

Big Sand, Choctaw Nation, 7 April 1830.

My Brother I have heard some verry unpleasant talks from the parts of the nation not distant from you, and some of the talk is rather against you, and others, all of whom, I hoped would unite with us in doing all we can for our people. I am unwilling to believe any bad report, and hope that is all lies; or that if any unpleasant feelings have existed, that they were produced by lies; and that when you and your people, know the truth from me, that you and all of them will unite with us as brothers.

You have heard that the President has told us that if we live here, that we must submit to the laws of Mississippi. You know that if mississippi extends her laws over us, that bad white men will soon come among us, and settle on our vacant land, and cheat us out of our property. The Council determined that they would not submit to mississippi law, but that we would move west, if the President would give us a good treaty. We prepared a treaty and sent it on to the President, and endeavored to provide for all the people as fully as possible. The treaty provides that every man with a wife, or child, and every woman with a child, or husband, shall have six hundred and forty acres of land in fee simple, and every young man is to have three hundred and twenty acres of land in fee simple, to sell here, and enable them to make their future improvements. Also every Captain in addition, is to have a suit of clothes, and broad sword, and fifty dollars annually for four years. Every man is to have a good rifle and plenty of rifle powder and lead, for

four years. Also every man on reaching his new home,  
is to have ~~instead~~ <sup>a</sup> ~~hoe~~, and blanket & trap kettle. And  
every woman is to have a wheel and cards, and every five fam-  
-ilies a loom. Also all the stock of Hogs and Cattle are to  
be paid for, by the United States, or returned to the owners,  
as many, on the other side of the Mississippi. Also wag-  
-gons, Steam boats, tents, and plenty of provisions, on our  
-journey, and twelve months after we reach our homes.  
The United States obligate themselves never to suffer our  
new home to be embraced in any State or Territory, but  
bind themselves to defend us against all laws except  
such as may be passed by the Chief and Captains in Na-  
-tional Council. Also the United States bind themselves to  
defend us from all ~~our~~ enemies and to pay us when  
we defend ourselves. Can any person do better for  
the people than this? and in addition we are to have  
all our tools and furniture paid for, and two public  
smith shops, and fifty thousand dollars annually for  
ever.

We have long seen that to have several Chiefs, and  
different laws, in different parts of the nation, was  
calculated to ruin us. The bad part of our people  
could fly from one Chief to another, and keep out  
of the way of the laws that were intended to make  
them do right. And we determined in National  
Council, that we would have but one Chief, and  
that all the Captains should have an equal  
share in making the laws; and that one Chief  
should every where see that they were obeyed. On  
this plan we should really appear as brothers; but  
any who would refuse to submit to the late Council,  
can they do better for themselves, than is done for  
them in the treaty? Can they make a better treaty  
for themselves, if they wish to go? and if they want  
to stay, the treaty secures them six hundred and forty  
acres of land to each family.  
We cannot have more than one Chief if we go west.  
This District has given their land below, for the land in the  
west, and will not suffer any but one Chief to be over  
in that country. I have thus written to you, that you

May know that I feel toward you as a brother  
and hope that you and all your friends will join  
me in doing good for our people. Let them who  
are Captains know that by Col. Fulsome givi-  
=ing up his office, and my being made the only  
=chief, that all the Captains regularly ac-  
=knowledged in the other districts by the Chiefs,  
will be received by me if they report themselves  
as such, and are willing to join with us.

I now give you a good talk as a brother, I was hoping  
that as I had not succeeded a Col. Fulsome, but have  
been elected on a different principle from what  
him or myself, <sup>was elected</sup> heretofore, that all the unpleasant  
feelings that previously existed would be dropped, and  
that you would feel willing to join us. I now wish  
you clearly to understand that if you join us and  
assist us in fulfilling the decisions of the late  
Council, and will send me a white talk on  
that subject, that I shall rejoice to see you as  
member of the National Council, as I know  
that you are capable of doing much good for  
for the people; But I wish you also to understand  
that I do not prefer to you to become a member  
of the National Council to bribe you to be my  
friend, or because I fear your influence. I know  
you are capable of being useful, if you take a right  
course, but if you turn your influence against  
me, we will soon settle our difficulties, but  
not as pleasantly as I wish, and hope that you  
will enable me to settle them. I wish you now  
to choose what you will do, and immediately let  
me know your decision.  
I have instructed Col. Fulsome what to say to the

to the Captains, ~~who he will~~ and people. And I have  
also informed Col. Ward that some white men are strongly  
suspected as interfering, and trying to make mischief. I  
have no fear but that we are able to accomplish all our  
objects even if opposed by all who are said to be unfriendly,  
but am unwilling to take any strong measures until  
my enemies prove that the good talk of a brother will  
not be received, and then, if forced to use strong measures,  
my hands shall be clean. It will be seen that nothing  
but strong measures would do. I wish you now to choose.

I remain your Friend and  
Brother

Greenwood Leflore  
Chief of Choctaw  
Nation

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Maj<sup>r</sup> Moshula Tubby

Choctaw Nation

