

NOTES
ON
WISCONSIN TERRITORY,
WITH A MAP.

BY
LIEUTENANT ALBERT M. LEA,
UNITED STATES DRAGOONS.

PHILADELPHIA.
HENRY S. TANNER—SHAKESPEAR BUILDINGS.
1836.

Herewith we present the text of the book published by Albert M. Lea and widely used by students and writers upon the region which is now the State of Iowa. The writings of Mr. Lea have been discussed and reviewed most ably by Mr. Clifford Powell in the *Iowa Journal of History and Politics* for January, 1911. Mr. Powell states he is aware of only eight copies extant of this edition.—EDITOR ANNALS.

ii.

ENTERED according to the Act of Congress, in the year
1836,

By H. S. TANNER,

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern
District of Pennsylvania.

Presented by A. N. Herbert of
Shellsburg Ia

NOTES

Barlow Shackelford

ON

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WISCONSIN TERRITORY,

Barlow Shackelford

WITH A MAP.

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accompanying map
in map case.

BY

LIEUTENANT ALBERT M. LEA,

UNITED STATES DRAGOONS.

State Historical Society
WISCONSIN,
MADISON, - WIS

PHILADELPHIA.

HENRY S. TANNER-SHAKESPEAR BUILDINGS.

.....
1836.

Historical Department of Iowa

Facsimile of title page of the copy of Albert M. Lea's "Notes on Wisconsin Territory" owned by the Historical Department of Iowa.

iii.

PREFACE.

IN the following NOTES, the Author designs to place within the reach of the public, correct information in regard to a very interesting portion of the Western country, especially of that part of it known as the "IOWA DISTRICT," one of the divisions of the new TERRITORY of WISCONSIN.

That the reader may know what degree of confidence he may place in these Notes, he ought first to be made acquainted with the means of information possessed by the Author.

He has been employed in his professional duties for more than a year, within the limits of the country represented by the accompanying map. During that time, he has travelled extensively, and has been sedulous in collecting information from surveyors, traders, explorers, and residents. The whole route of the dragoons during the summer of 1835, as designated on the map, was meandered with a compass, and the distances estimated by the time and rate of travelling them; and in like manner, the Des Moines river was reconnoitred from Racoon river to the mouth, and the route thence to Rock-Island, by the west side of the Mississippi. In addition to these sources of information, he has procured from the proper bureaus at Washington, the maps sent in by the surveyors of the several Indian boundaries laid down, and of the far-famed Half-Breed Tract of the Sauk and Fox Indians.

The author is under obligation to several gentlemen for valuable information: among the number are Captain Boone, of the Dragoons; Major William Gordon, of Iowa District; and Hon. George W. Jones of Wisconsin. They will please accept his thanks for their kindness.

The reader will perceive that the following "Notes," are confined to such subjects only as are interesting, particularly to the emigrant, the speculator, and the legislator. The author reserves for another work, the notice of such topics connected with that country, as are better suited to the more general reader.

Baltimore, Md. April, 1836.

LETTER

*To the Author, from the Hon. Geo. W. Jones,
 Delegate in Congress from the Territory of
 Wisconsin.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
 Washington City, April 26th, 1836. }

LIEUT. A. M. LEA,
 MY DEAR SIR,

THE perusal of your "Notes on the Iowa District of Wisconsin Territory," which you had the kindness to lend me, has afforded me much pleasure, and I cannot but offer you, at least, my thanks for the favour.

Your account of the country is certainly interesting and candid, as I was confident it would be, when I heard that you were writing on the subject, from the fact of your having explored the country in person, from your liberal and just views of the "far north-west," and from the ample means which you have had of obtaining information.

Your Map, too, accompanying the "Notes," gives so correct a view of the situation of the rivers, towns, &c. that I should have said it was taken from actual survey, if I had not known that no survey had ever been made, except that of the Indian boundary lines.

The country which you have described, is undoubtedly not surpassed as a farming and mining country, by any in the known world; and the manner in which you have set forth its advantages, must ensure to your work an extensive circulation. The numerous applicants that have come to me from the east, the south, and the west, for information in relation to this country, I take pleasure in

vi

PREFACE.

referring to your Notes, with the hope that you will very soon publish them to the world. You have said much for the country, but I do not believe that you could have said too much in commendation of its fertility and natural resources.

I am, with very great regard,

Your obliged humble servant,

GEO. W. JONES,

Of Sinsinawa Mound, Wisconsin Territory.

IOWA DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

CHAPTER I.

General Description.

THE IOWA DISTRICT lies between $40^{\circ}20'$ and 43° north latitude, and $18^{\circ}10'$ and $15^{\circ} 15'$ west from Washington; and is bounded by the Neutral Grounds between the Sauks and Sioux Indians on the north; by the lands of the Sauks and Foxes on the west; by the state of Missouri on the south; and by the Mississippi river on the east. It is about 190 miles in length, 50 miles wide near each end, and 40 miles wide near the middle, opposite to Rock-Island; and would make a parallelogram of 180 by 50 miles, equivalent to 9000 square miles, or 5,760,000 acres, including Keokuk's Reserve of 400 square miles.

This country has been alternately in the possession of various tribes of Indians, but last in that of the Sauks and Foxes, of whom it was obtained by treaty at the close of the Black-Hawk War, in 1832. General Scott was one of the commissioners appointed by the President to make this treaty; hence the District under review has been often called "*Scott's Purchase*," and it is sometimes called the "Black-Hawk Purchase;" but from the extent and beauty

of the Iowa river which runs centrally through the District, and gives character to most of it, the name of that stream being both euphaneous and appropriate, has been given to the District itself.

In the year 1832, immediately after the treaty above named, several families crossed the Mississippi and settled on the Purchase; but as the time provided for the Indians to give possession, was the 1st of June, 1833, these settlers were dispossessed by order of government, and hence the first permanent settlement of whites in the Iowa District, did not take place until the summer of 1833. Since then, nothing has happened to mar the peace, happiness, and prosperity of a rapidly increasing population, which has already given to many portions of the District the impress of a cultivated people. It is true, that a few whites had been living somewhat longer on the tract of land belonging to certain half-breeds; but as they were very few, and were living there only by sufferance, they need not be ranked as *settlers* of the District.

THE CLIMATE is such as would be naturally expected in this latitude. The thermometer does not range more widely here than in similar latitudes east of the Allegheny mountains; nor perhaps as much so, as in those districts beyond the influence of the sea-breeze; for here, we have every day a breeze, from some quarter of our broad prairies almost as refreshing as that from the ocean. We are exempt, too, from the effects of the easterly winds, so chilling and so annoying along the Atlantic seaboard; but in lieu of them, we have frequently cold blasts from the prairies, sufficiently annoying to the traveller, when the mercury is at zero. The prevailing winds are from the southwest. I have known the wind at Rock-Island, to remain constant in that quarter for three weeks successively, and it is said to have so remained during six weeks at Prairie du Chien.

The salubriousness of this climate varies according to locality. Along the Mississippi, where there are marshy grounds, especially from the Des Moines to the vicinity of

WISCONSIN.

9

Rock-Island, there will of course be much bilious disease. But even what we call *much* here, is *little* compared with that on the river below the Des Moines Rapids. As we ascend the river, in fact, the causes of disease diminish, and the atmosphere becomes purer; and when we arrive at the Rapids at Rock-Island, we enter upon a country as healthy as the Allegheny mountains. There are some diseases, common in other parts of the United States, not known here; and pulmonary consumption is one of them. But whether above or below the Upper Rapids, the country at a distance from the swamps of the Mississippi, is elevated, and is as healthy as any can be, where there is a free circulation of air, good water and rolling grounds; but where there is also much vegetable matter to decay. This evil is incident to all new countries; and the richer the country in point of soil, the greater is the evil; but it is one that is continually diminishing with the progress of cultivation.

The Winter is generally dry, cold, and bracing; the waters are all bridged with ice; the snow is frequently deep enough to afford good sleighing, and it is considered the best season for travelling, by those who are able to bear exposure to a cold atmosphere. The winter usually commences about the 1st of December, and ends early in March; though in the southern part of the District, we often have fine pleasant weather in mid-winter. There is never so much snow, even as far north as Prairie du Chien, as to interrupt the travelling; and as every prairie is a high road, we scarcely feel the obclusion of the icy season.

The Spring is any thing but what we have been taught to expect from that usually delightful season. It is a succession of rains, blows, and chills: and if the sun happen to shine, it does so gloomily, as if boding a coming storm. The whole country becomes saturated with water; the low lands are overflowed; the streams are swollen; and locomotion is rendered difficult except by water. But as this means of travelling is greatly facilitated and extended by the floods, we even contrive to pass comforta-

bly enough the six weeks of rain, and fog, and wind that changes the freezing winter into the warm and genial summer. We have no gradual gliding from cold to warm; it is snowy—then stormy—then balmy and delightful. There is great difficulty in planting and sowing the grains of the Spring; and sometimes even after the seeds are in the earth, the rains are too great to admit of proper culture. But with experience in the climate, the agriculturists will learn to adapt themselves to its requirements, and be able to assure themselves of crops worthy of the soil they have to cultivate.

The Summer is generally of sufficient warmth to produce rapid vegetation; and yet it is seldom oppressively hot. I have, in fact, ridden through grass six feet high, in the month of July, when, for weeks together, I scarcely experienced the sensation of excessive heat. During this season, the appearance of the country is gay and beautiful, being clothed in grass, foliage, and flowers.

Of all the seasons in the year, *the Autumn* is the most delightful. The heat of the summer is over by the middle of August; and from that time till December, we have almost one continuous succession of bright clear delightful sunny days. Nothing can exceed the beauty of Summer and Autumn in this country, where, on one hand, we have the expansive prairie strewed with flowers still growing; and on the other, the forests which skirt it, presenting all the varieties of colour incident to the fading foliage of a thousand different trees.

THE SOIL is generally about two feet deep, and is composed of clay, sand, and vegetable mould. Much of it is too tenacious of water for the most convenient production of such grains as are planted in the Spring. It is of a dark brown colour near the surface, and gradually becomes lighter and lighter in descending, till it imperceptibly passes into a yellowish clay, which, in turn is based upon a blue marl, containing pebbles, and which always affords good water when penetrated. This latter stratum is found from fifteen to thirty feet below the surface in the upland

WISCONSIN

11

prairies, so that it is only necessary to sink a well to that depth to obtain excellent water wherever it may be wanted. This is the general character of the soil of the higher prairies.

In the bottom lands along the rivers, the soil is more sandy, and is little affected by excessive rains, except such portions as are liable to be overflowed. The low grounds are peculiarly adapted to the growth of Indian corn, and the elevated lands to the growth of small grain; though the yellow maize of the North succeeds remarkably well on the coldest soils of our dry prairies.

THE GENERAL APPEARANCE of the country is one of great beauty. It may be represented as one grand rolling prairie, along one side of which flows the mightiest river in the world, and through which numerous navigable streams pursue their devious way towards the ocean. In every part of this whole District, beautiful rivers and creeks are to be found, whose transparent waters are perpetually renewed by the springs from which they flow. Many of these streams are connected with lakes; and hence their supply of water is remarkably uniform throughout the seasons. All these rivers, creeks, and lakes, are skirted by woods, often several miles in width, affording shelter from intense cold or heat to the animals that may there take refuge from the contiguous prairies. These woods also afford the timber necessary for building houses, fences, and boats. Though probably three-fourths of the District is without trees, yet so conveniently and admirably are the water and the woods distributed throughout, that nature appears to have made an effort to arrange them in the most desirable manner possible. Where there is no water, isolated groves are frequently found to break the monotony of the prairie, or to afford the necessary timber for the enclosure of the farmer. No part of the District is probably more than three miles from good timber; and hence it is scarcely any where necessary to build beyond the limits of the woods to be convenient to farming lands the most distant from them, as the trouble of hauling the

the timber necessary for farming purposes, a distance of one, two or three miles, is trifling. Taking this District all in all, for convenience of navigation, water, fuel, and timber; for richness of soil; for beauty of appearance; and for pleasantness of climate, it surpasses any portion of the United States with which I am acquainted.

Could I present to the mind of the reader that view of this country that is now before my eyes, he would not deem my assertion unfounded. He would see the broad Mississippi with its ten thousand islands, flowing gently and lingeringly along one entire side of this District, as if in regret at leaving so delightful a region; he would see half a dozen navigable rivers taking their sources in distant regions, and gradually accumulating their waters as they glide steadily along through this favoured region to pay their tribute to the great "Father of Waters;" he would see innumerable creeks and rivulets meandering through rich pasturages, where now the domestic ox has taken the place of the untamed bison; he would see here and there neat groves of oak, and elm, and walnut, half shading half concealing beautiful little lakes, that mirror back their waiving branches; he would see neat looking prairies of two or three miles in extent, and apparently enclosed by woods on all sides, and along the borders of which are ranged the neat hewed log cabins of the emigrants with their fields stretching far into the prairies, where their herds are luxuriating on the native grass; he would see villages springing up, as by magic, along the banks of the rivers, and even far in the interior; and he would see the swift moving steam-boats, as they ply up and down the Mississippi, to supply the wants of the settlers, to take away their surplus produce, or to bring an accession to this growing population, anxious to participate in the enjoyment of nature's bounties, here so liberally dispensed.

THE PRODUCTS of this District are chiefly mineral and agricultural, though manufactures will undoubtedly take their place in due time.

Bituminous Coal, the oxides and the sulphurets of iron,

WISCONSIN

13

limestone, sandstone, and fire-clay, are found in numerous places; and some of these minerals occur in great abundance. But the chief mineral wealth of this region consists in its Lead Mines. The finest mines in the United States are those near Du Baque, in the northern part of the District. The galena has been found throughout an extensive tract; and I have little doubt that it will be found extending entirely across the District, running in a south-west direction towards the mines of Missouri.

The agricultural productions consist chiefly of maize, wheat, rye, oats, and potatoes. The large white corn of the south may be produced as far north as Rock-Island, and yields from fifty to one hundred bushels per acre; but the yellow flint-corn grows well anywhere, and yields from forty to seventy-five bushels per acre; the latter is the more certain crop. Wheat is produced with a facility unknown except in the west. I have known the sod of the prairie to be simply turned over, the seed harrowed in, and thirty bushels per acre to be harvested. But the usual crop, after the first, is from twenty-five to forty bushels per acre with negligent farming. Oats yield usually from sixty to seventy bushels per acre, and seventy-five bushels have been cut at Du Baque. Potatoes grow abundantly, and are famous throughout the west for their fine quality.

The growing of stock of various kinds will doubtless be extensively pursued, as few countries afford more facilities for such purposes; and in consequence of the abundance of excellent timber along the smaller rivers and creeks, those towns on the Mississippi, even as low down as St. Louis, will probably in a great measure be supplied with that article from the forests of Iowa. Already numerous mills have been put in operation; but lumber for exportation has not yet been thought of by the settlers.

The larger GAME will, of course, soon disappear from the settlement; but at present there is a great deal of deer, some bear, and some buffalo within reach. Turkeys,

grouse, and ducks will long be abundant; and of *Fish* there can never be any scarcity. Every stream is filled with them; and among them may be found the pike, the pickerel, the catfish, the trout, and many other varieties. Immense quantities are taken about the several Rapids, where they may be easily speared.

THE POPULATION of the whole District, exclusive of Indians, was about sixteen thousand, at the end of 1835, a time little more than two years after the first settlement was made. During the year 1835, the chief part of this population arrived; and there is every indication of a vast accession during the year 1836. Indeed large portions of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri seem to be about to emigrate to this region. There are now here emigrants from all these States, and every other State in the Union, as well as many foreigners. Whole neighborhoods are moving from Indiana and Illinois to this land of promise. During a ride of 150 miles through the District, in the month of January, 1836, I was surprised at the number of improvements then being made, for occupation as soon as the warm season should set in.

The character of this population is such as is rarely to be found in our newly acquired territories. With very few exceptions, there is not a more orderly, industrious, active, pains-taking population west of the Alleghenies, than is this of the Iowa District. Those who have been accustomed to associate the name of *Squatter* with the idea of idleness and recklessness, would be quite surprised to see the systematic manner in which every thing is here conducted. For intelligence, I boldly assert that they are not surpassed, as a body, by an equal number of citizens of any country in the world.

It is matter of surprise that, about the Mining Region, there should be so little of the recklessness that is usual in that sort of life. Here is a mixed mass of English, French, German, Irish, Scotch, and citizens of every part of the United States, each steadily pursuing his own business without interrupting his neighbor. This regularity

WISCONSIN

15

and propriety is to be attributed to the preponderance of well-informed and well-intentioned gentlemen among them, as well as to the disposition of the mass of the people. It is but within a few years past that persons of high and cultivated character have emigrated, in great numbers, to our frontiers. Formerly, it was, with some notable exceptions, the reckless in character, the desperate in fortune, or the bold hunter, that sought concealment, wealth, or game, in the "wilds of the west." Now, it is the virtuous, the intelligent, and the wealthy that seek, in the favoured and flowery regions *beyond these "wilds,"* a congenial abode for themselves and their posterity.

This District, being north of the State of Missouri, is for ever free from the institution of slavery, according to the compact made on the admission of that State into the Union. So far as the political wealth and strength of the country is concerned, this is a very great advantage; for the region is too far north for negroes to be profitable. Besides, all experience teaches us that, *ceteris paribus*, free States grow far more rapidly than slave States. Compare, for example, the States of Ohio and Kentucky; and, what would not Missouri have now been, had she never have admitted slavery within her borders?

The population of the surrounding country is very various, whites on one side, and Indians on the other. That of Wisconsin and Illinois, being immediately east of the northern part of the District, is very similar to that already described as belonging to the District itself. These people take their tone from the active and enterprising people of the northern and eastern States; whilst those of the more southern part of Illinois and of Missouri, partake much more of the character of the Middle States.

On the west and north, are the Sauk and Fox, and the Sioux tribes of Indians. These people have become so much reduced in number, and are so perfectly convinced of their utter inferiority, that they will never have an idea of again making war upon our settlements. Their proximity will indeed be rather an advantage to the District

than otherwise, as a profitable trade may be carried on with them.

THE TRADE of this District is confined almost entirely to the grand thorough-fare of the Mississippi. By it, the produce of the mines is carried away, and all the wants of a new population are supplied. Saint Louis is the port through which all the exchanges are at present effected; though the town of Alton, on the east side of the Mississippi, just above the mouth of Missouri river, is now setting up a rivalry for this trade. The only important article of export, as yet, is lead; the amount of which is not correctly ascertained, even for one year, and as it is daily increasing, and capable of indefinite extension, it is enough to say that it is a profitable—a very profitable—source of trade. The town of Quincy, forty miles below the mouth of the Des Moines, derives its supply of coal from the banks of that river; and it is almost certain that a large trade will be carried on in that article, as the demand for it increases.

All kinds of agricultural products have heretofore found ready consumers in the increasing population of every neighbourhood; and this cause will continue to afford a market at every man's door for years to come. After the emigration shall have abated, the mines will afford always a ready market for whatever can be produced within reach of them. But should this market fail, there are numerous navigable rivers intersecting the District, and leading into the broad Mississippi, an ample highway to any part of the world.

There are ten or twelve steamboats continually plying between Saint Louis and the various ports on the Upper Mississippi, as far up as the Falls of Saint Anthony. The usual trip is from Saint Louis to the Lead Mines, a distance of 450 miles, to make which requires about three days, and an equal time to load and return. This would give an average of more than a boat daily each way, after making allowance for the casualties of trade. But whilst I am now writing, this thing is all changing; for such is

WISCONSIN.

17

the rapidity of growth of this country, and such is the facility with which these people accommodate the wants of the public, that I would not be surprised to find the number of boats doubled within the current year.

The Mississippi is, and must continue to be, the main avenue of trade for this country; but there is a reasonable prospect of our soon having a more direct and speedy communication with our brethren of the east. New York is now pushing her rail road from the Hudson to Lake Erie, where it will be met by another from Pennsylvania; thence the united rail road will be continued around the southern shore of Lake Erie, and cross the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, to the Mississippi, near the mouth of Rock River, touching upon the southern end of Lake Michigan in its route, and receiving the tribute of the various local works which it will intersect. This work would place the centre of the Iowa District within sixty hours of the city of New York; and if any of the "down-casters" think this project chimerical, let them take a tour of a few weeks to the Upper Mississippi, and they will agree with me, that it is already demanded by the interests of the country.

GOVERNMENT. From the first of June, 1833, to the thirtieth of June, 1834, the settlers in this District were without any municipal law whatever. At the latter date Congress passed a law attaching it to the Territory of Michigan, "for judicial purposes;" and under that law, the Legislative Council of Michigan extended her laws over the District, dividing it into two counties, and providing for the regular administration of justice. But when Michigan determined to assume her place as one of the *States* of the Union, she could no longer govern any district as a *Territory*. Accordingly, she cast off what was then called Wisconsin, together with this District, directing them to form a government for themselves, and providing that her own laws should continue in force, until superseded by others. Under this provision, the authorities of Iowa District have continued to act; and all the

ordinary local business has been regularly transacted under the laws of Michigan, though the Judge of the District Court of the United States has refused to consider any cases of appeal taken to his court from the west side of the Mississippi. It is a matter of some doubt, in fact, whether there be any law at all among these people; but this question will soon be put at rest by the organization of the TERRITORY of WISCONSIN, within which the Iowa District is by law included.

Though this District may be considered, for a time, as forming a part of the Wisconsin Territory, yet the intelligent reader will have little difficulty in foreseeing that a separate government will soon be required for Iowa. Already it has a population of nearly twenty thousand, which will swell to thirty thousand by the close of 1836. By casting an eye on the map, it will be seen that some of the most beautiful country in the world is lying immediately along this District on the west side. From this country, the Indians are now moving over to the Des Moines; and finding the country on the Wabesapinica, the Iowa, the Bison, and the Chacagua rivers, of no use to them, they are already anxious to sell; and the press of population along the border has already created a demand for its purchase. A short time, then, will cause the western boundary of the District to be extended; and with this extension, will come a corresponding increase of population. It is hazarding little to say, that this District will have population sufficient to entitle it to a place among the States of the Union by the time that the census of 1840 shall have been completed.

LAND TITLES. In that portion of the District known as the Half-Breed Tract, the titles to lands are thus situated: In 1824, by treaty with the Sauk and Fox tribe of Indians, this tract was set apart for the use of the Half-Breeds of that tribe, said tract to be held by the same right and in the same manner as other Indian lands are held. In February, 1834, Congress released to the Half-Breeds, the reversionary rights of the Government to these

WISCONSIN.

19

lands, vesting in them the *fee simple* title. But it was an undivided interest; and the number of claimants, even, was not then, and is not yet, known. Each of these Half-Breeds is entitled to his equal portion of these lands, whenever they may be divided; or he may live upon them unmolested until the division; but when this division may take place, is a matter of great uncertainty, as it is difficult to ascertain who the claimants are, and as it will involve the necessity of troublesome legal processes.

In the District generally, the land titles are in an anomalous condition. The country was freed from its Indian occupants in 1833; hundreds immediately flocked in, each selecting such place as suited him best, and each respecting the premises of those who had preceded him. It is now clearly understood what improvement it takes to constitute a *claim* to any portion of these lands; and a claim to a farm, regularly established, is just as good, for the time being, as if the occupant had the Government patent for it. An emigrant comes into the country; he looks around him, and finds a situation that pleases him; here, he says, "I will make an improvement;" and forthwith he goes to work, builds a house, fences a piece of ground, ploughs and plants it; he stakes out his half a section of land, one quarter section probably being woodland, and the other quarter being prairie; and then his home is secure from trespass by any one whatever, until the Government shall think proper to prefer its claims. If he think proper to sell his claim, he is at perfect liberty to do so; and the purchaser succeeds to all the rights of the first settler. It is usual in such sales, for the purchaser to take a bond of the previous occupant, to transfer any right that the latter may acquire, in consequence of his previous occupancy, under the operation of the laws of the United States relative to occupant titles.

Where towns are laid out, as it is not expected that each holder of a lot would be able to obtain a separate title from Government, it is arranged that the proprietor shall secure the *fee simple* title, in his own name, for the whole site, by the best means in his power; and he gives his

bond to make a title to the purchaser, whenever he shall have secured it to himself.

The people of this whole District have entered into an agreement to support each other in their claims, against any unjust action of the Government, or against any attempt at improper speculation by capitalists at a distance. And those who know the potency of such leagues, will feel perfectly assured, that whatever is protected by this one, will be safe from molestation. They say that it has been the uniform policy of the Government, for many years past, to extend to actual settlers on the public domain, the right of *pre-emption*, as it is termed. By this is understood, the privilege, given to one who has settled upon, and cultivated a piece of land, before it be brought into market, to purchase 160 acres, (one quarter section,) at the Government price, (\$1 25 per acre,) without having it exposed to public sale. This privilege has been considered as justly due to the settler, in consideration of the increased value given to other lands around him, at the expense of great toil and privation to himself. The pioneers of every country are necessarily subjected to many privations; often they are the barrier between a savage foe and the peaceful citizens of the older countries, as has actually been the case with some of the settlers in this District. The privilege of retaining possession of lands which they have peacefully occupied and cultivated for years, is what these settlers now claim of their Government, on condition of paying for them just as much as that Government asks for untilled lands, equally fertile, around them: nor do they claim the privilege of thus buying unreasonably large bodies of land; they only ask to have extended to them the same advantages as have been granted to all pioneers before them; they expect the privilege of entering each one quarter section. For, whatever more they may respectively want, they are ready to come forward, and compete for it in the open market; though they cannot but deem it a want of liberality to make them pay an enhanced price for a piece of land, when that very enhancement has been alone produced by

WISCONSIN.

21

the labour of their own hands. The liberality of the Government will probably make some provision for securing, in the possession of their own labour, those whose improvements have extended beyond the narrow limits of a quarter of a mile.

As this country has not yet been surveyed, it might be supposed that much confusion would result from the new arrangement of boundaries, when the lands shall be regularly surveyed, as public lands usually are. But this difficulty is easily obviated; for instance,—the claims of A. and B. join each other; when the section lines shall be run, it may be found that a portion of A.'s land is within the quarter section including B.'s improvement, and *vice versa*; but in the meantime, A. and B. have entered into an agreement, that if any such awkward lines should be run, they would mutually relinquish lands to each other, so that the lines of their several tracts shall be the same after, as before the survey and sale. This want of surveys is an actual advantage in some respects. The farms are all now arranged, with reference to the localities, with the woods, prairies, water, flat and rolling lands, as well disposed as it is possible; whereas, when the country is surveyed before being settled, that very fact forces the emigrants to confine themselves to the arbitrary north and south, east and west, lines of the public surveyor. The little inconvenience produced by this absence of survey, is more than compensated by its advantages.

CHAPTER II

Water Courses and Local Divisions.

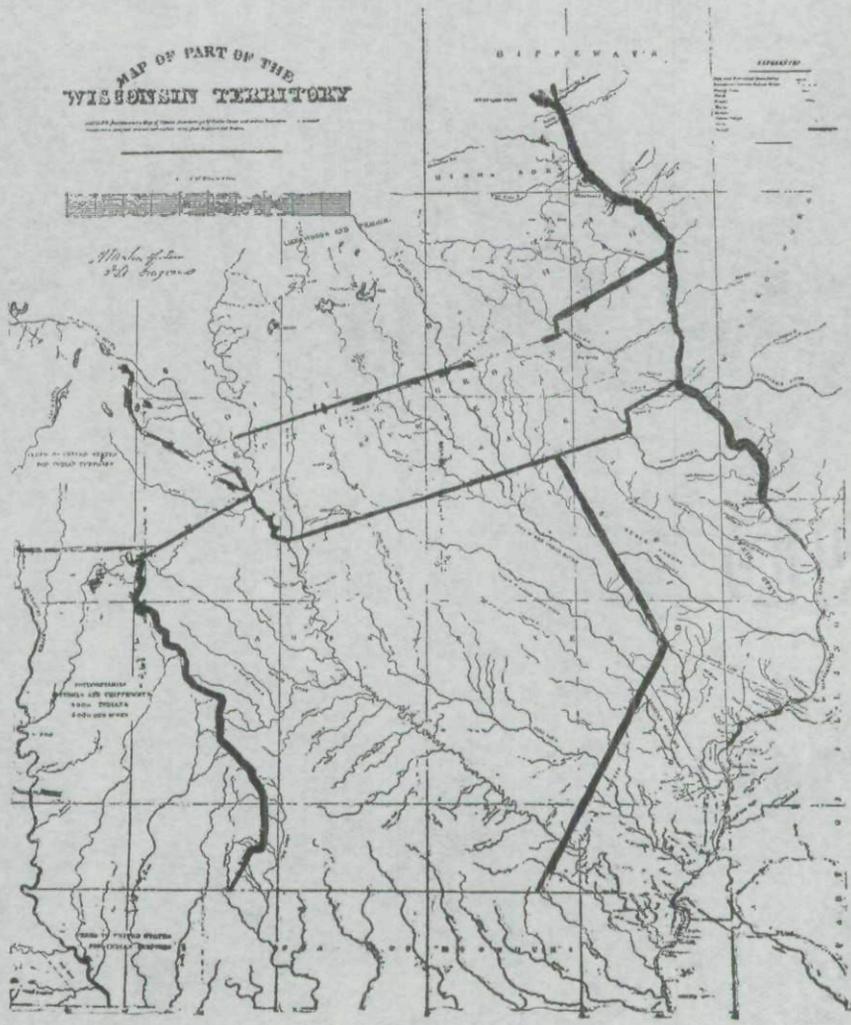
The MISSISSIPPI RIVER, washes one half of the entire circumference of the District, no part of which, from its peculiar shape, is more than fifty miles from the river. In a country so open as this, where no artificial roads are necessary, this common contiguity to such a river as the Mississippi, places every part of it within convenient reach of the balance of the world.

The Mississippi is continually navigated, except when obcluded by ice, by steam-boats drawing three feet water, as far up as Prairie du Chien; and frequently they run up to the Falls of Saint Anthony, a distance of 800 miles above Saint Louis. There are only two permanent obstructions to its easy navigation, except at very low water, throughout this whole distance; and they occur opposite to different points in the District. The first is the *Des Moines Rapids*, beginning a few miles above the outlet of the river of that name, and extending up about 14 miles, to a point nearly opposite the town of Commerce. In this distance there is a fall of 25 feet; but the current is never too rapid for boats to stem it; and there is seldom less than three feet of depth in the channel. When the water becomes very low, it is the practice to unload the steam-boats, pass them light over the Rapids, and take the freight over in keel-boats of less draught. These keel-boats, when ascending, are towed up along the western shore, by horses moving along the natural beach. This rapid is a source of great annoyance, expense and delay; and yet it is susceptible of being so easily improved, as to be matter of surprise that it has not already been done.

The second obstruction is the *Rock-Island Rapids* very

MAP OF PART OF THE
WISCONSIN TERRITORY

Scale of Distances in Miles



Map of part of the Wisconsin Territory by Lieut. Albert M. Lea.

WISCONSIN

23

similar in character to those below; but I am not aware that any minute survey has been made of them with a view to their improvement. It is said, that by damming the narrower sluice at Rock-Island, the difficult bar on these shoals may be overcome.

The river is generally from three quarters of a mile to one mile in width, and is filled with island of every size, From the flatness of the general bed of the river, the *channel* runs frequently from one shore to the other, rendering the navigation intricate at low water; but there is not perhaps a stream in the world more beautiful, in itself, or naturally more free from dangerous obstructions, than is the Upper Mississippi.

The general character of this part of the river is very different from that below the mouth of the Missouri. Here, the water is limpid, the current is gentle, and the banks are permanent; there, the water is muddy, the current impetuous, and the banks are continually changing. The annual freshets in this part of the river do not usually rise more than ten feet above low water mark; and in this feature, it has greatly the advantage of the Ohio, with which it is often compared. Even in the highest freshets, the colour of its water remains unchanged, and its current easy; and there is about the whole river a calmness, a purity, and a peacefulness of expression, perfectly enchanting.

Rocky cliffs sometimes present themselves along the shore, either surmounted with forest trees, or covered with a rich coating of prairie grass; frequently, low and wet prairies skirt along the river, and stretch far back to the bluffs, over ground from which the water has gradually receded; and sometimes, the highlands slope down to the water's edge, covered with waving grass and clusters of trees, grouped here and there, or set about at intervals, presenting an orchard-like appearance.

From the vicinity of Rock-Island downward, the shores are, with a few exceptions, either very abrupt and rocky, or low and marshy: but thence upward, to the highlands above Prairie du Chien, the beautiful sloping shores, just mentioned, are almost continuous. Those who have seen

this part of the country need no description of it; and those who have not seen it, would think me painting from imagination, were I to describe it true to the life.

The lands bordering on the Mississippi are not generally so productive as those retired from it. The hills are more exposed to have the soil washed from them into the basin of the river; and the low grounds are apt to be too wet or too sandy; yet the lands lying on the river will always be the most valuable, in consequence of their superior advantages of market.

THE DES MOINES RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES afford fine lands, well diversified with wood and prairie, as far up as I am acquainted with them, some fifty miles above the "Upper Forks." There is much that is inviting in the general character of the country bordering on the Des Moines; level meadows, rolling woodlands, and deep forests, present themselves by turns. The soil is usually rich and productive; and when there are no natural springs, there is no difficulty in obtaining water, by digging, at almost any point in the highland-prairies.

Having specially reconnoitred the Des Moines river during the summer of 1835, I can speak of it more confidently than of any of the other smaller rivers watering the District.

From Racoon river to the Cedar, the Des Moines is from 80 to 100 yards in width, shallow, crooked, and filled with rocks, sand-bars, and snags, and is impetuous in current at high water; yet it is certain that keel-boats may navigate this portion of the river, being 96 miles, during a great part of the spring and fall; and it is not impossible that even steam-boats may run there.

But from the Cedar river to the Mississippi, except a few miles near the mouth, there is no obstruction to the navigation of the Des Moines in a tolerable stage of water. For four months of the year, boats of two and a half feet draught, will perform this distance of 170 miles without difficulty. The width is from 150 to 250 yards except a few miles above the mouth, where it is only from 80 to

WISCONSIN

25

100 yards wide; its bed is perfectly smooth and flat; and the bottom is generally a thin coating of sand and gravel over a blue limestone rock, until you descend within the influence of the back water from the Mississippi, where there is much alluvial deposit with many snags. By the removal of a part of these snags and a few loose rocks above, every thing will be done for the navigation that can be done without augmenting the supply of water. The first rapids that occur in the river, above the mouth, are those near the lower end of the Great Bend. There is a ledge of limestone rock running across the river here; but the chief obstruction is caused by loose rocks lodged upon this ledge. The chief rapids between the Racoon and the mouth, are some 40 miles above Cedar river. Here is considerable fall for several miles, a sudden pitch of several inches, many large loose rocks, and a very sudden bend, altogether making a difficult pass in the river.

The mineral productions of this river are interesting. Sandstone, suitable for building, occurs frequently, as far down as Tollman's, 14 miles from the mouth. Limestone is found along the whole distance, from a point 15 miles above Cedar river, to the Mississippi bottom. Bituminous coal of excellent quality occurs abundantly at many points between Racoon and Cedar rivers, and also near the Missouri line. I also found large masses of the oxide, sulphuret and native sulphate of iron, lignite, and the earths usually found in coal formations.

It is about seventy-five miles from the mouth, by water, to the Indian boundary. The lands, on both sides of the river, throughout the greater part of this distance, are exceedingly fertile, and many of them are covered with forests of the finest walnut, oak, ash, elm, and cherry; and back of these wooded bottoms are extensive prairies, both flat and rolling. The settlements have long since, that is in the fall of 1835, extended along the river entirely up to the line, and are beginning to spread out on either side, especially towards the head waters of Sugar creek. There are already some extensive farms along this river, and others are in rapid progress.

THE HALF-BREED TRACT, which lies in the angle between the Des Moines and Mississippi, has attracted much attention on account of the speculations which have been made in those lands. Their history has been already given in the remarks upon Land Titles, except that most of these claims have passed from the hands of the original owners into those of speculators. There are about 136,000 acres in this tract, which it was formerly supposed was to be divided amongst about 40 claimants; but recently many others have preferred claims to shares; and it is not yet known with any tolerable certainty how many will ultimately establish them.

This tract contains much good land, and some good timber; but it is not nearly so valuable for agricultural purposes as it has been represented to be. Much of it is occupied by the broken grounds along the rivers; a good deal of it is sandy prairie; and much of it is too low and wet. Still, the larger portion of it is very fine land, especially that bordering on Sugar creek. This creek, though running a great distance in the rainy season, affords little water in the summer and autumn, as is the case with most of the smaller streams of the Des Moines. It affords no mill site.

Manitou creek rises in a most productive section, a little to the north of the Half-Breed Line, and affords fine lands and timber entirely to its mouth. It is said that there is a tolerable site for a mill on this stream. It takes its name of Manitou, or Devil creek, from its impetuosity in freshet, and from its quicksands and rafts which render it frequently difficult of passage. It is very uneven in its supply of water, having almost no current in dry weather.

But few persons have yet settled upon this Half-Breed Tract, owing to the unsettled condition of Titles. Nobody knows yet where his particular share is to lie and consequently nobody is willing to improve any part.

An attempt has been made to extend the northern boundary of this Tract, so as to make it to include about three or four times as much as at present; but it is a fruitless

WISCONSIN

27

attempt: it can never be done without the most unblushing corruption of public men.

The position of this Tract between two navigable rivers, its own fertility, and its excellent landing places, must render it a very valuable section of the country.

CHACAGUA RIVER is generally swift in current, rises and falls rapidly, seldom overflows the alluvial lands along its borders, and furnishes much excellent timber. There are many fine springs along its bluffs, and along the tributary creeks: and the whole body of its soil may be said to be of excellent quality. Large settlements have already been made upon the river, and its tributaries. In the autumn of 1835, there were about 120 families in the vicinity of Crookshank's Point; and arrangements have been made for as many more to settle on Cedar creek, this spring. The improvements have extended up the river and up Crooked creek to the line. The lands on Richland and Crooked creeks are said to be peculiarly fine.

To what extent this river may be navigated, it is difficult to say. A small keel-boat has frequently ascended it, even at low water, a distance of 60 miles; and it is probable that it may be navigated much further. Steamboats have not yet been upon it; but there appears to be no reason that they should not perform upon it to advantage.

Owing to the rapidity of its current, it affords great water-power. A large mill, both for sawing and grinding has been established about 10 miles above the mouth. To effect this, a dam has been thrown across the river; thus creating an obstruction to navigation, which must be abated as soon as the settlements above shall call for it. There are also a few snags in the mouth of the river, which will require removal.

FLINT CREEK is supplied chiefly by springs, and is consequently never very low. As it has great fall near where it passes from the high prairie to the level of the Mississippi bottom, and affords at all times a good supply of water, it is considered a stream well adapted to move ma-

chinery. Two saw-mills are already erected upon it, and more machinery will probably follow. There is some excellent land about the head of this creek, and good timber throughout its length. There is no navigation in it, except where it connects with a slue of the river, one or two miles long. Extensive settlements have been made on this creek, and a town has been laid out near its source. It was one of the first sections in attracting the attention of emigrants.

IOWA RIVER has been usually much less esteemed than its advantages deserve. It is the largest tributary of the Mississippi above the Illinois, and probably affords more water than that river. It takes its rise among the innumerable lakes in the high flat country which divides the waters which run north-west into the Saint Peter's river, from those which run south-east into the Mississippi. This high country is a continuation of that which, being intersected by the action of the current, overhangs the Mississippi below Lake Pepin, and is there called "The Highlands." Having its source in these lakes, the river is perennially supplied with pure and limpid water, and as it meanders its way for 300 miles to the Father of Waters, receiving large tributary streams, as it moves along through rich meadows, deep forests, projecting cliffs, and sloping landscapes, it presents to the imagination the finest picture on earth of a country prepared by Providence for the habitation of man.

There are two principal branches of this river. That marked on the map as "Iowa or Red-Cedar," is by far the largest of the two. It is usually called "Red-Cedar Fork," and is so designated in the treaty of purchase of the District; but as that part of the river below the junction of this fork with the other is universally called *Iowa*; and as there is some confusion about the name of Red-Cedar, other streams being called by the same name, I have affixed the name of the united stream to the main tributary. The river marked on the map as "*Bison R. usually called Iowa River,*" is sometimes called Horse River, and

WISCONSIN

29

sometimes Buffalo River. It is little known, and therefore I can say nothing of that part of it above the District line, except that tourists report the country along it, as well as all that between the Des Moines and Mississippi, as exceedingly beautiful and fertile. Major Gordon, who passed through it in August, 1835, and who has travelled extensively, says that "In point of beauty and fertility it is unsurpassed by any portion of the United States."

About the mouth of the Iowa, the country is flat, and is frequently flooded. It is two miles from the mouth to the bluffs, on one side, and about seven miles on the other side; and for a long way up both the forks, far above the line of the District, the river runs through a deep valley which it has gradually hollowed out for itself. From the mouth to the forks, this valley is full a mile in width, and above that, it is divided between the two streams. The river oscillates from side to side of this low ground, presenting alternately flats and bluffs. The high grounds in rear of the bottoms are sometimes precipitous and sometimes sloping, but uniformly about 200 feet high, and are frequently crowned with fine forests of oak and hickory. The current is rapid; sand-bars and snags are frequent; and the channel often changes position. In these respects, it is said much to resemble the Missouri river. It is believed that the main river can be easily navigated, during three or four months of the year, by steam-boats of light draught, as far up as some rapids near Poiskeik's village, a distance of 100 miles. These rapids are caused by the same ledge of rocks which makes the rapids of the Mississippi at Rock-Island: and the same ledge probably affects the Bison River. This obstruction once passed, boats will run with ease about 100 miles further to the mouth of Shell-Rock river, near the Neutral Grounds. By reference to the map, the reader will see where the dragoons crossed it last summer. At the lower crossing on a rocky rapid, it was two and a half feet deep; and at the upper crossing, not far from the lakes where it rises, it was 45 yards wide and four and a half feet deep: but here the current is very sluggish, and the size of the stream here does not indicate

its size below. It is probable that the lower crossing is about the smallest part of the river; and if so, keel-boats may ascend it to its very source.

The Bottoms along the river are usually prairie, and somewhat inclined to be sandy; but they are said to be admirably adapted to the growing of maize. The uplands are rich and dry. Extensive forests skirt the river and all its tributaries; fine springs are abundant; the smaller creeks afford good mill-sites; and there appears to be little left to be desired. The advantages of this region are marked by the fact, that the whole tribe of the Sauks and Foxes was congregated here, until after the sale of the District in 1832, although, as is shown by the map, they had almost a boundless region from which to select the sites for their villages, and their hunting grounds.

THE INDIAN RESERVE, designated on the map, contains 400 square miles, and was laid off to include Keokuk's old village. The Indians, finding themselves uncomfortable so near the whites, are all moving over to the Des Moines; and deeming this Reserve of no use to them, they are anxious to sell it. The Government has already taken measures to make the necessary treaty; and the Reserve may now be regarded as subject to settlement; in fact, many have already gone upon it; and every day adds to their number. But this Reserve has heretofore prevented many from settling upon the Iowa, as it was uncertain where the boundaries would be, and it was not known that it would soon be purchased. Now, however, the tide of emigration seems to be running chiefly towards the Iowa country.

THE MUSCATINE SLUE is about 80 yards wide, except where it spreads out, here and there, into small lakes; its current is gentle, and it affords a channel of about 4 feet in depth. And as the land around the exterior of the curve is exceedingly fertile, boats will probably run along the slue to carry off its rich productions. The island is a continuous marsh, and of course must give rise to much

WISCONSIN

31

malaria; but it is well adapted to the grazing of cattle during the summer and autumn. The point at the head of this sluice may be considered the *ultima thule* of the sickly region of the Mississippi; above this, the atmosphere is as pure and wholesome as that of any other climate in the world.

PINE RIVER. Instead of a large stream and a great forest of pines, as one would expect from this name, there is only a small creek and about twenty trees to be found. Though the creek be small, being fed by springs, it is constant; and having great fall, it affords good sites for machinery; and it has also good land and good timber upon its borders. The bluff, which is to be found all along the Mississippi, either overhanging the water, or separated from it by flat grounds, or sloping down to the water's edge, here assumes the latter character; and on one side of the Pine is a fine sloping prairie, and on the other an open grove of oak. In this general slope, time has worn a wide and deep ravine, through which Pine River finds its way to the Mississippi. About one mile above the mouth, the Pine meets the back water from the Mississippi, and grows deeper and wider to the mouth; 600 yards above which, it is fifty yards wide, and five and a half feet deep; it affords a most excellent harbour for boats; the banks are sloping, and the landings on either side are convenient.

From the Pine up to the Wabesapinica, there are numerous creeks that empty into the Mississippi; some of them afford good water power; all of them have more or less timber along them; and as they rise far back in the prairie, and interlock with others running into the Iowa and Wabesapinica, there is no part of the large and fertile tract, lying between these three rivers, that is not conveniently supplied with timber. It is from the mouth of Pine river upward, that the beautiful country of the Mississippi begins to show itself.

WABESAPINICA RIVER. Of this stream I can only speak in the most general manner. About 30 miles above its mouth, it is 70 yards wide; and as it is unusually deep for its width, and no obstructions are known in it, it is probable that it will be navigated for many miles. Two men ascended it last summer about 200 miles in a canoe. It is said that there are very fine lands upon it; but that here, the timber begins to grow scarcer than on the Iowa; and that between it and the *Great Mequoquetois*, the soil is less productive.

GREAT MEQUOQUETOIS. This stream may be considered as the southern boundary of the mineral lands. I have a specimen of the ore of copper from this river, supposed to be valuable; and it is asserted that a very large body of it has been found, some days march up the river. There is a large swamp between this stream and the Wabesapinica; but what may be the particular character of the soil upon the Mequoquetois itself, I know not. It would be difficult, however, to find inferior soil over any large portion of this country. On a branch of this stream, within a short distance of navigable water, there is said to be very great water power, which is yet unoccupied.

TETES DES MORTS RIVER. Again the good farming land re-appears upon this stream. The timber also is found in sufficient quantities for agricultural purposes; and there is good water power at various places along it. Lead ore is abundant on both sides of it, though the mining operations have not yet been extended thus far from Du Baque.

CATICHE CREEK. This is a beautiful little stream, affording fine woods, rich lands, good water-power, and is very desirable for residences, on account of the numerous springs of fine water by which it is supplied.

CATFISH CREEK. The same remarks will apply to this creek as to the preceding, with the addition, that it is

WISCONSIN

33

much larger, and possesses the same advantages in a greater degree.

LITTLE MEQUOQUETOIS. This stream has been a favourite among the enterprising people who have settled on the west side of the Mississippi. Its stream is clear and rapid, affording several good sites for machinery, throughout the greater part of its course. It affords a depth of fifteen feet for two and a half miles above the mouth, and is wide enough to admit that far the largest boats that navigate the Upper Mississippi. The fertile lands on its borders are said to be extensive; and it affords large forests, also, composed chiefly of oak, walnut, ash, and cherry.

PENACA OR TURKEY RIVER. The Turkey river is navigable about thirty miles, for any steam-boat on the Upper Mississippi. The finest soil, the finest timber, and the finest mines are to be found on this river of all that lie within the mining region. For agricultural purposes alone, it is highly desirable; but if the mineral wealth beneath the soil be considered, it is not wonderful that crowds of emigrants should be hastening to it, as they now are.

This stream and its tributaries traverse the north-western part of the region heretofore ascertained to afford galena; but from observations made by myself and others as far north as Wabashaw's Village, I have no doubt that this mineral will be found to extend over a portion of the territory vastly larger than has heretofore been supposed.

CHAPTER III.

Remarks upon Towns, Landings, and Roads.

In this embryo State, those interested are anxiously looking out for places where are to be the future cities to do the trade and manufacturing of the country. I propose making a few remarks upon places that have attracted most attention.

WARSAW, situated in Hancock County, Illinois, on the east bank of the Mississippi, immediately opposite the mouth of the Des Moines, is destined to do all the forwarding trade of that river. There is no place on the Des Moines itself, within less than 14 miles of the mouth, where a town can be built. On the west side of the Mississippi, below the mouth, the ground is too low and subject to be flooded: and above the mouth, on the same side, it is three or four miles before you can reach suitable ground for building. As the current of the river is very strong, this distance would effectually prevent the ascent of flat boats to that point; whereas, they might easily cross the river to the opposite town. Warsaw will be a place of considerable business, derived from its own back country, and being so conveniently situated for the trade of the Des Moines, the two together must make it an important town.

It is situated in part under, and in part upon the bluff, which is abrupt and about 200 feet high. The convenient space for building near the water is quite limited; but there is ample room for the town to spread upon the hill, and the ascent from the river is easy. Few buildings are yet erected; but the public attention has been recently much directed to the place, and it is beginning to grow

WISCONSIN

35

rapidly. Water lots sold there, in the autumn of 1835, at the rate of ten dollars per foot; but the building lots on the hill are yet sold at very low rates. The proprietors are men of character and respectability, and give indisputable titles to lots.

KEOKUK is situated on the west bank of the Mississippi, near the foot of the Lower Rapids, and derives its chief importance from that obstruction. Boats stop here to change their freight; and sometimes they store their cargoes to await a rise in the water. When the Half-Breed lands were surveyed, a mile square was laid off here for a town-site, and it is understood that this is to be held in common by all the claimants to these lands. It was expected that large storages would be made at this place for all the trade of that part of the Mississippi lying above these rapids; but as the means of obviating the difficulties caused by them are improved, the less will this trade contribute to the growth of this town. It has a small back country along the Mississippi opposite the rapids, and on the Des Moines and Sugar Creek. No fee-simple titles to lots can yet be procured, as the town site is subject to the same difficulties as the Half-Breed tract generally.

FORT DES MOINES. There is a good landing here, a fine site for a town, and some good farming lands around. Being situated just at the head of the rapids, it is the most convenient place for the larger boats to change their freight to and from the smaller boats that take it over the rapids. It is said to have been the site of an old French village; and there are some remains of such a settlement. This spot is at present occupied by a detachment of the United States Dragoons; but it is probable that the post will soon be abandoned; and then it will be subject to occupation, as are other Half-Breed lands.

MADISON. This is the site of old Fort Madison, which was abandoned by its garrison and burnt during the last war with Britain. Nature seems to have designed this

place for the trade of an extensive back country. It has an excellent landing, the only good one from Fort Des Moines to Burlington; and the locality is well adapted to an extensive city. By casting the eye on the map, it will be perceived that all that fine country between the Des Moines and Chacaqua rivers must do its import and export business at this point. This place was laid out in lots in November, 1835; the lots were immediately sold out, and building is now rapidly progressing.

BURLINGTON. This place has a good landing, and a tolerable site for building. There is a fine quarry of sandstone within the town. The first settlement was made here in 1833, and the town was laid out in 1834. It contained about 400 inhabitants at the close of 1835, and lots of 60 feet front, in the best situations, were then selling as high as fifteen hundred dollars. The country back of this town of yesterday, has the appearance of an old settled region. Here are farms containing as much as 350 acres under cultivation, in places where a plough had never been a year before. As there is no other convenient site for a town on the Mississippi, between the Chacaqua and Iowa rivers, an inspection of the map will show a large and fertile region that must necessarily do all its trading at Burlington. It is at present the seat of justice of Des Moines County.

There are several sites for towns spoken of about the mouth of the Iowa; but none of these places can have any importance; as I deem it certain that there can be no town of magnitude *near* the Mississippi, unless it be on the Mississippi, except in very peculiar cases, such as that of Galena in the Lead Mines.

New Boston, situated on the Illinois shore, opposite to the mouth of the Iowa, will do the forwarding business of that river, as Warsaw will that of the Des Moines, and for similar reasons. This place has a good landing and a fine harbour; but its site is excessively sandy, and the stagnant water in the vicinity renders it unhealthy.

WISCONSIN

37

KASEY'S. A gentleman of this name intends laying out a town at the head of the Muscatine Slue. The place possesses the advantages of an excellent landing, and of a fine back country; but the bluff, probably 200 feet high, approaches the river very abruptly, allowing little room for building below it, and rendering difficult the ascent to the level ground above. The contiguity of the swamps of the Muscatine Island and of Sturgeon Bay, will have a tendency to create much disease at this point. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, it must be a place of considerable trade; as it is the first place above Burlington, where a town can be built on the west bank of the Mississippi, thus leaving an interval between these two places of forty miles on the river.

IOWA. This is the name of a town to be laid out at the mouth of Pine river, about 330 miles above Saint Louis. From its situation at the apex of a great bend in the Mississippi, it is central to a large district of country; and the near approach of the Iowa river just back of it, brings all the settlements along a great part of that stream, within a short distance of this place. It possesses the most convenient landing from Burlington to the head of the Upper Rapids; and no place could be better adapted to the erection of buildings. The harbour of Pine river runs through the town, affording good landings on both sides; and boats may land any where on the Mississippi shore, for a mile and a half above the mouth of Pine. This will be the point of deposit for the trade of the country included between the Iowa, Wabesapinica, and Mississippi; and for the disembarkation of emigrants going to that region. But a simple inspection of the map is sufficient to show its general advantages of position. Its local conveniences are, its landing, its harbour, its fine sloping grounds, its good water, its water-power, its timber, and its building-stone.

As soon as the Legislative Council of Wisconsin shall be assembled, the District will be re-divided into counties; and Madison and Iowa will probably be made county

towns. Should the seat of Government of the future State of Iowa be located on the Mississippi, it would probably be fixed at Iowa, owing to the central position and commercial advantages of that place; and if it be located in the interior, it must be near the Iowa river, as the weight of population will be there; and then the town of Iowa will be the nearest port on the Mississippi to the Capital of the State. There are some of the most beautiful sites for private residences between this and Rock Island, that can be desired; Nature here has made her finest display of gay and cheerful beauty.

THROCKMORTON'S LANDING. About six miles above Iowa is the next landing; and it is said to be a very convenient one. This point is stated by the surveyor of the boundary line of the purchase, to be just forty miles from the angle of that line on the Iowa river. It is a handsome place, and belongs to a worthy man, who knows how to prize its value.

CLARK'S FERRY. This is the most convenient place to cross the Mississippi, that I have seen any where between the Balize and Prairie du Chien. Nature seems to have designed it for a great crossing place, by arranging good banks just opposite to an opening in the islands, and at a point where a good ferry would naturally be much wanted. All persons coming from the direction of the Illinois river to the great Mining Region of the Iowa District, or passing toward the Capital of the future State of Iowa, would naturally cross the Mississippi at this ferry. Were the landing good on the west side, there would certainly be a large town there, instead of the site at the mouth of Pine river.

DAVENPORT. This is a town just laid out on a Reserve belonging to Antoine Leclair; and as he has the fee-simple title to his Reserve, the titles to lots sold here are subject to no difficulty whatever. It is nearly opposite to the lower end of Rock-Island, about 350 miles by water,

WISCONSIN

39

above Saint Louis, and is situated on high ground, with a beautiful range of sloping hills running in the rear of it. The town of Stephenson, the mouth of Rock river, the picturesque works on Rock-Island, and Leclair's house and plantation, are all within full view of this point. Its situation is certainly delightful, so far as beauty and health are concerned; but there is doubt as to the convenience of landing. Its position, near the foot of the Rapids, where navigation is much obstructed, will cause it to be resorted to as a place of shipment, both for persons and freight. Water-power, building stone, and bituminous coal are convenient, and abundance of excellent timber is to be found on the hills and creeks of the vicinity.

The town has been laid out on a liberal scale, with a view to its becoming a large city. Three public squares have been reserved from sale, one of which, it is supposed by the proprietors, will be occupied by the public buildings of the future State of Iowa; for they confidently predict that the seat of Government of this forth-coming commonwealth will be no other than the city of Davenport itself. *Nous verrons.*

PARKHURST. Of this place, not yet laid out, it is sufficient to say that the site is beautiful, the landing good, building material convenient, and the back country fine. There is nothing wanting to make it a town but the people and the houses, and these will soon be there. Its position at the head of the Rapids will throw a little more trade and storage there, than it would otherwise have. A good deal of the trade of the Wabesapinica will find a port at Parkhurst; and many persons, emigrating from Illinois and the Lakes, will pass by this route.

BELLEVUE. This place has a good landing, where boats approach close to shore for one and a half miles above the mouth of the Tetes des Morts. There is no room for building near the water's edge, in consequence of the proximity of the bluff to the river; but an easy ascent may be effected from the landing to the heights, where there

is no want of space for a town of any magnitude. The prairie runs back from the river about one mile; and in rear of that again there is open woods for several miles. Fine white limestone, approaching marble, is found abundantly in this bluff; and a saw-mill at hand affords lumber convenient for building. There is a good ferry already established; and the mineral and agricultural resources of the contiguous region are attracting many emigrants. The town was laid out in 1835, and immediately after several houses were erected, and lots sold at prices varying from one to two dollars per foot. It must soon be a place of much trade.

CATFISH. This is a little place laid out in 1832, on a piece of flat ground, containing about fifteen acres, and hemmed in on all sides by a precipitous rocky bluff, the Mississippi, and the creek of the same name. It possesses great advantages in the richness of the contiguous mines, has a good landing, a mill near at hand, and is withal a very busy little place. It takes its name from the quantities of catfish that are found in the sluggish water at the mouth of the creek.

RIPROW. Here are mines along the sloping hill side; where, as you sweep along the Mississippi on the noisy steamer, you may see the hardy miners, as they tear the lead from the bowels of the earth. Here, too, are some of the finest smelting establishments in the world. The landing is good, and fuel and building materials are convenient. Several stores are already established about the furnaces, though no grounds have yet been laid off for sale as town lots.

DU BUQUE. This is the centre of the Mining Region of the Iowa District. The operations in these mines were commenced in the year 1832, when the country was still in the possession of the Indians; and in 1833, after the acquisition of the District by the United States, the town was laid out and permanently settled. It contained in the

WISCONSIN

41

autumn of 1835, about twenty-five dry good stores, numerous groceries, four taverns, a court-house, a jail, and three churches. One of these, the Catholic, is a beautiful little building. Ten steam-boats, which run between this and Saint Louis, are partly owned here; and there is also here a steam-ferry-boat. The site of the town is very handsome, and building materials and fuel are convenient. The surrounding country is as fertile in grain and grass as productive in mineral.

In the autumn of 1835, the population was about 1,200 and was rapidly increasing. The people of this town are exceedingly active and enterprising, carrying on an extensive trade in the products of their mines, and in supplying the miners with the necessaries and comforts of life. Every thing here is in a flourishing condition, for all labour is well paid.

As the lands yet belong to the United States, and no regulations have been made in relation to the working of the mines, they are subject to the occupation of any one who may think proper to take possession. New deposits are discovered daily, and there are doubtless others yet to be found as rich as any already explored. The miners here pay no tribute, as they do at the mines about Galena; nor will they be called on to do so, until the country shall be surveyed and brought into market; and in the meantime, the settler may make money enough to pay for many quarter sections of land.

THE ART OF MINING is said to be more skilfully practised at these mines than in any other part of the world. Here are capital, western enterprise, foreign experience, and Yankee ingenuity combined; and they have brought to their assistance the powers of both water and steam. The smelting establishments have recently been much improved, and are now conducted with scientific accuracy, yielding seventy or eighty per cent of lead from the native sulphuret.

PERU. On the south of the Little Nequoquetois, a

strip of low ground, about a mile wide and covered with timber, separates the high ground from the Mississippi; but boats readily run up the stream to the heights, where is beautifully situated, on rolling ground, the town of Peru, so named from the richness of the mines by which it is surrounded. It has beauty of situation, richness of surrounding soil, great mineral wealth in its vicinity, convenience of wood, stone and lumber, and every thing that could be desired for a town in this climate, except that it is not exactly on the Mississippi. Nevertheless, Peru must be a place of much trade in the products of the contiguous mines.

There are many smaller towns, and sites for towns in expectation, not mentioned in these notes. Some of these places deserve a particular description; but it is not in the power of the author to give it, for want of sufficient information.

ROADS. The natural surface of the ground is the only road yet to be found in Iowa District; and such is the nature of the soil, that in dry weather we need no other. The country being so very open and free from mountains, artificial roads are little required. A few trees taken out of the way, where the routes much travelled traverse the narrow woods, and a few bridges thrown over the deeper creeks, is all the work necessary to give good roads in any direction.

A post-route has been established from Saint Louis to Du Buque, passing by the west side of the Mississippi; and it is quite probable, that by the first of September next, post coaches, drawn by four horses, will be running regularly through that route.

It may appear to some unacquainted with the character of our western people, and not apprized of the rapid growth of this country, that some of my descriptions and predictions are fanciful; but if there be error in them, it is rather that the truth is not fully expressed than that it is transcended.

NOTES
ON
THE WISCONSIN TERRITORY;
PARTICULARLY WITH REFERENCE TO
THE IOWA DISTRICT,
OR
Black Hawk Purchase.

BY
LIEUTENANT ALBERT M. LEA,
UNITED STATES DRAGOONS.

WITH THE ACT FOR ESTABLISHING THE TERRITORIAL
GOVERNMENT OF WISCONSIN,
AND AN ACCURATE MAP OF THE DISTRICT.

PHILADELPHIA:
M. TANNER—SHAKSPEARE BUILDINGS.

1836.

Facsimile of cover of Lea's "Notes on Wisconsin Territory" owned by the Historical Department of Iowa.

WISCONSIN

43

AN ACT

*For establishing the Territorial Government
of Wisconsin.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That from and after the third day of July next, the country included within the following boundaries shall constitute a separate Territory, for the purposes of temporary government, by the name of Wisconsin; that is to say: Bounded on the east, by a line drawn from the north-east corner of the State of Illinois, through the middle of Lake Michigan, to a point in the middle of said lake, and opposite the main channel of Green Bay, and through said channel and Green Bay to the mouth of the Menomonic river; thence through the middle of the main channel of said river, to that head of said river nearest to the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line, to the middle of said lake; thence through the middle of the main channel of the Montreal river, to its mouth; thence with a direct line across Lake Superior, to where the territorial line of the United States touches said lake north-west; thence on the north, with the said territorial line, to the White-earth river; on the west, by a line from the said boundary line following down the middle of the main channel of White-earth river, to the Missouri river, and down the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river to a point due west from the north-west corner of the state of Missouri; and on the south, from said point, due east to the north-west corner of the state of Missouri; and thence with the boundaries of the States of Missouri and Illinois, as already fixed by act of Congress. And after the said third day of

July next, all power and authority of the Government of Michigan in and over the territory hereby constituted, shall cease; *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now appertaining to any Indians within the said Territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to impair the obligations of any treaty now existing between the United States and such Indians, or to impair or otherwise affect the authority of the Government of the United States to make any regulations respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or other rights, by treaty, or law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to the Government to make if this act had never been passed: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the Government of the United States from dividing the territory hereby established into one or more other Territories, in such manner, and at such times, as Congress shall in its discretion, deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other State or Territory of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Executive power and authority in and over the said Territory shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for three years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The Governor shall reside within the said Territory, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof, shall perform the duties and receive the emoluments of superintendent of Indian affairs, and shall approve of all laws passed by the Legislative Assembly before they shall take effect; he may grant pardons for offences against the laws of the said Territory, and reprieves for offences against the laws of the United States, until the decision of the President can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of the said Territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall

WISCONSIN

45

be a Secretary of the said Territory, who shall reside therein, and hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States; he shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the Legislative Assembly hereinafter constituted; and all the acts and proceedings of the Governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and one copy of the Executive proceedings, on or before the first Monday in December in each year, to the President of the United States; and at the same time, two copies of the laws to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the use of Congress. And in case of the death, removal, resignation, or necessary absence of the Governor from the Territory, the Secretary shall have and he is hereby authorized and required to execute and perform, all the powers and duties of the Governor during such vacancy or necessary absence.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Legislative power shall be vested in the Governor and a Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly shall consist of a Council and House of Representatives. The Council shall consist of thirteen members, having the qualifications of voters as hereinafter described, whose term of service shall continue four years. The House of Representatives shall consist of twenty-six members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for the members of the Council, and whose term of service shall continue two years. An apportionment shall be made, as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties, for the election of the Council and Representatives, giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its population, Indians excepted, as nearly as may be. And the said members of the Council and House of Representatives shall reside in and be inhabitants of the district for which they may be elected. Previous to the first election, the Governor of the Territory shall cause the census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the several counties in the Territory to be taken and made by the sheriffs of the said counties, respectively, and returns thereof made by said sheriffs to

the Governor. The first election shall be held at such time and place, and be conducted in such manner, as the Governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall, at the same time, declare the number of members of the Council and House of Representatives to which each of the counties is entitled under this act. The number of persons authorized to be elected having the greatest number of votes in each of the said counties for the Council, shall be declared, by the said Governor, to be duly elected to the said Council; and the person or persons having the greatest number of votes for the House of Representatives, equal to the number to which each county may be entitled, shall also be declared, by the Governor, to be duly elected; *Provided*, The Governor shall order a new election when there is a tie between two or more persons voted for, to supply the vacancy made by such tie. And the persons thus elected to the Legislative Assembly shall meet at such place on such day as he shall appoint; but thereafter, the time, place, and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the apportioning the representation in the several counties to the Council and House of Representatives, according to population, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the annual commencement of the session of the said Legislative Assembly; but no session, in any year, shall exceed the term of seventy-five days.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every free white male citizen of the United States, above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been an inhabitant of said Territory at the time of its organization, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory; but the qualifications of voters at all subsequent elections shall be such as shall be determined by the Legislative Assembly; *Provided*, That the right of suffrage shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful sub-

WISCONSIN

47

jects of legislation; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. All the laws of the Governor and Legislative Assembly shall be submitted to, and if disapproved by the Congress of the United States, the same shall be null and of no effect.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That all township officers, and all county officers, except judicial officers, justices of the peace, sheriffs, and clerks of courts, shall be elected by the people, in such manner as may be provided by the Governor and Legislative Assembly. The Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, shall appoint, all judicial officers, justices of the peace, sheriffs, and all militia officers, except those of the staff, and all civil officers not herein provided for. Vacancies occurring in the recess of the Council shall be filled by appointments from the Governor, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the Legislative Assembly, but the said Governor may appoint, in the first instance, the aforesaid officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the next session of the said Legislative Assembly.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That no member of the Legislative Assembly shall hold or be appointed to any office created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased, whilst he was a member, during the term for which he shall have been elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; and no person holding a commission under the United States, or any of its officers, except as a militia officer, shall be a member of the said Council, or shall hold any office under the Government of the said Territory.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the Judicial power of the said Territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district court, probate courts, and in justices of the peace. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice

and two associate judges, any two of whom shall be a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of Government of the said Territory, annually, and they shall hold their offices during good behavior. The said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts; and a district court or courts shall be held in each of the three districts, by one of the judges of the supreme court, at such times and places as may be prescribed by law. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the probate courts, and of the justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law: *Provided, however,* That justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter of controversy, when the title of boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed exceeds fifty dollars. And the said supreme and district courts, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. Each district court shall appoint its clerk, who shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held, and the said clerks shall also be the registers in chancery; and any vacancy in said office of clerk happening in the vacation of said court, may be filled by the judge of said district, which appointment shall continue until the next term of said court. And writs of error, bills of exception, and appeals in chancery causes, shall be allowed in all cases from the final decisions of said district courts to the supreme court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; but in no case removed to the supreme court, shall a trial by jury be allowed in said court. The supreme court may appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court by which he shall have been appointed. And writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of the said supreme court shall be allowed and taken to the Supreme Court of the United States in the same manner, and under the same regulations, as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of the property, or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, shall exceed one thousand dol-

WISCONSIN

49

lars. And each of the said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction, in all cases arising under the constitution and laws of the United States, as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States. And the first six days of every term of the said courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said constitution and laws. And writs of error, and appeals from the final decisions of the said courts, in all such cases, shall be made to the supreme court of the Territory, in the same manner as in other cases. The said clerks shall receive, in all such cases, the same fees which the clerk of the district court of the United States in the northern district of the State of New York receives for similar services.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be an attorney for the said Territory appointed, who shall continue in office four years, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall receive the same fees and salary as the attorney of the United States for the Michigan Territory. There shall also be a marshal for the Territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President, who shall execute all process issuing from the said courts when exercising their jurisdiction as circuit and district courts of the United States. He shall perform the same duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees, as the marshal of the district court of the United States for the northern district of the State of New York; and shall, in addition, be paid the sum of two hundred dollars, annually, as a compensation for extra services.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the Governor, Secretary, Chief Justice and Associate Judges, Attorney, and Marshal, shall be nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President of the United States. The Governor and Secretary, to be appointed as aforesaid, shall, before they act as such, respectively take an oath or affirmation before some judge or justice of the peace in the existing Territory of Michi-

gan, duly commissioned and qualified to administer an oath or affirmation, to support the Constitution of the United States, and for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices; which said oaths, when so taken, shall be certified by the person before whom the same shall have been taken, and such certificate shall be received and recorded by the said Secretary among the Executive proceedings. And, afterwards, the Chief Justice and Associate Judges, and all other civil officers in said Territory, before they act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation before the said Governor or Secretary, or some judge or justice of the Territory who may be duly commissioned and qualified, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted by the person taking the same to the Secretary, to be by him recorded as aforesaid; and, afterwards, the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified, and recorded, in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law. The Governor shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars for his services as Governor, and as superintendent of Indian Affairs. The said Chief Justice and Associate Judges shall each receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars. The Secretary shall receive an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars. The said salaries shall be paid quarter-yearly, at the Treasury of the United States. The members of the Legislative Assembly shall be entitled to receive three dollars each per day, during their attendance at the sessions thereof; and three dollars each for every twenty miles' travel in going to, and returning from, the said sessions, estimated according to the nearest usually travelled route. There shall be appropriated, annually, the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, to be expended by the Governor to defray the contingent expenses of the Territory; and there shall also be appropriated, annually, a sufficient sum, to be expended by the Secretary of the Territory, and upon an estimate to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the Legislative Assembly, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses;

WISCONSIN.

51

and the Secretary of the Territory shall annually account to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States for the manner in which the aforesaid sum shall have been expended.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the inhabitants of the said Territory shall be entitled to, and enjoy, all and singular the rights, privileges, and advantages, granted and secured to the people of the Territory of the United States north-west of the river Ohio, by the articles of the compact contained in the ordinance for the government of the said Territory, passed on the thirteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven; and shall be subject to all the conditions and restrictions and prohibitions in said articles of compact imposed upon the people of the said Territory. The said inhabitants shall also be entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities heretofore granted and secured to the Territory of Michigan, and to its inhabitants, and the existing laws of the Territory of Michigan shall be extended over said Territory, so far as the same be not incompatible with the provisions of this act, subject, nevertheless, to be altered, modified, or repealed, by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the said Territory of Wisconsin; and further, the laws of the United States are hereby extended over, and shall be in force in, said Territory, so far as the same, or any provisions thereof, may be applicable.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Wisconsin shall hold its first session at such time and place in said Territory as the Governor thereof shall appoint and direct; and at said session, or as soon thereafter as may by them be deemed expedient, the said Governor and Legislative Assembly shall proceed to locate and establish the seat of Government for said Territory, at such place as they may deem eligible, which place, however, shall thereafter be subject to be changed by the said Governor and Legislative Assembly. And twenty thousand dollars, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, is hereby given to the said Territory, which shall be applied

by the Governor and Legislative Assembly to defray the expenses of erecting public buildings at the seat of Government.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the Legislative Assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as have been granted to the delegates from the several Territories of the United States to the said House of Representatives. The first election shall be held at such time and place, or places, and be conducted in such manner, as the Governor shall appoint and direct. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given to the person so elected.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That all suits, process, and proceedings, and all indictments and informations, which shall be undetermined on the third day of July next, in the courts held by the additional judge for the Michigan Territory, in the counties of Brown and Iowa; and all suits, process, and proceedings, and all indictments and informations, which shall be undetermined on the said third day of July, in the county courts of the several counties of Crawford, Brown, Iowa, Dubuque, Milwalke, and Desmoines, shall be transferred to be heard, tried, prosecuted, and determined in the district courts hereby established, which may include the said counties.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That all causes which shall have been, or may be removed from the courts held by the additional judge for the Michigan Territory, in the counties of Brown and Iowa, by appeal or otherwise, into the supreme court for the Territory of Michigan, and which shall be undetermined therein on the third day of July next, shall be certified by the clerk of the said supreme court, and transferred to the supreme court of said Territory of Wisconsin, there to be proceeded in to final determination, in the same manner that they

WISCONSIN.

53

might have been in the said supreme court of the Territory of Michigan.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by and under the direction of the Legislative Assembly of said Territory, in the purchase of a library for the accommodation of said Assembly, and of the supreme court hereby established.

JAMES K. POLK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M. VAN BUREN,

*Vice-President of the United States,
and President of the Senate.*

Approved: 20th April, 1836.

ANDREW JACKSON.

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