

lowing are under treaty stipulations to remove west of the Mississippi:—The Winnebagoes, 4500; Ottawas of Ohio, 100; Pottawatamies of Indiana, 2950; Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatamies, 1500; Cherokees, 14,000;—Creeks, 1000; Chickasaws, 1000; Seminoles, 5000; Apalachicolas, 400; Ottawas and Chippewas in the peninsula of Michigan, 6500—total 36,950. Those not under treaty stipulations to remove amount to 12,115, as follows:—New York Indians, 4176; Wyandots, 575; Miamies, 1100; Menomonies, 4000; Ottawas and Chippewas of the Lakes, 2564.

The number of Indians who have emigrated from the east to the west of the Mississippi is 51,327, viz: Chickasaws, 549; Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatamies, 2191; Choctaws, 15,000; Quapaws, 476; Creeks, 476; Seminoles, 407; Apalachicolas, 265; Cherokees, 7911; Kickapoos, 588; Delawares, 326; Shawnees, 1272; Ottawas, 374; Weas, 222; Piankeshaws, 162; Peorias and Kaskaskias, 132; Pottawatamies of Indiana, 53; Senecas, 251; Senecas and Shawnees, 211.

The number of the indigenous tribes within striking distance of the western frontier is 231-806, viz: Sioux, 21,600; Iowas, 1500; Sacs, 4800; Foxes, 1600; Sacs of the Missouri, 500; Osages, 5120; Kansas, 1616; Omahas, 1600; Ottoes and Missourias, 1000; Pawnees, 12,500; Camanches, 19,200; Kioways, 1800; Mandans, 3200; Quapaws, 450; Minatarees, 2000; Pagens, 30,000; Assiniboins, 15,000; Appaches, 20,280; Crees, 3000; Arrepahas, 3000; Gros Ventres, 16,800; Eutaws, 19,200; Crows, 7200; Caddoes, 2000; Poncas, 900; Arickarees, 2750; Cheyunes, 3200; Blackfeet, 30,000.

The whole number of the Indians above enumerated is 332,498. Assuming that every fifth one may be considered a warrior, the number of their fighting men is 66,498.

In further illustration of the Indian character and traditions, we copy the following account from a letter of the American artist, Mr. George Catlin, to a gentleman of New York. The letter is dated from the Red Pipe Stone, Coteau Du Prairie.

I wrote you a letter a few days since from this place, which, if it should have reached you, will have convinced you that I am in one of the most curious places on the continent. Curious for the traditions respecting it (some specimens of which will be given in the present epistle,) and also for the exceedingly picturesque and romantic appearance of the place itself. I had long ago heard many thrilling descriptions of this place given by the Indians, and had contracted the most impatient desire to visit it.—It will be seen by some of the traditions inserted in this letter, from my notes taken on the Upper Missouri four years since, that those

tribes have visited this place freely in former times, and that it has once been held and owned in common, as neutral ground amongst the different tribes who met at this place to renew their pipes, under some arrangement which stayed the tomahawk of these natural foes, always raised in deadly hate and vengeance in other places. It will be seen also that within a few years past, (and that probably, by the instigation of the whites who have told them that by keeping off other tribes, and manufacturing the pipes themselves, and trading them to other adjoining nations, they can acquire much influence and wealth,) the Sioux have laid entire claim to this quarry, and as it is in the centre of their country, and they are more powerful than any of the other tribes, they are able successfully to prevent any access to it. That this place should have been visited for centuries past by all the neighbouring tribes, who have hidden the war-club as they approached it, and stayed the cruelties of the scalping knife under the fear of the vengeance of the Great Spirit who overlooks it, will not seem strange or unnatural when their religion and superstitions are known. That such has been the case there is not a shadow of doubt, and that even so recently as to have been visited by hundreds and thousands of Indians of different tribes, now living, and from many of whom I have personally drawn the information, some of which will be set forth in the following traditions; and as an additional and still more conclusive evidence of the above position, here are to be seen, and will continue to be seen for ages to come, the *totems*, or arms of the different tribes who have visited this place for ages past, and deeply engraved their heraldry on the rocks, where they are to be seen and recognized in a moment, and not to be denied by the passing traveller who has been among those tribes, and acquired even but a partial knowledge of them.

The thousands and tens of thousands of carvings and paintings on the rocks at this place, as well as the ancient diggings for the pipe stone, will afford amusement for the world who will visit it, without furnishing the least data of the time at which these excavations commenced, or of the time at which the Sioux assumed the exclusive right to it.

Among the many traditions which I have drawn personally from the different tribes, and which go to support the opinion above advanced, is the following one, which was related to me by a distinguished Knistineaux, on the Upper Missouri, four years since. After telling me that he had been to this place, and after describing it in all its features, he proceeded to say:

“That in the time of a great freshet, which took place many centuries ago, and destroyed all the nations of the earth, all the tribes of the red men assembled on the Coteau du Prairie to