

return. His anxiety to find a better  
home ~~than the one~~ ~~had left~~ <sup>was</sup> an earth  
than the one he had <sup>left</sup> is now swallowed  
up in death, and his spirit has gone  
to seek an admission in <sup>to that</sup> ~~the~~ Country  
where there is no dispute as to the rights of  
the Soil, but one an ~~changing and~~  
~~unaltering~~

We reached the western line and the  
2<sup>d</sup> of November and was delayed there  
one week by account of the ~~Adap~~ Interpreter  
~~that~~ ~~was~~ sent for and not meeting us  
there the day.

We reached the western line on  
the 2<sup>d</sup> of November, and remained  
there one week ~~in order~~ to get  
an Adap Interpreter. We however passed  
off the time very agreeably. ~~At the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~  
elder brother the Chickasaw. The  
day after we had reached the line  
we received a visit from the great  
Prophet of the Shawanoes. brother of the  
veteran who fell in a battle against  
the Americans.

The prophet appears to be about 50  
years of age of Common height. Slightly  
built and is blind of the right eye. He  
has a commanding appearance as he is blind  
of the right eye. His dress had more in  
it the fashion of the Choctaws than  
that of the Chickasaws. During our intro-  
duction to him he exhibited marks of  
pleasure and sometimes even of satis-  
faction, after darning with the leaders of  
the party he made his departure in  
the evening. On the following day we  
were visited Perry and Cornstalk  
two of the principal Chiefs of the Shawnees.  
Perry is a stout built personage  
speaking apparently a very determined  
Caucasian. His dress was simple. Consist-  
ing of a hunting shirt of cotton, leggings  
and moccasins of deer skins. Hawk  
feather round his head. The Cornstalk  
is a taller man than the prophet as  
Perry and was of a more powerful cast.  
His dress was poor. Wearing a common Court  
grey coat (frocks) worn out at the elbows  
and loose about the skirts.

We spent the day with those chiefs  
in congratulating each other on the  
occasion of our interview, and opening  
still wider the path of peace.  
They returned in the evening and early  
on the morning of the following day the  
prophet and the Chiefs came to our camp  
to <sup>have</sup> a general talk with us. Persipeto  
rose and spoke for some length of time.  
He was glad he said that we did  
not pass his nation as strangers. That  
we had after traveling a great distance  
came to see him, he then spoke some time  
of the former interviews they had with our  
fathers and that it seemed ~~as if~~  
the great father had ordered it so that  
we should meet again and take each other  
by the hand. after he had ended his speech  
he present to each of the delegations  
white beads and tobacco as a renewal of  
our old friendship. the prophet then  
rose and spoke some length of time on  
the subject of the ignorance of the Indians

After every arrangement necessary  
for the ~~journey~~ <sup>trip</sup> was made the chiefs  
claws made their departure and the  
1<sup>st</sup> of October, Kaho-taw in company  
with the principal chiefs of the Creek  
followed after on the ensuing day.  
We proceeded with out any delay throu-  
gh St Charles Franklin and several  
little towns and arrived at the western  
n tip of Mexico without any accident  
except to the Creek interpreter who  
had been ~~previously~~ <sup>previously</sup> ~~previously~~ <sup>previously</sup> to our  
leaving from St Louis and after several  
days traveling he came so unwell that  
it was impossible for him to proceed any  
farther. I have heard since that he died  
five days afterwards. He was an man of  
a good mind and excellent disposition  
and full in the morning of life, but now  
lies in that distant land where no fond  
parent, brother, or sister ever will see  
the little mound that wraps his moulder-  
ing clay. He made his journey to  
that country from whence no traveler

We regret to have been permitted to return to our  
homes, Country, and friends, after traversing the  
bleak Prairies, and rugged mountains of the West, and  
the long absence of five moons, and twenty sleeps.

When we made our departure from our Country  
we knew not what would be the result - whether  
we should again return to it, or be left to  
moulder in a foreign land, unhurried, and unlamented.  
And notwithstanding our hearts were proud, and  
Cared not for danger, we yet ~~upon the present~~ <sup>ahead</sup> from  
the aspect of things <sup>ahead</sup> Could not refrain from indulg-  
ing ourselves in visionary foreboding.

There was before us an extensive, and unknown  
region, which we were to enter, and road layed through  
Nations that were rude and <sup>that</sup> loved war, and partial  
early that of the ~~Washanthees~~, with whom we have been  
for the last forty years upon the bitterest terms of  
enmity, and from information the least to be depen-  
ded upon for humanity. But now all our fearful  
apprehensions are over, our portages are at an end,  
and our anxiety for home have ceased, we have  
accomplished our Tour in good health, and in peace.  
and with the blessing of favorable seasons. All  
these things reminds us of the kind provider of  
Him who ruleth over all. and the obligation we  
are under to Him for his bountiful propitiations of  
never failing mercy. We shall now proceed  
to the particulars of our of our Tour.

agreeable to the understanding the Nation  
had with Government, we were appointed as  
Delegates on the part of the Hąąąpą́tą́wá  
Delegation to accompany our older brothers,  
the Choctaws through an exploring expedition  
to the north and west of Indian land sound  
by the way of the Country belonging to the  
Choctaws west of the Arkansas Territory,  
According to which we left the Nation on  
the 26<sup>th</sup> of September and proceeded on to  
Memphis. where we fell in with the Choctaw  
Delegation. from this place we ascended  
the Mississippi River in a steam boat for  
St Louis. at which place we arrived on  
the 10<sup>th</sup> of October after a pleasant voyage  
seven days on the River. We had scarcely  
landed in the port of St Louis when General  
Clark Cameron and invited the Delegation  
to <sup>a companion to his</sup> residence, we did so. and were hospitably  
entertained by him until arrangements ~~could be~~  
made for our residence during our stay  
in the place. In this place we had the satisfac-  
tion of seeing some of the Sioux, a people but  
little known to the Choctaws, from every appear-  
ance they appeared seemed to be a poor and

miscellaneous and, their dress and manners were different from any people we had yet ever seen, and their language bearing out the least resemblance to that of the Choctaws, to heavy our wish they consented ~~to be introduced~~ with us an interview, we met in the house of General Clarke, we stated to them briefly the object of our expedition, and that the Choctaws had thought it proper to send us to see the people of another nation of red people and hold talks of peace and claiming them as their friends and brothers, we had come along ways and was truly happy to see them and that when we returned to our country we should tell the Choctaws of them and that they should be remembered by our nation and considered in future as our brothers and friends, and that they should not be forgotten if they were far from us, we exhorted them to own the same, by this means our friendship would remain undiminished, we then presented to them ~~lance~~ <sup>lance</sup> and warps <sup>to be presented to their principal chiefs</sup> and also a written talk. After this we shook hands and closed our interview, In this place we had also the satisfaction of seeing only two red people from beyond the Rocky mountains

The winter being close on hand. The Chickasaws  
did not think practicable to explore the Country  
recommended by Col McKim and after some  
consideration between them and Clarke, it was  
agreed upon to abandon that enterprise, and  
concluded only to look at the Country  
west of Missouri and Arkansas. This was  
also satisfactory to the Choctaws. ~~For~~ we  
were anxious to get on to our Country  
and the Arkansas ~~land~~ to have that  
explored ~~thoroughly~~ ~~explored~~, so much so  
at least as to be able to give a correct  
information to the Nation of it. After  
we had completed our preparations  
we made our departure from St Louis  
on the 18<sup>th</sup> October, and crossed the  
Missouri River at St Charles, our course  
from this place was generally S. W. after  
traveling two hundred miles in this direction  
we crossed again the river. the breadth  
of this river is 3 quarters of a mile ~~wide~~. After  
this our course was generally the same  
until we reached the State line, and the  
Shawnee Nation. all the lands we have seen  
so far belong to the white, and is settled in  
places tolerably thick. This Country needs  
no description, however it is principally prairie.



of the Indians in general. He said  
that they knew not any thing even  
that which was good for them. He  
then spoke of the great wisdom of  
the president of the United States. He said  
that He knew what was for their good.  
Knowing these things he true He said that  
He had given up his own opinion on  
things in general as respect to the interest  
of his nation and that He looked to the  
great father the president a guide  
in every thing, and that He obeyed  
him in every thing. ~~He~~ an old man  
Child. After closing his speech he  
present ~~some~~ <sup>several</sup> strands of beads  
~~and~~ <sup>with</sup> it tobacco. He said

this tobacco must be spoken in a Coun-  
cil when you return to your Country.  
that the first puff should be in remembrance  
of the place where we had met them. The  
2<sup>d</sup> in remembrance of your wives and  
Children. that it was the great duty of  
man to love and provide for them

the comfort & life, and the ~~3~~<sup>4</sup> ~~last~~<sup>lasted</sup>  
be in remembrance of our older  
brothers the Shawanoes ~~the~~  
~~suffering~~ ~~the~~ ~~people~~ ~~the~~ ~~people~~ invited  
to give them a visit at their house we  
very promptly late they returned home.

[illegible]



By far inferior to our country  
but it may be considered a  
good country in that part of  
the world, The Guaranis had  
located themselves in ~~Luzerne~~  
had built for themselves nice  
and comfortable houses of heavy  
logs and them placed in regular  
order. After this visit to the  
Guarani village we proceeded from  
~~our encampment at the first point~~  
~~and I traversed the route for some~~  
~~distance - in the end in five days~~  
afterwards we reached the Abap-  
Agaité. The Country between those places  
was altogether prairie, there was not  
even a grove of timber to be seen in  
any direction, that where we saw  
grass on the blue Asapa and the  
vinery, ~~where~~ at none of the places  
when we crossed those rivers <sup>we</sup> see at  
not more than a quarter of a mile wide.



and, ~~they~~ manners and customs  
are pretty much as those of the  
Choctaws with but a few exceptions.  
They told us that they had not  
seen them more than 8 months and  
what they had for us to eat at  
their dinner was what their great  
father gave them, and that they  
had not any thing themselves. We  
were treated by the Shawanoes  
with the utmost friendship, they  
seemed extremely rejoiced at our enter-  
-view. ~~to them~~ was indeed joy and  
satisfaction manifested by all  
parties, and to make use of their  
own language we met like long  
separated brothers. this is all I have  
to say about our older brother the  
Shawanoes. I found them all pleased  
with their new country, and thought  
myself the country was good, but