since it must be presumed that the participants in the celebration knew the facts and what they were doing. A soldier, Benjamin Dolbec, of the Mounted Rangers, who was present at the treaty was also present at the celebration. The preamble to the treaty says it was made at the "old crossing," but it certainly seems that this is a mistake.

At all events, on October 2, 1863, while war with the Sioux to the westward was yet being waged, the treaty was concluded. The Government commissioners were the then Senator Alexander Ramsey and Ashley C. Morrill, representing the Government, and the Chiefs and head men of the Pembina and Red Lake bands of Chippewas for the cession of a large tract of country containing Polk County. The boundaries of the country so acquired were these:

Commencing at the intersection of the international boundary with the Lake of the Woods; thence, in a southwesterly direction, to the head of Thief River; thence down Thief River to its mouth; thence southeasterly, in a direct line, toward the head of Wild Rice River to the boundary of a former cession (1855) by certain bands of Chippewas; thence along the boundary of said cession of 1855 to the mouth of the Wild Rice; thence up the channel of the Red River to the mouth of the Sheyenne; thence up the Sheyenne to Stump Lake ["Place of Stumps," otherwise called Lake Chicot], near the eastern extremity of Devil's Lake; thence north to the international boundary and thence eastward to the place of beginning.

Thus the territory acquired embraced practically all of the Red River Valley in Minnesota and Dakota, except a small portion previously ceded, and was estimated to contain 11,000,000 acres. The treaty, with certain amendments, was ratified by the Senate March 1, 1864, the Indians assented to the amendments in April following, and President Lincoln confirmed it May 5.

As finally confirmed, the treaty provided that the Indians should receive for their lands ceded as above $10,000 annually to the Red Lake band and $5,000 to the Pembina band, to be distributed equally per capita among the members of the band. The Government also agreed to expend annually, for fifteen years $8,000 for the Red Lake band and $4,000 for the Pembina band in the purchase of fishnet twine, dress goods, blankets, provisions, farming tools, etc. The Government also agreed to furnish each band for fifteen years with a blacksmith, a physician, a miller, and a farmer, as also $1,500 worth of steel and iron and other articles for blacksmithing purposes and $1,000 for carpentering.

The treaty made by Ramsey and Morrill, at the "Old Crossing of the Red Lake River," in 1863, provided that the Chippewa contracting parties should "not be held liable to punishment for past offenses." This clause referred to an incident which occurred at the "Old Crossing" of the Red Lake River the previous year, and which may here be described.

The treaty of 1863 with the Chippewas was originally ordered and planned to be held in August, 1862. In his report of Indian affairs in Minnesota for that year Superintendent Clark W. Thompson, says that the Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina were notified to "collect at the mouth of the Red Lake River (italics compiler's), on the 25th of August, 1862." There they were to meet the commissioners appointed by the Government for their lands and the right of navigation of the Red River of the North. "The Indians assembled at or near the point designated" (italics compiler's), says Superintendent Thompson, "but the Commissioners were unable to meet them." They had started up from St. Paul and reached St. Cloud on the 19th of August, and the next day received the news of the great Sioux uprising of that season, and also learned that Chief Hole-in-the-Day and some other Chippewas were acting menacingly and threateningly. The commissioners therefore feared to go farther up into the Indian country at the time, and turned back to St. Paul.

The Indians waited until they had consumed all the provisions they had with them, and all they could procure in the vicinity. Mr. Kittson was then passing through towards Pembina with about $25,000 worth