

place a road from Sioux city to Fort Randall, thereby shortening the distance from Fort Ridgley and Southern Minnesota to Fort Randall and Southern Dakota, one hundred miles.

And your memorialists would further show, that all mails from Southern Minnesota would pass over the same, and that all emigration from Wisconsin and Southern Minnesota to Dakota would pass over said road instead of passing over the circuitous route now travelled by Spirit lake and Sioux city in Iowa. ^{Mails from Minnesota.}

It is further shown, that said road would pass over a fine rolling country, free from marsh and slough, well watered and timbered, nearly every acre of which is capable of cultivation. ^{Of the country traversed.} And your memorialist, will ever pray.

Approved April 20, 1862.

W. JAYNE, *Governor.*

INDIAN TREATIES.

CHAPTER 99.

MEMORIAL AND JOINT RESOLUTION [RELATIVE TO A PROPOSED TREATY WITH THE BRULE SIOUX INDIANS.]

To the Honorable Secretary of the Interior:

Your memorialists, the legislative assembly of the Territory of Dakota, would respectfully represent that the interests of this territory would be greatly promoted, and its early settlement rapidly hastened, if the Indian title to the country now claimed and occupied by the Brule Sioux Indians was extinguished. ^{Treaty of cession asked for.}

Only a small fragment of the vast region embraced within the boundaries of Dakota, is open for settlement. These Indians possess a belt of land extending from the Missouri to the Niobrara rivers, and lying next beyond the country ceded ^{Country needed for white settlements.}

in 1858 by the Ponca Indians, including a portion of the valleys of the Niobrara and Missouri rivers, and all the valley of the White river, together with the country in the neighborhood of and embracing the Black hills. This region is believed to abound in mineral wealth, and portions of it are well timbered with pine and other valuable forest trees, rendering it—in consequence of the scarcity of timber and fuel in the territory already ceded—of almost vital importance to the future of Dakota. At present, these Indians are a formidable barrier to any further advance into this interesting part of the public domain.

Other objects. The cession of their lands to the United States would at once open the door to the gold fields of the north-west, and the pine regions of the tributaries of the Upper Missouri. It will also open the shortest and most practicable thoroughfare leading from all the North-Western states to the western slope of the Rocky mountains.

Your memorialists entreat your prompt attention to the subject, confidently believing that the interests of the general government and the people of the North-West will be greatly subserved by an early treaty with these Indians. And we shall ever pray.

Representative instructed. Be it resolved by the council and house of representatives of the Territory of Dakota, That our delegate in congress be and is hereby requested to use all honorable means to bring this subject to the favorable consideration of the Interior Department.

Governor instructed. And be it resolved further, That his Excellency Governor William Jayne, superintendent of Indian Affairs for Dakota Territory, be and hereby is respectfully requested to urge the subject upon the attention of the Indian Department.

Approved May 12, 1862.

W. JAYNE, *Governor.*

CHAPTER 100.

A MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS ASKING FOR A TREATY TO BE MADE WITH THE CHIPPEWA INDIANS OF RED LAKE AND PEMBINA ON THE RED RIVER OF THE NORTH.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled.

Your memorialists of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Dakota, would respectfully represent the importance and necessity of a treaty being made with the Chippewa Indians of Red lake and Pembina on the Red river of the North.

The importance of such a treaty is quite apparent to your memorialists when they consider that it has been the policy of the general government to encourage the march of empire in its westward course, and, especially, when it is self-evident to them that, by the formation of such a treaty, a beautiful tract of country, which cannot be surpassed for a fertile and exuberant soil, will be opened for settlement, and speedily developed. Your memorialists would also represent that inasmuch as the Hudson Bay Company have for the past two years nearly abandoned their route via Hudson's bay, using the route via St. Paul, Minnesota, to their settlement, they believe it a matter of vast importance to the commercial interests of the West, that protection be afforded to those engaged in transporting goods from the city of St. Paul and other cities on the Mississippi river, to the British settlements on Red river, and also that protection ought to be afforded to our own citizens engaged in conveying goods to the northern part of the territory.

And your memorialists would further represent, that the aforesaid tribe of Indians have endeavored during the past summer to prevent the navigation of the Red river, by taking possession of the steamboat Anson Northrup, when moored at the town of Pembina, for the purpose of changing the United States mail, and that said tribe of Indians have, by numerous threats made during the past winter, exhibited such a spirit of hostility against the use of their country for a

thoroughfare for transportation, that little hope can be reasonably entertained for the continuance of said route, unless the Indian title to the country be extinguished and the Indians removed therefrom.

On reasonable terms.

And, finally, your memorialists believing that a treaty for the purchase of their lands can be effected on very reasonable terms, do earnestly hope that a government, ever watchful for the real interest of this new territory and the safety of the people, will use every possible means to protect and encourage the enterprising and intrepid pioneers of that portion of the territory.

For which your memorialists will ever pray.

Approved April 26, 1862.

W. JAYNE, *Governor.*

MAIL ROUTES.

CHAPTER 101.

A MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MAIL ROUTE FROM MANKATO, IN BLUE EARTH COUNTY, STATE OF MINNESOTA, VIA MADELIA, SIOUX FALLS, UPPER JAMES CROSSING, YANKTON, SMUTTY BEARS' CAMP, BON HOMME, WANANRA, TUFTSVILLE (OR NESHUDA), PHILBRICK'S CROSSING (OR CHOTEAU), AND GREENWOOD, TO FORT RANDALL, IN DAKOTA TERRITORY.

To the Congress of the United States:

Route asked for, and benefits.

The legislature of the Territory of Dakota would respectfully represent, that a great inducement for immigration and settlement in a new country, is the early establishment of mail routes and postal facilities. That affording the pioneer direct and accessible mail facilities with the East, removes one of the greatest privations experienced by the early settlers, and induces others to join him in making the Western coun-