territory. And the citizens of the United States shall freely navigate and use as a highway, all the rivers and waters within the Cherokee nation. The Cherokee nation further agree to establish and keep up, on the roads to be opened under the sanction of this article, such ferries and public houses as may be necessary for the accommodation of the citizens of the United States.

ART. 3. In order to preclude any dispute hereafter, relative to the boundary line now established, it is hereby agreed that the Cherokee nation shall appoint two commissioners to accompany the commissioners already appointed on the part of the United States, to run the boundary lines of the lands ceded by the Creek nation to the United States, while they are engaged in running that part of the boundary established by the first article of this treaty.

ART. 4. In order to avoid unnecessary expense and delay, it is further agreed that, whenever the President of the United States may deem it expedient to open a road through any part of the Cherokee nation, in pursuance of the stipulations of the second article of this Convention, the principal chief of the Cherokee nation shall appoint one commissioner to accompany the commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, to lay off and mark the road; and the said commissioner shall be paid by the United States.

ART. 5. The United States agree to indemnify the individuals of the Cherokee nation for losses sustained by them in consequence of the march of the militia and other troops in the service of the United States through that nation; which losses have been ascertained by the agents of the United States to the amount of twenty-five thousand five hundred dollars.

In testimony whereof, the said commissioner and the undersigned chiefs and head men of the Cherokee nation, have hereunto set their hands and seals. Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

George Graham,	[L. S.]
Colonel John Lowry, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Major John Walker, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Major Ridge, his x mark,	[L. S.]
Richard Taylor,	[L. S.]
John Ross,	[L. S.]
Cheucunsene, his x mark,	[L. S.]

Witnesses present at signing and sealing:

Return J. Meigs,
Jacob Laub,
Gid. Davis.

TREATY WITH THE SAUK, 1816.

May 13, 1816.
7 Stat., 141.
Proclamation, Dec.
30, 1816.

A treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded at St. Louis between William Clark, Ninian Edwards, and Auguste Chouteau, commissioners plenipotentiary of the United States of America, on the part and behalf of the said states, of the one part, and the undersigned chiefs and warriors of the Sacs of Rock river and the adjacent country, of the other part.

Preamble.

WHEREAS by the ninth article of the treaty of peace, which was concluded on the twenty-fourth day of December, eighteen hundred and fourteen, between the United States and Great Britain, at Ghent, and

which was ratified by the president, with the advice and consent of the senate, on the seventeenth day of February, eighteen hundred and fifteen, it was stipulated that the said parties should severally put an end to all hostilities with the Indian tribes, with whom they might be at war, at the time of the ratification of said treaty; and to place the said tribes inhabiting their respective territories, on the same footing upon which they stood before the war: Provided, they should agree to desist from all hostilities against the said parties, their citizens or subjects respectively, upon the ratification of the said treaty being notified to them, and should so desist accordingly.

And whereas the United States being determined to execute every article of the treaty with perfect good faith, and wishing to be particularly exact in the execution of the article above alluded to, relating to the Indian tribes: The president, in consequence thereof, for that purpose, on the eleventh day of March, eighteen hundred and fifteen, appointed the undersigned William Clark, governor of Missouri territory, Ninian Edwards, governor of Illinois territory, and Auguste Chouteau, esq. of the Missouri territory, commissioners, with full power to conclude a treaty of peace and amity with all those tribes of Indians, conformably to the stipulations contained in the said article, on the part of the United States, in relation to such tribes.

And whereas the commissioners, in conformity with their instructions in the early part of last year, notified the Sacs of Rock river, and the adjacent country, of the time of the ratification of said treaty; of the stipulations it contained in relation to them; of the disposition of the American government to fulfil those stipulations, by entering into a treaty with them, conformably thereto; and invited the said Sacs of Rock river, and the adjacent country, to send forward a deputation of their chiefs to meet the said commissioners at Portage des Sioux, for the purpose of concluding such a treaty as aforesaid, between the United States and the said Indians, and the said Sacs of Rock river, and the adjacent country, having not only declined that friendly overture, but having continued their hostilities, and committed many depredations thereafter, which would have justified the infliction of the severest chastisement upon them; but having earnestly repented of their conduct, now imploring mercy, and being anxious to return to the habits of peace and friendship with the United States; and the latter being always disposed to pursue the most liberal and humane policy towards the Indian tribes within their territory, preferring their reclamation by peaceful measures, to their punishment, by the application of the military force of the nation—Now, therefore,

The said William Clark, Ninian Edwards, and Auguste Chouteau, commissioners as aforesaid, and the undersigned chiefs and warriors, as aforesaid, for the purpose of restoring peace and friendship between the parties, do agree to the following articles:

ART. 1. The Sacs of Rock river, and the adjacent country, do hereby unconditionally assent to recognize, re-establish, and confirm the treaty between the United States of America and the United tribes of Sacs and Foxes, which was concluded at St. Louis, on the third day of November, one thousand eight hundred and four; as well as all other contracts and agreements, heretofore made between the Sac tribe or nation, and the United States.

Treaty of St. Louis, of Nov. 3, 1804, confirmed.

ART. 2. The United States agree to place the aforesaid Sacs of Rock river, on the same footing upon which they stood before the war; provided they shall, on or before the first day of July next, deliver up to the officer commanding at cantonment Davis, on the Mississippi, all the property they, or any part of their tribe, have plundered or stolen from the citizens of the United States, since they were notified, as aforesaid, of the time of the ratification of the late treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

Sacs placed on the same footing as before the war; provided, etc.

Consequences of a failure or neglect to deliver up property.

ART. 3. If the said tribe shall fail or neglect to deliver up the property aforesaid, or any part thereof, on or before the first day of July aforesaid, they shall forfeit to the United States all right and title to their proportion of the annuities which, by the treaty of St. Louis, were covenanted to be paid to the Sac tribe; and the United States shall for ever afterwards be exonerated from the payment of so much of said annuities as, upon a fair distribution, would fall to the share of that portion of the Sacs who are represented by the undersigned chiefs and warriors.

When to take effect.

ART. 4. This treaty shall take effect and be obligatory on the contracting parties, unless the same shall be disapproved by the president and senate of the United States, or by the president only: and in the mean time all hostilities shall cease from this date.

In testimony whereof, the said William Clark, Ninian Edwards, and Auguste Chouteau, commissioners as aforesaid, and the undersigned chiefs and warriors as aforesaid, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals, this thirteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Wm. Clark,	[L. s.]	Wassekenequa, or Sharp-faced	
Ninian Edwards,	[L. s.]	Bear, his x mark,	[L. s.]
Auguste Chouteau,	[L. s.]	Sakeetoo, or the Thunder that	
Anowat, or the One who speaks,		Frightens, his x mark,	[L. s.]
his x mark,	[L. s.]	Warpaloka, or the Rumbling	
Namawenanu, or Sturgeon Man,		Thunder, his x mark,	[L. s.]
his x mark,	[L. s.]	Kemealosh, or the Swan that flies	
Nasawarku, or the Forks, his x		in the rain, his x mark,	[L. s.]
mark,	[L. s.]	Pashekomack, or the Swan that	
Namatchesa, or the Jumping Stur-		flies low, his x mark,	[L. s.]
geon, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Keotashaka, or the Running Part-	
Matchequawa, the Bad Axe, his		ridge, his x mark,	[L. s.]
x mark,	[L. s.]	Wapalamo, or the White Wolf,	
Mascho, or Young Eagle, his x		his x mark,	[L. s.]
mark,	[L. s.]	Caskupwa, or the Swan whose wings	
Aquaosa, or a Lion coming out		crack when he flies, his x mark,	[L. s.]
of the Water, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Napetaka, or he who has a Swan's	
Mucketamachekaka, or Black Spar-		throat around his neck, his x	
row Hawk, his x mark,	[L. s.]	mark,	[L. s.]
Poinaketa, or the Cloud that		Mashashe, or the Fox, his x mark,	[L. s.]
don't stop, his x mark,	[L. s.]	Wapamukqua, or the White Bear,	
Mealeseta, or Bad Weather, his		his x mark,	[L. s.]
x mark,	[L. s.]		
Anawashqueth, the Bad Root, his			
x mark,	[L. s.]		

St. Louis, May 13th, 1816, Done in the presence of—

R. Wash, secretary to the commission,
R. Paul, C. T. of the C.
J. Bt. Caron,
Samuel Solomon,
Interpreters.
Joshua Norvell, Judge Advocate M. M.
Joseph Perkins,
Joseph Charless,

B. G. Tavar,
Charles Wm. Hunter,
Cerre,
M. La Croix,
Gayol de Guirano,
Boon Ingels,
Moses Scott,
James Sawyer.

TREATY WITH THE SIOUX, 1816.

June 1, 1816.

7 Stat., 143.
Proclamation, Dec.
30, 1816.

A treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded at St. Louis, between William Clark, Ninian Edwards, and Auguste Chouteau, commissioners plenipotentiary of the United States of America, on the part and behalf of the said states, of the one part, and the undersigned chiefs and warriors, representing eight bands of the Sioux, composing the three tribes called the Sioux of the Leaf, the Sioux of the Broad Leaf, and the Sioux who shoot in the Pine Tops, on the part and behalf of their said tribes, of the other part.

The parties being desirous of re-establishing peace and friendship between the United States and the said tribes, and of being placed in