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Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the years 1826-1839. [1826-1839]

United States. Office of Indian Affairs
Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., [1826-1839]

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MAP FOR REPORT OF 1834 IS IN
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Memo.

"The Reports on Indian Affairs from the organization of the Government to the year 1835, inclusive, were never printed in separate volumes.

At first the Indians were controlled by a division of the War Department, but in 1832 the division was constituted a Bureau. The Reports previous to 1836 can be found only in volumes of Senate and House Documents, and in "American State Papers - Indian Affairs," 2 Vols. folio. - down to the year 1827."

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REPORT FROM THE INDIAN OFFICE.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

Office of Indian Affairs, November 20, 1826.

To the Hon. JAMES BARBOUR,
Secretary of War :

SIR: I had the honor on the 4th instant, of furnishing the estimate in two papers, No. 1 & 2, of the amount which will be required to be appropriated for the current expenses of the Indian Department for the year 1827, to wit: \$181,224. The demand for the increase over the amount appropriated for the last year, to wit: \$25,124, arises out of new obligations incurred by treaty; and by an extension of our Indian relations, a reference to which I have had the honor more fully to make in my letter of the 4th instant.

The amount of money disbursed in the Indian Department for the three last quarters of the present year, that is, to the 30th of September, is: \$820,080 00; and the amount for the settlement of which returns have been received within the same period, is \$573,732 00, leaving to be accounted for \$246,348 00. This deficiency, if it can be so called, is, however, only apparent. It arises in great part out of remittances which have been made to Superintendents and Commissioners, for certain objects which have not yet been fully accomplished; and out of the difference between the period in which, by the act of Congress amendatory of the act of 1802, approved May 6, 1822, the Agents are required to make their returns, which is to the 1st day of September in each year; and the period, to wit: the 30th of September, embraced by the call for a statement of the disbursements and receipts. The Agents making their returns up to the 1st of September in conformity to the act of Congress, they show only their disbursements up to that date; whilst they are charged with whatever they may have had remitted to them for application to the 30th of the month. The result is, an apparent balance against the Agent, and for just the amount which he may have on hand on the 1st of September, and which may be applicable to the objects for which it was remitted to the close of the third quarter of the year.

It is believed that of the entire amount disbursed, not a cent will be lost; and that as soon as the application of the money is made on account of the objects for which it has been remitted to the several Agents charged with its application, returns will be received for every dollar.

The amount of demands for this year against the provision of \$10,000, on account of education of Indian children, as per act of 3d March, 1819, appropriating that sum for the civilization of the Indians, is \$13,783 33 $\frac{1}{3}$.

This act went into operation before those to whom it was deemed best to entrust its humane provisions, were fully prepared to engage in their application. The sum consequently increased, and a surplus arose out of this state of things. This surplus in the first years after

the passage of the act was considerable ; but it had become reduced in the last year to \$3,550 00 ; and now the whole of it is absorbed, and every dollar of the appropriation is disposed of in the apportionments which have been made towards the support of the schools that are in operation under the regulations of the Department. It is to be regretted that the sum at the disposal of the Department for an object so beneficent, and which is in such exact conformity to the principles of our Government, should be so limited ; and especially now when experience has demonstrated the utility of the plan, and that success is attending it whenever it has been put in operation. It is a lamentable fact, that hundreds of Indian children are turned away, annually, from those nurseries of kindness, for want of ability on the part of the Superintendents to receive them. Numerous applications for assistance, and from the most respectable societies are now on file in this office, to which it has not been possible to return any other answer than that *the fund appropriated by the Congress is exhausted.*

It is respectfully, but earnestly recommended, that the sum be increased. The personal inspection which I have been able to make during the last Summer of some of the schools, that, for example, at Michilimackinac, and that near Buffalo, in the State of New York, on the Seneca Reserve, has confirmed all my previous convictions of the vast benefits which the Indian children are deriving from these establishments ; and which go further, in my opinion, towards securing our borders from bloodshed, and keeping the peace among the Indians themselves, and attaching them to us, than would the physical force of our Army, if employed exclusively towards the accomplishment of those objects.

It is respectfully suggested whether, after the Indian children shall have passed through a course of instruction, and made capable thereby of taking care of themselves, some suitable provision of another kind ought not to be made for them. If, after they shall have acquired a knowledge of letters, and of the arts, they are thrown back into uneducated Indian settlements, is it not to be apprehended that the labor of instructing them, and the expense attending it, will be lost ? To make the plan effective, therefore, and to follow out its humane designs, it is respectfully recommended that, as these youths are qualified to enter upon a course of civilized life, sections of land be given to them, and a suitable present to commence with, of agricultural or other implements suited to the occupations in which they may be disposed, respectively, to engage. They will then have become, an "intermediate link between our own citizens, and our wandering neighbors, softening the shades of each, and enjoying the confidence of both." For a further illustration of this subject, I beg leave respectfully to refer to the report of the Commissioners which accompanies the treaty recently concluded at the Fond du Lac Superior.

The number of schools, their location, and number of teachers to each, and the number of pupils, are all shewn in the accompanying

paper marked A. The reports from all of the schools are flattering, indeed, some of them remarkable, as indicating the extraordinary advances making by the children in all the branches of practical, and moral, and religious improvement.

In addition to the schools enumerated, there is one at Great Crossings, in Kentucky, at which are fifty-four children. This school was established by the Choctaws, and is supported out of their own resources, under the direction of the President of the United States. The Creeks, impressed with the important benefits of education, appropriated part of their means, arising out of the treaty of 22d April, 1826, for the education of some of their children at the same school. Thirty-five children have been added to the schools during the present year; and fifty-four received into the Choctaw Academy. Last year the number was 1159; and this year 1248, making an increase of 89.

Provision was made at the last session of Congress for holding treaties with certain Indian tribes on Lake Superior, and at Green Bay; in Indiana and Mississippi. Commissioners were duly appointed for holding these treaties, and treaties have been entered into accordingly with the Chippewas of Lake Superior, and with the Miamies and Pottawatomies of Indiana. For reasons which will appear in the report of the Commissioners who negotiated the treaty on Lake Superior, no Council was held at Green Bay. A treaty was held, by the Commissioners appointed for that object, in Indiana, which, together with the treaty of Fond du Lac Superior, and the proceedings under both I have the honor to enclose herewith. No returns have yet been received from the Commissioners appointed to negotiate with the Choctaws and Chickasaws of the State of Mississippi.

Measures have been duly taken to carry into effect the act of Congress of 20th May, 1826, making appropriations for defraying the expense of negotiating and carrying into effect certain Indian treaties; the act of the same date, to aid certain Indians of the Creek nation in their removal West of the Mississippi; the act making appropriation to carry into effect a treaty concluded between the United States and the Creek nation, and ratified 22d April, 1826; and an act for the relief of the Florida Indians. The treaty with the Creeks has been carried into effect; the condition money paid, and in the mode prescribed by the Congress, and the returns made by the Agent, to the Department.

Information having been received by the Department of the hostile dispositions of the Osages and Delawares towards each other, and that a war of extermination was likely to be waged between those tribes and their allies, your instructions were complied with, in addressing letters to the Agents of the Department to interfere, and by their counsels, put a stop, if possible, to the threatened tragedy. Letters received from General Clark of the 12th ultimo, accompanied by a treaty of peace between those tribes, and which I have the honor to submit herewith, shew that a war, so fatal in its effects as

that promised to be, has been, by the interference of that officer happily avoided.

The Commissioners appointed under the act of 3d March, 1825, to mark out a road from the Western Frontier of Missouri, to the Confines of New Mexico, having been by the first article of that act authorized to hold treaties with the intervening tribes of Indians, to obtain their consent to the making of said road, and the undisturbed use thereof to the citizens of the United States, and of the Mexican Republic, have reported no treaties subsequent to those made with the Osages and Kansas, and which were ratified the 3d of May last.

An informal treaty was entered into between the late Peter Wilson, Sub-agent on the Missouri, and the Assiniboins; informal only because he had no power to make it. The provisions are proper, and as these Indians are sometimes troublesome, it is respectfully suggested whether due powers should not be conferred on the successor of Mr. Wilson, with instructions to make a treaty upon the same basis. I have the honor to enclose the treaty, together with the letter from General Clark, which accompanied it, to the Department.

To that part of your order which forms the basis of this report, which directs me to add such remarks as I may think proper in relation to the administration of the Indian Department, I beg leave respectfully to refer to an act which was reported by the Committee of Indian Affairs, of the House of Representatives at the last session as embracing, in my opinion, all that will be required to give promptitude and efficiency to this branch of our Government relations.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THO. L. MCKENNEY.

L.

REPORT FROM THE PENSION OFFICE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Pension Office, Oct. 12, 1826.

SIR: In conformity with your order of the 3d instant, I have the honor to transmit herewith the statements marked A, B, and C, which will shew what sums have been sent to the agents during the year ending on the 4th of last month, the number of deaths reported during the same period, and the number of pensioners on the rolls of the several States and Territories. The number of pensioners added to the Revolutionary rolls for that time, is two hundred and forty-six; and the number added to the invalid list is forty-nine.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. L. EDWARDS.

Hon. JAMES BARBOUR,
Secretary of War.

Intelligencer.

W. A. Coleman

DECEMBER 14, 1827.

No. 4644.

Official Papers.

DOCUMENTS

ACCOMPANYING THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF WAR - *Concluded*

Indian Affairs.

CHICKASAW NATION, 10th October, 1827.

To the Hon. JAMES BARBOUR, Sec. of War.

Sir: I have met the Chickasaw Chiefs in Council, and in pursuance of your instructions, ascertained their views in regard to their removal West of the Mississippi. They consent to go, on the following basis: First, That provision be made for three Chiefs from each of their Districts, (there are four of these,) three white men of their own choosing, and a Physician, to be joined by three scientific men from Washington, or elsewhere, to be appointed by the Government, to go with them and visit the country, and judge of its fitness in soil, climate, &c. They have agreed to go upon this business of examination on the first of May next.

Second: If they approve of the country, they consent to accept of it, acre for acre, for theirs, provided it be cleared of every body, and guaranteed to them forever; and provided they be placed upon it, in such improvements as an examination, they may be found to own here, in houses, mills, fences, orchards, stock, &c.; and provided the country be laid off into counties, and schools established in sufficient number for the education of the sons and daughters, and a Government be established over them, upon the basis of that of the Michigan Territory; and provided they be enabled to secure their own property, and to secure them from being seized by any other party, and to secure their own property, and to secure them from being seized by any other party, and to secure their own property, and to secure them from being seized by any other party.

I need not tell you that I found the subject one of extreme delicacy, and the way to it almost wholly barred by excited prejudices, and a deep sense of wrongs, long endured. Upon a full survey of the whole ground, from Saturday till yesterday, I concluded there was but one way of approach; this I attempted, and it succeeded, as stated.

I will have the honor of forwarding, the moment I can find time to copy them, my address, with a minute of the proceedings of the Council, and the answer of the Chiefs. The Council included all the Chiefs of the Nation, except three; and these three were prevented by causes, over which they had no control, from attending; but the nation will bear out those who have acted; and it now remains for the Government to sanction and confirm the understanding, or to decline it.

I shall leave here, in half an hour, for the Choctaw nation, having sent runners ahead to Col. Ward, to assemble the Chiefs to meet me. I write in haste, and in my tent, and on my knee; not a little fatigued from the anxiety and toil of yesterday, and from being up till late, concluding and signing the conditional understanding with these people.

The Rev. Messrs. Stuart and Bell, and Blair and Holmes attended the council. It affords me sincere pleasure to state, that those gentlemen most heartily co-operate with the Government on the subject of removing, to a permanent and suitable home, these long oppressed people. They agree that the salvation of these people can be secured in no other way. You may rely upon it, the Chickasaws are honest in their designs to fulfil every title of their obligations, if their terms are accepted. I believe it is the only ground on which they will listen to an exchange of country; and, I must have ought to ask of them to assume no other.

Your most obedient servant,
THOS. L. MCKENNEY.

I omitted to add that a condition is inserted, providing for reservations for some of their people, not exceeding twenty.

I could not do else, after so unexpectedly favorable a result, than make these Chiefs, some of them aged and poor, and who came from twenty to fifty miles to meet me, without knowing for what, (for I kept every thing to myself till yesterday, except to tell them I had come to see them, and to counsel them as their friends,) a present of \$50 each, and the lesser Chiefs \$25, with a present of goods, amounting to about \$245, for their families; in all, about \$750, on bills to each one, on Major Smith, with authority to him to draw on you for their respective amounts.

This is a cheap Council. I have promised a medal to each Chief, in addition, and some three or four rifles to the young men. I have tried to give pleasure to all, and, I believe, have succeeded.

THOS. L. MCKENNEY.

MATHEW MISSION STATION,
Choctaw Country, Oct. 10, 1827.

To the Hon. JAMES BARBOUR, Secretary of War.

Sir: I had the honor of writing to you yesterday, of the Chickasaw Nation, thirty-five miles from this, and I had the day before concluded a conditional arrangement with the Chiefs of that nation, for an exchange of their country; the outlines of which arrangement I had the honor, in that letter, hastily to embody. I enclose, herewith, copies of my address, their answer, and my reply, marked A, B, and C.

It will be seen, from my address, that I acted as well to the Indians as for the Government; and, from their answer, that the address was, in all things, fully responded to. It may, perhaps, be proper for me to explain why I assumed to act in this two-fold character; and why the Indians were not left to propose their own terms. It might be sufficient for me to state, that I have

been directed to take the justice and honor of the Government from the best interests of the Indians; and assuming this to be true, my duty, to say nothing of policy, embraced not only the province of a negotiator on the part of the Government, but, under the existing state of things, of moderator, and, so far as I might esteem it essential to the great object in view, guide also. And it might be added, that no exception ought to be taken against the adoption of any means, that are in themselves moral and just, which may be used with the view of accomplishing a righteous end; and surely none, if those means result, as in the present case, in the accomplishment of such an end. But I prefer to be more particular. Aware of the settled dislike of these people to any thing in the shape of a direct proposition for their country; and that recent negotiations, though conducted by three distinguished citizens, chosen, no less on account of their intelligence, than for their admitted knowledge of the Indian character, had totally failed; and that the large amount of means, which, by Congressional appropriation, had been placed at their disposal, as an auxiliary aid, had been equally unproductive; it would have been presumptuous in me, when employed in the same service, and so immediately after the recent failure, and unsupported by a single dollar, to have occupied any one of the positions assumed by those Commissioners; or to have approached the subject by any one of the avenues which had been trodden by them. There appeared to me to be one way, and only one way, left, and that was the way of my preference, and would have been, under any circumstances. But, although thus restricted by my views of the subject, I felt the greater enlargement, and more confirmed hopes of success. The way, in a word, was precisely that in which, from my heart, I preferred to approach these people. Accordingly, I gave out, on entering the nation, that my visit was a visit of friendship; that I had taken a long journey to see and shake hands with my brothers, the Chiefs of the Chickasaw Nation; and as they were scattered over the country, and my time was short, I hoped they would meet me at Levi Colbert's, where I would remain a few days, to give them time to come in. And

to make sure of their receiving this message, I sent runners, where I could do so, to deliver it to the Chiefs, personally. On arriving at Colbert's, which was on the 8th day after leaving Memphis, (visiting, in my way, in pursuance of your instructions, the Missionary Establishments, which, together with my visits to the Agencies on my entire route, also in pursuance of your instructions, will form the subject of a special communication,) I found I had been preceded by Major James Colbert, and the old Interpreter, McGee, who, on receiving my message, had hastened to meet me. I was received by Levi Colbert, who is the Counsellor of the Nation, and by these two men, with every demonstration of gladness. I repeated the message that I had sent through their country; when Levi Colbert, in reply to the hope I expressed that I should not be disappointed, asked how long I could remain? I answered, until Monday. If, said he, you will tarry till Wednesday, I will try and have them all in, and, if possible, by Tuesday at 12 o'clock. I consented; when he immediately sent off runners, from twenty to fifty miles round. Meanwhile, the Chiefs began to arrive, until, by Monday night, they had all come in, except three, and two of these were sick, and one was absent. One of the former, however, sent an aid to represent him. Each Chief met me with the utmost cordiality, and in terms of friendship and confidence that it would be tedious to state. I will, however, note the language of Levi Colbert: "It makes my heart glad, Brother," said he, "to see you. I feel as if some good thing was to happen to us." Then, grasping my hand, he continued, "Yes, and never since about three years ago, when I left my son with you, have I gone to sleep without having you before my eyes. You are our friend, and we all look upon your visit as a great blessing, for we are in trouble." I replied, that I regarded them, and a strong desire to see them, and to see them happy, had brought me into their country; that their troubles, of whatever sort they might be, should have my closest attention, and such as I could not relieve on the spot, I would; and such as I could not, I would like to see them at Washington, at Washington, who looked upon them as his children, and would listen attentively to their cries; and then, added, that I knew of some of their troubles, and serious enough they were; and, if they would meet me, in council, in the morning, I would prove to them that I was their friend, by showing them the way to become a great and a happy people, and by advice in other things, which, if they regarded their own happiness, and the happiness of their children, I hoped they would take. They greeted this language like a people would the return of milder and calmer seasons, after having been long buffeted by storms and tempests, and replied: "We know you well; we promise to meet you in council, and be as well to what you may say." I then prepared the address, as it now stands, giving none of them, meanwhile, the slightest conception of the nature of the advice to which I had referred, nor had they any idea of it, until it was disclosed by the address itself, in council.

It may now be seen why I adopted the course I did. I found myself surrounded by a people who appeared to look up to me as their friend. I felt that I had their confidence, and knew well that the charm of this powerful influence would have been dissipated by the very first sentence that I might have delivered bearing directly on the subject of an exchange of their country. All their hopes in my friendship would have vanished, and the issue, I am confident, would have been a total failure, besides a loss of their confidence in the future.

Our Council met the next day (Tuesday,) at 10 o'clock. There had been the evening before a severe storm of thunder, and lightning, and rain. The morning was bright, and calm, and beautiful. I told them I could not help thinking that the confusion and storm of last night, its restless and unsettled character, and the suffering which every thing around appeared to endure, was an emblem of their own past lives. They had never been a composed and settled people, but were, like the

excitement, and knew no rest. They answered, "It is so." But this morning, I continued, is calm and beautiful, and I cannot help hoping that the Great Spirit has sent it as an emblem of what your future lives are to be. They said "it did look a good deal like it." Four of the missionaries being present, having come that morning on my invitation to attend the Council; I added, the business we are about to engage in, being viewed by me of the greatest importance, and as the Great Spirit directs and governs all things; and takes pleasure in seeing his children happy, it is my wish, if you have no objection, that our aged Father Bell would ask the Great Spirit to smile upon our Council, and direct our deliberations to a happy and prosperous issue; that, in their Great Father's Council in Washington, a good man, every morning spoke to the Great Spirit, and asked for direction in all things, and to bless their deliberations. They answered, "it will be very agreeable to us," when this excellent, and useful, and venerable missionary prayed, accordingly. I then told them I had a great respect for the pipe; it was an emblem of peace and friendship; that I brought a long and handsome one, made by their brothers on the other side of the Mississippi, which, if one of their young men would fill and light, we would smoke. They answered, "that is good; the pipe is the Indian's—we will be glad to smoke." It was lit, and smoked accordingly.

I then told them I was ready to hear them; and, as they had spoken of troubles, I would listen attentively to them, and promised to relieve them all I could. (These I will have the honor to hand to you on my return, with a statement of my reply, and what I did towards a relief of their grievances.)

Having heard all they had to say, and noted it all down, I told them I would now make good my word, by showing them that I was their friend, and give them advice, which, I doubted not, they would follow; that to have all well understood, and that their interpreter might be able the better to interpret it, I had written it down, and would read it. They spoke and said, "We will be glad to hear you." I then delivered the address, and the Council rose at about one o'clock. In the afternoon they assembled, by themselves, to deliberate; and, in two hours, sent me word they had agreed to all I had said, and asked for my paper, from which to make out their answers. By twelve o'clock at night the whole business was closed.

I hope I may be excused for including, in this report, the foregoing detail. It will, no doubt, be tedious, but I mean it to take the place of the usual accompaniment of a separate paper, containing the proceedings of such Councils.

I will now proceed to offer some remarks on the terms proposed for an exchange of country with these people, and which they are sincere in their desire to carry into effect; and upon the probable cost attending their execution.

The reasonableness in the liberty proposed to be granted to them, first, to examine the country, will not be disputed; nor will it be presumed, the stipulation which provides that the cost of the examination shall be ours. The justice of both is too apparent to need illustration or justification. The proposition to emigrate comes from us, not from them. The cost of looking at the country to which they are invited to go, and which we propose to give them in exchange for theirs, it were time thrown away to attempt to prove should be ours. And as little would it comport with justice, for us to ask them to leave their homes, and such comforts as they have here, without providing them with homes as good there, and comforts of, at least, equal extent. Their workshops, and their mills, though few in number, and common enough are the labor of their own hands, and should not be asked of them without an equivalent, not in quantity only, but in kind, and even improved. They should not be left to toil again in their emigration. A want of skill quadruples the labor, if performed by them, and the absence of science multiplies

* His reference was, as I found afterwards, to their domestic matters, but especially to their Agency concerns.

it even beyond that. The work should be done for them. As to their stock, it is their personal wealth, and not attaching to the soil here, and being indispensable to them any where, it should not be considered a burden to replace it for them, and at our cost, at their new homes. Their's they could not get there, and it would not comport with our magnanimity as a great nation, to ask them to sell, and give us the money wherewith to purchase more. When they shall sell, they will need the proceeds to pay off their debts, settle up their affairs here, and should any be left, it will be needed wherewith to secure those little comforts, which, as human beings, they may require in a new country; and for which there is no provision in the terms of exchange, not even the usual one of support for a year after they shall arrive at their new homes. This, then, will be the only item for which we do not receive, at least, a partial equivalent here, in the increased value which their houses, and fences, &c. will add to the lands proposed to be left by them; unless, indeed, it be thought proper to count the cost of supporting the Government of the Territory proposed to be established over them, and of the county schools. These latter, we are bound, in common justice, to support any where, if we mean to maintain our character for an enlightened, and human, and Christian people; and, as to the former, or both, what, I ask, is their cost, compared with the proceeds of all this vast and fine country which they propose to abandon? Nor will it be thought unreasonable that they should be made secure in the new country to which they propose to go; because here they lie down and rise up in the most perfect security; there, their fears, at least, may be alarmed, if no more. It becomes us, therefore, to see to their security; justice and humanity both demand it.

It is presumed that no exception will be taken to their having a Government, or their being represented in the manner stipulated in the Congress. Both measures are right in themselves; and as to the privilege of sending a Delegate to Congress, if the privilege of living under a Government be ceded, it appears to follow as a consequence, and a consequence no less important to ourselves than to them. This connecting tie between the Territorial Government there, and the Congress here, it is presumed would be esteemed indispensable. But, if there be any exceptions taken to it, they can be those only arising out of prejudice, and this feeling it is easier to meet and overcome by precedent, than argument. In compliment to it, therefore, I will refer to a similar privilege, guaranteed in 1785, I think, and in the 12th article of the Treaty of Hopewell. If I am not mistaken, the provision is in these words:

"That the Indians (meaning the Cherokees) may have full confidence in the justice of the United States respecting their interests, they shall have the right to send a deputy of their own choice, whenever they think fit, to Congress." This may suffice.

It may possibly be thought, by some, that money should have been proposed as an equivalent for the enumerated improvements which it is proposed to abandon, and on the grounds that the Government would be saved the trouble of building and putting up houses and mills, and fences, &c. in their new country. I could not, in my conscience, recommend this. All who know any thing of the Indian character, know how improvident they are, and will admit that a moneyed consideration would be a fruitful source of evil to them, and would doubtless render a majority of them homeless and houseless for the rest of their lives. A recent illustration has been had of the impoverishing effects of a money payment, in the Creeks. I believe them to be poorer, and to have suffered more, since they received the large amount secured to them under the Treaty of Washington, than they have been for twenty years before. Besides, it will not be a task of such difficult accomplishment, nor will the cost be so enormous, as, perhaps, at first view, it might appear, and this I proceed now to show.

In regard to the first, the whole undertaking should be upon contracts in the usual form of public advertisement, and by bond and security for the faithful execution of the trust. There should be three contracts; one for building houses and mills for putting up fences and planting orchards, and one for supplying the stocks &c. Commissioners should be appointed to examine and report the kind and sizes and number of houses, and the quantity of fences and orchards, &c. here. And now for the probable cost.

The population of the Chickasaw nation, may be put down at four thousand; they having increased about four hundred within the last five or six years. I will suppose the families to average five souls each, which will give eight hundred houses. These houses, judging from what I have seen, and from inquiries made, with a view to the estimate, may be built, with the addition of puncheon floors, for an average cost of one hundred and fifty dollars. This I think a high estimate. The most of them I have seen, are of rough logs, piled up in a square, with roofs of boards confined down by poles and saplings, and daubed in (such of them as are filled at all) with mud. The chimneys, those that have any, are generally of split or round sticks, put up in squares, and daubed with mud; and the houses are generally small and comfortless, and might, numbers of them, be put up for ten and twenty dollars. But there are some comfortable houses owned by the half and quarter breeds, some of which, and the best of them, (but they are few) may have cost a thousand, and some, including their cribs and stables, &c. two thousand dollars. The estimate of \$150 for each family, I think will cover the cost of building, if the country they may select be a wooded country; and they will take care to select no other. This branch of the expenditure then may be put down at one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

The number of their mills, it is believed, does not exceed ten. I estimate these to cost an average of five hundred dollars each, which is five thousand dollars.

Their workshops I do not think exceed fifty, which, with their tools, may be estimated at fifty dollars each; or twenty five hundred dollars for this item.

Their orchards are few, and limited in extent, and may be replaced for one thousand dollars.

Their fences may be estimated to cost fifty thousand dollars.

Their stock of all kinds, averaging two horses, and two cows, and five hogs, and a dozen of poultry to each, and the price of a horse at forty dollars, of a cow at ten, a hog at five, and a dozen of poultry at one dollar, will make a total of eighty-four thousand eight hundred dollars.

The probable cost of the visit to examine the country, I estimate at \$10,000, and of their removal to it at one hundred thousand dollars.

The total of cost, (except the annual estimate for the Government, the schools, and the military,) is, according to the foregoing estimate, three hundred and ninety-five thousand eight hundred dollars—or, suppose a fourth be added, so as to shew the utmost extent of cost, it will make the cost 494,750 dollars.

The annual expense on account of the Government, may be assumed to be the same as that of Florida, or Michigan; for the support of schools annually, for twenty years, (where the limit may be fixed) at 50,000 dollars; and for the military, not more than it would require to support ten companies elsewhere; and I assume that this force, if judiciously located, or moved about, would be sufficient, in the present broken state of the Indian power; nor need this be retained but for a few years, as the proposed organization of their own People will doubtless, very soon, supersede the necessity for it.

In regard to the missionary establishments, these would, of course, be broken up here; but these excellent People would follow their present charge to their new homes. Whilst justice would demand that a remuneration of the amount expended by them, over and above that received from the Government, should be made to them, it would, from what I have seen, be fully realized in the extra price which the lands they stand on would bring; and which might be sold, owing to the high state of improvement in most of them, at a

great advance. This sum, too, would form part of the fund for the civilization and improvement of the Indians wherever they may settle, as it has been applied here.

I am aware that exceptions are taken by some to the policy of a removal, even under such circumstances, or, indeed, under any; but, whenever the time may come for a trial, it can be defended; and, unless I am wholly deceived in the entire scheme, it can be demonstrated to be the only policy by which the Indians can be saved, and elevated to that rank of being which there can be no doubt it is the pleasure of their Maker they should enjoy.

I shall leave here to-morrow for the Choctaw Agency, having sent an express, with my greetings, to the Chiefs, and an invitation to meet me at the Agency. I hope to conclude my interview with them by Tuesday next, when I shall pass on to the Cherokees, and thence to the Creeks. Should the Creeks not have concluded to cede that strip of land, I shall endeavor, under your special instructions, to secure it; and will, at the same time, ascertain their dispositions to unite in the plan adopted by the Chickasaws. I can form no opinion of the probable success which may attend my interview with the remaining tribes, but hope for the best. One thing, I think, may be assumed as certain, and that is, if the Chickasaws become once placed under the kind of Government proposed to be given to them, the other three Southern tribes will follow. It may require time, but they will all, in my opinion, with suitable management, eventually go.

I have the honor to be, &c.
THOMAS L. MCKENNEY.

[Here follows the Talk delivered to the Council held with the Chiefs of the Chickasaw Nation, at Levi Colbert's, on Tuesday, October 9th, 1827, by Thomas L. McKenney.]

B.
COUNCIL ROOM, OCT. 9, 1827.
Chickasaw Nation.

Brother: We have opened our ears wide to your talk; we have not lost a word of it. We came together to meet you as an old friend, and to shake hands with you. We were happy, and our hearts grew big, when we heard you had come to our country. We have always thought of you as our friend; we have confidence in you; we have listened more close, because we think so much of you. We know well you would not deceive us, and we believe you know what is best for us and for our children.

Brother: Do not you forsake us. Our friends, as you told us, are few; we have none to spare; we know that. Another you think it will be better for us to take your advice. It has truly made deep impressions on our hearts. Without making a long talk, as you are to leave us in the morning, we will state our terms for an exchange of country. We have no objection to our country; if we could be let alone, we might do well; but we are great sufferers; every thing seems against us, and we will agree to almost any thing that can make our condition better. We believe, if the Government of the United States is honest towards us, and wish us to be a People, and not outcasts always, that we may yet do better. We will now tell you what we will do.

Brother: You would not wish us to move away, and into a country where we could not live, and as well as we live here. Then, as you have pointed us out a country on the North of the State of Missouri, and between the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, and speak well of it, we agree, first and foremost, to go and look at it, and any other country that we may choose. When twelve of our People, three from each district, have examined it, assisted by a scientific doctor, to see to our health, and by three good white men, to be selected by ourselves, and three of your men of science from Washington, or elsewhere—we say, when we have examined it, if we like it, if its soil is good, and well wooded, if water is plenty and good, we will agree to exchange, acre for acre; provided, you, on your part, will mark out the country, and divide it into counties, and leave a place in the centre for a Seat of Government, and then drive every body off of it, and guaranty it to us for ever, and, as soon as may be, divide it for us into farms, and give us a parchment for them to be recorded, with a right to sell to our brothers, with the consent of our Father the President of the United States; and provided, also, that, in addition, you examine our houses, and mills, and fences, and our workshops here, also, our orchards, and build, and put up, and plant as good there, at such places within the territory as we may choose; also, provided you count our stocks here, and put an equal number, and of each kind, within their respective owners' hands; also, provided, you establish schools in all the counties, sufficient for the education of our children, and to teach our girls how to spin, and manage household affairs; and provided, also, you send a sufficient force there to ensure our protection, and organize our People into companies like your militia, to be commissioned by our Father the President of the U. States; and provided, that you establish a government over us in all respects like one of your Territories, Michigan, for example, and give the right of suffrage to our People, as they shall be prepared, by education, to vote and act, and allow us, after the territory is organized, a Delegate, like your Territories enjoy, in Congress; and, provided there be allowed to some of our People, reservations, not exceeding twenty, to be surveyed and given to them on parchment, to sell, if they please, like the white man.

Brother: Grant us these terms, better our condition as a People, give us the privileges of men, and, if the country you point us to, or any other we may find, turns out to be acceptable to us, we will treat for exchange upon the above basis. We ask, also, for a millwright, and three blacksmiths; they will be needed by us.

Brother: We are willing to go, next May, in steamboats, from Memphis to St. Louis, and thence over the line, and examine the country thoroughly, and, on the following Spring, then we shall know all the seasons, and how the climate is. Should you think proper to take us at our offer, provide the means, and let us know in time, say by the first of April next. The cost is to be yours, and every thing, and each of our People who may go must have a fine rifle, and horn, and powder, and lead, and plenty of things for an outfit, in provisions, and tobacco, and blankets, and the like.

Brother: Should our offer not be accepted, then we are done. We hope to be let alone where we are, and that your People will be made to treat us like men and Christians, and not like dogs. We tell you now, we want to make our children men and women, and to raise them high as yours in privileges. We will have a government, then, to do so, now we have not. Bro-

ther, understand, nothing is done, unless the country we go to look at suits, and not then, unless all we require is agreed to on your part.

Brother: We shake hands with you, and our hearts go with you. [Signed.]

[Here follows Mr. McKenney's answer, detailed in his letter to the Secretary of War.]

CHOCTAW AGENCY, }
October 17, 1827 }

Sir: I had the honor of writing you by the last mail from this place, that I expected to hold a council with the Choctaw Chiefs to-day. The arrival of Colonel Leflore at an earlier hour of the afternoon of yesterday than I expected, enabled me to convene the Council a little before sun-down, which I was the more anxious to do, from the peculiarly slow movements of Indians, the tedious process of passing through the mouth of the interpreter, what may be to be said, and, above all, from my increasing anxiety to get home.

I was aware that I should have some obstacles to contend with, of a new and imposing character, and such as it was doubtful whether any thing could be over. I knew that two Chiefs, *Mushulatubbe* and *Cole*, had been displaced to make way for Colonels Folsom and Leflore, and on the express ground that they were to resist any and every proposition that might be made to the nation for a sale or exchange of territory. Then, again, I saw difficulties in the plan of inviting them to another country, other than that which they already claim in Arkansas; and difficulties, on the ground of the objections of that Territory to Indians forming part of its population, in pointing them to their lands there: for, to do this, would destroy the harmony of the plan for uniting them under one head, in a territory, on the plan as approved by the Chickasaws. I concluded, finally, that all things should give way to the proposition as made to the Chickasaws, hoping that their acceptance of it might act as an encouragement, and produce, if not a prompt acceptance, at least a willingness to break ground under cover of some pretext, so as to open up actually in the plan accepted by the Chickasaws, though

by seeming to reject it. I thought I saw this much in my first interview. It was afterwards confirmed. The Chiefs were bound, I discovered, to reject openly any proposition of the sort, or bring upon themselves the charge of inconsistency, and possibly the rebuke, if not chastisement, of the nation. I, nevertheless, resolved to try, and I accordingly addressed them, in the main, upon the same grounds as stated in the copy of my Talk to the Chickasaws, adding some reasons, derived from the question of State Sovereignty and State Rights, and of their operation upon them, and in the simplest forms. It made a deep impression. I came to my room, and conversed with me till twelve o'clock at night, palliating his intended objections to the proposition, and yet manifestly approving them. He is an intelligent man, and, withal, ambitious, though honorably so, and felt the influence of a prospect which a Government, and the proposed provisions, held out for his people, as, indeed, did ———, who is also a man of vigorous intellect. But I anticipated the answer which I should receive from them in council, and, meanwhile, prepared to elude its force. Indeed, one of the ——— told me, in plain terms, it was not possible for the Chiefs even to seem to approve it, as before another day, the opposition (meaning the party who had been unchieved by them) would declare they had sold their country, which, if it did not result in shooting them by the way side, or cutting their throats, would lose them their influence, and put it out of their power, after the country should be examined and approved, to lead their people to it as proposed. He added, it would be much easier to have persons go under any other form, get their report, and treat afterwards.

On receiving their verbal answer in council, (which I have the honor herewith to enclose in writing, marked A) I made a reply, pretty much in substance like the answer herewith enclosed, marked B, in which I concluded by the proposition to them to send two men from each of their districts (six persons in number,) to accompany their elder brothers, the Chickasaws, when they might return by the way of Arkansas, and see their country and their friends there. I told them I made the offer on the grounds that their great father would approve of it, and purely to oblige them; but that I could not promise any thing until it should be sanctioned at Washington. You will see their answer on this head in the paper marked A.

I am decidedly of the opinion, from all I can gather, and I have literally sifted these people, that nothing but the recent change in the Chiefs, or rather their pledges to the nation, kept the council from adopting openly, and fully, and cheerfully, and unanimously, the proposition submitted. This plan of a Government, and of civil and political privileges, is very agreeable to them, and they think of it with pleasure, yet each feels the possible peril in which a declaration might involve him.

They speak much of the failures in the propositions of former times, and doubt the promises made to them; and, whilst upon this head, Leflore went so far in council (as you may see in the written answer to me,) as to say, in substance, that, "if the guarantees were with me from the confidence in my friendship for them, and had not to pass into other hands, the answer might have been different."

The way I consider to be fairly open. It will depend wholly upon those who may go with these Indians in search of a country, whether what has been thus favorably commenced be carried to a successful issue, or shall stop short of it. Upon this part of the subject, I will have the honor to converse with you more at large on my return, and to give, at large, in conversation, my reasons for the belief that the Choctaws, as a People, are even now willing to adopt the offer made to them.

The plan of opening the way, and fixing depots, with suitable inducements and accommodations in the Indian Territory, and comforts by the way, should be at once adopted, and be made ready against the return of them who go to look at the country. There is no difficulty in regard to the country. Of this I will satisfy you.

I shall leave here in the morning, early, rain or shine, and lose no time in seeing the other two tribes if I can; but certainly the Creeks.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, &c.
THOS. L. MCKENNEY.

To the Hon. the SECRETARY OF WAR.

CHOCTAW AGENCY, OCT. 17, 1827.

BELoved BROTHER: We rejoice to have taken you by the hand, and that the Great Spirit above has given you health and strength to perform a long and tedious road. Our hearts are proud: we have attentively listened to your talk, and, after much thinking and consultation, we are sorry we cannot agree to your proposition of yesterday. It was the talk of a friend. We are thankful for the invitation, and we are confident that we have given us unanimous in seeming to accept it. It always gives us pain to disagree to a friend's talk. We are poor and blind People, and need much advice and indulgence. You gave us much good advice. If you had the power to do every thing, and it had not to go into other hands, it might be different. We have confidence in you. We hope to part friends, as we met friends; and although we do not agree to your proposition for an exchange of country, we would have no objection, if our Great Father would permit, although not with any view to exchange our country, to let six of our People go with our elder brothers, the Chickasaws, and return home by the way of the Arkansas. We make this proposal because you suggested it in Council.

We now wish you a plain straight path home, and that health and happiness may attend you.

Your friends and brothers.
[Signed.]

[The substance of Mr. McKenney's answer is embraced in his reports to the Secretary of War.]

MILLEDGEVILLE, GEORGIA,
November 17th, 1827.

To the Hon. JAMES BARBOUR:
Sir: I am happy in having it in my power to inform you that articles of agreement and cession were, on the morning of the 15th instant, entered into at the Creek Agency, with the Creeks, and which were concluded at the moment of the arrival of the stage, which left me no time to announce it from there, which secure to the United States all the lands owned or claimed by them within the chartered limits of Georgia. This agreement is signed by the Little Prince, the head of the Nation, and five of his principal men, and is to be binding when approved and ratified by the President and Senate on the one hand, and sanctioned on the other by a Council of the Creeks, which, it is stipulated in the articles, shall be immediately convened for the purpose. This sanctioning in Council is required by one of their laws. I left the articles with the agent, who will attend the Council, and superadd the usual certificate in such cases. The Agent having been previously enjoined to prosecute this subject, if possible, to a favorable issue, is joined in the instrument with me. It is due to him that he should be so associated, no less on account of the powers with which I found him vested, than to the zeal with which I discovered he had endeavored to fulfill your instructions in regard to this matter.

I have time only to add, that the condition money for the land is forty-two thousand five hundred and ninety-one dollars.

I derive an additional gratification in making this communication, from my knowledge of the deep anxiety which you have so long felt to have this controversy settled.

I will make you, as soon after my return as possible, a detailed report of my proceedings under this, as also the other branches of your instructions of 28th March last, and 10th April; and submit, also, views of policy in regard to our Indian relations, especially those of the four Southern Tribes, which have been suggested by a personal inspection of the condition of three of them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
TH. L. MCKENNEY.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
Office of Indian Affairs, November 29, 1827.
Hon. JAMES BARBOUR:

I proceed, immediately on my return, (deferring my recent report on the various subjects connected with my present tour, to another period) to submit, in brief, as promised in my communication to you from Milledgeville, in Georgia, of the 17th instant, the conclusions I have arrived at, in regard to the policy which I respectfully suggest should prevail in our intercourse with the Indians. I refer especially to that branch of it which embraces the question of emigration and settlement, without the States and Territories, and upon lands from which they will never again be requested to remove. These remarks will be confined to the four Southern Tribes, generally, but especially to the Creeks.

Hitherto, the propositions on this subject, as on most others, have been made and concluded under the form

of treaties; and there can be no question, but, so far as the past is concerned, that mode was the best. It was best, because the propositions were never unjust or unreasonable, and because the Indians themselves received them in the spirit in which they were conveyed, from those intervening and counteracting agencies which have, of late years, been so industriously employed, and now work so busily and selfishly, in governing their decisions; and which seldom fail in fixing these in opposition to the policy of the Government, or in the exaction of such terms as are inadmissible. This influence has become paramount among the Creeks; and to it may be attributed, in great part, if not wholly, the difficulties which have lain in the way of an earlier settlement of the recent Creek controversy. In proof of this, I have only to remark, that it was not until I had met the Creeks in a third Council, that I could succeed with them; no then, until, in their midst, I demonstrated the cupid and bad counsels of one of these interfering agents, and assuming the responsibility, broke him on the spot, by announcing, in the name of the President of the United States, that, for the reasons then assigned, no communications of any sort would be received by the President from the Creek nation, if that man had any agency whatever in it. This broke the spell of their opposition, and the agreement was made.

I have come to the conclusion—(I refer now mainly to the Creeks)—and, from close and personal observation, that no treaty can be concluded with these People as such; and that, whatever may be attempted in this way, will be with persons, not of the Creek Nation, but such as have artfully insinuated themselves into their confidence, and who govern their councils.

From this may be inferred the ignorance and weakness of the Creeks—and the inference is just. Conscious of their own inefficiency to manage for themselves their concerns, they have yielded to this state of dependence on others. But this is not all. They are a wretched People. Poverty and distress are visible every where, and these have become entailed upon them by habitual drunkenness. No man, who has the feelings of a man, can go through their country and see their total abandonment to this vice, without emotions of the most painful kind. I hold their recovery from it, and from its long train of miseries, whilst they retain their present relations to the States, to be hopeless. No human agency can reform them, as a People. It is vain to try. They are a devoted People, and destruction lies just before them. Humanity and justice unite in calling loudly upon the Government, as a parent, promptly to interfere and save them.

They feel the miseries of their condition; and many of them look most imploringly for help. I believe they would submit cheerfully to be guided by the Government, in regard to any new relations which it might be thought proper to establish for them. But those influences under the direction of which they have placed themselves, would counteract the kindest designs, unless the measures which may be adopted for bettering their condition, shall be accompanied by a power that shall cause these interested People to cease their interfering agencies. And this, in my opinion, is within the range of a sound policy; nor will the exercise of it conflict with any one of the great principles upon which rest justice, or mercy, or the freedom of the citizen. It will be found to lie—

First—In the preparation of a suitable (and none other should be offered to them) and last home for these unfortunate People; and,

Second—In providing suitable means and support for their transportation; and, taking them kindly, but firmly, by the hand, and telling them they must go and enjoy it; and,

Lastly—In letting those persons who interfere in such matters know, that the object of the Government being kind to the Indians, and intended wholly to better their condition, its determination is final; and that no persons will be permitted, with impunity, to interfere in it. To sustain this last position, the presence of a few troops only would be required.

I would have it distinctly understood, that a reasonable number of reservations should be granted; and that they should be given in fee simple to those who might prefer to remain.

This policy applies, in its fullest extent, to the Creeks. I confine it, in this extent, to this People, not because it is not, in a great degree, applicable to others; but because I consider the way to be wide open for the Chickasaws and Choctaws; and, therefore, no illustrations in reference to them are needed.

In regard to these, (the Chickasaws and Choctaws,) I believe it will only be required to make the provisions, and, as has been more fully explained in my letter of the 10th and 17th October, marked A, that they will go. I believe, also, the

Cherokees would follow; and, upon a bare view of the plan which has been recommended, the establishment of a suitable system for their transportation, and an invitation to them to go and join their brothers.

I did not, as you are aware, visit the Cherokees. It was my wish to have seen them, and, in pursuance of your instructions, make known the views and wishes of the Government to them, also. My time, I found, would not hold out, and, if it had been longer, I must have arrived in their country at the period when the Commissioners were engaged in negotiating for the privilege of uniting, by means of a canal, through their country, the waters of Canassago and Hiwassee; and I should have deemed it prudent, even with time enough to have visited them, not to distract their councils by calling off their attention to any other subject. Of the Cherokees, it is due that I should speak from my knowledge, obtained, however, otherwise than by personal observation, in terms of high commendation. They have done much for themselves. It has been their good fortune to have had born among them some great men. Of these, the late Charles Hicks stood prominent. Under his wisdom, which was guided by virtues of a rare quality, these People have been elevated, in privileges of every local description, high above their neighbors. They seek to be a People; and to maintain by law and good Government, those principles which maintain the security of persons, defend the rights of property, &c.; they deserve to be respected, and to be helped; but, with the kindest regards to them, and with a firm conviction in the propriety and truth of a remark, they ought not to be encouraged in forming a Constitution and Government within a State of the Union, to exist and operate independently of our laws. The sooner they have the assurance given them that this cannot be permitted, the better it will be for them. If they will agree to come at once under our laws, and be merged as citizens in our privileges, would it be objected against? But, if they will not, then no People of all the Indians within our limits are better qualified to go into a Territory, such as it is proposed to provide for our Indians, and by their superior talents, confer, under a suitable form of Government, benefits upon the Indian race. They are wise enough, I think, to see this, and magnanimous enough to undertake it. For my own part, I am solicitous for their happiness and prosperity; and, being conscious that their hopes must rest ultimately upon such a home as the Chickasaws have, with such a display of wisdom, determined to go and provide for themselves, I cannot but believe that a great majority of the Cherokees will consent to join them.

In conclusion, I respectfully suggest, that a suitable provision be made by the Congress, to be placed at the disposition of the Executive: First, for defraying the expense of the Chickasaws, who have agreed to go and look for a country, and with a view to its occupancy, upon the terms which they have stipulated, and, as will be seen on referring to my report of the 10th October, marked B, herewith submitted, and of the six Choctaws, who are, by the assent of their nation, to go with them. This I have estimated at \$10,000; but this estimate was confined to the Chickasaws; I would suggest that \$5,000 more be added, making 15,000 for this object.

To this may be added, for the present, \$100,000, to be made applicable, in the discretion of the Executive, to the object of Indian emigration generally.

It will be time enough, after the country is chosen, to provide the means to extinguish the title or titles of the present occupants, and for other objects connected with the plan of settling it, &c. as proposed.

Various illustrations might be added, confirming, in my view of it, the importance of the policy which I have only glanced at, and these should have been added, but for want of time; enough only I find to be left for me to run out this meagre outline, which is respectfully submitted to your better judgment, and, if it be your pleasure, to the wisdom of Congress.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
THOS. L. MCKENNEY.

[The above concludes the portion of documents sent from the Department of War.]

1827,

DOCUMENTS

FROM THE

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ACCOMPANYING THE

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

PART II.

1827

DOCUMENTS

OF THE

WAR DEPARTMENT

ACCOMPANYING THE

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

PART II

WAR DEPARTMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

November 26th, 1827.

SIR: I submit a report of the administration of this Department, from the date of my last report.

I beg leave to refer you to the accompanying reports, made up in pursuance of my orders, marked from A to P. They disclose, in detail, the measures which have been carried into effect in the various branches of the public service, subject to the superintendence of this Department.

The document A, is a report of Major General Brown, on the state of the Army. I renew, with pleasure, an expression of my entire satisfaction at the condition of the Army, both as to its moral and military character. As far as I am officially advised, its officers are now essentially exempt from the degrading vice of intemperance. The few examples which have been made, (though necessary, yet reluctantly,) to cleanse the Army from this blot, united with a declared, unalterable determination, never to pardon when a sentence of guilt for this offence, on satisfactory evidence, was pronounced by a Court Martial, it is hoped will restrain the very few, if any, who are disposed to forget, in this indulgence, what is due to their characters as officers of the American Army. To its good discipline, generally, the most ample testimony is borne, and particularly by Major General Brown, who, during the present year made a tour of inspection through three of the great sections of the Union. The two schools of practice, Fortress Monroe and Jefferson Barracks, will be great auxiliaries in promoting its perfection. For the benefit of the former, I again renew a recommendation for the purchase of horses contained in former reports, and for the reasons therein presented. The fiscal administration of the Army continues to be entitled to the highest commendation, both as to its economy and punctuality. In the spirit of the former, a retrenchment has been made in the article of officer's transportation, by which no inconsiderable expense will, in future, be avoided; and it will be seen, with satisfaction, that in the articles of clothing and subsistence of the Army, there will be a considerable saving in the ensuing year, compared with the present; and, notwithstanding the increased pay and allowance, so justly given at the last

session to company officers, and for which no appropriation was made, and also the additional costs incurred in suppressing the threatened hostilities of the Indians, the total amount asked to meet the various demands on this Department for the year 1828, is less by near a million of dollars than for the year 1827; principally, however, resulting from surpluses in former appropriations. And in relation to its punctuality, no ascertained delinquency whatever, has occurred in any one of its various departments.

I beg leave, also, to recommend to the favorable consideration of Congress, the alteration proposed by the Commissary General of Subsistence in the organization of that Department, presuming that the mode of supplying the Army by contract, whose advantages have been so satisfactorily manifested, will be continued by a new act of legislation, the former law being about to expire. In confirmation of this suggestion, as to the advantage of supplying the Army by this system, I beg leave to state that the price of rations, although of a much superior quality to those formerly issued, have been reduced to 11 6-10 cents at our most expensive posts, while at those least so, we procure them at 6 8-10 cents.

I recommend to the consideration of Congress the erection of the buildings in or near the city of New York, and in the city of New Orleans, as proposed by the Quarter Master General.

I presume to suggest for the consideration of Congress, the propriety of founding an Army Asylum. Such establishments, it is believed, enter into the policy of every other nation, and even here have obtained already in the Naval branch of the service. Uniformity of system alone, in the two arms of the national defence, therefore, would seem to require it. The condition of some of the defenders of their country during the revolutionary war, excited so far the sympathy of Congress as to experience its bounty. It is highly probable, in our future history, that many, both privates and officers, may be in circumstances no less distressing. Indeed cases are now of frequent occurrence, where the Department is applied to for relief. An honorable Asylum from such a condition, seems to be dictated alike by policy and gratitude. A small monthly deduction from the pay of the officers and privates, will constitute the fund for its support. It would manifest the beneficence of the Nation, if means were furnished at once from the public treasury for the erection of the necessary buildings.

The Military Academy at West Point, from the report of the late visitors, is progressing with its accustomed success, and loses nothing in a comparison, according to the testimony of those whose opportunities enable them to decide, with any establishment of the kind in the world.

In making selections from the thousands of candidates, I have redeemed my pledge, made in a former report, of appointing one Cadet at least from each Congressional district.

In selecting visiters of inspection, I have deemed it but an act of justice to invite them from every quarter of the Union; and when it suited the convenience of the immediate representatives of the people to attend, (as it is a service without reward,) I have given them the preference, that they might, from their own observation, be the better able to decide on its value, and suggest and promote whatever was calculated to increase its usefulness.

The two corps of Engineers have been actively engaged during the year; some in field duties, others in superintending fortifications. The former have returned to this place, for the purpose of reporting upon their labours. I have had occasion, in former reports, to suggest the utter inadequacy of the existing organization of these useful officers to the demand on their services.

The various objects upon which Congress directed a reconnoissance to be made, were promptly attended to.

In selecting among the objects presented for reconnoissance by the State authorities, and respectable associations of private citizens, I have endeavored to be governed by their relative importance, and a due regard to the fair claims of all parts of the Union. The result of the surveys has, in some instances, reduced the scale of the proposed objects, so as to deprive them of the character of national importance; but, even in these cases, the labors of the corps have not been lost. By their superior science and experience, they have given valuable information to those concerned, which, from their limited resources, they would have been unable otherwise to have procured. Having finished the survey of the proposed National Road from this place to New Orleans, and made their report, which I had the honor of submitting to the 19th Congress, no further step can be taken by the Department till the pleasure of Congress is signified by legislative enactment. Among the many important objects to which the attention of the Department has been directed during the past season, may be particularly enumerated, the great Western National Road; the proposed Ohio and Chesapeake Canal; the Rail Road from Baltimore to the waters of the Ohio; a communication between the waters of James River and the Western waters; the improvement of the navigation in the Tennessee River; and the Canal through Florida. Although the Rail Road is proposed to be effected by individual enterprise alone, it is certainly of great national importance, and justified the Department in applying its means to ascertain its practicability. Reports on all these subjects are in a course of preparation, except on the Rail Road, and it is hoped that most of them will be prepared in time to be laid before Congress, at its present session. For more particular information on these subjects, I refer to document B.

I refer to documents B and C, containing the reports of the Engineer and Quarter Master's Department, in which may be seen the measures which have been pursued in execution of sundry special acts of Congress, directing the construction of Roads and the improvement of Harbors, &c.

In the report of the Engineer Department, will be seen the progress we have made in our several fortifications.

Document H is the report of the officer having direction of the Ordnance Department. The alterations suggested by that officer, in the organization of that Department, have been heretofore presented, and received the favourable consideration of Congress at their last session. I beg leave again to add my recommendation of the proposed changes.

The report of the same officer on the Lead Mines, gives a very satisfactory view of the importance of this property to the United States; the expected annual supply is equal to 10,000,000 pounds; a tythe of which, as rent, received by the government, will be more than sufficient for the purposes of the Army and Navy.

Document I is the report of the Clerk of Pensions, by which it appears the number of Revolutionary pensioners have been diminished by death, since the last report, four hundred and forty-three, and of Invalid pensioners forty eight.

In compliance with the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to authorize the President of the United States to run and mark a line, dividing the Territory of Florida from the State of Georgia," a Commissioner was appointed, on the part of the United States, to co-operate with one appointed by the State authorities of Georgia, for the purpose of carrying the act into effect. I regret to report that the object has not been effected; the correspondence on the subject will present the causes of the failure, and are contained in document K.

The document L, is the report of the Clerk charged with Indian Affairs, accompanied with a treaty made with the Chippewa, Menomonic, and Winnebagoe tribes of Indians.

Under the injunction of the treaty made with the Sioux and the Chippewa, Sac and Fox, Menomonic, Ioway, Sioux, Winnebagoe, and a portion of the Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatamie tribes of Indians, made at Prairie du Chien, on the 19th August, 1825, two citizens were directed to repair to Green Bay, with a view to its fulfilment. Just, however, preceding their arrival, a portion of the Winnebagoes, a powerful and perverse tribe, had committed serious acts of hostility, by the murder of some of our citizens; and unfavorable appearances among other tribes, indicated the design, as it was apprehended, of a powerful combination, threatening to disturb the peace of our borders. Gov. Cass, as soon as he was advised of these circumstances, with great promptitude, and equal prudence, appealed directly to Gen. Atkinson, in command at Jefferson Barracks, for aid; who with a commendable zeal, moved with about six hundred men under his command, to the anticipated theatre of hostilities, where he was met by other detachments from the army, and by volunteer companies composed of patriotic citizens.

Gov. Edwards, for the protection of the people of Illinois, also ordered out a small portion of her militia. The celerity of these movements, with the imposing force gathered together, gave at once protection to our citizens. As soon as the Department was advised of

these movements, Gen. Gaines was directed to proceed to the scene of operations, and to adopt the necessary measures to inflict punishment on the offenders. The Indians sued for clemency, and obtained it, on condition of giving up the murderers, eight in number, who are now in custody to await the sentence of the law. The document M presents the details of the subject.

The excesses of the Indians may be ascribed to their thirst for blood. Their pretext is understood to rest on a supposed intrusion of the miners on their lands. To obviate any ground of complaint, and to meet the wishes of our Western citizens, it is proposed to procure, by purchase, an enlargement of our boundaries in that quarter, so as to embrace the whole of the highly valuable lead mines, said to abound in that region, and for which an appropriation will be hereafter asked.

I submit herewith, reports, marked 1, 2, and 3, from Col. McKenney, he having been charged with the business to which they refer; from which the disposition of the Chickasaws and Choctaws, in regard to emigration to lands West of the Mississippi, may be inferred; also showing that an agreement has been concluded with the Creeks, subject to an approval in the usual form by the Executive, and the sanction of a Creek council to be called for that purpose, which secures to the United States the strip of land in Georgia, not embraced in the cession of the treaty of Washington of the 24th January, 1826.

If the policy, as indicated in the ascertained dispositions of the Chickasaws especially, be approved by Congress, the appropriation of means corresponding thereto, will be required to carry the measure into effect. There is little doubt of the identity of feeling on this subject, in at least three of the Southern tribes, and of a large portion of the fourth; and that this feeling may be availed of, it is respectfully suggested that means be provided to be applied in the discretion of the Executive, to profit by its existence.

The information recently acquired of the disposition of the Indians within our limits to remove, has tended to strengthen the views which I have heretofore submitted on this subject; and I embrace the occasion, most respectfully, but earnestly, to solicit again the attention of Congress to the necessity of adopting some general system which might better the condition of the Indians, and relieve the States and Territories of the incumbrance of their residence, a never-failing source of inquietude, and, it is to be apprehended, of disturbance.

I have the honor to be

Your obed't serv't,

JAMES BARBOUR.

The PRESIDENT
Of the United States.

1827.

L.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

Office of Indian Affairs, Nov. 24, 1827.

To the Hon. JAMES BARBOUR,
Secretary of War.

SIR: I had the honor, (in the absence of Colonel McKenney) in compliance (in part) with the order of the Department of the 10th September last, to lay before you, on the 29th ultimo, an estimate of the amount which will be required to be appropriated for the current

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expenses of the Indian Department for the year 1828, to wit : \$181,224, being the same amount as was required, by estimate, for the year 1827, but for which an appropriation of \$156,100 only was made by Congress, being \$25,124 less than the estimate.

There is reason to apprehend, notwithstanding the rigid regard which has been had to economy in the disbursements, that, in the fulfilment of the treaty obligations for which no specific provision was made, and of those which have necessarily grown out of the hostile conduct of certain Indians on the Mississippi, in the course of the year, the expenditures for the same will be found, when all the accounts come to be settled, not to have fallen much short, if any thing, of the amount estimated for ; and that there will, consequently, be a deficiency in the appropriation made for 1827, of at least the amount of the estimate for that year, which was not provided for by Congress, to wit : \$25,124. Should the result be as is anticipated, it will, in that event, be necessary to obtain an appropriation of that amount, at the ensuing session of Congress, to supply such deficiency. The sum of \$181,224, estimated for 1828, is believed to be not a cent more than will be absolutely required for the service of that year. The reasons for this increase in the expenses of the Indian Department, are to be found in the new obligations imposed by recent treaties ; in the extension of our intercourse with the Indians ; in the emigration of the Indians from the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, which has taken place, more or less, for several years past, and continues to go on ; and in the conferences which it has become necessary to hold, from time to time, with various Indian tribes, (particularly within the superintendency of General Clark,) to preserve peace between them. The expense for these objects has been considerable during the year, and there is no reason to doubt, from present indications, of its being equally so for some years to come.

In further compliance with the order of the 10th September last, I now have the honor to submit the accompanying statements marked A and B.

Statement A shows the amount of money disbursed in the Indian Department, under the various heads of appropriations, for the three first quarters of the present year, the amount for which accounts have been rendered, and the amount which remains to be accounted for. The large amount, (\$309,509 18,) which appears to be unaccounted for, arises in some measure, from the circumstance of the statement showing the amount of remittances to the 30th September, while it only shows the amount of accounts rendered to the 1st of that month, (they being required to be so rendered annually, by the act of the 6th May, 1822, amendatory of the act of 1802,) making, of course, a considerable difference as the remittances made during the month are included in the former, and the disbursements made during the same time omitted in the latter. But the principal reason for this balance is, all the accounts to the 1st September had not come in when the statement was prepared. Since then, accounts have been received from General Clark, which alone reduce the balance to \$221,513 31 ; and.

it is believed, that, when those which yet remain to come in, (and they are daily expected,) are received, the balance, which remains to be accounted for, will be reduced to a very small amount, probably not more than that which must necessarily result from the difference in the period for which the accounts are rendered, and that which the remittances are made up to. There is, in fact, no reason to doubt, but that the whole will be faithfully accounted for, as soon as all the objects, for which the remittances were made, are accomplished.

Statement B shows the number of Indian schools, the number of teachers to each, and the number of pupils. The amount disbursed for the present year, up to the 30th September, on account of these schools, for the annual appropriation of \$10,000 for the civilization of the Indians, is, as will be seen by reference to the statement A, \$8,246 84.

The school established at Great Crossings, in Kentucky, which is supported by funds appropriated by the Choctaws, Creeks, and Pattawatimies, for that purpose, is, by the last report, represented to be progressing with the most flattering success. The number of Indian youths attending it is 100—of which 64 are Choctaws, 25 Creeks, and 11 Pattawatimies.

The whole number of children now receiving education at the schools, including the one at Great Crossings, is 1291, being three less than there were last year. It is believed, however, when all the annual reports are received, (about one-third of which being yet due,) it will be found that the number has increased, instead of diminished, during the year.

The Commissioners appointed, under a provision made by Congress, for that purpose, 20th May, 1826, to hold a general council with the Indians at Green Bay, have performed that duty, and concluded a treaty with the Chippeway, Menemonie, and Winnebago tribes of Indians, which remains to be submitted for the ratification of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States. The Commissioners appointed, under the provision made for the purpose at the last session of Congress, to hold a treaty with the Cherokees, have been engaged in their duties; but no report of the progress or result of their negotiations has yet been received.

Several attempts have been made, by order of the Department, during the year, through the Indian Agent, to obtain from the Creeks, by negotiation, the strip of land yet owned by them within the limits of the State of Georgia, but without success.

During the past Summer, some outrages of an aggravated character were committed by the Winnebagoes on some of our citizens on the Mississippi, and strong indications of a disposition to commit further acts of hostility, were manifested by these and other Indians, which, for a while, excited just apprehensions in our citizens in that quarter for their safety, and interrupted the operations of those engaged in working the lead mines on Fevre River. But, by the prompt movements of the military, (which will, it is presumed, be particularly reported by another branch of the Department,) these hostile indica-

tions have been entirely suppressed, and the Indians made to atone for their outrages, by the surrender, for punishment, of the principal persons concerned in them.

In all other respects, our relations with the Indians have been friendly, and there is good ground for believing, after the evidence the Indians have had, in the instance just referred to, of the power and will of the Government to punish them for acts of violence and outrage wantonly committed against our citizens, that they will continue so. There is reason to fear, however, while the district of country, in which the lead mines are situated, remains undefined, (as it is at present believed to be,) and the Indian title to the same not completely extinguished, that the operations of our citizens on the mines, will continue to excite the jealousy of the neighboring Indians, and that new disturbances, from this cause, between them and our citizens, may very soon arise. The Department, impressed with the importance of removing so serious a source of contention, (and from which it is believed the late disturbances chiefly sprung,) instructed the Commissioners appointed to hold the council with the Indians, at Green Bay, in addition to their other duties, to negotiate with the Indians for an entire extinguishment of their title to the mining district. These instructions, it appears, were not received by the Commissioners until they had separated, and, of course, they were not acted upon. A measure of so much importance, in securing our citizens, in future, from interruption in their mining operations, and fixing on a permanent and friendly footing, our relations with the Indians, will, no doubt, receive the further consideration and attention of the Department, and such steps be adopted for its accomplishment, as it may deem expedient.

On that part of the order of the tenth September, which requires such remarks as it may be thought proper to make in relation to the administration of the Indian Department, I have the honor to state, that I am not aware that any measure is required for the improvement of the administration of the Department, unless it be the one heretofore suggested and embraced by a bill which was submitted, by the Committee on Indian Affairs, to the House of Representatives, at the last and preceding sessions of Congress. Such an organization as that bill proposes, would no doubt produce the same beneficial results in the administration of this branch of the public service, as a similar organization is known to have produced in other branches. All of which is respectfully submitted

SAMUEL S. HAMILTON.

EXTRACT from the Statement of the Second Auditor, shewing the amount of Requisitions issued under each head of appropriation, from the first day of January, 1827, to the 30th September; the amount of accounts of the respective Agents and Disbursing Officers in whose favor said requisitions were issued, which have been rendered for settlement; and the amount which remains unaccounted for.

	Requisitions issued from 1st Jan. 1827, to 30th Sept.	Amount of accounts rendered for settlement.	Amount which remains unaccounted for.
Indian Department, - - - - -	\$101,934 25	\$101,934 25	
Pay of Indian Agents, and Superintendent at St. Louis, - - -	40,356 65	25,106 65	15,250 00
Pay of Sub-agents, - - - - -	20,461 86	9,386 48	11,075 38
Civilization of Indians, - - - - -	8,246 84	4,400 00	3,846 84
Presents to Indians, - - - - -	14,390 45	14,390 45	
Annuities, - - - - -	227,496 63	159,364 28	68,132 35
Purchase of provisions for Quapaws, - - - - -	2,000 00	.	2,000 00
Carrying into effect treaties with Osages, Kansas, and Shawnees, per act 20th May, 1826, - - - - -	4,550 00	1,060 37	3,489 63
Running a line dividing Florida from Georgia, - - - - -	3,745 80	3,745 80	
To aid the Creeks in their removal West of the Mississippi, per act 20th May, 1826, - - - - -	29,080 82	2 50	29,078 32
Act for the relief of the Florida Indians, - - - - -	12,750 25	12,750 25	
Treaty with Choctaws and Chickasaws, per act 20th May, 1826, -	2,445 37	2,445 37	
Treaty with the Creeks of 26th Jan. 1826, per act 22d May, 1826,	96,472 51	14,081 58	82,390 93

[Doc. No. 2.]

Proceeds of the lands reserved for Choctaw schools, under 7th article of treaty of 18th October, 1820, - - - - -	7,104 40	833 83	6,270 57
Rations to Florida Indians, - - - - -	30,015 96	30,015 96	
Running the line of the land assigned to the Florida Indians, - - -	330 56	330 56	
Holding treaties with Cherokees for a canal to connect the High-wassee and Conasago, - - - - -	10,000 00	.	10,000 00
To carry into effect certain Indian treaties, per act 2d March, 1827, 27	147,641 06	69,665 90	77,975 16
Holding treaties with Indians beyond the Mississippi, - - - - -	93 05	93 05	
Dollars,	759,116 46	449,607 28	309,509 18

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of requisitions issued in the three first quarters of 1827, -	\$ 759,116 46
Amount of accounts rendered for settlement during said period, -	449,607 28
	<u>309,509 18</u>
Amount for which accounts have been rendered by Gen. Clark, since the statement from which the above extract is taken was made by the Second Auditor, to wit: -	87,995 87
Leaving this sum to be accounted for, - - - - -	<u>\$221,513 31</u>

[Doc. No. 2.]

(B.)

STATEMENT shewing the number of Indian Schools, where established, by whom, the number of teachers, &c., the number of pupils, and the amount annually allowed and paid by the Government, with remarks as to their condition, &c.

No.	NAME OF SITE AND STATION.	BY WHOM ESTABLISHED.	Number of teachers.	Number of pupils.	Am. an. paid by the Government.	REMARKS.
1	Spring Place, Cherokee Nation, Alabama,	United Brethren,	7	11	200	All the Schools which have been reported, appear to be in a flourishing condition; and those which have not been reported, it is presumed are in as good and flourishing a condition as they were last year. NOTE—Under the head of number of Teachers, is included all the Mission Family, including mechanics and laborers. The number of Teachers in the Schools, is from one to three. The reports include the whole, without designating.
2	Oochgeology, do.	Do.	5	18	} 1,000	
3	Elliott, Choctaw Nation,	American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions	6	20		
4	Mayhew do.	Do. do.	6	54		
5	Bethel, do.	Do. do.	4	16		
6	Emmaus, do.	Do. do.	4	25		
7	Goshen, do.	Do. do.	6	14		
8	Captain Harrison's do.	Do. do.	1	13		
9	Mr. Juzan's do.	Do. do.	1	15		
10	Ai-ik-hunna, do.	Do. do.	3	22		
11	Colonel Folsom's, do.	Do. do.	1	7		
12	Senecas, near Buffalo, New York,	Do. do.	8	45		200
13	Union, Osages, Arkansas,	Do. do.	6	31	150	
14	Harmony, do. Missouri,	Do. do.	27	35	150	
15	Tuscaroras, New York,	Do. do.	-	45	200	
16	Michillimackinac,	Do. do.	-	50	300	
17	Ottawas, Miami of the Lake,	Do. do.	21	10	100	
18	Brainerd, Cherokees, East Mississippi,	Do. do.	-	-	550	
19	Carmel, do.	Do. do.	} 42	84	50	
20	Creek Path, do.	Do. do.		50		
21	High Tower, do.	Do. do.		50		
22	Dwight, West Mississippi,	Do. do.	15	50	200	
23	Cataaugus, Senecas, New York,	Do. do.	9	40	200	
24	Carey, on the St. Joseph's river, among the Potawatamies,	Baptist General Convention,	14	70	300	
25	Thomas, Grand river, Ottawas,	Do. do.	8	20		
26	Withington, Creek Nation, Georgia,	Do. do.	13	25	225	
27	Valley-towns, Cherokees, East Mississippi,	Do. do.	8	50	175	
28	Tensawattee, do.	Do. do.	9	38	175	
29	Tonawanda, Senecas, New York,	Do. do.	-	30	175	
30	Oneida Castle, do.	Protestant Episcopal Church, New York,	3	30	250	
31	Oneidas, do.	Hamilton Baptist Missionary Society,	5	35	200	
32	Wyandots, near Upper Sandusky, Ohio,	Methodist Society,	2	69	400	
33	Asbury Mission, Creek Nation, Georgia,	Do.	6	23	100	
34	Monroe, Chickasaw Nation,	Synod of South Carolina and Georgia,	12	24	400	
35	Tockshish, do.	Do. do.	4	15		
36	Cane Creek, do.	Do. do.	6	28		
37	Martyn, do.	Do. do.	2	18		
38	Florissant, Missouri,	Society of Jesuits,	9	25	400	
39	Charity Hall, Chickasaw Nation,	Cumberland Missionary Board,	9	26	250	
40	Pleasant Point, Quaddy Indians, Maine,	Society for propagating the Gospel, &c.	1	60	150	
				*1,191	6,600	* 1,191 in the Schools in the Indian country, and which derive assistance from the appropriation.
To which add amount, allow to Bishop Chase, for education of Indian youths in Ohio,					200	
And also, the amount allowed to Baptist General Convention, for education of Indian youths of promise, in New York,					350	100 in the Choctaw Academy.
Total amount of annual allowances for 1827,					\$7,150	Total 1,291

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, November 24th, 1827.

SAMUEL S. HAMILTON.

M.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

August 3, 1827.

SIR: Information has been received by this Department of several outrages being perpetrated by the Winnebago tribe of Indians, attended with circumstances that make it necessary they should be severely chastised for their insolence and violence. The extent of the combination is as yet uncertain. It is, however, sufficiently great, especially having reference to their long continued hostility and number, to justify, and, indeed, to require, that a respectable portion of our force should be carried to the theatre of their outrages, the neighborhood of Prairie du Chien, the post itself having been threatened.

We have been advised by Governor Cass that General Atkinson, with great promptness, had prepared to move with a portion of the troops, a regiment and four companies, from Jefferson Barracks to Fort Crawford, and it is possible that Colonel Snelling, and indeed General Brady both, may have also united portions of their respective commands for the same object. I presume that the measures already adopted to protect our citizens, and to inflict due chastisement on the offenders, will have been successfully carried into effect, and doubt not that they will meet the exigency of the occasion.

Let the Department be regularly advised of the course of events.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JAMES BARBOUR.

Major General EDMUND P. GAINES,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

September 4, 1827.

SIR: I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary of War, to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, of the 16th ultimo, and, in reply thereto, to state that he approves of the measures which you have taken to inflict such punishment upon the hostile Winnebagoes as the outrages which they have committed merit, and as will ensure their future good conduct.

Funds for the ordinary expenditures of the expedition under General Atkinson have been remitted by the Quartermaster General. The appropriations for that Department are, however, too limited to warrant the immediate payment of unexpected drafts to a large amount. In reference to the purchase of horses, which you had provisionally directed, it is hoped, from recent information, that it may not have been found necessary to resort to it; but, if the purchase has been made, it will be ratified by the Department.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

C. J. NOURSE, *Chief Clerk.*

Major General EDMUND P. GAINES.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

October 9th, 1827.

GENERAL: I have been informed, unofficially, that you had given instructions to General Atkinson to require, as the price of pacifications with the Winnebagoes, a surrender of a portion of their Territory. Although the fate of war, executed in sternness, may justify this measure, more especially when it has been waged by a whole tribe—as yet, the United States have pursued a different policy: they have been governed by a spirit of forbearance, and have adopted the humane maxim to spare the weak. If, therefore, these deluded people have given up the murderers of our people, so that they may be brought to condign punishment, the surrender of any portion of their territory may be dispensed with, and peace be restored to them.

I have the honor, &c.

JAMES BARBOUR.

Gen. E. P. GAINES.

HEAD QUARTERS, WESTERN DEPARTMENT,

Cincinnati, Ohio, August 16, 1827.

SIR: I have been honored with your letter of the 3d of the present month, in relation to the repeated outrages of the Winnebagoes.

I am much gratified to find, that the measures promptly adopted by General Atkinson, on the receipt of Governor Cass' report of those outrages, were such as you had anticipated, and such as are likely to be approved by the President of the United States.

From the reports of General Atkinson, which have been transmitted to the Adjutant-General's Office, I find that he had reached Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, on the 23d of July, with 310 men; that Major Ketchum was but a short distance in the rear, with 225 men; and that Colonel Snelling, with near 200 men of the 5th Infantry, had arrived at Prairie du Chien; making a total of more than seven hundred men.

This force is deemed sufficient to inflict on the hostile bands of the Winnebagoes that chastisement which their insolence demands, and such as will be necessary to ensure their respect, and future observance of any treaty of peace between us. I have directed General Atkinson to inflict on them exemplary punishment; but, being convinced that he will be unable to pursue or meet them, except at *times* and in *places of their own selection*, without the aid of mounted men, I have authorized him to obtain, by purchase or otherwise, a sufficient number of horses to mount two or three of his companies,

I respectfully solicit the President's approbation of this measure, with 25,000 dollars to be placed in the hands of General Atkinson's Quartermaster, for the purchase of the horses, and to defray other contingent expenses of the present expedition.

Should the hostile party be sustained by the principal chiefs and warriors of the nation, supposed to consist of near 1500; or, should any of the neighboring nations unite with them in the war; I shall, in that event, without loss of time, repair to the spot, with all the force that I can take from Jefferson Barracks, and from the new post upon the Missouri; and, with the aid of that under General Atkinson, shall endeavor to settle the affair as speedily as possible.

With great respect,

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

EDMUND P. GAINES,

Maj. Gen. by Bt. Commanding.

The Hon. JAMES BARBOUR,

Secretary of War, Washington D. C.

Memorandum of a letter from Gen. Atkinson to Governor Cass, which has been accidentally left with Major Whistler, commanding at Green Bay. The substance of it is stated from recollection. It is dated

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, July 31, 1827.

Gen. Atkinson states his arrival at the Prairie, with about 500 men. Col. Snelling had previously reached there with about four companies of his regiment, making Gen. Atkinson's whole force about 700 men. A detachment had been sent into the country, but no traces of the Indians had been discovered. It was supposed that the hostile party had left the Mississippi, and had concentrated on the Ouisconsin. Gen. Atkinson states it as his opinion, that the persons who committed the murder at the Prairie, and a few of the principal Winnebagoes who attacked the boat, should be apprehended at all events, and that nothing short of this measure will afford security to the frontier. He doubts whether he ought to take any offensive operation without the instruction of the Government, and requests the opinion of Governor Cass respecting the measures he ought to undertake. Six Winnebago Chiefs had been apprehended, and were in confinement at the Prairie. He was determined to remain inactive at all events, until the return of the express.

HEAD QUARTERS, WESTERN DEPARTMENT,

St. Louis, September 8, 1827.

SIR: I met at this city, this morning, two letters from General Atkinson, one dated at Prairie du Chien, the 27th August, 1827, and the other at English Prairie, on the Ouisconsin, the 2d of the present month; copies of which I enclose, herewith.

By the first of these letters, you will perceive the object of General Atkinson's movement towards the Ouisconsin Portage; and, by the last, that he had proceeded 80 miles in advance of Prairie du Chien, and had been joined by General Dodge, of Illinois, with 130 volunteer militia.

The measures of Governor Cass, of which I cannot doubt but that he has duly advised you, appear to me to have increased the difficulty of an adjustment of our late differences with the Winnebagoes; and to have left erroneous and dangerous impressions on their minds, as well as on the minds of the other Indians who attended the late council at Green Bay, inasmuch as they were invited to attend the Treaty, to receive provisions and presents; and they did, in fact, attend, continued for several days in Council with the United States' Commissioners, received provisions and presents, agreeably to promise, and did, finally, conclude and sign a Treaty—a treaty, too, relating principally to subjects unconnected with the late outrages upon our frontier, and without referring, otherwise than merely *incidentally* referring, to those outrages—outrages which surely merited sufficient attention to have been placed, if not *above* every other possible subject of negotiation, at least on an equal footing with any other.

The inevitable consequence of such measures will be, to impress the Indians with an idea that we set but little value upon the lives of our citizens; and they will be more likely to renew their massacres, than to make atonement for the past, or give a satisfactory pledge for their future good conduct.

I am, most respectfully, your most ob't serv't.

EDMUND P. GAINES,

Maj. Gen. by Bre't, Com'dg.

The Hon. JAMES BARBOUR,

Sec'y of War, Washington, D. C.

Copy of a letter from Gen. Atkinson to Gen. Gaines, dated

PRARIE DU CHIEN, Aug. 27, 1827.

GENERAL: Our express returned from Green Bay on the 19th inst. bringing letters from Gov. Cass, copies of which, and copies of my letters to him, also copies of several letters to and from myself to other persons, are herewith enclosed. You will perceive that the Governor has not settled our difficulties with the Winnebagoes, although they were in council with him a fortnight. You will also see the manner in which he has left the matter to be adjusted, with his views upon the course to be pursued. The assemblage of the Chiefs at Green Bay has prevented me from entering upon a course of adjustment with them. They have answered the call I made upon them to meet me here, by saying they could not leave the ground till the council of Gov. Cass was over. They would then, they said, apprehend the murderers and give them up to me. I have heard nothing of or from them since, nor

have I received from Gov. Cass the information promised in his letter of the 10th inst. to me, sent by express, relative to the final result of his conference with them.

Yesterday four Winnebago Indians arrived here, at 12 o'clock, from a village 18 leagues up the Ouisconsin. Carawane, an old chief, of not much note, was of the number. He stated, as none of his people had returned from the council, and not learning what had been done there, he had come to pay me a visit, and learn the news. I doubt the truth of his statement. I believe he was sent here by the nation to see how he would be received preparatory to the coming of men of more consequence. I sent him back immediately, with instructions to send runners to the different bands for their chiefs to come to me without delay, to settle the existing difficulties. He readily promised to do so, and said the chiefs would very soon come.

I propose, in a few days, to take a position at the Ouisconsin portage, for the purpose of pressing on the Winnebagos the necessity of surrendering up the murderers. I only wait for the arrival of a low steam boat, of light draught, which is expected hourly. If she does not arrive in a day or two, I must make my way up in keels and some light craft which we have here. The movement has now become more necessary, as Major Whistler has, I expect, moved upon that point with a small force. It will be difficult, however, to penetrate the Indian country from thence, for the want of transportation. I may receive information, in the mean time, to induce me to change my present purposes. I shall not act offensively till I receive orders, unless such a measure should become indispensable.

Col. Snelling arrived at Fort Snelling on the 16th inst. and Major Fowle, from thence, at this place, on the 21st. inst.

I wait with much anxiety for instructions from you.

I certify this a true copy.

R. LOWNDES, *Aid-de-camp.*

Copy of a letter from General Atkinson to General Gaines, dated at English Prairie, eighty miles above Prairie du Chien, 2d September, 1827.

GENERAL: I moved, with the brigade under my immediate orders, from Prairie du Chien, on the morning of the 29th ult. in five keel and four Mackinac boats. Last evening I was joined by General Dodge, with 130 Galena volunteers, mounted men. After proceeding this morning some six or eight miles, I crossed his party to the north side of this river. We proceed in the morning for the Ouisconsin Portage.

I yet think the Winnebagos will give up the offenders. This I shall press. I shall endeavor to adjust the difficulty with as little delay as possible.

I certify this a true copy.

R. LOWNDES, *Aid-de-Camp.*

HEAD QUARTERS, WESTERN DEPARTMENT,

Jefferson Barracks, Oct. 11, 1827.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, the reports of Brigadier General Atkinson, numbered 1 to 6, inclusively, giving a detailed account of the late expedition, which has terminated in the adjustment of our differences with the Winnebago Indians, with the voluntary surrender, on the part of the Chiefs of that nation, of six of the principal offenders of the hostile party.

To give effect to this arrangement, it is deemed essential to bring the offenders to a speedy trial and punishment.

I had the honor to receive, at Fort Armstrong, on my return from Forts Snelling and Crawford, a few days past, your letter of the 4th of last month.

Very respectfully, &c.

EDMUND P. GAINES,

Maj. Gen. by brev. com'dg.

Hon. JAMES BARBOUR,
Secretary of War.

No. 1.

HEAD QRS. RIGHT WING, WESTERN DEPT.,

Prairie du Chien, 17th Sept. 1827.

GENERAL: I have only time to inform you of my return to this post on the 13th inst. from the Ouisconsin Portage. I have succeeded in obtaining the surrender of the four Winnebago Indians who committed the murder here, and who, afterwards, excited and led the attack on the keel boats on their descent from Fort Snelling. I have demanded the surrender of two others, which the Chiefs promise shall be given up in a day or two. They have placed hostages in my hands for the security of this promise.

I expect to be able to close all our difficulties with those Indians, and return to Jefferson Barracks, by the 1st of October.

Your communications from Cincinnati, of the 14th, 22d, and 24th ultimo, reached me this morning. The course I have pursued in my operations in this quarter, accord pretty nearly with your instructions. I have required no cession of lands from the Winnebagoes, because, at the time, I did not feel authorized to make a treaty of that nature. I have, however, entered into written articles with them, stipulating that the white people, in the mining district of country, shall procure mineral unmolested, till the Government shall appoint a commission to fix a boundary. I deemed it advisable to open the subject in this way, that the Government might more easily effect a cession of lands from them, and, in the mean time, to give security to the miners. The articles entered into with the tribe, shall be forwarded to you

with my detailed report, which shall be made out as early as practicable. If the Winnebagoes, contrary to my expectation, shall fail to give up the remaining two men demanded of them, I shall hold in custody the nine hostages I have in my hands, and take such further steps as the case may demand.

The nation appear to be overawed and subdued in their feelings, and I think the marching of so formidable a force as we did into the heart of their country will have the most salutary and lasting effect.

With very great respect, Sir,

I have the honor to be,

Your most ob't serv't,

H. ATKINSON,

Brig. Gen. U. S. Army.

To Major General GAINES,
Commanding, &c. &c.

No. 2.

HEAD QUARTERS, RIGHT WING, WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Prairie du Chien, 20th September, 1827.

GENERAL : This is the day on which I expect the Winnebagoes will surrender up the remaining offenders demanded of them. I have scarcely a doubt upon the subject, as they have placed six of their principal men, and three of less note, in my hands, as hostages. So soon as I accomplish this object, I will move with my brigade for Jefferson Barracks, leaving this post garrisoned by four companies of the 5th Regiment, under the command of Major Fowle.

With very great respect, Sir,

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant,

H. ATKINSON,

Brigadier General United States' Army.

Major General GAINES,

Commanding Western Department, now at Jefferson Barracks.

- No. 3.

Provisional articles entered into between Brigadier General Henry Atkinson, United States' Army, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned Chiefs and Head Men of the Winnebago tribe of Indians, on the part of said tribe, subject to the approval of the President of the United States :

ARTICLE 1st. Whereas some conflicting claims to the district of country East of the Mississippi river, lying between the Fever and Quisconsin rivers exists, it is agreed that a Commission shall be appointed by the President of the United States, to meet the Chiefs and

Head Men of the Winnebago tribe of Indians, and other tribes setting up claims to said district at Prairie du Chien, Galena, or such other convenient point as he may direct, in the course of the ensuing Spring or Summer, for the adjustment of such claims, and for running a line of demarcation between the lands of the United States and said claimants.

ARTICLE 2d. Until the above Council shall meet and fix the line of demarcation, all citizens of the United States, licensed by the President, or his agents, shall procure mineral in the district of country now and heretofore used for that purpose by the white people, free from the encroachment or interruption of the Winnebago Indians.

In witness whereof the undersigned have hereunto put their hands and seals this ninth day of September, 1827, at Camp Ouisconsin Portage.

H. Atkinson, <i>Brig. Gen. U. S. Army,</i>	
Carramani,	his x mark.
Decorri,	his x mark.
Waunoaskikar,	his x mark.
Kashkeepar,	his x mark.
Myweetoakhindgar,	his x mark.
Caramani, the Lame,	his x mark.
Karartshoaker,	his x mark.
Marmampoa Khoanoanikar,	his x mark.
Tshaarar Tshoonkar,	his x mark.
Kisoanyaaker,	his x mark.
Hatshonwonkar,	his x mark.
Shoonktsunk Jarpkar,	his x mark.
Wankon Decorri,	his x mark.
Kartsheerikar,	his x mark.
Tsheerushkartshikar,	his x mark.
Karharsarkar,	his x mark.
Harhadmarniker,	his x mark.
Oagemansarmakar,	his x mark.
Haasunkeekar,	his x mark.
Hoonshkhatekar,	his x mark.
Poatshkerekar,	his x mark.
Heweetshoakar,	his x mark.
Wonkshikooneeker,	his x mark.
Noaktshookeekar,	his x mark.

Signed in the presence of

John Fowle, *Major U. S. Army,*
 J. G. Swearingen, *Lt. 6th Infantry,*
 W. Morgan, *Lt. Col. 5th Infantry,*
 H. Dodge, *Commanding Galena Volunteers,*
 Samuel Whiteside,
 J. M. Strode,
 Wm. Henry,
 M. Meikner,
 J. Marsh, *U. S. Indian Agent,*
 R. B. Mason, *Capt. 1st Infantry.*
 S. J. Kearney, *Major U. S. Army.*
 S. Mackee, *Lieut. and Aid-de-Camp.*
 A. Drane, *A. C. S. U. S. A.*
 Wash. Wheelright, *Lt. 1st Artillery,*
 Wm. L. Harris, *Lt. 1st Infantry,*
 R. Riley, *Capt. 6th Infantry,*
 R. Austun, *Lt. 4th Infantry,*
 Thomas P. Gwynn, *Lt. 1st Infantry,*
 James W. Kingsbury, *Lt. 1st. Regt. Infantry,*
 F. Sougrain,
 Pierre Ponquette, his x mark.

No. 4.

HEAD QUARTERS, RIGHT WING, WESTERN DEP'T.

*Prairie du Chien, 22d September, 1827.**To all whom it may concern :*

Know ye, that the Winnebago Nation, having surrendered up all the offenders in the late transgressions, that have been demanded of them, and showing an entire submission to the authority of the United States, I have granted them peace.

Their country is opened to licensed traders, and they are to be treated as friends, so long as they demean themselves peaceably.

Given under my hand.

H. ATKINSON,

Brigadier General U. S. Army.

(Copies were furnished the Indians.)

No. 5.

LE PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, *Sept. 22, 1827.*

Memorandum of the witnesses to be called on the trial of the Winnebago prisoners in confinement at this place, for the murder of Registre Gaguier and Solomon Lipcap, and for wounding and scalping a child of the said of Registre Gaguier, with an intent to kill, to wit: Benjamin Esquire, (or L'Ecuyer,) James Esquire, (or L'Ecuyer,) and Peter Giguon, inhabitants of Green Bay, and Peter Pankett, of the Portage of the Ouisconsin. These witnesses will prove that the Red Bird and the Sun confessed that they were guilty of the murder with which they were charged, and for which they were surrendered by that nation. The wife of Gaguier is a witness against all the four concerned in the abovementioned murders. Louisant Bart, (a Winnebago Interpreter, residing at this place) will prove that the brother-in-law of the Red Bird confessed to General Atkinson and others that he had shot Lipcap. The son of Red Bird, who it is probable had no concern in the murder, but who was present when it was committed, is also an important witness. He is now in confinement at this place, and will be held in confinement until the other three are tried.

Louisant Bart will prove that Calumet Eagle, one of the prisoners, confessed to General Atkinson that he had fired on the keel boats. Against Little Thunder, another prisoner, there is no testimony, except that of the son of Red Bird, who will prove that he fired on the boats.

No. 6.

HEAD QUARTERS, RIGHT WING, WESTERN DEP'T,
Jefferson Barracks, 28th September, 1827.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you of my return to this post yesterday, from the Upper Mississippi, with the detachments of the 1st and 6th Regiments of Infantry, after a passage of four and a half days from *Prairie du Chien*.

You are informed, by my communication of the 17th instant, of the *Winnebago Nation* having, at *Ouisconsin Portage*, surrendered the four Indians who committed the murder at *Prairie du Chien*, and excited and led the attack on the keel boats returning from *Fort Snelling*, and of the promise of the Chiefs to deliver up two other leading men, implicated in the affair.

On the evening of the 21st instant, the last mentioned two men were surrendered at *Fort Crawford*—one a young Chief, and the other a noted Brave. In limiting my demand to the surrender of only six men, all the principal offenders that are now alive were included, and I was under the impression that that number would be quite sufficient for an example, and as many as would be executed, if a greater number were given up. My communications, up to the 2d inst. give an account of my operations to that time; but to exhibit a correct view of the character of the recent disturbances, and a consequent movement of the troops, it is necessary to recur to the conduct of the *Winnebagoes* for the last nine months. As far back as that period, it has been ascertained that all the bands concurred in sending war clubs, belts, and pipes, to the neighboring tribes, as well as to some of the tribes to the South, with a view to produce a general combination for the purpose of making war on our frontiers. It is difficult to say what impression was made on other tribes by these war messages, or how far it extended; but it is confidently believed that nothing but the prompt movement of the troops from this post, prevented a war upon our Northwestern frontier. It appears that, towards the end of June was the time fixed upon for the commencement of hostilities: about the middle of that month, Mr. Marsh, Sub-Agent, was informed, through the *Sioux*, that *Prairie du Chien* would be attacked. On the 26th of June, a noted Brave of the *Prairie Le Cross Band*, called the *Red Bird*, accompanied by three other men of the same band, came to *Prairie du Chien* and entered a farm house, a little below the village, and killed, mangled, and scalped two men, and wounded and scalped a child, of about twelve months of age. On the 30th, the *Red Bird* and his party returned to their village, eighty miles above, on the *Mississippi*, with the trophies of their massacre: on the same day, the keel boat, returning from *Fort Snelling*, passed that point, and were attacked by the whole band, consisting of about thirty-five or forty warriors, seven Indians were killed, and two of the boat's crew, in the rencontre. About the time of these occurrences, the *Winnebagoes* on *Rock River* evinced a restless and hostile disposition. Persons go-

ing and returning from Illinois to the Fever river mines were robbed and insulted. A party from St. Louis were robbed, and one of them fired upon at the Rock River Crossings.

The huts of the miners were entered, their cooking utensils broken, and their provisions taken, and threats made that, on the succeeding full moon, the miners would be attacked and driven out of the country. Soon after hostilities had commenced at and above Prairie du Chien, the Winnebagoes left their lower villages on Rock River, and their villages on the Mississippi and Ouisconsin, secreted their women and children, and assembled in a body at Cashquonomy, on the head of Rock river, assuming a determined spirit of hostility. At the moment of this preparation for war, Governor Cass arrived at St. Louis, bringing information of the hostilities that had been committed, and of the attitude assumed by those Indians, and recommending, officially, a prompt movement of part of the force at this post to the scene of commotion. Being charged with the protection of the frontier, I could not hesitate on the course that should be pursued. Accordingly, I moved, on the 15th of July, with upwards of 500 effective men, and reached Fever river on the 27th, furnished the Committee of Safety of Galena with 200 stand of arms, 7,000 cartridges, and 200 pounds of cannon powder, and arrived on the 29th at Prairie du Chien, where I found the Fort garrisoned by four companies of the 5th regiment of infantry, and a company of militia, under Colonel Snelling, who had, a few days before, arrived from Fort Snelling. Governor Cass, having required the Winnebagoes to meet him in Council near Green Bay, it became necessary for me to suspend my operations, till the result of their conference with him was known. I despatched an express to him, informing him of my arrival at Fort Crawford, and of the course I considered it proper to be taken for the adjustment of the existing difficulties. In the mean time, till I could receive his answer, I took measures to provision Fort Snelling, which was destitute of bread, salt, vinegar, and beans; also, measures for permanently garrisoning and provisioning Fort Crawford, and procuring some light craft to ascend the Ouisconsin.

Accordingly, Colonel Snelling was ordered back to Fort Snelling, with the four companies of his regiment then on duty under him, with a supply of flour for the post, and with instructions to send down four other companies of his regiment, under the orders of Major Fowle, and such light craft as could be obtained at or near St. Peter's. Our express returned from Green Bay on the 19th of August, with letters from Governor Cass, (copies of which you have received,) stating he had not effected any adjustment of our difficulties with the Winnebagoes, and expressed an apprehension that an attack would be made on the inhabitants of Fever river, and the necessity of my moving a body of troops to the Ouisconsin Portage. On the 21st of August, Major Fowle arrived at Fort Crawford, with four companies of the 5th regiment, in two keel and nine Macanaw boats. Having now provisioned Fort Snelling, and received from thence some light craft, and a detachment to garrison Fort Crawford, and such information from Gov.

Cass as to enable me to determine upon a course to be pursued, I decided upon the following, viz : To move to the Ouisconsin Portage with thirteen companies of infantry, and two six pounders, and to call on the Committee of Safety of Galena for a body of mounted volunteers, to accompany the regular troops, in order at once to put down all opposition on the part of the Winnebagoes, and quell the alarm at Fever river and on our frontier.

Being destitute of horses, or land transportation, I deemed the services of a body of mounted men highly essential, as, by dismounting a part of them, horses could be obtained for the service of our field pieces, and for transporting a small supply of provisions, in the event of it becoming necessary to act offensively against the Indians. On the 29th of August, I moved with the regular troops, and commenced the ascent of the Ouisconsin in five keel and ten Macanaw boats. General Dodge, from Galena, with 130 mounted men, joined me on the first of September, and, on the 6th, we reached the Ouisconsin Portage. Major Whistler had arrived from Green Bay on the first of September, at a point on Fox river, opposite, with two companies of the second regiment, a company of militia, and a body of New York and Menominee Indians. Two of the offenders, on our near approach, were surrendered to Major Whistler, on the 3d of September. On the 8th, the Winnebago chiefs, who had assembled at the Portage, met me in council, and delivered up two other offenders, (these four, the Red Bird, the Sun, a brother-in-law of Red Bird, and a son of Red Bird, were the persons who committed the murder at Prairie du Chien,) but declared their inability to surrender, at that time, two principal men of the Prairie La Cross band, whom I had demanded, and proposed to delivered them up in a few days at Fort Crawford. On the 9th, the chiefs again met me in council. Believing they were at the time unable to make the surrender demanded of them, I consented to wait for their delivery at Fort Crawford, as proposed by them, they giving up hostages for the fulfilment of their promise. Having arranged the business thus far, I proceeded to guard the immediate interest of the inhabitants of Fever river, by entering into written articles with the Winnebagoes, stipulating that the miners should have an unmolested privilege of procuring mineral in the district of country between Fever river and the Ouisconsin, until the Government should appoint a commission to settle all conflicting claims to that section of country, with a view, at the same time, to open the subject, that the United States might acquire a cession of mineral land from the Winnebagoes, and the Pattawatamies, Ottoways, and Chippeways, of Illinois, lying between the Mississippi, Ouisconsin, and Rock rivers, in which the prosperity of the Western Country is deeply interested. Those articles are herewith submitted for the information of the Government. Finding that the movement of the troops into the heart of their country had overawed and subdued all feeling of hostility or resistance on the part of the Winnebagoes, I consented, at their earnest request, to grant them peace as soon as the remaining two offenders were given up. These were delivered on

the 21st September, and, on the 22d, I issued a proclamation granting the peace sued for by them, a copy of which is herewith submitted. I left Fort Crawford garrisoned by four companies of the fifth regiment, under Major Fowle, provisioned for twelve months, and supplied with ordnance and ordnance stores; and I have no doubt that frontier is in a state of tranquillity, that will not be shortly interrupted. It is very important that a special court should be ordered to set at Prairie du Chien, as early as practicable, for the trial of the Winnebago prisoners. There are now eight confined there, two of whom have been lingering in chains for eighteen months. If the attention of the Executive was called to the subject, I have no doubt but a court would at once be ordered.

I submit a list of the testimony to be taken in the case of the six Indian prisoners recently confined.

With very great respect, sir, I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

H. ATKINSON,
Brig. Gen. U. S. Army.

To Maj. Gen. GAINES.

N.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Bounty Land Office, 19th Nov. 1827.

SIR: Agreeably to instructions, I have the honor to enclose the annual report of business of this Office, for the year ending the 30th of September last.

I am, Sir,

With respect,

Your obedient servant,

E. STEPHENS.

The Hon. JAMES BARBOUR,
Secretary of War.

Return of Claims which have been deposited at this office, for the year ending the 30th September, 1827, for services rendered during the "Revolutionary War."

Claims suspended per last annual report, for sundry reasons,	193
Do received from 1st Oct. 1826, to the 30th Sept. 1827, inclusively,	478
	478
Total,	671

Report
on
Indian Affairs
1828.

K.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

Office Indian Affairs, 1st November, 1828.

Hon. P. B. PORTER,

Secretary of War :

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report, in answer to the call of the Department of the 20th September last. to wit:

"You will, on or before the first day of November next, furnish this Department with an estimate of the amount which will be required to be appropriated for the current expenses of the Indian Department for the year 1829. From this estimate you will deduct the sum which has already been appropriated for the first quarter, and state the balance required for the three last quarters of the year.

"You will also report separately the amount of money disbursed and settled in the Indian Department from the commencement of the present year to the termination of the third quarter thereof, including disbursements for the same period under the appropriation for the civilization of the Indian tribes; the number of schools, where established, by what society, the number of Indians at each, and the number of pupils by last reports; the operations of the Commissioners appointed to hold Indian treaties under acts of the last Session of Congress; and such other remarks as you may think proper to make in relation to the administration of the Indian Department.

"The estimate and settlement to be furnished in duplicate."

Assuming the basis of the last and the previous year, the amount which will be required to be appropriated for the current expenses of the Indian Department for the year 1829, is \$156,100 00, under the following heads, viz:

Contingencies,	-	-	-	-	-	\$95,000 00
Pay of Agents,	-	-	-	-	-	31,000 00
Sub-Agents,	-	-	-	-	-	15,100 00
Presents,	-	-	-	-	-	15,000 00
						Total. \$156,100 00

There having been no appropriation made for the first quarter of the year 1829, for the Indian Department, the entire sum for the year, as stated, will be required, upon the existing basis.

I submit the accompanying abstract, marked A, which shows "the amount of money disbursed" or drawn from the Treasury for the service of the Indian Department, for the first, second, and third quarters of this year; how much of that amount has been settled by returns made *to this office*; and how much remains to be accounted for. From this abstract it appears, \$566,921 84½ have been drawn from the Treasury; \$305,062 76 have been accounted for, so far as the returns have been made *to this office*; and that \$261,859 08½ remain to be accounted for. It is not to be inferred from this seeming deficiency that any default has occurred. It arises in great part out of this circumstance: the returns are made by the agents to the 31st of August, whilst the remittances are charged to the 30th of September; and in part out of remittances made on account of objects not yet fulfilled; such, for example, as those to pay the cost of emi-

grating Indians, and the expenses of others who have gone to look for a country west of the Mississippi. It is believed that when the returns shall all have been received, the whole sum advanced will appear to have been faithfully applied and accounted for, without the loss of a cent to the Government.

Abstract B shows the amount drawn under the annual appropriation of 10,000 dollars, for the civilization of the Indians, "the number of schools, where established, by what society, the number of Indians at each, and the number of pupils by the last reports."

The various acts of Congress for holding treaties, and other objects connected with Indian Affairs, have been all acted on.

The provision per act of 9th May, of this year, for aiding the emigration of the Creeks, &c. is in a train of application. The agent for emigration, under instructions which are believed to be adequate, is among the Creeks, charged with the execution of the trust assigned to him. No certain indications have been given as to what will be the issue of this effort to induce those Indians to abandon a country which is wholly unfit for them, and in which they suffer, and sometimes die, for the want of bread. The agent states, in a letter to the Department, dated 6th September, that "the disposition to emigrate is evidently increasing." Every consideration, not only such as relates to the citizens of Alabama, but such as apply directly to the Creeks themselves, unites to make it desirable that these suffering people may agree to act upon what is certainly their best interests, and follow those of their people who have emigrated, and to a country with which those who have reached it are delighted: where the climate is fine, the soil productive, game abundant, and where they are (and it is hoped may forever remain) free from the harrassing and destructive effects of a white border population.

The act of the same date, appropriating \$50,000, to enable the President of the United States to carry into effect the articles of agreement and cession of the 24th April, 1802, between the United States and Georgia, having the same object in view as was contemplated in so much of the recent treaty with the Cherokees of Arkansas, as looked to the emigration of those east of the Mississippi; and it being believed that the measures taken to carry into effect those provisions of the treaty, would better promote the object than the appointment of Commissioners: and especially since a double set of operations would have been set in motion among the Cherokees at the same time, which it was apprehended would distract them, and weaken the effect of the means adopted to carry the treaty into effect: it was thought to be advisable to address a letter to the agent, in reference to the intention of the act, a copy of which I submit herewith, marked C. Should it be deemed advisable at any future time to employ other means to fulfil the intention of this act, it can be done, and with, perhaps, more effect, since the result of what is now doing will be known, and the obstacles, of whatever kinds these may prove to be, will be more easily met, by being known, as they will be, when the report of the agent is received, stating the result of his present efforts.

Instructions have been issued to Col. Montgomery, Cherokee agent, to fulfil the intention of the act of the 23d May last, providing the means to extinguish the title of Peter Lynch, of the Cherokee Tribe of Indians, to a reservation of land vested in him by treaty.

Instructions were issued to Governor Cass and Col. Menard, immedi-

ately after the passage of the act of 24th May, 1828, appropriating 15,000 dollars, for holding treaties with the Chippewas, Ottawas, Pattawatimas, Winnebagoes, &c. They failed to conclude a treaty of cession of the mineral regions bordering the Mississippi, Ouisconsin, and Rock Rivers, but they succeeded in putting to rest the excited state of some of those tribes, especially the Winnebagoes, and in laying the foundation, as is believed, for complete success hereafter.

The remoteness of those tribes, and the isolated situation of the Winnebagoes especially, has kept them in total ignorance of our power. Their conceptions of it have been formed from seeing a few of our remote villages and the traders; and they have confined their notions of our population to what they have seen. To this ignorance, in great part, may be attributed the frequent attacks which these people have been making for years past on ours, and the murders they have committed. In conformity to the practice of earlier and of recent times, it was esteemed better to enlighten these Indians, by bringing a deputation of their Chiefs through the more populous parts of our country, and letting them see for themselves how comparatively feeble they are, than to leave them in ignorance, or to be enlightened by the only remaining alternative of marching forces into their country, and scourging them into submission and peace. Besides the high sanction which mercy gives to the first, experience has shown that it is not only more successful, but far more economical than the last mode. A deputation of Winnebagoes, with a view, mainly, to the great object of peace with them, and to the quiet of our borders, have just arrived in this city, having been guided here through some of the northern cities, and by those routes which cannot but have dislodged all their notions of our weakness, and of their power. The best effects, in our future relations and intercourse with themselves, and as effecting also the repose of our frontier citizens, and all with whom they may have intercourse, may be anticipated from this visit, for the future.

The same act that required a negotiation to be opened with the above named tribes for a cession of the mineral country, provided also for the purchase of a tract of land upon the southeastern border of Lake Michigan in the Territory of Michigan; and to these objects, upon the application of Governor Hendricks, were added instructions to Governor Cass and Colonel Menard, to extinguish the Indian title to a tract in the State of Indiana, to connect together the settlements of that State. In both these last objects they were successful. The country acquired by them contains, it is supposed, upwards of 1,000,000 of acres in Indiana, and upwards of 200,000 acres in the Territory of Michigan. For the purchase in Indiana, no special appropriation was made, but the authority was given by the Executive, upon the ground that the Council might be held with a small additional expense to that which would be encountered by the assemblage of the Pattawatimas to treat respecting the cession upon Lake Michigan. The treaty is referred to for the terms on which this valuable tract of country has been acquired. It is believed the terms, though so highly advantageous to the United States, are just to the Indians.

The provisions made by the acts of Congress, of 24th May, 1828, to carry into effect the treaty with the Creeks of 15th November, 1827, and that with the Thornton party of the Miamies, of the 11th February, 1828, and that with the Cherokees of Arkansas, have all been applied, except such items in the latter as wait only for the completion of the ob-

jects to which they refer : such, for example, as the 50,000 dollars, to remunerate the Cherokees for the inconvenience and trouble, &c. of removing ; 2,000 dollars for education ; 2,000 dollars for surveying the boundary line, &c. This last item is in progress of disbursement, the Surveyor being engaged, but has not yet completed the surveys.

The intentions of the act of 24th May, 1828, providing 15,000 dollars to enable the President of the United States to defray the expenses of deputations of the Choctaw, Creek, Cherokee, and Chickasaw, and other tribes of Indians, in exploring the country west of the Mississippi, has been fulfilled, so far as the sum appropriated was deemed to be adequate. The appropriation had an original and specific reference to the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians, with whom arrangements had been made, and on estimates confined to these, furnished by this office. It was however hoped the sum appropriated might warrant a few others in joining them, who were extremely anxious to do so, when permission was granted to a few Pattawatimas and Creeks. Owing to embarrassments which had been thrown in the way of the Chickasaws, and to the lateness of the period which the means were provided, (they having stipulated to go on the first of May,) they had determined to defer their visit until the next year ; and the Choctaws, who had agreed to go only in company with their elder brothers, as they denominate the Chickasaws, did not move as early as was expected ; nor, indeed, until urgent letters were addressed to them from here, which, with other helps, succeeded in getting them off. Thirteen Chickasaws and six Choctaws left Memphis for St. Louis, accompanied by their agents, on the 5th ultimo. They had been preceded by the Pattawatimas and Creeks early in the season.

It was esteemed best, from General Clark's knowledge of the country, to possess him of the objects of the Government, and refer it to him to mark out the route over which it would be best for these explorers to travel, and give general and detailed instructions to the leaders of the party at St. Louis. Instructions were accordingly issued to General Clark, a copy of which is submitted herewith, together with his answer, in papers marked D, E.

In the hope of obtaining the consent of the Cherokees to a right of way through so much of their country as might be necessary to construct a canal to connect the waters of the Highwassee and Canasaga rivers, instructions were given to Major Armstrong to renew the propositions, (it having been ineffectually made the year before by Commissioners appointed under the provisions of the act of Congress of 2d March, 1827,) and accomplish the object if he could. This second effort failed also.

I deem it unnecessary to add any remarks in illustration of the absolute necessity of a new modification of this office, the subject having been repeatedly urged before, and the reasons for it submitted, not only in reports from this office, but by distinguished heads of the department proper, whose views cannot but entitle it to the most respectful consideration. A simple law, connecting the responsibility of this branch of the public service with the Congress, and upon precisely the same basis as rests the other branches of the Department of War, followed by a well digested system of regulations for the better government of the diversified subjects which have to be acted on, would insure to the public, and the Indians, and the agents attached to the service, all that could be desired in the relations which exist between them.

Without such a system, and it being impossible to improve that which now exists, it being, in my opinion, although inadequate, as good as the *Executive* has the power to make it, things must, from necessity, continue in the future as they have been in the past, since no intelligence, however enlightened, nor industry, however untiring, nor experience, however universal, can remedy the evils complained of.

I forbear also to remark, except briefly, upon measures of general policy in regard to our Indians. The subject is growing in interest every day, and is surpassed only by the extreme delicacy of their situation, and of our relations with them. I refer especially to those whose territory is embraced by the limits of States. Every feeling of sympathy for their lot should be kept alive and fostered, and no measures taken that could compromise the humanity and justice of the nation; and none, I am sure, will be. But the question occurs, *What are humanity and justice, in reference to this unfortunate race?* Are these found to lie in a policy that would leave them to linger out a wretched and degraded existence, within districts of country already surrounded, and pressed upon by a population whose anxiety and efforts to get rid of them are not less restless and persevering than is that law of nature immutable, which has decreed that, under such circumstances, if continued in, *they must perish?* Or does it not rather consist in withdrawing them from this certain destruction, and placing them, though even at this late hour, in a situation, where, by the adoption of a suitable system for their security, preservation, and improvement, and at no matter what cost, they may be saved and blest? What *the means* are, which are best fitted to realize such a triumph of humanity, I leave to be determined upon by those who are more competent than I am to decide. But that something must be done, and done soon, to save these people, if saved at all, it requires no very deep research into the history of the past, or knowledge of their present condition, embracing especially their relation to the States, to see.

I submit a copy of a letter, marked F, just received from the Rev. Mr. M'Coy, who was appointed to lead the Indians from the north, on the exploring expedition west of the Mississippi. They preceded the southern Indians, as I have stated, and have made their tour. The result appears to be highly satisfactory.

Respectfully submitted.

THOS. L. MCKENNEY.

STATEMENT, showing the amount of Requisitions issued under each head of appropriation, from the first day of January, 1828, to the thirtieth day of September; the amount of accounts of the respective Agents and Disbursing Officers in whose favor said Requisitions were paid, which have been rendered for settlement; and the amount which remains unaccounted for.

12

	Requisitions issued from 1st January, 1828, to 30th September.	Amount of Accounts rendered for settlement.	Amount which remains unaccounted for.
Indian Department	\$96,380 30}	65,990 69	30,389 61}
Pay of superintendents and Indian agents	26,750 00	14,750 00	12,000 00
Pay of sub-agents	14,300 00	6,341 66	7,958 34
Civilization of Indians	5,400 00	150 00	5,250 00
Presents to Indians	15,813 85	11,184 90	2,628 95
Annuities	214,927 17	149,067 01	65,860 16
Carrying into effect treaties with Osages, Kansas, and Shawnees, per act 20th May, 1826	1,400 00	1,400 00	
To aid the Creeks in their removal west of the Mississippi, per act 20th May, 1826	29,634 25	-	29,634 25
Treaty with the Creeks of 26th January, 1826, per act 22d May, 1826	36,853 17	7,850 87	29,002 30
To carry into effect certain Indian treaties, per act 2d March, 1827	500 00	-	500 00
For houses for sub-agents, interpreters, and blacksmiths, at Peoria & Ioway sub-agencies, per act May 9, 1828	14,324 00	6,830 63	7,487 37
Additional expense, arising out of recently extended intercourse with Indians within Michigan Ter. same	5,000 00	-	5,000 00
Additional expense at the Red River agency, on account of the removal of the Quapaws, &c. same	1,300 00	-	1,300 00
To carry into effect the articles of agreement and cession between the United States and Georgia, same	500 00	-	500 00
Expenses of delegations of Choctaw and other Indians, to explore country W. of Missis. per act May 24, 1828	6,200 00	1,000 00	5,200 00
✓ For payment of the sum stipulated by 6th article of the treaty with the Chippewas, per act 24th May, 1828	1,000 00	-	1,000 00
Paying annuity stipulated by 3d article of treaty with Pattawatimas, same	4,225 00	-	4,225 00
Support of a blacksmith, &c. same	1,520 00	-	1,520 00
Carrying into effect the treaty with the Creek nation of 15th November, 1827 same	41,491 00	40,491 00	1,000 00
Delivery of iron, steel, tobacco, and employment of laborers for Miamies same	1,100 00	-	1,100 00
Support of poor and infirm, and education of youth for Miamies same	1,000 00	-	1,000 00

STATEMENT A—Continued.

	Requisitions issued from 1st January, 1828, to 30th September.	Amount of Accounts rendered for settlement.	Amount which remains unaccounted for.
Goods delivered and to be delivered to Thornton party of Miamies, per act of 24th May, 1828	10,000 00	- -	10,000 00
For building houses, clearing and fencing 40 acres of land, &c.	5,485 00	- -	5,485 00
Payment of money and goods to P. Langlois	4,000 00	- -	4,000 00
Spoliations committed on Cherokees, as provided by 5th article of treaty of May 6, 1828,	8,760 00	- -	8,760 00
For the use of Thomas Graves	1,200 00	- -	1,200 00
For the use of George Guess	500 00	- -	500 00
Compensation to emigrating Cherokees for 1828, for blankets	2,181 57	- -	2,181 57
Ditto ditto kettles	676 53	- -	676 53
Cost of emigration, at ten dollars each	1,000 00	- -	1,000 00
For holding a treaty with Chippewas, Ottowas, &c.	15,000 00	- -	15,000 00
Capt. John Rogers, as provided by 10th article of treaty with Cherokees	500 00	- -	500 00
	566,921 84 $\frac{3}{4}$	305,062 76	261,859 08 $\frac{3}{4}$

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of Requisitions issued in the three first quarters of 1828	- -	566,921 84 $\frac{3}{4}$
Amount of Accounts rendered for settlement during said period	- -	305,062 76
Leaving this amount to be accounted for	- - - -	<u>\$261,859 08$\frac{3}{4}$</u>

(B.)

STATEMENT showing the number of Indian Schools, where established, by whom, the number of Teachers, &c., the number of Pupils, and the amount annually allowed and paid to each by the Government, with remarks as to their condition, &c.

No.	Names of Site and Stations.	By whom established.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils.	Am't annually paid by the Government.
1	Spring Place, Cherokee Nation, Alabama	United Brethren	7	11	200
2	Oochgeology, do.	Do.	5	18	
3	Elliot, Choctaw Nation	American Bd. of Com'rs for For. missions	6	20	
4	Mayhew, do.	Do. do.	6	54	
5	Bethel, do.	Do. do.	4	16	
6	Emmaus, do.	Do. do.	4	25	
7	Goshen, do.	Do. do.	6	14	
8	Captain Harrison's, do.	Do. do.	1	13	
9	Mr. Juzan's, do.	Do. do.	1	15	
10	Al-ik-hunna, do.	Do. do.	3	22	
11	Col. Folsom's, do.	Do. do.	1	7	
12	Senecas, Near Buffalo, New York	Do. do.	8	45	200
13	Union, Osages, Arkansas	Do. do.	6	31	150
14	Harmony, do. Missouri	Do. do.	27	35	150
15	Tuscaroras, New York	Do. do.	—	45	200
16	Michilimackinac	Do. do.	—	50	300
17	Ottawas, Miami of the Lake	Do. do.	21	10	100
18	Brainerd, Cherokees, East Mississippi	Do. do.	—	—	550
19	Carmel, do. do.	Do. do.	42	84	50
20	Creek Path, do. do.	Do. do.	—	—	50
21	High Tower, do. do.	Do. do.	—	—	50
22	Dwight, do. West Mississippi	Do. do.	15	50	200
23	Cataaugus, Senecas, New York	Do. do.	9	40	200
24	Carey, on the St. Joseph's river, among the Pattawatimas	Baptist General Convention	14	70	300
25	Thomas, Grand river, Ottawas	Do. do.	8	20	
26	Withington, Creek Nation, Georgia	Do. do.	6	16	225
27	Valley Towns, Cherokees, East Mississippi	Do. do.	8	50	175

[Doc. No. 2.]

STATEMENT B—Continued.

No.	Names of Site and Stations.	By whom established.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils.	Am't annually paid by the Government.
28	Tensawatee, Cherokees, East Mississippi	Baptist General Convention	9	38	175
29	Tonawanda, Senecas, New York	Do. do.	—	30	175
30	Oneida Castle, do.	Protestant Episcopal Church, New York	3	30	250
31	Oneidas, do.	Hamilton Baptist Missionary Society	5	35	200
32	Wyandots, near Upper Sandusky, Ohio	Methodist Society	2	69	400
33	Asbury mission, Creek Nation, Georgia	Do.	6	23	100
34	Monroe, Chickasaw Nation	Synod of South Carolina and Georgia	12	24	400
35	Tockshish, do.	Do. do.	4	15	
36	Cane Creek, do.	Do. do.	6	28	
37	Martyn, do.	Do. do.	2	18	
38	Charity Hall, do.	Cumberland Missionary Board	9	26	250
39	Florissant, Missouri	Society of Jesuits	8	23	400
40	Pleasant Point, Quoddy Indians, Maine	Society for propagating the Gospel, &c.	1	60	150
				1,180	\$6,600
Add to the amount of allowances, 200 dollars for the education of Indian youths, under the direction of Bishop Chase, in Ohio; 350 dollars for the education of Indian youths in New York, under the direction of the Baptist General Convention, and 200 dollars for the education of Indian youths at Castleton Academy, in Vermont, making together 750 dollars,					750
					<u>\$7,350</u>

REMARKS.—The annual reports required of the schools by the regulations, are due on the 1st of October; but few of them have yet come in. From the information, however, which the correspondence of the office affords, there is reason to believe that they all continue to progress with increasing usefulness and prosperity.

The number of youths in the schools in the Indian country, and which derive aid from the civilization fund, is 1,180
 The number with Bishop Chase in Ohio, supported from the same fund 4
 The number in New York, under the direction of the Baptist General Convention, do. 7
 The number at Castleton Academy, in Vermont, do. 2
 The number at the Choctaw Academy, in Kentucky, which is supported by funds set apart for that purpose by the Indians themselves, except two 98

Making the whole number of Indian youths now receiving education 1,291

NOTE.—The numbers under the head of "Number of Teachers," in many cases embrace the whole mission family, including mechanics and laborers. The number of teachers in the schools are from one to three: the reports include the whole, without designating.

(C.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

Office of Indian Affairs, July 22, 1828.

SIR : The Executive being anxious, by the use of all proper means, to carry into full and complete effect the provisions of the compact with Georgia, and this subject being now before it by a special appropriation of Congress, looking to its accomplishment, I am directed by the Secretary of War to enclose to you a copy of a memorial and certain resolutions of the Georgia Legislature, passed at its last session, with the view to your using them, not as threats, or to intimidate the Indians, but as *inducements*, rather, for them to accede to the wishes of the General Government, which looks to the fulfilment of the compact with Georgia on the one hand, and the prosperity and happiness of the Cherokees on the other. It is thought to be important, however, that in any interview you may have with the Indians, you have an eye more to the ascertainment of their feelings on the subject of *ceding their land*, or any portion of it, within the limits of Georgia, than to entering now into any compact with them on the subject. This step is intended to be preliminary, and for the purpose of obtaining information upon which measures may be predicated, after your report shall have been received.

As, however, you are now acting under instructions with the view to this object, in the execution of the recent treaty made with the Cherokees of Arkansas, the Secretary of War, apprehending that a second movement, if made now, might embarrass the first, directs me to call your attention, *in the first place*, to this view of the subject; and, as it is *my own belief*, that Mr. Cobb, especially, preferred the operations under the late treaty to any other, or to the usual mode; and as it is my own belief, also, that they promise results far more successful than would a movement such as is generally made through Commissioners; the Secretary directs that you ascertain, if you can conveniently, whether I am correct; and, if so, you will consider yourself as confined to the instructions issued to you in reference to the carrying into effect the recent treaty. But, if it shall turn out that those who are so immediately interested, I mean the citizens of Georgia, for the accomplishment of whose views Congress has made the appropriation referred to, are of the opinion, (and Mr. Cobb can no doubt inform you,) *that a treaty ought to be held*, in addition to present movements, you will report the same to the Department.

Very respectfully, sir,

I am your obedient servant,

THOS. L. MCKENNEY.

To Col. HUGH MONTGOMERY,
Cherokee Agent, Calhoun, Tennessee.

(D.)

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

Office Indian Affairs, 10th June, 1828.

DEAR SIR : Congress appropriated, at its recent session, fifteen thousand dollars, to pay the expense of an exploring party of certain Indian

tribes. This party will be made up of Chickasaws, Choctaws, and Pattawatimas, and probably Creeks. The Chickasaws (twelve in number) will be led by Mr. Duncan, their sub-agent, who will be accompanied by Mr. Bell and an Interpreter; the Choctaws (six in number) will be led by Mr. David W. Haley, and accompanied by Mr. Pytchlynn, as Interpreter; the Pattawatimas (three in number) will be led by the Rev. Isaac M'Coy, accompanied by an Interpreter; the Creeks, (three in number) by Judge Luther Blake.

Those parties have been directed to report themselves to you, at St. Louis, as early as possible. The object of this letter is to refer to you the plan of their movement, the necessary preparations for the journey, and the directions as to the district of country which it would be best for them to explore. I refer you to the printed document* herewith sent, which will explain more fully the object of this movement. It is, on the part of the whole of them, but *mainly* of the Chickasaws and Choctaws, to seek for and find a suitable country for a last and permanent home. You will see from the printed document, that I pointed them, in my talk, to the country north of the north boundary of Missouri, and up and between the rivers Mississippi and Missouri. But, from indications given by the Congress, it is esteemed best that they should settle west of Missouri, and not north of your north boundary. It would not be well, however, to check them forcibly, as it would destroy their confidence in us, should they incline to look north, but advise them, rather, to another route. This you will know how to arrange. But, if they insist on having the understanding in regard to the privilege of examining the country north of Missouri fulfilled, let them go, since, if they select it, permission to occupy it will, after all, be matter for the Congress to decide upon.

The object being thus disclosed, and the limits within which it is desirable for them to find a resting place and a home, it becomes necessary to refer to you, also, the selection of a leader of the party, and a topographer. Dr. Todson has been directed to report to you as the physician. I have named Captain Kennerly to the Secretary of War as leader of the party, who approves of his appointment. If he cannot go, then you will select a suitable person who can, and give him his instructions, under such an organization as will provide for the subordination, and strength, and comfort of the whole.

By a topographer, as the word is meant to apply to this undertaking, is meant one who can map or sketch, and bring home geographical and other information of the country through which they may pass. He will be assisted by Mr. Bell, who, it is believed, has some knowledge of surveying, &c. The physician, it is believed, has a knowledge of the diseases of those regions, and is qualified to render service in any emergency.

You will provide whatever may be necessary for the support and transportation of the party, and give your instructions to the leader of it, in detail.

The Rev. Isaac McCoy is appointed Treasurer. He will disburse and keep the accounts relating to the expenditure of the money, and give, in other respects, essential aid, as an educated and enterprising man. He is authorized to draw for 10,000, and told, that if the whole appropriation is deemed to be necessary, you will provide five thousand dollars, (less the sum

* Report of my proceedings with the Chickasaws, Choctaws, &c., submitted with the President's message to Congress last year.

that it may cost to get the Chickasaws and Choctaws to St. Louis.) This you will do by your bill in his favor. His receipt for the sum will be your voucher, or in furnishing the necessary supplies, &c.

You will see from the printed document the kind of outfit which has been promised to the Chickasaws and Choctaws. With a view to it, in part, were the rifles sent to you from Philadelphia. The other articles you will provide. Let the Pattawatimas be similarly supplied, and also the Creeks.

It is highly important that you adopt a plan as to transportation, and provision, &c. that shall embrace the utmost economy which may be consistent with the satisfaction and comfort of the party. All that may be necessary will readily occur to you; and to your discretion is the entire subject relating to the whole object referred. there being no doubt, from your superior local, as well as other knowledge of the country, and the means necessary to sustain men in traversing it, you will omit nothing that should be thought of, and add nothing that might be deemed superfluous. I have recommended to the Secretary of War that a Sergeant's guard attend the party. Orders to this effect may issue. Should you esteem this protection unnecessary, they need not, in your discretion, be employed.

It may be important, however, to guard these people well, by notifying the agents throughout their route of their object, and directing them to aid them, and instruct their Indians as to its nature, &c.

Should any thing keep the Chickasaws from going, (and nothing will, except that the appropriation has been delayed so long after the promised time,) the others will not move; but, should the Chickasaws go, then they may proceed, even should the Choctaws and Pattawatimas and Creeks not join them.

I have the honor to be, with great respect and regard, your obedient servant.

TH. L. M'KENNEY.

To Gen. WILLIAM CLARK,
Sup. Ind. Affairs, St. Louis, Mo.

(E.)

SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

St. Louis, July 4th, 1828.

SIR: Your letter of the 10th June, with its inclosures, I have had the honor of receiving. By it I am informed that an exploring party of Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Pattawatimas have been directed to report themselves to me at this place, as early as possible, with instructions to me to make the necessary preparation for their journey; directions as to the district of country which it would be best for them to explore, with authority to select a suitable person to be the leader of the party, and a topographer, &c.

Captain Kennerly has agreed to accompany the party as their leader. General Atkinson has agreed that one of the young officers at Jefferson Barracks, best acquainted with the duties required of a topographer, should be permitted to accompany the party, and Mr. Hood, (latterly from West Point,) a young man of some cleverness, is selected.

I have not heard of the movements of those parties, and feel somewhat at a loss in preparing the portion of outfit for those who may come on. I will, however, venture to have in readiness the necessaries for half the number expected; and if a greater number should come, they can be more expeditiously supplied.

The route I shall recommend to them will be, to pass through the country north of the Kansas, from Camp Leavenworth, and examine the country, and between the Shawnee and Kansas, and the Osage lands. If they wish to go north of the State line, I will, in that case, send them up the Lemoin river; direct them to cross the heads of the Little River Platte, and Nadaway; and crossing the Missouri into the lands purchased of the Kansas and Osages, which are not already ceded to other tribes, and return southerly.

I am, with respect,
Your obedient servant,
WM CLARK.

Col. THOMAS L. MCKENNEY,
War Department.

(F.)

ST. LOUIS, Mo. *October 17th, 1828.*

SIR: I left Carcy Missionary Station, July 2d, in obedience to your instructions. I took with me *two* Pattawatimas, and there being three Ottawas of distinction then at my place, anxious to accompany me, I took them also; in all, five Indians and one interpreter, who also is part Indian. I arrived at this place the 16th. We were in waiting for the southern Indians, until the 17th August, when information was received that they had postponed the tour till next Spring. While a message was carried to them, it was deemed advisable for me to make a tour with the Pattawatimas and Ottawas. This plan was adopted because most economical, and because it was thought to be inexpedient to detain the western Indians so long from their homes as to await the arrival of those from the south.

I set out from St. Louis, the 19th July, with five Indians, an interpreter, and two hired hands; afterwards took in an interpreter to Osages and Kansas: whole number, ten, with thirteen horses. The tour lasted forty-nine days, and was made over the country between Osage river and the upper branches of Neosho, on the south, and Kansas river on the north, and extended west of this State one hundred and forty miles, as measured on the map.

I accompanied the Indians thirty miles on their way from this place, and thence, on the 12th instant, sent them on to their homes in Michigan, and Indiana. They have returned well satisfied with the treatment they received from those who acted for the United States, and from the Osages, Kansas, Pawnees, and Shawanees, whom they saw. It is with great satisfaction that I assure you they are all pleased with the country we explored, and four of them are particularly desirous to remove thither and take with them others of their people. On parting with them, I was requested to become the bearer of a communication to Washington, on the subject of their removal: in the preparing of which communication, they said they would be joined by many of their people. This request was the

more pleasing, as it had not been promoted, either by me or any other person.

Thus far the objects of the expedition, in relation to the Pattawatimas and Ottawas, are fully attained, and, as will hereafter appear, with little expense : a detailed report will be subsequently submitted.

Deputations from Chickasaws, Choctaws, and Creeks, are now here. Our company will begin to move to-day. It has become rather late in the season to make the tour to advantage, but we will hope for the best.

With great respect, Sir,

Your humble and obd't servant,

ISAAC McCOY.

Col. THOMAS L. MCKENNEY,
Office Indian Affairs, Washington.

L.

Return of Claims which have been deposited at the Bounty Land Office, for the year ending the 30th of September, 1828, for services rendered during the Revolutionary war.

Claims suspended in the Office the 1st October, 1827	-	-	18
“ received from the 1st October, 1827, to 30th September, 1828, inclusive	-	-	740
			<u>758</u>

Disposed of as follows .

Of the 18 suspended cases, 4 have been entered anew,	-	-	4
			<u>754</u>

Total, - - 754

Claims previously satisfied	-	-	142
“ not entitled to land	-	-	296
“ in which regulations were sent to enable the claimants to produce proof	-	-	131
“ in which further proof was required	-	-	23
“ in which the inquiries were answered	-	-	28
“ in which land warrants have issued	-	-	120
“ still suspended	-	-	14
			<u>754</u>

Abstract of the number of Warrants issued for the year ending the 30th September, 1828.

2 Colonels, each	500 acres	-	1000 acres
2 Lieutenant Colonels	450	-	900
5 Captains	300	-	1,500
12 Lieutenants	200	-	2,400
1 Ensign	150	-	150
1 Surgeon Medical Staff	450	-	450

	1 Surgeon's Mate	300	-	300
	96 Rank and file	100	-	9,600
Total,				<u>16,300</u>

The number of Land Warrants signed by Generals Knox and Dearborn, and which remain on file, is - - - - 57

The number of Virginia Military Land Warrants presented, allowed, and certified to - - - - 20

Return of Claims which have been deposited for the year ending the 30th September, 1828, for services rendered during the late war.

Claims suspended per last report	-	-	-	459
“ received from 1st October, 1827, to 30th September, 1828, inclusive	-	-	-	308
Total,	-	-	-	<u>767</u>

Disposed of as follows :

Claims which were previously satisfied	-	-	-	66
“ not entitled to land	-	-	-	54
“ returned for further evidence, and sent regulations	-	-	-	97
“ on which warrants have issued	-	-	-	90
“ suspended for further evidence	-	-	-	460
				<u>767</u>

Abstract of the number of Warrants issued for the year ending the 30th September, 1828.

1st. Authorized by the act of 24th December, 1811, and 11th January, 1812	-	-	-	85
2d. Do. do. 6th February, 1812	-	-	-	1
3d. Do. do. 10th December, 1814	-	-	-	4
				<u>90</u>

Whereof, 1st and 2d description, 86 granted 160 acres each,				13,760
3d “ 4 “ 320 “				1,280
				<u>15,040</u>

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Bounty Land Office.*

The above and foregoing are respectfully reported to the Honorable Secretary of War, as the proceedings at this office for the year ending the 30th day of September, 1828.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

November 24, 1828.

DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF WAR.**DEPARTMENT OF WAR,**

November 24, 1828.

To the President of the United States :

SIR : I have the honor herewith to transmit, for your information, the annual reports of the officers who superintend the several branches of the public service entrusted to this Department ; showing, in detail, the operations of each, during the past year, and the state of the funds appropriated and applicable to those services respectively.

The report of the Major General of the Army, marked A, with its accompanying documents, exhibits the present number, station, organization, and discipline of our military force. From this report it will appear that some important changes have been made, during the past year, in the distribution of the troops ; and that one of the effects of this distribution has been, considerably to diminish the numerical force of the two Military Schools of Practice. The value of these institutions is fully appreciated by the Department, although some of the principal benefits anticipated from the concentration of so large portions of the army at two points, have never been realized, for want of means for their proper equipment ; and, as they were the cherished favorites of my immediate predecessors, they would not, if for no other reason, have been disturbed, but to meet the positive emergencies of the Government.

These schools have, from their first establishment, materially lessened the disposable force of the Army for ordinary service ; and about the time of their formation, or a little anterior to it, and with a view probably to this object, the garrisons of several important posts along our northern and western frontier were wholly withdrawn, and others materially reduced. This subtraction of force from ordinary service was not, however, under the peculiarly favorable circumstances of the country, injuriously felt, until within a late period, when several events have occurred, which, in the opinion of the Department, rendered it proper to restore a portion of these detachments to their former and appropriate duties ; and a neglect to do which might have seriously affected the interest, and perhaps endangered the peace, of certain portions of the Union.

In the course of the last year, the Winnebagoes, and other Indian tribes, living in the neighborhood of the posts which had been evacuated, and emboldened probably by that circumstance, commenced a series of petty, but savage warfare, on the adjoining white population ; and rendered it necessary to march a strong military force into that country, the effect of which was, to quell, for a time at least, these disturbances. But, in the course of the past Spring and Summer, fresh symptoms of discontent and hostility were manifested by the Indians ; and the people of Illinois, and more particularly the inhabitants of the Lead Mine District, became again so much alarmed as to suggest the necessity, not only of permanent-

ly garrisoning the former military posts of Chicago and Prairie du Chien, but of establishing a new one in the centre of the Winnebago country, for the purpose of watching the movements of the Indians, and to serve as a connecting link between the chains of fortification on the Mississippi and on the Lakes.

Within the same period, unpleasant contentions had arisen on our northeastern frontier, between the citizens of the State of Maine and the subjects of the adjoining British Province, in consequence of conflicting claims of property and jurisdiction; and which threatened, unless promptly repressed by the presence of a military force, to involve the local authorities, at least, of the two countries, in serious collisions.

Besides these inducements for strengthening our inland frontier, another important one was found in the expediency of affording timely and efficient aid to our revenue officers, in defeating the purposes, boldly avowed by high authority, and not yet abandoned, of introducing foreign goods into the United States, either by stratagem or force, without the payment of duties; and this precaution was more particularly necessary along the Niagara frontier, where we had no troops, and where it is notorious that large quantities of foreign goods are now collected with this obvious design.

Such were the reasons for establishing the new, and re-occupying the old military posts, mentioned in the report of the Major General; and, to effect these objects, a reduction of the Military School of Practice at Jefferson barracks became indispensable. This new disposition of our inland force has, it is believed, been universally acceptable to our citizens in the north and northwestern parts of the Union, and, it is hoped, will be approved by Congress.

The numerous fortifications, completed and completing, along our maritime frontier, in the progressive execution of our great system of national defence, have imposed on the Department the necessity of withdrawing, also, from the school of artillery practice at Fortress Monroe, nearly one half of its force, for the purpose of assisting in the completion of the unfinished works, and of garrisoning and preserving those which are completed. The school of practice is not, however, thereby broken up, but may still proceed with the same efficiency and success, proportionate to its numbers, as heretofore. As little more has been taught at the two schools than the *Manuals* of the artillery and infantry, the same system of instruction may be continued, and with nearly the same advantage, at every post where a regiment or battalion is stationed, and where a competent instructor will always be found.

The views of the Army and its Staff, presented in the various reports herewith submitted, cannot, I apprehend, fail to be satisfactory to Congress and to the Nation; whether regarded in reference to its military discipline, its present employments, or its fiscal economy. While a portion of that able arm of the Military Establishment, the Corps of Engineers, is employed in constructing works of military defence, another portion, aided by scientific and enterprising officers, detailed from the line of the Army, is co-operating with our citizen Engineers, in developing the capacities of the country for internal improvement, and in building up works which belong exclusively to the department of political economy. The Quartermaster General, at the same time, assisted by other officers and soldiers of the line, is engaged, not merely in military erections and

accommodations for the troops, but in the construction of roads and bridges for the citizens at large. And the Ordnance Department, with the force under its control, displays a corresponding energy and skill, in the fabrication of arms and other munitions of war, as well for the militia of the States as for the regular Army. Indeed the reports from these three Departments exhibit the Army of the United States, not in the light in which standing armies in time of peace have usually been regarded, as drones who are consuming the labor of others, but as a body of military and civil engineers, artificers, and laborers, who probably contribute more than any other equal number of citizens, not only to the security of the country, but to the advancement of its useful arts.

The Military Academy, it is believed, has conquered all the prejudices which formerly existed against it; and is scattering the fruits of its science, and communicating, by its examples, the lessons of industry and order there taught, not merely to the rest of the Army, but to the youths of our country generally: and the interchange of the theoretic science of this national school with the practical skill and judgment of our citizen engineers, which is now going on throughout the United States, will soon furnish every part of the country with the most accomplished professors in every branch of civil engineering. The report of the last Board of Visitors, remarkable for its good sense and practical views, and herewith presented, shows that this institution is still advancing in usefulness; and I beg leave to recommend to the favorable consideration of Congress the many important suggestions which it contains.

The report of the Chief Engineer, including that of the Board of Internal Improvement, will be sure to receive the full and deliberate consideration of the National Legislature; and it would be impossible, by any remarks of mine, to add any thing to the intrinsic interest which this document possesses. Besides its military details, it presents a full view of the extensive operations, now in train, under the superintendence of this Department, for the accomplishment of the numerous objects of internal improvements, to which the recent appropriations of Congress on that subject are applicable. There are, probably, no expenditures of the Government which come so directly home to the interests and feelings of the great body of the people of the United States, or which are viewed with more lively and unqualified satisfaction, than those which relate to internal improvement: and may I be permitted to express an opinion, that the liberal appropriations, both specific and general, made to such objects, during the last session of Congress, were amongst the most valuable acts of its legislation—and a hope that the same policy may be continued.

In short, the organization and arrangement of every department of the Army, not as relates to its efficiency merely, but to its admirable systems of accountability and economy, are worthy of all praise, and reflect the highest credit on my predecessors, by whom they have been devised and put into operation. As regards its distribution, which must depend on the varying circumstances of the country, some changes, in addition to those which have recently been made, will probably be deemed expedient in the course of the next season. The policy of pushing our military posts, (such as Fort Snelling, on the Mississippi, Fort Leavenworth on the Missouri, and including, perhaps, some others on the Arkansas and Red Rivers,) so far within the Indian country, and so far ahead of the regular advances of our population, may well be questioned. Instead of protecting our

frontier inhabitants against the incursions of the Indians, these isolated garrisons must, in the event of a serious Indian war, inevitably become the first victims of its fury. At present they only serve to invite wild and profitless adventures into the Indian country, the usual consequences of which are personal collisions with the natives; and the Government is then put to the expense of a military expedition, to vindicate the rights of these straggling traders.

Had not the season been too far advanced to effect such distant movements, it was in contemplation of the Department, last Summer, when it came to the resolution to advance a portion of its force, so as to cover and protect our stationary and laboring population in the northwest, to draw in, at the same time, some of our most remote garrisons, in order to form a connected line of defence, the several parts of which should mutually support each other, within which no hostile Indian would dare to venture, and beyond which no white citizen, unless protected by a military escort, or a proper license to trade with the Indians, should be permitted to pass.

Besides the great expense and hazard of supporting these very distant posts, another serious evil attends most of them. The luxuriant vegetation which covers the banks of our western rivers, where troops are stationed, and which annually dies and rots on the ground, produces the most fatal diseases; and this evil can be remedied only by the introduction of population, and herds to destroy and consume this excess of vegetation. The garrison of Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri, has suffered the most severely from this cause. It is situated on dry and elevated ground, selected with special regard to health; but the rich bottoms in its vicinity occasion the sickness; and it is doubtful, whether a change of location to any other point, high up the Missouri, could escape or even diminish the causes of the evil.

I unite with Major General Macomb, for the reasons he has assigned, in recommending the necessary provisions for mounting a portion of the men who compose our most remote garrisons in the Indian country.

It appears from the report of the Surgeon General, that, owing to the increased number of military posts, and to the numerous detachments from the Army, engaged on internal improvements, the officers of the Medical Staff are not sufficiently numerous for the exigencies of the service. I therefore concur with him in recommending its increase, by the addition of four Surgeons, and ten Assistant Surgeons: and I beg leave to remind Congress, that a bill was reported in the House of Representatives, during the last session, but not definitively acted on, for graduating the pay of the Medical Staff: and I also take the liberty of calling to their recollection the fact that the laws constituting the Department of the Commissary General of Subsistence will expire on the third of March next.

The report of the officer who superintends the Indian Bureau, marked **K**, shows the manner in which the duties of this Department, growing out of our intercourse with the Indian tribes, have been discharged during the past year.

The want of system and regulation for the administration of this branch of the public service has long been severely felt, and has probably subjected the officers to whom it has been entrusted to more animadversion and censure, than has fallen to the lot of any other public functionaries.

The different views entertained, not only by different classes of our citizens, but even by the different officers acting under this Department, in regard to the leading measures of policy which ought to govern our intercourse with the Indians, have furnished fruitful sources of complaint against the Department, and often of collision between the officers themselves.

It is believed that a minute and well digested code of regulations, analogous to those which govern the other bureaus of the Department, and founded on the policy and views of the Government, so far as they can be collected from existing laws, and treaties with the Indians, would not only afford great facility in transacting this branch of business, but materially reduce its expenses, and, at the same time, better fulfil the benevolent purposes of the Government, in regard to these unfortunate people. Encouraged in this belief by the knowledge that my predecessors had entertained similar opinions, I, some time since, addressed letters, by your permission, to Governor Cass and General Clark, individuals alike distinguished for general intelligence, and great experience in Indian affairs, inviting their attendance at the seat of government, for the purpose of aiding the Department in preparing the contemplated system of regulations. They have both arrived, and are engaged on the work, which, it is confidently expected, will be completed in time to be submitted to, and receive the deliberate consideration of, Congress, during the commencing session.

While on the subject of Indian affairs, I should feel that I did not discharge my whole duty, were I to neglect to call the attention of the Government to the expediency, if not absolute necessity, of more clearly defining, by legislative enactments, the nature of the relation: by which we are to stand allied to the Indian tribes; and, especially, to prescribe what, as between them and ourselves, shall be the reciprocal rights, both of property and government, over the vast tracts of country which they claim and inhabit.

At the commencement of our present Government, these tribes, with few inconsiderable exceptions, occupied a country in the interior, far beyond the range of our population, and our relations with them, were the simple ones which exist between remote and independent nations, or they were rather the relations of war; and most of our intercourse with them was carried on through the officers of the Army, stationed along our frontier posts; and it was, probably, to the posture in which we then stood in regard to them, that the War Department was first indebted for the Superintendency of Indian Affairs. Since that period, our white population, in its rapid and irresistible progress to the west, has been sweeping past and around them; until now, a large proportion of these tribes are actually embosomed within the organized and settled parts of our States and Territories. In the meantime, we have been entering into treaties with them, not of peace merely, but of property, of intercourse and trade; and have actually contracted between them and ourselves, most of the complicated relations which appertain to the municipal state, without, however, having fixed the boundaries of the authority by which these relations shall be controlled.

While some of our citizens, who are the advocates of primitive and imprescriptible rights in their broadest extent, contend that these tribes are independent nations, and have the sole and exclusive right to the property

and government of the territories they occupy, others consider them as mere tenants at will, subject, like the buffalo of the prairies, to be hunted from their country whenever it may suit our interest or convenience to take possession of it. These views of their rights and disabilities are equally extravagant and unjust : but the misfortune is, that the intermediate line has never been drawn by the Government. Nothing can be more clear, to one who has marked the progress of population and improvement, and is conversant with the principles of human action, than that these Indians will not be permitted to hold the reservations on which they live within the States, by their present tenure, for any considerable period. If, indeed, they were not disturbed in their possessions by us, it would be impossible for them long to subsist, as they have heretofore done, by the chase, as their game is already so much diminished, as to render it frequently necessary to furnish them with provisions, in order to save them from starvation. In their present destitute and deplorable condition, and which is constantly growing more helpless, it would seem to be not only the right, but the duty of the Government, to take them under its paternal care ; and to exercise, over their persons and property, the salutary rights and duties of guardianship.

The most prominent feature in the present policy of the Government, as connected with these people, is to be found in the efforts that are making to remove them beyond the limits of the States and organized Territories.

A very extensive tract of country, lying to the west and north of the Arkansas Territory, remarkable for salubrity of climate, fertility of soil, and profusion of game, has lately been set apart for the colonization of the Indians. Liberal pecuniary inducements have been offered by Congress to emigrants, and many have already embraced the offer. But the ultimate success of this project has been greatly endangered, and may yet be defeated, by the operation of another prominent measure of Government, which, although suggested by the most humane motives, comes in direct conflict with the plan of colonization.

The annual appropriation of \$ 10,000 to the purposes of educating Indian children, and teaching them the mechanic arts, has had the effect to draw to almost every Indian reservation, in addition to the agents and interpreters, a considerable number of missionaries and teachers, with their families, who, having acquired, principally by the aid of this fund, very comfortable establishments, are unwilling to be deprived of them by the removal of the Indians ; and thus, we have found, that, while the agents specially employed by the Government for this purpose are engaged in persuading, by profuse distributions of money and presents, the Indians to emigrate, another set of Government agents are operating, more secretly, to be sure, but not with less zeal and effect, to prevent such emigration.

These remarks are not intended as a personal reflection on the missionaries and teachers ; much less on the pious and respectable *patrons* of these benevolent institutions, who, no doubt, are disposed to lend a ready support to every humane measure which the Government may think proper to adopt in favor of these depressed people ; but are rather intended to show the natural and unavoidable tendency of the system itself to counteract the leading policy of the Government.

If the project of colonization be a wise one, and of this, I believe, no one entertains a doubt, why not shape all our laws and treaties to the attain-

ment of that object, and impart to them an efficiency that will be sure to effect it ?

Let such of the emigrating Indians as choose it continue, as heretofore, to devote themselves to the chase, in a country where their toils will be amply rewarded. Let those who are willing to cultivate the arts of civilization be formed into a colony, consisting of distinct tribes or communities, but placed contiguous to each other, and connected by general laws, which shall reach the whole. Let the lands be apportioned among families and individuals in severalty, to be held by the same tenures by which we hold ours, with perhaps some temporary and wholesome restraints on the power of alienation. Assist them in forming and administering a code of laws adapted to a state of civilization. Let the \$ 10,000 appropriation be applied, within the new colony exclusively, to the same objects for which it is now expended ; and add to it, from time to time, so much of our other annual contributions as can be thus applied without a violation of public faith.

In regard to such Indians as shall still remain within the States, and refuse to emigrate, let an arrangement be made with the proper authorities of the respective States in which they are situated, for partitioning out to them, in severalty, as much of their respective reservations as shall be amply sufficient for agricultural purposes. Set apart a tract, proportioned in size to the number of Indians, to remain in common, as a refuge and provision for such as may by improvidence waste their private property ; and subject them all to the municipal laws of the State in which they reside. Let the remainder of the reservation be paid for by those who hold the paramount right, at such prices as shall be deemed, in reference to the uses which Indians are accustomed to make of lands, reasonable ; and the proceeds to be applied for the benefit of those of the tribe who emigrate, after their establishment in the colony, or to be divided between those who emigrate and those who remain, as justice may require.

It may, perhaps, be fairly doubted whether the \$ 10,000 appropriation (independently of its tendency to prevent emigration) produces, under the circumstances in which it is now expended, any useful results. These schools, it is true, impart to a certain number of Indian youths so much information, and so far change their habits, as to inspire them with all the passions and desires, and particularly the passion for accumulating individual wealth, peculiar to a state of civilization ; and then these half educated men are turned loose among their respective tribes, without any honorable means of satisfying the desires and wants which have been thus artificially created. The lands of the tribe being common and unalienable, they have no motive to cultivate and improve them. There is no floating wealth to attract their ambition, and the only and usual means of gratifying their cupidity for money, is, by employing the advantages acquired by their education to appropriate to themselves more than their just share of the large contributions annually made by the Government : and in this way, they, with some few honorable exceptions, render, not only themselves, but the very arts they have acquired, obnoxious to the Nation at large.

If, however, it should be deemed most expedient to continue to expend a portion of the \$ 10,000 fund on the Indians remaining within the States, the missionaries and teachers should be located on the tracts proposed to

be set apart for the common use of each tribe; from whence the information they supply, and the arts they teach, might be advantageously applied by the adjoining Indians to the improvement of their separate property; and where they might also take charge of those Indians who may, by improvidence, have expended their private estates.

It is, in my opinion, worse than useless to impart education and the arts to the Indians, without furnishing them, at the same time, with appropriate subjects on which to employ them.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

P. B. PORTER.

A.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Washington, November, 1828.

To the Hon. P. B. PORTER, *Secretary of War* :

SIR: In obedience to your instructions of the 20th of September last, I have the honor to lay before you,

- 1st. A statement showing the organization of the army, marked A;
- 2d. A return of the actual strength of the army, marked B;
- 3d. A return of the strength of the Eastern Department, designating the posts and garrisons, marked C;
- 4th. A return of the strength of the Western Department, designating the posts and garrisons, marked D;
- 5th. A general map, exhibiting in one view a distribution of the whole force, designating those posts occupied by the artillery, and those by the infantry, marked F;
- 6th. A statement showing the whole number of recruits enlisted in the Army, from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1828, marked E;
- 7th. An estimate of the amount which will be required for the current expenses of the recruiting service for the year 1829, marked G.

Since I have taken the command of the Army, no reports of inspections have been received from the Generals commanding departments, nor from the field officers of the artillery: the latter, however, are now engaged in inspecting the companies of their respective regiments, and it is presumed that their reports will be received in due time.

Inspector General Wool has been engaged in the inspection of the arsenals, and other objects connected with the Ordnance Department. He has inspected the arsenals of Washington, Frankford, Watervleit, Watertown, Rome, Detroit, and Pittsburg, and the Armory at Springfield, and ordnance and ordnance stores at New York, Newport, and Boston. He reports that there is an evident improvement in the arrangement of those arsenals; and that by condemning and selling the damaged and un-serviceable articles, a considerable amount in money has been realized, and the arsenals freed of a quantity of rubbish, which, while it occupied considerable space, impeded also the proper arrangement for inspections of the useful and serviceable articles.

Report
on
Indian Affairs
1829.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1829 FROM THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

Office Indian Affairs, Nov. 17, 1829.

SIR: I had the honor, on the 29th ultimo, to submit, in obedience to your order of the 12th September last, an estimate, in detail, of the sum (viz. \$150,690) which will be required for the current expenses of the Indian Department for the year 1830. With this reference to that document, I proceed to comply with the remaining part of said order.

In regard to the various appropriations for the Indian Department, I beg leave respectfully to premise, they have, in all cases, so far as the action of this office has been employed, been regarded as strictly applicable to the objects for which the appropriations have been, from time to time, made; and in no case have requisitions been issued by me beyond the sums respectively appropriated. I esteem it proper to set out with this remark, because, as will appear from some of the abstracts which accompany this report, certain expenditures have been made applicable to certain heads of appropriation, inadvertently, no doubt, other than those for which they were intended by the Congress; thus depriving certain branches of the service of the means upon which reliance was placed to sustain them. The inconvenience, however, was temporary, since, on a more general settlement of accounts, the sums so abstracted, by the accounting officers, in part, at least, were, by counter-warrants, restored by them to their proper heads. This reference to this subject will be more full illustrated when I come to remark on the abstracts; and it is necessary for it to be made, since, without it, it could not be understood how the disbursements within the three quarters of the present year exceeded the appropriations applicable to the same period. But this becomes manifest, when, for example, a given sum for 1828 is abstracted from its legitimate object, which prevented its disbursement in 1828, but, being restored in 1829, is disbursed in 1829—the bills drawn upon it, meanwhile, lying over.

The fiscal operations of the Indian Department are shewn in the four accompanying abstracts. Two of these (A and supplement, and B) apply to the service of the present year: and one of them (C) to the *disbursements* made, in 1829, of means provided in, and prior to, 1828, but which, although appropriated in, and prior to, 1828, looked to the future: for example, to carry into effect certain treaties, in the removal of Indians, &c.

Abstract A (and supplement) shews the amount appropriated for the current expenses of the Department: for 1829 (viz. \$151,100); the amount disbursed (viz. \$127,959 12); the amount accounted for (viz. \$77,024 79); and the balance to be accounted for (viz. \$50,934 33.)

Supplement to abstract A shows that an additional amount (viz. \$9,354 14) has been *disbursed* in 1829, over and above the sum appropriated for contingencies (viz. \$22,250) for 1829. This is one of the items referred to in the preceding remarks. This sum is for so much abstracted by the ac-

counting officers of the Treasury from the appropriation for *contingencies* for 1828, and reimbursed afterwards, in the settlement of accounts by counter-warrant, to the credit of the same head. The demands against this head of appropriation, and which were payable in 1828, have been met in the amount so restored in 1829. Without this explanation, it might appear that a greater amount had been disbursed in 1829, for contingencies, than was appropriated for that branch of the service for 1829.

Abstract B shows the amount (viz. \$ 199,102 53) appropriated, and under the various heads, by the last or second session of the 20th Congress, for carrying into effect certain treaty stipulations, &c. &c.; the amount disbursed (viz. \$ 181,042 24) within the three quarters of the year 1829; the amount accounted for (viz. \$ 100,262 05;) and the balance that remains to be accounted for (viz. \$ 80,780 19.)

Abstract C shows the amount of requisitions (viz. \$ 246,986 76) *drawn* on account of appropriations made prior to the last session of Congress, but which looked to the future, as stated: the amount accounted for under each head, (viz. \$ 167,214 76,) and the balance remaining to be accounted for (viz. \$ 79,772.)

Abstract D shows the state of the fund arising out of the annual appropriation of \$ 10,000 for the civilization of the Indians.

The abstract which accompanied my report of 28th November, 1828, on civilization, shows an amount applicable to the service of 1829 of \$ 12,335 06, which is \$ 2,335 06 over and above the annual appropriation. The act appropriating this fund for this object was approved 3d March, 1819. Immediately thereafter, steps were taken by the Executive to render it effective. The system which was adopted, and which is yet operated upon, was not put in operation for some time thereafter. The appropriation being annual, the sum increased. When the allotments were made, they were based, in part, on the increase, and embraced, also, in part, the cost of erecting buildings. In 1827, the increase being absorbed, it became necessary, in order to keep the disbursements within the sum appropriated, (viz. \$ 10,000,) to reduce the scale of distribution. To accomplish this, a basis of \$ 7,150 was adopted, which being continued for two years, enabled the Department to meet all the demands arising out of the first allotment, and those, also, resting upon the new and reduced basis of distribution, and leave, in 1829, a balance to the credit of the appropriation of \$ 2,335 06, which, when added to the amount appropriated, viz. \$ 10,000, left, for the service of the year 1829, \$ 12,335 06, as stated. Bills were drawn, on the authority of the Department, by those employed in the application of this fund, and recommended by me for payment, but, in their progress through the Treasury, were stopped. Relying on the correctness of my own books, and supposing it probable that this fund might, like that for contingencies, have been diverted in the settlement of accounts, the proper examinations were instituted, when it appeared that \$ 3,375 22 had been so diverted; and, being so reported, your order for its restoration gave back to the service this amount. This statement is made here to show why, as in the case of contingencies, a larger amount has been, and will have been disbursed, in 1829, than would harmonize with my report of November, 1828.

In connexion with this abstract, I submit a statement, (E,) in compliance with your order, showing the number of schools to which the benefit of this fund is extended, where established, by whom, the number of teachers, number of pupils, the amount allowed and paid to each school; to which is

superadded remarks as to the state of the schools, &c. &c. From this statement, it will be seen that there are in operation forty-five schools, including the Choctaw academy, at which there are 1,460 children, an increase over last year of 169.

The allotments for the year 1829 are upon a less amount (to wit, \$ 1,200) than that appropriated. This basis, although larger than that of the two previous years, is smaller than the appropriation by \$ 1,200. I considered it safer to adopt this reduced basis until the deranged state of the fund to which I have referred could be so adjusted as to place it within the power of the Executive. This being now done, it is proposed to increase the ratio of distribution, and as you may direct, to the annual sum of \$ 10,000, which will leave a small excess to the credit of the fund, to meet any incidental demands for furthering the plan of civilization.

On reference to the foregoing abstracts, it will appear that the total amount disbursed through the Indian Department, in the three first quarters of the year 1829, is \$ 561,950 62; that \$ 345,326 60 has been accounted for, and \$ 216,624 02 remains to be accounted for.

It is believed that when the returns are all made, the disbursements will all be accounted for. One reason why the balance unaccounted for appears as large as it is, apart from the absence of returns under several heads, is, that remittances have been made for the whole year, (except for civilization of Indians,) whilst the abstracts are made up to include returns for the first three quarters only, and not entirely for these.

There is one other subject connected with the fiscal concerns of the Indian Department, which I beg leave respectfully to submit. It relates to arrearages. What these arrearages amount to, I have no means of ascertaining; but their existence has occasioned serious embarrassment, from time to time, to the public service. These arrearages have been charged up, from year to year, by the accounting officers of the Treasury, in the order of settling accounts, (accounts are not "*settled*" in this office; the law refers them for "*settlement*" to the Second Auditor,) to the exclusion of demands (if they did not happen to get in first) which were entitled to be met. This occasioned, not embarrassment only, to the service, but discontent, and loss, no doubt, to those whose calculations of payment were thus frustrated. I have no means of tracing out the periods when sums have been expended over and above the amount provided, or of stating, except in part, the objects which rendered these expenditures necessary. This office was created in 1824; since which period, *its action* has been upon and within, as I have before stated, the sums appropriated by the Congress. A report from the Second Auditor will doubtless show what the aggregate amount is, and otherwise satisfactorily explain the subject.

In regard to arrearages, however, they happen more or less in every branch of the service, and have often occurred in this. In 1818, the amount appropriated for the current expenses of the Indian Department was \$ 200,000. In 1819, the then Head of the Department of War found it necessary to ask for \$ 240,000, "*including arrearages, &c. &c.*" In 1820, the sum of \$ 200,000 was again appropriated; and it was proposed by the Head of the Department, in 1821, to reduce it to \$ 170,000. The Congress, however, decided against *this* sum, and gave only \$ 100,000 for the service of that year, but, in the same act, appropriated for arrearages of the Indian Department \$ 130,205 44, which sum was to meet contractors' accounts, and other obligations, covering this precise amount; and, in 1822,

the sum of \$123,638 was appropriated for the service of that year, and \$70,000 to make good the *deficit* of 1821.

When any branch of the public service has to be provided for upon *estimate*, as is peculiarly the case with the Indian Department, since it is impossible to foresee all the wants and variety of demands that may occur over such an extent of country, and among such vast numbers of suffering human beings, amongst whom agents have been appointed to reside, with certain *necessary* discretionary powers, or the precise sum which it would require to meet the demands of each year, it is but reasonable to expect that arrearages will occur. If the arrearages be only \$75,000, as is supposed, it is evidence of the great correctness of the estimates, and of their close adherence to the actual demands, it having been seven years since arrearages were called for on account of the Indian Department or deficiencies supplied, which is but little over an average annual sum of *ten thousand dollars*. The circle of our Indian relations has been, meanwhile, greatly enlarged, whilst the annual appropriations for contingencies have been about the same, viz \$95,000.

In obedience to your orders, the action upon Indian affairs of the accounting branches upon the appropriations for the year 1829, was to be confined to the amount appropriated for the service of that year; and, in pursuance of your directions, conditional drafts (conditional on appropriations being made by Congress to meet them) have been drawn by the Superintendents and Agents, to make good the deficiencies within the respective spheres of their operations, for the previous year, and which could not be met out of the appropriations for this year, without embarrassing the service, as heretofore, in a corresponding amount. These bills, so far as drawn, are on file in this office, and will be submitted in due time to be placed before the Committee of Ways and Means.

There is one other item of disbursement, which, although it touches this office but incidentally, yet, as it passes through it as an item of expenditure, and may serve to account, in part, for the arrearages, I consider it to be not wholly irrelevant to remark upon. I refer to the annuity due to the Seneca tribe of Indians, in the State of New York. This annuity is derived from stock held in the name of the President of the United States, for the benefit of those Indians. The principal, viz: \$100,000, has its origin in a provision of the treaty entered into between this tribe and Robert Morris, under the sanction of the United States, in 1797. It is stipulated in that compact, that the sum aforesaid should be, by the said Robert Morris, vested in the stock of the Bank of the United States, and held in the name of the President of the United States, for the use and behoof of the said nation of Indians. The obligation on the part of Robert Morris was complied with; and the Indians have been receiving ever since, so far as the records in this Department show, an annual interest of \$6,000, until the present year.

This year, and in pursuance of your directions, the state of the fund was examined; and it appearing that the \$100,000 hitherto vested in the stock of the old Bank of the United States had been subsequently vested in the United States' three per cent. stock, and to the original sum had been added \$12,853 78; making the principal \$112,853 78; and the interest on this being \$3,385 60, you directed this amount, and no more, to be remitted to the owners of said stock; which has been done accordingly. It is *presumed* this stock has produced no more than the amount remitted this year, at

least since the year 1822, when the last appropriation for arrearage or deficiency was made; and it is *known* that since, as well as before that period, \$6,000 were annually remitted. These \$6,000 were taken from contingencies, and the proceeds of the stock were, from time to time, placed to the credit of this fund. There has been an annual draft, therefore, upon the contingencies of the Indian Department, of the difference between the \$6,000 remitted and the proceeds of the stock received, which, for six years, (that is, from 1822 to 1828,) has amounted to \$15,686 40,* as a charge upon the contingencies over and above the credits given, which accounts for so much of the present arrearage of the Indian Department. This item, when added to the expenses incurred in allaying the excitements on the Northwestern frontier in 1827, and expenditures made among the starving Kankakee and Florida Indians, a large portion of these arrearages will be accounted for.

It may be worthy of consideration whether a more productive investment of this stock cannot be made; but this, doubtless, will receive the Executive consideration.

General Saunders and the Rev. H. Posey were appointed to execute the intention of the act of Congress of 2d March last, appropriating \$20,000 for the purpose of purchasing such reservations of land as might be claimed by Indians or Indian countrymen within the limits of N. Carolina, by virtue of treaties made by the United States with the Cherokee Indians. The trust has been, in part, fulfilled; and the whole of it, it is presumed, will soon be.

The Indian Agent at Piqua, in Ohio, (Col. M'Elvaine,) was directed to open a negotiation with the Delaware Indians, in pursuance of the intention of an act of Congress of this same date, for the purchase of their reservations in that State. This duty has been performed, and the purchase made. There remains a balance of the appropriation, after paying the price stipulated, which will be applied to carry into effect the remaining intention of the act, viz: "to aid said Indians in their removal West of the Mississippi."

The various appropriations made by act, approved also 2d March, 1829, to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty with the Pattawatima Indians, of the 20th September, 1828, have been all applied; and remittances have been made, from time to time, under provisions of the same act, for compensation, &c. &c. to the emigrant Cherokee Indians, under all the various heads as enumerated in said act, and as provided for by treaty of 6th May, 1828.

The treaty of the Butte des Morts on Fox river, of the 11th August, 1827, and which was ratified 3d February, 1829, contains various provisions, for which appropriations are required to be made. These will be submitted, as also others for such other objects as may remain to be provided for.

On the 30th May last, General Carroll, of Tennessee, was appointed Commissioner, to go among the Cherokee and Creek Indians, and hold conferences with them on the subject of emigration. On the 8th July following, General Coffee was united in the same commission. Their instructions herewith submitted, (No. 1,) will best explain the objects entrusted to them, as also their important bearing upon the present and future happiness of the Indians. In this measure, the compact with the State of Georgia, in which the Cherokees are concerned, was sought to be fulfilled. I submit the returns of those Commissioners, so far as they have been received, in papers numbered 2 and 3.

* I have just ascertained the difference against the contingent fund to be \$13,834 75

Meanwhile, Col. Montgomery, the Agent for the Cherokees, was acting under instructions growing out of the provisions of the treaty of Washington, of 6th May, 1828, and the Creek Agent, Col. Crowell, under the act of Congress of 20th May, 1826, to aid certain Indians of the Creek nation in their removal West of the Mississippi, and a subsequent act of 9th May, 1828, appropriating \$ 50,000 with a view to the same object.

Under the treaty of the 6th May, 1828, and with the means provided by Congress to carry the same into effect, Col. Montgomery has enrolled and sent off 510 souls, of whom 431 are Cherokees, and 79 blacks; and Col. Crowell has sent off 1200 Creeks. The evidence furnished the Department, as to the disposition of both those tribes to remove, is demonstrative of their willingness to go; but they are held in check by their chiefs and others, whose interest it is to keep them where they are. Among the Creeks, especially, the most severe punishments have been inflicted, by mutilating, and otherwise, those who had enrolled to go, and while in their camp, and where they supposed they would be protected. Such is the dread of these people of the violence of their chiefs, that they are afraid to express their wishes on this subject, except in whispers, and then only to those in whom they have entire confidence. It will be seen from Gen Coffee's report, above referred to, (No. 3,) that a like terror is exercised over the Cherokees. It is by no means unnatural for the chiefs of those tribes to oppose the going away of their people. It would be unnatural if they did not. In proportion to the reduction of their numbers does their power decrease; and their love of power is not less strong than other people's. It confers distinctions, not only among themselves, but in relation, also, to neighboring tribes. And to this feeling may be superadded the uncertainty which rests upon the future, drawn from the lessons of the past. But there are, I respectfully suggest, remedies for both, and the Federal Government has the power to apply them. The presence of an armed force would effectually relieve the first; and the adoption of a system for their security, and preservation, and future happiness, that should be as effective and ample as it ought to be permanent, would relieve the last. I would not be mistaken as to the use that should be made of the military. Its presence should be preceded by the solemn declaration that it was coming not to compel a single Indian to quit the place of his choice, but only to *protect* those who desire to better their condition, and in the exercise of their wish to do so. Humanity seems to require this, and, if this measure had been adopted sooner, many who now smart under the lash of their chiefs, and who are doomed to pass the remainder of their lives with mutilated bodies, would be free from the one, and not have to endure the suffering and disgrace of the other.

Surely when States, in the exercise of their sovereignty, are extending their laws over a people whose chiefs admit (I refer to the Cherokees) that such a measure would "*seal their destruction,*" and when every circumstance appears to have combined to render the great body of our Indians within the limits of States unhappy, and to impoverish and destroy them, something ought to be done for their relief. Justice demands it, and Humanity pleads for these people. The public sympathy is strongly excited. The Florida Indians, there is little doubt, are willing to join the Creeks; and the dispositions of the Chickasaws are indicated by the extract herewith submitted, (No. 4,) on the subject of their recent visit to seek a council. The Indians in Ohio, especially the Senécas and Delawares, seek to

I submit a talk (No. 5) of the chiefs of the former, addressed to the

President on this subject. The Agent, Col. McElvaine, is of opinion that, in five years, with the means to effect their removal, there will remain no Indians in Ohio.

A new difficulty has arisen in regard to the Cherokees and between them and the State of Georgia. It relates to boundary. The subject is amply discussed in your letter to His Excellency the Governor of Georgia. I accompany this with a copy of it (No. 6.) No report has been received from Gen. Coffee, who was appointed to collect and report all the facts touching the controversy. The Cherokees, however, have furnished the Department, through the Agent, with the grounds upon which they rest their claim to the boundary for which they contend. These documents are on file in this office.

In reference to emigration, and to the means necessary for its accomplishment, I beg leave respectfully to add, that, in lieu of the usual mode of *estimating*, for all the different branches of expenditure, upon the basis of numbers, for rations, transportation, &c. &c., which can never be done with certainty, (it not being possible to know beforehand how many will go,) a sum be appropriated and made applicable to emigration *generally*, and to compensation for improvements, and placed at the disposal of the Executive; and for this object I recommend the sum of \$300,000 dollars. It is my opinion, also, that a great saving might be effected by changing the agencies for emigration from the local agents to contractors. I have seen nothing to induce a belief that the Agents employed among the Cherokees and Creeks have not been zealous; but it does appear to me that a saving of more than one-third of the cost of each emigrant could be realized upon contract. The Agents might be well employed, and usefully and abundantly, in co-operating, and especially in seeing that all the terms of the contracts in which the comfort, and health, &c., of the emigrants were concerned, were faithfully executed.

But it does appear to me as indispensable, that, as a first step in any great movement of the sort, the country on which it is proposed to place these people at rest, and forever, should be clearly defined, and nothing left unprovided for by the Government, that concerns either their security, preservation, or improvement. Nor should the emigrants be sent off to settle where and how they might list; but the whole business should, I respectfully submit, be conducted upon one regular and systematic plan; and what may be done in reference to the whole of it ought to be done with a view to their solid and lasting welfare.

With the exception of the rencontre between certain Indians in Missouri and some of the citizens of that State, which took place in Randolph county, peace has been preserved between the white and red men along our borders. This rencontre has not yet been fully reported upon. It is understood the parties charged with the killing of the whites are now undergoing an examination at St. Louis. Some of the Western tribes, the Sioux, Sacs, and Foxes, are at war with each other. But this is common to those tribes. Theirs are feuds of ancient origin. They will, it is presumed, fight on until some one or other of the tribes shall become too reduced and feeble to carry on the war, when it will be lost as a separate power. Meanwhile, however, Gen. Clark has been instructed to bring about a pacification, if he can. Humanity directs that these people, who sport so with each other's lives, should be counselled frequently, and led, if possible, to cherish the more agreeable state of peace and friendship. The great sufferers in gene-

ral contests of this sort, next to the Indians, are the traders. The hunting parties are broken up by these wars, and there is a corresponding reduction in their returns, and of loss to the companies: for they furnish the Indians, upon credit, with their annual outfits. If they are killed, the traders lose finally; or, if they quit hunting and go to war, payment is delayed. I beg leave respectfully to refer, and no more, to the advantage which the British have over the American traders. The leading articles in the Indian trade, blankets and strouds, cannot be manufactured for the want of the proper kind of wool in the United States; and the Indians of the North and Northwest will not trade in any other or inferior goods.

On the subject of the administration of this office, to which you have called my particular attention, I have to remark, that a new modification of it is indispensable to its efficiency. It is, although as well organized as, perhaps, it could be by a merely Executive arrangement—and it rests upon this only—too powerless to be effective, and too responsible for its feebleness. It should, I respectfully suggest, rest as the other branches in the Department do, upon Congressional enactments; and the responsibility should be to that body, through the head of the Department proper. It never was intended to remain as it was first established; and two Committees of the House of Representatives have, since its creation, unanimously reported a bill upon the basis I have suggested; which bills were twice read in the House, but were not acted on, because they could not be reached. A new organization has been esteemed to be important by every head of the Department of War, including the one under whose administration it was created, and recommended by them all. So pressing did this necessity grow, that Governor Cass and General Clark were called to Washington to digest a system. This was done. (See Doc. No. 117, 20th Congress, 2d Session.) I consider their report able and judicious, and the provisions of the bill which accompanies it, ample and apposite, with one exception: this relates to the mode of accounting. I esteem the mode of settling accounts partially, [or ficticiously] and then generally, [or finally,] and the taking from one head of the appropriation to give to another, to be fatal to the harmony and credit of the service, and one that ought not to be practised. In lieu of that mode, I would respectfully suggest, that in each Department, beginning with this, (and it should begin here, since all the estimates are prepared here,) accounts should be *opened* under each head of appropriation; and *settled* under each head. If an agent is deficient at all in his payments, or his vouchers, it will be seen under which head; and instead of closing his account by abstracting money from another branch of the service, to *close* [not finally] his account, it should be left open under each and every head, for which he had not accounted. There would then remain always the means to meet demands properly due from each head; and not, as has been, and as has been shewn at the commencement of this report, a diversion from one head of the appropriation, made to close a deficiency in another, to the *exclusion* of the legitimate demands against the head thus abstracted from—the demands having, meanwhile, to lie over until *other* and final returns come in, bringing the vouchers upon which a *counter warrant* is issued, to replace the amount to the credit of the fund from which it had been diverted.

To exemplify my meaning as to the mode, which I respectfully suggest ought to be adopted, and acted upon throughout the whole progress of the settlement of accounts, touching this branch of the service, I submit two forms, (No. 7 and 8,) onesheving the heads under which estimates are made, and another shew

ing a settlement of a set of returns under this form. The adoption of this mode of settling the accounts, with the report of Messrs. Cass and Clark, as referred to, will give to the Indian Department the efficiency it needs, and without which, it is not possible to maintain that accuracy and speed which should characterize a branch of the Government service, the importance of which may be estimated from the varied and multiplied and laborious character of its duties, and the immense sums of money that are annually involved in its operations.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THO. L. M'KENNEY.

To the Hon. JOHN H. EATON,
Secretary of War.

A.

STATEMENT showing the sums appropriated for current expenses of the Indian Department, for the year 1829; the amount disbursed under each head between the 1st of January and 30th September; the amount of accounts rendered for settlement, and balance remaining to be accounted for.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Sums appropriated.	Amount disbursed.	Am't of acc'ts rendered for settlement.	Balance remaining to be accounted for.
Pay of Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian Agencies, as authorized by law - - - -	31,000	28,150	14,897 98	13,252 02
Pay of Sub-agents, as allowed by law - - - -	15,100	15,070	10,339 06	4,730 04
Presents to Indians - - - -	15,000	11,246 76	5,564 11	5,682 35
Pay of Interpreters and Translators, &c. - - - -	18,550	18,268	9,927 19	8,340 81
Pay of gun and blacksmiths, and their assistants, &c. - - - -	19,400	16,299	7,278 23	9,020 77
Iron, steel, coal, and other expenses attending the gun and blacksmiths' shops - - - -	5,000	4,450	1,075 75	3,374 25
Expense of transportation and distribution of annuities - - - -	9,500	7,385	4,941 88	3,043 12
Expense of provisions for Indians, &c. - - - -	10,000	6,778	4,471 82	2,306 18
Expense attending the visits of Indian Deputations, &c. - - - -	5,000	112 50	112 50	
Contingencies Indian Department - - - -	22,550	11,339 60	10,154 81	1,184 79
	151,100	119,098 86	68,164 53	50,934 33

SUPPLEMENT to Statement A, showing the additional means for current expenses of the Indian Department; the amount disbursed between the 1st of January and 30th September; and the amount of accounts rendered for settlement.

	Additional means.	Amount disbursed.	Am't of acc'ts rendered for settlement.
Contingencies Indian Department, passed to the credit of this head of appropriation by the accounting Officers of the Treasury - - - -	9,354 14	8,860 26	8,860 26

A.

RECAPITULATION.

Amount appropriated	-	-	-	-	\$ 151,100
Amount drawn in 3 quarters, ending 30th September	-	-	-	-	119,098 86
					<u>\$ 31,001 14</u>
Balance applicable to expenditures under the various heads of appropriation on account of 4th quarter of 1829.					
Amount accounted for	-	-	-	68,164 53	
Remaining to be accounted for	-	-	-	50,934 33	
					<u>\$ 119,098 86</u>
Amount drawn	-	-	-		
Additional means per supplement	-	-	-	9,354 14	
Amount drawn	-	-	-	8,860 26	
					<u>493 88</u>
Amount accounted for	-	-	-	8,860 26	
Total balance, applicable	-	-	-		<u>\$ 31,495 02</u>

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

Office of Indian Affairs, November 17, 1829.

B.

STATEMENT showing the sums appropriated to carry into effect Treaty Stipulations, &c. per acts passed at the last, or second session of the 20th Congress, on account of which requisitions have been drawn, between the 1st January and the 30th September, 1829, with the amount of the same, the amount accounted for, and balance that remains to be accounted for.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Amount appropriated.	Amount of requisitions drawn.	Amount accounted for.	Balance remaining to be accounted for.
Expense incurred by the Marshal of Michigan, &c.	1,800 00	1,670 42	1,670 42	
Expense incurred by the exploring party—in addition	7,168 13	2,000 00	-	2,000 00
To extinguish the title of the Delawares to reservations in Ohio	6,000 00	3,200 00	-	3,200 00
Compensation to the Indians in Ohio, for depredations	1,539 25	1,539 25	1,539 25	
Support of a school for education of Chippewa youths	1,000 00	1,000 00	-	1,000 00
Annuity to Patawatamies, under treaty of 16th October, 1826	2,000 00	2,000 00	-	2,000 00
Support of a blacksmith and miller, and for delivery of salt	1,520 00	1,520 00	-	1,520 00
Permanent annuity to Miamies	25,000 00	25,000 00	-	25,000 00
Iron, steel, and tobacco, for same, and employment of laborers	1,100 00	1,100 00	-	1,100 00
Education of youth of the Miamies	1,000 00	1,000 00	-	1,000 00
To make good a deficiency in the appropriation to carry into effect treaty with Osages and Kansas	16,895 40	16,895 40	9,426 07	7,469 33
Payment of the Winnebagoes, per agreement of 25th August, 1828	20,000 00	20,000 00	20,000 00	
Permanent annuity to Patawatamies	2,000 00	2,000 00	-	2,000 00
Limited annuity to same	1,000 00	1,000 00	-	1,000 00
Purchase of goods, and payment in silver to same	45,500 00	45,000 00	45,000 00	
Expense of Farming, and for utensils for same	7,500 00	7,500 00	-	7,500 00
Tobacco, iron, steel, education, &c. for same	2,960 00	2,460 00	-	2,460 00
Payment of claims against same	10,895 00	9,995 00	9,995 00	

STATEMENT B.—Continued.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount appropriated.	Amount of requisitions drawn.	Amount accounted for.	Balance remaining to be accounted for.
Compensation to Cherokees emigrating - - - - -	10,724 75	9,699 80	} 12,631 31	2,197 53
Expense of transportation - - - - -	2,000 00	500 00		
Expense of emigration - - - - -	5,000 00	4,629 04		
Compensation to appraisers, under 8th article of Cherokee treaty -	6,500 00	1,333 33			-	1,333 33
For purchase of reservations yet claimed by Indians in North Carolina -	20,000 00	20,000 00	-	20,000 00
	199,102 53	181,042 24	100,262 05	80,780 19

RECAPITULATION.—B.

Amount appropriated - - - - -	199,102 53
Amount drawn in three quarters, ending 30th September, - - - - -	181,042 24
	\$ 18,060 29
Balance applicable to the further expenditures under the several heads of appropriation - - - - -	\$ 18,060 29
Amount accounted for - - - - -	100,262 05
Remaining to be accounted for - - - - -	80,780 19
	\$ 181,042 24

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, *November 17th, 1829.*

C.

STATEMENT shewing the amount of Requisitions drawn on account of appropriations made prior to the last, or second Session of 20th Congress, between the 1st of January and 30th September, under the respective heads; the amount accounted for, and balance that remains to be accounted for.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Amount of Requisitions drawn.	Amount accounted for.	Balance remaining to be accounted for.
To aid certain Indians of the Creek nation in their removal, - - -	1,000	-	1,000
Payment to the Creek nation, per supplemental article of Creek Treaty, -	3,005 50	2,811 48	494 02
To carry into effect 6, 7, 8th, and other articles of Creek Treaty, -	300		
To aid the emigration of the Creek Indians, and providing for them 12 months, -	23,224 66	4,224 66	19,000
To carry into effect articles of agreement and cession between the U. States and Georgia, - - - - -	2,000	-	2,000
Providing means for education, &c. for Patawatimies, - - - - -	806 50	-	806 50
Education of youth, &c. of Mimies, - - - - -	500	-	500
Expense of running boundary line for Cherokees, - - - - -	140 83	-	140 83
Compensation to emigrating Cherokees, - - - - -	563 45	-	563 45
Cost of emigration, same, - - - - -	2,118 32	-	2,118 32
Provisions for a year for same, - - - - -	1,650	-	1,650
Indian annuities - - - - -	211,677 50	160,178 62	51,498 88
	<u>246,986 76</u>	<u>167,214 76</u>	<u>79,772</u>

RECAPITULATION C.—Amount accounted for, - - - 167,214 76
 Remaining to be accounted for, 79,772
 Amount drawn, - - - - - \$246,986 76

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
 OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 November 17, 1829.

D.

STATEMENT showing the amount appropriated for civilization of Indians for the year 1829; the amount drawn between the 1st January and 30th September; amount accounted for; and balance that remains to be accounted for.

	Amount appropriated.	Amount drawn.	Amount accounted for.	Balance that remains to be accounted for.
Civilization of Indians per act 3d March, 1819,	10,000 00	4,250 00		

SUPPLEMENT to Statement D, showing the additional means for Civilization of Indians; the amount drawn between the 1st January and 30th September; the amount accounted for; and balance that remains to be accounted for.

	Additional means.	Amount drawn.	Amount accounted for.	Balance to be accounted for.
Civilization of Indians, reimbursed to the credit of this head of appropriation, by the Accounting officers of the Treasury,	3,375 22	1,712 50		

D.

RECAPITULATION.

Amount appropriated for 1829,	-	-	-	10,000 00
Amount drawn in three quarters, ending 30th Sept.	4,250 00			
Amount required under the allotment for 1829, to meet the demands for the fourth quarter and part of the third, remaining undrawn	-	-	4,850 00	
			<u>4,850 00</u>	9,100 00
Balance remaining,	-	-	-	<u>900 00</u>
Amount accounted for,	-	825 00		
Remaining to be accounted for,	-	3,425 00		
			<u>3,425 00</u>	
Amount drawn	-	\$4,250 00		
Additional means per Supplement,	-	-	3,375 22	
Amount drawn in three quarters, ending 30th September,	-	1,712 50		
Amount required under the allotment for 1828, to meet the demands,	-	249 50		
			<u>1,962 00</u>	1,413 22
Balance remaining unexpended under this head,	-	-	-	<u><u>\$2,313 22</u></u>

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

Office Indian Affairs, November 17, 1829.

STATEMENT showing the number of Indian schools, where established, by whom, the number of teachers, &c. the number of pupils, the amounts allowed from the civilization fund for the year 1829, with remarks as to the prospects, &c. of the schools.

No.	Name of site and station.	By whom established.	No. of teachers	No. of pupils.	Amount allowed for 1829.
1	Spring Place, Cherokee nation, Alabama, - -	United Brethren,	7	11	} 250
2	Oochgeology, do. - - - - -	Do.	5	18	
3	Elliott, Choctaw nation, - - - - -	Amer. Board of Com'rs for For. Missions,	7	50	
4	Mayhew, do - - - - -	Do.	7	60	
5	Emmaus, do - - - - -	Do.	5	20	
6	Goshen, do - - - - -	Do.	4	28	
7	Mr. Juzan's, do - - - - -	Do.	1	14	
8	Ai-ik-hun-a, do - - - - -	Do.	2	30	
9	Hebron, do - - - - -	Do.	3	20	
10	Yak-nok-cha-ya, do - - - - -	Do.	4	30	
11	Brainerd, Cherokees, East Mississippi,	Do.	2	50	} 4,250
12	Carmel, do - - - - -	Do.	1	30	
13	Creek-path, do - - - - -	Do.	1	31	
14	Hightower, do - - - - -	Do.	1	10	
15	Willstown, do - - - - -	Do.	1	03	
16	Haweis, do - - - - -	Do.	1	10	
17	Candy's Creek, do - - - - -	Do.	1	30	
18	Dwight do West Mississippi,	Do.	2	50	
19	Mulberry settlement, do - - - - -	Do.	1	30	
20	Monroe, Chickasaw nation, - - - - -	Do.	4	20	
21	Toekshish, do - - - - -	Do.	3	22	
22	Caney Creek, do - - - - -	Do.	3	30	
23	Martyn, do - - - - -	Do.	2	26	
24	Senecas, near Buffalo, N. Y. - - - - -	Do.	2	45	} 2,000
25	Cattaragus, Senecas, do - - - - -	Do.	1	40	
26	Tuscaroras, do - - - - -	Do.	1	45	
27	Union, Osages, Arkansas, - - - - -	Do.	2	45	
28	Hopefield, do on the Neosho, - - - - -	Do.	1	30	
29	Harmony, do Missouri, - - - - -	Do.	2	30	
30	Neosho, do - - - - -	Do.	1	22	
31	Ottawas, Miami of the Lake, - - - - -	Do.	3	157	
32	Michillimackinac, - - - - -	Do.	14	70	
33	Carey, on the St. Joseph, among the Patawatamies,	Baptist General Convention,	8	20	
34	Thomas, Grand river, Ottawas, - - - - -	Do.	6	16	
35	Withington, Creek nation, - - - - -	Do.	5	20	
36	Valley Town, Cherokees, East Mississippi,	Do.	5	30	
37	Notley, do do - - - - -	Do.	2	25	
38	Tonawanda, Senecas, New York, - - - - -	Do.	5	28	
39	Oneidas, do - - - - -	Do.	10	40	400
40	Wyandott's, near Upper Sandusky, Ohio, - -	Methodist Society,	6	22	150
41	Asbury Mission, Creek nation, - - - - -	Do.	3	30	300
42	Oncida Castle, New York, - - - - -	Protestant Episcopal Church, N. York,	9	26	300
43	Charity Hall, Chickasaw nation, - - - - -	Cumberland Missionary Board	8	15	400
44	Florissant, Missouri, - - - - -	Society of Jesuits,			
				1,359	\$ 8,050

Add to the amount of allowances \$ 100, allowed for the education of one Indian boy at Kenyon College, Ohio; \$ 350 for seven Indian boys in New York, under the directions of the Baptist General Convention; \$ 200 for two Indian boys at Castleton Academy, Vermont; and \$ 100 for one boy at the Choctaw Academy, Kentucky: Making together

750

Aggregate amount of allowances from the Civilization fund,

\$ 8,800

STATEMENT E.—Continued.

REMARKS &c.

The annual reports of the schools due on the 1st ultimo, have not all been received. This statement is, therefore, prepared, in part, from former reports, and from such other information on the subject, (believed, however, to be correct,) as is in the possession of this office. From the information referred to, and the reports received for this year, a most encouraging prospect is afforded, as to the facility with which instruction can be imparted, and good order maintained, promising a satisfactory result, provided there were some arrangements made by which the children, after they left school, could be suitably established and assisted, upon some such plan as I had the honor to suggest in my report of 28th November, 1828.—(See Document No. 11, in volume of State Papers, of the House of Representatives United States, 2d Session, 20th Congress.)

The number of children in the schools in the Indian country, and which receive aid from the civilization fund, is	-	-	1,359
At Keayon College, in Ohio, educating from the same fund,	-	-	1
At Baptist missionary school, in New York, do	-	-	7
At Castleton Academy, Vermont, do	-	-	2
At Choctaw Academy, Kentucky, do	-	-	1
<hr/>			
Making the number, the expense of whose education is, in part, defrayed from the civilization fund,	-	-	1,370
Add the number of pupils at the Choctaw Academy, Kentucky, all of whom are educated from funds set apart for that purpose, by the Indians themselves,	-	-	90
<hr/>			
Making the whole number of Indian children now receiving education,	-	-	1,460

NOTE.—The numbers under the head of “Number of teachers,” in some cases, embrace the whole mission family, including mechanics and laborers; the reports not designating the number of teachers, which varies from one to three, as circumstances may require

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
17th November, 1829.

THO. L. MCKENNEY.

No. 1.

Instructions to Generals Carroll and Coffee.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, 30th May, 1829.

SIR: A crisis in our Indian affairs has arrived. Strong indications are seen of this in the circumstance of the Legislatures of Georgia and Alabama extending their laws over the Indians within their respective limits. These acts, it is reasonable to presume, will be followed by the other States interested in those portions of their soil now in the occupancy of the Indians. In the right to exercise such jurisdiction the Executive of the United States fully concurs; and this has been officially announced to the Cherokee

Indians. The President is of opinion that the only mode left for the Indians to escape the effects of such enactments, and consequences more destructive, and which are consequent on their contiguity to the whites, is, *for them to emigrate*. He sees the peculiarly delicate and dangerous grounds they occupy. He is sincerely anxious, by the exercise of the powers vested in him, and the application of any means, applicable to the great object, to save these people, and relieve the States. He is of opinion, if the Indians can be approached in any way that shall elude their prejudices, and be enlightened as to their true relation to the States, upon the one hand, and what would be their relation, in the West, and to the General Government, on the other, they would consent to avoid the evil effects of the first, and realize to themselves and posterity the benefits of the last. He proposes to make the effort with the Cherokees and Creeks, and would extend it also to the Choctaws and Chickasaws, were there means at his disposal that could be made applicable to the effort among them. It is the wish of the President, as well from your known acquaintance with the Indian character, as from their knowledge of you, that you would undertake to enlighten the Cherokees and Creeks on the great subject of their best interests. The President is of the opinion that with those Indians the adoption of the forms of Council would not lead to any beneficial result. Still, in your progress through their country it would be well to ascertain, if you can do so, without disclosing the purpose of the Executive, to hold councils, whether they would assemble in this general way; and with what prospect of success. In the event of their manifesting a willingness to negotiate for a cession under this form, you will inform the Department, when the prospect of success authorizing it, arrangements will be made accordingly.

The past, however, has demonstrated their utter aversion to this mode, whilst it has been made equally clear that another mode promises greater success. In regard to the first, the Indians have seen in the past, that it has been, by the results of councils that the extent of their country has been, from time to time, diminished. They all comprehend this. Hence it is that those who are interested in keeping them where they are, alarm their fears, and, by previous cautioning, induce them to reject all offers looking to this object. There is no doubt, however, but the mass of these people would be glad to emigrate; and there is as little doubt that they are kept from this exercise of their choice by their chiefs, and other interested and influential men amongst them, who, tenacious of their authority and their power, and unwilling to forego their gainful position, keep them under the ban of their dictation.

Nothing is more certain than that, if the chiefs and influential men could be brought into the measure, the rest would implicitly follow. It becomes, therefore, a matter of necessity, if the General Government would benefit these people, that it move upon them in the line of their own prejudices; and, by the adoption of any proper means, break the power that is warring with their best interests. The question is, how can this be best done? Not, it is believed, for the reasons suggested, by the means of a general council. There they would be awakened to all the intimations which those who are opposed to their exchange of country might throw out; and the consequence would be—what it has been—a firm refusal to acquiesce. The best resort is believed to be that which is embraced in an appeal to the chiefs and influential men—not together, but apart, at their own houses: and by a proper

exposition of their real condition, rouse them to think upon that; whilst offers to them, of extensive reservations in fee simple, and other rewards, would, it is hoped, result in obtaining their acquiescence. This had, their people, as a body, it is believed, would gladly go.

The President views the Indians as the children of the Government. He sees what is best for them; and that a perseverance in their refusal to fly the dangers that surround them, must result in their misery, and final destruction. He would, if appeals to reason fail, induce them, by rewards, to avoid the threatened calamity.

Your first business, should you consent to engage in this work of mercy to the Indians, would be to ascertain upon whom, as pivots, the will of the Cherokees and Creeks turns. Go to them not as a negotiator, but friend. Open to each a view of his danger, and the danger that threatens his people. This may be made up of references to their present state, as to numbers, when compared with the past; the causes that have produced this thinning of their numbers; and here you might enlarge on their comparative degradation as a people, and the total impossibility of their ever attaining to higher privileges while they retain their present relations to a people who seek to get rid of them; to the inefficiency of their own laws for their advancement; and finally to the fact that these will be superseded and trodden under foot, by the exercise, over them, of the laws of the States. And here you might amply illustrate the really difficult relation which the Cherokees, particularly, bear to this question, by the passing over them of the various laws of *four States!*

You might then enlarge upon the advantage of their condition in the West. Both those tribes have a fine and fertile and abundant country, west of the Arkansas and Mississippi. There the General Government could, and *would* protect them fully in the possession of the soil, and their right to self government, and improve them by instruction to be afforded to their children, &c. There they might grow up in every succeeding generation to be our equals in privileges, civil and religious; and by acceding to the kind wishes of the President, confer upon their posterity lasting benefits and honors, whilst, by refusing to comply, they must, necessarily, entail destruction upon their race.

To this you might superadd, the readiness of the General Government to make such as choose to remain, and come under our laws, comfortable, by giving them fee simple titles to estates, and otherwise honoring them—whilst to their people, ample justice, you might assure them, would be done in paying them for their improvements, and in assisting them in their new creation as a people, and in every respect, in their new homes in the West.

It is believed that the more careful you are to secure from even the chiefs the official character you carry with you, the better—since no circumstance is too slight to excite their suspicion, or awaken their jealousy.

You will have the goodness to keep the Department advised from time to time of your progress and prospects of success and of the feelings and temper of the Indians.

I have, &c.

JOHN H. EATON:

To Gen. WILLIAM CARROLL,
Nashville, Tennessee.

CALHOUN, *August 15th, 1829.*

SIR: I reached this place on the morning of the 13th, and immediately sent for Colonel Montgomery, the Agent, to whom, on his arrival, I communicated confidentially the object of my visit. He stated to me that it was already known in the nation that General Coffee, of Georgia, and some other gentleman, were appointed to confer with the Cherokees on the subject of their removal West of the Mississippi; that the moment I arrived they suspected that I was the person whose name they had not previously heard, and that it would be difficult for me to make a secret movement with any probability of success. My own observation satisfied me of the truth of this, and I determined to avow my character and to treat them in an open and candid manner. Lewis Ross, who resides here, a man of excellent sense and of considerable influence, has always been greatly opposed to a removal west of the Mississippi. I considered it important to secure his interest or at least to soften his opposition. On yesterday I waited on him at his house, and, after taking dinner and spending a few hours with him, I took my leave, telling him that I should call to-day and communicate freely with him on matters of deep interest to the nation; accordingly, at nine o'clock this morning, I called on him and communicated to him the wishes of the President, and urged the propriety, (with a view of keeping up friendly relations between the nation and the United States) of an agreement to hold a treaty at such time as might be appointed. I cannot now give a detail of all that was said; suffice it to say that I made a favorable impression on him, and he assured me, on parting, that he would use no influence in opposition to my wishes—and that he would meet me at any time with the other chiefs to consult on the matter. I have also had a conversation with Majors Saunders and Miller, the interpreters. They are not unfavorable to our wishes. This afternoon Thomas Foreman, a half-breed of influence and great violence of character, called on me. With him I communicated as freely as I had done with Ross and the others, and although his opposition to a removal has been of the most bitter kind, he left me in a good humor, and assured me that he would not oppose a meeting for the purpose of holding a treaty. To-morrow morning I am to have an interview with Walker, and in the afternoon or next morning, shall set out to visit M'Nair, Vaun, Powrey, Ridge, Taylor, and John Ross. I hope for success, but may be disappointed. If so, it shall not be for want of exertions on my part. I have not heard from General Coffee.

I am confident that I am pursuing the only course calculated to give success to the wishes of the President, and you shall be advised of my progress by every mail, which passes through the nation but once a week.

The late information is, that the Creeks have manifested some strong feelings of hostility. I do not believe, however, that any danger is to be apprehended from them.

The closing of the mail leaves me no time to add any thing further.

I have, &c.

WM. CARROLL.

Honorable JOHN H. EATON,
Secretary of War, Washington City.

No. 2.

WINCHESTER, *Tennessee, Sept. 2, 1829.*

SIR: My last to you was from Newtown, in which I informed you that I was about setting out for the Creek agency. When within about 130 miles of that point I was taken with a fever which confined me two or three days. When I got able to ride, I found that I had not time to be useful among the Creeks unless I neglected the Cherokees: and expecting a return of the fever, which did come on me again at Newtown, I resolved to devote my whole attention to the latter nation. I visited the Chiefs, and used every argument that could be suggested to induce them to remove beyond the Mississippi, but found no one willing to take the responsibility of acting alone, and therefore I procured an assemblage of the chiefs, to whom, after employing all the reasons I deemed important verbally, I made them a short written proposition, to which they replied; and I am sorry to say, that although they are willing to meet commissioners, yet they refuse to dispose of their country for lands West of the Mississippi. I travelled much through the nation, and I am sure that I made a favorable impression on them—especially did I make them satisfied of the good intentions of the President towards them. The truth is, they rely with great confidence on a favorable report on the petition they have before Congress. If that is rejected, and the laws of the States are enforced, you will have no difficulty in procuring an exchange of lands with them.

I heard nothing of Gen. Coffee, nor was he in either nation ten days ago. I wrote to Gov. Forsyth, to direct the whole attention of Gen. Coffee to the Creeks, as he could do no possible good among the Cherokees. I informed you before that it was impossible to do any thing privately among the Indians, as every intelligent man had a knowledge of our appointments. The fact was mentioned in Georgia and South Carolina papers that circulate in the nation.

I will, shortly after my arrival at Nashville, make you a full communication of every thing, from which, I trust, you will see that some good has been done. As I could not fully accomplish the object of the Government, I took care to spend but little money. The whole expense will not exceed \$770. The balance of the two thousand dollars I will deposite to your credit, as you direct.

I was unwell all the time I was in the nation, and still continue somewhat indisposed.

I have, &c.

WM. CARROLL.

Hon. JOHN H. EATON,

Secretary of War, Washington City

No. 3.

*Gen. John Coffee to the Secretary of War.**(Extract.)*CREEK AGENCY, *October 14th, 1829.*

HON. JOHN H. EATON:

SIR: On the receipt of my appointment I immediately wrote to General Carroll, requesting him to inform me which of the tribes he intended to make the first effort with, and at what point it would be most convenient for me to have an interview with him, and direct his letter to Greensborough, through which village I intended to pass, as soon as I could make the necessary arrangements. When I arrived at Macon, I learned from a gentleman, direct from Tennessee, that General Carroll was in the nation. I then abandoned the idea of going by Greensborough, and proceeded by the most direct route to the nation, with the confident expectation of meeting him there, but as soon as I arrived in the Southern part of the nation, I learned, with much regret, that he had been compelled by indisposition to return to Tennessee. I then determined to call on and converse, unofficially, with such influential individuals as lived near my route to the agency.

At Newtown, I learned from Hicks the substance of the correspondence between General Carroll and the Chiefs who met him; and on arriving at the agency, Colonel Montgomery put in my hands a letter from General Carroll, in which he spoke of his hope of success, and requested that I would not attempt to make any further arrangements with them. Believing from what I had seen and heard, that much good might be effected, by becoming acquainted with their chiefs, and other men of influence, and conversing freely with them about their situation, and explaining to them the views of the Government, without entering into any arrangements that could have the least injurious influence on what General Carroll had done, I determined to pursue that plan. In this I have been much favored by happening in the nation at the time their superior courts were in session, some of which I attended, and became acquainted with many of their principal men; others I visited at their own homes. Understanding when I arrived in the vicinity of the agency, that General Carroll had informed them that I was expected from Georgia, it became necessary for me to assume my official character, after which I found them more on the reserve in giving their opinions as to the course their chiefs should, or would pursue. I have collected enough, however, to satisfy myself, that any attempt to hold a treaty with them before the adjournment of the approaching session of Congress, would be unavailing. They express a confident hope that Congress will interpose its power and prevent the States from extending their laws over them: should they be disappointed in this, I hazard little in saying that the Government will have little difficulty in removing them west of the Mississippi. Of the many I am acquainted with, I believe not more than six or eight have any idea of becoming citizens of the States, though many of them express a determination to take reserves, provided the country is given up; and I have no doubt but many of them would be glad to cede the country at any time, to secure to themselves one mile square in fee simple. Those that are in debt and out of office, (with the exception of a few who live on the roads,) have no possible means of freeing themselves from their pecuniary embarrassments, but by an exchange of country.

Permit me to offer, for the reflection of the President and yourself, the propriety of opening an office in the nation, for the purpose of registering the names of all those who are disposed to take reserves. This has presented itself to my mind, by hearing the objections of many to an exchange of country, who would be willing to do it, provided they were sure of getting a reserve, but they are fearful their claims might be overlooked, or objected to by the chiefs, or commissioners. They might be run out, and a plat and certificate given to the owner. This, I have no doubt, would be quite satisfactory, and produce beneficial results, provided it was prudently managed. It would neutralize those who intend to become citizens, and make those who are desirous of converting their reserves into money anxious for the exchange of country.

I am induced to believe that it has been the studied purpose of the principal men to keep the lower classes of the people entirely ignorant of the determination of the President not to interpose the Executive authority to prevent the States from establishing their laws over them. They have also been at great pains to impress on the minds of all classes of people that the country assigned for them, on the Arkansas, is the most barren and unhealthy spot on the continent, and in this they have well succeeded; they believe (the ignorant of them, and the better informed pretend to believe) that there is no land for cultivation except small slips on the rivers, and this subject to inundate; that timber and water are very scarce, and the latter not fit for use; and that the country is all grown over with briars. If any man visits the country, and on his return gives it a good name and determines to emigrate, they impute to him some bad motive; and if they cannot persuade him to abandon the idea, and he is likely to get his friends and neighbors to go with him, they threaten to have him shot.

No. 4.

Extract of a communication from Mingo, King, and the Chiefs and head-men of the Chickasaw nation in Council, to the Secretary of War, dated 15th June, 1829.

“We now have the honor of reporting to the War Department, our views consequent on our late expedition west of the Mississippi, in search of a “home.” This report would have been made to you some time since, had it not been for the existence of some impediments, of which the War Department was, in due time, informed; and although those impediments have not entirely ceased to exist, yet we deem it proper to submit the following remarks.

In the first place, we beg leave to state that our opinion is different to that of a portion of our white brethren who accompanied us in that expedition, respecting the *vacant country* through which we passed. They have represented it as a country suited to the conveniences of Indians, and one in which all the wants and necessities of life could be reared with facility. But of this, we are disposed to doubt. Although the country in which we now live is one that pleases us, yet every candid man will acknowledge that in some instances, its value and quality have been misrepresented. Of the causes that produce those misrepresentations, respecting Indians, and their lands, it is perhaps needless to speak. If duly considered, the Honorable Secretary of War will place them to the proper account.

In all exchanges of property among individuals, *advantages* and *disadvantages* are duly considered. These considerations are not less impressive when operating in a national point of view; and we still hope that the Government of the United States will not be disposed to *coerce* a contract *disadvantageous* to us; and one, which posterity will say was *dishonorable* to them. While on this subject permit us to remark, that we remember, with pride and gratitude, the advice of our first great father, General Washington. We recollect with pleasure, his parental admonitions; and never can we forget the last solemn declarations of this great and good man, made to us. Bidding him farewell—wishing him the blessing of the Great Spirit—with one hand enclosed in his, he said, “*Farewell my children, confide in the integrity of the United States, and their protection is given to you.*” We have never doubted the good feeling of the General Government. We know that it is importuned by the State of Mississippi, and that this importunity alone is the foundation of its wishes. *If we had found a country to please us, it was our intention to exchange. It is yet our wish to do so.* But we cannot consent to remove to a country, destitute of a single corresponding feature to the one in which we at present reside. A latitude more North than this, we are disposed to think would not be congenial to the health of a great majority of us. That part of the Choctaw land, lying South of the Rivers Arkansas and Canadian, is *the only spot that we saw, to which we could consent to remove;* and if we could find one of a similar character, *in all probability we would remove to it.* We have received favorable intelligence concerning the country *South of Red River,* and as we are *now disposed to accommodate* the Government, *by an exchange of land*—will it afford to us the *conveniences necessary* for exploring the country alluded to?”

No. 5.

*Seneca Chiefs of Ohio to the President of the United States.—15th
October, 1829.*

Our Father and President of the United States:

We, the Seneca Chiefs, residing on Sandusky River and State of Ohio, wish you to open your ears to your red children in this place. Our agents have long since told us that there was a good country in the West and plenty of game, where the Indian could live well and be out of the way of bad white men, and from strong drink, which has destroyed so many of our people. Some of our young chiefs and some of our warriors have visited Missouri and Arkansas, and have returned much pleased with the country, and particularly with that part of the country where *Cherokees* have lately took their seats.

We, therefore, for ourselves and for our nation, request the President and Government of the United States to make arrangements to hold a treaty with us, and prepare and secure a home for us, by the side of our brothers, the *Cherokees* in the West. We want cash for our improvements, and cash to

meet the expense necessary to remove our people to the West; and the balance of the value of our reservation to be paid to us in land—it is our wish to move next Fall, if possible. We, therefore, for ourselves and for our nation, pledge ourselves to be the friends of the President and the People of the United States.

COMSTICK, his X mark
 GEORGE CURLEY EYE, his X mark
 SENECA STEEL, his X mark
 TALL CHIEF, his X mark
 WIPEING STICK, his X mark
 CAPTAIN GOOD HUNT, his X mark
 BLUE JACKET, his X mark
 HARD HICKY, his X mark
 SEGOW, his X mark
 CAPTAIN SMITH, his X mark
 SMALL CLOUD SPICER, his X mark
 THOMAS BRANT, his X mark.

MARTIN LANE, *Interpreter.*

I certify that the within application of the Chiefs was signed of their free will and voluntary act, and that the same was written by their request.
 October 15th, 1829.

JAMES MONTGOMERY,
Assistant Agent for the Senecas.

The number of Indians residing on the Seneca reservation is 337.

No. 6.

The Secretary of War to Gov. Forsyth.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
 14th October, 1829.

SIR: The communications by you lately addressed to this Department have been brought to the consideration of the President.

The points submitted for his decision are of unpleasant character, requiring on the one hand an examination into the authority which the State of Georgia may assert over the Territory within her chartered limits, and those rights, which, by the usage of the country, and solemn treaty engagement, attach to the Indians.

The principle asserted by your Legislature, of extending the laws of the State throughout her own territorial limits, appeared in itself so reasonable and well founded, that it was impossible, under all the circumstances presented, to doubt as to the propriety of the measure. At an early period, therefore, when this question arose, the Cherokees were given distinctly to understand, that it was not within the competency or power of the Execu-

tive to call in question the right of Georgia to assert her own authority within her own limits, and the President has been gratified to witness the extent to which a principle so reasonable in itself and so vitally important to State Sovereignty, has received the approbation of his fellow citizens. This oft asserted and denied right being settled on the side of the State, to the extent that Executive interference could go, it was expected and hoped, that a little longer continuance of that forbearance which Georgia had so long indulged, was all that was wanted to assure to her, the purposes and objects she had before her; and after a manner, too, to which philanthropy could take no exception. The period was fast approaching, when, by the enactments of the Legislature, the laws of your State were to take effect, and become operative over the Red man as the White. Murder, no longer to continue a licensed crime on the plea of retaliation, was to yield itself to the rules of civilization, and to be examined into by a jury of the country, before the accused should be made to atone; crime, by whomsoever committed, was to be inquired into; and savage laws and savage habits to give place to the more enlightened principles of experience and of reason.

Should the effect of this measure be to induce the Indians to remove from the territory in question, on receiving from the United States all that they are justly entitled to, the President is satisfied that a result in the highest degree desirable will be effected, and by means the most unexceptionable. Their removal West of the Mississippi, and beyond the range of State authority, would, he believes, greatly tend to better their condition: that it would carry with it benevolence to them, and justice to the State of Georgia. His long and large experience in Indian affairs leaves no doubt with him on this point; and however much he respects the motives which have induced Missionary Societies and others to meliorate the condition of the Indians, he nevertheless feels it a duty to employ all the rightful means which have been placed at his disposal, to produce more enlarged and beneficial results towards this peculiar race of people. If they can put in operation and maintain a system of self direction, he is satisfied that, at least in its commencement, it must be under some well regulated assistance on the part of the Government, and to be exercised at places where collisions as to State authority shall be avoided. But the years gone by, since the settlement of this country, induces an apprehension that the first original inhabitants of our forests are incapable of self-government by any of those rules of right which civilization teaches. In all intercourse with their civilized white brothers, and the various efforts made, and expenditures incurred, to inspire them with a knowledge of industry, and forgetfulness of their erratic habits, as yet success has not been attained. If they have yielded the barbarous practice of burning prisoners at the stake, they have not, even after the lapse of many years, and frequent association with the whites, sur-rendered the no less savage habit of considering women and children fit subjects for the tomahawk and scalping knife.

If a few have been educated at our schools, on returning to their original wilds, through force of the examples around them, they have fallen back upon the manners and customs of their ancestors, and assumed their habits as before. With all the liberal exertions made to relieve them from a state of bondage and ignorance, but little of salutary change has been produced. Located as they are, no different results are to be expected. Every day's observation shews that the near association of the white and red man is de-

structive of the latter. The history of our country, throughout every quarter, teems with evidence establishing the truth of this assertion, and points to the necessity of a removal.

Previously to offering any opinion on the subject of your last communication, it occurred to me as proper to say thus much to you, in relation to those matters which heretofore have been in revision by the President.

The application now submitted, has been brought to the view of the President, and every thing resting in connexion with it, fully considered.

The State of Georgia maintains, that the true separation between the Creeks and Cherokees is a line crossing the Chatahoochie at or near Suwaney Old Town, and stretching thence, Westwardly, along an old Indian trail, to the Etowah River, and down its stream, leaving involved in the controversy something more than a million of acres of land. It is upon a portion of this territory, thus in dispute, as to who rightfully can claim, that certain citizens of Georgia have settled, and which now, under treaty stipulations, entered into between the United States and the Cherokees, are alleged to be intruders, and it is asked that the Government will employ its force to remove them.

On the other hand, it is asserted by the Cherokees, that the boundary division between themselves and the Creek Indians was a line, running from the Buzzard Roost, on the Chatahoochie River, West, to the mouth of Wills Creek; and that this line has been recognised by the United States in the survey which took place in pursuance of the Treaty of January, 1826, concluded at Washington City.

While this application is pressed with a full assurance of its propriety, the Executive of Georgia, acting under legislative instructions, demand that, from this contested boundary, the Indians shall be required to depart, and the military arm of the country employed for that purpose. Both demands cannot be acceded to; one or the other is right, and that which is right must be sustained.

From information presented to this Department, furnished by Georgia, it appears that, in past time, the acknowledged line of separation between the Creeks and the Cherokees, was across, from Suwaney Old Town, to the Sexas village, on the Etowah River; and that the line now claimed, from the Buzzard Roost, West, to Wills creek, is founded on an agreement entered into, or admission made, on the part of the Creeks, in 1821, from which time to the present it has remained the acknowledged boundary, and has been so admitted whenever the United States and Georgia have had reference to it. But it is insisted that this agreed line is to be held void, because the parties to the arrangement, the Creeks and Cherokees, were incompetent to any alteration as to their ancient boundary, without the actual, not constructive consent of the United States and Georgia, who are parties to the compact of 1802—the latter denying that any arrangement entered into by the Cherokees and the Creeks as to a boundary which affects her rights and her domain, can have validity unless accompanied by the sanction of the United States. The argument appears to carry with it force and plausibility; yet is such an one as the Executive Chief Magistrate will not undertake, for the present, to decide, choosing rather to refer it to a different tribunal.

A compact in 1802 was made by the United States and Georgia. By that agreement all the territory of the State, West of a certain line, was ceded; and as matter of condition, the Indian title to lands within the then reserved

limits of the State, early as practicable was to be extinguished for the use of Georgia. The Creeks and Cherokees were the only tribes at that time within the limits of the State; and what their line and boundary of separation then was, appears to be the true point presented for considering and settling this question. If, at that period, the boundary by both nations was supposed to be at or near the Buzzard Roost, and to run thence, Westwardly, to Wills creek, and that its establishment in 1821 was but the mere recognition of what before had been understood by and between the two nations, then should it be admitted, that the Cherokee claim to this disputed territory is fairly established, and the United States, in virtue of their treaty engagements, placed under the necessity to protect them against intrusions upon their soil.

It is not admitted that the Creeks and Cherokees were capable to contract, so as to alter their boundary, without the consent of the other parties in interest. If the Creeks could vary the condition of things, and, by altering their boundary, place a part of their country at the disposal of the Cherokees, they could with equal propriety have disposed of the whole as well as a part, and to any other tribe of Indians as to the Cherokees. And if it be conceded that they possessed a power to transfer at all, then was it not necessary for it to take place with the Indians, inasmuch as, the concession being made, it would have enabled them to convey it to any foreign Power. The Indians of this country are under the restraints of our laws. It has been so considered, and so acted upon by the judiciary and the legislature. Amongst other restraints, is this, and which the Judicial Department of the Government has recognised as founded upon the established rules by Great Britain, before her acknowledgment of our Independence, and by our own legislation since: that, to none other than the Government can a sale and transfer of any portion of their soil be made, and that Indian title at best is to be considered a mere occupancy. If a Western line from Suwanney Old Town to the Etowah River, and down that stream, formed the boundary between these Tribes, at the date of the compact in 1802, it is difficult, upon principle, to conceive how it could be changed without the assent of the United States, or even that such recognition and assent could have rendered it valid, apart from Georgia, who had the ultimate interest and right in the soil. By the law and previous usage it was not competent for the Creeks to part with their lands to any other than to the United States; and if that shall be considered a valid authority, then is it matter for solution, if the line of 1821, from the Buzzard Roost to Wills creek, may not be considered void, for want of authority in the contracting parties to establish it.

Another point of view in which this subject may be considered is, that the United States and Georgia, in making their compact in 1802, must have considered it in reference to the state of things, and of the parties to it, then existing, with no competent acknowledged authority to change those relations, but with the consent of the parties contracting. If the Creeks, placed under a necessity to part with their soil, could defeat the transfer by surrendering a portion to the Cherokees, or to any other power, the force of the reasoning would still continue; and as oft as a successful effort to acquire the title from either should be made, some new claimant might present himself, asserting a right under a previous understanding with those tribes, and thereby defeat, from time to time, the just expectations of the Government. Assent to the principle, and, in future, when a cession shall be made by the

Cherokees, the Chickasaw or some other nation of Indians may interpose, and allege that, by some former understanding, their line had a particular location, by which they also would assert a title; and thus, a new purchase and a new treaty be rendered necessary, as often as a new claimant, under some plausible pretence, could be produced; the embarrassments to which, on such principles, the Government might be hereafter exposed, in the purchase of Indian lands, by permitting informal and irregular transfers and settlements, to be regarded as evidences of title, are readily, and at once to be perceived, with much of injurious tendency to the public interest.

The proper ground to be assumed, being, as it is considered, a mere inquiry as to boundary, is, whether the Indians, without the consent of the United States and of the State of Georgia, were capable to alter or change the boundary from what it was understood to be in 1802, and to refer the decision of the respective demands hence arising to the result to be arrived at, on a final inquiry and examination into this question.

These being the views entertained by the President on this subject, it is concluded by him to send some competent and faithful representative to ascertain, as far as practicable, what is to be considered the actual and true boundary between the Creek and Cherokee nations; the precise period at which the line from the Buzzard Roost to Wills creek was made; and the circumstances under which it was agreed upon; with whatever evidence calculated to disclose certainty, may be obtained. And, while he is not disposed to countenance our Red Brothers in pretensions to which they are not entitled—from which, by the irresistible decrees of fate they are excluded—some of which could be of no advantage to them if allowed, and which, in the nature of things, they would soon be under a necessity to relinquish—he nevertheless regards it as an obligation of the most sacred character, to maintain a faithful guardianship towards them, and to preserve his administration of their affairs from the slightest imputation of injustice; and in the cordial co-operation of the authorities of Georgia, to sustain him in the execution of this trust, he confidently relies.

Permit me, in conclusion, to observe, that the President is duly sensible of the patience and forbearance which the State of Georgia has exercised in the protracted, and, to her, injurious delay, to which the satisfaction of her just demands has been already exposed. He can make all proper allowances for any impatience she may occasionally evince upon a subject which to her is of such high interest, and in regard to which the feelings of her citizens have already been sufficiently excited. He still, however, cherishes a hope, that the public functionaries of Georgia will adhere to their wonted magnaanimity; that, sensible of the delicate questions and fearful responsibilities which seldom fail to arise out of a conflict of rival sovereignty and power in relation to such a subject, they will, under the guidance of an enlightened patriotism, do all in their power to prevent them, and at all times, in cheerfulness, unite with the Federal Government in avoiding even an appearance of practised injustice towards the uncultivated and unhappy children of the forest.

To ascertain and to determine all matters in difference, General Coffee, of Alabama, has been requested to proceed to the Cherokee nation to arrange the testimony, and to present, for the consideration and decision of the President, every thing in reference to the boundary. Such evidences as can be procured will be examined; and it is desirable that any information in possession or reach of the Executive of Georgia may be submitted to the Com-

missioner on the part of the Government, to be reported here. In the mean time, with a view to tranquillity, and in justice to the Indians who have been, and are in possession, the Agent has been instructed to give notice for all intruders on Indian lands to retire by the 15th of December, after which time those who remain will be forcibly removed, agreeably to the provisions of the act of 1802.

I have, &c. &c.

JNO. H. EATON.

To His Excellency JOHN FORSYTH,
Governor of Georgia, Milledgeville.

No. 7.—Referred to in Mr. McKenney's Letter

A.

ABSTRACT of Funds received by A. B. Indian Agent, at *for disbursement during the*
 18 , *with copy of instructions.*

When received.	How received.	Amount received.	Date of instructions.	How to be disposed of.										
				Pay of Superintendent and Ind. Agts.	Pay of Sub. Agts.	Presents.	Interpreting and translating.	Gun and Blacksmiths.	Iron, steel, coal and other expenses	Expense of transportation	Expense of provisions.	Expense of rents.	Contingencies.	
1829	Treasurers draft													
Apl. 20	on New York	70,000 00	Apl. 2	20,000 00	12,000 00	8,000 00	10,000 00	11,000 00	3,000 00	4,000 00	- -	- -	2,000 00	
Sep. 25	branch bank	49,098 86	Sep. 3	8,150 00	3,070 00	3,246 76	8,268 00	5,299 00	1,450 00	3,385 00	6,778 00	112 50	9,339 60	
	Do do	119,098 86												

B.

ABSTRACT of disbursements made by A. B. Indian Agent at

during the

18

Date of voucher.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	How disbursed.										Total.	
			Pay of Superintendent and Ind. Agts.	Pay of Sub Agents.	Presents.	Interpreting and translating	Gun and Blacksmiths.	Iron, steel, coal and other expenses.	Expense of transportation.	Expense of provision.	Expense of visits.	Contingencies.		
1829														
May 31	1	H. L. D.	5,000 00	3,000 00	2,000 00	4,000 00	3,000 00	500 00	1,000 00	1,500 00	112 50	5,000 00	25,112 50	
July 31	2	A. L. E.	9,000 00	7,000 00	3,000 00	5,000 00	4,000 00	500 00	3,000 00	2,500 00	-	5,000 00	39,000 00	
Sep. 30	3	A. L. F.	897 98	339 96	564 41	927 19	278 23	75 75	341 88	471 82	-	154 81	4,052 03	
													68,164 53	

[Doc. No. 2.]

No. 8.—*Referred to in Mr. McKenney's Letter.*

Dr.

The United States, in account with A. B. Indian Agent.

Cr.

194

1829		1829		
Sept. 30	To amount of abstract B, herewith, for dis-	Sept. 30	By amount of abstract A, herewith, for	
	bursements between the and		funds received, to be disbursed under	
	30th September, - - - -		the several heads of appropriation pr.	
	Balance to new account, - - -		instructions. }	119,098 86

This account current illustrates the mode for keeping and settling accounts, referred to in the report; and is based on abstract A, showing the amount appropriated at the last session of Congress, for the current expenses of the Indian Department, for the year 1829.

[Doc. No. 2.]

Report
on
Indian Affairs
1830.

REPORT FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Nov. 26, 1830.

SIR: In compliance, in part, with the order of the Department of the 7th August last, I had the honor, on the 22d ultimo, to submit an estimate, in detail, for the current expenses of the Indian Department in the year 1831, amounting to \$160,690.

In further compliance with said order, I now have the honor to submit the statements herewith, marked A and B.

Statement A exhibits the amount remitted for disbursement under each head of appropriation, in the Indian Department, during the three first quarters of the year 1830: the amount for which accounts have been rendered under each head, for the same period: and the balances remaining to be accounted for, according to the books of this office. It will be seen that the whole amount remitted for disbursement within the period mentioned is \$528,734 18; that the whole amount for which accounts have been rendered, is \$401,342 09; and that the amount remaining to be accounted for, is \$127,392 09. It will be seen, also, that, of the balances remaining to be accounted for, those alone, under the heads of pay of superintendents and agents, sub-agents, interpreters, and blacksmiths, and annuities, when added together, amount to the sum of \$62,914 31; and which, if deducted from the aggregate balance, to wit: \$127,392 09, will leave but \$64,477 78 to be accounted for under all the other heads. A considerable portion of the disbursements for annuities, as well as for other objects, are made by agents stationed at remote posts, and often, owing to the Indians prolonging their absence from their villages on their hunting excursions, at so late a period of the year, that sufficient time has not elapsed for their returns for the 3d quarter to reach the Department. When these are received, the balance, if not wholly accounted for, will be reduced to a very small sum, especially when compared with the whole amount remitted, or with that of the security held by the Government of the officers through whom the disbursements are made.

Statement B exhibits the number of schools in the Indian country, where established, by whom, the number of teachers, the number of scholars, and the amount now allowed a year to each school from the annual appropriation of \$10,000 for the civilization of the Indians. This statement shows an increase in the number of scholars over that embraced in the report from this office for the last year, of 242.

The amount remitted in the three first quarters of the present year, from the appropriation for the civilization of the Indians, for school allowances, is \$6,693, as will be seen by reference to statement A. The amount of these allowances to the several schools, as arranged to take effect from the 1st July last, and exhibited by statement B, is \$6,650: which, deducted from the annual appropriation of \$10,000 applicable to this year, will leave a balance, (without taking into view any balance that may remain of former years,) on the 1st of January next, of \$3,350, to be added to the annual appropriation

that will then be applicable to 1831, (making, together, \$13,350,) and disposed of, during that year, as the Secretary of War may deem it expedient to direct.

It is believed that the disbursements in the Indian Department for the years 1829 and 1830 have been confined strictly within the appropriations applicable to them, and that no arrearages have or will accrue on account of disbursements made in either of those years. But the arrearages which it was ascertained (and so stated in the report from this office for the last year,) had accrued to a considerable amount in the Indian Department prior to the year 1829, are still pressing on the Department, and it yet remains without any means to meet them. Impressed with the importance of some adequate provision being made for these arrearages, I have made this reference to them here, under a hope that the attention of Congress might again be called, at the ensuing session, to the documents submitted to them on the subject at the last, and an act be passed making such appropriation as, from the circumstances of the case, may appear to be proper.

There are some other documents and estimates, which were submitted at the last session of Congress, for appropriations to carry into effect sundry treaty stipulations for annuities and other objects, for the year 1830; but which, as no appropriations were made, it will be necessary to submit again at the ensuing session, to obtain appropriations both for the year 1830 and 1831. They will, accordingly, be prepared and reported in time to be submitted at an early day in the session.

Our relations with the Indians continue on a friendly footing. Nothing has happened to interrupt them during the year, except it be the acts of hostility which have occasionally been committed against each other by certain tribes bordering on the Mississippi, and which, it was apprehended at one time, were about to assume a character that would seriously disturb the peace of our citizens along that frontier: but, by the timely interference of the Government, peace has been made between the Indians, and our citizens thereby secured, for the present, at least, from the disturbances with which they were threatened by their wars.

The treaties concluded at the conferences ordered to be held by General Clark and Colonel Morgan, with the Indians, for this and other purposes, at Prairie du Chien, have lately been forwarded by General Clark, and are filed in this office. These treaties, with those recently concluded with the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations, under the directions of the President of the United States, towards the execution of the act passed at the last session of Congress, "to provide for an exchange of lands with the Indians residing in any of the States or Territories, and for their removal west of the Mississippi," are all the treaties that have been made with the Indians since the last session of Congress. They are ready to be laid before the Department when required.

The Commissioners (Gen. E. Root, and James McCall and J. T. Mason, Esquires) appointed in pursuance of a provision contained in the 2d article of the treaty concluded at the Butte des Morts, the 11th of August, 1827, to adjust the difficulty between the Menomonee, and Winnebago, and New York Indians, in relation to the boundaries of their lands in the vicinity of Green bay, have been engaged on that duty, and recently made a report, submitting a proposition for the adjustment of the case, which is subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

By the resolution of the Senate, passed at last session of Congress, conditionally ratifying the supplementary article, concluded the 24th September, 1829, to the treaty with the Delaware Indians of the 3d of October, 1818, certain lines, specified in said resolution, were required to be run and marked. Mr. McCoy, who was employed to make the survey, has been engaged on it, but had not, at the date of the last reports from him, completed it.

The lines of the cessions made by the treaties concluded at Prairie du Chien, with the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Pottawatamie, and Winnebago Indians, on the 29th July and 1st August, 1829, and which were ratified during the last session of Congress, have been run by Mr. Lyon, the surveyor employed for that purpose; and his report, with the field notes and map of the survey, are filed in this office.

A report has also been received from Messrs. J. S. Simonson and Charles Noble, the agents appointed to value the buildings and other improvements belonging to the Carey missionary establishment on the St. Joseph, in Michigan Territory, under a provision made for this purpose by the treaty with the Pottawatamie Indians, of 20th September, 1828. It remains for the report of the agents to be submitted to Congress to obtain the necessary appropriation to pay for the improvements, as stipulated by the 5th article of the treaty just mentioned.

A few remarks in reference to the existing laws relating to Indian affairs, with a view to some change or modification of the provisions of the same, will close this report.

The first act providing for Indian annuities, and which is still in force, was passed in 1796. Other acts for the same object have been since passed, from time to time, as they were required by new treaties, which are limited or permanent, according to the treaty stipulations for which they are intended to provide. A part of the provisions of some of them, though not directly repealed, has been superseded by treaties or acts of more recent date; hence it is difficult (except for persons who are familiar with these changes) to distinguish the provisions that are still in force from those that are not. There are now twenty-one acts under which Indian annuities are drawn, and they require as many accounts to be opened and kept on the books of the Treasury. If the same system be continued, every new treaty that stipulates for an annuity will necessarily increase the number of acts for that object, and, of course, the number of accounts. I, therefore, respectfully submit, whether it be not desirable to change the system, and adopt one which is more simple, and will require less time and labor to execute it. This, I humbly apprehend, may be attained by repealing all the existing acts of appropriation for annuities, and embodying the whole in one act, to be passed annually, on a statement to be laid before Congress at the commencement of every session, showing the annuities due, and to be provided for, in the ensuing year. This would keep Congress annually informed of the state of the Indian annuities, and the actual amount required from year to year to pay them. The appropriation might be made in one sum, equal to the whole amount of annuities due for the year to be provided for, or for the specific sums due, for such year, to each nation or tribe. In either case, it would never require more than one account to be opened on the books of the Treasury. With these remarks, I respectfully submit the accompanying statement of all the annuities that will be due and payable in the year 1831, (marked C,) that, if the object (which is explained by the foregoing remarks)

be approved, the same may be submitted to Congress, to be acted upon as may be esteemed proper.

The act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers, passed in 1802, is the principal one that governs all our relations with the Indian tribes. Since this act was passed, many treaties have been concluded, which, with other causes, growing out of the increase of our population, and the consequent extension of our settlements, have contributed to produce changes in our Indian relations, which, it would seem, required corresponding changes in the laws governing them. It is believed that the line defined by the act of 1802 as the Indian boundary, and to which its provisions were intended particularly to apply, has long since ceased to be so. It is, therefore, respectfully submitted whether the public interest does not, also, require such a modification of the act of 1802 as would better adapt its provisions to the present state of our Indian relations. A judicious modification of this act, and others connected with it, (embracing some specific provision for the adjustment of the claims for depredations, &c., which are provided for by the 4th and 14th sections) would, no doubt, greatly facilitate and open the way for other improvements in the administration of the affairs of the Indian Department, of which the claims for depredations just mentioned form no unimportant or inconsiderable part. It may not be improper to add, that, should the foregoing propositions in regard to the laws relating to Indian affairs be deemed worthy of consideration, much useful and more detailed information may be obtained from the report which was made on this subject by Governor Cass and General Clark, and laid before Congress the session before last; for which, see State Papers, 2d session 20th Congress, vol. 3, Doc. No. 117.

All which is respectfully submitted.

SAM'L S. HAMILTON.

To the Hon. JOHN H. EATON,
Secretary of War.

STATEMENT showing the amount of requisitions drawn in the Indian Department between the first of January and thirtieth of September, 1830; the amount of accounts rendered for settlement; and the balance to be accounted for.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Amount of requisitions.	Amount of accounts rendered.	Balance.
For carrying into effect the Creek treaty, per act 22d May, 1826	\$ 23,390 32	\$ 23,390 32	
For expense attending Indian agency established under the late treaty with the Creeks, &c., act 9th May, 1828	4,500 00	-	\$ 4,500 00
For aiding the emigration of the Creek Indians	25,162 44	4,262 44	20,900 00
For extinguishing the title to Peter Lynch's reservation	3,000 00	3,000 00	
For carrying into effect the Cherokee treaty of 6th May, 1828	35,743 38	34,633 13	1,110 25
For the purchase of reservations yet claimed by Indians in North Carolina	19,879 00	19,879 00	
For extinguishing titles to Delaware reservations in Ohio	2,800 00	-	2,800 00
For carrying into effect certain Indian treaties, act 2d March, 1829	1,534 75	399 00	1,135 75
For pay of Superintendent of Indian affairs, and Indian agents	20,450 00	16,179 16	4,270 84
For sub-agents	15,400 00	10,129 84	5,270 16
For presents to Indians	14,432 12	8,537 42	5,894 70
For interpreters and translators	16,217 50	10,726 33	5,491 17
For gun and blacksmiths, and their assistants	14,000 00	8,161 04	5,838 96
For iron, steel, coal, &c.	5,301 00	2,134 15	3,166 85
For transportation and distribution of annuities	9,696 50	4,199 66	5,496 84
For provisions for Indians at the distribution of annuities, &c.	11,527 50	6,669 75	4,857 75
For contingencies Indian Department	20,349 56	12,914 07	7,435 49
Indian annuities	199,345 00	157,301 82	42,043 18
For carrying into effect the treaty with the Winnebagos	36,330 00	33,558 60	2,771 40
For payment of claims to sundry citizens of Arkansas	6,756 00	6,756 00	
For carrying into effect the treaty with Chippewas and others	5,843 74	4,718 74	1,125 00
For carrying into effect the treaty of Butte des Morts	11,350 85	11,350 85	
For payment of expenses incurred in holding certain treaties with Indian tribes in July and August, 1829	9,251 15	9,251 15	
For removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi	6,000 00	6,000 00	
For expenses of Indian visits to seat of Government	346 62	346 62	
Proceeds of 54 sections of land	3,433 75	150 00	3,283 75
Civilization of Indians	6,693 00	6,693 00	
	\$ 528,734 18	\$ 401,342 09	\$ 127,392 09

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of accounts rendered	-	-	-	-	\$ 401,342 09
Balance not accounted for	-	-	-	-	127,392 09
Amount of requisitions drawn	-	-	-	-	\$ 528,734 18

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Nov. 25, 1830.

SAMUEL S. HAMILTON.

STATEMENT showing the number of Indian Schools, where established, by whom, the number of Teachers, &c., the number of Pupils, and the amount allowed and paid to each by the Government, with remarks as to the prosperity, &c. of the Schools.

Number.	Name of site and station.	By whom established.	No. of Teachers	No. of Pupils.	Amount paid annually by the Government.	
1	Spring Place, Cherokee nation, Alabama, -	United Brethren, - - -	5	10	} 250 00	
2	Oochgeelogy, do - - -	do - - -	3	14		
3	Brainerd, do E. Mississippi -	Am. Board Com. Foreign Missions	2	50		
4	Carmel, do do - - -	do do - - -	1	30		
5	Creek Path, do do - - -	do do - - -	1	31		
6	High Tower, do do - - -	do do - - -	1	10		
7	Elliot, Choctaw nation, - - -	do do - - -	7	48	} 220 00	
8	Dwight, Cherokees, W. Mississippi	do do - - -	2	50		
9	Newel, Choctaw nation, - - -	do do - - -	-	15		
10	Mayhew, do - - -	do do - - -	6	56		
11	Bethel, do - - -	do do - - -	3	8		
12	Mushulatubbee's, do - - -	do do - - -	1	13		
13	Juzan's, do - - -	do do - - -	1	15	}	
14	Emmaus, do - - -	do do - - -	3	26		
15	Yok-nee-ah-chuk-mah, do - - -	do do - - -	4	30		
16	Hik-a-shobana, do - - -	do do - - -	1	12		
17	Tuscarora, - - - New York -	do do - - -	1	45		220 00
18	Seneca, near Buffalo, do - - -	do do - - -	8	45		220 00
19	Union, Osages, Arkansas -	Am. Board Com. Foreign Missions	16	57	170 00	
20	Monroe, Chickasaws, - - -	do do - - -	4	20	}	
21	Ottawas, Miami of the Lakes, - - -	do do - - -	21	10		120 00
22	Cataaugus, Senecas, New York	do do - - -	9	40		220 00
23	Goshen, - - -	do do - - -	8	45		
24	Ai-ik-hun-nah, - - -	do do - - -	3	24		
25	Williams's, - - -	do do - - -	2	4		
26	Tockshish, - - -	do do - - -	3	22	}	
27	Col. Folsom's, Choctaw nation, - - -	do do - - -	1	12		
28	Cane creek, - - -	do do - - -	3	30		
29	Martyn, - - -	do do - - -	2	27		
30	Hebron, - - -	do do - - -	2	22		
31	Willstown, Cherokees, East Mississippi	do do - - -	1	13		
32	Hawies, do do - - -	do do - - -	1	10	}	
33	Candy's creek, do do - - -	do do - - -	1	30		
34	Mulberry settlement, do West Mississippi	do do - - -	1	30		
35	Michilimackinac, - - -	do do - - -	3	157		350 00
36	Carey, Pottawatamies, St. Joseph's	Baptist General Convention, - - -	14	70		450 00
37	Thomas, Ottawas, Grand river -	do do - - -	8	20		}
38	Valley towns, Cherokees, East Mississippi	do do - - -	5	50	600 00	
39	Withington, Creek nation, - - -	do do - - -	6	16	450 00	
40	Oneida, - - - New York -	do do - - -	5	28	300 00	
41	Tonnawanda, - - - do - - -	do do - - -	5	21	200 00	
42	Wyandotts, - - - Upper Sandusky	Methodist Society, - - -	10	60	400 00	
43	Asbury, - - - Creek nation -	do - - -	9	22	150 00	
45	Florissant, Hall, Chickasaws, - - -	Cumberland Missionary Board, - - -	4	20	300 00	
46	Oneida Castle, - - - Missouri -	Society of Jesuits, - - -	8	15	400 00	
47	Pleasant Point, - - - New York -	Protestant Episcopal Church, N. York	3	30	300 00	
48	Harmony, Quoddy Indians, Maine -	Society for propagating the Gospel, &c.	1	57	300 00	
49	Castleton Academy, - - - Missouri -	Am. Board Com. For. Missions, - - -	27	30	170 00	
				1	100 00	

[Doc. No. 2.]

[Doc. No. 2.]

ESTIMATE B—Continued.

Number.	Name of site and station.	By whom established.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils.	Amount paid annually by the Government.
50	Baptist Institution, Hamilton, New York	- - - - -	-	7	\$ 350 00
51	Kenyon College, - - - - - Ohio	- - - - -	-	1	100 00
52	Choctaw Academy, - - - - - Kentucky	- - - - -	-	3	310 00
				1,512	6,650 00

REMARKS.

The annual reports of the schools, due on the 1st ultimo, have not all been received. This statement is, therefore, prepared in part from former reports. From the information received, the schools appear to be going on prosperously, the number of scholars increasing, and other evidences afforded of a desire for, and willingness to receive instruction, which are encouraging to those engaged in the good work to continue their efforts.

The number of children in the schools in the Indian country, and which receive aid from the civilization fund, is 1,512
 Add the number of pupils at the Choctaw academy, Kentucky, all of whom are educated from funds set apart for that purpose by the Indians themselves, - - - - - 89
 Making the whole number now receiving education, - - - - - 1,601

Mr. Kingsbury, superintendent of schools in the Choctaw nation, reports, that, in addition to the scholars in the regular schools, 250 adults and young people have been taught to read their native language.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
 OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, November 25, 1830.
 SAMUEL S. HAMILTON.

NOTE.—The numbers under the head of “Number of Teachers,” in some cases embrace the whole mission family, including mechanics and laborers; the reports not designating the number of teachers, which varies from one to three, as circumstances may require.

C.

STATEMENT showing the whole amount of Indian Annuities now payable under treaty provisions; dates of the acts of appropriation; names of tribes to whom payable; the sums which are permanent, and those which are limited, and the terms of limitation.

Date of Act.	Names of Indian Tribes.	Annuity.	Perma- nent.	Limited	Term
1796, May 6	Wyandots	1000	1000		
	Shawanese	1000	1000		
	Delawares	1000	1000		
	Weas	500	500		
	Piankashaws	500	500		
	Kaskaskias	500	500		
	Ottowas	1000	1000		
	Chippewas	1000	1000		
	Pottawatamies	1000	1000		
	Eel Rivers	500	500		
1799, Feb. 25	Six Nations, New York	4500	4500		
	Creeks	1500	1500		
	Cherokees	6000	6900		
	Chickasaws	3000	3000		
1805, March 3	Sacs and Foxes	1000	1000		
1806, April 21	Wyandots, Munsees, Dela- wares, &c.	825	825		
	Weas	250	250		
	Cherokees	3000	3000		
	Eel Rivers	250	250		
	Piankashaws	300	300		
1807, March 3	Wyandots	400	400		
1808, Feb. 19	Ottowas	800	800		
	Chippewas	800	800		
	Pottawatamies, Huron	400	400		
	Choctaws	3000	3000		
	Delawares	500	500		
1810, May 1	Weas	400	400		
	Pottawatamies	500	500		
	Eel Rivers	350	350		
	Osages	1500	1500		
1811, March 3	Young King, Seneca chief	200	-	200	Life
1816, April 26	Choctaws	6000	-	6000	1836
1817, March 3	Wyandots	4500	4500		
1819, March 3	Shawanese	2000	2000		
	Shawanese and Senecas, Lewistown	1000	1000		
	Senecas, Lewistown	1000	1000		
	Delawares	4000	4000		
	Weas	1850	1850		

STATEMENT C—Continued.

Date of Act.	Names of Indian Tribes.	Annuity.	Perma- nent.	Limited.	Term	
1819, March 3	Ottowas	2500	1500	1000	1832	
	Pottawatamies	3800	2500	1300	1832	
	Quapaws	1000	1000			
	Creeks	3000	3000			
	Chippewas	1000	-	1000	1832	
1820, May 15	Chickasaws	20000	-	20000	1833	
	Chippewas	1000	1000			
1822, May 7	Kaskaskias	500	500			
	Ottowas	2500	1000	1500	1831	
	Choctaws	3000	3000			
	Pottawatamies	5000	-	5000	1841	
	Same	1000	-	1000	1836	
	Kickapoos of Illinois	2000	-	2000	1834	
	Chippewas, pleasure of the President	2000	-	2000		
	Mushulatubbee, a chief	150	-	150	Life	
	1824, May 26	Florida Indians	7000	-	7000	1843
	1826, May 20	Creeks	10000	-	10000	1834
		Sacs and Foxes	1000	-	1000	1834
		Quapaws	1000	-	1000	1835
		Ioways	500	-	500	1834
Choctaws		12000	6000	6000	1840	
Robert Cole, a chief		150	-	150	Life	
Cherokees		1000	1000			
Sacs, Foxes, and Ioways		3000	3000			
Miamies		920	920			
Delawares		100	100			
Pottawatamies		140	140			
Shawanese		60	60			
Christian Indians		400	400			
1826, May 22		Creeks	20000	20000		
1827, March 2		Osages	7000	-	7000	1845
	Kanzas	3500	-	3500	1845	
1828, May 24	Cherokees	2000	-	2000	1847	
1829, March 2	Miamies	25000	25000			
	Same	1100	1100			
	Same, pleasure of Congress	2000	-	2000		
	Chippewas do	1000	-	1000		
	Pottawatamies	2000	-	2000	1847	
	Same, pleasure of Congress	2000	-	2000		
	Same	1520	1520			
	Same	2000	2000			
	Same	1000	-	1000	1847	
	Same	500	500			
	Same, pleasure of Congress	1000	-	1000		
	Same, for a chief	100	-	100	Life	

STATEMENT C—Continued.

Date of Act.	Names of Indian Tribes.	Annuity.	Perma- nent.	Limited.	Term
1839, March 2	Pottawatamies - -	360	-	360	1837
1830, March 25	Winnebagoes - -	18,000	-	18,000	1859
	Same - -	300	-	300	1859
	Same - -	125	-	125	1859
	Same - -	3,000	-	3,000	1859
	Same - -	160	-	160	1859
	Same - -	535	-	535	1859
	Chippewas, Ottawas, &c.	16,000	16,000		
	Same - -	125	125		
	Same - -	1,000	1,000		
	Total	254,870	143,990	110,880	

RECAPITULATION.

Names of Tribes.	Permanent.	Limited.	Total.
Wyandots - -	5,900	.	5,900
Wyandots, Munsees, Dela- wares, &c. - -	825	.	825
Shawanese - -	3,060	.	3,060
Shawanese and Senecas, of Lewistown - -	1,000	.	1,000
Delawares - -	5,600	.	5,600
Weas - -	3,000	.	3,000
Piankashaws - -	800	.	800
Kaskaskias - -	1,000	.	1,000
Ottawas - -	4,300	2,500	6,800
Chippewas - -	2,800	4,000	6,800
Chippewas, Ottawas, and others	17,125	.	17,125
Pottawatamies - -	8,160	13,760	21,920
Pottawatamies of Huron - -	400	.	400
Choctaws - -	12,000	12,300	24,300
Eel Rivers - -	1,100	.	1,100
Six Nations, New York - -	4,500	200	4,700
Creeks - -	24,500	10,000	34,500
Cherokees - -	10,000	2,000	12,000
Chickasaws - -	3,000	20,000	23,000
Sacs and Foxes - -	1,000	1,000	2,000

STATEMENT C—Continued.

Names of Tribes.	Permanent.	Limited.	Total.
Sacs, Foxes, and Ioways	3,000	.	3,000
Ioways	.	500	500
Osages	1,500	7,000	8,500
Senecas of Lewistown	1,000	.	1,000
Quapaws	1,000	1,000	2,000
Kickapoos of Illinois	.	2,000	2,000
Florida Indians	.	7,000	7,000
Miamies	27,020	2,000	29,020
Winnebagoes	.	22,120	22,120
Kanzas	.	3,500	3,500
Christian Indians	400	.	400
	143,990	110,880	254,870

TABLE.

Term.	Limited.	Term.	Limited.
1831	1,500	1847	5,000
1832	3,300	1859	22,120
1833	20,000	Life	600
1834	13,500	Pleasure of Congress	6,000
1835	1,000	Pleasure of the President	2,000
1836	7,000		
1837	360		
1840	6,000	Permanent	110,880
1841	5,000		143,990
1843	7,000		
1845	10,500	Total	254,870

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

Office Indian Affairs, Nov. 25, 1850.

SAM'L S. HAMILTON.

REPORT
OF
THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *1st December, 1830.*

To the **PRESIDENT** of the *United States:*

SIR: I have the honor to make known to you the operations of this Department during the present year, and to offer such suggestions as appear to me necessary to be presented. The Army, at the different positions it has occupied along our western and southern frontiers, has been engaged in preserving quiet in those quarters, and has fully succeeded. Fears were entertained of a serious rupture with some of our northwestern tribes of Indians; but the presence of a military force, and the exercise of a proper discretion on the part of those to whom the trust of reconciling them was confided, has had the effect to prevent it, and peace has been the consequence. Similar apprehensions have recently been entertained of the Indians who reside on our southwestern boundary, and precautionary steps have been taken to prevent any acts of hostility. The vigilance, intelligence, and discretion of our officers induce a belief that, by their exertions, these distant tribes can be retained at peace with each other. Occasional interruptions have arisen from marauding parties, who range through the forest, and, at points distant from our posts, commit depredations: these acts, in turn, produce retaliation. It is important to prohibit these aggressions, if possible, though no other plan can be suggested than what has already, heretofore, been presented; viz: an authority to employ a detachment of mounted troops. These, ranging through the country at irregular periods, would do much more towards preserving peace with our Indian tribes, and quiet along our borders, than could be effected through any augmentation of our posts.

I regret to say that desertions from the Army are not of less frequent occurrence than heretofore. The number, for the present year, will exceed one thousand. Various efforts have been made, and many theories suggested, to arrest an evil so injurious to the operations and character of an Army. None have succeeded! The benevolent intention of the act of Congress of last winter, which took from the offence the penalty of death, and in obedience to the spirit of which, all past offences of the kind were by you

directed to be forgiven, has had no restraining, no salutary effect. I am not an advocate for the severity of penalties. The hope of reward, more frequently than the fear of punishment, operates beneficially upon mankind. A resort to both might be serviceable. While penalties corresponding to the nature of the offence, might be imposed upon delinquents, the faithful and good soldier should be cheered by the expectation of reward. To this end, an authority to make some reasonable compensation to those who obtain an honorable discharge, should be granted. In conformity to this opinion, I would take occasion to suggest, that, while some adequate penalty be imposed for so gross a violation of duty as that of abandoning a service voluntarily assumed, it may also be provided that the soldier who serves faithfully, and is honorably discharged, shall receive, at the termination of his enlistment, one hundred and twenty dollars. Let him receive, instead of his present pay, four dollars per month, retaining the residue, payable at the end of service. The difference in expense thus created to the Government, for the five years of enlistment, would be but sixty dollars; which increase, it is hoped and believed, will be more than compensated for by a saving in the expenses which are incurred under the present system of restraining desertion. The amount retained should be forfeited, if, at any time, the soldier desert the service. It might operate as a strong incentive to good conduct, and would serve as a fund at the close of his engagement, by which to establish him in some advantageous pursuit. B. the present mode, he retires from the Army, dependent and poor as he entered; and often, instead of returning for a time to his family, enters the Army contrary to his inclination, induced only by his poverty and wants. Dissatisfaction takes place, and desertion follows.

Repeated efforts have been made to arrest this growing evil; and they should be continued, so long as there is hope of a remedy. The loss to the service is not so material. The great fear is, that, in peace, the practice may become so frequent and familiar, as in war to lose that odium which should attach to so aggravated an offence.

Recently, by an order from the War Department, the whiskey part of the ration has been taken away, with a view to ascertain how far a theory frequently introduced might be practically productive of benefit. Time has not been afforded to test the experiment; but little confidence is reposed in the attempt. If the plan suggested of giving enlarged compensation to the non-commissioned officers—which every soldier may aspire to be—shall fail to produce a remedy, I know not what other can be attempted with any reasonable prospect of success. In peace, the soldier is not stimulated by that buoyancy, which in war induces him to aspire to promotion through gallantry and good conduct. To be a non-commissioned officer, is all that he can hope for or expect. To place this class of officers on a more advantageous and respectable footing, for the purpose of exciting a spirit of emulation amongst the soldiers, might prove highly serviceable. The subject, being one of importance, is at least worthy of consideration and experiment.

Connected with the Army is the Military Academy at West Point. The beneficial effects which have been produced to the country already, and the more enlarged ones which are in prospect, from this valuable institution, render it matter of importance that it should be maintained upon its

present liberal plan and principles. The educating of two hundred and fifty young gentlemen, selected from every State of the Union, cannot fail to carry with it general advantages and benefits correspondent to the demands it produces on the Treasury. But, apart from this, the education obtained there being of a military character, the benefits diffused through every section of our country cannot but prove highly salutary when it shall again be involved in war. The information which is acquired there is carried to the several States: these young men become officers of militia; and in time, through the means thus afforded, something approaching to uniformity in the discipline of our militia may be expected. The able report of the Board of Examiners at the last commencement, which accompanies this report, will present in detail the progress and advantages of the institution.

By the act of 1818, the President of the United States is authorized to confer upon the graduates of this academy the appointment of brevet lieutenants. Already there are 87 supernumerary officers thus created, who cannot now be provided for in the line of the Army. In June next there will probably be 33 more added, which will produce an excess of 14 over the number authorized. The law prohibits brevet appointments of a greater number than 106—one for each company; of course, upon a reasonable calculation, but few, if any, of the cadets, after June, 1831, will be entitled to a brevet commission. I would respectfully suggest whether some rule different from the present be not necessary to restrict for the future brevet lieutenant appointments, retaining only so many as might supply the probable vacancies which occur within the year. The number of promotions to the Army from this corps, for the last five years, has averaged about 22 annually; while the number of graduates for the same period has been at an average of 40. This excess, which is annually increasing, has placed 87 in waiting until vacancies shall take place, and shows that, in the next year probably, and in the succeeding one certainly, there will be an excess beyond what the existing law authorizes to be commissioned. There will then be 106 supernumerary brevet second lieutenants appurtenant to the Army, at an annual expense to the Government of \$80,000.

In the Engineer Department, important operations, as regards the internal improvement of the country, have been in successful progress. The advantages to our commerce from the improvements which have been made in the navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, have already been sensibly felt; and great good to the community at large is to be anticipated from further efforts. The experiments begun, and in some respects completed, show, that, at an inconsiderable annual expense, the Ohio river may be cleared of its bars and shoals, so as to afford a convenient and safe navigation at those seasons of the year when heretofore it has been considered impracticable.

This subject well merits the attention of the Government. These rivers pass through an immense and fertile region of our country, the products of which contribute essentially to advance our commercial interest. An inconsiderable expenditure from the public Treasury will have the effect to give security to a commerce which at present is carried on at much hazard, and, by diminishing the insurance now required, and preventing losses, speedily reimburse to the community the cost which has been incurred, and the expense which may be required. At present the imports to the west

are mainly along these rivers, and the export trade almost entirely. Usually for six months in the year, one of these (the Ohio) ceases to be useful, because of the numerous obstructions, and consequent hazards, which are presented at those times when the waters are materially reduced. The inconvenience and risk thus felt are susceptible of such easy remedy, and at so small an expense, that it becomes matter of surprise that improvements so important and valuable to a large community should have been so long overlooked or neglected. The necessity of improving the navigation of these rivers for commercial purposes, all admit; of the practicability of effecting it, none can doubt. The experiment lately made, through a most difficult obstruction at a place called the Grand Chain, conclusively tests the feasibility of improving other places; and shows that the expense will be inconsiderable. As it regards this branch of the subject, however, it appears to me that the importance and value of the thing to be done, is of infinitely greater consequence than any apprehension of charge which it may occasion to the Treasury.

The breakwater situated at the mouth of the Delaware river is another valuable improvement, which, within the last year, has been rapidly progressing. The work has already risen above the water, and furnished evidence of its importance to our commerce. During the violent gale of last September, several vessels which lay under the protection of this work were preserved. The force of the sea being broken by its opposition, they were enabled to keep at their moorings, and to ride out the gale in safety. Fifteen other vessels in view, not possessing the advantages of this position, were driven on shore, and lost, or gotten off at much expense. A few years will complete this valuable work. The attention it has received since it was placed in charge of the Quartermaster's Department by your direction, and the advantages already derived from it, give proof of the propriety of its completion, and of the numerous benefits it must afford to commerce. At this heretofore hazardous part of our coast navigation, a security will be afforded, which, in a few years, may occasion a saving of property which will amply compensate for the cost incurred in its construction.

The Ordnance Department is progressing as rapidly as the means afforded will permit, in arming the militia of the States, and in preparing the necessary guns and carriages for garnishing the different fortresses of the country. It is worthy of consideration whether the appropriation applicable to this service should not be increased, so as to provide a suitable armament by the time the different fortifications along the coast shall be completed. For the forts which are finished, a million of dollars will be necessary; but besides these, others are in progress, and will shortly be completed. With the annual appropriation of \$100,000 towards this purpose, it will require ten years to accomplish the object for those which are in readiness. Should we be blessed with peace, no injury will arise; but should war take place, the effects upon our country would be of a serious and prejudicial character.

In all the disbursing branches connected with the War Department, I am happy to say that punctuality and fidelity have strictly, and almost without exception, been regarded during the year.

A new era in the history of this country has, within a few years, arisen in relation to Indian affairs. Under the act of 1802, and the practices of the Government resulting therefrom, principles have been introduced, the correctness of which deserves serious consideration. By this act it is pro-

hibited to any one to settle upon Indian lands, or to enter their territory; and, for its execution, the President is authorized and directed to employ the "military force" of the country.

It is worthy of reflection how far this act (as circumstances exist) is to be considered within the pale of the Constitution, and obligatory upon the authorities of the Government. Before the States were members of this Union, they were sovereign. The United States Government can legitimately exercise those rights only with which the States parted under their general compact. To regulate their internal municipal authority is a privilege which has not been surrendered. Amongst those rights is the indisputable one of controlling their citizens, and governing them after their own mode, with this exception, that a republican form of government is to be secured to each. The States, being independent and sovereign within their own limits, can admit no check upon their sovereignty, whether, in its exercise, it affects one citizen or another—the white or the red man. By courtesy, the laws have been withheld from an interference with the Indians within a State; and that which heretofore was mere courtesy is now insisted upon as matter of paramount constitutional right. Surely this cannot be correct according to our notions and system of government; and, if wrong, the act of 1802, from the moment the laws are extended by a State over Indian territory, must cease to be operative. Reciprocity is always fair and just; and hence the law which would make it penal for a white man to tread, unlicensed, upon soil held through Indian occupancy, should equally restrain the Indian from entering upon the domain of the white man. So far as existing treaties operate, the United States possess the power to concede this or any other privilege, because treaties, whether well or ill made, are the supreme law of the land; but they should be such as are permitted to be entered into by the Constitution, and which do not affect the rights of a State beyond what her consent in becoming a member of the Union has sanctioned and authorized. Every thing beyond this is usurpation.

Under the authority confided by you, during last summer, I visited some of the Indian tribes, with a highly valuable auxiliary, General John Coffee, of Alabama, and made known to them their situation. With the Choctaws and Chickasaws, (the only tribes with whom we negotiated,) treaties were concluded. From all appearances, they were well satisfied with their own decision, and the course which we pursued towards them. If any different feeling has since been incited, it is the work of persons who have sought, through the channels of their ignorance, to persuade them to the belief that great injustice has been practised. I undertake to assure you, that, in all we did, the utmost fairness and candor were practised. We sought through persuasion only, to satisfy them that their situation called loudly for serious reflection. Pending the negotiation, no secret meetings were had, no bribes were offered, nor promises made. Every argument adduced, or suggestion offered, was in open council, and in view of those whose rights were to be affected. Of this, abundant evidence exists, whatever may be said to the contrary. There was no motive to impose upon, or to deceive them. Our instructions forbade us to do so, and our inclination, besides, was an ample restraint. The treaties concluded are ready for submission; and how far any practised injustice or want of liberality can be imputed, will be fairly judged of when their tenor and condition shall be disclosed. If a liberality

ample and generous has not been regarded, our wishes have failed, and our judgments been mistaken.

During this period, I witnessed much of Indian character, their progress, refinement, and march towards civilization and can well say, that, in conducting the negotiation, every thing was done to retain them in those pursuits which should tend to their advancement, and to which their situation could reasonably lay claim. Those who so zealously have espoused their cause, and who affect seriously to deplore their condition, are acting upon false premises, or are moved by mistaken considerations of kindness. But, as mankind are found to differ even upon essential matters of faith, and their ultimate results, I can well imagine, that, in reference to such a subject as the present, honest differences of opinion may be expected, and will arise. Yet, before a desire be adopted, earnestly, to retain these people at their present homes, we should be careful not to receive mere impressions for facts, but rather to hear the suggestions of truth and reason. We should look to the red men as they are, and not as oftentimes they are represented to be; to their inaptitude to live under a well regulated system of law, and to the danger and hazard of the experiment. A few of them are well informed men, and capable of enjoying refined society. These are the mixed Indian—the half breed, as they are usually termed. Scarcely any of the others speak our language, or are acquainted with the principles of our Government. Little hope should be entertained, even by those most sanguine on the subject, that any material advances in civilization can be made with the present generation—those, I mean, who are now at maturity in life. Care and attention towards the rising generation may tend greatly to improve, and in time to meliorate, their present condition. To turn them to industry, is of first importance. Labor is never an acceptable pursuit to Indians. In their unimproved state, a fondness for war and the chase, and oratory at their councils, constitute their leading traits, because these afford the highest distinction. When, through the influence of culture and education, their taste upon these subjects shall be changed, and the character of an industrious agriculturist be held in higher estimation than dexterity of pursuit in the chase, then may they be expected to resort to industry, and give attention to the duties of agriculture. Indisposition to manual labor, so peculiarly the characteristic of an Indian, causes him to select the poorest grounds, because of the ease with which the timber is felled and cleared away. The exceptions which exist to this are principally amongst those of mixed Indian blood, whose habits have been improved, and whose minds have been cultivated.

There are three divisions in the Choctaw nation, each of which is governed by a chief, who, within his limits, acts independently of the others. In his government he is aided by minor and subordinate chiefs, called Captains, each of whom acts within his particular district. The people are subordinate to the captains—the captains to the chiefs. One of these divisions composes what is called the Christian District, the chief of which is a man of good mind, with a common English education, and is religious. His people, too, are seemingly pious. Each night, pending the negotiation, until a late hour, they were at their exercises, singing and preaching. From every information, this Christian party, as it is termed, are not accurately and correctly informed as to the principles and faith upon which they

profess to act. A future state of rewards and punishments, for virtues or for crimes, is fashioned by their standard of savage life, and its enjoyments; and, in their imagination, is made to conform to what they conceive to be essential to constitute happiness or misery here. Judging from their devotional conduct, they are, to all appearances, a religious people. Certainly there are some perceptible and beneficial changes amongst them. They have become mostly an agricultural people. The practice of perforating the nose and ears for the purpose of ornamenting them, is rapidly disappearing, and considered a rude custom. Vermillion paint, to ornament and to decorate the face, is, in a great measure, given up. A credulity in supernatural agency, in witches, and in witchcraft, is fast yielding; and the use of ardent spirits, particularly in one of the districts, is in a great measure abandoned. A reasonable hope may be entertained, that these people may in time prove that the zeal and efforts of the Government to protect and civilize them, are not improperly bestowed.

In concluding a treaty with these people, candor and fairness were the only means resorted to by the Commissioners. They were given to understand distinctly, that, in coming to visit them at their solicitation, and at their homes, no design was entertained beyond communicating to them a knowledge of their true condition, and submitting to their judgment the course of policy by them to be pursued. We told them the opinion entertained by the Government as to the authority of Mississippi to extend over them her laws; and that the United States possessed not the power to prevent it. The interviews had with them were in open council, where were present the chiefs and warriors, and some of our own citizens. Arguments addressed to their judgments were the means employed. No threat was used; no intimidation attempted. Under these circumstances, a treaty was concluded and signed, more than 5,000 Indians being in attendance at the time. Amongst them was great apparent unanimity. Some did object and were dissatisfied, but not as it regarded the general policy of treating, but because they believed themselves entitled to obtain, and were solicitous to procure large reservations. The number thus influenced was small. Since that time, active efforts have been made in the nation to induce dissatisfaction amongst the Indians, and to persuade them that they had been greatly deceived and imposed upon.

An old chief (Mushulatubbee,) who was favorable to the treaty, by a few of the discontented of his district, has been recently deposed, and the name of another sent to this office to receive recognition. The design is probably to show that the people are displeased because he signed the treaty. The answer returned to their application was, that, while the Government meant not to interfere with their mode or manner of self government, it could not recognize, what had been done by a few; yet, when a chief should be chosen by a majority of the division, and the fact so certified by their General Council, he would be regarded as properly chosen, and be considered as such. An examination of this treaty will clearly show, I think, that justice and liberality have been regarded. The great majority of the nation were satisfied when we left them; and, from information since received, yet continue to be satisfied. Their anxious desire is, to get to a country under the protection of the United States, where they can be free from any liability to State laws, and be able to dwell in peace under their own customs.

The Commissioners appointed to further the execution of the treaty of Butte des Morts have discharged the trust confided to them, and have made their report. The misunderstanding between the New York and Green Bay Indians has been examined and adjusted; the Report to be confirmed, only requires your approval, agreeably to the second article of that treaty.

Very respectfully,

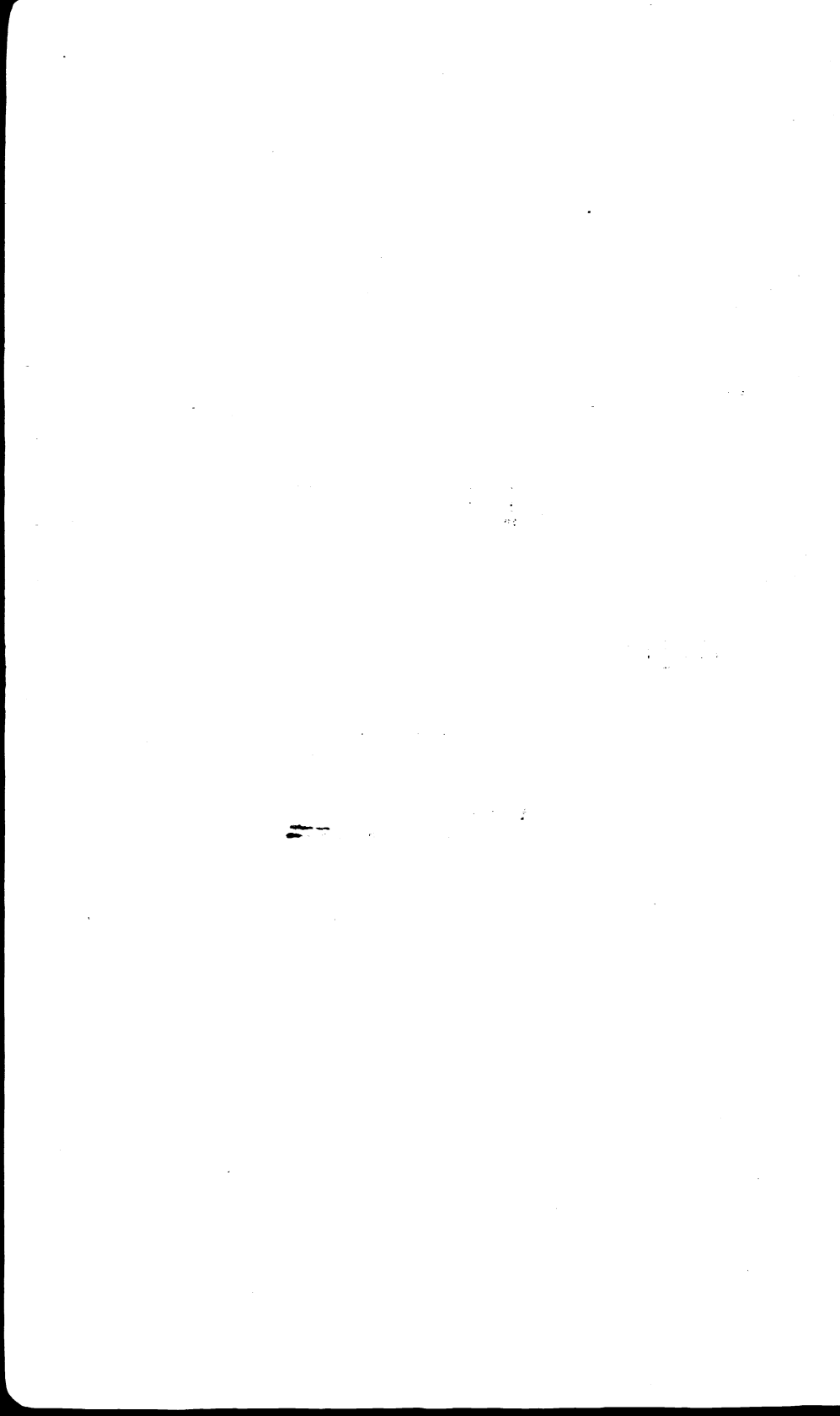
JOHN H. EATON.

R E P O R T

FROM THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

—◆—
NOVEMBER, 1831
—



REPORT OF THE INDIAN BUREAU.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
Office Indian Affairs, 19th November, 1831.

SIR: In compliance with an order of the department of the 20th August last, I had the honor of laying before you, a few days since, an estimate of the current expenses of the Indian Department for the year 1832, amounting to 169,640 dollars, a duplicate of which is herewith furnished, marked A.

This estimate exceeds the amount of that submitted at the last session of Congress, about the sum of 8,500 dollars. The increase arises, in part, from an addition to the item "for the pay of the Superintendent and Agents of Indian Affairs;" of the sum of 1,500 dollars for the salary of the Agent appointed under the provisions of the Choctaw treaty, for the Choctaws west; and, in part, by the addition of 7,000 dollars as an item "for building houses for Indian Agents" not embraced in the former estimate for the current expenses of the Indian Department. An appropriation of the last mentioned sum, on an estimate subsequently submitted, was, however, made at the last session of Congress for this object; and, it is believed, that the appropriation of an equal amount, at least, will be required for the service of the next year, to provide suitable accommodations for the agents and their assistants for the Choctaws, Shawneese and other tribes, who have made arrangements to remove, and whose departure, where it has not already taken place, may be looked for in the course of the ensuing year.

In further obedience to the said order of the 20th August last, the statements marked B and C are herewith submitted, together with such remarks in relation to the operations of the Indian Department for the last year, embraced by them, as seem to be required for their more complete elucidation.

Statement B, exhibits the amount drawn from the Treasury and remitted for disbursement, under each head of appropriation in the Indian Department during the three first quarters of the year 1831; the amount for which accounts have been rendered under each head for the same period; and the several balances remaining to be accounted for according to the books of this office. It will be seen by this statement, that the whole amount remitted for disbursement is \$683,344 31; that the whole amount for which accounts have been rendered is \$420,598 72; and that the amount remaining to be accounted for is \$267,745 59. This balance is in the hands of distant agents for the payment of annuities and other specified objects; and it is presumable that they have not yet completed their disbursements; but if they have, the remoteness of their residence has prevented, as yet, the reception of their accounts.

Statement C, exhibits the information required by the order of the department in relation to the schools established in the Indian country, and which receive aid from the annual appropriation of \$10,000 for the civilization of the Indians. The number of children taught at the schools, embraced in the statement, is 1215. In addition to these, there are 113 Indian youths at the Choctaw Academy, in Kentucky, the expenses of whose education are paid from funds set apart by the Indians themselves, and by treaty stipulations for this purpose. This institution, which was established solely for the education of Indian children, is under good regulations, and in flourishing condition: and, it is believed, furnishes the best means of applying the education funds of the Indians to the useful and valuable end contempla-

ted by their creation. Many Indian youths, who have therein received the benefits of tuition, have already returned to their respective tribes, carrying with them the rudiments of learning, the elements of morals, and the precepts of religion, all apparently calculated to subdue the habits, and soften the feelings of their kindred, and to prepare the way for the gradual introduction of civilization and Christianity. That such will be the result of the intellectual and moral cultivation of a portion of the young of their respective tribes, on the life and character of the Indians in their confederacies, cannot be predicted with certainty. It is however, an experiment creditable to our national council, and meriting its further patronage. It is an experiment consecrated by our best feelings, delightful to the view of the patriot, and dear to the heart of philanthropy; but time alone can disclose its efficacy.

The humane policy, exemplified in the system adopted by the Government with respect to the Indian tribes residing within the limits of the United States, which is now in operation, is progressively developing its good effects; and, it is confidently trusted, will at no distant day, be crowned with complete success. Gradually diminishing in numbers and deteriorating in condition; incapable of coping with the superior intelligence of the white man, ready to fall into the vices, but unapt to appropriate the benefits of the social state; the increasing tide of white population threatened soon to engulf them, and finally to cause their total extinction. The progress is slow but sure; the cause is inherent in the nature of things; tribes numerous and powerful have disappeared from among us in a ratio of decrease, ominous to the existence of those that still remain, unless counteracted by the substitution of some principle sufficiently potent to check the tendencies to decay and dissolution. This salutary principle exists in the system of removal; of change of residence; of settlement in territories exclusively their own, and under the protection of the United States; connected with the benign influences of education and instruction in agriculture and the several mechanic arts, whereby social is distinguished from savage life.

In pursuance of this policy, the necessary measures have been taken for the execution of the Choctaw treaty ratified at the last session of Congress, and the Indians of that tribe are now in motion. It is presumed that about 5000 will emigrate west of the Mississippi before the winter sets in; and there are the best grounds for believing, that a much greater number will go over in the course of the ensuing year. Sanguine expectations may thus be indulged, that the whole nation will be moved within the time (three years) prescribed by the treaty.

The Chickasaw Indians who are disposed to follow their friends and neighbors, the Choctaws, and to reside near them, have not yet been provided with suitable lands. For the purpose of procuring such for their accommodation, it became necessary to effect an arrangement with the Choctaws for a cession of a portion of their country in the west. Major John H. Eaton and General John Coffee have accordingly been constituted commissioners to treat with the Choctaws for this object. In the event of a successful issue of their negotiation, the removal of the Chickasaws will probably take place before the termination of another year.

The chiefs of the Cherokees have given, as yet, no evidence of a relinquishment of their determination not to accept the propositions of the Government, so cordially embraced by the tribes before-mentioned, for an exchange of lands and residence. The influence of the Indian chief is of a nature to overrule the general wish, which, if allowed to express itself

freely, might be favorable to removal. Being induced to believe, from information to be relied on, that a number of the tribe would emigrate, if encouraged and aided by the Government, the department endeavored to revive emigration under the provisions of the treaty of 1828. The plan is in operation, but is of too recent date to admit of calculating the probability and extent of its success.

The Creek Indians are in the same predicament—their position having been unaltered through the past year. Involved in difficulties, they have shown no inclination to relieve themselves from the embarrassment of their situation, by accepting the liberal and often-repeated propositions of the Government. It is to be hoped that the time will shortly come, when better counsels will prevail, and a juster appreciation of the benefits submitted to their choice, open their eyes to a sense of their real interests.

In other quarters, more favorable issues have awaited our efforts. Colonel James B. Gardiner, who was appointed on the 31st March last Special Agent or Commissioner, to treat with the Indians in Ohio for an exchange of lands, and their removal west of the Mississippi, has successfully negotiated for these objects. Treaties have been concluded, and signed by him and the Indian Agent, Colonel McElvain, with the Shawneese, Ottawas, and the mixed band of Shawneese and Senecas of Lewistown. The Senecas had concluded a treaty for the same objects, during the past winter, which was ratified at the last session of Congress, and they are now on their way to their western domain. The only Indian possessions remaining in Ohio, are those of the Wyandots, with whom the preliminaries of a treaty have been agreed on, and will be finally concluded, in the event of a favorable report by the deputation sent out by them to look at the country of their proposed destination. The treaties above-mentioned are here-with communicated. By these arrangements, the entire Indian population of Ohio will, in all probability, have been removed, within the coming year, from the confines of the State, and will have formed new settlements under better auspices. The benefits of the measure will be still further enhanced, by the considerable quantity of valuable lands which, in consequence, will be thrown open to the enterprize of the citizens of the State.

A band of Sac Indians, headed by a warrior, called Black Hawk, continuing to reside on lands on Rock river, in Illinois, ceded by treaty to the United States, and evincing an obstinate purpose of remaining, associated with strong indications of hostility towards the citizens of that State, residing in the vicinity. Under such menacing circumstances, the Governor thought it expedient to order out a body of militia for their protection, and for the removal of the Indians. This timely movement, on the part of the executive of that State, with the co operation of the troops of the United States, promptly afforded by the commanding General, (Gaines,) caused the Indians to yield their unjustifiable purpose, and to move off peaceably to their lands west of the Mississippi. The step was judicious—as it is presumable from the reports to this department—that this well-timed display of military force prevented resistance and bloodshed. The particulars of this affair are detailed in the accompanying papers, marked D.

It will always be a desideratum to repress the feuds, and lesson the occasions of strife between neighboring tribes. It is equally the dictate of humanity and prudence, and is a necessary emanation from the benevolent policy, before spoken of, towards the aboriginal race of the country. In reference thereto, a treaty of peace was effected in July, 1830, by General Clark and Colonel Morgan, at Prarie du Chien, between the Sacs and

Foxes, and the Winnebagoes and Menomones, and other tribes, by which it was hoped that hostility was provided against, if not merged in kinder dispositions, and tranquillity secured to our borders. But, contrary to every reasonable expectation, a year had hardly passed away, before the provisions of the treaty were grossly violated. In defiance of its obligations, and of the respect due to the flag of the United States, an atrocious act was committed on the 31st of July last, by a party of the Sacs and Foxes, near fort Crawford, and within reach of its guns, by an attack in the night upon a Menomonic camp, in which twenty five of their number were killed, and many others wounded. Immediately on the intelligence of this most insulting and barbarous outrage, measures were taken by the department for the arrest and punishment of the offenders. Time has not, as yet, been allowed to learn their result. Meanwhile, the aggrieved party, the Menomones, have been counselled to remain quiet, under an assurance that the Government will cause justice to be done, by punishment of the guilty, and ample satisfaction for the loss of their friends. For further, and full information on the subject, you are respectfully referred to the accompanying papers, marked E.

Marauding parties, of the various tribes, will incessantly seek opportunities of rapine and violence. Their march is in the dead of night—their haunt is in the wilderness. Hence, it is difficult to restrain them, and their aggressions will sometimes escape merited retribution. It is, however, steadily inculcated on the agents of the Government, to interpose its authority to the utmost for the prevention of any acts tending to disturb the harmony, or endanger the security of person or property, among the Indian tribes under its protection.

During the last spring some difficulties took place, from the cause above alluded to, between the Osages, and Creeks and Cherokees, on account of depredations committed by the former on the latter tribes. These however have been happily settled by a conference between these Indians, called together by the authority of General Clark, at Cantonment Gibson, and at which treaties of peace and amity were concluded.

These are the only cases of disturbance of importance among the Indians that have come to the knowledge of this department during the year. Differences and contentions about matters wholly relating to themselves, will, and frequently do, occur among separate bands living near each other, sometimes accompanied by violence and bloodshed. These happening in the Indian country, cannot easily be provided against by the Government, but find impunity in remoteness of place, and in obscurity of circumstance touching the perpetration. And it must be expected under this view, that the sons of the forest will continue to seek occasions of disputing and fighting with each other, while the savage notion subsists in full force among them, that war furnishes for their young men the only road to distinction.

It is respectfully submitted, whether a salutary modification may not be effected in the existing laws relating to intercourse with the Indians, and the payment of their annuities.

There are more than twenty different acts of Congress, providing for the payment of Indian annuities, and they require an equal number of accounts to be opened and kept in the books of the Treasury; and some of the provisions of these acts have been repealed by treaties of more recent date. In accordance with this system, every new treaty, stipulating the payment of annuities, will increase the number of acts for that object, and consequently the number of accounts. The multiplication of these acts and accounts

tends to confusion, and renders it difficult to distinguish existing provisions from those that have been virtually repealed.

It is apprehended, that an annual act, predicated on a statement to be laid before Congress, at the commencement of every session, shewing the annuities due, and to be provided for in the ensuing year, would simplify this branch of business, and render it at once much more intelligible, and much less laborious. Congress would be thereby annually informed of the actual state of the annuities, and of the precise amount required for their liquidation. Such a consolidating act would at once prevent unnecessary complication; and while it would lessen labor in the different offices, by reducing the number of accounts kept open in their books, would, at the same time, render plain and clear what, from numerous entries, is apparently intricate and obscure.

Our relations with the Indian tribes are mainly governed by the act of Congress passed in 1802, to regulate trade and intercourse with them, and to preserve peace on the frontiers. The boundary line, defined by that act, and to which its provisions were applicable, has been varied by subsequent treaties; and the increase of our population, and the extension of our settlements have effected changes calling for a revision of that act, that its provisions may be adapted to the present state of our Indian relations.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ELBERT HERRING.

To his excellency LEWIS CASS, *Sec. of War.*

A.

ESTIMATE of sums required for the current expenses of the Indian Department, for the year 1832.

For pay of the superintendent of Indian affairs, at St. Louis, and the several Indian agents, as authorized by law	- - -	\$31,000
For pay of sub agents, as allowed by law	- - -	19,500
For presents to Indians, as authorized by act of 1802	- - -	15,000
For pay of Indian interpreters, and translators, employed at the several superintendencies and agencies	- - -	21,525
For pay of gun and blacksmiths, and their assistants, employed within the several superintendencies and agencies, under treaty provisions, and the orders of the Department of War	- - -	18,340
For iron, steel, coal and other expenses attending the gun and blacksmith's shops	- - - - -	5,426
For expense of transportation and distribution of Indian annuities	- - - - -	9,959
For expense of provisions for Indians at the distribution of annuities, while on visits of business with the different superintendents and agents, and when assembled on public business	- - - - -	11,890
For expense attending the visits of such Indian deputations to the seat of Government, as it may be deemed necessary to authorize	- - - - -	10,000
For expense of building houses for Indian agents, sub-agents blacksmiths' shops; and repairs of the same when required in the several agencies	- - - - -	7,000
For contingencies Indian Department	- - - - -	20,000
		<hr/>
		\$169,640

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

Office Indian Affairs, November 1st, 1831.

B.
STATEMENT showing the amount of requisitions drawn in the Indian Department, between the first of January and thirtieth of September, 1831; the amount of accounts rendered for settlement; and balance to be accounted for.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Amount of requisitions.	Amount of accounts rendered.	Balance.
Pay of Superintendent of Indian Affairs and Indian agents sub-agents	\$22,745 00	17,058 89	5,686 11
Presents to Indians	14,785 66	9,275 22	5,510 44
Pay of interpreters and translators	16,528 70	14,126 90	2,401 80
gun and blacksmiths, and their assistants	16,833 00	11,770 97	5,062 03
Iron, steel, coal, &c.	13,970 20	9,259 79	4,710 41
Transportation and distribution of annuities	4,359 50	2,154 40	2,205 10
Provisions for Indians at the distribution of annuities, &c.	7,262 80	4,077 73	3,185 07
Contingencies Indian Department	8,361 25	7,975 60	385 65
Expense of visits of Indians to the seat of Government, &c.	17,716 90	10,890 60	6,826 30
For carrying into effect certain Indian treaties, per act 2d March, 1829, Potawatamies	2,444 19	1,444 19	1,000 00
For carrying into effect certain Indian treaties, per act 2d March, 1829, Cherokees	25 00	25 00	
For carrying into effect certain Indian treaties, per act 20th May, 1826, re-appropriated 2d March, 1829	1,811 48	-	1,811 48
Indian annuities	11,608 08	-	11,608 08
For payment of claims against the Winnebagoes, per act 25th March, 1830	158,978 32	141,568 40	17,409 92
For carrying into effect the treaty of Butte des Morts, per act 20th May, 1830	50 00	50 00	
For an exchange of lands with Indians, and for their removal west, &c., per act 28th May, 1830	250 00	250 00	
For carrying into effect the Choctaw treaty of 11th October, 1820, re-appropriated 30th April, 1830	70,384 12	7,816 84	62,567 28
For carrying into effect certain Indian treaties, per act 13th January, 1831	828 12	328 12	500 00
	37,437 75	3,558 75	33,879 00
For arrearages Indian Department	61,000 00	61,000 00	
For annuities to Seneca Indians, per act 19th February, 1831	8,614 40	8,614 40	
For carrying into effect certain Indian treaties, per act 2d March, 1831	33,580 00	-	33,580 00
For payment of buildings, &c., belonging to Dwight Mission, &c., per act 2d March, 1831	11,615 00	11,615 00	
For payment of Cherokee improvements abandoned, under treaty of 1828, per act 2d March, 1831	9,721 52	9,721 52	
For payment for rifles delivered in 1829, &c., per act 2d March, 1831	6,600 00	6,600 00	
For carrying into effect certain Indian treaties with Sacs, Foxes, and others, per act 2d March, 1831	54,314 72	23,388 87	30,925 85
For carrying into effect certain Indian treaties with Delawares, per act 2d March, 1831	33,720 00	3,912 93	29,807 07
For carrying into effect certain Indian treaties with Choctaws, per act 2d March, 1831	11,300 15	11,300 15	
For carrying into effect the treaty with the Senecas, at Washington, of 25th February, 1831, per act 2d March, 1831	6,191 48	191 48	6,000 00
For building houses for sub-agents, &c., per act 2d March, 1831	2,800 00	116 00	2,684 00
For the extinguishment of claims of Cherokee lands in Georgia, re-appropriated, per act 2d March, 1831	545 12	545 12	
For carrying into effect Cherokee treaty of 6th May, 1828, re-appropriated, per act 2d March, 1831	29,168 47	29,168 47	
For civilization of Indians	6,402 81	6,402 81	
For payment to John Nicks, per act 3d March, 1831	2,562 08	2,562 08	
For payment to Duval and Carnes, per act 3d March, 1831	3,828 49	3,828 49	
	\$688,344 31	\$420,598 72	\$267,745 59

RECAPITULATION.—Amount of requisitions drawn \$688,344 31
Amount of accounts rendered for settlement \$420,598 72
Balance remaining to be accounted for 267,745 59
688,344 31

[Doc. No. 2.]

[Doc. No. 2.]

STATEMENT showing the number of Indian schools, where established, by whom, the number of teachers, &c., the number of pupils, and the amount allowed and paid to each by the Government; with remarks as to the prosperity &c. of the schools.

No.	Name of site and station.	By whom established:	No. of teachers.	No. of pupils	Amount paid by the Government.
1	Spring Place, Cherokee nation, Alabama,	United Brethren,	5	10	250 00
2	Oochgeology, do	do	3	14	
3	Brainerd, E. Mississippi,	Am. Board of Com. Foreign Missions,	2	50	
4	Carmel, do	do do	1	30	
5	Creek Path, do	do do	1	31	
6	High Tower, do	do do	1	10	
7	Dwight, Cherokees, West,	do do	15	50	220 00
8	Tuscarora, New York	do do	1	45	220 00
9	Seneca, near Buffalo, New York,	do do	8	45	220 00
10	Union, Osages, Arkansas,	do do	16	57	170 00
11	Harmony, Osages, Missouri,	do do	26	30	170 00
12	Monroe, Chickasaws,	do do	-	20	
13	Cataaugus, Senecas, N. Y.	do do	9	40	220 00
14	Goshen, -	do do	8	45	
15	Ai-ik-hun-nah, -	do do	3	24	
16	Williams' -	do do	2	4	
17	Tockshish, -	do do	3	22	
18	Colo. Folsom's, Choctaw nation,	do do	1	12	
19	Cane Creek, -	do do	3	30	
20	Martyn, -	do do	2	27	
21	Hebron, -	do do	2	22	
22	Willstown, Cherokees, E. Mississippi,	do do	1	13	
23	Howies, do	do do	1	10	
24	Candy's Creek, do	do do	1	30	
25	Mulberry Settlement, Cherokees, W. Mississippi,	do do	1	30	
26	Michilimackinac, -	do do	3	157	350 00
27	Ottowas, Miami of the Lakes,	do do	21	10	120 00
28	Carey, Pottawatamies, St. Joseph's,	Baptist General Convention, -	14	70	450 00
29	Thomas, Ottowas, Grand river,	do do	8	20	
30	Valley Towns, Cherokees, E. Mississippi,	do do	3	20	600 00
31	Withington, Creek nation,	do do	6	16	450 00
32	Oneida, New York,	do do	5	28	300 00
33	Tonnawanda, do	do do	4	25	200 00
34	Wyandotts, Upper Sandusky,	Methodist Society, -	7	45	400 00
35	Asbury, Creek nation,	do	9	22	150 00
36	Charity Hall, Chickasaws,	Cumberland Missionary Society,	4	20	300 00
37	Florrissant, Missouri,	Catholic, -	4	14	400 00
38	Quoddy, Pleasant Point, Me.	Presbyt'n Soc. for propagating Gospel,	1	25	300 00
39	Castleton Academy, Vermont,	-	-	1	100 00
40	Baptist Institution, Hamilton, N. Y.	-	-	7	350 00
41	Kenyon College, Ohio,	-	-	1	100 00
42	Choctaw Academy, Kentucky,	-	-	3	310 00
43	Oneida Castle, N. Y.	Protestant Episcopal Church,	3	30	300 00
				1,215	6,650 00

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[Doc. No. 2.]

The number of children in the schools in the Indian country, and which receive aid from the civilization fund, is - - - 1,215

Add the number of pupils at the Choctaw Academy, Kentucky, all of whom are educated from funds set apart for that purpose by the Indians themselves, - - - 113

1,328

But few of the annual reports for the present year having yet reached the department, no information in relation to the schools can be reported in addition to that embraced in the statement of last year.

The allowances to Sunday schools in the Choctaw nation having been discontinued, said schools are not included in this statement, which reduces the number of pupils 223, and which, if added to the number of pupils at the schools embraced in this statement, would make the whole number now receiving education in the Indian country and at the Choctaw Academy, 1,561.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
Office Indian Affairs, November 4th, 1831.

D.

Papers relating to the disturbances in the State of Illinois, by a band of the Sac Indians, headed by a brave called Black Hawk.

Gen. Clark to the Secretary of War.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
St. Louis, May 30, 1831.

SIR: On the 28th inst. I had the honor of receiving a letter from the Governor of Illinois, dated the 26th, informing me of the measures which he had considered it necessary to pursue for the protection of the citizens of his State from Indian invasion, and for the purpose of removing a band of Sacs then about Rock Island. A copy of his letter, and my answer, is herewith enclosed.

Deeming the information received from the Governor of Illinois important, I immediately communicated it to Gen. Gaines who happened to be in this place at the time; and shortly after, was called upon by Governor Reynolds himself, to whom I gave such information respecting the Sacs complained of, as had come to my knowledge; and also furnished him with such of the reports of the agent for those tribes as had relation to the subject. To the commanding General, I furnished similar information; and, also, for the purpose of possessing him of the views of the Government on that subject, I gave him copies of such of my correspondence with the War Department as had any relation thereto.

I also enclose to you copies of two reports of the agent for the Sacs and Foxes of the 15th and 28th inst. By the first, it will be seen that the band complained of is determined to keep possession of their old village; and it is probably from a knowledge of the disposition evinced in this matter by

the Sacs, and for the purpose of dispossessing them, that the commanding General has thought proper to make a display in that quarter of a part of the force under his command, six companies of which are now leaving this place for Rock river.

This expedition (be the result what it may) cannot fail producing good effects, even should the Indians be disposed to remove peaceably to their own lands; and if not, their opposition should, in my opinion, be put down at once.

I have the honor to be,
With high respect,
Your most obd't. servant,

WM. CLARK.

The Hon. JOHN H. EATON, *Secretary of War.*

Governor Reynolds to General Clark.

BELLEVILLE, 26th May, 1831.

SIR : In order to protect the citizens of this State who reside near Rock Island from Indian invasion and depredation, I have considered it necessary to call out a force of militia of this State, of about seven hundred strong, to remove a band of the Sac Indians who are now about Rock Island. The object of the Government of the State is to protect those citizens by removing said Indians peaceably if they can, but forcibly if they must. Those Indians are now, and so I have considered them, in a state of actual invasion of the State.

As you act as the general agent of the United States in relation to those Indians, I considered it my duty to inform you of the above call on the militia, and that, in or about fifteen days, a sufficient force will appear before said Indians to remove them, dead or alive, over to the west side of the Mississippi; but to save all this disagreeable business, perhaps a request from you to them, for them to remove to the west side of the river, would effect the object of procuring peace to the citizens of the State. There is no disposition on the part of the people of this State to injure those unfortunate and deluded savages, if they will let us alone; but a government that does not protect its citizens deserves not the name of a government.

Please correspond with me to this place on this subject.

Your obd't. servant,

JOHN REYNOLDS.

Gen. CLARK, *Superintendent, &c.*

General Clark to Governor Reynolds.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

St. Louis, May 28, 1831.

SIR : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th inst. informing me of your having considered it necessary to call out a force of militia of about seven hundred, for the protection of the citizens of

Illinois who reside near Rock Island, from Indian invasion, and for the purpose of removing a band of Sac Indians who are now about Rock Island, &c.

You intimate that to prevent the necessity of employing this force, perhaps a request from me to those Indians to remove to the west side of the Mississippi, would effect the object of procuring peace to the citizens of your State. In answer to which, I would beg leave to observe, that every effort on my part has been made to effect the removal of *all* those tribes who had ceded their lands. For the purpose of affording you a view (in part) of what has been done in this matter, I enclose you herewith extracts from the reports of the agents for the Sacs and Foxes; by which it will be seen that every mean short of actual force has been employed to effect their removal.

I have communicated the contents of your letter to General Gaines, who commands the western division of the army, and who has full power to execute any military movement deemed necessary for the protection of the frontier. I shall also furnish him with such information regarding the Sacs and Foxes as I am possessed of, and would beg leave to refer you to him for any further proceedings in relation to this subject.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Your obed't servant,

WM. CLARK.

His excellency JOHN REYNOLDS,
Governor of the State of Illinois.

F. St. Vrain to General Clark.

ROCK ISLAND, *May 15, 1831.*

RESPECTED SIR: I have again to mention to you that the Black Hawk (a Sac chief) and his party are now at their old village on Rock river. They have commenced planting corn, and say they will keep possession. I have been informed that they had pulled down a house and some fences, which they have burned. They have also turned their horses in wheat fields, and say they will destroy the wheat, so that the white people shall not remain among them.

This is what I expected from their manner of acting last fall, and which I mentioned to you in my letter of the 8th October last. I would not be at a loss were it not for the 7th article of the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes of 3d November, 1804.

I respectfully ask, would it not be better to hold a treaty with those Indians, and get them to remove peaceably, than to call on the military to force them off? None of this band have as yet called on me for information. A few have been at my agency to have work done at the smiths' shops.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

FELIX ST. VRAIN,

Indian Agent.

Gen. WM. CLARK,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Louis.

*F. St. Vrain to General Clark.*ST. LOUIS, *May 28, 1831.*

RESPECTED SIR: Since my last of the 15th inst., on the subject of the band of Sac Indians occupying the Indian village on Rock river, near Rock Island, I have heard from the Indians and some of the whites, that a house had been unroofed instead of pulled down and burned, and that the fence had caught fire by accident. As regards the destroying the wheat, &c. the Indians say that a white man hauled some timber through a field, and left the fence down, by which means their horses got into the field. This, however, has been contradicted by the white inhabitants of that place. They say that the Indians are constantly troubling them, by letting their horses into their fields, and killing their hogs, &c. &c. This, however, I am confident is occasioned, in a great measure, by whiskey being given to the Indians in exchange for their guns, traps, &c.

I had a talk with the principal chief and braves of that band of Indians. The chief I spoke to is the Black Thunder, who is the principal of that band. The Black Hawk is only a Brave, but has considerable influence with them. I told them that they had sold those lands to the Government of the United States, and that they ought to remove to their own lands. They then said that they had only sold the lands south of the river. I then produced the treaties, and explained to them that they had relinquished their right as far as the Ouisconsin. Quashquamee (the Jumping Fish) then said that he had only consented to the limits being Rock river, but that a Fox chief agreed (as he understood afterwards) for the Ouisconsin; that he (Quashquamee) had been deceived, and that he did not intend it to be so.

I had considerable talk with them on this subject, and could discover nothing hostile in their disposition, unless their decided conviction of their right to the place could be construed as such.

I have been informed that a white man and his family had gone to an Indian village on the borders of Rock river, about forty miles from Rock Island, for the purpose of establishing a ferry, and that the Indians at that place had driven them away, at the same time saying to them that they would not hurt them, but they should not live there. This village is occupied by a mixture of Winnebago, Sac and Fox band, and headed by the Prophet, a chief.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
FELIX ST. VRAIN,
Indian Agent.

Gen. WM. CLARK,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Louis.

General Clark to General Gaines.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
St. Louis, May 28, 1831.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of a letter of 26th inst. just received from the Governor of Illinois, by which you will perceive he has thought it necessary to call out a force of about seven hundred militia for the protection of the citizens of that State, who reside near Rock river.

and for the purpose of removing a band of Sacs which he states are now about Rock Island.

As the commanding General of this division of the army, I have thought it my duty to communicate to you the above information; and for the purpose of putting you in possession of the views of the Government in relation to this subject, as well as to inform you of the means which have been heretofore employed for the removal of the Sacs now complained of, I enclose to you herewith, copies of my correspondence with the War Department, and with the agent for those tribes—also extracts from such of their reports as had immediate relation to the subject.

The Sacs and Foxes have been counselled with on the subject of their removal from the lands which they had ceded to the United States. The prospect of collisions with the white settlers who were then purchasing those lands, and the interminable difficulties in which they would be involved thereby, were pointed out, and had the effect of convincing a large majority of both tribes, of the impropriety of remaining at their old villages. They therefore acquiesced in the justice of the claim of the United States, and expressed their willingness to comply with my request to remove to their new village on the Ioway river, west of the Mississippi, all but parts of two bands, headed by two inconsiderable chiefs, who, after abandoning their old village, have, it appears, returned again in defiance of all consequences.

Those bands are distinguished and known by the name of "The British Party," having been for many years in the habit of making annual visits at Maiden in Upper Canada, for the purpose of receiving their presents; and it is believed to be owing, in a great measure, to the counsels they have there received, that so little influence has been acquired over them by the United States' agents.

In justice to Keokuck, Wapalon, the Stabbing Chief, and indeed all the other real chiefs and principal men of both tribes, it should be observed that they have constantly and zealously co-operated with the Government agents in furtherance of its views, and in their endeavors to effect the removal of all their people from the ceded lands.

Any information in my possession, which you may deem necessary in relation to this subject, will be promptly afforded.

With high respect,

I have the honor to be,

Your most ob't servant,

WM. CLARK.

Major General EDMUND P. GAINES,

Commanding western department United States' army.

P. S. The agent for the Sacs and Foxes (Mr. St. Vrain) has received his instructions, and will perform any services you may require of him with the Sacs and Foxes.

Extract from Mr. Forsyth to General Clark.

ROCKY ISLAND, 17th May, 1829.

SIR: Some time early in the spring, a number of settlers came to the Sac village on Rock river, and enclosed nearly all the Sac Indians' corn-fields.

the Indians on the arrival were surprised at this, as also the destruction committed by the settlers, by tearing down many of their lodges.

The settlers who reside at the Sac village, have called on me frequently, wishing me to drive the Indians away; that they must go; ought to go, pointing out the necessity of sending them away, &c. &c.

I yesterday had a meeting with a number of Indians, and had a very long talk with them on the subject of all the Indians moving on to their own lands.

Quashquamee denying that he ever sold any land above Rocky river, &c.; the Black Hawk also saying that the white people were in the habit of saying one thing to the Indians, and putting another on paper; and both those Indians made use of every argument they were master of, to convince me that they never had sold the land above Rocky river, &c.

I acquainted all the Indians then present, of the treaty of 1804, where Quashquamee's name is, as one of the chiefs who sold the land in question (the other chiefs being dead). I also reminded the Black Hawk of the treaty of 1816, when the commissioners refused to smoke with him, and the other Sca chiefs (who accompanied him down to St. Louis) to make peace, until they signed the treaty, &c.

The Black Hawk denied that any mention was made to him about land in making the treaty of 1816, but that the commissioners must have inserted in the treaty what was not explained to him and friends.

The Indians and myself had a great deal of talk at this meeting, the most of which was quite unnecessary; at the winding up of which, I told the Indians I would not listen to any complaints that might come in future from any Indians who would remain at Rocky river.

The chief Keocuck enquired of me in private, if he and some of his friends could remain at Rocky river, to raise the corn they had planted, saying, at the same time, that most of the principal chiefs and braves had gone to reside at a place a few miles within the mouth of Ioway river, and that more than half of those now at Rocky river, would also go shortly to the same place.

I told Keocuck that he had heard what I had said to the Indians in council, and that it was out of my power, to give any Indians such permission as he asked for.

It is my opinion that but few Indians will remain at Rock river this summer, but yet I am fearful that some difficulty will take place among them and the settlers during the ensuing summer.

All the Fox Indians formerly residing in this vicinity have gone, and made a new village at the Grand Mascatin.

Gen. Clark to the Secretary of War.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

St. Louis, July 6th, 1831.

SIR: Gen. Gaines has removed the band of Sacs (called the British Band,) to the west of the Mississippi, and returned this morning with his regular troops to this place.

The Indians of this band were, it appears, very insolent, depending upon an increase to their number from the discontented parts of the Kickapoos.

Pottawatamies and Winnebagoes within the State of Illinois. They exhibited a daring opposition to Gen. Gaines' regular force, until the near approach of 1400 mounted volunteers, at which time, I am informed, their allies abandoned them. They then crossed the Mississippi, and sent a flag to the General requesting terms, &c.

This show of force, with the cool and determined course pursued towards this disaffected band of Sacs, has produced the desired effect; and, I have no doubt, will tend to convince the disaffected parts of tribes on this frontier, of the folly of their opposition to the United States without a just cause.

It will, in my opinion, be necessary for a strict watch to be kept over this discontented band of Sacs, as well to prevent any acquisition to their numbers (of disaffected Sacs,) as to prevent difficulties between them and our northern and western frontier settlers.

I have the honor to be,

With high respect,

Your most ob't servant,

WM. CLARK.

The Hon. JOHN H. EATON,
Secretary of War.

Gen. Gaines to the Secretary of War.

HEAD QUARTERS, WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
St. Louis, 6th July, 1831.

SIR: Having been joined on the 25th ultimo, by his excellency Governor Reynolds, with General Joseph Duncan's brigade of Illinois mounted volunteers, I, on the following morning, took possession of the Sac village, previously occupied by the British band of Sac Indians.

The appearance of the mounted volunteers on the one side, and the regular troops, with two pieces of artillery, on the other, aided by a steamboat armed with a piece of artillery, and some musquetry and riflemen, induced these Indians to abandon the village previous to our arrival, and without firing a gun. Deserted by their allies, this disorderly band was left alone to seek security in a precipitate flight to the right bank of the Mississippi, where they were found the next day under the protection of a white flag. They immediately sued for peace; whereupon the enclosed articles of agreement and capitulation were entered into and signed.

His excellency Governor Reynolds, very cordially co-operated with me in this measure; and he unites with me in the opinion that the chastisement which a part of these Indians merited, could not have been inflicted, without subjecting many of the innocent frontier settlers, as well as some of the unoffending Indians, to indiscriminate ruin and destruction; and we are of the opinion that these Indians are as completely humbled, as if they had been chastised in battle; and that they are less disposed to disturb the frontier inhabitants.

I shall take an early occasion to collect and submit for the information of the President, such facts as have been ascertained to exist touching the extensive alliances which these Indians had endeavored to form against our frontier inhabitants.

EDMUND P. GAINES.

Hon. HUGH L. WHITE,
Secretary of War.

Articles of Capitulation, &c.

Articles of agreement and capitulation made and concluded this thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, between E. P. Gaines, Major General of the United States' Army, on the part of the United States; John Reynolds, Governor of Illinois, on the part of the State of Illinois; and the Chiefs and Braves of the band of Sac Indians, usually called "the British band of Rock river," with their old allies, the Pottawatamie, Winnebago, and Kickapoo nations,

Witnesseth, That, whereas the said British band of Sac Indians, have, in violation of several treaties entered into between the United States and the Sac and Fox nations, in the years 1804, 1816, and 1825, continue to remain upon and to cultivate the lands on Rock river ceded to the United States by the said treaties, after the said lands had been sold by the United States to individual citizens of Illinois and other States; and whereas the said British band of Sac Indians, in order to sustain their pretensions to continue upon the said Rock river lands, have assumed the attitude of actual hostility towards the United States, and have had the audacity to drive citizens of the State of Illinois from their homes, to destroy their corn, and to invite many of their old friends of the Pottawatamies, Winnebagoes, and Kickapoos, to unite with them (the said British band of Sacs) in war, to prevent their removal from the said lands; and whereas, many of the most disorderly of these several tribes of Indians, did actually join the said British band of Sac Indians, prepared for war against the United States, and more particularly against the State of Illinois, from which purpose they confess that nothing would have restrained them, but the appearance of forces far exceeding the combined strength of the said British band of Sac Indians, with such of their aforesaid allies as had actually joined them.

But being now convinced that such a war would tend speedily to annihilate them, they have voluntarily abandoned their hostile attitude and have sued for peace.

1st. Peace is therefore give to them upon the following conditions, to which the said British band of Sac Indians, with their aforesaid allies, do agree; and for the faithful execution of which the undersigned Chiefs and Braves of the said band and their allies mutually bind themselves, their heirs, and assigns forever.

2d. The British band of Sac Indians are required peaceably to submit to the authority of the friendly Chiefs and Braves of the united Sac and Fox nation, and at all times hereafter to reside and hunt with them upon their own lands west of the Mississippi river, and to be obedient to their laws and treaties; and no one or more of the said band shall ever be permitted to recross this river to the place of their usual residence, nor to any part of their old hunting grounds east of the Mississippi, without the express permission of the President of the United States, or the Governor of the State of Illinois.

3d. The United States will guarantee to the united Sac and Fox nation, including the said British band of Sac Indians, the integrity of all the lands claimed by them westward of the Mississippi river, pursuant to the treaties of the years 1825 and 1830.

4th. The United States require the united Sac and Fox nation, including the aforesaid British band, to abandon all communication, and cease to hold any intercourse, with any British post, garrison, or town; and never again to admit among them, any agent or trader who shall not have derived

his authority to hold commercial or other intercourse with them, by license, from the President of the United States or his authorized agent.

5th. The United States demand an acknowledgment of their right to establish military posts and roads within the limits of the said country, guaranteed by the 3d article of this agreement and capitulation, for the protection of the frontier inhabitants.

6th. It is further required by the United States, that the principal friendly chiefs and headmen of the Sacs and Foxes, bind themselves to enforce, as far as may be in their power, the strict observance of each and every article of this agreement and capitulation; and at any time they may find themselves unable to restrain their allies, the Pottawatamies, Kickapoos or Winnebagoes, to give immediate information thereof to the nearest military post.

7th. And it is finally agreed by the contracting parties, that, henceforth permanent peace and friendship be established between the United States and the aforesaid band of Indians.

In witness whereof, we have set our hands, the day and date above mentioned.

EDMUND P. GAINES,

Major General by Bvt. Com'dg.

JOHN REYNOLDS,

Governor of the State of Illinois.

CHIEFS.

Pashepaho,	Stabbing Chief,	his x mark.
Wushut,	Sturgeon Head,	his x mark.
Chakeepaxhepaho,	Little Stabbing Chief,	his x mark.
Chickakalako,	Turtle Shell,	his x mark.
Pemesece,	the one that flies,	his x mark.

WARRIORS OR BRAVES.

Macala-michicatak,	the Black Hawk,	his x mark.
Menacon,	the Seed,	his x mark.
Kakekamah,	all Fish,	his x mark.
Neepeek,	Water,	his x mark.
Asamesaw,	the one that flies too fast,	his x mark.
Pansenanee,	Pauneeman,	his x mark.
Wawapolasa,	White Walker,	his x mark.
Wapaquat,	White Hare,	his x mark.
Keosatah,	Walker,	his x mark.

FOX CHIEFS.

Wapala,	the Prince,	his x mark.
Keeteesece,	the Eagle,	his x mark.
Pawesheek,	one that sifts through,	his x mark.
Namee,	one that has gone,	his x mark.

FOX BRAVES OR WARRIORS.

Allotah,	Morgan,	his x mark.
Kakakew,	the Crow,	his x mark.
Sheshequanas,	Little Gourd,	his x mark.
Koekooskee,		his x mark.
Takona,	the Prisoner,	his x mark.
Nakiskawa,	the one that meets,	his x mark.
Pamaketah,	the one that stands about,	his x mark.

Topokia,	the Night,	his x mark.
Molansat,	the one that has his hair pulled out,	his x mark.
Kakemekapeo,	sitting in the grease,	his x mark.

Witnesses,

Joseph M. Street, *U. S. Indian Agent at Praire du Chien.*

W. Morgan, *Colonel 1st Infantry.*

J. Bliss, *Brevet Major 3d Infantry.*

Geo. A. M'Call, *aid-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Gaines.*

Saml. Whiteside,

Felix St. Vrain, *Indian Agent.*

Jno S. Greathouse,

M. E. Alexander,

A. S. West,

Antoine St. Claire, *Interpreter.*

Jos. Danforth,

Dan. S. Witter,

Benj. F. Pike.

Governor of Illinois to the Secretary of War.

BELLEVILLE, *Illinois, 7th July, 1831.*

SIR : I consider it my duty to inform you of the late Indian hostilities, and of the measures which were adopted to repress them.

The Indians, with some exceptions, from Canada to Mexico, along the northern frontier of the United States, are more hostile to the whites than at any other period since the last war. Particularly the band of Sac Indians usually and truly called "the British band," became extremely unfriendly to the citizens of Illinois and others. This band had determined for some years past to remain, at all hazards, on certain lands which had been purchased by the United States, and, afterwards, some of them sold to private individuals by the General Government. They also determined to drive off the citizens from this disputed territory. In order to effect this object, they committed various outrages on the persons and property of the citizens of this State.

That this band might the more effectually resist all force that would be employed against them, they treated with many other tribes to combine together for the purpose of aiding this British band to continue in possession of the country in question.

These facts and circumstances being known to the frontier inhabitants, they became much alarmed, and many of them abandoned their homes and habitations.

In this situation of affairs, I considered the State to be "actually invaded," and the country in "imminent danger," so much so, that I immediately called on part of the militia nearest the disputed territory, to be ready to march to repel said invasion, and to restore peace to the frontier. I informed Gen. Gaines of the situation of the State, and of my preparatory movements. After the General became acquainted with the numbers and disposition of the Indians, and the exposed situation of the frontier, he very rightly determined on making a requisition on me for a number of mounted militia. These mounted volunteers whom I had organized for the same purpose, cheerfully marched at the call of the United States.

The great extent of the frontier from lake Michigan to the Mississippi in

this State, including part of the mineral country, made it *necessary* to have the service of mounted men to protect the citizens. There are great numbers of Indians who reside near the northern border of this State, and it was probable, that all might be joined in a war.

I have no hesitation in stating, that it was necessary to make the call, and that a considerable number of mounted men ought to be employed in this service.

It has been the case, in many military operations, that a sufficient force has not been in the first instance employed, and the consequence has been disaster and defeat. This was not the case in this military movement. A sufficient force of mounted men was immediately called into the field. This efficient and bold movement intimidated the Indians, and compelled them to abandon their hostile attitude without bloodshed, whereas a small number of mounted men would probably have led on to a general war.

Thus I have presented to you the general outlines of this military movement, which has terminated so fortunately to all concerned.

In the council, or treaty with the Indians, Gen. Gaines requested me to be associated with him as a commissioner. You will see by the agreement, that the Indians are to remain in future on the west side of the Mississippi. The policy to separate them from the whites is the only sure course to preserve peace with them.

There is a village of bad Indians on Rock river, about thirty miles from its mouth, whom I would recommend to you to have moved to the west side of the Mississippi. This may save a great deal of trouble; as, I do assure you, that if I am again compelled to call on the militia of this State, I will place in the field such force as will exterminate all Indians who will not let us alone.

I have the honor to be,

Your obed^t. servant,

JOHN REYNOLDS.

To the Hon. the SECRETARY of the Department of War.

Governor of Illinois to the President of the United States.

BELLEVILLE, August 2, 1831.

SIR: This day I had the honor of receiving your letter of the 16th ultimo, and, I presume, such information as will be a complete answer to it has long since been laid before you, so that it is useless for me to trouble you again with a recapitulation.

I had the honor of addressing a letter, dated 7th July last, to the Secretary of the Department of War, and to which I would refer your excellency, on the subject of the necessity of the call on the militia, and the force necessary to be employed in the expedition to Rock river against the Indians.

During the whole Indian disturbance, it was almost impossible to ascertain the exact number of Indians who were determined to fight. In this situation, I deemed it my duty to call out such force, and to be with them myself, as could not be overpowered by any number of Indians on the frontier.

I considered it proper, for the protection of the frontier, and to chastise the insolent and hostile savage with *speed*, to furnish Gen. Gaines with the force I did, on the requisition he made to me.

Since the return of the militia, I have been petitioned by the citizens to remove a small number of Indians who were doing damage to the property

of the white people. I informed the Superintendent in St. Louis of it, and he has sent an agent to request the Indians to leave the State. The people in the northern section of the State are much annoyed with the Indians, and will be, until they are settled on the west side of the Mississippi, on their own lands. The policy of the present Administration of the General Government to remove the Indians west of the Mississippi, is correct; and I will support it all in my power. It is much better for the Indians to live separate and apart from the white people.

For the good of all concerned, I would respectfully suggest to you the propriety of removing all the Indians in the State of Illinois to the west of the Mississippi. This ought to be effected in a peaceable manner, and could be, if the proper measures were taken with them. I am informed that the impression made on the Indians is, that the United States will protect them in living and hunting in the State. If they were informed that the State had the power from the General Government, or otherwise, to remove them, they would, in my opinion, go off, of their own accord, in peace.

For the good of the public, I would be much pleased to receive a communication of the views of the General Government in relation to the Indians within the State.

With sincere regard for you and your administration,

I am, your obedient servant,

JOHN REYNOLDS.

To the PRESIDENT of the U. States.

General Clark to the Secretary of War.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

St. Louis, Aug. 9, 1831.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d ult. with the copy of one forwarded *direct* to Gen. Street and other agents, with a view of obtaining the earliest information as to the causes of the recent difficulties with the Sacs and Foxes, and other tribes, &c. and shall, in a day or two, furnish such information on the subject of your inquiries as the records of this office will enable me to present, and which will necessarily embrace the substance of the information heretofore communicated to the department. In the mean time, I herewith transmit to you a copy of a letter of the 1st inst., (received since the departure of yesterday's mail) from Gen. Street, informing me of the murder of 25 Menomonies, by a war party of Sacs and Foxes, which took place near the old fort at Prairie du Chien, on the night of the 31st ult. Also a copy of a letter just received from Maj. Dougherty, stating that three parties of Sacs were moving in the direction of the Sioux, Ottos, and Omahas, being in quest of those tribes.

From every circumstance connected with the murder of the Menomonies, I am inclined to believe that the British party of Sacs and Foxes have encouraged and probably joined in this daring act; which I hope will receive, as it justly deserves, the most prompt chastisement which this insulted Government can inflict.

I shall consider it my duty to direct the agent of the offending tribes to demand of them the immediate delivery of the individuals concerned in this outrageous violation of the peace of Prairie du Chien, and will await the in-

structions of the department as to any future measures to be taken in relation to this matter.

With high respect, I have the honor to be, your most obd't serv't.

WM. CLARK.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington City.

P. S. The disaffected part of the Kickapoos who were supposed to have been in the interest of the Sacs engaged in the late disturbances, have gone over and joined them on the west side of the Mississippi ; and the Winnebagoes of the Prophet's village are now moving over to join the same party.

Gen. Street to Gen. Clark.

UNITED STATES' INDIAN AGENCY,
at Prairie du Chien, August 1st, 1831.

SIR : One year had scarcely elapsed after the sealing the treaty of 1830 at this place, before one of the parties have broken its solemn engagements, and dyed the scene of the ratification in the blood of those Indians whom they took by the hand in the presence of their Great Father's commissioners.

Two or three hours before day, on the morning of the 31st July, a party, consisting of eighty or one hundred Sacs and Foxes, surprized a Menomonic camp, three or four hundred paces above old fort Crawford, on the east side of the Mississippi, and killed twenty-five of the latter, and wounded many who may probably recover. There were about thirty or forty Menomonies, men, women and children in the camp, most of whom were drunk, and the women had hidden their guns and knives, to prevent their hurting each other. The Sacs and Foxes, though so greatly superior in numbers, and attacking by surprise a drunken and unarmed encampment, lost several men, who were seen to fall in the onset, and retreated in less than ten minutes with only a few scalps, pursued by four or five Menomonies, who fired on them until they were half a mile below the village. I received information, and was on the ground in an hour and a half after the murders were committed. The butchery was horrid, and the view can only be imagined by those acquainted with savage warfare.

At seven o'clock A. M. I addressed the letter marked A to the officer commanding at fort Crawford, giving him the first intimation of the massacre, and received in answer his letter of this date, marked B.

Lieut. Lamotte, stationed on the west bank of the Mississippi, two miles below Prairie du Chien, saw the Indians pass up about nine o'clock, P. M. the night the murders were committed, and again saw them descend with great rapidity at day light the next morning.

An express was despatched by the commanding officer here, to Rock Island, at two o'clock on the day of the murders; but no other steps to arrest these daring violators of the provisions of the treaty of July 1830, have, as I believe, been taken.

To-day, the remaining Menomonies asked to speak to me, and I met them accordingly. They complain of the violation of the treaty, and say they have fallen victims to their confidence in the security that was promised them, under the sanctions of a treaty made in the presence of their Fath-

ers, Gen. Clark and Col. Morgan. That Col. Morgan promised them a free and secure path to this place; and that if they were struck, he would march an army of his warriors into the country of those who struck them with their warriors, and take man for man of their enemies. They say they have lost many of their bravest men. "One of our chiefs has lost all his family; his wife and his children and his brother were all murdered, and he is left alone. He is not here, he is in his lodge mourning." They added, "Take pity on our women and our orphan children, and give us something to console us, and we will wait awhile to see if our great father, whom you tell us is strong, will help us to punish these Sacs and Foxes, who shake hands and smoke the pipe of peace to-day, and to-morrow break it, and kill those they smoked with."

Under existing circumstances, I deemed it prudent and humane to give them a few things, and to provide some necessaries for the destitute children, the amount of which I will forward by mail. I also promised to lay the affair before their great father, the President, and ask him to have justice done for them agreeably to their treaty, if they would go into their country and remain quiet. They have promised to do so a short time. Yet I learn from other sources that runners have been despatched to Green Bay and among the Sioux.

The Menomones also complain that they were promised that if they would be quiet their great father would see justice done between them and the Chippeways. That nothing is done, nor are their dead covered. They remarked, "Shall we main quiet on the faith of our Great Father until we are all killed? When will our great father answer us?"

They inform me that a white man (a discharged soldier from St. Peter's) had killed a Menomonie a few days past. On inquiry, I learned that the white man had a fight with two Indians, and in the fight he struck the Indian on the head with a stick, and fractured his scull; and he died the day after. There is no white person who can testify any thing about it; and the white man has gone off I know not where.

I have received no answer to my letters respecting the murder of the Menomones by the Chippeways, and am unable to satisfy them on that subject. I now hope, that, on the present representation of facts, the Government will feel the necessity of a prompt interference, to save this frontier from a general rupture.

The pacification of July 1830 has been violated under the guns of fort Crawford; and if some immediate course is not taken to chastise these violators of that solemn arrangement, the influence of the officers of the United States will be destroyed, and the power of the Government disregarded by the Indians.

Respectfully, &c. &c.

JOS. M. STREET, *Indian Agent*

Gen. WILLIAM CLARK,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis.

General Street to Captain Loomis.

U. S. INDIAN AGENCY AT PRAIRIE DU CHIEN,

July 31, 1831, 7 o'clock A. M.

SIR: After a personal inspection of the scene of massacre, I hasten to inform you, that, last night, the Sacs and Foxes struck the Menomones,

encamped on the east side of the Mississippi about three or four hundred paces above old fort Crawford, and killed twenty-four of the latter, butchering them in a most shocking manner.

The Sacs and Foxes came up, and left their canoes just above the old fort, and completely surprised the Menomonomies, who, under the sanctions of the peace of 1830 at this place, and their vicinity to the fort, were unsuspecting of danger.

The attack was made about two hours before day, and the assailants were gone before light.

So daring a violation of the treaty of July, 1830, made at this village, and within cannon shot of the fort, evinces a spirit little in accordance with its humane and pacific object.

I am, also, this moment informed, that runners will be immediately despatched by the Menomonomies to Green Bay and to the Sioux.

I shall be at Judge Lockwood's during the day.

Respectfully yours, &c.

JOSEPH M. STREET,
U. S. Indian Agent.

To Capt. G. LOOMIS,
Commanding Fort Crawford.

Captain Loomis to General Street.

FORT CRAWFORD, M. T., 1st August, 1831.

SIR: I received your note of the 31st July, 1831, informing me "that the Sacs and Foxes struck the Menomonomies encamped on the east side of the Mississippi about three or four hundred paces above old fort Crawford, and killed twenty-four of the latter, butchering them in a most shocking manner."

I very much regret this occurrence should have taken place.

If I had received information of the intention of the hostile Indians in time, I should have interfered to prevent it, even with the troops under my command, if it had been necessary.

The approach and attack of the hostile Indians upon the Menomonomies were so silent, the weapons used being chiefly the tomahawk, spear, and scalping knife, that this garrison, distant about two miles from the scene of slaughter, was not alarmed.

If I could seize upon any of the murderers, I should do so, and hold them in confinement until the orders of the commanding general western department, should be received upon the subject.

I have, by an express, informed the commanding officer of Fort Armstrong, at Rock island, of the destruction of the Menomonomies.

I shall, by the earliest opportunity, notify the commanding general of the western department of the savage occurrence.

In the mean time, it will give me great satisfaction, to co-operate with you in any measures of benevolence (consistent with my situation) to prevent the further waste of human blood, or in any way calculated to further the views of the Government with regard to the Indian tribes.

With respect, &c. &c.

G. LOOMIS, *Captain,*
1st Regt. commanding.

Gen. Jos. M. STREET,
U. S. Indian Agent, Prairie du Chien.

Major Dougherty to General Clark.

CANTONMENT LEAVENWORTH,

July 29, 1831.

SIR: Last night two young men of the Ioway tribe arrived at this post on express, for the purpose of informing me that about 120 Sacs from the Mississippi, in three different war parties, were on their way up the Missouri, in search of the Ottoes, Omahas, or Sioux. I immediately sent off a runner to apprise all the Indians above this, and put them on their guard. One of these parties passed the Ioway village, proceeded on, and crossed the Missouri at the Black Snake hills, and are now on this side somewhere above this place. Four men of this last party turned back from the Ioway village, and bore off with them two horses belonging to one of our citizens, of Clay county. I understand the whites have pursued them.

On the 21st instant, 32 Sacs from Rock river passed this post, on their way to the Osage towns. They were accompanied by two Osages, one of whom called himself the son of Clament. I think it highly probable that these Rock river Sacs will give us much trouble in this quarter.

I have the honor, &c.

JOHN DOUGHERTY,

Indian Agent

To GEN. WM. CLARK,
Sup't Indian Affairs.

Henry Gratiot, subagent, to S. S. Hamilton.

GRATIOT'S GROVE,

21st August, 1831.

SIR: I received your letter of 22d ult. by last mail, in which you say, that "for the purpose of obtaining full and accurate information of the causes which led to the hostile proceedings of the Sacs and Foxes, Winnebagoes, and other tribes that may be engaged therein, against the peaceful citizens of the State of Illinois, I am instructed by the President to require you forthwith to report to this department all the facts and circumstances in your possession connected with the subject, with the reasons which have prevented you from timely reporting the hostile movements of these Indians to the Government."

In answer thereto, permit me to observe, in the first place, that the "British band of Sac Indians," so called, are not within my agency; and I did not know of any intention on their part to commit any act of hostility, either against the citizens of the State of Illinois, or of the United States, until I received a communication from Gen. Gaines, dated 5th June, at Rock island, in which he advised me of the movements of the hostile Indians, and says "a report has this morning reached me, that they have sent for certain Indians of your agency to join them, to wit, the Prophet's band of Winnebagoes on Rock river, with some Pottawatamies and Kickapoos. Should you obtain any information on this subject, you will please communicate it to Capt. Legate, who will send to me by express."

I immediately repaired to Rock island, to aid and assist in restoring peace. I went from there to visit the Indians of Black Hawk's band, where I found the Prophet, and did all in my power to advise him and Black Hawk and his band to remove, and abandon his unfriendly dispositions against the United States. Upon my return to Rock island, I informed Gen. Gaines by letter of the result of my visit, and beg leave to refer you to a copy of that letter.

While at Rock island, I received a letter from Gen. Clark, superintendent at St. Louis, requesting me to report myself to Gen. Gaines, and to assist in quelling the disturbance. You will perceive what I had already done towards this duty. I afterwards went up Rock river about 150 miles, and visited the Indians in my agency, and found them perfectly peaceable, and not at all disposed to join Black Hawk; and when I returned to Rock island, I found peace had been restored, as you have already been informed by Gen. Gaines. Previous to my departure to visit the Indians of my agency, I received an answer to my letter to him, a copy of which I beg leave to forward for your satisfaction.

From what I have said, you will at once see, that, until apprised by Gen. Gaines, as before mentioned, I knew of no hostile movements of the Indians referred to, and of course could make no report to the Government on the subject; for I should have certainly lost no time in reporting that and all other matters of interest to the department.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Yours, &c.

HENRY GRATIOT,
Subagent of Winnebagoes on Rock river.

To. Maj. SAM. S. HAMILTON,
Indian Department.

H. Gratiot to Gen. Gaines, and the General's answer.

ROCK ISLAND, June 12, 1831.

SIR: I have the honor to repeat to you, that, agreeably to my intimation to you, I visited the village of Sac Indians near this place yesterday, for the purpose of persuading off the Winnebago Prophet, and some young men of his band, whom I knew had previously been there, and I believe with an intention to support the Sac Indians. I found that the Prophet had just left there for his village, which is within my agency upon Rock river; and although he had previously promised that he would return home and remain there, I have reason to believe that his object is to get as many of his band and of the other bands of the Winnebagoes (who reside at Rock river within my agency) as he can, for the purpose of joining the Sacs, and of supporting them in their present pretensions.

I have recently been at some of the principal villages of Winnebagoes within my agency, and have ascertained, from unquestionable authority, that, although they had been invited to join the Sacs, they have refused to do so. I think it will be prudent for me to follow the Prophet, to prevent him from influencing any of the Indians up the Rock river to join him. Should I, however, find that any of the warriors have left before my arrival

amongst them, I will (if you think it best) return immediately to this place, bringing with me three or four influential chiefs, who can be relied on, and who will, with my assistance, I think, be able to control them.

In my opinion, there are at least four hundred warriors at the Sac village which I visited yesterday, apparently determined to defend themselves in their present position. On the receipt of your letter of the 4th inst. I immediately hastened to this place, with a view to give you the most satisfactory information upon the subject of it, and tender my services in any way which you may think useful.

I am respectfully yours,

HENRY GRATIOT, *Subagent, &c.*

Maj. Gen. GAINES.

HEAD QUARTERS, WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
ROCK ISLAND, 12th June, 1831.

SIR: I have received your letter of 11th inst., and thank you for the contents.

Your efforts to separate the Indians of your agency from the British band of Sacs near Rock river, and to aid in the adjustment of the existing misunderstandings here without bloodshed, merit and will receive the approbation of the Government and of every good citizen. Your present intended movement, I think, will contribute to the safety of the frontier as well as the deluded Indians.

Wishing to hear from you often during your absence, and that you will return to me as soon as possible to aid me further in this business.

Your obedient servant,

EDMUND P. GAINES.

To HENRY GRATIOT, Esq. *Subagent, &c.*

E.

Papers relating to the attack of the Sacs and Foxes on the Menomonies near Prairie du Chien.

General Clark to the Secretary of War.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12, 1831.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ult. on the subject of the late violation of the treaty of Prairie du Chien by the Fox Indians; and have, in accordance with your instructions, given the necessary directions to the agent at Rock island, to convene the chiefs of the Fox tribe, &c. at that place, to meet if possible on the 26th inst. Col. Morgan will, agreeably to the directions of Gen. Atkinson, be present at the council, and will make the necessary demand of a surrender of the principal men concerned in the outrage complained of; and I have reason

to believe that if the requirements of the act of intercourse of 1802, as well as the stipulations of the treaty of 1825, shall be strictly complied with, it will be owing to the prompt and decisive measures pursued by the department. The result of this council shall be promptly communicated.

I take the liberty of enclosing to you herewith two letters from Major Taliaferro, of the 8th and 12th August, and one from Gen. Street, received by the last mail, charging the Sacs with another violation of the treaty of 1825. The facts, however, in relation to this last affair, have been differently stated by the Sacs, who were the first (it appears) to communicate them. They say that the affair took place on their own land, on the waters of the Ioway river; that a party of the Sioux in a buffalo chase fired upon some of their people, and killed a Sac; and that the rest of their people coming up, pursued the Sioux, and killed two of them.

I have the honor to be,
With high respect,
Your most obedient servant,
WM. CLARK.

The Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

L. Taliaferro to General Clark.

INDIAN AGENCY, ST. PETER'S,

August 8, 1831.

GENERAL: What I have always feared, and what has been predicted by me in the most decided form, has recently taken place. The Sac or Fox Indians, about *forty*, invaded the Sioux territory on or about the 25th of last month (July). These were *mounted men*, who penetrated the country as far as *Cintajah* or the *Grey Tail*, near the head waters of the *Tena Blue river*, which is a tributary of the St. Peter's, and contiguous to this post. *There is no mistake; the Sac Indians have killed* two of the most *respectable men* of the Wahpakoota Sioux, at the time and place above stated, and this too at least *sixty miles* from the *ceded territory*, as concluded upon at the treaty of July, 1830, at Prairie du Chien. The Wahpakootas ask for immediate redress, and I beg leave to assure you that the sooner their *just* expectations in this important matter be met, the better *for me*, and for this country—I mean after what was promised by the Government through the commissioners at the treaty of 1830, in presence of the assembled tribes. The Sacs lost *one* man in their attack upon the Sioux, who were in sight of their encampment at the time.

I have written to Col. Morgan, or officer commanding the troops at Prairie du Chien, a copy of which letter is herewith enclosed. I have not gone much into detail, as the matter in question does not admit of delay. The *traders* must lose \$20,000 worth of credits already given for the country in possession of the Wahpakootas, if the present difficulty be not very speedily adjusted.

I have the honor to be,
With the highest respect, sir,
Your obedient servant,
LAW. TALIAFERRO,
Indian Agent, St. Peter's.

General WILLIAM CLARK,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

L. Taliaferro to General Clark.

INDIAN AGENCY, ST. PETER'S,

August 12, 1831.

GENERAL: I declined sending off my express on the 8th inst., understanding that one of the *Wahpakoota* chiefs would be here in a day or two. *Tah-sau gah-now*, the principal chief, reached this place last night, and confirms the statement made to you on the 8th as to the attack of the Sac Indians upon his people. He desires me to say to you, that in a few days you may expect to hear of a number more of his people losing their *scalps*, as there was considerable firing heard in the direction of the camp of the 2d chief, from whom he had separated but the day previous. The Sacs scalped the two Sioux; after which their bodies, together with the *Sac killed* in the conflict, were buried by the *Wahpakootas*. The chief wishes me to state further to you, that it is his intention, at my earnest request, to remain quiet until the 1st of October, when, if the Government settles the difficulty as declared at the treaty of Prairie du Chien, his people will be satisfied; otherwise, they will, with all their force, carry the war into the Sac country, to protect themselves. He also states that he has a heart, and it is hard for him to see his people shot down like the buffalo on the lands acknowledged by all nations to belong to them.

I have the honor to be,

With the highest respect, sir,

Your obedient servant,

LAW. TALIAFERRO,

Indian Agent, St. Peter's.

General WILLIAM CLARK,

*Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis.**J. M. Street to General Clark.*

U. S. INDIAN AGENCY AT PRAIRIE DU CHIEN,

August 31, 1831.

SIR: A letter from Major Taliaferro, Indian agent at St. Peter's, of the 5th inst., informs me, that, on the 25th of July, a war party of Sacs and Foxes entered the Sioux country as far as Blue Earth river, a southern tributary of the St. Peter's, and at a place called *Cantajah*, attacked an encampment of *Wahpakoota* Sioux, and killed two, a brother of the chief and a brave, both men of consequence in the tribe. They lost one in the assault.

The Sioux are greatly enraged at the breach of the treaty of 1830, and the loss of their people, and are hardly restrained from immediate vengeance. They have promised to wait until Major Taliaferro can hear from their fathers, who *promised to revenge them if any more of their people were killed after the treaty of 1830.*

My Winnebagoes are quiet, yet they say the Menomonies are their *relations*, and they will go with them to war. I strongly remonstrated with them, and have their promise not to do any thing until I can hear from their great father.

I sincerely hope that something decisive will be done with the Sacs and Foxes. If there is not, it will be useless to endeavor to persuade the Indians to refrain from a united retaliation. They begin to look on the Sacs and Foxes already as *general enemies* to all the tribes north and northeast of them, and intimate that their *great father himself does not punish them*.

I was called upon, by a letter of 22d July, for a special report on the Sac and Fox, Winnebagoe, &c. hostilities at Rock island, with reasons why I had not earlier reported the affair in time. What can this mean? No part of those Indians belong to my agency. In the case of an order of mine to Mr. Kinzie, in 1830, you decided that it was not within my agency, and I had no right to issue an order to an independent subagent. I presume the situation was not perfectly understood at the department. Will you be so obliging as to let me know what you think of it.

I stated all the circumstances, localities, &c., and reported as well as I could.

Had I not been at the treaty, the guarantee of the lines in the 3d article of the treaty would have been in conformity to the treaty of 1825, entirely omitting to mention the lines of 1830, which altered that of 1825 by half a million of acres.

Respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOS. M. STREET,

U. S. Indian Agent.

P. S. The mail is just in, and no answer to mine of 2d August, reporting the massacre of the Menomonomies.

J. M. S.

Gen. WILLIAM CLARK,

Sup. Indian Affairs at St. Louis.

General Clark to the Secretary of War.

SUPERINTENDENCY INDIAN AFFAIRS,

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22, 1831.

SIR: On receipt of Gen. Street's report of the 1st August, stating the fact of the Menomonomies being killed by the Foxes, Mr. St. Vrain, the agent of the Sacs and Foxes, was instructed to make a demand of the Sac and Fox chiefs of the surrender of the leaders and principal men of the party who murdered the Menomonomies, and to co operate with the commanding officer at Fort Armstrong, who had received from Gen. Atkinson similar instructions.

By a letter received from Mr. St. Vrain of the 10th inst., accompanied by a journal of the proceedings, herewith enclosed, which informed me that (in conformity with those instructions) a demand had been made of the chiefs of the Sacs and Foxes to surrender those murderers, and that they have not delivered them, they require time, as stated in the journal; and I am under some apprehension that the chiefs cannot be again collected, until they return from their fall hunt, to enable Col. Morgan to explain the views and intentions of the Government, and make a more formal demand of the surrender of those murderers. It appears from information received

from Mr. Low, that the Menomonies are determined to retaliate immediately; yet I believe they will not go to war if they are informed of the measures which have, and are about to be taken, and of the intentions of the President, before the parties set out on their war excursion, which I forwarded to Gen. Street, in an address to their nation, on the receipt of your letter of the 26th of August. The agents in that quarter are efficient men, and I have great confidence in their influence and exertions in effecting the decisive, just, and humane views of the Government towards the Indians.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM CLARK.

To the Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War.

F. St. Vrain to General Clark.

ROCK ISLAND, INDIAN AGENCY,

September 10, 1831.

RESPECTED SIR: I have been informed, and it is currently reported, that two Sioux and three Sac Indians met in a prairie, within the limits of the Sac and Fox lands; that one of the Sacs went up towards the Sioux with the intention of shaking hands with them, but the Sioux refused, and threw off their blankets and breach cloths, evidently shewing an unfriendly disposition towards the Sacs: the Sac still continued approaching them until they shot him dead. The other two Sacs which had been concealed from the view of the Sioux, pursued them until they killed both the Sioux. This is the report of the Sac Indians.

I, in concert with Major Bliss, called a council of the principal chiefs of the Sac and Fox Indians for the purpose of demanding the leaders of the band which were concerned in the massacre at Prairie du Chien. The result is as contained in the enclosed journal, which was kept for that purpose. The Indians remained at this place about four days; they got credit from their traders, and departed with the intention of making an immediate move to their hunting grounds. I presume that you have heard of the death of Morgan, the Fox Brave. One of his followers, after hearing of the circumstance, said that it was useless for him to live any longer, now that Morgan was no more. He took his rifle, and went out and shot himself.

Since writing the above, Captain Low told me that the Menomonies were preparing to march against the Sacs and Foxes, and that they would listen to no one, but were determined to take revenge. Should I get any further information on the subject, I will immediately inform you of it.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

FELIX ST. VRAIN,

Indian Agent.

General WM. CLARK,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Louis.

Journal of a council held with the chiefs and warriors of the Sac and Fox Indians at Fort Armstrong, on the 5th Sept., 1831, by Major Bliss, 1st Infantry, commanding, and F. St. Vrain, the U. S. agent

At about 12 o'clock, the council was opened by the commanding officer as follows:

CHIEFS AND WARRIORS OF THE SACS AND FOXES:

By the treaty of peace you last year made at the request of the President of the United States, with the Sioux, Menomonies and other Indians tribes, you solemnly promised and agreed that there should be peace between you and those tribes. You also agreed that if either tribe should attack either of the other tribes, that the persons of those who should be concerned in the outrage, should be delivered up to the officers of the United States.

About 34 or five nights since, a war party of Foxes and some Sacs, led on by Pashquamee, attacked a peaceable party of Menomonies, near fort Crawford, and killed 26 men, women and children. Wrong has been done, and the treaty of Prairie du Chien has been violated. It becomes our duty therefore, as officers of the United States, to demand that you, the chiefs and warriors of the Sac and Fox Indians, deliver and surrender to us Pashquamee, and all the principal Indians of the Sacs and Foxes who were engaged in this late massacre of the Menomonies near fort Crawford, and we do demand them. We wait for your answer. We hope it may be such as to convince the President, the Great Council, and the citizens of the United States, that the Sacs and Foxes are not liars, that they always speak truth and perform as they promise.

After a short delay, Tiernay, (The Strawberry,) a Fox chief, replied:

My Father: I have heard you and the commanding officer. We were all at the treaty at Prairie du Chien. We have the talk in our minds. All the chiefs you see here have told the young men left behind, all that was said at that time. It is because you do not know our manners, that you think ill of this. When we hear of a war party going out, we do all in our power to stop it. You have heard what I say. We did not tell them to go to war. My Father and commanding officer, how can we stop our men, when your white men cannot stop the whites from committing crimes? Both of our cases are hard: our young men will not do what we wish, and yours act in the same way. This is all I have to say.

Kottekennekak, the Bald Eagle, a Fox Brave, then said:

My Father: Though we were all at Prairie du Chien, how can we stop our young men? they go off while we are asleep, and we know nothing of it. It was not by our consent that the young men struck the Menomonies at Prairie du Chien. We have done all we could, but the young men will not listen to us.

Quashquahing, the Jumping Fish, a British chief:

My Father, and my friends: all the chiefs are dead, and the young men have told me to speak for them. You tell the truth about the treaty at Prairie du Chien, but the Menomonies struck us first, and we struck back. The chiefs have said do not let us strike first. What do you expect us to do? We only do what our old chiefs have told us. The chiefs that have spoken have told the truth, but what can we do, when our young men will not listen to us?

Keokuk, (he that has been every where,) a Sac Brave: You tell the truth about the treaty at Prairie du Chien. I was there myself; but you tell a little more. After the treaty was concluded at Prairie du Chien, I and four chiefs went to Gen. Clark and Col. Morgan, and said to them, What will you do with those that strike first? they told us that the principal man should be delivered: this is what I mean when I say a little more. It was then discovered and explained that the word "principal" had not been interpreted.

My old man (pointing to Quashquahing.) The old man did not understand. After the affair of last year, we went to Gen. Clark and Col. Morgan, and notwithstanding the attack of the Menomonies, they made all good and even, but now if what they did, and what we have now done was put in scales, it would balance. I expect it is because our names are Sacs and Foxes that you make a noise about it. When we do the least thing you make a great noise about it. Last winter I went to the Missouri. There an Ioway killed an Omaha. Why was he not hung? They were at the treaty. The reason I say so much against you is because our hearts are good. Our chiefs were killed with the pipe of peace, and the wampum in their hands. This is all I have to say. As for my chiefs and braves they will do as they please. I have said all I have to say on that subject; but why do you not let us fight? You whites are constantly fighting. They are now fighting way east. Why do you not interfere with them? why you do not let us be as the Great Spirit made us? and let us settle our own difficulties?

As this speech of Keokuk's was received by the Indians, with applause for its ingenuity, the commanding officer thought it proper to add that such treaties as were made at Prairie du Chien, were frequently made between the white nations at the east, and enforced.

That it was not because they were Sacs that the present demand was made, but because it was not wished that the Sacs would become liars. That as it regarded the Omahas, whenever they demanded redress for the murder, from the United States, it would then be time to interfere. That that affair did not concern the Sacs: that when the Sacs signed the treaty at Prairie du Chien, they renounced and agreed to give up fighting.

The Black Sparrow Hawk, observed, that as his band was not at the treaty of Prairie du Chien, he had no observations to make.

At 4 o'clock the council reconvened:

Tiornay, the Strawberry: You have heard me and also the chiefs. We do not, any of us know, how this difficulty above happened. We have not time to reflect. We hunt for a living; we cannot lose our fall hunt: But during our fall hunt, we shall be able to talk over the matter, and give an answer next spring.

The commanding officer observed, that he apprehended much mischief might ensue before the next spring, and that an answer before then would be desirable.

Keokuk: The answer you wanted, you have heard from the chief. The reason why this chief put the answer off so long, is because many are absent now, and before they could be collected, it would be so late as to cause us to loose our fall hunt; but during our hunt, we shall be able to talk over this matter, and early next spring give an answer.

We cannot do as you say. We cannot go and get them, (the Indians concerned) and bring them to you. They must offer to give themselves up before we can take them. It is not in our power to take them. We cannot take them without the consent of their relations, some of whom have gone over on the Missouri.

The council then broke up.

J. BLISS, *Maj. 1 Infy. Comdg.*
FELIX ST. VRAIN, *Indian Agent*

E. G. MITCHELL,
2d Lt. 1st Inf. and Secretary.

No. 10.

REPORT FROM THE OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
Office Indian Affairs, November 22, 1832.

SIR: By an order of the department, under date of the 20th August, I was required to furnish an estimate of the current expenses for the Indian service for the ensuing year, together with statements of the various and important concerns connected therewith, under the charge and supervision of this office. The accompanying paper, marked A, is a duplicate of the estimate which I had the honor of recently submitting, in conformity with said order, from which it will be seen that the current expenses of the Indian Department, for the year 1833, are stated at \$142,300.

The amount exhibited in this estimate shows a diminution, from that submitted at the last session of Congress, of about the sum of \$12,750. This diminution arises principally from the consolidation of agencies, and from the discontinuance of such agents and other officers as the removal of several Indian tribes west of the Mississippi rendered no longer necessary.

Papers B and C, which I have now the honor of submitting, contain the statements further embraced in the order before mentioned, with which are associated such observations as may serve to explain and elucidate what might perhaps otherwise appear intricate and obscure.

Statement B, is an exhibit of the amount drawn from the Treasury, and remitted for disbursement, under the several heads of appropriation in the Indian Department, during the three first quarters of the year 1832; the amount for which accounts have been rendered, for the same period under each head, respectively; and the several balances that are still to be accounted for, according to the books of this office. The sums remitted for disbursement amount, by this statement, to \$958,959 28; of which accounts have been rendered, as therein shown, amounting to \$638,555 36; leaving, to be accounted for, the sum of \$320,403 92.

It is probable that the agents who hold this balance, and who are charged with the payment of Indian annuities, and other specified trusts, have either not completed their disbursements, or that the great distance of the places where many of them exercise their functions, has hitherto prevented their accounts from being received in season to be embodied in this report.

In statement C is detailed the information required, by the order of the department, in relation to the schools established in the Indian country, deriving aid from the annual appropriation of \$10,000 for the civilization of the Indians. To this are appended the substance of the last reports received at this office from the different societies and institutions; an account of the measures contemplated in the future management of this fund, and of the disposition which has been made of the funds provided for in treaties with several of the tribes. The number of the pupils, Indian children, taught at the schools embraced in the statement, is 1865.

There are, besides these, 114 Indian youths at the Choctaw Academy in Kentucky. The expense of their education is defrayed from funds set apart by the Indians themselves, under treaty stipulations, for this purpose. In

last year's report from this bureau, the condition and beneficial effects of this valuable institution were fully stated; and it is gratifying to be able to repeat, at this time, all the favorable intimations therein expressed. It is not believed that the education funds of the Indians could have been more advantageously employed than in the formation and support of this academy.

The contributions of the Government to the establishment and maintenance of Indian schools, grounded, as they are, on the most humane considerations, cannot fail to be followed by beneficial results. If there be any human mean of directing the intelligence of the Indian from its narrow and contracted sphere, to enlarged and comprehensive views, it must exist in the cultivation of knowledge, operating to expand and improve the mental faculties. The lessons of early instruction rarely fail to carry their impress to after life. Indian children evince a facility of acquirement no wise inferior to those of European origin, and their rapid improvement under tuition, and the gratification they manifest in their progress, afford ample proof of the benefits of cultivating this benign source of amelioration of the savage condition. Influenced by so genial an incitement, and actuated by impulses honorable to humanity, numerous religious and benevolent associations have sent forth laborers in the field of improvement, or have rendered pecuniary aid towards forwarding the work, for the promotion of which Government furnishes liberal and steady assistance. Unrelaxing efforts may be expected to be crowned with eventual success. The benighted regions of other parts of the earth have become gradually enlightened by the prosecution of similar means, long continued; and the Picts of England, and Vandals and Goths of continental Europe, remain standing monuments of savage habits and heathenish darkness, subdued and irradiated by the light of knowledge and the sun of christianity.

Kindred benefits may be calculated on in the institution of the comprehensive scheme, adopted by the Government for the removal of the Indian tribes to territories in the west, now in actual and progressive operation. Contiguity of white settlements had invariably tended to depreciate the Indian character. The evil was always without counterbalance of possible good, either present or in reversion, and was always accompanied by a demonstration of decreasing population. It was evident, that they must either be left to the fate that was gradually threatening their entire extinction, or that the Government, by some magnanimous act of interposition, should rescue them from approaching destruction, and devise a plan for their preservation and security. From such benign considerations arose the generous policy of transferring their residence, and congregating their tribes, in domains suited to their condition, and set apart for their use. In the consummation of this grand and sacred object rests the sole chance of averting Indian annihilation. Founded in pure and disinterested motives, may it meet the approval of heaven, by the complete attainment of its beneficent ends!

In pursuance of the policy embraced by the views thus detailed, measures have been taken for the execution of the treaties concluded with the Seneca, Shawnee, Ottoway, and Wyandot Indians, and ratified at the last session of Congress; and those tribes are now on their way to their western home, where it is presumable they will arrive previously to the ensuing winter.

Suitable steps have also been taken to carry into effect the treaty concluded with the Creek Indians at the last session of Congress. The liberal provision made by the Government for that tribe will, it is believed, greatly

tend to the improvement of their condition, and, at the same time, be productive of much benefit to the State of Alabama, within whose confines their wide and extended possessions are situated.

The Seminole Indians having sustained much suffering for several preceding years, through the failure of crops, occasioned by the inundation of their lands, and from other causes, felt disposed, under the privations of the past winter, to seek a better fortune in a kinder soil. Colonel James Gadsden was accordingly commissioned to negotiate with them for the relinquishment of their title to land in Florida, and for their removal to the west of the Mississippi among their Creek kinsmen. A provisional treaty was consequently concluded with them, and will be obligatory, if the deputation of their chiefs, who have gone to examine their destined country, shall pronounce on it favorably for the future residence of the tribe. The treaty is herewith communicated.

Colonel Gadsden has also concluded a treaty with the principal band of the Appalachian Indians in Florida, for the relinquishment of their land to the United States, and their removal to the west of the Mississippi river, and beyond the limits of the States and Territories of the United States. The state of the negotiation with the two remaining bands, warrants the belief that they will soon follow their kinsmen, and thereby relieve Florida of its entire Indian population. The treaty is herewith submitted.

The Cherokees have not, as yet, signified any determination to accept the generous overtures of the Government for their removal; but, from the increasing evils unavoidably connected with their present location, and a favorable change of sentiment in some of their chiefs, together with the obvious benefits that would result from their acceptance of the proffered terms, it is reasonable to suppose that their adverse feelings are fast subsiding, and will, at no distant day, give place to more favorable views. The chiefs opposed to the scheme, avail themselves of their arbitrary authority, and resort to menaces to keep the well disposed from emigrating. The Government has, in the mean time, encouraged their emigration under the provisions of the treaty of 1828, and about six hundred and thirty of their tribe proceeded, during the past summer, to the land allotted to them west of the Mississippi.

It was confidently expected that, before this period, an arrangement would have been made with the Choctaws for a portion of their land, for the future residence of their friends and former neighbors, the Chickasaws. The efforts of the Government to effect that object have been hitherto unavailing. Twenty-one millions of acres of land have been allotted to the Choctaws, being more than twelve hundred acres to each individual; and although this vast extent of territory is beyond any possible requirement for their use, they have continued to manifest a pertinacious unwillingness to dispose of any portion for the accommodation of the Chickasaws. Further exertions will be made for the attainment of the object, and it is confidently hoped that they will result in a successful issue. In the event of failure, other territory will be allotted to them. General Coffee, on the part of the United States, has recently concluded a treaty with them; and it is therein provided, that their lands in Alabama and Mississippi shall be surveyed and sold. That provision may be considered a recorded declaration of their intention, not merely to sell their territory, but also to cross the Mississippi, and seek a home in accordance with the policy instituted by the Government for the removal and concentration of the Indian tribes.

The public lands west of the Mississippi, yet unappropriated, far exceed, in quantity, what the comfort and welfare of the unprovided tribes may be properly supposed to require. A sufficient territory will therefore be assigned to each individual tribe; and definite boundaries between the domains of the different tribes will be permanently established, to prevent dispute, and guard against collision on this head.

At the last session of Congress, acts were passed to extinguish the Indian title to land in Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and the Territory of Michigan. Commissioners were accordingly appointed, and treaties have been concluded with the respective tribes claiming title, by which they have relinquished to the United States all their lands in Indiana, Missouri, and Illinois, with the exception of a few inconsiderable reservations; and by which the Potawatomes have also ceded to the United States all their land in the Territory of Michigan.

In compliance with the requisition of the 4th section of the act of May 5, 1832, to submit to Congress a general report of the proceedings under the act to provide the means of vaccinating the Indian tribes, as a preventive of the small pox, measures were immediately taken to carry the law into effect. Physicians were appointed for the purpose, vaccine matter was forwarded to them, and they were instructed to proceed, forthwith, in that humane employment, and to report their proceedings to the department. Their reports have been received, and a condensed statement, with extracts from them, is herewith submitted.

In the early part of last summer, a large body of Sac and Fox Indians, headed, and not improbably instigated, by the noted war chief Black Hawk, assumed a hostile attitude, which was soon followed by depredation and atrocious outrage on our contiguous frontier. The United States' troops under the command of General Atkinson, supported by volunteer companies of citizens, and requisitions of militia by the executives of the adjoining States, were promptly ordered to the points most exposed to the inroads of the savages, for the protection and defence of the suffering inhabitants. Major General Scott was commissioned to take the command of the combined forces, and to subdue and punish the aggressors.

These prompt and vigorous measures speedily accomplished the desired object. The hostile Indians were defeated whenever they could be brought to action, and finally routed with great loss. Few escaped, most of them having been either killed or taken prisoners. Among the captives were Black Hawk himself, and many other principal chiefs, now in confinement at Jefferson barracks, as hostages for the future good conduct of their respective tribes. The chastisement of the aggressing Indians was prompt, decisive, and exemplary, and will have taught a lesson, long to be remembered, that similar offences cannot be practised with impunity. In the signal and merited retribution of these unprovoked hostilities, and in the distress in which they involved the assailants, will probably be found the lasting indemnity of our frontier settlements from similar perpetrations.

Major General Scott, and Governor Reynolds of Illinois, commissioners on the part of the United States, concluded a treaty with the Winnebago nation of Indians on the 15th day of September last; and, on the 21st day of the same month, the same commissioners concluded a treaty with the confederated tribes of Sac and Fox Indians. The United States have acquired by those treaties a vast accession of valuable territory, and provided for their frontier citizens complete security. The abovementioned treaties are herewith communicated.

The particulars of a barbarous outrage on a camp of the Menomonies, by a party of Sac and Fox Indians, were detailed in the report of this bureau of the last year. The Government having demanded in vain, through its agents, the surrender of the aggressors in that case, a military detachment was ordered to enforce the demand; and, in failure of compliance, to seize and detain hostages until their delivery. Three of them have been given up, and the residue having fled, and joined in the late hostilities, have probably met with the just recompense of their wanton and unatoned barbarity.

Some of the Indian tribes have proceeded to hostile acts, in the course of the year past, against each other, and conflicts have ensued, in which blood has been spilt in defiance of the obligation imposed by the guarantee of the United States, for the preservation of peace and tranquillity among them. The instigators of such unwarrantable proceedings, as well as the chief actors in every instance of ascertained outrage, are justly considered responsible to the Government for the transgression, and are invariably required to be given up to its authority to answer for the offences.

It is difficult to restrain such aggressions, growing out of ancient feuds, prompted by an unchecked spirit of rapine, and a thirst for warlike distinction, and, particularly, when probable impunity furnishes an additional incentive. To prevent outrage is, however, far better than to punish the offenders; nor should the expense attendant on the remedy to be found in the employment of a sufficient body of mounted rangers preclude its exercise. A display of military force, and the certainty of speedy punishment, can alone prevent a ready resort to rapine and bloodshed on the part of those who recognize no restraint on plunder, no bounds to the gratification of revenge.

On the whole, it may be matter of serious doubt whether, even with the fostering care and assured protection of the United States, the preservation and perpetuity of the Indian race are at all attainable, under the form of government and rude civil regulations subsisting among them. These were perhaps well enough suited to their condition, when hunting was their only employment, and war gave birth to their strongest excitements. The unrestrained authority of their chiefs, and the irresponsible exercise of power, are of the simplest elements of despotic rule; while the absence of the *mæum* and *tuum* in the general community of possessions, which is the grand conservative principle of the social state, is a perpetual operating cause of the *vis inertie* of savage life. The stimulus of physical exertion and intellectual exercise, contained in this powerful principle, of which the Indian is almost entirely void, may not unjustly be considered the parent of all improvements, not merely in the arts, but in the profitable direction of labor among civilized nations. Among them it is the source of plenty; with the Indians, the absence of it is the cause of want, and consequently of decrease of numbers. Nor can proper notions of the social system be successfully inculcated, nor its benefits be rightly appreciated, so as to overcome the habits and prejudices incident to savage birth, and consequent associations of maturer years, except by the institution of separate and secure rights in the relations of property and person. It is therefore suggested, whether the formation of a code of laws on this basis, to be submitted for their adoption, together with certain modifications of the existing political system among them, may not be of very salutary effect, especially as co-operating with the influences derivable from the education of their youth, and the introduction of the doctrines of the christian religion; all centering in one grand object—the substitution of the social for the savage state.

Influenced by sentiments analagous to these views, Congress, at its last session, passed an act for the appointment of commissioners, in relation to this and various other subjects connected with the Indian system; and, under its provisions, commissioners have been appointed. The acknowledged talents and well known philanthropy of those gentlemen, guaranty the faithful and able execution of the important trusts committed to them by the Government. From their joint efforts, and united wisdom, may reasonably be anticipated the attainment of the ends which Congress had in view in establishing the commission. Results vastly important may grow out of this initiatory step, civilization receive an impetus hitherto unknown, and the welfare and prosperity of the aborigines of the country be settled on the imperishable basis of religion and law.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ELBERT HERRING.

A.

ESTIMATE of the sums required for the current expenses of the Indian Department for the year 1833.

For pay of Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian agents, as authorized by law	\$26,000
For pay of Sub-agents, as allowed by law	17,000
For presents to Indians, as authorized by the act of 1802	15,000
For pay of Indian interpreters and translators, employed at the several superintendencies and agencies	20,000
For pay of gun and blacksmiths, and their assistants, employed within the several superintendencies and agencies, under treaty provisions and the orders of the Department of War	16,000
For iron, steel, coal, and other expenses attending the gun and blacksmith shops	5,000
For expense of provisions for Indians at the distribution of annuities, while on visits of business with the different superintendents and agents, and when assembled on public business	11,800
For the necessary repairs to the houses at the several Indian agencies	2,000
For contingencies of the Indian department	20,000
For expense of transportation and distribution of annuities	9500
	<u>\$142,300</u>

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
Office Indian Affairs, October 25, 1832.

ELBERT HERRING.

(B.)

STATEMENT showing the amount of requisitions drawn in the Indian Department between the first of January, and the thirtieth day of September, 1832, the amount of accounts rendered for settlement, and balance remaining to be accounted for.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Amount of re- quisitions	Amount of ac- counts read'd.	Balance.
Payment of claims against Winnebagoes, act 25th March, 1830	\$1,892 50	\$1,892 50	
For purposes of education, treaty Butte des Morts, 20th May, 1830	249 90	249 90	
Expenses of holding treaties with Winnebagoes and others, 7th April, 1830	687 42	687 42	
For an exchange of lands, &c., 28th May, 1830	182,547 88	164,417 77	\$18,130 11
Payment M. & R. H. Bean, 27th January, 1831	8,748 28	8,748 28	
Payment of improvements abandoned by Cherokees, 2d March, 1831	17,064 53	17,064 53	
Expenses of education of Sacs, Foxes, and others	1,192 39	1,192 39	
Carrying into effect Choctaw treaty, salaries, &c.	9,093	9,093	
Expenses fulfilling 16th art. same, in relation to cattle	150	150	
Expenses of teachers, blacksmiths, &c. same treaty	2,584 70	2,584 70	
For blankets, rifles, &c. same treaty	10,370 75	10,370 75	
Transportation and contingencies do	2,942 99	2,942 99	
Provisions and other assistance to Indians removing from Ohio	1,998 35	1,998 35	
Extinguishment of claims of Cherokees in Georgia, re-appropriated	5,000	5,000	
Carrying into effect treaty with Cherokees, re-appropriation	19,177 61	19,177 61	
Proceeds of 54 sections of land	1,429 93	1,425 93	
Civilization of Indians	9,424 12	9,424 12	
Payment of three slaves taken from A. Foreman and J. G. Ross, act 15th March, 1832	1,200	1,200	
For carrying into effect stipulations of certain treaties with Ottoways, &c. and Winnebagoes, for 1831, act 20th April 1832	39,075	39,075	
Payment of missionary improvements, St. Joseph's Vaccination of Indians 5th May, 1832	5,721 50	5,721 50	
Current expenses of Indian department, viz.	1,795 50	1,786 17	9 33
Pay of superintendent of Indian affairs and Indian agents	18,097 77	14,098 53	3,999 24
Pay of sub-agents	8,690 83	8,336 63	354 20
Presents to Indians	6,277 80	6,277 80	
Interpreters and translators	12,343	10,443 90	1,899 10
Gun and blacksmiths	9,663 19	9,663 19	
Iron, steel, coal, &c.	2,458 24	2,132 45	325 79
Transportation and distribution of annuities	5,088 25	4,280 03	808 22
Provisions for Indians, &c.	7,811 60	7,811 60	
Building houses for Indian agents, &c.	1,364	1,364	
Contingencies of Indian department	12,648 60	11,915 65	732 95
Expenses of Indian deputation to seat of Government	5,050	4,958 88	91 12
Purchase of corn, &c. for Seminole Indians	1,500	-	1,500
Payment of debts due by Creeks, 4th June 1832	8,999 25	8,999 25	
Compensation to Creek delegation, and payment of debts	16,000	16,000	
Erecting houses and opening farms for Shawanees	13,000	-	13,006
Sundry articles as presents, same	1,034 14	1,034 14	

STATEMENT B—Continued.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Amount of re- quisition.	Amount of ac- counts rend'd.	Balance.
Sundry articles as presents for Ottoways, act 4th June, 1832	875 18	875 18	
Advance in lieu of compensation for improvements to Senecas and Shawanees	6,000	-	6,000
Sundry articles as presents for same	615 43	615 43	
Payment of reservation of 16,000 acres to Wyandots	800	800	
Expenses of transportation and contingencies, &c.	89 39	89 39	
Payment of improvements abandoned by Cherokees	30,236 50	17,036 50	13,200
Gratuity of \$50 for every five emigrants from Ga.	1,470	1,470	
For blankets, rifles, &c. for Choctaws	10,207 89	10,207 89	
Payment to Choctaws for lands relinquished	30,740	-	30,740
Expenses of transportation, &c.	37 14	37 14	
Annuities to Indian tribes	242,483 94		
Transportation and distribution of annuities	3,200		
Education of Indian youths	3,540		
Support of black and gunsmiths, &c.	17,795		
Visits of Indian deputations to seat of Government, act 15th June, 1832	394 42	394 42	
For carrying into effect Creek treaty	10,845 10	10,845 10	
Compensation to Cherokee emigrants from Georgia	10,551 30	3,216 12	7,335 18
For carrying into effect treaty with Potawatamies	200	200	
Compensation for improvements abandoned by Cherokee emigrants	293	293	
Expenses of Cherokee delegation	675 50	676 50	
Relief of friendly Indians seeking protection, &c.	2,500	-	2,500
Holding treaties with Indian tribes in Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, act 9th July, 1832	5,000	-	5,000
Expenses transporting and subsisting Indians, act 13th July, 1832	118,494 57	45,994 57	72,500
Payment of claims of J. W. Flowers and others, for lost stock	5,651 50	5,651 50	
Payment of balance of annuity to Seneca Indians	2,614 40	2,614 40	
Relief of Wm. Wayne Wells	1,280	1,280	
	\$958,959 28	\$638,555 36	\$320,403 92

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of requisitions	-	\$958,959 28
Accounts rendered for settlement	-	\$638,555 36
Balance	-	\$320,403 92
		<u>958 959 28</u>

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
Office Indian Affairs, November 29, 1832.

ALBERT HERRING:

C.

STATEMENT showing the number of Indian Schools, where established, by whom, the number of teachers, the number of pupils, and the amount allowed by the Government, with remarks as to the prosperity, &c. of the schools.

Number.	Name of site and station.	By whom established.	No. of teachers.	No. of pupils.	Ann. allowance by the Gov't.
1	Spring Place, Cherokees, Alabama	United Brethren	3	20	250
2	Brainard, E. Mississippi	Am. Board Com. For'gn Missions	2	30	
3	Carmel, do	do do	1	30	
4	Creek Path, do	do do	3	30	
5	High Tower, do	do do	1	10	
6	Dwight, Cherokees, W. Mississippi	do do	4	65	220
7	Tuscarora, New York	do do	3	82	220
8	Seneca, near Buffalo, New York	do do	8	45	220
9	Union, Osages, Arkansas	do do	1	54	170
10	Harmony, do Mississippi	do do	6	30	170
11	Monroe, Chickasaws	do do	2	50	
12	Cataaugus, Senecas, New York	do do	1	54	220
13	Goshen	do do	8	45	
14	Ai-ik-hun-nah	do do	3	24	
15	Williams'	do do	2	4	
16	Tockshish	do do	3	22	
17	Col. Folsom's Choctaw nation	do do	1	12	
18	Cane creek	do do	3	26	
19	Martyn	do do	2	25	
20	Hebron	do do	2	22	
21	Willstown, Cherokees, E. Miss.	do do	5	18	
22	New Echota	do do	1	24	
23	Hawies do	do do	3	18	
24	Candy's creek, do	do do	4	74	
25	Mulberry Settlement, Chero. W. M.	do do	1	30	
26	Michilimackinac	do do	3	157	350
27	Ottawas, Miamies of the Lakes	do do		10	120
28	Elliott	do do	7	48	
29	Mayhew	do do	6	56	
30	Juzan's	do do	1	15	
31	Emmau's	do do	3	26	
32	Fairfield, Cherokees, West	do do	2	30	
33	Buffalo, Senecas, New York	do do	3	50	
34	Maumee, Ohio	do do	2	25	
35	Ahmohee, Cherokees, E. Miss.	do do	1	46	
36	Wyandotts, Upper Sandusky	Methodist Society	1	44	400
37	Asbury, Creek nation	do	2	22	150
38	Carey, Potawatamies, St. Joseph	Baptist General Convention		7	450
39	Thomas, Ottawas, Grand river	do do		15	
40	Valleytowns, Cherokees, E. Miss.	do do		21	600
41	Withington, Creek nation	do do	2	16	450
42	Oneida, New York	do do	1	30	300
43	Tonnawanda, do	do do	4	30	200
44	Bingham, Saut St. Marie, Mich.	do do	3	60	
45	Tensewatta, E. Mississippi	do do		30	300
46	Oneida Castle, N. York	Protestant Episcopal Church	3	30	
47	Green Bay	do do	4	130	
48	Arbrie Crocke, Ottawas	Catholic Bishop	2	60	
49	Green Bay, Menomenees	do	1	30	1,000
50	St. Joseph's, Potawatamies	do	1	30	
51	Choctaw Academy, Kentucky				310
				1,865	

* Boarders, besides day scholars.

[Doc. No. 2.]

NOTE—The number of children in the schools in the Indian country, which received aid from the civilization fund, is - - - - - 1,865
 Add the number of pupils at the Choctaw Academy, Kentucky, all of whom are educated from funds set apart for that purpose by the Indians themselves - 114
 Total - 1,979

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

Office of Indian Affairs, November 29, 1832.

ELBERT HERRING.

Remarks on Statement C.

CIVILIZATION FUND.

The balance to the credit of this fund on the 31st December, 1831, was	-	-	-	-	\$ 4,511 82
Deduct sums allowed, but not called for	-	-	-	-	600 00
					<u>3,911 82</u>
Add appropriation for 1832	-	-	-	-	10,000 00
					<u>13,911 82</u>
Amount applicable on the 1st January 1832	-	-	-	-	13,911 82
There has been paid on account of annual allowances	-	-	-	3,710 00	
And donations have been made to the amount of	-	-	-	2,532 65	
					<u>6,242 65</u>
					<u>\$ 7,669 17</u>
Of this balance there will be required to complete the payment of annual allowances for 1832				2,690 00	
To pay donations promised, when the conditions are fulfilled	-	-	-	1,166 66	3,856 66
					<u>3,856 66</u>
Estimated balance, January 1st, 1833	-	-	-	-	<u>\$ 3,812 51</u>

NOTE.—The term “annual allowances,” is applied to sums granted for the support of schools in operation; “donations” are made to aid societies in erecting school-houses, and defraying other necessary expenses.

The annexed table shows the societies to which grants have been made, the location of the schools maintained by them the names of the tribes, the number of teachers, and the number of scholars.

That the Department might be in possession of the the facts embraced in this table, and of all others which would enable Congress to see whether this fund had been usefully and judiciously applied, a circular was addressed, in May last, to the several societies, requesting them to report in detail, by the 1st of November, the condition of the institutions under their care.

They were requested to include in these report the following subjects:

1. The date of the establishment of the school.
2. The sum annually applied by the society to each school.
3. The number of school-houses, the location and cost of each.

4. The value of the school lots, and of the fixtures, and appurtenances.
5. The sums received and expended for education.
6. The amount of debts or incumbrances, if any, incurred for the support of the school.
7. The number of teachers, and of other persons employed in connexion with the school, their names, duties, and pay.
8. The number and names of the pupils, distinguishing males and females; and showing how many have entered, and how many left, since the preceding report.

These several subjects, it will be perceived, relate to the schools exclusively, and have no reference to the missions with which, in most instances, they are connected. With the latter, the department has no direct concern; nor can it, under the act of Congress of March 3d, 1819, appropriate any part of the fund, therein provided for to their support. This appears to have been the opinion of President Monroe, as is clearly indicated by the circulars of September 3d, 1819, and February 29, 1820. And the opinion is obviously correct, upon an examination of the terms of the act. These contemplate the instruction of the Indians, "in agriculture, reading, writing, and arithmetic," and the qualifying them "for performing such other duties as may be enjoined." The construction of the last clause, in the circular above referred to, appears to have been, that, in addition to the branches enumerated, it provided for the instruction of the boys "in such of the mechanic arts, as are suited to the condition of the Indians; and of the females, in spinning, weaving, and sewing." And the practice of the department has conformed to this construction.

The societies were requested, therefore, in preparing the reports asked for, to separate the concerns of the missions from those of the schools, instead of blending them together, as had been done heretofore, in many instances. They have, in general complied with this request; and, from the various reports, most of which are minute and full, and all of which are satisfactory and encouraging, a condensed statement has been prepared.

Before introducing this, however, it is proper to remark, that, while the department does not consider itself authorized to apply any part of the Civilization Fund to the support of missions, it is by no means insensible to their value. On the contrary, it has deemed it proper, in all cases, where aid has been asked, to consider a society, which expended a great amount in maintaining a missionary establishment, by which the general condition of the Indians was ameliorated and improved, entitled to a larger grant from this fund to support schools, than one which incurred only an inconsiderable expense for the same objects. For the benefit of the Indians, would, it has been supposed, be augmented in some proportion to the increase of the number of those who, by example and precept, showed them the advantage of civilization.

The Secretary of the Baptist General Convention has reported, generally, the condition of eight establishments, supported by that association; and to most of which, aid has been rendered by the General Government.

The school which they had maintained at Tinsawatter, in the Cherokee country, within the limits of Georgia, from April 1821, was removed in the spring of this year to the tract assigned to the Cherokees, west of the river Mississippi.

At the request of the emigrating party, the Rev. Duncan O'Bryant, who had been their teacher for eleven years, was permitted to accompany them,

at the expense of the Government. The school was to be re-opened immediately. Of about 200 children, who have been educated at its original site, "the greater part can read, write a fair hand and cypher."

At the school located at the Valley Towns, among the Cherokees, in 1818, several hundred young persons have been instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic; and the females in needle-work. The present number of boarders is 21, and as many children attend from the neighborhood, as are inclined to do so. The establishment is under the superintendance of the Rev. Evan Jones, who is assisted by his family, and three cultivated natives, and who will soon be joined by three other persons, recently engaged by the society.

A school, which was commenced at Fort Wayne, in 1820, was removed to Carey, on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, in 1820. The mission was discontinued in 1827, and the buildings appraised and purchased under an act of Congress. They have been since occupied by the society, by permission of the department, and from five to seven pupils have been boarded, under the care of Mr. Simmerwell. The successful operation of this institution has been impeded by the unsettled state of the Indians; and, during the last year, by the hostilities upon the frontier. A treaty having been concluded with the Potawatamies, by the commissioners appointed the last session, the discontinuance of this school must take place at an early day.

The school of Thomas, on the Grand river of Lake Michigan, was commenced in 1826. Two school-houses, and various other buildings, have been erected. The principal teacher is Mr. Ramsay D. Potts. In addition to the day-scholars, about 15 children are boarded.

The school at the Sault de Ste. Marie, in Michigan Territory, was established in 1828, under the care of the Rev. Abel Bingham. The school has often contained 60 scholars. Two valuable houses have been built, and a teacher, and an assistant have resided in Mr. Bingham's family since 1830. Two other persons, qualified to teach, have just joined the establishment.

A school, which the convention commenced in 1823, on the Chatahoochee river, among the Creeks in Georgia, was transferred in 1830, upon the removal of the tribe, to a point about twenty miles above Fort Gibson on the Arkansas. The board has authorized the erection of buildings for the school and for the families attached to the mission. The station is under the care of the Rev. David Lewis, assisted by John Davis, an educated native, by whom the school has been regularly kept, but the number of pupils has not been reported.

A new institution has been begun at the Shawanoe village in Missouri, within the last year, which will probably be transferred to the land set apart for the Shawanoes, west of the river, upon their removal under the treaty recently concluded with them.

Two schools, heretofore maintained separately among the Tonnewanda and Oneida Indians in the State of New York, have been United at the station on the Tonnewanda. The present number of pupils is thirty. The buildings are almost all new and paid for. The Oneida Indians, connected with this station, will probably join their brethren at Green Bay, if the treaty with the Menomonies, ratified at the last session, should be accepted by that tribe and the New York Indians.

The Baptist General Convention expended upon all their stations, annually, between nine and ten thousand, and they receive from the civilisation fund, two thousand, dollars.

Among the donations, enumerated in the annexed table is one of one thousand dollars to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal church. It was designed to re-emburse in part, the expense at which their mission and school, at Green Bay, in the Territory of Michigan, had been established. The site of this institution was purchased in 1830. Prior to October 1831, several extensive buildings had been erected; among them a school house, forty feet in length, and thirty feet in breadth, and two stories in height, at an expense of \$3300; besides the cost of enclosing them which amounted to \$1500. The value of the other property was estimated at about \$2200.

The reverend Mr. Cadle, the superintendent, reported the number of boarders on the 4th of September last, to be 105, and the number of day scholars to be 25. The department has recently made a further allowance to this institution, of five hundred dollars.

The allowance of \$1000 per annum to the catholic bishop of Cincinnati, was intended to be applied in aid of his efforts to civilize and instruct the Ottawas, Pottawattamies, and Menomonies. From the papers exhibited to the department it appeared, that a school was established among the Ottawas of lake Huron at L'Abre Crocke, in June 1829. In 1831 there were more than 700 Ottawa christians, most of whom could read and write in their own language; who cultivated the land; had built houses, which then formed a town, and lived with the necessary comforts of a civilized people. They had a good school for boys and girls, and a large church. In 1830, a book of prayers and hymns, in the Ottawa language, prepared by the reverend Mr. Dejeau, was printed in Detroit, which was used in this school "as a reader." The school in 1831 contained 60 scholars; four other children were in the school of the bishop of Cincinnati; and three were learning trades at Michillimackinac. The catholics had expended upon this establishment, during the two years of its existence, twelve hundred dollars.

A similar institution was commenced in September, 1830, among the Pottawattamies, on the river St. Joseph, at which there were thirty pupils in 1831. And in June, 1831, a third school was begun at Green Bay, which contained, in October of that year, the same number of scholars.

At these institutions the course of instruction has commenced with teaching the Indians, adults as well as children, to speak, read and write *their own language*. "The reason of this is," says Mr. Mazzuchelli, the catholic priest at Green Bay, "that by educating the Indians in another language, a very small portion of them can be instructed: that is, only a few of the children; while all the grown persons will profit nothing. Moreover, several years are required, before an Indian child can well understand the English language; and when he knows it, after he leaves the school he is of very little use to his nation, incapable of speaking to his parents. Even on the supposition, that after a certain time, several Indian children are found to be civilized and well instructed, their capacity will hardly be known to their brothers, who, wandering in the woods, cannot taste the effects of refinement." "It is evident to the wise, that the bulk of an Indian nation is not to be civilized by teaching some of its children to speak and act as civilized people."

Without adopting or sanctioning these views, which, however, may claim in their support, the practice of all associations for the benefit of the natives of the East Indies, of the islands in the Pacific, and of our own country, in the time of Brainerd and Elliot, and in a few other instances, at the present

day, they are respectfully commended to the consideration of those benevolent societies and individuals engaged in the work of Indian education and improvement.

A system of instruction, by which knowledge shall be diffused through the greatest number of an Indian community, would seem to be well calculated to keep down the ascendancy of a few ambitious or fortunate individuals, more or less acquainted with the languages and the arts of the white man. An ascendancy which, in some instances, has been productive of serious evils to the majority of the Indians, and of disastrous struggles between the tribes and the civilized settlements around them.

The schools maintained by the American board of foreign missions, are established among the Cherokees, the Chickasaws, and the tribes upon the waters of lake Huron.

The school at Willstown was commenced May 12, 1823, since which time the society has expended upon the station between eight and nine thousand dollars, and sixty six scholars have been educated. The present number of pupils is eighteen, exclusive of those who board with their parents.

Preparations were made for commencing the school at Candy's creek in June 1824; but it was not open until February 2, 1825. It is situated ten miles west of the Cherokee agency. The property, exclusive of the land, is estimated at from 1500 to \$1800. The school is taught by William Holland, assisted by his wife and two young ladies. The number of pupils is seventy-four. Of those who have been educated here, one is expected to return this autumn from the theological seminary at Princeton, prepared to preach the Gospel to his countrymen. Others are qualified to be instructors in the common branches.

The school at Harvees was begun in April, 1823, since which period the society has appropriated to this station nearly four thousand dollars. The school is, at present, under the care of Mrs Butler and two assistants. The number of pupils, who have been received as members of the boarding school, is twenty-five; other children in the neighborhood have also been instructed.

The station at New Echota was commenced in November, 1827, but a school was not opened until April, 1830, since which time about fifty children have been educated.

The school originally located at Dwight, was recommenced at a point twenty-six miles west of Fort Smith in 1830. The number of pupils is sixty-five. Of those who have been taught here some are capable to instruct others; one has been employed as a surveyor; five have acquired a knowledge of geometry; seventeen of arithmetic; and five of the constitution of the United States.

Among the Chickasaws, the American Board maintained a school at Monroe until 1829, when it was suspended. Another was commenced by them at Caney creek in January 1827, upon funds appropriated by the Chickasaws, at which sixty-eight children have been educated. A third was begun at Mastyn in 1825, upon a similar appropriation.

From the school at Michilimackinac, in Michigan Territory, no official report has been received since 1829. It is known, however, to have been judiciously conducted, and eminently successful.

The reports from other societies and schools furnish no other information, than that which is embodied in the accompanying tabular statement.

By the removal of several of the tribes the last season, and of others who will soon emigrate under recent treaty arrangements, the civilization fund will be relieved from most of the existing claims upon it. The occasion has been thought a proper one for devising and establishing a new system for its distribution and expenditure; and the earliest attention will be given to this subject.

The commissioners, appointed "to hold treaties with the tribes west of the Mississippi, and for other purposes," have also been requested to examine the different stations and schools, to report a plan for the economical and advantageous administration of this fund, and of the various funds provided for by treaties with Indian tribes.

After such investigation is completed, the best efforts will be used to render the benevolence of Congress and of the country, productive of lasting benefits to the Indians.

In connection with this exhibit of the civilization fund, is submitted a statement, showing the amounts provided for by several treaties with Indian tribes, the date of the acts of appropriation, and the disposition made of them.

Seminoles, act of May, 1824,	-	-	\$1,000,	Choctaw Academy.
Miamies, act of March, 1829,	-	-	2,000,	do.
Pottawattamies, act of March, 1829,	-	-	3,000,	do.
Sacs and others, act of March, 1831,	-	-	3,000,	do.
Quapaws, act of March, 1819,	-	-	900,	do.
Choctaws, act of March, 1831,	-	-	10,000,	do.
Chippewas, act of March, 1829,	-	-	1,000,	Bap. Gen. Conven. ✓
Chickasaws, act of February, 1799	-	-	2,500,	Am. Board For. Mis.
Menomonees, act of May, 1830,	-	-	3,000,	Prot. Epis. Mis. Soc.
Choctaws, act of March, 1831,	-	-	2,500,	Schools in the nation.
Cherokees, act of May, 1828,	-	-	2,000,	do.

In addition to the \$3,000 provided for by the act of May, 1830, to carry into effect the stipulation in the treaty of Butte des Morts, \$1500 provided for in the same treaty, is included in the estimates submitted this year. If an appropriation is made by Congress, this amount will also be paid to the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society.

The annuity of \$1,000 for ten years allowed to the Ottawas by the treaty of Chicago, for the support of a teacher, a blacksmith, &c. has been appropriated by that tribe for purposes of education solely, and expended at the station at Thomas, on Grand river, of lake Michigan, under the direction of the Baptist General Convention.

The Cherokees, west of the Mississippi, decided, in a meeting of their council and committee, July 11, 1832, that the \$2,000 provided for by the act of May, 1828, should be applied in support of four schools, (one in each district) and of a fifth school, in which Cherokee children should be instructed in their own language by George Guess, the inventor of the Cherokee alphabet.

In addition to the sum of \$19,500, which the Choctaw academy receives, as appears by the above statement, it also receives, of the Choctaw annuity, under a special agreement with that tribe \$6,000.

Regarding the number of pupils and the amount of funds disbursed by the Government at this institution, the department deemed it proper, in May last, to request seven gentlemen of character and standing in Kentucky, to act as inspectors, so far as the public disbursements were concerned.

The first report of these gentlemen, dated August 10, 1832, stated the number of pupils to be one hundred and fourteen; the buildings to be "comfortable, neat and cleanly," the students "well clad in a style to secure comfort, decency and health;" and the superintendent, teachers, and other persons connected with the institution, "entirely qualified for their respective stations."

At the examination which took place in the presence of the inspectors, "the exercises were principally in the higher branches of mathematics and algebra, in geography and English grammar, arithmetic and vocal music, during which the pupils generally exhibited a progress in their studies highly creditable to themselves and their instructors."

D.

STATEMENT of the Fund for extending the benefits of Vaccination to the Indian tribes.

Indian Agents.	Indian Tribes.	Persons employed.	Date of appointments and orders.	Am't authorized to be expended.
John Dougherty	Sioux and others	Dr. Davis	1832, May 12	2,000
Do.	Do.	Dr. Martin	- 29	
William Marshall,	Potawatamies and Mi- amies	Dr. Decker	- 15	400
Do.	Do.	Dr. McClure	-	
Joseph M. Street,	Indians of Illinois and West of Mississippi	Army Surg'n	-	300
Lawrence Taliaferro,	Sioux	Do.	-	
John H. Kenzie,	Winnebagoes and Me- nomonies	Do.	-	
Felix St. Vrain,	Sauks and Foxes	Do.	-	300
F. W. Armstrong,	Choctaws	Dr. Perrin	- 21	
P. L. Chauteau,	Osages	Dr. Conway	- 22	350
R. W. Cummins,	Shawanees, Kicka- poos, &c.	Dr. Crow	- 25	350
Henry R. Schoolcraft,	Chippewas and Otto- ways	Army Surg's	- 30	200
George Vashon,	Cherokees, West	Army Surg'n	-	200
John Campbell,	Creeks, do.	Do	-	200
George Boyd,	Menomonies	Do.	-	200
Wm. P. Duvall, super.	Seminoles	Dr. Hamilton	-	150
James B. Gardiner,	Ohio Indians	Army Surg'n	July 31	150
H. R. Schoolcraft, spe'lag't	Chippewas, Lake Su- perior, &c.	Army Surg.	-	600-
John Crowell,	Creeks, East	Dr. Wharton	-	985 50
Expenses for vaccine matter,			-	210
George B. Porter, super. to	be expended within his	superintendency.		900
				Dollars 7,495 50

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, December 1, 1832.

ELBERT HERRING.

REMARKS ON STATEMENT D.

VACCINATION.

The preceding tabular statement shows the distribution, and the expenditure, so far as it has been made, of the fund provided, by an act of the last session, for the vaccination of the Indians tribes.

Reports have been received from several of the surgeons employed, and from the Indian Agents, which prove that the duty assigned to them has been faithfully executed. Of the Delawares, Shawaneese, and other tribes in the agency of Major Cummins, in Missouri, 1,695 have been vaccinated; of the Great and Little Osages, 2,177; of the tribes in Mr. Schoolcraft's agency, 2,070; of the Sioux, between 6 and 700. A large proportion of the Menomonees and Winnebagoes, and many of the Ottawas of the Miami, and Potawatamies, of the St. Joseph, were vaccinated before instructions were received by the agents for these tribes, to carry into effect the late act.

It is gratifying to know that the Indians have every where, with one exception, received the persons selected to perform this duty, with gratitude to the Government, and have manifested an anxious desire to secure to themselves the benefits and protection of the process of vaccination.

The surgeons and agents employed upon this duty, were requested to include in their reports all the information that could be procured "concerning the history, progress, and effects of the small pox among the Indians."

From a very minute and able report, made by Dr. Douglass Houghton, who accompanied Mr. Schoolcraft to the tribes on Lake Superior, and to the sources of the Mississippi; an extract is herewith submitted, which is valuable for the historical data it contains.

"The small pox appears to have been wholly unknown to the Chipewas of Lake Superior, until about 1750, when a war party of more than one hundred young men, from the bands resident near the head of the Lake, having visited Montreal for the purpose of assisting the French in their existing troubles with the English, became infected with the disease, and but few of the party survived to reach their homes. It does not appear, although they made a precipitate retreat to their own country, that the disease was at this time communicated to any others of the tribe.

"About the year 1770 the disease appeared a second time among the Chipewas, but, unlike that which preceded it, it was communicated to the more northern bands.

"The circumstances connected with its introduction are related nearly as follows:

"Some time in the fall of 1767 or 8, a trader who had ascended the Mississippi, and established himself near Leech lake, was robbed of his goods by the Indians residing at that lake; and, in consequence of his exertions in defending his property, he died soon after.

"These facts became known to the directors of the fur company, at Mackinac, and each successive year after, requests were sent to the Leech Lake Indians, that they should visit Mackinac, and make reparation for the goods they had taken, by a payment of furs; at the same time, threatening punishment in case of a refusal. In the spring of 1770 the Indians saw fit to comply with this request; and a deputation from the band visited Mackinac, with a quantity of furs, which they considered as an equivalent for the goods which had been taken. The deputation was received with politeness by

the directors of the company, and the difficulties readily adjusted. When this was effected, a cask of liquor, and a flag closely rolled, were presented to the Indians as a token of friendship. They were at the same time strictly enjoined neither to break the seal of the cask, nor to unroll the flag, until they had reached the heart of their own country. This they promised to observe, but while returning, and after having travelled many days, the chief of the deputation made a feast for the Indians of the band, at Fond du Lac, Lake Superior; upon which occasion, he unsealed the cask and unrolled the flag, for the gratification of his guests. The Indians drank of the liquor, and remained in a state of inebriation during several days. The rioting was over, and they were fast recovering from its effects, when several of the party were seized with violent pain. This was attributed to the liquor they had drank; but, the pain increasing, they were induced to drink deeper of the poisonous drug, and, in this inebriated state, several of the party died, before the real cause was suspected. Other like cases occurred, and it was not long before one of the war party which had visited Montreal in 1750, and who had narrowly escaped with his life, recognised the disease as the same which had attacked their party at that time. It proved to be so; and of those Indians then at Fond du Lac, (about three hundred in number) nearly the whole were swept off by it. Nor did it stop here, for numbers of those at Fond du Lac, at the time the disease made its appearance, took refuge among the neighboring bands; and although it did not extend easterly on Lake Superior, it is believed that not a single band of Chippewas, north or west from Fond du Lac, escaped its ravages. Of a large band then resident at Cass Lake, near the source of the Mississippi river, only one person, a child, escaped. The others having been attacked by the disease, died before any opportunity for dispersing was offered. The Indians, at this day, are firmly of the opinion that the small pox was, at this time, communicated through the articles presented to their brethren by the agent of the fur company, at Mackinac; and that it was done for the purpose of punishing them more severely for their offences.

“The most western bands of Chippewas relate a singular allegory of the introduction of the small pox into their country, by a war party returning from the plains of the Missouri, as nearly as information will enable me to judge, in the year 1784. It does not appear that, at this time, the disease extended to the bands east of Fond du Lac; but it is represented to have been extremely fatal to those bands north and west from there.

“In 1802 or 3, the small pox made its appearance among the Indians residing at the Sault Ste. Marie, but did not extend to the bands west from that place. The disease was introduced by a voyager, in the employ of the Northwest Fur Company, who had just returned from Montreal; and although all communication with him was prohibited, an Indian imprudently having made him a visit, was infected with, and transmitted the disease, to others of the band. When once communicated, it raged with great violence, and of a large band, scarcely one of those then at the village, survived; and the unburied bones still remain, marking the situation they occupied. From this band, the infection was communicated to a band residing upon St. Joseph's, island, and many died of it; but the surgeon of the military post then there, succeeded, by judicious and early measures, in checking it before the infection became general.

“In 1824, the small pox again made its appearance among the Indians at the Sault Ste. Marie. It was communicated by a voyager to Indians upon Drummond's island, Lake Huron, and through them several families at

Sault Ste. Marie became infected. Of those belonging to the latter place, more than twenty in number, only two escaped. The disease is reported to have been extremely fatal to the Indians at Drummond's island.

"Since 1824, the small pox is not known to have appeared among the Indians at the Sault Ste. Marie, nor among the Chippewas, north or west from that place. But the Indians of these bands still tremble at the bare name of a disease which (next to the compounds of alcohol) has been one of the greatest scourges that has overtaken them since their first communication with the whites."

No. 11.

REPORT FROM THE PENSION OFFICE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Pension Office, November 5, 1832.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a statement, showing the whole number of military invalid pensioners on the rolls of the several States and Territories of the United States; the number who have died during the past year; and the number added to the list for the same period. I also inclose lists containing similar information concerning revolutionary pensioners, under the acts of March 18, 1818, May 1, 1820, and March 1, 1823.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. L. EDWARDS.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

NUMBER of Revolutionary and Invalid Pensioners who have relinquished their former Pensions, and obtained the benefits of the act of June 7, 1832.

States in which they reside.	Formerly on the roll under the act of March 18, 1818.	Formerly on the Invalid Pension Roll.	Number of Pensioners.
Maine - - -	6	1	7
New Hampshire - -	5	1	6
Massachusetts - -	2	2	4
Connecticut - - -	5	2	7
Rhode Island - - -	4	0	4
Vermont, - - - -	4	0	4
New York - - - -	17	2	19
New Jersey - - -	3	0	3
Pennsylvania - - -	5	0	5
Delaware - - - -	0	0	0
Maryland - - - -	0	0	0
Virginia - - - -	3	0	3
North Carolina - -	0	0	0
South Carolina - -	0	0	0
Georgia - - - -	0	0	0
Kentucky - - - -	3	0	3
East and West Tennessee	2	1	3
Ohio - - - -	3	0	3
Indiana - - - -	0	0	0
Louisiana - - - -	0	0	0
Mississippi - - -	0	0	0
Michigan - - - -	0	0	0
Illinois - - - -	0	0	0
Alabama - - - -	0	0	0
Missouri - - - -	1	0	1
District of Columbia -	0	0	0
	63	9	72

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Pension Office, November, 1832.

J. L. EDWARDS.

Report
on
Indian Affairs
1833.

No. 10½.

REPORT FROM THE CLOTHING BUREAU.

CLOTHING BUREAU,

Washington, 2d December, 1833.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the clothing furnished the army for the year commencing on the first November, 1833, is of greatly superior quality to any which has heretofore been issued, and that the cost has not materially varied. In the year 1830, the cost of a soldier's clothing, per year, was \$31 29; in 1832, \$30 55; and in 1834, it will be \$30 93.

I am informed by the Commissary General of Purchases that, owing to a rise in woollens, and the large quantity required to be provided in consequence of a change of uniform, the effect has been not only to keep up the price of clothing, but to prevent a portion of the troops from receiving an adequate supply as early in the season as has been customary.

It is proper to remark, that the new uniform has given general satisfaction both as to style and convenience, so far as information has been received at this bureau from the military posts.

Very respectfully,

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN GARLAND, *Maj. U. S. A.*

The honorable LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War.

No. 11.

REPORT FROM THE OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

Office Indian Affairs, November 28, 1833.

SIR: Your order of the 30th of August last called on me to furnish an estimate of the current expenses for the Indian Department for the ensuing year, which I had the honor, shortly afterwards, of submitting, and of which the paper marked A, herewith transmitted, is duplicate. The amount of these expenses, as will be seen on reference, is therein stated at one hundred and fifty-one thousand eight hundred dollars, (\$151,800.)

In pursuance of the tenor of that order, further statements in detail of the various and important concerns of the Indian Department, under the superintendence of this office, are now submitted, in which I have endeavored to incorporate every necessary explanation for their clear understanding.

The amount drawn from the Treasury, and remitted for disbursement under the several heads of appropriation in the Indian Department, is succinctly stated in the paper marked B, so far as relates to the three first quarters of the year 1833; as is also the amount for which accounts have been rendered for the same period, under each head respectively; and the several balances that are still to be accounted for according to the books of this office. The aggregate of remittances for disbursement is therein

shown to be \$1,765,671 99. of which sum accounts have been rendered, as will be seen, for \$1,241,710 08, leaving to be accounted for the amount of \$523,961 91. This balance is in the hands of distant agents entrusted with the payment of Indian annuities and specified objects of a miscellaneous character. It is fairly presumable, that the non-reception of their accounts, in season to be embodied in this report, may be attributed to the incompleteness of their disbursements, and their very remote points of residence—causes sufficient to occasion delay without obnoxiousness to censure.

Paper C imparts the information required by the order of the department, touching the schools established in the Indian country, deriving aid from the annual appropriation of ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000,) for the civilization of the Indians. To this is appended the substance of the latest reports received at this office from the different societies and institutions; as also a statement of the measures contemplated in the future management of the above fund, and an account of the disposition which has been made of the education funds provided for in treaties with several of the tribes. The number of Indian children taught at the schools embraced in this report, is eighteen hundred and thirty-five. This is exclusive of one hundred and thirteen (113) Indian scholars at the Choctaw Academy in Kentucky, the expense of whose education is derived from funds set apart by the Indians themselves under treaty stipulations for this specific object. Highly creditable mention, at different times, has hitherto been made of this institution, which, in continuing its usefulness, maintains the reputation it had acquired, and warrants the belief that the provision for its support could not have been more advantageously appropriated.

In a communication from one of the Indian pupils at that academy, it was noted that some of the boys possessed a mechanical turn; and the suggestion was made, that, in addition to the usual branches taught at the school, instruction should be given, to such as desired it, in those handicrafts most required among the Indian tribes. The very respectable superintendent of the academy strongly recommended the measure, and the department, coinciding in the view of benefit derivable therefrom, appropriated five hundred dollars (\$500) for the erection of suitable buildings, and the procurement of necessary tools. This is perhaps the best step that could be taken to dispel the common prejudice of Indians against education, the process of which, being intellectual, is not within the purview of their benighted minds. But when boys, thus instructed, return to their respective homes, their being serviceable will not only give them consideration, but the tuition under which they were enabled to become so will probably come in for its due share of homage and regard. If it were possible to ground the Indians well in the mechanical arts, an immediate and radical change would be made in the habits and character of the race, and civilization would achieve a victory as signal and complete as philanthropy could rejoice at or desire. An extract from the quarterly report of the inspectors of the academy is herewith communicated.

Meantime, improvement, to be effectual, must be gradual. The liberality of the Government in establishing and maintaining Indian schools is productive of much good. Many benevolent societies have also poured in their contributions to open wider the doors of knowledge, and promote the cultivation of mind. There is, in consequence, a perceivable excitement towards learning among the young, that has not hitherto manifested itself, and which may be the harbinger of a brighter intellectual day—the precursor of

transformation from the savage to the social state. And when the generous policy of the Government, now in the course of operation, shall have effected the concentration of all the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi, the contemplated establishment of district schools in their own country will bring home to their doors the advantages of tuition, and, by diffusing the benefits of education, will be an assured mean of accelerating their progress in the attainment of the blessings of civilized life.

In accordance with the policy of the Government above adverted to, measures have been taken for the due execution of the treaties concluded with the Shawnees and Delawares late of Cape Girardeau, with the Kaskaskias and Peorias, the Kickapoos, the Piankeshaws and Weas, and with the Winnebagoes; all of which were ratified at the last session of Congress; and those tribes, excepting a portion of the Winnebagoes, are now located on the lands set apart for their permanent residence.

The treaty concluded with the Chickasaw nation, also ratified at the last session of Congress, has been put in the course of execution, and an exploring party, conducted by their agent, Colonel Reynolds, has gone to the west for the purpose of procuring land for the future accommodation of their tribe.

Measures have also been set on foot for the execution of the several treaties made with the Pottawatamies, with the Ottawas of the Maumee, with the confederated tribes of the Sac and Fox Indians, and with the united nation of the Senecas and Shawnees Indians, which were ratified at the last session of Congress.

Suitable steps have likewise been taken to carry into effect the treaty concluded with the Menomonees, to which the New York Indians were also parties, and ratified at the last session of Congress. A delegation has been despatched to examine the country designated for the residence of the latter, and on their report a final decision may be expected, to remove either to Green bay, or west of the Mississippi. Their emigration to the west may possibly be induced by the cordial invitation of those of their nation already settled in that region, to join them, and by their favorable representation of the fertility of the soil, and delightfulness of the climate.

The Cherokees continue, in the midst of increasing embarrassments, to evince the same pertinaciousness on the subject of removal that has hitherto marked their counsels, and warred with their best interests. An unfavorable influence on this question is exercised by some of the chiefs, with no very laudable motives, maintained by the rigorous discipline which their despotic structure of internal government authorizes. Notwithstanding this, it is understood that the spirit of emigration is active among the great body of the nation under the proffers made to them for exchange of residence; and the belief is entertained that at least fifteen hundred will emigrate in the ensuing spring to seek better fortunes in more fertile domains, and under auspices favorable to their prosperity and increase.

Recent communications from the agent of the remaining band of Wyandots in Ohio, furnish good reason to conclude that their emigration will soon take place. They have lately been invited, in most cordial terms, by their brothers in the west, to join them, with such a description of the climate and country as to have produced a great change of sentiment, and a strong inclination to be re-united to their tribe.

Colonel James Gadsden has succeeded in making treaties with the two remaining bands of the Appalachian Indians, and, upon their removal,

Florida will cease to possess an Indian population. The treaties are herewith submitted.

The provisional treaty communicated to the Senate at its last session, concluded by Col. Gadsden with the Seminole Indians, will be obligatory on its ratification by that body. The deputation of their chiefs, which went to Arkansas to examine their destined country, has returned, and reported favorably upon it for their future residence. The want of an appropriation to defray the expense, prevented the removal of most, if not all of them, during the present season. The treaty made by commissioners on the part of the United States, with the delegation on behalf of the Seminole nation, and designating the land intended for their occupancy, is herewith communicated.

In the progressive execution of the late Creek treaty, an unfortunate circumstance took place, which has occasioned considerable excitement in the State of Alabama. By a provision of that treaty, all intruders were to be removed from the ceded land until the country was surveyed, and the stipulated selections were made. This has not yet been done, and, in the interim, repeated complaints of gross injustice, and cruel treatment towards the Creeks, were received by the department. It was represented that, in many instances, they were driven from the lands they had cultivated; that they were unmercifully beaten; that their dwellings were burnt, and that they were compelled to flee to the woods for safety. Under these circumstances of provocation and outrage, the persecuted Indians applied to the Government for that protection guaranteed to them by the treaty. Instructions were accordingly issued to the marshal of the southern district of Alabama, couched in conciliating language, to expel the intruders, after giving them reasonable notice to leave the ceded land; and so to execute the order as to occasion them the least possible loss and inconvenience. They had put themselves in the wrong, and it devolved upon the Government to right the injured party. In the discharge of that duty by the marshal, an intruder, named Owen, lost his life by resisting the law of the land. It has been officially represented to the department that, previously to the catastrophe, on his evincing a determination not to yield to authority, he had been expostulated with, and cautioned to forbear resistance: also, that he was armed, and, while in the act of firing at one of the men on duty, was shot in that hostile position. The occurrence, however much to be deplored, seems, from the above representation, to have been avoidable only at the extreme peril of life; and that to the reckless rashness of the individual can alone be imputed the unhappy result of his original trespass.

Under an act of the last session of Congress, to enable the President to extinguish the Indian title to land within the States of Indiana and Illinois, and the Territory of Michigan, commissioners were appointed, and a treaty has been concluded with the united nation of Chippewa, Ottawa and Pottawatamie Indians, by which they have relinquished to the United States all their land within the said States, and all that was held or claimed by them jointly in the said Territory. The treaty comes particularly commended in the fact of total cession without any reservation, thereby insuring the prompt emigration of the Indians, and serving as a prevention of unjust speculation in their lands.

The commissioners appointed by the act of July 14, 1832, to adjust difficulties in the location of the land of the emigrating Indians, and for other purposes, have happily succeeded in concluding a treaty with the Creeks

and Cherokees, whereby the boundaries of the lands of the two nations have been definitively and permanently established, and a long existing controversy has been terminated to their mutual satisfaction. The treaty is herewith communicated.

They have also concluded a treaty with the Quapaws, and assigned them land west of the Mississippi, to induce their removal from the Territory of Arkansas. The treaty has not yet been received at the department.

The commissioners represent the Indians west of the Mississippi to be advantageously situated, and progressing towards civilization with a steady pace. It is grateful to notice, that their condition is ameliorated under the policy of removal, and that brighter prospects are opening to the remnants of nations that once spread over the face of this vast continent. It is communicated, from the same authentic source, that, protected by the strong arm of the Government, and dwelling on lands distinctly and permanently established as their own, enjoying a delightful climate and a fertile soil, they turn their attention to the cultivation of the earth, and abandon the chase for the surer supply of domestic animals. The transition from a savage to a civilized condition cannot be expected to be instantaneous, and we therefore hail with satisfaction the first indications that denote a willingness to throw off habits peculiar to the forest, and betake to the kindlier occupations of civilized life.

The proneness of the Indian to the excessive use of ardent spirits, with the too great facility of indulging that fatal propensity through the cupidity of our own citizens, not only impedes the progress of civilization, but tends inevitably to the degradation, misery, and extinction of the aboriginal race. Indeed the substantial benefits of our policy towards the Indian tribes so essentially depend upon the entire exclusion of the means of intemperance from their country, as to warrant the belief that Congress will bestow upon the subject all the interest which its importance is calculated to create. Under that persuasion, a circular was addressed in May last to the superintendents and agents of Government, to obtain and transmit to the department all the information requisite for the amendment of the law, to prevent the introduction of ardent spirits into the Indian country, and for the adoption of means best calculated to insure its enforcement. The substance of the information thus acquired, is embodied in the paper marked D, and may tend to throw light upon the path of legislation, and lead to the enactment of a law that will meet the exigencies of the case, and check an evil of fearful magnitude to the welfare of the Indians, both in a moral and physical view.

The regulations of internal government among the Indian tribes continue nearly the same as they prevailed before the European discovery and settlement of this country. This primitive sway, having reference to a state of society and an order of things wholly different from what is contemplated and advocated by our policy, might undergo modifications material to its success, and greatly to their advantage. But especially does it appear desirable that something, however simple, in the shape of a code of laws, suited to their wants, and adapted to the first dawnings of the social compact amongst them, should be devised and submitted for their adoption, to obviate the inconveniences, and secure the benefits incident thereto, in the relations that are springing up under the fostering care of the Government. Such a cement is required for the cohesion of parts that possess no very strong internal principles of amalgamation; and, without it, the frame of

society has always been found to be unstable, and void of that intelligence under which its capacities are brought into beneficial action, and made subservient to individual and general welfare.

Few hostilities have been committed during the past year among the Indian tribes. Tendency to civilization, and the presence of a military force among them, have, in a great degree, repressed their spirit for violence and rapine. A confident hope may be indulged in the propitious issue of the policy instituted by Government for their protection and preservation, and philanthropy may yet exult in the attainment of its noble aim, the enjoyment of the blessings, and the practice of the virtues of civilized life, by the congregated Indians of Arkansas.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ELBERT HERRING.

To his Excellency LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War.

A.

Estimate of the sums which are required for the current expenses of the Indian Department for the year 1834.

For compensation to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs,	\$3,000
For compensation to the clerks in the office of the commissioner, -	5,000
For compensation to a messenger, - - - - -	700
For office contingencies, - - - - -	800
For pay of the superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian agents, as authorized by law, - - -	26,000
For the pay of sub-agents, as allowed by law, - - -	17,000
For the pay of interpreters and translators, and clerks employed at the several superintendencies and agencies, - - -	20,000
For the pay of gun and blacksmiths, and their assistants, employed within the several superintendencies and agencies, under treaty stipulations, and the orders of the War Department, - -	16,000
For presents to Indians, as authorized by the act of 1802, - -	15,000
For the purchase of iron, steel, and coal, and for the expenses attending the gun and blacksmiths' shops, - - -	5,000
For the expense of transportation, and of the distribution of annuities, - - - - -	9,500
For provisions for Indians at the distribution of annuities, while on visit of business with the different superintendents and agents, and when assembled on public business, - - -	11,800
For the necessary buildings at the several agencies, and repairs thereof when required, - - - - -	2,000
For the contingencies of the Indian Department, - - -	20,000
	<u>\$151,800</u>

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

Office Indian Affairs, October 22, 1833.

ELBERT HERRING.

B.

Statement showing the amount of requisitions drawn in the Indian Department between the first day of January, and thirtieth day of September, 1833; the amount of accounts rendered for settlement; and the balance remaining to be accounted for.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Amount of requisitions drawn.	Accounts rendered for settlement.	Balance remaining to be accounted for.
For carrying into effect certain Indian treaties, per act 2d March, 1831, viz.			
For expenses of education, &c. - - -	\$763 56	\$763 56	
For expenses running lines, &c. - - -	4,271	-	\$4,271
For expenses of teachers, blacksmiths, &c. under stipulation in the Choctaw treaty of September 15, 1830 - - -	1,293 32	1,293 32	
To enable the Secretary of War to pay for medals, &c., per act 2d March, 1831 - -	1,476 87	1,476 87	
For building houses for Indian agents, &c. per act 2d March, 1831 - - -	116 50	116 50	
For extinguishment of the claims of the Cherokees to their lands in Georgia; re-appropriated, per act 2d March, 1831 -	212 92	212 92	
For extending the benefits of vaccination to the Indians tribes, per act 5th May, 1832	721 50	721 50	
For payment of claims to the Cherokees for improvements abandoned under treaty of 1817, and convention of 1819, per act 20th April, 1832 - - -	4,565	3,825	740
For the purchase of corn and other provisions for the Seminole Indians, &c., per act 31st May, 1832 - - -	1,000	1,000	
For the building houses for agents, &c., same act - - -	1,121	1,121	
For carrying into effect the stipulations of certain treaties, with Creeks and other Indians, per act 4th June, 1832, viz.			
For payment of debts due by the Creek Indians, &c. - - -	91,000 75	87,624 08	3,376 67
For payment of certain ferries, bridges, &c. -	20,680	20,680	
For expenses taking the census, &c. - -	2,682	2,682	
For expense of removing intruders from Creek lands, &c. - - -	1,000	-	1,000
For one year's allowance for education purposes, &c. - - -	157 50	157 50	
For sundry articles, as presents, under treaty with Senecas and Shawnees - - -	128 75	128 75	
For payment for improvements on ceded lands, &c., under the treaty with Wyandots, 19th January, 1832 - - -	3,492 08	3,319 39	172 69
For transportation and contingencies under provisions of said treaties - - -	2,031 25	2,031 25	
For payment for improvements abandoned by the Cherokees within the limits of Georgia and Arkansas, (treaty 6th May, 1828) - - -	19,960 17	19,830 74	129 43
For gratuity of \$50 for every five emigrants, &c. - - -	1,660	1,660	
For carrying into effect the treaty with the Choctaws, of 15th September, 1830, for blankets, &c. - - -	22,822 48	20,765	2,057 48

STATEMENT B—Continued.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Amount of require- ments drawn.	Accounts ren- dered for settle- ment.	Balance re- maining to be accounted for.
For transportation and other incidental ex- penses in relation to the above treaties -	\$2,181 86	\$2,181 86	
Indian annuities, per act 4th June, 1832 -	2,242 50	2,242 50	
For carrying into effect Creek treaty, per act 22d May, 1826; re-appropriated 15th June, 1832 -	572 45	572 45	
For provisions for Quapaws; re-appropriat- ed 15th June, 1832 -	1,000	641 45	\$358 5
For compensation for abandoned improve- ments by Cherokees in Arkansas; re-ap- propriated 15th June, 1832 -	✓ 1,326 94	587 23	739 71
For aiding certain Creeks in their removal, &c.; re-appropriated 15th June, 1832 -	2,000	2,000	
For extinguishment of the title of the Dela- wares to their reservations in Ohio; re- appropriated 15th June, 1832 -	307 84	307 84	
For the relief of friendly Indians, &c., per act 15th June, 1832 -	569	123	446
For the payment of claims to J. W. Havens and others, per act 14th June, 1832 -	1,072 50	1,072 50	
For the appointment of three commis- sioners to visit and examine Indian country, &c., per act 14th July, 1832 -	15,000	-	15,000
For the relief of David E. Twiggs and others, per act 14 July, 1832 -	687 39	687 39	
For procuring the assent of the Menomo- nees to the treaty provisionally ratified, &c., per act 14th July, 1832 -	2,949 50	2,949 50	
For the relief of W. D. King and others, per act 23d July, 1832 -	1,344	1,344	
Indian annuities, per act 20th Feb., 1833	232,183 23	182,474 25	49,708 98
Education of Indian youths -	16,300 98	16,300 98	
Blacksmiths, gunsmiths, &c. -	25,105	10,272 62	14,832 38
Treaty, transportation, and contingencies -	8,617	3,207	5,410
Advance to Ottaways, under treaty of 1831 -	2,000	1,400	600
Claims against Ottaways -	20,672 25	20,672 25	
Pay of superintendent Indian affairs and In- dian agents -	19,695	15,200	4,495
Sub-agents -	12,229 99	8,817 27	3,412 72
Presents to Indians -	9,814 44	5,666 69	4,147 75
Purchase of iron, steel, coal, &c. -	4,736 16	4,577 52	158 64
Pay of interpreters and translators, &c. -	12,226	10,470 80	1,755 20
Pay of gun and blacksmiths, &c. -	9,889 64	9,889 64	
Expense of transportation, &c. -	6,659 50	3,476 67	3,182 83
Expense of provisions, &c. -	9,247 60	5,326 80	3,920 80
Contingencies Indian Department -	16,831 63	13,478 08	2,363 55
Adjustment of boundaries under treaty of Butte des Morts, per act 2d March, 1833 -	494 60	494 60	
Unexpended balances of former appropria- tions, re-appropriated 2d March, 1833, viz.			
For an exchange of lands, and removal of Indians, &c., per act 28th May, 1830 -	174 87	174 87	
For carrying into effect treaty with Winne- bagoes, per act 25th March, 1832 -	768 40	768 40	
For carrying into effect certain Indian trea- ties, per act 2d March, 1833, viz.			
Treaty with the Winnebagoes of 15th September, 1832--			

STATEMENT B—Continued.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Amount of requisitions drawn.	Accounts rendered for settlement.	Balance remaining to be accounted for.
For payment of the annuity - - -	\$10,000	\$9,500	\$500
Education of Indian youths - - -	3,000	-	3,000
Support of agriculturists, &c. - - -	2,500	-	2,500
Expense of removing blacksmith shop, &c. -	250	-	250
Expense of rations, &c. - - - - -	2,870 68	2,870 68	-
Payment of claims - - - - -	880	880	-
Tobacco, and services of two physicians -	550	50	500
Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes of 21st September, 1832--			
For payment of the annuity - - -	20,000	20,000	-
Expenses gun and blacksmith, and for to- bacco and salt - - - - -	1,750	-	1,750
Payment of claim to Farnham and Daven- port - - - - -	40,000	40,000	-
Articles of subsistence - - - - -	6,000	6,000	-
Treaty with the Shawnees and Dela- wares of October, 1832--			
For purchase of cattle and other stock -	2,000	2,000	-
Assistance in agriculture - - - - -	1,000	594 75	405 25
Miller and repairs of mill - - - - -	500	93 50	406 50
Support of school - - - - -	500	-	500
Payment in merchandize - - - - -	5,000	-	5,000
Payment of debts - - - - -	12,000	-	12,000
Expenses of removal - - - - -	500	-	500
Payment of annuities to chief and two cap- tains - - - - -	300	300	-
Treaty with the Kaskaskias and Peorias, of October, 1832--			
For payment of the annuity - - - - -	3,000	2,543 50	456 50
For payment to Peorias and Kaskaskias -	1,600	1,600	-
Payment to Kaskaskias for lost horses, and for salt - - - - -	350	-	350
Payment for improvements to Peorias - -	250	-	250
Payment for stock for Peorias and Kaskas- kias - - - - -	400	-	400
Payment for carts, oxen and ploughs, for same - - - - -	350	-	350
Payment for building four log houses - -	530	-	530
Assistance in agriculture - - - - -	300	-	300
Agricultural implements, iron and steel -	50	-	50
Assistance to Kaskaskias in removing, and for a year's provisions - - - - -	1,000	-	1,000
Treaty with the Appalachicola Indians of 11th October, 1832--			
For payment in full of all expenses - -	3,000	3,000	-
Treaty with the Pottawatamies of the Prairie 20th October, 1832--			
For payment of the annuities - - - - -	15,000	-	15,000
Annuity to Billy Caldwell - - - - -	600	-	600
Do to Alexander Robinson - - - - -	200	-	200
Do to Pierre Leclerc - - - - -	200	-	200
Payment of claims - - - - -	29,923	29,923	-
Do for goods and horses - - - - -	41,945 94	41,945 94	-
Do for goods to be delivered - - - - -	30,000	-	30,000
Do to certain Indians for lost horses -	1,400	-	1,400
Treaty with the Kickapoos of 24th Octo- ber, and supplement of Nov. 26, 1832--			
For payment of annuity - - - - -	18,000	12,000	6,000

STATEMENT B—Continued.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Amount of require- ments drawn.	Accounts rendered for settle- ment.	Balance re- maining to be accounted for.
For erecting a mill and church - - -	\$3,700	-	\$3,700
expenses of a blacksmith and assistant, for iron, steel, and tools - - -	1,000	\$148 81	851 19
support of a school, and for books - - -	500	-	500
farming utensils - - -	3,000	3,000	-
agricultural labor and implements - - -	4,000	1,490 61	2,509 39
assistance in removing, and a year's pro- vision - - -	2,000	2,000	-
Treaty with the Pottawatamies of the Wa- bash of 26th October, 1832--	-	-	-
For payment of annuity - - -	20,000	-	20,000
Do for goods delivered - - -	99,111 67	99,111 67	-
Do for goods to be delivered - - -	30,000	-	30,000
Do of claims - - -	60,343	60,343	-
Treaty with the Pottawatamies of the Wa- bash, of 26th October, 1832--	-	-	-
For erecting a saw-mill - - -	2,000	-	2,000
transportation and subsistence - - -	23,000	23,000	-
Treaty with the Pottawatamies of Indiana, of October 27, 1832--	-	-	-
For payment of annuity - - -	15,000	-	15,000
Do of goods delivered - - -	31,800 64	31,800 64	-
Do for goods to be delivered - - -	10,000	-	10,000
Do of claims - - -	21,721	-	21,721
purchase of section of land - - -	800	-	800
education during pleasure of Congress - - -	210	210	-
Treaty with the Piankeshaws and Weas of October 29, 1832--	-	-	-
For cattle, hogs, and farming utensils, (Pi- ankeshaws) - - -	500	500	-
For assistance in agriculture, &c., - - -	750	-	750
For cattle, hogs, & farming utensils, (Weas) for support of a blacksmith shop for both bands with Kaskaskias and Peorias - - -	500	-	500
for assistance to the Weas of Indiana, and for one year's subsistence - - -	1,000	-	1,000
For transportation of annuities, stock, agri- cultural implements, &c. under the pre- ceding treaties - - -	2,000	-	2,000
For excess of expenditure over the appro- priation of 9th July, 1832, to extinguish Indian title in Indiana and Illinois - - -	7,125	925	6,200
For expenses incurred in 1832, under the treaty of Butte des Morts, Feb 23, 1829 - - -	3,871	3,871	-
For expenses of removal and subsistence of Creek Indians under treaty Jan 24, 1826 - - -	400	400	-
For payment of improvements of Creek In- dians, under treaty of January 24, 1826 - - -	7,211 44	7,211 44	-
For payment of the expenses of a deputa- tion from the Chickasaw Indians - - -	9,300 75	9,300 75	-
For payment of the expenses of a deputa- tion from the New York Indians to Green bay, in 1833 - - -	1,650	1,650	-
For expenses of removing Shawnees from Ohio, - - -	1,890	-	1,890
For payment of the expenses incurred for the Sac and Fox Indians, detained as hos- tages - - -	1,640	1,397	243
For payment of two negroes, the property of G. Fields - - -	2,500	2,500	-
	700	700	-

STATEMENT B—Continued.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Amount of requisitions drawn.	Accounts rendered for settlement.	Balance remaining to be accounted for.
Treaty with the Chickasaws of Oct. 28, 1832	\$2,583 12	\$583 12	\$2,000
Treaty with the Senecas of Dec. 29, 1832	1,000	-	1,000
Treaty with the Ottaways of the Maumee of February 18, 1833—			
For payment of claims against the Indians -	29,384	29,384	
Do of claims of the Indians, under the treaty of 30th August, 1831 -	18,000	3,762 50	14,237 50
Treaty with the Menomonees of 8th February, 1833—			
For the first payment under the 2d article, in consideration of the cession -	5,000	-	5,000
For the employment of five farmers -	1,000	-	1,000
building houses for Indians -	10,000	-	10,000
building houses for farmers -	3,000	-	3,000
purchase of furniture, horses, stock, &c. -	6,000	-	6,000
building a grist and saw mill on Fox river, for a miller and house for him -	4,000	-	4,000
purchase of articles of clothing for distribution, including transportation -	8,000	-	8,000
purchase of provisions -	1,000	-	1,000
payment in specie -	1,000	-	1,000
payment of annuity -	6,000	-	6,000
support of blacksmith, iron and steel -	500	500	
education, under treaty of Butte des Morts -	500	500	
fowling guns and ammunition -	4,000	-	4,000
provisions under 6th article -	1,000	-	1,000
contingent expenses -	1,000	-	1,000
For expenses of removing and subsisting Indians—			
For removing and subsisting 6,000 Choctaws in 1833 -	114,180	49,937 86	64,242 14
For subsisting 3,000 Choctaws who removed in 1831 -	24,300	14,300	10,000
For subsisting 7,000 Choctaws who removed in 1832 -	191,520	150,000	41,520
For removing 1,000 Cherokees in 1833 -	10,000	8,000	2,000
For cost of subsisting after removal -	597	-	597
For subsisting 750 Cherokees who removed in 1832 -	3,724 21	-	3,724 21
For subsisting 800 Shawnees, Senecas and Shawnees, and Ottaways, who have removed -	14,549 68	10,740 83	3,808 85
For subsisting Senecas and Shawnees who removed in 1831-2 -	7,000	5,000	2,000
For civilization of Indians -	7,362 94	7,362 94	
Cherokee's school fund under treaty 27th February, 1819 -	42,490	42,490	
	\$1,765,671 99	\$1,241,710 08	\$523,961 91

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of requisitions drawn	-	-	\$1,765,671 99
Accounts rendered for settlement	-	\$1,241,710 08	
Balance remaining to be accounted for	-	523,961 91	
			\$1,765,671 99

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
Office Indian Affairs, November 30, 1833.

ELBERT HERRING.

Statement showing the number of Indian Schools, where established, by whom, the number of teachers and pupils, and the amount allowed by the Government.

No.	Name of the station.	By whom established.	No. of teachers.	No. of pupils.	Amount allowed.
1	Dwight, Western Cherokees,	Amer. Board For. Missions,	-	70	\$220
2	Fairfield, do - - -	Do.	-	35	
3	Forks of Illinois, do - -	Do.	-	30	
4	Upp'r Sandusky, Wyandots,	Methodist Society,	1	25	400
5	Western Cherokees, - - -	Baptist General Convention	1	20	300
6	Valley Towns, Cherokees, East, - - - - -	Do.	2	35	600
7	Thomas, Grand river, M. T.,	Do.	2	36	450
8	Sault St. Marie, Chippewas,	Do.	4	46	
9	Western Creeks, - - -	Do.	2	35	450
10	Shawnee, Delawares, - - -	Do.	1	15	518 75
11	Western Choctaws, - - -	Do.	1		
12	Tonnewarda, N. Y. Senecas,	Do.	1	30	200
13	Delawares, - - - - -	Do.			
14	Omahas and Ottos, - - -	Do.			
15	Shawnees, - - - - -	Methodist Episc. Church,	3	40	
16	Delawares, - - - - -	Do.	2	21	
17	Peorias, - - - - -	Do.	2	24	
18	Passamaquoddy, Maine, - -	Roman Catholic Church,	1	58	
19	Indian, Old Town, - - -	Do.	1	29	
20	Choctaw Academy, - - -	Do.	-	3	310

These are the only schools from which returns have been received this year. The other schools in existence in September, 1832, and to which the allowance then made has been continued, are included in the following table, with the amount assigned to each. Assuming that the returns of the last year will not be materially altered, the number of pupils, at all the schools, may be stated at 1,835.

21	Brainard, east of Mississippi river,	American Board Foreign Missions.		
22	Carmel, - - - - -	Do.		
23	Creek Path, - - - - -	Do.		
24	High Tower, - - - - -	Do.		
25	Tuscarora, New York, - - -	Do.		
26	Senecas, do - - - - -	Do.		\$220
27	Union, Osages, - - - - -	Do.		320
28	Monroe, Chickasaws, - - -	Do.		170
29	Cataaugus, New York, - - -	Do.		
30	Goshen, - - - - -	Do.		220
31	Ai-ik-hun-hah, - - - - -	Do.		
32	Williams, - - - - -	Do.		
33	Toschshish, - - - - -	Do.		
34	Col. Folsom's, Choctaws, - -	Do.		
35	Cane Creek, - - - - -	Do.		
36	Martyn, - - - - -	Do.		
37	Hebron, - - - - -	Do.		
38	Willstown, - - - - -	Do.		
39	New Echota, - - - - -	Do.		
40	Haweis, - - - - -	Do.		
41	Candy's Creek, - - - - -	Do.		
42	Michilimackinac, - - - - -	Do.		
43	Ottaways, - - - - -	Do.		350
				120

STATEMENT—Continued.

44	Elliott, - - - - -	American Board Foreign Missions.	
45	Mayhew, - - - - -	Do.	
46	Juzans, - - - - -	Do.	
47	Emmaus, - - - - -	Do.	
48	Maumee, - - - - -	Do.	
49	Asbury, Creek Nation, - - - - -	Methodist Society,	150
50	Green Bay, - - - - -	Protestant Episcopal Church.	
51	Arbre, Croke, Ottaways, - - - - -	Roman Catholic Church.	
52	Green Bay, Menomonees, - - - - -	Do.	
53	St. Josephs, Pottawatamies, - - - - -	Do.	

Statement showing the amount and disposition of the funds provided, by treaties, for purposes of education.

Miamies' treaty, - - -	Oct. 26, 1826	Act March 2, 1827	2,000	Choctaw Academy.
Pottawatamies, - - -	" " "	" " "	2,000	Do.
Do. - - -	Sept. 30, 1828	" " 2, 1829	1,000	Do.
Kickapoos, - - -	Oct. 24, 1832	" " 1833	500	Schools in the nation.
Shawnees & Delawares, - - -	" 26, 1832	" " "	500	
Choctaws, - - -	" 24, 1816	" " 3, 1817	6,000	
Do. - - -	Jan. 20, 1825	" " 1825	6,000	Choctaw Academy.
Do. - - -	Sept. 27, 1830	" " 2, 1831	12,500	Cherokees and schools in the nation.
Do. - - -	" " "	" " "	10,000	Choctaw Academy.
Pottawatamies of Indiana, - - -	Oct. 27, 1832	" " 1833	2,000	
Winnebagoes, - - -	Sept. 15, "	" " "	3,000	Schools in the nation.
Menomonees, - - -	Feb. 8, 1831	" " "	500	Protestant Episc. Church.
Chippewas, - - -	Aug. 5, 1826	" " 1827	1,000	Baptist General Convention.
Chippewas, Menomonees, Winnebagoes, and N. Y. Indians, - - -	" 11, 1827	" May 20, 1830	1,500	Not disposed of.
Sacs, Foxes & Ioways, - - -	July 15, 1830	" March 2, 1831	3,000	Choctaw Academy.
Chickasaws, - - -	" " 1794	" Feb. 25, 1799	2,500	Amer. Board For. Missions.
Creeks, East, - - -	Mch. 24, 1832	" June 4, 1832	3,000	Not disposed of.
Cherokees, West, - - -	May 6, 1828	" May 28, 1828	2,000	Schools in the nation.
Seminoles, - - -	Sept. 18, 1823	" " 26, 1824	1,000	Choctaw Academy.
Quapaws, - - -	Aug. 24, 1818	" March 3, 1819	1,000	Do.

C.

CIVILIZATION FUND.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

November 28, 1833.

Balance to the credit of this fund, January 1, 1833, -	\$7,209 16
Add appropriation for 1833, -	10,000
	<hr/> 17,209 16
Deduct amount of drafts, prior to September 30, -	7,302 94
	<hr/> 9,906 22
Balance, Sept. 30, 1833, -	-
Deduct amount paid since September 30, -	1,572 50
Amount of allowance for the 4th quarter	1,572 50
	<hr/> 3,145
Estimated balance, January 1, 1834, -	<hr/> <hr/> \$6,761 22

The annexed tables show the manner in which the fund has been distributed, and the disposition of the sums appropriated by treaties to purposes of education.

The American Board of Foreign Missions have recently completed their establishments among the Cherokees of Arkansas. By the 5th article of the treaty of May 6th, 1828, the United States agreed to pay to this society the amount expended by them in the Cherokee country east of the Mississippi, with the understanding that it should be employed in the erection of other buildings, and in improvements within the tract then assigned to this tribe. In fulfilment of this stipulation, eleven thousand six hundred and fifteen dollars have been paid to the society, and they have expended fourteen thousand one hundred and twenty-eight dollars, considerably more than that sum, at their three stations, Dwight, Fairfield, and the Forks of the Illinois. The buildings and improvements at Fairfield, valued at sixteen hundred and twenty-eight dollars, have been purchased by the Cherokees, to be occupied by them for a school under their own direction, and at their expense. At Dwight, the society has erected a dwelling-house for the native girls and their teachers, a school-house for the female, and a separate one for the male scholars, and a third for infants. Very beneficial results may be anticipated from efforts so marked by a spirit of liberal enterprise and comprehensive benevolence.

The school supported by the Methodist society at Upper Sandusky, in Ohio, has been in operation about twelve years. The school-house is a neat building, and sufficiently large to contain from fifty to sixty pupils. Of the number instructed the last year, all, with few exceptions, have been boarded and clothed by the society. Many of them are small, and are learning the alphabet; the larger scholars have made some proficiency in writing, grammar, and arithmetic.

In the report, made the last year upon this subject, it was stated that the Baptist General Convention had abandoned their establishment at Tinsavatee, in Georgia, in consequence of the removal of the Cherokees, who resided there. They have since completed the erection of all the necessary buildings, and the school is represented to be in a flourishing condition. The Rev. Mr. Sinnewell, who was stationed at the Carey Mission, upon the St. Joseph, in Michigan Territory, "is now in the act of removing to the country beyond the Mississippi, in company with many of the Indians whom he has instructed," with the intention of recommencing his labors upon his arrival and settlement there. In connexion with the mission at Thomas, on Grand river, in the same Territory, a school has been maintained at an Indian village about one mile distant. The buildings at the new establishment of this convention among the Creeks west of the Mississippi, have been finished within the present year, and the children are constant in their attendance, and interested in their studies. The school commenced among the Shawnees the last year, is now in successful operation. The requisite buildings have been erected at considerable expense. The scholars are quite young, and are acquiring the first rudiments of learning. A missionary employed by the Baptist convention, having resided among the Delawares, and gained some knowledge of their language, the board have appropriated a small sum to the erection of a dwelling-house, in which he may receive and instruct children. From occasional experiments, good results from this undertaking are constantly expected. A similar enterprise has also been commenced by the board among the Ottos and Missouriias.

In addition to the expenditures for the support of these several establishments, amounting to eleven thousand one hundred and forty-two dollars, the sum of nine hundred and fifty dollars has been invested by this convention in a printing press, types, paper, &c., "which are now on their way to the Indian country in the west, to be employed in providing elementary books for the natives."

The Methodist Episcopal Church has instituted missions among the Shawnees, Delawares, and Peorias, with its own resources, unaided by the Government. For the Shawnees they have erected a dwelling-house and a school room, and cultivated thirty-eight acres of ground. The Indian agent, Major Cummins, in his report upon the condition of this school, says, "a large portion of the scholars read in the Testament and Bible, write large and small hand, and some of them are studying arithmetic." "This school was first opened in May, 1831, but has been twice suspended, in consequence of the Indians deserting their village for fear of the small-pox, which was prevailing among the other bands. In addition to this, a considerable part of the Indians have recently moved here, and settled in the woods; and they, consequently, have often to keep their children at home to help them to work. These circumstances (adds Mr. Johnston, the superintendent,) have very much interrupted their progress in learning; but we hope the period is not far distant, when we shall be able to secure a regular attendance." The school for the Delawares was opened in 1832: the buildings are a dwelling-house and school-house. The number of scholars is increasing, and they attend more regularly than formerly. For the Peorias, a school was commenced in June last, and it is now attended by twenty pupils. It is the object of the managers of these three establishments, to instruct all the children in reading, writing, and grammar, and in the practical rules of arithmetic, especially the boys. To give to the males, both young and old, a knowledge of every thing necessary "to enable them to obtain a comfortable support by the cultivation of the soil with their own hands; and to teach the women of all ages to manufacture, cut, and make all kinds of plain clothing, and also to become decent and virtuous house-keepers."

A gratifying report has been received from the Rt. Rev. Bishop Fenwick, of Boston, of the condition of the Catholic schools in Maine. One was established at Indian Old Town about six years since, and until the present season, the Rev. James Conway, employed as a teacher, "derived his maintenance from the scanty contributions of the Indians themselves; and in return applied himself to the education of their children during the week, in addition to his ministerial duties on the Sunday." In this school there are two classes of boys and girls. Those of the first class are learning to read, write, and cypher; and those of the second, to spell. Two clergymen have been stationed at Passamaquoddy, in charge of the school relinquished by the Rev. Mr. Kellogg. These teachers receive no other compensation than one hundred dollars each allowed from the civilization fund. Fifty-eight scholars have been collected the present year. This is termed a gratifying report, because it evinces prompt and successful effort, made under discouraging circumstances, and characterized by singular self-denial, zeal, and benevolence.

The Western Foreign Missionary Society has adopted measures, within the last year, preparatory to the establishment of schools among the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi. The Rev. Mr. Smith has visited that region; and, upon his recommendation, the society proposes to commence its operations among the Ioways and Weas. The interviews which Mr. Smith

had with these tribes, especially the former, induces the belief that this undertaking will be well received by them, and be productive of great benefits. It is intended to make a beginning this year, and to employ eight persons as missionaries and teachers.

From the Choctaw Academy in Kentucky, the reports are of a satisfactory character, and they are vouched for not only by the known excellent reputation of the superintendent, but by the board of inspectors appointed by the department. Appended to this paper is an extract of the last communication, which is of peculiar interest, as it shows the commencement of liberal and extensive exertions to give to the pupils a knowledge of the mechanic arts. This extract is accompanied by another from the letter of the attending physician, which contains accurate information of the progress and effects of the cholera at this institution; and furnishes evidence of the existence of severe distress, encountered by great moral energy and benevolence. Prior to the appearance of this disease, the number of pupils was one hundred and twenty-nine. The places of those who died, and of those who have returned to their tribes, their course of instruction being completed, will be filled by new selections.

The removal of the Choctaws to the country assigned to them west of the Mississippi river having been effected, the investment of the large portion of their annuities which the chiefs have devoted to the purposes of education, has engaged the attention of the department and of the tribe. Aided by the suggestions of the agent for the Choctaws, Major F. W. Armstrong, who has applied the energies of an active and disciplined mind to their improvement, a plan has been devised, which has received the cordial approval of the chiefs. With the sum of six thousand dollars, appropriated for twenty years by the treaty of 1816, twelve school-houses are to be built, the necessary books purchased, and the teachers paid the present year. The buildings are to be plain substantial log structures, and the teachers married men, steady, sober, industrious, and religious, who will take their families with them, and who will devote themselves to their calling. Reading, writing, English grammar, and arithmetic, are to be taught to the youths of both sexes. The boys are to be instructed, also, in the usual arts of husbandry, and the girls in spinning, weaving and housewifery. With the appropriation of twelve thousand five hundred dollars under the treaty of 1830, it is contemplated to establish three schools of a higher order. The approval of this plan, and a zealous co-operation in executing it, were to be expected from the chiefs of a tribe which has manifested an earnest solicitude for improvement from the earliest period of their intercourse with the whites. It is a fact worthy of record, that, in 1801, the chiefs of the Choctaws requested to be furnished with agricultural implements, to have a blacksmith settled among them, and women employed to teach their half-breed females to spin and weave. One chief asked for cotton cards, because his people already made cloth; and another complained that a cotton-gin, which he applied for the year before, had not been sent to him.

It will be gratifying to the Baptist Convention by which he is employed, and to the friends of the Indians, to know that Mr. Wilson, who has been teaching the Choctaws more than four months, has acquired the confidence and esteem of the chiefs and common people, and of the officers of the Government.

From the report of the Indian agent at Green bay, it appears that there are one hundred and ten scholars at the Protestant Episcopal establishment

at that place. These are instructed in the alphabet, spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography. It is contemplated to set apart a portion of each week to give the boys a knowledge of farming and the mechanic arts, and to the girls of housewifery. The young men, on leaving the school, are employed as clerks in stores, or in the Indian trade. If they were acquainted with some branch of mechanism, they could obtain a more permanent and respectable support. The proficiency, health, good order, and cleanliness of the children are highly commended.

Mr. Schoolcraft, who is charged with the joint agencies of Mackinac and the Sault Ste. Marie, represents the number of children at the mission of the American board, at the former place, to be eighty-six, including day scholars. Besides the instruction in the usual branches, some of the boys have been taught to keep books, and all the girls have been taught in domestic economy. Since the institution of this school in 1823, 191 children have been received; eight have learned mechanical trades, thirteen have engaged as clerks in the Indian trade, one as interpreter in the Indian Department. "None have returned to the forest as hunters." "Twenty-eight have given evidences of piety." At the Baptist mission at the Sault Ste. Marie only eleven children are now educated from the treaty funds of the Chippewas. As few of them are article to the society, they leave at their own pleasure, or are withdrawn by their parents. The school commenced by the American board at Lapointe, near the head of Lake Superior, contained, in 1832, twenty-five pupils. Branches from it are to be established at three other distant points of the Chippewa country.

The Methodist Convention, with the consent of the Indians, propose to begin a settlement at the Little Rapids of the St. Mary, at which children will be instructed in the manual arts, and in letters.

At Maumee, Ohio, there is a school for the Ottaways, at which the sub-agent states that thirty-one children are educated in the various branches, from the alphabet to arithmetic and geography. Most of those who have left this institution, have become farmers; one is teaching a school among the Wyandots.

It will be perceived, by an inspection of the table prefixed to this report, that returns have been made from but very few of the schools established among the several Indian tribes. The regulations of the department require that these returns shall be prepared immediately after the expiration of the third quarter of the year, and transmitted without delay. All the societies have been apprised of this rule. The repeated disregard of it has obliged the department to determine that, in future, the allowance for one quarter shall be withheld from those associations from which the returns are not received within the prescribed time, unless a satisfactory explanation of the failure shall be made. There is no reason to suppose that the condition of any of these schools has been materially changed during the year, with the exception of that established by the United Brethren among the Cherokees of Georgia. This has been discontinued in consequence of the right of property in the soil having passed into other hands.

At the date of the last official communication upon this subject, it was hoped that the commissioners appointed to act west of the Mississippi, would have devised a system for the advantageous expenditure of the school funds of the tribes in that region. But the pressure of other duties has prevented their doing this. It is not practicable, therefore, at present, to submit any general plan for this object. Recent information, however, has

shown the propriety of adopting some regulations in addition to those detailed in the last report.

At many of the schools, the children are nearly all very young, and are engaged in acquiring the simplest elements of knowledge. Others enter the school at a more advanced age. If the former remain until they have grown up, and the latter until they have learned enough to fit them for the ordinary occupations of life, they go forth into the world without pecuniary means, and without counsel, to gain a subsistence for themselves. In many instances, the enterprise proves difficult, and the difficulty is disheartening. The effort to succeed is abandoned, and a return to the dwellings and habits of their kindred is the natural consequence. To prevent, if possible, the so frequent occurrence of these evils, it is considered expedient to expend a portion of the civilization fund in furnishing to those youths, who may evince a capacity to acquire and take care of property, and a willingness to be usefully employed, some aid in the pursuits they may choose—in agriculture, in the mechanic arts, or in the further prosecution of their studies. That the ability and the disposition to become valuable members of society can be found among these children of Indians, convincing evidence has recently been received. To two of the pupils at the Choctaw Academy, one a Pottawatamie of Indiana, and the other a Choctaw, the department has made an allowance, within the last year, to enable the first to attend a course of lectures upon law, and the second to acquire a knowledge of medicine. The names of these young men are J. N. Bourassee and William Trahern, jr. They are both pursuing their studies in Kentucky. It is not to be expected that many will be thus ambitious of intellectual culture and progress. But a large proportion of the youths, whose minds have received an impulse in the schools, might doubtless become respectable and useful, as farmers or mechanics, if supplied, upon their departure from the care of their teachers, with means to make a beginning, and judicious advice to guide them to a right use of those means.

Upon the suggestion of a gentleman, whose long and intimate acquaintance with the Indian tribes, and sound judgment, claim for his opinions and representations great confidence, it is deemed necessary to require of the teachers, and all other persons employed at the missionary stations and in the schools, an entire abstinence from all interference in the management of the political concerns of the Indians.

To render the benevolent institutions established in the Indian country productive of permanent benefit to the tribes, and of useful information to the Government and our citizens, the teachers will also be expected to make annual statistical reports. These reports will state the general progress of the Indians, the number of acres of land cultivated by them, the quantity of grain raised, the quantity of stock, the increase or decrease of population, and every particular of this nature which will be useful.

In conformity with the system of supervision provided for in the treaty concluded with the Winnebagoes in 1832, so far as circumstances will permit, the agents for the tribes among whom schools are maintained have been instructed to visit them at least once in each year, and to transmit detailed reports, showing the condition of the buildings and premises, the studies and improvement of the pupils, and embracing their opinions of the capacity of the children for usefulness, and of the manner in which they should be employed after their course of instruction shall be completed. One good result anticipated from this regulation is, that this attention to

one object of common interest will induce a general co-operation between the agents of the Government and the agents of the benevolent associations, in promoting the intellectual and moral advancement of the Indians. In these visits of inspection, the agents will be accompanied, whenever it is convenient and practicable, by officers of the army, or gentlemen of character and influence.

The information which it is the object of these last enumerated regulations to obtain, will enable the department gradually to introduce new improvements in the general system, and accomplish more thoroughly the purposes of the Government in continuing this annual appropriation for the civilization of the Indians.

ELBERT HERRING.

Extract of a report made by the Superintendent of the Choctaw Academy, dated November 1, 1833.

“No department in the arrangement of this institution has excited more admiration, than the recent introduction of workshops, connecting, practically, arts and sciences together.

“The improvement of some of the youths in acquiring a knowledge of some of the mechanic arts has been rapid beyond calculation. About the 1st of September last, I had the buildings for the workshops so nearly completed, that I purchased tools, employed suitable workmen, and commenced operations. The wagon shop is a large comfortable frame building, 35 by 21, with seven twelve-light windows, with one large stove, and six workbenches, calculated for eight or ten hands if necessary: in this shop wagons, carts, and stocking ploughs, will be carried on. The shoe shop is also a neat frame building, 21 by 20, &c., calculated to employ 10 or 15 hands. In addition, we erected a lumber or store-room, 21 by 12, to store away shoes, and a convenient cellar under it for iron and leather. The smiths' shops are two log buildings, one 26 by 20, calculated for two furnaces and four hands, and the other 18 by 20, with one furnace and two hands. The tools are all of the best quality, and, although the buildings and tools cost much more than was anticipated, yet I am confident that, for the permanent improvement and civilization of these people, funds were never more profitably expended.” “It requires three shoe and bootmakers, three blacksmiths, and two wagonmakers, to impart the instruction necessary for each shop.”

Extract of the quarterly report of the Board of Inspectors of Choctaw Academy, dated November 8, 1833.

(This communication was not received until this official statement was prepared. It is signed by Messrs. W. B. Stone, J. T. Johnson, J. F. Robinson, S. M. Noel, A. Johnson, A. Brooking, and Wm. Suggett.)

“We cannot sufficiently express our high approbation of the plan of teaching the boys the mechanic arts as well as letters. We visited the workshops, and were well pleased with the plan of the buildings, but far more pleased with the astonishing proficiency of the boys in the several

branches of mechanism. We have never seen them surpassed, if equalled. In the blacksmiths' shop, in the shoe and bootmaker's shops, and in the wagonmakers' shop, we saw industry, attention, and ingenuity displayed." "We are convinced, from the trial made, that the workshops should be extended. We recommend that a tailor's shop, a cabinetmaker's shop, and such others as the wisdom of Government may direct, should be immediately added to those now in successful operation." "We think the superintendent acted wisely in expending about double the amount he at first expected in the mechanical arrangements."

Extract of the report of the attending physician of the Choctaw Academy, dated August, 1833.

"During the eight years (in which this institution has existed) such have been the health of the students, and the strict attention to the sick, that, up to the appearance of the cholera, only six students died. The cholera made its first appearance early in June, and ceased about the 1st of July, during which time 6 Choctaws, 2 Seminoles, and 1 Miami died. The Rev. Thomas Henderson, (the superintendent,) and a part of his family were attacked; consequently, the whole burden of ministering to the sick and dying fell on Col. Johnson, aided by his black people, and some of the Indian youths, particularly John Jones, a Pottawatamie, to whom great praise is due. It is but justice to Col. Johnson to say, that his exertions, during the day and night, to relieve and comfort the sick demand the warmest gratitude from all persons interested in the prosperity of the school. He exhibited, throughout this awful crisis, the same intrepidity and firmness as in former scenes of danger. He was himself twice attacked, once seriously, with cholera, brought on by excessive fatigue and watching. The school has again resumed its operation with renewed vigor; the students have all returned, and, for the last two weeks, there have been no new cases."

D.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

November 28, 1833.

The 4th section of the act of Congress of July 9, 1832, entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of a Commissioner of Indian Affairs," provides that "no ardent spirits shall be hereafter introduced, under any pretence, into the Indian country."

It was supposed that this general prohibitory clause, in addition to the restrictions and penalties imposed by the 21st section of the act of March 30, 1802, and the 2d section of the act of May 6, 1822, would supply adequate means to prevent entirely the sale and use of ardent spirits in the Indian territory. As, however, the act of July, 1832, neither pointed out the course of proceeding, nor prescribed a penalty, all the provisions upon this subject were submitted to the Attorney General of the United States. The opinion of that officer was clear, that, should a case happen under the last named act, which was not embraced by one of the previous laws, the ardent spirits would not be liable to seizure, and the remedy would be, labelling the article, and indicting the offender; and some doubt was entertained by him whether either of these measures would be sustained. The necessity

of further legislation was apparent. And, with a view to collect information which might aid the deliberations of Congress, the superintendents and agents of Indian affairs were required, in May last, to obtain from the district attorneys copies of the acts of the States and Territories upon this subject, with a statement of the manner and extent to which they were enforced. They were also directed to furnish particular statements of the number of persons engaged in the traffic, of the obstacles to an efficient enforcement of the system of entire exclusion, and of the views of the Indians themselves, and such suggestions as their experience and observation might authorize as to the legal provisions necessary. These requisitions have not been complied with to the extent desired and anticipated. Valuable communications have, however, been received from the agents at Green bay and in Ohio, and from the agents of the Kansas, the Shawnees and Delawares, and the western Cherokees, and from the commanding officer at Fort Smith, in the Arkansas Territory. The substance of these communications will now be presented, and copies of all the papers, herein referred to, will be prepared, should Congress require them.

It may be well to observe, that the Executive, under whose administration the act of 1802 was passed, was of opinion "that the authority of the respective Governments, in which there is such intercourse between the traders and Indians as to require restrictions on the sale of ardent spirits, can establish such rules as may be necessary to carry the objects of the Government into effect." In consequence of this communication, which was made to Governor Harrison in January, 1804, the Territorial Legislatures have, from time to time, framed enactments upon this subject: and, at the present day, the legal provisions in the Territory of Michigan are considered by the agent at Green Bay to be sufficiently severe. They have, however, seldom been enforced, two-thirds of the frontier population being, either directly or indirectly, engaged in the traffic. Two modes of remedying the existing evil are suggested by this officer: 1st, to give to the Indians a separate country for themselves, across the boundary of which neither Indians nor whites shall pass; and, 2d, for the United States to take the whole Indian trade under their own management.

The laws of Ohio prescribe that persons who sell ardent spirits to the Indians shall be indicted, and impose penalties of fine and imprisonment; The distance of the Indian villages from the place at which the courts sit, and the consequent expense, have prevented any prosecutions under this law.

The Kansas, Delawares, and Shawnees, with the smaller tribes of Weas, Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias, and Peorias, are supplied with large quantities of spirituous liquors from the counties of Clay and Jackson, in Missouri; by the French who reside near the mouth of the Kansas river, and by settlers scattered along the State line. The laws of Missouri impose a fine upon these traders, and various attempts have been made to enforce them, but an instance of conviction under them is not known. The fault is not supposed to be in the courts, or their officers; but the obstacles have existed in the peculiar opinions and views of the communities, many of the members of which regard this traffic as fair and lawful, and the legal restrictions upon it as arbitrary and unauthorized. The remedy pointed out by the agent for the Shawnees and Delawares, is the establishment of a tribunal in the Indian country, and the preventing both Indians and whites from crossing the boundary line.

The establishment of a court of the United States in the Indian territory, for the trial of persons employed in this business, is also recommended by the intelligent agent for the western Cherokees. Among these, the number of traders is estimated at one hundred; many of them are white persons, who have married Indian women, who consider themselves exempted from obedience to, or entitled to protection from, the laws of the United States, as their interest may dictate; and who, when they are removed from the Indian country, return, and are sheltered by their Indian relatives. There are four points on the line between the Arkansas Territory and the Indian lands, where large quantities of liquors are sold. At Van Buren, six or seven miles N. E. of Fort Smith, more whiskey is represented to be sold to Cherokees than at any other point; and there is another establishment, forty or forty-five miles north of that post, intended to supply the Creeks and northern Cherokees. The general provisions, indicated in one of the letters received from this quarter, are, requiring the masters of steamboats and other craft to make oath that they have no ardent spirits on board; and, if they refuse to do this, searching the vessel and cargo, and seizing the article if found, and all other property its owner may have on board, and subjecting him to arrest and imprisonment. The same penalties to be imposed upon all persons who sell liquors to the Indians.

From these communications, it appears that the feelings of the several tribes in relation to this subject are widely different. Among the Indians attached to the Delaware agency, nearly all the principal men are desirous that ardent spirits should be entirely excluded; and some of them have asked why the warriors of their Great Father were not sent to prevent their introduction? Many of the full-blooded Cherokees, who constitute a small minority, however, in the nation, are in favor of an absolute prohibition; but the mass of the people have been taught by the half-breeds and whites to regard the restrictions prescribed by the laws as destructive of their rights as freemen. The Choctaws, on the other hand, are now, as they were in 1801 and in 1820, almost unanimously opposed to the introduction and sale of ardent spirits in their country. "We came here sober," said the chiefs to the commissioners of the United States in 1801, "we wish to go away so—we therefore request that the strong drink, which we understand our brothers have brought here, may not be distributed." And when the treaty of 1820 was concluded with this tribe, it was stipulated, in the 12th article, that their agent should have full power to seize and confiscate all the whiskey which might be brought into their nation without his permission, or that of the three principal chiefs of the districts. This stipulation was introduced "in order to promote industry and sobriety among all classes of the red people in this nation, but particularly the poor."

It is respectfully submitted, whether a summary process, like that here indicated, before a court instituted in the Indian country, whose judgments should be executed, by military force, if necessary, with a prohibition to the offenders ever again to enter the Indian territory under the penalty of fine and imprisonment, will not be required to check, in any degree, a traffic which has proved so fatal to the red man, and almost rendered nugatory every provision and every effort to improve his condition.

ELBERT HERRING.

No. 12.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PENSION OFFICE,
November 27th, 1833.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, my reports respecting the business of this office for the year past.

Statement A shows the number of pensioners now on the rolls under the acts of March 18, 1818, May 1, 1820, and March 1, 1823; and the number of invalid pensioners inscribed on the rolls under various acts of Congress, and the States or Territories to which they respectively belong.

Statement B shows the number added to the pension rolls under the acts above alluded to, since the last report from this office in 1832.

Statement C contains the number of deaths since the last annual report.

Statement D shows the number inscribed on the rolls under the act of June 7th, 1832, from July, 1832, to the present time.

Statement E exhibits the number of deaths of pensioners under the act of June 7, 1832.

Paper marked F furnishes a brief abstract of the number who have applied for pensions under the act of June 7th, 1832; the number admitted; the number rejected; and the number *in transitu*.

Statement G shows the number of pensioners who have relinquished their pensions under the act of March 18, 1818, and have been placed on the rolls under the act of June 7, 1832.

To pay the pensioners under the act of March 18, 1818, May 1, 1820, and March 1, 1823, there have been sent to the pension agents during the year past, - - -	\$774,376 88
To pay invalid pensioners, - - -	287,134 64
To pay pensioners under the act of June 7, 1832, - -	547,170 57

\$4,608,682 09

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

Honorable LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War.

No. 11.

REPORT FROM THE OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

Office Indian Affairs, November 25, 1834.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a condensed view of the Indian concerns of the department, under the immediate superintendence of this office, embracing the entire period since my annual report.

The estimate of the current expenses for the Indian Department for the coming year, was duly furnished in conformity with your order of 20th August last. Paper A, herewith transmitted, is duplicate of the same, showing the amount of these expenses, as therein stated to be sixty-nine thousand three hundred dollars, (\$69,300.) The sum demanded for this service is eighty-two thousand five hundred dollars (\$82,500) less than that of the preceding year, the reduction being effected mainly by the provisions of the recent act of Congress, reorganizing the Department of Indian Affairs.

In accordance with the comprehensive spirit of that order, I have presented such other statements, appertaining to our Indian concerns, as serve to constitute a financial expose not only, but also to display the subjects of expenditure under appropriations, of which they are the basis.

Paper B shows the sums drawn from the Treasury, and remitted for disbursement under the several heads of appropriation in the Indian department, included in the three first quarters of the year 1834, as also the amount embraced in the accounts rendered for the same period under the respective heads of account, and likewise the balances remaining unaccounted for at the present time, according to the books of this office. The total of remittance for disbursement, it will be seen, is eight hundred six thousand four hundred and seventy-nine dollars and fifty-three cents, (\$806,479 53;) the amount of accounts rendered is three hundred ninety-seven thousand two hundred and fifteen dollars and eighty cents, (\$397,215 80;) and the sum of four hundred nine thousand two hundred and seventy-three dollars and seventy-three cents, (\$409,273 73,) still remains to be accounted for. This amount lies in the hands of the officers charged with the payment of Indian annuities, and other pecuniary trusts of a specific character. With the greatest exertions, on the part of these agents, to comply with the regulation of the department in rendering their accounts, their reception may be retarded beyond the prescribed time without attaching to them any blame. The delay may arise from mischance in transmission, remoteness of residence, incompleteness of disbursement, and various other causes. It will be recollected, also, that the appropriations which constituted the disbursing fund were made at an unusually late period of the last session of Congress. In some instances, also, a portion of the duties, heretofore performed by the Indian agents, has devolved, under the provisions of the act of the last session, upon military officers residing at posts in the vicinity of Indian tribes. The diversion from the accustomed track of duty may reasonably be supposed to be productive of delay at the outset, and may furnish additional excuse for backwardness in rendering their accounts.

Herewith is transmitted a copy of the regulations adopted by the depart-

ment, and approved by the President, designating the limits of the different Indian agencies and sub-agencies, and the places of residence for the respective agents and sub-agents, agreeably to the provisions of the act of 30th June last; and also a copy of the regulations concerning the payment of Indian annuities. Under the arrangement established by these regulations, the number of Indian agents has been considerably reduced, and the amount of expense required for supporting the Indian department has been consequently much diminished. The great objects intended to be accomplished by the recent acts of Congress, practical economy in sustaining our relations with the Indian tribes, and their progress in improvement, have been kept steadily in view. An injurious practice had long prevailed among the Indians of resorting to the agencies on trifling pretexts, for the purpose of being furnished with provisions while remaining there, and of receiving presents at their departure. Consequently the accounts of agents, in many instances, contained very considerable charges for extra provisions furnished to Indians visiting their respective agencies. In conformity with the spirit of the late acts the different agents have been instructed to discountenance that usage, and to issue provisions to those Indians only who should visit the agencies on business. The instruction, coupled with a reduction of presents under a provision of the late act, it is believed, will produce a salutary effect by checking their indolent and improvident habits, and stimulating their active exertions to provide for their own wants.

Paper C is a compendium of the condition of the Indian schools, which receive aid from the annual appropriation of ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000) for the civilization of the Indians. In addition to this, such information as has been received from societies and institutions, having the object of Indian tuition and improvement for their care, is also furnished. Statements also of other measures in contemplation, and of the manner of disposing of the education funds, under treaties with several of the Indian tribes, will be found in their proper order. The number of Indian children receiving instruction at the different schools, embraced in this report, is eighteen hundred. Exclusive of these, there are one hundred and fifty-six Indian scholars at the Choctaw academy in Kentucky, the expense of whose education is defrayed from funds appropriated by the Indians themselves, under treaty provisions with different tribes for this particular object. The flourishing condition of this academy furnishes the best evidence of the sound views and philanthropic motives of those with whom it originated, and leaves the question of Indian improvement in letters and morals upon the social basis, no longer doubtful. The intellectual power is there, and needs cultivation alone for its development and expansion. The last quarterly report of the inspectors of the academy goes to confirm the opinion heretofore advanced of the advantages of mechanical instruction, combined with the usual course of tuition. It is the incipient step for the general introduction of trades among the Indians, their young boys availing themselves of it with avidity, and displaying an aptness indicative of eventual proficiency, and the attainment of excellence. In a refined state of civilization, the mechanic arts sink in appreciation in comparison with letters, and the artisan is less prized than the scholar. But in the ruder stages of society, and in reference to the actual wants and comforts of life in all its stages, the useful will, in general estimation, take precedence of the ornamental. When Europe emerged from barbarism, those who caught the first glimpse of mechanical power, shared in the

honors bestowed on heroes and law-givers; and it is well known that the simplest artificer among the untutored aborigines of this country, is looked up to with admiration, and cherished with the regard felt for their warriors and chiefs. If the chase is to be abandoned, and war cease to be a favorite pursuit among them, it can only be effected by the substitution of other employments, and none so salutary, or so vital to the object, as the prompt introduction of such mechanical arts as are suited to the necessities of their condition and adapted to the early stages of civilized life.

The interposition of the Government of the United States, in behalf of the Indian race, is now matter of history. That race seemed to be fast sinking in the overwhelming wave of white population; both physically and morally, it was unable to withstand the competition. It became degraded and wretched, and was rapidly vanishing from the face of the earth. The policy instituted for their protection and perpetuation was not only humane, but was also essential to the object, if, by any means, it might be attained. As such, it has carried the national sympathy along with it, and is now, as it were, incorporated with our national feelings. It is perhaps the only mode of paying an incalculable debt, indefinable in its nature, but obligatory in its sanctions, the debt of circumstance, though not of contract. Was it to be cancelled only by the extinction of the race? Other and more magnanimous sentiments prevailed, and became the origin of the humane policy, which, it is confidently believed, will ultimately lead them to all the blessings of civilized life. It is in divine wisdom alone to dispose of events, while we are the mere instruments of its agency. To that we must bow with reverence, and submit with humility, supported by conscious rectitude of purpose, and indulging well founded hopes of our designs being ultimately crowned with success.

In carrying out the general principles of this policy, measures have been adopted for the execution of the several treaties with the Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, Appalachicolas, Quapaws, the united bands of Otoes and Missourias, of the river Platte, and the four confederated bands of Pawnees of the Platte, and the Loup Fork, all of which were ratified at the last session of Congress. Preparatory steps have also been taken for the removal of the Creeks and Seminoles, and it is expected that a considerable portion of those tribes will be removed beyond the Mississippi during the ensuing season, and find a happier home in the domains set apart for their residence, under the guarantee of the United States.

In pursuance of instructions from the department, General William Marshall, Indian agent for the Miamies, opened a negotiation recently with the chiefs of that tribe, for the purchase of their land in the State of Indiana. He has succeeded in procuring from them a cession of two hundred thousand acres, on terms advantageous to themselves and the United States. It may be considered the precursor to a total cession of their remaining land in that State, and their consequent emigration to the western territory, a result desirable in many respects, especially connected with advantages to a portion of our citizens, and doubly gratifying from its being compatible with the best interests of the tribe.

The alteration proposed by a resolution of the Senate, at the last session of Congress, in the boundaries of the land granted by the Chicago treaty of 1833, to the united nation of Chippewa, Ottawa, and Pottawatimie Indians, has received their assent, under certain modifications, specified in their agreement of the first of October last.

No material alteration has taken place since the last report from this office in the condition of the Cherokees. The question of emigration finds them still divided, and a considerable portion appears to be insensible of the manifest benefits accruing from its adoption. Without tolerable unanimity, it is impossible to proceed with it advantageously to all parties interested in the general issue. In the meantime the division has engendered much malignancy, and the opposing parties appear to evince a rancor bordering on hostility. Occasionally their animosity has broken out into acts of violence, and it becomes my painful duty to communicate one instance that resulted in the death of a very meritorious and much regretted individual. On his return from their national council at Red Clay, in August last, where the question of emigration was agitated in a tumultuous and excited meeting, John Walker, junior, one of their leading men, friendly to its adoption, was way-laid and shot. The necessary orders for the arrest of the assassins were promptly issued by Governor Carroll, the present executive of Tennessee. Several persons are now in confinement, on a charge of having taken part in the murder. Should occasion call for it, the military will be ordered out for the protection of those who decide on emigration, and of the emigrating officers of Government engaged in this hazardous and responsible service.

A negotiation has been commenced by Governor Lucas, of Ohio, with the band of Wyandots, in that State, for a cession of their remaining land, and their removal to the west of the Mississippi; and recent communications furnish strong grounds of belief, that, under his judicious management, it will be eventually brought to a successful close.

Paper D, herewith transmitted, contains extracts of a letter from Lieutenant J. Van Horne, disbursing agent, in the removal of the Creeks and Cherokees, to General George Gibson, Commissary General of Subsistence. It cannot be perused without emotions of pleasure, inasmuch as it furnishes evidence of the prosperous condition of those tribes, and presents a pleasing account of the fertility of their land, and their rapid improvement in agriculture.

The expedition to the far west, under the command of General Leavenworth, undertaken in compliance with orders from the War Department, for the objects therein detailed, proceeded on its route, through regions almost unknown, and amid difficulties of the most perplexing nature. In consequence of the death of that brave and lamented officer, while in the performance of duty, the command devolved on Colonel Dodge, who returned with the expedition to Fort Gibson, bringing along a number of the chiefs of the Pawnee and Kioway Indians, bold and warlike tribes, who have entertained no very friendly feelings towards our citizens, between whom and them there had hitherto been but little intercourse. These tribes being borderers on the newly occupied Indian territories, it became imperative to repress their hostile disposition, under the guarantee of the United States, to afford adequate protection to the emigrating Indians.

With the view of establishing pacific relations between these and other tribes, a general council was held, under the auspices of Colonel Dodge and Major F. W. Armstrong, which resulted in mutual engagements of peace and friendship, fortified by proper intimations on the part of those officers, in behalf of their Government, of support to the injured, and punishment to aggressors.

The journal of proceedings is herewith communicated, and cannot fail,

on perusal, to awaken much interest, and to excite emotions of the liveliest character.

At the general council above mentioned impressive speeches were delivered by several chiefs of the Creek, Cherokee, Osage, and Choctaw tribes, which I feel bound to advert to in terms of the highest commendation. In their addresses to the warlike chiefs then assembled, they took occasion substantially to observe, that their people had opened their ears to the advice which had been given to them, and adopted the habits of the white man; and that, by so doing, they had become peaceful, prosperous, and happy. That they had relinquished the chase, and cultivated the earth; and that, by becoming agricultural, they lived in peace and in the enjoyment of abundance; and that the same inestimable benefits would assuredly await all the tribes who would walk in the same path. Such counsel from such a quarter, so well timed and so impressively urged, it is confidently believed, will be productive of substantial good, and is eminently calculated to make a deep and durable impression.

The duties and services of the commissioners west being closed by the expiration of their commission, according to the provisions of the act under which they were appointed, it is proper and just to bear testimony to the ability and zeal manifested by them in the prosecution of their labors. Great benefit has resulted to the various tribes by virtue of their mission. Important treaties were concluded by them; existing divisions were healed; difficulties that threatened collision were settled; and a spirit of peace and conciliation was infused among the Indians through their instrumentality. Clothed with ample powers, the task assigned to them was exceedingly arduous; but entertaining full confidence in the humane policy of the Government, and studying to promote the best interests of those confided to their care, they entered upon it with spirit, and acquitted themselves with credit.

There is little mention to be made of Indian hostilities during the past year. They have been few, and those not of an aggravated nature. A steady and onward course is observable among the Indian tribes towards the grand point of civilization. Their long imputed indomitable spirit of revenge, and their eager thirst for war, have undergone a sensible change in the process of meliorating circumstances. The happiest consequences may be anticipated from extending the means of tuition among their young people; from the introduction of mechanical arts into the different tribes; and from the increased attention bestowed on agricultural pursuits, under the patronage of Government, throughout the territories of emigration. Nor can the gratuitous, but useful labors of the missionary, and the inculcation of the pure doctrines of christianity be overlooked in the enumeration of means that are conducing to the great end so precious in the sight of the philanthropist, and so dear to the finest sympathies of our nature—the transformation from the cold and barren confines of savage life, to the sunny and fertile regions of civilization and religion.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ELBERT HERRING.

To the Hon. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War.

Estimate of the sums required for the current expenses of the Indian Department, for the year 1835.

For the pay of the superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian agents, as provided for by the act of 30th June, 1834,	-	-	-	-	\$15,000 00
For the pay of sub-agents, allowed by same act,	-	-	-	-	10,500 00
For the pay of interpreters, allowed by same act,	-	-	-	-	7,500 00
For the salary of a clerk in the office of the superintendent at St. Louis,	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
For presents to Indians, authorized by same act,	-	-	-	-	5,000 00
For the purchase of provisions for Indians at the distribution of annuities, while on visits of business with the superintendents and agents, and when assembled on public business,	-	-	-	-	11,800 00
For the necessary buildings required at the several agencies, and repairs thereof,	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
For postage, stationery, and rent, and fuel for offices, as authorized by the act of 30th June, 1834,	-	-	-	-	3,000 00
For contingencies Indian Department,	-	-	-	-	4,000 00
					\$59,800 00

D. KURTZ,
Acting Commissioner.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Office Indian Affairs, November 12, 1834.

A.

Estimate of the sums required for the payment of the annuities due to Indians and Indian tribes, and for the fulfilment of treaty stipulations, for the year 1835.

Six Nations, N. Y.	-	For the payment of the permanent annuity stipulated in the 6th article of the treaty with them, of 11th November, 1794	\$4,500	
Do	-	For the annuity to the Young King for life, as provided for by the act of 26th April, 1826	200	
Do	-	For the gratuity to Little Billy, same act	50	\$4,750
Senecas, N. Y.	-	For the payment of the permanent annuity, in lieu of interest on stock, provided for by the act of	-	6,000
Ottawas	-	For the payment of the permanent annuity stipulated in the 4th article treaty of 3d August, 1795	1,000	
Do	-	For the permanent annuity, per 2d article treaty of 17th November, 1807	800	
Do	-	For the permanent annuity, per 4th article treaty 17th September, 1818	1,500	
Do	-	For the permanent annuity, per 4th article treaty, 29th August, 1821	1,000	4,500
Wyandots	-	For the permanent annuity, per 4th article treaty 3d August, 1795	1,000	

STATEMENT A--Continued.

Wyandots	-	-	For the permanent annuity, per 2d article treaty 17th November, 1817	\$400	
Do	-	-	For the permanent annuity, per 4th article treaty, 29th September, 1817, and 17th September, 1818	4,500	
Do	-	-	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per 10th article treaty, 29th Sep., 1817	720	
Do	-	-	For iron and steel, &c., for shop	220	
Wyandots, Munsees, and Delawares	-	-	For the permanent annuity per 4th article treaty, 4th July, 1805	-	\$6,840
Christian Indians	-	-	For the permanent annuity	-	1,000
Miamies	-	-	For the permanent annuity, per 4th article treaty 23d October, 1826	25,000	400
Do	-	-	For the purposes of education during the pleasure of Congress, per 6th article, same treaty	2,000	
Do	-	-	For the pay of 8 laborors, 4th article same	480	
Do	-	-	For the purchase of 2,000 lbs. iron, 250 lbs. steel, and 1,000 lbs. tobacco, per same	620	
Do	-	-	For support of a blacksmith and assistant, per 5th article treaty, 6th October, 1818	720	
Do	-	-	For support of a miller in lieu of gunsmith, per 5th article treaty, 6th October, 1818	600	
Do	-	-	For the purchase of 160 bushels salt do	320	29,740
Eel Rivers	-	-	For the permanent annuity per 4th article treaty, 3d August, 1795	500	
Do	-	-	For the permanent annuity per 3d article treaty, 21st August, 1805	250	
Do	-	-	For the permanent annuity per 3d article treaty, 30th September, 1809	350	1,100
Pottawatamies	-	-	For the permanent annuity, per 4th article treaty, 3d August, 1795	1,000	
Do	-	-	For the purchase of salt, per 3d article treaty, 7th June, 1803	140	
Do	-	-	For the permanent annuity, per 3d article treaty, 30th September, 1809	500	
Do	-	-	For the permanent annuity, per 3d article treaty, 2d October, 1818	2,500	
Do	-	-	For the limited annuity, per 4th article treaty, 29th August, 1821	5,000	
Do	-	-	For the limited annuity, per 3d article treaty, 16th October, 1826	2,000	
Do	-	-	For purposes of education during the pleasure of Congress, per same	2,000	
Do	-	-	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per same	720	
Do	-	-	For iron and steel, &c., per same	220	
Do	-	-	For the support of a miller, do	600	
Do	-	-	For the purchase of 160 bushels salt, per same do	320	
Do	-	-	For purposes of education	2,000	
Do	-	-	For the permanent annuity, per 2d article treaty, 20th September, 1828	2,000	
Do	-	-	For the limited annuity, per 2d article treaty, 20th September, 1828	1,000	
Do	-	-	For the purposes of education, per 2d article treaty, 20th September, 1828	1,000	
Do	-	-	For the annuity to a chief, per 2d article treaty, 20th September, 1828	100	
Do	-	-	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per 2d article treaty, 20th September, 1828	720	

STATEMENT A—Continued.

Pottawatamies	-	For iron and steel, &c. per 2nd art. treaty, 20th September, 1828	-	\$220	
Do	-	For the purchase of 2,000 lbs. tobacco	do	240	
Do	-	For the pay of 3 laborers	do	360	
Pottawatamies, Huron		Permanent annuity, 2d article treaty, 17th November, 1807	-	-	\$22,640
Pottawatamies of the prairie	-	For the limited annuity, per 3d article treaty, 20th October, 1832	-	15,000	
Do	-	For the annuity to three chiefs for life, per 3d article treaty, 20th October, 1832	-	1,000	16,000
Pottawatamies of the Wabash	-	For the limited annuity, per 3d article treaty, 26th October, 1832	-	-	20,000
Pottawatamies of Indiana	-	For the limited annuity, per 4th article treaty, 27th October, 1832	-	15,000	
Do	-	For the purposes of education, per 4th article treaty, 27th October, 1832	-	2,000	17,000
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatamies		For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per 2d article treaty, 29th July, 1829	-	720	
Do	-	For iron and steel, &c. do	-	220	
Do	-	For the permanent annuity, per 2d article treaty, 29th July, 1829	-	16,000	
Do	-	For the purchase of 50 bbls. salt, per 2d article treaty, 29th July, 1829	-	125	17,065
Winnebagoes	-	For the limited annuity, per 2d article treaty, 1st August, 1829	-	18,000	
Do	-	For the purchase of 50 bbls. sal', per 2d article treaty, 1st August, 1829	-	125	
Do	-	For the purchase of 3,000 lbs. tobacco, per 2d article treaty, 1st August, 1829	-	300	
Do	-	For the support of 3 blacksmiths and assistants, per 3d article treaty, 1st August, 1829	-	2,160	
Do	-	For iron and steel, &c. do do	-	660	
Do	-	For the pay of laborers and for oxen, per 3d article treaty, 1st August, 1829	-	365	
Do	-	For the limited annuity, per 3d article treaty, 15th September, 1832	-	10,000	
Do	-	For the purposes of education, per 4th article treaty, 15th September, 1832	-	3,000	
Do	-	For the support of 6 agriculturists, and purchase of oxen, ploughs, and other agricultural implements, as fixed by 5th article same	-	2,500	
Do	-	For the purchase of 1,500 lbs. tobacco, per 5th article same	-	150	
Do	-	For the services of 2 physicians, per 5th art. same	-	400	37,660
Menomones	-	For the support of 5 farmers and 5 females, house keepers, as fixed by the 2d article treaty, 5th February, 1831	-	4,000	
Do	-	For the support of a miller, same	-	600	
Do	-	For the support of 3 blacksmiths and assistants, same article	-	2,160	
Do	-	For iron and steel, &c., same article	-	660	
Do	-	For the limited annuity, do	-	6,000	
Do	-	For the purposes of education, 5th article	-	500	
Do	-	For the purchase of provisions, 6th article	-	1,000	14,920

STATEMENT A—Continued.

Chippewas	-	-	For the permanent annuity, per 4th article treaty, 3d August, 1795	\$1,000	
Do	-	-	For the permanent annuity, per 2d article treaty, 17th November, 1807	800	
Do	-	-	For the permanent annuity, per 4th article treaty, 24th September, 1819	1,000	
Do	-	-	For the support of a blacksmith at Saganaw, and for farming utensils and cattle, and for the employment of persons to aid them in agriculture, fixed by act 15th May, 1820	2,000	
Do	-	-	For the purposes of education, per 6th article treaty, 5th August, 1826	1,000	
Chippewas, Menomones, Winnebagoes, and N. Y. Indians	-	-			\$5,800
			For purposes of education, per 5th article treaty, 11th August, 1827	-	1,500
Sioux, Mississippi	-	-	For the limited annuity, per 4th article treaty, 15th July, 1830	2,000	
Do	-	-	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, same	720	
Do	-	-	For iron and steel, same	220	
Do	-	-	For agricultural implements, same	700	
Yancton and Santie bands	-	-			3,640
			For the limited annuity, per 4th article treaty, 15th July, 1830	3,000	
Do	-	-	For support of a blacksmith and assistant, same	720	
Do	-	-	For iron and steel, &c., same	220	
Do	-	-	For agricultural implements, same	400	
					4,340
Omahas	-	-	For the limited annuity, per 4th article treaty, 15th July, 1830	2,500	
Do	-	-	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, same	720	
Do	-	-	For iron and steel, &c., same	220	
Do	-	-	For agricultural implements, same	500	
					3,940
Sacs, of Missouri	-	-	For the limited annuity, per 4th article treaty, 15th July, 1830	500	
Do	-	-	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, same	720	
Do	-	-	For iron and steel, &c., same	220	
Do	-	-	For agricultural implements, same	200	
					1,640
Sacs	-	-	For the limited annuity, per 4th article treaty, 15th July, 1830	-	3,000
Foxes	-	-	For the limited annuity, per 4th article treaty, 15th July, 1830	-	3,000
Ioways	-	-	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per 5th article treaty, 4th August, 1824	720	
Do	-	-	For iron and steel, &c., per 5th article treaty, 4th August, 1824	220	
Do	-	-	For agricultural implements, per 5th article treaty, 4th August, 1824	400	
Do	-	-	For the limited annuity, per 4th article treaty, 15th July, 1830	2,500	
Do	-	-	For an assistant smith, per 4th article treaty, 15th July, 1830	480	
Do	-	-	For iron and steel, &c., per 4th article treaty, 15th July, 1830	220	
Do	-	-	For agricultural implements, per 4th article treaty, 15th July, 1830	600	
					5,140

STATEMENT A—Continued.

Sacs and Foxes	-	For the permanent annuity, per 3d article treaty, 3d November, 1804	\$1,000	
Do	-	For the limited annuity, per 3d article treaty, 4th August, 1824	1,000	
Do	-	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per 4th article treaty, 4th August, 1824	720	
Do	-	For iron and steel, &c., per 4th article treaty, 4th August, 1824	220	
Do	-	For agricultural implements, per 4th article treaty, 4th August, 1824	60	
Do	-	For the limited annuity, per 3d article treaty, 21st September, 1852	20,000	
Do	-	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per 3d article treaty, 21st September, 1823	720	
Do	-	For iron and steel, &c., per 3d article treaty, 21st September, 1832	220	
Do	-	For the purchase of 40 bbls. salt, per 3d article treaty, 21st September, 1832	200	
Do	-	For the purchase of 40 kegs tobacco, per 3d article treaty, 21st September, 1832	400	
				\$24,540
Sacs, Foxes, & Ioways		For the purposes of education, per 5th article treaty, 15th July, 1830	-	3,000
Ottos and Missourias		For the limited annuity, per 4th article treaty, 15th July, 1830	2,500	
Do	-	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per 4th article treaty, 15th July, 1830	720	
Do	-	For iron and steel, &c., per 4th article treaty, 15th July, 1830	220	
Do	-	For agricultural implements, per 4th article treaty, 15th July 3d July, 1830	500	
Do	-	For purposes of education, per 4th article treaty, 21st September, 1833	500	
Do	-	For the support of two farmers, per 5th article treaty, 21st September, 1833	1,200	
				5,640
Kansas	-	For the limited annuity, per 3d article treaty, 3d June, 1825	3,500	
Do	-	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per 4th article treaty, 3d June, 1825	720	
Do	-	For iron and steel, &c., per 4th article treaty, 3d June, 1825	220	
Do	-	For agricultural assistance, per 4th article treaty, 3d June, 1825	1,600	
				6,040
Osages	-	For the permanent annuity, per 5th article treaty, 10th November, 1808	1,500	
Do	-	For the limited annuity, per 3d article treaty, 2d June, 1825	7,000	
Do	-	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per 4th article treaty, 2d June, 1825	720	
Do	-	For iron and steel, &c., per 4th article treaty, 2d June, 1825	220	
Do	-	For agricultural assistance, per 4th article treaty, 2d June, 1825	1,600	
				11,040
Kickapoos	-	For the limited annuity, per 4th article treaty, 24th October, 1832	5,000	
Do	-	For the support of a blacksmith's establishment, per 5th article treaty, 24th October, 1832	1,000	
Do	-	For the purposes of education, per 7th article treaty, 24th October, 1832	500	
				6,500

STATEMENT A—Continued.

Kaskaskias & Peorias	For the limited annuity , per 5th article treaty, 27th October, 1832	\$3,000	
Do	For agricultural implements , per 6th article treaty, 27th October, 1832	50	
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankashaws	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant , per 5th article treaty, 29th October, 1832	720	\$3,050
Do	For iron and steel, &c. , per 5th article treaty, 29th October, 1832	220	
Piankashaws	For the permanent annuity , per 4th article treaty, 3d August, 1795	500	940
Do	For the permanent annuity , per 3d article treaty, 30th December, 1805	300	
Do	For agricultural implements , per 3d article treaty, 29th October, 1832	500	
Weas	For the permanent annuity , per 5th article treaty, 2d October, 1818	-	1,300
Delawares	For the permanent annuity , per 4th article treaty, 3d August, 1795	1,000	3,000
Do	For the purchase of salt , per 3d article treaty 7th June, 1803	100	
Do	For the permanent annuity , per 3d article treaty, 30th September, 1809	500	
Do	For the permanent annuity , per 5th article treaty, 3d October, 1818	4,000	
Do	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant , per 6th article treaty, 3d October, 1818	720	
Do	For iron and steel, &c. , per 6th article treaty, 3d October, 1818	220	
Do	For the permanent annuity , per supplemental treaty, 14th September, 1829	1,000	
Do	For the annuity to three chiefs , per supplemental treaty 26th, October, 1832	300	
Shawanees	For the permanent annuity , per 4th article treaty, 3d August, 1795	1,000	7,840
Do	For the purchase of salt , 3d article treaty, 7th June, 1803	60	
Do	For the permanent annuity , per 4th article treaty, 29th September, 1817	2,000	
Do	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant , per 4th article treaty, 7th November, 1825	720	
Do	For iron and steel, &c. ,	220	
Do	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant , per 4th article treaty, 8th August, 1831	720	
Do	For iron and steel, &c.	220	
Shawanees & Delawares	For purposes of education , per 2d article treaty, 26th October, 1832	500	4,940
Do	For the support of a miller , same	500	
Shawanees and Senecas of Lewistown	For the permanent annuity , per 4th article treaty, 17th September, 1818	1,000	1,000
Do	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant , per 4th article treaty, 20th July, 1831	720	
Do	For iron and steel, &c.	220	
Senecas of Lewistown	For the permanent annuity , per 4th article treaty, 29th September, 1817, and 7th September, 1818	1,000	1,940

STATEMENT A—Continued.

Senecas of Lewistown	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per 4th article treaty, 28th February, 1831 -	\$720	
Do	For iron and steel, &c. -	220	
Do	For the support of a miller, per 4th article treaty, 28th February, 1831 -	600	\$2,540
Choctaws	For the annuity, per 5th article treaty, 17th December, 1801 -	2,000	
Do	For the permanent annuity, per 2d article treaty, 16th November, 1805 -	3,000	
Do	For the limited annuity, per 3d article treaty, 24th October, 1816 -	6,000	
Do	For the permanent annuity, per 13th article treaty, 18th October, 1820 -	600	
Do	For the annuity to a chief, per 14th article treaty, 18th October, 1820 -	150	
Do	For the permanent annuity, per 2d article treaty, 20th January, 1825 -	6,000	
Do	For the limited annuity, per 3d article treaty, 20th January, 1825 -	6,000	
Do	For the annuity to a chief, per 10th article treaty, 20th January, 1825 -	150	
Do	For the limited annuity, per 17th article treaty, 27th September, 1830 -	20,000	
Do	For the purposes of education, per 20th article treaty, 27th September, 1830 -	12,500	
Do	For the support of 3 blacksmiths and assistants, per 20th article treaty, 27th September, 1830 -	2,160	
Do	For iron and steel, &c., per 20th article treaty, 27th September, 1830 -	660	
Do	For the support of a millwright, per 20th article treaty, 27th September, 1830 -	600	
Do	For the annuity to chief, per 15th article treaty, 27th September, 1830 -	1,100	
Do	For the annuity to speakers, secretaries, and captains, per 15th article treaty, 27th September, 1830 -	5,175	
Do	For the annuity to warriors, per 15th article treaty, 27th September, 1830 -	500	66,595
Chickasaws	For the permanent annuity, per act of 26th February, 1799 -	3,000	
Do	For the purposes of education, per 11th article treaty, 24th May, 1834 -	3,000	6,000
Creeks	For the permanent annuity, per 4th article treaty, 7th August, 1790 -	1,500	
Do	For the permanent annuity, per 2d article treaty, 16th June, 1802 -	3,000	4,500
Creeks, east	For the limited annuity, per 8th article treaty, 24th March, 1832 -	12,000	
Do	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per 13th article treaty, 24th March, 1832 -	720	
Do	For iron and steel, &c. -	220	
Do	For the purposes of education, per 13th article treaty, 24th March, 1832 -	3,000	
Do	For the annuity to 3 chiefs, per 11th article treaty, 24th March, 1832 -	400	16,340
Creeks, west	For the limited annuity, per 4th article treaty, 24th January, 1826 -	20,000	

STATEMENT A—Continued.

Creeks, west	-	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per 8th article treaty, 24th January, 1826	\$720	
Do	-	For iron and steel, &c.	220	
Do	-	For the support of a wheelwright, per 8th article treaty, 24th January, 1826	600	
Do	-	For agricultural implements, per 8th article treaty, 24th January, 1826	2,000	
Do	-	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per 5th article treaty, 14th February, 1833	720	
Do	-	For iron and steel, &c.	220	
Do	-	For the support of a wheelwright or wagon maker, per 5th article treaty, 14th February, 1833	600	
Do	-	For the purposes of education, per 5th article treaty, 14th February, 1833	1,000	
				\$26,800
Cherokees	-	For the permanent annuity, per 5d and 6th articles treaty, June 6th, 1794, and 21 October, 1798	6,000	
Do	-	For the permanent annuity, per 2d article treaty, 24th October, 1804	1,000	
Do	-	For the permanent annuity, per 3d article treaty, 25th October, 1805	3,000	
				10,000
Quapaws	-	For the purposes of education, per 3d article treaty, 13th May, 1833	1,000	
Do	-	For the limited annuity, per 4th article treaty, 13th May, 1833	2,000	
Do	-	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per 3d article treaty, 13th May, 1833	720	
Do	-	For iron and steel, &c.	220	
Do	-	For the support of a farmer, per 3d article treaty, 13th May, 1833	600	
Do	-	For the pay of interpreter, per 6th article treaty, 13th May, 1833	300	
				4,840
Florida Indians	-	For the limited annuity, per 3d article treaty, 18th September, 1823	4,610	
Do	-	For the support of a blacksmith's establishment, per 6th article treaty, 18th September, 1823	1,000	
Do	-	For the purposes of education, per 6th article treaty, 18th September, 1823	1,000	
				6,610
Pawnees	-	For the limited annuity, per 3d article treaty, 9th October, 1833	4,600	
Do	-	For agricultural implements, per 4th article treaty, 9th October, 1833	2,000	
Do	-	For the purposes of education, per 5th article treaty, 9th October, 1833	1,000	
Do	-	For the support of 2 blacksmith's establishments, per 6th article treaty, 9th October, 1833	2,000	
Do	-	For the support of 4 farmers, per 7th article treaty, 9th October, 1833	2,400	
				12,000
Cherokees, west	-	For the purposes of education, per 3d article treaty, 6th May, 1823	2,000	
Do	-	For the support of 4 blacksmiths and assistants, per 4th article treaty, 14th February, 1833	2,880	
Do	-	For iron and steel, &c.	880	

STATEMENT A--Continued.

Cherokees, west	For the support of a wagon-maker and wheelwright, per 4th article treaty, 14th February, 1833	\$1,200	\$6,960
	For the expenses of transportation and distribution of annuities, salt, agricultural implements, tobacco, tools, &c., and other incidental expenses	-	29,500
			\$504,550

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
Office Indian Affairs, November 12th, 1834,

D. KURTZ, *Act'g Comm'r.*

B.

Statement showing the amount of disbursements in the Indian Department between the 1st of January and the 30th of September, 1834, the amount accounted for, and the balance remaining to be accounted for.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Disbursed.	Accounted for.	Balance.
For carrying into effect the treaty with Choctaws of 1830.		.	
For expenses in fulfilling 16th article in relation to cattle, act 2d March, 1831	\$8,000 00	\$8,000 00	
For extinguishment of claims of Cherokees to lands in Georgia, act 2d March, 1831	559 00	559 00	
For vaccination of Indians, act 5th May, 1832	525 40	525 40	
For carrying into effect Creek treaty, 24th March, 1832, act 4th June, 1832.			
For payments of certain claims for bridges, ferries, &c., act 4th June, 1832	1,400 00	1,400 00	
For expenses taking census, and selecting reservations, act 4th June, 1832	500 00	500 00	
For services in certifying contracts, act 4th June, 1832	1,000 00	1,000 00	
For payment for presents to Shawanees, treaty 8th August, 1831, act 4th June, 1832	876 00	-	876 00
For payment for presents to Ottawas, treaty 30th August, 1831, act 4th June, 1832	306 00	-	306 00
For payment for presents to Senecas and Shawanees, 20th July, 1831, act 4th June, 1832	380 00	165 33	214 67
For gratuity to Cherokees, of \$50 for every five emigrants, act 4th June, 1832	200 00	200 00	
Indian annuities, act 4th June, 1832	8,677 50	147 00	8,530 50
Transportation, annuities, &c., act 4th June, 1832	170 31	-	170 31
Blacksmiths, &c, act 4th June, 1832	1,074 32	-	1,074 32

STATEMENT B—Continued.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Disbursed.	Accounted for.	Balance.
For carrying into effect Creek treaty, re-appropriated 15th June, 1832 - -	\$320 12	\$320 12	
For compensation for improvements abandoned by Cherokees, 15th June, 1832 -	338 27	338 27	
For defraying expenses Cherokee delegation, 15th June, 1832 - - -	96 50	96 50	
For expenses, transportation and subsisting Indians, 13th July, 1832 - - -	6,545 86	6,545 86	
For compensation to Shawanees for their reservation, 14th July, 1832 - - -	318 00	318 00	
Indian annuities, per act 20th February, 1833	25,627 50	1,945 23	\$23,682 27
Education of Indian youths, per act 20th February, 1833 - - -	5,262 20	5,262 20	
For certifying contracts for sale of Creek lands, per act 20th February, 1833 -	1,000 00	-	1,000 00
Pay of superintendent of Indian affairs, and Indian agents - - - -	14,775 00	14,775 00	
Pay of sub-agents - - - -	8,716 01	8,465 30	250 71
Presents to Indians - - - -	2,439 68	2,439 68	
Iron, steel, &c. - - - -	473 78	473 78	
Interpreters and translators - - - -	11,057 26	7,888 54	3,168 72
Black and gun smiths, &c. - - - -	3,710 00	3,710 00	
Repairs of houses at the several agencies -	1,243 00	1,243 00	
Provisions at the distribution of annuities, &c.	4,893 16	4,200 19	697 97
Contingencies Indian Department - - -	8,733 97	5,891 71	2,867 26
For an exchange of lands with Indians, &c., act 2d March, 1833 - - -	334 00	334 00	
For payment of claims under 4th article treaty with Winnebagoes, act 2d March, 1833 - - -	65 00	65 00	
For payment of claims under treaty with Pottawatamies, 20th October, 1832, act 2d March, 1833 - - -	150 00	150 00	
For payment of goods and horses with Pottawatamies, 20th October, 1832, act 2d March, 1833 - - -	115 00	115 00	
For assistance in removing the Kickapoos, and for provisions, act 2d March, 1833 -	2,461 50	750 00	1,711 50
For running and marking boundary lines for same, act 2d March, 1833 - - -	800 00	-	800 00
For payment of claims under treaty with Pottawatamies of 26th October, 1832, per act 2d March, 1833 - - -	180 00	180 00	
For transportation and subsistence Pottawatamies, per act 2d March, 1833 -	5,586 37	5,586 37	
For assistance in removing Weas, and for provisions, per act 2d March, 1833 -	232 70	-	232 70
For expenses of removal and subsisting Creeks, per act 2d March, 1833 - - -	50 00	50 00	
For carrying into effect treaty with Chickasaws, per act 2d March, 1833 - - -	12,941 87	12,941 87	
For carrying into effect treaty with Senecas, per act 2d March, 1833 - - -	1,656 45	1,656 45	
For holding treaty with Pottawatamies, for extinction of their lands in Illinois, per act 2d March, 1833 - - -	10,000 00	10,000 00	
For removal and subsisting Indians, per act 2d March, 1833 - - -	83,227 44	83,227 44	
For holding treaty with Wyandot Indians, per act 2d March, 1833 - - -	1,000 00	-	1,000 00

STATEMENT B—Continued.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Disbursed.	Accounted for.	Balance.
Indian annuities, per act 26th June, 1834 -	\$364,150 00	\$105,318 87	\$258,831 13
Education Indian youths, per act 26th June, 1834 -	18,244 41	18,244 41	
Blacksmiths' establishments, per act 26th June, 1834 -	19,652 56	-	19,652 56
Treaty stipulations. Pay of millers, per act 26th June, 1834 -	700 00	-	700 00
For salt, per act 26th June, 1834 -	1,390 00	-	1,390 00
Agricultural implements, per act 26th June, 1834 -	7,666 00	-	7,666 00
Tobacco, per act 26th June, 1834 -	1,240 00	-	1,240 00
Transportation and incidental expenses, per act 26th June, 1834 -	5,980 00	606 22	5,373 78
For running lines under treaty with Menomones, per act 26th June, 1834 -	1,533 13	1,533 13	
For locating reservations, per act 26th June, 1834 -	10,720 00	2,345 50	8,374 50
For payment of improvements to Stockbridge and other Indians, per act 26th June, 1834 -	24,226 00	13,445 00	10,781 00
For payment of improvements to Brothertown Indians, per act 26th June, 1834 -	1,600 00	-	1,600 00
For payment of claims under Pottawatamie treaty, per act 26th June, 1834 -	600 00	600 00	
For payment of balance due A. P. Chouteau, &c., per act 26th June, 1834 -	5,136 93	5,136 93	
Civilization of Indians -	7,844 79	7,844 79	
For blacksmiths, wheelwrights, &c. for Cherokees, per act 28th June, 1834 -	4,820 00	4,820 00	
For blacksmiths, wheelwrights, &c. for Western Creeks, per act 28th June, 1834 -	1,966 00	1,966 00	
For payment of improvements to same, per act 28th June, 1834 -	3,801 58	3,801 58	
For stock, rifles, &c. for Quapaws, per act 28th June, 1834 -	5,068 50	-	5,068 50
For support of farmers, per act 28th June, 1834 -	300 00	-	300 00
For blacksmiths' establishments, per act 28th June, 1834 -	537 50	-	537 50
For pay of laborers, per act 28th June, 1834 -	500 00	-	500 00
For pay of interpreter, per act 28th June, 1834 -	150 00	-	150 00
For payment of debts, per act 28th June, 1834 -	4,180 00	-	4,180 00
For payment of annuity, per act 28th June, 1834 -	2,000 00	-	2,000 00
For payment of annuity to Pawnees, per act 28th June, 1834 -	4,600 00	-	4,600 00
For education of Pawnees, per act 28th June, 1834 -	210 00	-	210 00
For agricultural implements, per act 28th June, 1834 -	2,000 00	-	2,000 00
For support of blacksmith, per act 28th June, 1834 -	1,000 00	-	1,000 00
For guns and ammunition, per act 28th June, 1834 -	1,422 00	-	1,422 00
For transportation, per act 28th June, 1834 -	200 00	-	200 00

STATEMENT B—Continued.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Disbursed.	Accounted for.	Balance.
For expenses of treating with Pawnees, Otoes, and Missouriias, and holding councils with Osages and Kickapoos, and a general treaty of peace -	\$6,268 23	-	\$6,268 23
For blankets, rifles, &c. for Creeks, per act 26th June, 1834 -	17,678 00	17,678 00	
For payment of claims to Chickasaw exploring party, act 28th June, 1834 -	2,426 56	2,426 56	
For payment of claims ascertained to be due for capitation and provisions to Creeks, act 28th June, 1834 -	7,457 07	7,457 07	
For payment of claims for spoliations committed against Cherokees, act 28th June, 1834 -	1,040 00	1,040 00	
For balance due P. Menard for advances to certain commissioners, act 28th June, 1834 -	681 82	681 82	
For payment of improvements under treaty with Chippewas, act 28th June, 1834 -	1,776 00	-	1,776 00
For payment of improvements under treaty with Cherokees, act 28th June, 1834 -	1,942 75	-	1,942 75
For purchase of provisions for Choctaws, act 28th June, 1834 -	3,690 00	-	3,690 00
For expenses of Indian delegations, Eastern Cherokees, act 28th June, 1834 -	5,600 00	5,600 00	
For expenses of Indian delegations, Western Cherokees, act 28th June, 1834 -	2,600 00	2,600 00	
For expenses incurred by Indian agent at Prairie du Chien, act 28th June, 1834 -	612 74	612 74	
For expenses of New York delegation exploring the country west of the Mississippi, act 28th June, 1834 -	3,084 50	1,990 94	1,093 56
For expenses of the commission to treat with Indians west, act 28th June, 1834 -	10,133 29	-	10,133 29
Dollars - - -	886,479 53	397 215 80	409,273 73

RECAPITULATION.

Amount disbursed - - - - -	\$806,479 53
Amount accounted for - - - - -	397,215 80
Balance remaining to be accounted for - - - - -	409 273 73
	<u>\$806,479 53</u>

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
Office Indian Affairs, November 25, 1834.

ELBERT HERRING.

C.

CIVILIZATION FUND.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,

November, 1834.

Balance to the credit of this fund, January 1, 1834,	-	\$8,233 72
Add appropriation for 1834,	-	10,000 00
		<hr/>
		18,233 72
Deduct amount of drafts, prior to September 30,	-	7,737 29
		<hr/>
		10,496 43
Deduct amount required for 4th quarter,	-	2,500 00
		<hr/>
		<u>\$7,996 43</u>

Statement showing the number of Indian schools, where established, by whom, the number of teachers and pupils, and the amount allowed by the Government.

Name of Tribe.	By whom established.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils.	Amount allowed.
Mohegan, Connecticut,		1	22	\$500 00
Seneca,* New York,	Baptist General Convention	4	140	200 00
Tuscarora, do.	Do.	2	71	
Ottoways,* Michigan T.	Do.	3	40	450 00
Chippeways, do.	Do.	3	48	
Cherokees,* N. Carolina,	Do.	2	21	600 00
Menomonies, Michigan,	Protestant Epis. Church,	5	66	500 00
Winnebagoes, do.				
Menomonies, do.	Catholic Church,	3	150	1,000 00
Ottoways, do.				
Shawanees, west of Miss.	Methodist Epis. Church,	3	27	
Delawares, do.	Do.	2	23	
Peorias, do.	Do.	2	18	
Kickapoos, do.	Do.	2	70	
Cherokees, do.	Baptist Gen. Convention,	2	25	
Creeks,† do.	Do.	4		
		<hr/>	<hr/>	
		38	721	

* The Convention also support one district school among the Ottoways and Cherokees, and three among the Senecas.

† Two of these teachers are natives.

The annual donation to the Baptist General Convention is \$2,000; to the American Board of Foreign Missions, \$2,200; to the Roman Catholic church, \$1,300; to the Methodist Episcopal church, \$400. Other donations are made upon representations entitled to favorable consideration.

There is no reason to suppose that any change has taken place in the condition of the schools, from which no reports have been received. The whole number of scholars may be stated at eighteen hundred.

Statement showing the amount and disposition of the funds provided, by treaties, for purposes of education.

Tribe.	Date of Treaty.	Amount.	
Miamies,	23 Oct. 1826	\$2,000 00	Choctaw Academy.
Pottawatomies,	16 Oct. 1826	2,000 00	Do.
Do.	20 Sept. 1828	1,000 00	Do.
Do.	27 Oct. 1832	2,000 00	Do.
Winnebagoes,	15 Sept. 1832	3,000 00	School at Prairie du Chien.
Chippewas,	24 Sept. 1819	1,000 00	Baptist Gen. Convention.
Chippewas, Menomonies, &c.,	11 Aug. 1827	1,500 00	Protestant Epis. Church.
Menomonies,	8 Feb. 1831	500 00	Do.
Sacs, Foxes, and others,	15 July, 1830	3,000 00	Choctaw Academy.
Kickapoos,	24 Oct. 1832	500 00	Schools in nation.
Shawanees and Delawares,	26 Oct. 1832	500 00	Do.
Choctaws,	27 Sept. 1830	12,500 00	Do.
Creeks, East,	24 Mar. 1832	3,000 00	Choctaw Academy.
Cherokees, West,	6 May, 1828	2,000 00	Schools in nation.
Floridas,	18 Sept. 1823	1,000 00	Choctaw Academy.
Creeks,	14 Feb. 1833	1,000 00	Do.
Quapaws,	13 May, 1833	1,000 00	Not disposed of.
Ottoes and Missouriias,	21 Sept. 1833	500 00	Do.
Pawnees,	9 Oct. 1833	1,000 00	Do.
Chickasaws,	24 May, 1834	3,000 00	Choctaw Academy.

These tables exhibit the number of teachers and pupils at the schools, of the condition of which reports have been received.

In all of them instruction is imparted in reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography. At many of them, the boys are initiated in branches of the mechanic arts, and cultivate the soil. Gratifying evidence has been afforded that the moral nature is sedulously cultured, as well as the intellectual. At the Tuscarora station, in New York, tuition is imparted on the plan adopted for infant schools, and with marked success. The Temperance Society contains eighty members; the Sabbath school, thirty pupils; and fifty are united to the church. The children at the Mohegan school, in Connecticut, are employed on farms cultivated by natives. Others of the youth of this band enter on board the ships in the whale fishery. And, as an indication of a spirit of enterprise and industry, the wish of some to cultivate the mulberry tree, with a view to the establishment of a silk manufactory, may be cited.

The American Board of Foreign Missions propose to print, at the Union station, in the Cherokee country west of the Mississippi, books in the languages of the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, and Osages. And the Rev. Mr. McCoy, under the auspices of the Baptist General Convention, has issued proposals for publishing a semi-monthly periodical, at the Shawanee mission, three hundred miles west of St. Louis. Several books, printed at this press, in the languages of different tribes, have been received at this office. The object of Mr. McCoy and his associates is to furnish historical sketches of the past, and notices of the present occurrences, including the transactions of the General Government and of societies.

The Choctaw academy, in Kentucky, contains 156 pupils; this number will be increased by fifteen Chickasaws, as the chiefs of that tribe have recently requested their education money might be expended at this institution. The inspectors, in their last report, represent the academy to be in a highly prosperous condition; the buildings erected to be upon a plan convenient and economical; the provisions made, for the comfort and health of the scholars, to be liberal, and the care taken to promote their moral and intellectual advancement, kind and parental. The buildings and school apparatus are valued by them at \$8000. The cost of winter clothing, for each scholar, is estimated at \$46 22; of the summer clothing, at \$31 86. This academy, conducted judiciously, will, at no distant day, send forth scholars competent to teach others, and thus accomplish the object of Congress, indicated by its legislation at the last session.

Upon the recommendation of two members of Congress, aid has been rendered to Morris B. Pierce, a Seneca, who is now at Thetford Academy, Vermont, fitting himself to enter Dartmouth college, in New Hampshire.

The provisions of the act of 30th of June last, that native teachers shall be preferred, where they can be procured, and the funds, applied by any tribe to purposes of education, shall be paid to the persons designated by them, have received attention. The agents of the tribes, who have so applied portions of their annuities, have been instructed to make these provisions known to them; and, at the same time, to explain to them the subject so clearly and fully, that their decision might be made judiciously. As a general rule, schools situated within the limits of the tribes, for whose benefit they are intended, seem to be best adapted to accomplish the purposes of Government, and promote the improvement of the Indians. The children remain with their parents; the strength of ties of kindred is not impaired; the school becomes an object of common interest, and the improvement and correct habits of the young, often excite the more mature in years to exertion, and reform the vicious.

ELBERT HERRING.

D.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant J. Van Horne, Disbursing Agent in the removal of the Creeks and Cherokees, to General George Gibson, Commissary General of Subsistence, dated 7th October, 1834.

“ In answer to the first enquiry of yours of the 26th August, I have to reply, that, from the best information I can obtain, I am led to believe that nearly all of the three, four or five thousand Creeks, who many emigrate the present fall, are connections and relatives of those now living on the point

of land formed by the junction of the Arkansas and Verdigris, extending twenty miles up the Arkansas, and six miles up the Verdigris. Within this space live 2,135. On the adjacent south bank of the Arkansas are 175, and on the north bank of Verdigris, 50. The remainder (one hundred) live on the Canadian. The point between the Arkansas and Verdigris, is compactly settled for twenty miles, and is a fertile and beautiful valley. The country above that distance, between these two rivers, as far as Red Fork (seventy-five miles) is, with little exception, not less fertile, and well adapted to agricultural purposes."

"From 50 to 55,000 bushels of corn has been produced this season. The surplus quantity which can be spared for market is about 20,000 bushels. The crops of corn in the adjacent counties of Arkansas Territory, are very good; so also are those of the Cherokee country generally."

"The present current price of corn, among the more extensive Creek farmers, is seventy-five cents per bushel. The poorer class are every day selling considerable quantities of corn, which they carry on their backs and sell to the traders for fifty cents, in goods. In quantity it cannot be had for less than seventy-five cents. Before long, the price will probably be one dollar. The traders have already bought 10,000 bushels of the surplus Creek corn. Had I been authorized, I think I could have contracted for the delivery, by the natives, of 15,000 bushels at seventy-five cents. The traders will demand a high price."

"I think that salt can be furnished in the Creek and Cherokee countries at one dollar per bushel. I enclose a contract made by me 31st August, with a substantial and enterprising man, for the delivery of salt, at the two principal depots, to the Cherokee emigrants, for one dollar per bushel. I have two other depots of salt, at one of which salt is delivered at sixty-two and a half cents, at the other at seventy-five cents per bushel. As abundance of salt is manufactured in the Cherokee country, it is not probable that the price will materially increase."

"The attention of the people of this country is now awakened to this subject, however, and I am inclined to think, that, so far as regards corn and salt, the increased production in anticipation will be such that the prices of these two commodities will not be materially enhanced, unless the accession of emigrants be very large and unlooked-for."

"There are many individuals, both in the Cherokee and Creek country, who have fulfilled contracts for public supplies. There are many, especially among the Cherokees, who are as able and efficient in executing contracts as our own citizens. Most of these, to be sure, are whites or half breeds. Very few, perhaps none, of the full bloods could be depended on, as they are not sufficiently prompt and energetic. It seems to me that the welfare and interests of the Indians would be promoted, and that it would be the policy of Government to hold out this powerful incentive to enterprize and industry to these tribes."

"That natives may have an opportunity to bid, the bids should be received at some point not too remote from their residence; and I think it would be no more than the proper protecting care of Government, the good of the Indians, and the just and benevolent aims of Government towards them require, that agents, &c., should give to the Creeks, and such other tribes as might need it, such information as to the manner of obtaining and executing contracts, giving bond, security, &c., as might be of service to them."

Regulations concerning superintendencies, agencies, and sub-agencies.

In order to carry into effect the provisions of the act of Congress of June 30, 1834, entitled "An act to provide for the organization of the department of Indian affairs," the following regulations, with respect to the various superintendencies, agencies, and sub-agencies, are hereby established:

1st. The superintendency of Michigan will include all the Indians and Indian country within the said Territory. As, however, the agencies of Rock island and Prairie du Chien have been consolidated, and the united agency extends into the superintendency of Michigan, and of the superintendency of St. Louis; and as the communication with the latter is the most convenient, the agent will be considered as attached to the St. Louis superintendency.

2d. The superintendency at St. Louis will include all the Indians and Indian country west of the Mississippi river, and north of the Osage reservations, as far west as De Mun's creek, and thence the said superintendency will be bounded on the south by the Santa Fe road, to where it crosses the Arkansas, and thence by the Arkansas to its source in the Rocky mountains; and the said superintendency shall include all the Indians and Indian country west of the Rocky mountains.

3d. The acting superintendency, provided for by the act passed June 30, 1834, entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," will be denominated the superintendency of the Western Territory, and will include all the Indians and Indian country west of the Mississippi river, and south of the southern line of the superintendency at St. Louis, as far west as the Rocky mountains.

The duties of acting superintendent, under the above provision, are hereby assigned to Francis W. Armstrong, one of the agents for the Western Territory.

4th. The following limits are assigned to the various agencies provided in the above-mentioned act:

The agency of Indiana will include all the Indians and Indian country within the limits of that State.

The agency of Chicago will include all the Indians and Indian country within the limits of the State of Illinois, together with all that part of the Territory of Michigan south of the Milwaukee river. The Ottaways, Chippewas, and Pottawatamies, along the shore of Lake Michigan, north of the Milwaukee river, who have been in the habit of resorting to Chicago, will, for the present, remain attached to that agency.

The agency of Michilimackinac, and Sault Ste. Marie, will include all the Indians and Indian country on the peninsula of Michigan, from the mouth of Thunder Bay river, round the shore of the lakes, to the White river of Lake Michigan. It will also include the islands of Lake Huron, and the peninsula between Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, and Lake Huron, as far west as the Monistick river; and all the country upon Lake Superior, and all the region possessed by the Chippewa Indians, comprehending the upper Mississippi. The lines established by the treaty of Prairie du Chien, in 1825, between the Chippewas and Sioux, and the Chippewas and Menomonies, and Winnebagoes, will form the boundaries of this agency.

The agency of Rock island will, under the provision of the fourth section of the act for the organization of the Indian department, be transferred to

Green Bay; and the agency of **Green Bay** will include all the Indians and Indian country north of the **Chicago** agency, west and south of the agency of **Michilimackinac** and the **Sault Ste. Marie**, and extending west to a line running due north and south, through the portage of the **Fox** and **Ouiseconsin** rivers.

The agency of **St. Peters** will include all the country west of the agency of **Michilimackinac** and **Sault Ste. Marie**, and north of the **Green Bay** and **Prairie du Chien** agencies, comprehending the various families of the **Sioux** tribe upon the waters of the **Mississippi** and its tributary streams, and upon the waters of **Red river**. It will be divided from the **Prairie du Chien** agency on the east side of the **Mississippi** by the line between the **Sioux** and **Winnebagoes**, and on the west side of the river by the line established by the treaty with the **Sioux** in 1830. The **Winnebagoes** of **Wabesha's** band will be attached to the agency of **Prairie du Chien**.

The agency of **Prairie du Chien** will include all the Indians and Indian country west of the **Green Bay** agency, south of the agencies of **Michilimackinac** and **St. Peters**, extending west as far as the **Winnebago** country extends, and comprehending within its limits the **Sac** and **Fox** Indians and their country. From the boundaries, however, of the two last mentioned agencies, will be excepted the sub-agency of **Fort Winnebago**, as hereafter provided for. The **Winnebagoes** of **Wabesha's** band will be attached to this agency.

The agency for the **Upper Missouri** will include all the Indians and Indian country west of the **State of Missouri**, north of the northern agency of the **Western Territory**, and extending west and north so as to include the **Ottos**, **Pawnees**, **Omahas**, and **Poneas**.

The agencies of the **Western Territory** will be denominated, respectively, the northern and southern agencies of the **Western Territory**. The northern agency of the **Western Territory** will include all the Indians and the Indian country within the superintendency of **St. Louis**, south of the **Upper Missouri** agency, excepting therefrom the **Shawnees**, **Ottaways**, **Peorias**, and **Kaskaskias**, and **Piankashaws** and **Weas**, who will constitute a separate sub-agency.

The southern agency of the **Western Territory** will include the **Choc-taws** and their country.

The agency of the **Chickasaws** will include that tribe.

The **Florida** agency will include the Indians and Indian country within the limits of that Territory.

The agency of the **Cherokees** east of the **Mississippi**, will include that tribe and their country east of that river.

The agencies of the eastern **Cherokees** of **Florida** and of **Chicago**, will be discontinued by law after the 31st day of December next.

The following sub-agencies are established:

1st. A sub-agency for the **State of New York**, to include all the Indians within that State.

2d. A sub-agency for the **Wyandots** in **Ohio**, to include those Indians and their reservations in that State.

3d. A sub-agency of **Michigan**, to include all the Indians and Indian country in the peninsula of **Michigan**, south of the agency of **Michilimackinac** and **Sault Ste. Marie**.

4th. A sub-agency for **Fort Winnebago**, to include the Indians who are in the habit of resorting to that post.

5th. A sub-agency for the Ioways, to include those Indians and their reservations west of the Mississippi river.

6th. A sub-agency for the Sioux of the Missouri, to include those Indians and their country north and west of the agency of the Upper Missouri.

7th. A sub-agency for the Mandans, to include the Mandans, Rickarees, and other Indians, north of the sub-agency for the Sioux.

8th. A sub-agency for the Ottaways and other emigrant tribes, to include the Ottaways, Shawnees, Piankashaws and Weas, and Peorias and Kaskaskias.

9th. A sub-agency for the Osages, to include that tribe and their reservations.

10th. A sub-agency for the Cherokees west of the Mississippi, to include that tribe and their reservation, together with the Senecas, Shawnees, and Quapaws, after the latter shall have removed upon their reservation.

11th. A sub-agency for the Western Creeks, to include that tribe and their reservation west of the Mississippi river.

12th. A sub-agency for Red river, to include the Indians living within the State of Louisiana.

13th. A sub-agency for the eastern Creeks, to include those Indians living in the State of Alabama.

14th. The sub-agency at Maumee, in Ohio, as at present established, including the Ottaways in that part of the country, will remain till the 31st of December next, when it will be discontinued.

The duties of agent within that part of the Prairie du Chien agency which includes the Winnebago Indians, will, for the present, be performed by the military commanding officer at Prairie du Chien.

The duties of sub-agent at Fort Winnebago will be performed by the military commanding officer at that fort.

The duties of sub-agent of the Red river sub-agency, will be performed by the military commanding officer at Natchitoches.

Special instructions respecting the three last mentioned sub-agencies, and the duties of agent for the Winnebagoes within the Prairie du Chien agency, will be transmitted hereafter.

Every Indian agent is required, by law, "to reside and keep his agency within or near the territory or tribe for which he may be agent, and at such place as the President may designate, and not to depart from the limits of his agency without permission."

The various agents will reside as follows:

The Indiana agent at Logansport.

The Chicago agent at Chicago.

The agent for Michilimackinac and Sault Ste. Marie, at either of those places, as the agent may find most convenient for the public service.

The Green Bay agent at Green Bay.

The St. Peter's agent at St. Peter's.

The Prairie du Chien agency at Rock island.

The agent for the Upper Missouri at such place as may be fixed upon by that agent, approved by the superintendent at St. Louis, and confirmed at the office of Indian affairs. Proper reports from the agent and superintendent will be made on this subject as soon as convenient.

The northern agent for the Western Territory at a place to be designated in the same manner.

The southern agent for the Western Territory at the present seat of the Choctaw agency.

The agent for the eastern Cherokees at the seat of the agency, as heretofore established.

The agent for the Chickasaws at the place heretofore established.

The various sub-agents will reside as follows:

The sub-agent for New York at Buffalo.

The sub-agent for the Wyandots at Upper Sandusky.

The sub-agent for the Maumees at Maumee.

The sub-agent for Michigan at or near Detroit.

The sub-agents for the Ioways, the Sioux of Missouri, the Mandans and the Ottaway, and other emigrant tribes, at such place as may be designated by the superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis, and confirmed at the office of Indian affairs. The superintendent will report upon the subject without delay.

The sub-agent for the Osages at the place where the Osage agency has been heretofore established.

The sub-agents for the western Cherokees and western Creeks at such places as may be fixed by the acting superintendent, and confirmed at the office of Indian affairs. The superintendent will report upon the subject without delay.

Owing to the peculiar circumstances of the eastern Creeks, the sub-agent will reside wherever, in his opinion, the duties can be best performed.

The agent for Florida at the usual seat of the agency.

It will be observed that the agents and sub-agents are, by law, wholly independent of one another, and are responsible to the proper superintendent. Their duties are, in most cases, similar.

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 7, 1834.

Submitted for the consideration of the President.

LEW. CASS.

Approved July 7, 1834:

ANDREW JACKSON.

Regulations concerning the payment of annuities..

1st. All annuities, payable by treaty stipulations to any Indian tribe, will be hereafter paid by a military officer, to be designated for that purpose, under the provisions of the act passed June 30th, 1834, entitled "An act to provide for the organization of the Department of Indian Affairs," except where, from some local cause or other circumstance, it may become necessary to have the payments otherwise made, in which event special instructions for that purpose will be given by the Secretary of War.

2d. The officer designated for the above duty, will be advised thereof through the proper military office, but the necessary instructions for the execution of the duty will be given by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

3d. Drafts for the payment of the annuities will be transmitted to such officer, who will procure the necessary funds thereupon, and transport them to the place of payment. The annuities will be paid in specie, except where the Indians are willing to receive bank bills, which, at the place of payment, are equivalent to gold and silver. If the Indians fully understand the value of such bank bills, which are equivalent to gold and silver at the place of payment, and are willing to receive the same to avoid the expense and risk of transportation, bills, under such circumstances, may be paid to them. But

the officers making and superintending the payment will take care that the Indians fully understand the matter, and act according to the dictates of their own judgment.

4th. When it becomes necessary to pay annuities, instructions will be given by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to the proper agent or sub-agent, and also to the officer designated to make the payment. The agent or sub-agent will fix upon the time and place, and will advise the officer of the same, and such officer will make his arrangements to have funds ready at the time and place fixed upon.

5th. The proper agent or sub-agent will take care that the Indians receive the necessary information, in order that they may assemble at the time and place designated; for that purpose he is authorized to send messages to the tribe, and expense of such messages will be defrayed upon his certificate, by the officer designated to make the payment. It is presumed, however, that the necessary information may be communicated generally without expense; and in no instance will the expenses for this object, or any one agency or sub-agency, be allowed to exceed the sum of one hundred dollars, unless a previous representation of the necessity thereof be made to the War Department and approved.

6th. From the situation and circumstances of the various Indian tribes, a uniform rule respecting the issuing of provisions during the payment of annuities cannot be prescribed. Some of the tribes will require no such assistance while it must be rendered to others. In the instructions issued on the subject of the annuities, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs will designate those agencies or sub-agencies where it will become necessary to provide assistance during the time of payment. In all cases, however, where the payment is made in the vicinity of a military post, the necessary provisions will be issued from the army stores upon the requisition of the proper agent or sub-agent, and upon the order of the commanding officer, and accounted for in the manner heretofore practised.

7th. Where provisions are required for the payment of annuities, at places where there are no military posts, the agent or sub-agent will form a contract, to be based upon proposals, giving at least twenty days' public notice, specifying the quantity of provisions, and the day, and place, and circumstances of issue. In determining the quantity, the agent or sub-agent will estimate, from the best means within his power, the number of Indians that will probably attend; but no contract will be made for a larger amount than may be previously directed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

8th. The ration to be issued will consist of one pound of fresh beef, if the same can be had, but if not, then of three-fourths of a pound of salt meat, and three-fourths of a quart of corn or of corn meal, or of one pound of wheat flour to each person, and of four quarts of salt to every one hundred persons; but no salt will be issued when the Indians receive salt meat.

Returns, specifying the number of Indians, distinguishing men, women, and children, and stating the tribe, will be drawn by the agent or sub-agent on the contractor, and, upon these, issues will be made. After the business is completed, these returns will be consolidated into an abstract, and certified by the agent or sub-agent and the military officer, and thereupon payment will be made to the contractor. The abstracts and contracts will be the vouchers for the settlement of the accounts.

9th. It is believed that, in most cases, three days' provisions will be found sufficient, viz. One upon the day of arrival, one upon the day of

payment, and one upon the day of departure. Should two days, however, be found necessary to complete the payment, four days' provisions may be allowed.

10th. Independent of the Indian agent or sub-agent, and of the military officer making the payment, at places where it may be convenient, another military officer may be directed to be present and certify to the payment.

11th. Previously to the payments, the agent or sub-agent, and the military officer or officers, will convene the Indians, and ascertain from them in what manner they desire the annuity to be paid: whether to the chiefs of the tribe, to heads of families, or in any other manner. They will take care that the Indians fully comprehend the subject, and act upon their own suggestions. And, after getting their views, the payment will be made in conformity thereto. The decisions of the Indians will be certified upon the receipt rolls by the above officers.

12th. Payment will, in all cases, be made to the Indians, and to no other person, nor will any debt or claim of any kind be allowed or paid, excepting claims provided for in the 17th section of the act passed the 30th ultimo, and entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontier."

13th. Where property is taken or destroyed, in the manner described in the said section, the person interested therein will procure the necessary documents and proofs substantiating his claim. These documents and proofs will be submitted to the proper superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, and at the next period of paying annuities, the same will be laid before the persons superintending such payment. They will inquire into the circumstances and interrogate the Indians; and, if they are satisfied the claim is just, they will then make a formal demand upon the tribe for satisfaction. If, thereupon, such tribe agree to make satisfaction, the amount shall be taken from the annuity due to such tribe, and paid to the person entitled thereto. Triplicate receipts will be taken from the person receiving such payment, expressing the nature and circumstances thereof—one of which shall be kept by the agent or sub-agent—one shall be delivered to a chief of the tribe—and the third shall be transmitted, with the annuity receipts, to the office of Indian Affairs. The annuity receipt will also express the payment so made—that is, it will acknowledge, on the part of the Indians, the receipt of the whole annuity due to them; specifying that such part was due to them, and such part to the person named, on account of the injury before mentioned.

14th. If the Indians refuse to allow such claim, the agent, and sub-agent, and military officers, attending the payment, will, after making the inquiries aforesaid, state all the circumstances which may become known to them, and certify the same, together with their opinion, with the documents and proofs, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for ultimate decision. And when it shall be decided that the claimant is entitled to redress, special instructions will be issued to the proper agent or sub-agent, and, at the next period of paying the annuity, the amount will be deducted therefrom, and paid to the proper person. And the Indians will be informed such is the decision of the President upon the case.

15th. Payments of all annuities will be made in public, and in the presence of whatever persons may choose to attend. And triplicate receipt rolls will be prepared, and will be signed by the proper chiefs of the tribe. These receipt rolls will be witnessed by two or more respectable persons, who may attend the payment, and will be duly certified by the persons ma-

king and superintending the same; two of these rolls will be forwarded for settlement.

6th. The agent or sub-agent will reduce to writing the substance of all the speeches made by the Indians who may be present, and transmit fair copies of the same to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. These speeches will be certified by the military officers.

17th. The above mentioned law provides that no allowance will be made to any military officer for his services, except for his actual travelling expenses. The expenses of transporting the annuity, including a reasonable compensation to a confidential person, to aid in the transportation, where the amount is large, will be paid upon the production of proper vouchers, and the certificate of the officer making the expenditure. Where, from exposed situations, or from the magnitude of the sum, it may become necessary to provide for the greater security of the funds, instructions will be issued from the Adjutant General's office, to the respective commanding officers, to furnish such a guard as may be required.

It is intended to designate the officers at each station, doing the duty of quartermaster or commissary, to disburse the funds herein referred to. And, as a general rule, the commanding officer of the post will be appointed to aid in superintending the payment. Necessary exceptions from these rules, when they occur, will be provided for.

18th. It will be the duty of the agent or sub-agent, and military officers attending these payments, to explain fully to the Indians the provisions of the 16th and 17th sections of the above mentioned act, which prescribe the mode of redress, as well for white persons as Indians, when injuries are committed by one upon the other. And the Indians will, at such times, be enjoined to restrain their own people from committing injuries, not only as the offender is liable to punishment, but because the amount will be deducted from the annuity due to the tribe; and they will also be informed that the law makes adequate provision for their compensation when they are injured by citizens of the United States; but if they endeavor to procure redress by violent means, they become, not only liable to punishment, but forfeit all their claims to compensation.

19th. The twelfth section of the above named act having provided, that when any Indian tribe requests it, the annuity due to such tribe may be paid in goods, it will be the duty of the agent or sub-agent, while attending any annuity payment, to communicate this information to the Indians, and to inquire of them whether they desire their next annuity to be paid in money or in goods. Their answer will be signed by the chiefs, certified by the agent or sub-agent, and transmitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and the Indians will be informed that the next annuity will be paid in the mode pointed out by them, and arrangements will accordingly be made therefor.

20th. Where an annuity is payable in goods, either by law, by treaty, or at the request of the Indians, such goods will be purchased by contract, to be based upon proposals previously issued. Such proposals will be issued under the direction of the Secretary of War, and by a person to be designated by him, and will give at least thirty days' previous notice. Such notice will specify the amount required, the time and place of delivery, and will describe as minutely as practicable, the kinds and quality of the various articles required. In determining the kind and quality of the articles, regard must be had so the habits and tastes of the tribe for whom such articles

are designed. Of this, the proper superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, must judge, unless the Indians themselves shall decide the matter. With this view, the subject will be explained to them at every annuity payment; and, if they see fit, the various articles in the proportions to be indicated by them, will be purchased accordingly for the next payment. The mode of determining the quantity will be as follows: if, for instance, the annuity due to the tribe be ten thousand dollars, the proposal will state, that such a portion of that amount, say two thousand dollars, will be for blankets—such a portion, say two thousand dollars, for strouds—such a portion, say one thousand dollars, for calicoes—such a portion, say five hundred dollars, for powder—such a portion, say five hundred dollars, for tobacco—and so on; designating the proportional part which shall be assigned to each particular object. The goods will be transported to the place of delivery at the sole expense of the contractor, and kept there at his risk until delivered by the proper officers to the Indians. In all cases, patterns of blankets, strouds, and such other articles as cannot be described with sufficient precision, will be deposited at some convenient place for inspection, and the articles to be furnished will be in conformity therewith. If they are not in such conformity, they will be liable to the proceeding subsequently described herein.

21st. The agent or sub-agent and military officers attending the payment, will particularly examine all the articles, and will take care that they are of the proper quality, so that full justice shall be done to the Indians. In case the goods are not upon the spot, it shall be referred to them, whether they will receive the money, or wait till the goods can be procured, either at that or the succeeding season. If they choose to receive the money, it shall be immediately procured and paid to them on the principle before described. If they prefer the goods, such goods shall be procured by a new contract, the same season if practicable; but if there is not time then, it shall be done at the next season. But if the goods are ready for delivery, and are found defective in quality, then the Indians shall also be called upon to decide whether they will receive such articles as are found defective, or whether they wish the payment to be made as is provided in this article. If they prefer the latter, the proceedings above described will take place; but if they agree to accept the defective articles at such a price as the agent or sub-agent and military officer may fix, then such persons will ascertain the difference in value between the articles so delivered, and those required to be delivered, and shall deduct double the amount thereof from the sum to be paid to the contractor, and pay the same to the Indians. But if the agent or sub-agent and military officer are satisfied that the quality of the articles is such, that it would not be proper for the Indians, under any circumstances, to receive them, then they will explain the matter, without referring the question to the Indians, and will proceed in other respects as before described.

22d. Forms of notices for proposals for goods and for contracts for the same, will be prepared and transmitted by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Every contractor will be required to give bond in twice the amount to be furnished, with at least three sufficient securities, whose solvency and respectability shall be known to the officer making the contract, or to respectable persons known to him.

23d. Goods for the Indians will be delivered in the same manner as is provided in the delivery of the specie. They will be divided into separate shares or be handed over in bulk, as the Indians may choose. The con-

tracts will be transmitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the receipt rolls of the Indians as vouchers for the settlement of the accounts. No portion of the money will be paid until after the goods are actually received by the Indians.

24th. In order to preserve the proper authority of the agent or sub-agent with the Indians, the agent or sub-agent will be the organ of communication at all annuity payments.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 3, 1834.*

Submitted to the consideration of the President for allowance.

LEW: CASS.

Approved:

ANDREW JACKSON.



No. 12.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Pension Office, November 7, 1834.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, statements, marked from A to H inclusive, showing the number of persons now on the pension rolls of the several States and Territories of the United States, under the various acts of Congress; the number added to the rolls since the last annual report; the number who have been reported as dead since that time; the number who have relinquished pensions under the act of March 18, 1818, and obtained the benefits of the act of June 1832; and the amount of funds transmitted to the pension agents for paying stipends due the present year.

From the statement, marked H, it would appear that the expenditure has exceeded three millions of dollars.

A very painful duty devolves on me in making this report. I allude to the recent developments in several parts of our country, in which some of the most iniquitous transactions have been discovered to have been perpetrated by men of high standing in society, whose official stations and respectability placed them far above suspicion, and who have taken advantage of the good character they have sustained to practice some of the most daring frauds. In every fraudulent case, which has come to the knowledge of this department, steps have been taken to punish the offenders. In some instances prosecutions have been successful, and terminated in the confinement of the criminals in State prisons. In other cases they have fled from justice. In every case where, on account of the solvency of the party, there was a prospect of recovering money improperly paid, a suit has been commenced.

It has been ascertained that papers have been presented at this department purporting to contain proof of revolutionary service, taken in open court, bearing the official seal of the clerk of the court, and duly certified by him, when, in fact, the persons in whose behalf the claims were made, never had any but an imaginary existence. In some instances the claims have been admitted, and money has been paid. In other cases, money has been paid to a period after the time when the pensioners died; and this last mentioned description of fraud was effected by means of falsifying the certificates of a clerk of a court of record. The person who made these false certificates was agent for a great number of claimants; had free access to the seal of the court; the

1834.

REGULATING THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

[To accompany bills H. R. Nos. 488, 489, & 490.]

MAY 20, 1834.

Mr. H. EVERETT, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was submitted so much of the President's message as relates to Indian affairs, &c., submit the following report, to accompany the bills by them reported, entitled,

“A bill to provide for the organization of the Department of Indian Affairs.”

“A bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers.” And,

“A bill to provide for the establishment of the Western Territory, and for the security and protection of the emigrant and other Indian tribes therein.”

The various subjects submitted to the committee, during the present session, have forced upon their consideration the present state of our Indian affairs, in its three principal relations—the organization of the department; the regulations of trade and intercourse; and the obligations of the United States to the emigrant tribes. These relations, though subjects of different bills, are intimately connected. They are parts of a system; and of a system which is, itself, also, intimately acquainted with the general legislation of the country. They have, therefore, deemed it proper to present, in the same report, their views on the subjects embraced in the several bills.

The committee are aware of the intrinsic difficulties of the subject—of providing a system of laws and of administration, simple and economical, and, at the same time, efficient and liberal—that shall be suited to the various conditions and relations of those for whose benefit it is intended; and that shall, with a due regard to the rights of our own citizens, meet the just expectations of the country in the fulfilment of its proper and assumed obligations to the Indian tribes. Yet, so manifestly defective and inadequate is our present system, that an immediate revision seems to be imperiously demanded. What is now proposed is only an approximation to a perfect system. Much is necessarily left for the present to Executive discretion, and still more to future legislation.

The Indian country, to which the bills reported refer, will include all the territory of the United States west of the Mississippi, not within Louisiana,

connected

Missouri, and Arkansas, and those portions east of that river, and not within the limits of any State, to which the Indian title is not extinguished. The Southern Indians are not embraced within it. Most of them have agreed to emigrate. To all their lands, with the exception of those of a part of a single tribe, the Indian title has been extinguished: and the States in which the Indians of that excepted tribe remain, have extended their laws over them. In this state of things, the committee, without inquiring whether the States have a right so to do, do not feel disposed, by any act of theirs, to raise up anew that subject of controversy. Their conviction is, that the remaining Indians, at the South, will find it for their best interests to join their brethren at the West. The well informed and intelligent of their nation must have seen that, involved as they are in the conflict that surrounds them, they cannot remain where they are as a nation: and that their future hopes, and even existence, are best consulted in not including their already allotted lands within the Indian country. In the position they are now placed, they can appeal, with stronger force, to the justice of the whole country, than if remaining in hostility to a portion of the States. All must now see and admit that the relations heretofore so much desired by the Indians and their friends, cannot be sustained in future, in their present situation. Whatever may be the wishes of the Government, and even whatever may be its rights, and physical power to enforce those rights, yet the attempt to enforce them might be attended with consequences not less disastrous to the Indians than to the harmony of the States. It belongs to another tribunal to decide the conditions on which they shall remove to the West. The committee, however, cannot forbear saying that the country expects these conditions shall be more than barely just, that they shall partake of liberality and even magnanimity, such as belong to parties placed on unequal terms.

The Indians, for whose protection these laws are proposed, consist of numerous tribes, scattered over an immense extent of country, of different languages, and partaking of all the forms of society in the progression from the savage to an approximation to the civilized. With the emigrant tribes we have treaties, imposing duties of a mixed character, recognising them in some sort as dependent tribes, and yet obligating ourselves to protect them, even against domestic strife, and necessarily retaining the power so to do. With other tribes we have general treaties of amity; and with a considerable number we have no treaties whatever. To most of the tribes with whom we have treaties, we have stipulated to pay annuities in various forms. The annexed tables (A, B, I, J, K, L) exhibit a condensed view of these relations, and will assist in determining the nature and extent of the legislation necessary for the Indian Department. These, though a part of the consideration of the cessions of land, are intended to promote their improvement and civilization, and which may now be considered as the leading principle of this branch of our legislation.

The committee will now proceed to submit their views in relation to the organization and administration of the Indian Department, and to the alterations proposed, in the order of the bills reported.

I. For the organization of the Indian Department.

The present organization of this department is of doubtful origin and authority. Its administration is expensive, inefficient, and irresponsible.

The committee have sought, in vain, for any lawful authority for the appointment of a majority of the agents and subagents of Indian affairs

now in office. For years, usage, rendered colorably lawful only by reference to indirect and equivocal legislation, has been the only sanction for their appointment. Our Indian relations commenced at an early period of the revolutionary war. What was necessary to be done, either for defence or conciliation, was done; and being necessary, no inquiry seems to have been made as to the authority under which it was done. This undefined state of things continued for nearly twenty years. Though some general regulations were enacted, the government of the department was chiefly left to Executive discretion. In the subsequent legislation, what was, in fact, mere usage, seems to have been taken as having been established by law. It does not appear that the origin or history of the department has ever attracted the attention of Congress. No report of its investigation is found in its records. In ascertaining the authority of the appointment of the officers in the department, the committee have referred to the acts of the Government, of which they will now present a brief history, and which, it is believed, will fully sustain the position that a majority of the agents and subagents of Indian affairs have been appointed without lawful authority. This position is not taken with a view to put any particular administration in fault, for it applies to every administration for the last thirty years.

By an ordinance of Congress of the 12th July, 1775, the Indian country was divided into three departments, and *commissioners of Indian affairs* were appointed for each department, who were authorized to appoint *agents, residing near or among the Indians, to watch the conduct of the (Kings) superintendents, and their emissaries.*

By an ordinance of the 27th January, 1776, the commissioners were authorized to license Indian traders, and by an ordinance of the 29th April, 1776, the same power is recognised in the *agents* appointed by them.

The 9th article of the confederation of 1777 gave to Congress the sole and exclusive right of regulating the trade, and managing all affairs with the Indians.

By an ordinance of the 7th of August, 1786, the Indian Department was divided into two districts, the southern and the northern. A *superintendent of Indian affairs* for each district was appointed, to hold the office for two years; and the superintendent of the northern district was authorized to appoint *two deputies*. It was made their duty to attend to the execution of such regulations as Congress should, from time to time, establish respecting Indian affairs; and, in particular, to license Indian traders.

This ordinance gave no power to the superintendents to appoint *agents* for Indian affairs.

The superintendents are subsequently called *superintendents of Indian affairs for the departments*. (Ordinance of 21st July, 1787.)

As no provision was made for the appointment of *agents*, it is probable they were appointed by the superintendents, as the successors of the commissioners. The destruction of the records of the War Department, leaves this part of the subject in uncertainty. All that can be ascertained is, that the expenditures were considerably more than the amount of the salaries of the superintendents.

The first and eighth articles of the constitution give Congress power to regulate commerce with the Indian tribes, and to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory belonging to the United States.

The acts of 22d of July, 1790 and 1st March, 1793, to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, recognize the superintendents of the departments as officers, (under the ordinance of 1786,) and authorize the President to appoint *other persons*, who, with the superintendents, are empowered to license Indian traders.

The 7th section of the act of 1793 prohibits *agents*, superintendents, and all other persons authorized to grant licenses, from being interested in the Indian trade. The 11th section of the act of 1796 contains the same reference to *agents* as having authority to grant licenses. The authority to appoint such agents, if they had any other power than to grant trading licenses, must refer to the ordinance of 1775; and this reference may confirm the supposition that the superintendents continued to exercise the power, granted to the commissioners by that ordinance, of appointing *agents*.

The act of 18th April, 1796, authorized the President to establish Indian trading houses, and to appoint an *agent* for each trading house.

The intercourse act of 19th May, 1796, gives the power of granting licenses to Indian traders, to the superintendents of the departments, or to such persons as the President shall appoint for that purpose; and it will be found that, in the subsequent legislation up to 1822, the *agencies* for Indian affairs, and the *agencies* for Indian trade, have been separate and independent of each other, and that no power to appoint *agents* of Indian affairs can be derived from the acts relating to the trading house establishment.

The 13th section of the intercourse act of the 30th March, 1802, provides "that, in order to promote civilization among the friendly tribes, and to secure the continuance of their friendship, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to cause them to be furnished with useful animals and implements of husbandry, and with goods or money, as he shall judge proper, and to appoint such persons, *from time to time, as temporary agents* to reside among the Indians, as he shall think fit, provided the whole amount of such presents and allowances to such agents shall not exceed fifteen thousand dollars." It is obvious to the committee, from the terms used, indicating that the appointments were to be only occasional and for temporary purposes; and also from the limited amount of the appropriation for both objects, that the Legislature could not have intended by that act to authorize an extensive establishment of permanent agents, with fixed annual salaries, far exceeding in amount the sum allowed for both objects.

At this time there were three agents authorized by treaties (besides others appointed by the Executive) as permanent agents of Indian affairs. No one, therefore, at that time could have supposed that agents of that character could have been contemplated by the terms of description used in the act of 1802, "temporary agents," "appointed from time to time," &c.

The history of this act will, it is believed, sustain the construction given by the committee.

The treaty with the Creeks of the 7th August, 1790, contains the following article: "Art. 12. That the Creek nation may be led to a greater degree of civilization, and to become herdsmen and cultivators, instead of remaining in a state of hunters, the United States will, from time to time, furnish gratuitously the said nation with useful domestic animals and implements of husbandry. And further to assist the said nation in so de-

sirable a pursuit, and at the same time to establish a certain mode of communication, the United States will send such and so many persons to reside in said nation as they may judge proper, and not exceeding four in number, who shall qualify themselves to act as interpreters. These persons shall have lands assigned them by the Creeks for cultivation, for themselves and their successors in office; but shall be precluded exercising any kind of traffic." The like article is inserted in the Cherokee treaty of the 2d July, 1791.

This article, so far as it provides for agents, provides for *permanent* agents. The *articles* are to be furnished from *time to time*; but the agents are to be appointed not *from time to time*, as the distribution of presents shall require as mere *temporary* agents, but are *to have lands assigned them for cultivation, for themselves and their successors in office.*"

The treaty with the Five Nations of the 23d April, 1792, contains the following article: "The United States, in order to promote the happiness of the Five Nations, will cause to be expended annually the amount of one thousand five hundred dollars (increased by the treaty of 11th November, 1794, to \$4,500) in purchasing for them clothing, domestic animals, and implements of husbandry, and for encouraging useful artificers to reside among them."

These treaties are evidence of the then existing policy of the Government in distributing presents to the Indians, with a view of their civilization, and the two first establish permanent agents (in connexion with the same objects) in the two principal tribes, where they were deemed necessary; the last treaty established no agency, because no permanent agency was necessary.

The act of the 22d July, 1790, the first intercourse act, contains no provision of any kind for the appointment of an agent. The appointment of the Creek and Cherokee agents was founded on the authority of the treaties. Under this state of things, the act of the 1st March, 1793, was passed. That act contained, in the very words, the 13th section of the act of 30th March, 1802; and this act of 1802 must now receive the same construction in reference to permanent agencies, that the act of 1793 required in relation to the permanent Creek and Cherokee agencies. It was not competent for an act of Congress to alter the stipulations of the treaty or to change the character of the agents appointed under it. Nor does it purport to do it, but expressly provides for the appointment *from time to time* (not of the furnishing of presents) of *temporary* agents; not as having *successors in office*, as under the treaties, nor as having *land assigned them for cultivation, for themselves and their successors in office.*

The appropriate office of the act of 1793 was to extend the policy of making presents to tribes other than those provided for by treaties, and to limit the amount of expenditures under such extension.

The act of 1796 reduced the appropriation from \$20,000 to \$15,000. At that time the Five Nations were entitled to receive \$4,500; and if to this the presents to be furnished to the Creeks and Cherokees were to be added, and the gross amount deducted from the \$15,000, but little would be left for the presents and the temporary agents. This cannot, however, be ascertained, as the expenditures for all objects were paid out of the general appropriation "for the Indian Department." (H.) Whatever might be the amount of the expenditures authorized by the treaties and the act, or whatever might be the character of the agents, perma-

ment or temporary, the authority to appoint them was limited by the amount of the appropriation.

It appears (C) that some of the agents appointed before 1793 continued to hold their offices for years after, without a new appointment. The inference is, that as the act does not take away any power of appointment, then supposed to exist, they held over under the ordinances as continuing in force, and that, on the confusion of the powers assumed from the ordinances and the act of 1793, the usage of appointing agents and sub-agents seems to have been founded.

The act of 21st April, 1806, for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes, authorized the President to appoint a superintendent of Indian trade, and *an agent for each trading house*, and (by the subsequent act, 2d March, 1811,) *assistant agents* of Indian trading houses.

On the organization of the several Territories, the office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs of the departments created by the ordinance of 1786, was annexed to the office of Governor, &c. Thus, on the organization of the Mississippi Territory, (7th April, 1798,) it was provided, "that the powers, duties, and emoluments of a superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern department shall be united with those of Governor," &c.

No further legislation in relation to Indian affairs was had until 1818. At this date the only officers in the Indian Department, established by direct legislation, were superintendents, appointed under the ordinance of 1786, and those who were such by being Governors of the Territories, and the *agents* for Indian affairs, authorized by treaties, of whom there were three:

An agent to the	Cherokees, east,	by treaty of	2d October,	1798.
	Creeks,	do	do do do do	
	Cherokees, west,	do	8th July,	1817.

The first subagency named in terms was established by the act of 25th May, 1824.

In the trading house establishment the officers (in 1818) were, a superintendent of Indian trade, and agents and assistant agents of Indian trading houses, sometimes (as in the act of 16th April, 1818) called factors and sub-factors.

In the mean time an extensive establishment had grown up under Executive patronage. The appropriation for Indian expenditures was general; and under it the whole subject of the organization of the Indian Department passed on in silence, and almost in secrecy, until 1818. At this time there were in fact fifteen agencies and ten subagencies. (D.)

The appointment of all officers, by the constitution, was vested in the President and Senate; and it seems to have been the sole object of the act of the 16th April, 1818, to bring back the appointment to the appropriate authority. It enacts "that the superintendent of Indian trade, the agents and assistant agents of Indian trading houses, and the several agents of Indian affairs, shall be nominated by the President of the United States, and appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," and "that from and after the eighteenth instant, no person shall act in either of the characters aforesaid, who shall not have been thus first nominated and appointed." This act did not establish agencies. It did not create the office of Indian agent, but merely directed and restricted the mode of appointment. If it could be considered as creating the office, the power was unlimited, and would authorize the appointing any number of agents;

and as the appropriations were then made, their salaries would be subject to the sole power of the Executive. This act, however, may be considered as contemporaneous with the act of 20th April, 1818, fixing the compensation of the then fifteen agents, and as referring to those particular agencies.

These acts were passed with reference to the existing state of things, without inquiring whether these agencies had been previously established by law. The committee consider this as indirect, and, therefore, vicious legislation. A recognition of the exercise of power without right is usually followed by the claim of the right; and such seems to have been the consequence in this instance. Indian agencies have been created by the power of appointment; and so long has this power been exercised, that for years no examination has been made respecting its legality.

If, however, these acts, and the long usage of the Executive, should be considered as then establishing the agencies named in the second act, they, by consequence, establish the principle that a legislative act, fixing the salaries, was necessary to establish all subsequent agencies.

The term subagent, as descriptive of an officer of the Government, is, for the first time, to be found in the act of the 20th April, 1818, where, to each, is allowed a salary of five hundred dollars. In the act of the 16th April no provision is made for their appointment; and, of course, it would be where the constitution placed it, unless the appointments are authorized by the act of 1802.

Since 1822, when the trading house system was abolished, the appropriations for the payments of the agents and subagents have been in the general form "for pay of the several Indian agents as allowed by law;" "for pay of the subagents as allowed by law." The appropriation bills, like the bills of the 16th and 20th of April, 1818, take it for granted that agencies have been established by law, but do not establish them.

The report of the Secretary of War (Document No. 60) will show the agencies and subagencies now existing, and the sources of authority claimed to justify the appointments. It also exhibits the entire organization of the Indian Department.

That report does not refer to the acts of 1818, as creating agencies, but as directing the manner of appointments, and fixing the salaries of the particular agents named. It refers to the act of 1802 as the general authority, and to particular acts and treaties for special cases.

Of the eighteen Indian agents now in office, nine are referred to the act of 1802. To these should be added the Chickasaw agent, (the act of 1793 being identical with that of 1802,) and the Cherokee agent west, (the treaty of July 8, 1817, referred to, authorizing only a commission to take the census,) making eleven assumed to be authorized by the act of 1802.

For five of these agents the committee have not been able to discover that salaries have been authorized by any law, viz.

Of the agent to the Caddoes, (salary paid,)	-	-	-	\$1,200
Choctaws, west, do.	-	-	-	1,500
Creeks, west, do.	-	-	-	1,500
Kansas, do.	-	-	-	1,000
Sacs and Foxes, do.	-	-	-	1,200

Of the twenty-seven subagents, twenty-one are referred to the act of 1802, and the residue to special acts and treaties.

The committee submit these views to the judgment of the House. They cannot, however, forbear expressing an opinion that it is time that, on a

subject of so much importance, the legislation of Congress should be direct; and that the creation of offices, and the fixing their salaries, should not be left to Executive discretion or to legislative implication.

It is proposed to continue the offices of superintendents, agents, and subagents of Indian affairs, but with a modification and extension of their powers, deemed necessary to secure a more perfect official responsibility, and to afford adequate protection to the Indians.

The tribes are placed at too great a distance from the Government to enable them to make their complaints against the arbitrary acts of our agents heard; and it is believed they have had much cause of complaint. Hitherto they have suffered in silence. The agents, being subject to no immediate control, have acted under scarcely any other responsibility than that of accountability for moneys received. Although much is expected from the personal character of the agents, yet it is not deemed safe to depend entirely upon it. The superintendents are, therefore, authorized to exercise a general supervision and control over the official conduct of the agents and subagents, and to suspend them from office for malconduct, reporting their reasons therefor to the President.

The duties of agents and subagents will be of the same character, but of different extent; each is to be assigned to a distinct district, and will act independent of the other. The term subagent is retained merely for convenience, to designate a class of agents whose appointments and salaries are different from those of the agents.

It is proposed to abolish the superintendencies of Florida and Arkansas, and to transfer that of Michigan to the Governor of Huron, when that Territory shall be established. A superintendency for the Western Indians is continued, and for the present at St. Louis.

The bill establishes certain specified agencies, provides for the appointment of the agents, and fixes their salaries. A part of these agents are to be discontinued at specified periods; and others, when either not necessary, or when their duties can be performed by subagents, at the pleasure of the Executive. All agencies other than those provided for are abolished, and none can in future be established without the sanction of Congress.

It is believed to be time that the conduct of all the agents and subagents should again be brought in review before the appointing power. It is proposed, therefore, that the term of office of the present incumbents shall expire on the 4th of March next, and that in future the agents shall be appointed for four years.

The appointment of subagents, as well as the establishment of subagencies, is referred to the Executive. In the present unsettled state of our relations with many of the Western tribes, it would be difficult now to limit their number. Hereafter, when those relations become more fixed and certain, it may be the subject of further legislation.

It is proposed to raise the salaries of the subagents from five hundred to seven hundred and fifty dollars. Their duties are to be of the same character as those of agents; their responsibility is increased; they are required to give bonds; they are not to be appointed within the limits of an agency; and in all cases where the duties to be performed are only temporary, the President may direct those duties to be performed by a designated officer, without any additional compensation other than his travelling expenses. For some of the present agencies, (other than those proposed to be discontinued,) a subagency may hereafter be substituted.

This branch of the department being now to be thus reorganized, it is deemed necessary for the public service that the salaries of the subagents should be raised.

It is proposed to reduce the number and the salaries of interpreters, and to provide that no person shall receive the salary of more than one office in the Indian Department at the same time; and that no person shall receive a salary when absent from his duty. In relation to interpreters, it is supposed that there are many more, who are now competent to the duty, than formerly; and that there will be no difficulty, as the services are occasional only, in procuring them at the salary proposed.

The power given to the President to appoint military officers to perform the duties of agents will, it is hoped, enable the Government to lessen the number of agents and subagents, and to dispense with the agents of subsistence, and disbursing agents and their assistants, other than military officers.

The subject of contingencies has not escaped the attention of the committee. There is no portion of the public expenditures so much out of sight and out of mind. With a view to lessen this branch of expenditure, the bill provides that the salaries of the officers and persons employed, shall be in full of all allowances, except the contingent expenses of offices, and travelling expenses when on extra duty; and that an account of these contingencies shall annually be laid before Congress. The tables (E, F, G) will enable the House to compare the present expenditures with those that will occur under the bill proposed, in respect to superintendents, agents, subagents, and interpreters, and of other expenditures in the department.

On an inspection of the tables, it will appear that the salaries of some of the existing agents are lessened, while others are increased. It will be found difficult to scale salaries to the exact amount of duty required; and the more so, when the amount of those duties, from their very nature, cannot be precisely ascertained. The President is authorized to require any duty, in relation to the Indian Department, to be performed by the agent, and thus to dispense with special agents. It is believed that the sum allowed is sufficient in all cases; and that in some of the agencies where a less salary was allowed, the agency may be changed to a subagency.

In the course of their investigations, the committee have become satisfied that much injustice has been done to the Indians in the payment of their annuities. The payments are required, by the terms of the treaties, to be paid to the tribe as a political body capable of acting as a nation; and it would seem, as a necessary consequence, that the payments should be made to the constituted authorities of the tribe. If those authorities distribute the annuities thus paid with a partial hand, they alone are responsible. If injustice shall be done, we are not the instruments; we have discharged our obligation. With what propriety can our Government undertake to apportion the annuities among the individuals of the tribes? And in what manner can it be done, with safety or convenience? If distributed to heads of families in proportion to the number of each family, it would require an annual enumeration, or a register of the changes. If paid to the individuals at their residencies, it would be troublesome and expensive; if the individuals were required to travel to the agency, to receive the pittance of their share, to many it would not be worth going for. What security can be given against the frauds of the agents? What vouchers.

shall he produce to account for the payments? The payment to the chiefs is a mode simple and certain, and the only mode that will render the annuities beneficial to the tribe, by enabling it to apply them to the expenses of their Government, to the purpose of education, or to some object of general concern. When distributed to individuals, the amount is too small to be relied on as a support, yet sufficiently large to induce them to forego the labor necessary to procure their supplies. And it is found that those are the most industrious and thrifty who have no such aid.

Individual payments were introduced probably with a view to induce emigration, by paying those who choose to emigrate their supposed share of the annuity. Whatever may have been the policy which gave rise to it, neither policy nor justice requires its continuance.

With a view to prevent frauds of another kind, in reference principally to the payment of goods, the President is authorized to appoint an officer of rank to superintend the payment of annuities. This, and the provision relating to the purchase of goods for the Indians, will place sufficient guards to prevent fraudulent payments.

The committee have reason to believe abuses have existed in relation to the supply of goods for presents at the making of treaties, or to fulfil treaty stipulations. Those for presents are at the loss of the Government. Those under treaty stipulations are at the loss of the Indians. The goods for presents have been usually furnished by the Indian traders, and at an advance of from 60 to 100 per cent. This the Government has been obliged to submit to, or the trader will make use of his influence to prevent a treaty. Should this in future be attempted, the Government will now have a sufficient remedy by revoking the license. The goods furnished under treaties have been charged at (what has been represented as a moderate rate) an advance of 50 per cent., and at that rate delivered to the Indians. It is now provided that the goods in both cases are to be purchased by an agent of the Government; and where there is time (as in case of goods purchased under treaties) they are to be purchased on proposals based on previous notice.

II. To regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontier.

This act is intended to apply to the whole Indian country, as defined in the first section. On the west side of the Mississippi its limits can only be changed by a legislative act; on the east side of that river it will continue to embrace only those sections of country not within any State to which the Indian title shall not be extinguished. The effect of the extinguishment of the Indian title to any portion of it, will be the exclusion of such portion from the Indian country. The limits of the Indian country will thus be rendered at all times obvious and certain. By the intercourse act of 1802, the boundary of the Indian country was a line of metes and bounds, variable from time to time by treaties. And, from the multiplicity of those treaties, it is now somewhat difficult to ascertain what, at any given period, was the boundary or extent of the Indian country.

The constitutional power "to regulate commerce with the Indian tribes," and "to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory of the United States," has been executed, until within a few years, under a policy almost entirely political, and somewhat partial. The influence over the Indians acquired by foreign nations, through their commercial intercourse, could only be met and countervailed by the same means. The time

has been when conciliation was sought ; but the time is now passed when the fear of Indian hostility should be a leading feature of our Indian intercourse. Our relation to them is now that of the strong to the weak, and demands at our hands a more liberal policy, as well directed to promote their welfare as our political interests.

Other nations have excluded foreigners from trade and intercourse with the Indians within their territories. We have adopted the same policy as the only one safe for us, or beneficial to the Indians. The provision is therefore continued, that no foreigner shall enter the Indian country without a passport. But it is not deemed necessary that all the restrictions of the former laws as to our own citizens should be retained. Of them, as mere travellers in or through the Indian country, we ought not to have the same, or even any jealousy. And so frequent and necessary are the occasions of our citizens to pass into the Indian country, that of them no passports will be required for such objects. Such has been the inconvenience of obtaining passports, that, for years, the provision in the act of 1802, requiring them, has been a dead letter. If, however, our citizens desire to trade or to reside in the Indian country for any purpose whatever, a license for that particular purpose is required.

The Indian trade, as heretofore, will continue to be carried on by licensed traders. The Indians do not meet the traders on equal terms, and no doubt have much reason to complain of fraud and imposition. Some further provision seems necessary for their protection. Heretofore, it has been considered that every person (whatever might be his character) was entitled to a license on offering his bond. It has been the source of much complaint with the Indians. Power is now given to refuse licenses to persons of bad character, and for a more general reason, "that it would be improper to permit such persons to reside in the Indian country ;" and to revoke licenses for the same reasons. The committee are aware that this is granting an extensive power to the agents, and which may be liable to abuse : yet, when it is recollected that the distance from the Government at which the traders reside, will prevent a previous consultation with the head of the department ; that what is necessary to be done should be done promptly ; that the agents act under an official responsibility ; that they are required to assign the reasons of their conduct to the War Department ; that an appeal is given to the party injured ; and that the dismissal of the agent would be the consequence of a wanton act of injustice, the rights of the traders will be found as well secured as is compatible with the security of the Indians.

The report of the commissioners, appended to this report, contains a detailed statement of the exorbitant prices demanded by the Indian traders. As a remedy in part, they recommend, first, a substitution of goods for money in the payment of annuities. This suggestion has been adopted so far as to authorize it to be done by the consent of the tribe. In addition to the direct benefit, it will furnish them with something like a standard of the value of goods, and enable them to deal on more equal terms with the Indian traders. The second suggestion is, that Government should in some way provide goods at costs and charges beyond their annuities, or that private associations should do it under the direction of the department. The latter may at all times have been done, under the licensed trade. But it is believed that no association would, as a charity, enter into a trade of this character. The proposition to return in any form to the trading house establishment, is not favorably entertained by the committee.

As has been already remarked, the policy which induced the establishment of the trading house system no longer exists. A brief review of its history and results, it is thought, will satisfy the House of its impolicy and inefficiency in every point of view.

It commenced in 1776; we had then no Indian trade. To conciliate the Indians, the Government ordered £40,000 worth of goods to be purchased, to be sold to licensed traders, who were "to dispose of them at such stated reasonable prices as should be fixed and ascertained by the commissioners;" and who "should allow to Indians a reasonable price for their skins and furs, and take no unjust advantage of their distress and intemperance;" and this formed a part of the condition of their bonds. However well intended, it would seem very difficult to enforce such provisions. Without any agents to overlook the traders, they of course would be the sole witnesses of their own dealings; and even though they should have conformed themselves to the *reasonable* prices limited, yet they would be the sole judges of the reasonableness of the prices allowed for what they receive in payment.

In the treaties with the Delaware tribe of 17th Sept. 1778, it is stipulated that the Delaware nation should be supplied with goods from time to time, "as far as the United States may have it in their power, by a well regulated trade, under the conduct of an intelligent agent, with an adequate salary, one more influenced by the love of his country, and a constant attention to the duties of his department, by promoting the common interest, than the sinister purpose of binding all the duties of his office to his own interest."

In 1795, \$50,000 was appropriated "for the purchase of goods for supplying the Indians;" "the sale of such goods to be made under the direction of the President of the United States."

In 1796, the trading house system was established, which was continued until 1822. Under this system the Government furnished the capital and managed the trade entirely on its own account, "according to such rules and orders as the President should prescribe." The trading houses and the agents were established by the President. The agents were required to transmit their accounts to the Treasury semi-annually.

An annual appropriation of eight thousand dollars was at first made, for the purpose of paying the agents and clerks, and the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars was granted as the capital to be employed in the Indian trade, which by subsequent acts was increased. During the twenty-six years that this system was continued, the Government paid for the salaries of the agents from 1796 to 1810, inclusive, estimated at \$208,220

From 1811 to 1822, inclusive, (M)	-	-	-	204,989
				<u>413,209</u>
For capital stock, (N)	-	-	\$290,000	00
Deducting receipts and debts uncollected,	-		167,853	76
				<u>122,147</u>
Loss on capital stock, at least,	-	-	-	-
Showing a total loss of	-	-	-	<u>\$535,356</u>

During this period, Indian traders continued to be licensed, and supplied a large share of the Indian trade. The number of Government trading:

houses in 1822 was only nine, while the number of the licensed traders was one hundred and twenty-six. The expense of the system alone would be a sufficient objection to its re-establishment. If the expense of its agencies were to be charged in the price of the goods, it would afford no relief to the Indians.

The reasonableness of prices must be left to depend on the competition of trade, and the character of the Indian traders. The provisions in relation to the latter have been already stated. It is believed that it would be neither safe nor practicable to authorize agents to fix a tariff of prices in the various stations of trade; such a regulation could be but partially executed. The general power to revoke licenses for fraudulent practices is deemed more efficient.

To prevent the introduction and manufacture of ardent spirits, authority is given for the destruction of the article where found, and of distilleries erected in the Indian country, by *whomsoever* erected or continued, to be enforced in *every portion* of the Indian country.

In relation to Indian depredations, an express provision carries into effect what is believed to be the true construction of the 14th section of the act of 1802, guarantying to the party injured an indemnity, whether annuities are payable or not. A proviso is added for the protection of the Treasury, that the claim shall be presented within three years; and to facilitate taking the proofs, the agents &c. are authorized to administer oaths to witnesses.

Complaints have been made by Indians that they are not admitted to testify as witnesses; and it is understood that they are in some of the States excluded by law. Those laws, however, do not bind the courts or tribunals of the United States. The committee have made no provision on the subject, believing that none is necessary: that the rules of law are sufficient, if properly applied, to remove every ground of complaint.

In consequence of the change in our Indian relations, the laws relating to crimes committed in the Indian country, and to the tribunals before whom offenders are to be tried, require revision. By the act of 3d March, 1817, the criminal laws of the United States were extended to *all persons* in the Indian country, without exception, and by that act, as well as that of 30th March, 1802, they might be tried wherever apprehended. It will be seen that we cannot, consistently with the provisions of some our treaties, and of the territorial act, extend our criminal laws to offences committed by or against Indians, of which the tribes have exclusive jurisdiction; and it is rather of courtesy than of right that we undertake to punish crimes committed in that territory by and against our own citizens. And this provision is retained principally on the ground that it may be unsafe to trust to Indian law in the early stages of their Government. It is not perceived that we can with any justice or propriety extend our laws to offences committed by Indians against Indians, *at any place* within their own limits.

Some doubts have been suggested as to the constitutionality of so much of these acts as provides for the trial of offenders wherever apprehended: without expressing any opinion on that subject, it is thought that provisions more convenient to all parties, and at the same time free from all constitutional doubts, might be adopted. And for this end it is proposed, *for the sole purpose of executing this act*, to annex the Indian country to the

judicial districts of the adjoining Territories and States. This is done principally with a view to offences that are to be prosecuted by indictment. In all cases of offences, when the punishment, by former laws, was fine or imprisonment, the imprisonment is now omitted, leaving the penalty to be recovered in an action of debt, prosecuted in any district where the offender may be found.

To facilitate the negotiations of treaties, it is deemed absolutely necessary that the commissioners should have power to control or remove all white persons who may attempt to prevent or impede the negotiations, and that they should have, if necessary, the aid of a military force.

III. To provide for the establishment of the Western Territory, and for the security and protection of the emigrant and other Indian tribes therein.

Whatever difference of opinion may heretofore have existed, the policy of the Government, in regard to the future condition of these tribes of Indians, may now be regarded as definitively settled. To induce them to remove west of the Mississippi, to a territory set apart and dedicated to their use and Government forever; to secure to them there a final home; to elevate their intellectual, moral, and civil condition, and to fit them for the enjoyment of the blessings of a free Government, is that policy. And a further hope is now encouraged, that whenever their advance in civilization should warrant the measure, and they desire it, that they may be admitted as a State to become a member of the Union.

To carry that policy into effect is the object of this bill.

The committee will now refer to the acts of the Government by which that policy was established, and the faith of the nation pledged to carry it into execution.

The project for removing the Eastern Indians west of the Mississippi, may be referred for its origin to a proposition of a part of the Cherokee tribe in 1803, "to remove across the Mississippi river on some vacant lands of the United States," and there "to continue *the hunter life*," in consequence of which, in 1817, they exchanged their lands east for lands west of that river.

The Choctaw treaty of 1820, made "to promote the civilization of the east Choctaw Indians by the establishment of schools among them, and to perpetuate them as a nation, by exchanging for a small part of their land a country beyond the Mississippi river, *where all who live by hunting, and will not work, may be collected together*," grants them a tract of land west of the river for that purpose. Neither of these cessions looked to the civilization of the Indians west of the Mississippi; and it is worthy of remark, that this emigration, for the purpose of continuing the *hunter life*, has, contrary to all thought or expectation, laid the foundation for Indian civilization; those who were thus sent off, having far outstripped those they left behind in the arts of civilization and in the comforts of life.

In 1825 the plan for the removal and civilization of the Indian tribes was officially pressed on the attention of Congress by the President's (Mr. Monroe's) message, and the report of the Secretary of War (Mr. Calhoun) of that year. The plan then proposed was "to acquire a sufficient tract of country west of the State of Missouri and Territory of Arkansas, in order to establish permanent settlements in that quarter of the tribes which were proposed to be removed. To give them "the strongest and most solemn assurances that the country given them should be

theirs as a permanent home for themselves and their posterity, without being disturbed by the encroachments of our citizens." "To add to such assurances a system, by which the Government, without destroying their independence, would gradually unite the several tribes under a simple but enlightened system of Government and laws."

In 1826, the Committee on Indian Affairs reported a bill (S.) in accordance with the views of the Secretary of War, (Mr. Barbour.) This bill proposed to establish a territorial Government, under the jurisdiction and laws of the United States; not an Indian Government.

This bill, however, was not acted on by the House, nor was there any act indicating the form of the Government to be established, or the nature of the obligations that should be assumed by the United States until 1828.

The treaty with the Cherokees of the 6th of May, 1828, is the first act that restricted the power of the Government, and imposed on it the obligations on which our present policy has grown up. The preamble recites, "whereas, it being the anxious desire of the Government of the United States to secure to the Cherokee nation of Indians, as well those now living in the Territory of Arkansas, as those of their friends and brothers who may reside in States east of the Mississippi, and who may wish to join their brothers in the West, a permanent home, and which shall, under the most solemn guaranty of the United States, be and remain theirs forever—a home that shall never in all future time be embarrassed by having around it the lines, or placed over it the jurisdiction of a Territory or State, nor be pressed upon by the extension in any way of any of the limits of our existing territory."

By the 2d article, "the United States agree to possess the Cherokees, and to guaranty it to them forever," (7,000,000 of acres, bounded, &c.) and, "in addition to the 7,000,000 of acres thus granted, the United States further guaranty to the Cherokee nation a perpetual outlet to the West, and a free and unmolested use of all the country lying west of the western boundary of the above described limits, and as far west as the sovereignty of the United States and their right of soil extend." By the 6th article, "it is moreover agreed by the United States, whenever the Cherokees may desire it, to give them a set of plain laws, suited to their condition."

The President (Jackson) in his message to Congress of the 8th of December, 1829, after recommending the removal of the Indians, proceeds to say, "as a means of effecting this end, I suggest for your consideration the propriety of setting apart an ample district west of the Mississippi, and without the limits of any State or Territory now formed, to be guarantied to the Indian tribes as long as they shall occupy it; each tribe having a distinct control over the portion designed for its use. There they may be secured in Governments of their own choice, subject to no other control from the United States than such as may be necessary to preserve peace on the frontier, and between the several tribes. There the benevolent may endeavor to teach them the arts of civilization, and by promoting union and harmony among them, to raise up an interesting commonwealth, destined to perpetuate the race, and to attest the humanity and justice of this Government."

In pursuance of this recommendation, the act of the 30th May, 1830, to provide "for an exchange of lands with the Indians residing in any of the States or Territories," and "for their removal west of the Mississippi," enacts "that, in the making of any such exchange or exchanges, it shall

and may be lawful for the President solemnly to assure the tribe or nation with which the exchange is made, that the United States will forever secure and guaranty to them, their heirs or successors, the country so exchanged with them, and, if they prefer it, that the United States will cause a patent or grant to be made and executed to them for the same : *Provided, always,* That such lands shall revert to the United States if the Indians become extinct, or abandon the same." "That it shall and may be lawful for the President to cause such tribe or nation to be protected at their new residence against all interruption and disturbance from any other tribe or nation of Indians, or from any other person or persons whatever." "And that it shall and may be lawful for the President to have the same superintendence and care over any tribe or nation in the country to which they may remove, as contemplated by this act, that he is now authorized to have over them at their present places of residence : *Provided,* That nothing in this act shall be construed as authorizing or directing the violation of any existing treaty between the United States and any of the Indian tribes."

Since this act several treaties have been concluded with emigrating tribes. The committee will only notice two of them in reference to our existing relations.

By the Choctaw treaty of 27th September, 1830, it is stipulated that "the United States, under a grant specially to be made by the President of the United States, shall cause to be conveyed to the Choctaw nation a tract of country west of the Mississippi river, in fee simple, to them and their descendants, to enure to them while they shall exist as a nation, and live on it, beginning," &c. "That the Government and people of the United States are hereby obliged to secure to said Choctaw nation of red people the jurisdiction and Government of all the persons and property that may be within their limits west, so that no Territory or State shall ever have a right to pass laws for the government of the Choctaw nation of red people, and their descendants, and that no part of the land granted them shall ever be embraced in any Territory or State ; but the United States shall forever secure said Choctaw nation from and against all laws except such as from time to time may be enacted in their own national councils, not inconsistent with the constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States : and except such as may, and which have been enacted by Congress to the extent that Congress under the constitution is required to exercise a legislation over Indian affairs." But the Choctaws "express a wish that Congress may grant to the Choctaws the right of punishing, by their own laws, any white man who shall come into their nation, and infringe any of their national regulations." And "the United States are obliged to protect the Choctaws from domestic strife and foreign enemies, on the same principles that the citizens of the United States are protected," &c.

By the Creek treaty of the 24th March, 1832, it is stipulated that "the Creek country west of the Mississippi shall be solemnly guarantied to the Creek Indians, nor shall any State or Territory ever have a right to pass laws for the government of such Indians, but they shall be allowed to govern themselves, so far as may be compatible, with the general jurisdiction which Congress may think proper to exercise over them. And the United States will also defend them from all unjust hostilities of other Indians, and will also, as soon as the boundaries of the Creek country west of the Mississippi are ascertained, cause a patent or grant to be

executed to the Creek tribe agreeably to the third section of the act of Congress of May 2, 1830."

From these acts and treaties result the rights, the duties, and the powers of the parties. The rights of the Indians are, to be secured in the possession of their lands, and in the exercise of self-government. The obligations of the United States are correlative, to secure them in the title and possession of their lands, in the exercise of self-government, and to defend them from domestic strife and foreign enemies: and powers adequate to the fulfilment of those obligations are necessarily reserved. And further, by those treaties Congress expressly reserves the power (and which they could not surrender) to legislate over the Indian country, so far as the constitution requires them to do, viz. for the regulation of commerce with the Indian tribes. Under this power the laws on that subject are extended over the Western Territory. Under the power to dispose of the territory of the United States, these grants have been made, and the Western Territory is now to be dedicated to the use of the Indians, and right of self-government secured to the tribes.

It is taken for granted that all the tribes that shall inhabit the Western Territory will be eventually placed on an equality, in respect to their civil and political rights.

To secure to them the full enjoyment of these rights, is now the duty of this Government. On the part of the United States, their obligations are onerous and expensive; and they can have no interest or object in continuing to exercise any power whatever in the Western Territory when it shall be rendered unnecessary. And they look forward with solicitude to the time when the Indians, by their numbers, their wealth, and intelligence, shall no longer need the protection of this Government.

The committee will now present to the House some brief remarks on the details of the bill; not so much with a view to enlighten the judgment of the House, as to prevent their being misunderstood by those for whose benefit they are intended.

The Western Territory will be bounded on the east by Arkansas and Missouri, on the north by the La Platte, and west and south by the Mexican possessions; to the whole of it the original Indian title has been extinguished; and the tribes now within it derive their title from the United States. It is believed to be more than sufficient for them, and for those who have agreed to emigrate to it. It contains an area of 132,295,680 acres, of which only 61,830,000 acres have been assigned to the occupant tribes, (R.) The soil and climate are all that can be desired, to reward industry, and to prolong life.

A number of tribes north of the La Platte have expressed a desire to become members of the Indian confederacy, (appendix to T.) The committee, however, are of opinion that the territory is, at present, sufficiently large, and that its future extension, or the formation of another territory north of the La Platte, should be left to future legislation.

The lands between the west line of the State of Missouri and the Missouri are not included within the Western Territory. It will be obvious, from an inspection of the map (U,) that an outlet through those lands will be necessary to the people of Missouri; and that their convenience will require an extension of their western boundary to that river.

This territory is to be dedicated to the use of the Indian tribes forever,

by a guaranty the most sacred known among civilized communities—the *faith of the nation*. The committee are aware that this guaranty *the faith of the nation* has not been illustrated by the history of the past, in a manner satisfactory to the Indian tribes. They are not surprised that they should now ask, “what new security can you give us to the lands in the West, that you did not, in times past, give us to our lands in the East?”

It is admitted that we have given them guaranties which we have not fulfilled, pledges which we have not redeemed; not because we desired not to fulfil them, but because it was believed by the Government that we had no right, originally, to give them, and therefore had no power to redcem them. The Indians, however, will do us the justice to say that we never held ourselves absolved from the obligations of indemnifying them, and of acknowledging that these very cessions of lands at the West are a portion of the indemnity. Our inability to perform our treaty guaranties arose from the conflicts between the rights of the States and of the United States. Nor is it surprising that questions, arising out of such a conflict, which have bewildered wiser heads, should not be readily comprehended or appreciated by the unlettered Indians.

The case is now free from all the embarrassments of conflicting rights. The guaranty now stands as an obligation which the Government will at all future time have power to perform; we can look around it, there is no doubt, no obscurity about it; even to the Indian eye it is as clear and well defined as the edge of the circle of the sun. The United States extinguished the Indian title to the Western Territory; that territory then became their absolute property. By the constitution, Congress has an unqualified power to dispose of the territory belonging to the United States; and now Congress proposes, by charters, to grant and apportion this territory among the Indian tribes. The United States and the Indian tribes are the sole parties.

The right of self-government is secured to each tribe, with jurisdiction over all persons and property within its limits, subject to certain exceptions, founded on principles somewhat analogous to the international laws among civilized nations.

Officers, and persons in the service of the United States, and persons required to reside in the Indian country by treaty stipulations, must necessarily be placed under the protection, and subject to the laws of the United States. To persons merely travelling in the Indian country the same protection is extended. The want of fixed laws, of competent tribunals of justice, which must for some time continue in the Indian country, absolutely requires for the peace of both sides that this protection should be extended. Some provision, however, seems necessary to prevent the violation of the laws of the tribes, when such violation would not be an infringement of the laws of the United States. For this purpose power is given to the Governor to remove offenders from their limits; and for offences against the laws of the United States, to secure and remove them for trial.

As to those persons not required to reside in the Indian country, who voluntarily go there to reside, they must be considered as voluntarily submitting themselves to the laws of the tribes.

There is one other exception necessary to preserve peace among the tribes, and a good understanding with the bordering States. A right is

reserved to the Governor to reprieve, and the President to pardon, any member of another tribe, or a citizen of the United States, who may by the Indian laws be convicted of any capital offence. The danger of leaving the punishment of death to the judgment of tribes who are not accustomed to measure degrees of guilt, especially against others than members of the tribe, is too obvious to need comment. The Indians must see the necessity of retaining this restrictive power at the commencement of their civil Government. Each tribe will see that it is an important protection to its own members.

The right of self-government in the Indian tribes does not exclude the right of the United States to make laws for the regulation of trade with the Indian tribes, so far as our citizens are concerned. This right is by the constitution of the United States vested in Congress, and cannot be surrendered. The general laws of trade and intercourse are inapplicable to this territory, unless otherwise provided. Very few of their provisions apply to the Indian people; so far, however, as they do apply to them, or to other persons within their limits, each tribe, by adopting those laws as their own, and establishing competent tribunals, may relieve us from the burden of executing them, and it is hoped this will be done.

The relations that shall hereafter subsist between the several tribes, are to be established by the tribes themselves united in a confederation. The object of this union is to do those things, and those only, which the tribes separately are incompetent to do. The regulations of trade and intercourse among the tribes should be liberal and uniform: such regulations must be made either by the United States, or by the tribes. They will be more satisfactory if made by them, than if made by us, and it must be our desire to do nothing for them which they can do for themselves.

For the purpose of forming this confederacy, the Governor (so styled, for the want of a more appropriate title) is authorized to convene the tribes by their chiefs in a general council, for the purpose of defining and limiting the powers of the confederation. But no tribe can be compelled to become a member of the confederacy without its assent, formally and expressly given. Any tribe may authorize its chiefs to assent to it, or they may require that the articles shall be submitted to the tribe for its ratification. No fixed rule can now be established as to the mode of designating the delegates, or of apportioning their number in the first organization of the council; ultimately it may be by election, and in the ratio of numbers as far as practicable.

The United States being bound to protect the several tribes from domestic strife, each tribe from the aggression of the others, and all from foreign force, are directly concerned that all the regulations made by the council should aid them in the fulfilment of these obligations, at least that they should not obstruct or render them more burdensome. As the power of the several tribes is unequal, it will be necessary to protect the weak against the strong, and the strong against the combinations of the weak. And to secure these objects, it will be necessary that there should be some check against improvident or improper acts of the general council. No better check, for the present, has suggested itself than to allow the Governor a negative on their acts. As the tribes advance in civilization, it will be the less necessary, and it is hoped within a few years it may be withdrawn.

This, and the pardon of offenders in capital cases, are the only instances

in which the political power of the United States will interfere with that of the tribes, or the confederation.

The expenses of the members of the council while in session, and in returning, will be paid by the United States; not as a gift or bounty, not as conferring the least obligation, but as a partial compensation for their doing those things for themselves; which otherwise we would be bound to do for them. These expenses may be paid in money or rations, as shall best convenience the members.

At the commencement of the confederation more direction will be necessary, than after the Indians shall have been accustomed to regular government. Many difficulties must be met and overcome, before a union of feeling and interest shall perfect the confederation.

For the purpose of securing to the Indians the fulfilment of all our obligations, it will be necessary that some agent of the Government (in the bill styled Governor) should reside among them, clothed with power sufficient for the object. It will be an office of high trust. His powers and duties are to counsel and advise with the tribes; to compose dissensions among individuals or tribes; to aid the tribes and the confederation in executing their laws; and to employ the military force, when necessary, for their protection. On persons other than Indians, he is authorized to enforce the intercourse laws, and to remove every person who shall be unlawfully within the territory.

In relation to persons foreign to the territory, the several tribes may, under laws made for that purpose, protect themselves. By the intercourse act no persons (agents of the Government by necessary implication excepted) are allowed to reside in the territory without a license, for any purpose whatever. But such license will not authorize such persons to reside there, in violation of a law of the tribe. The Governor, or agent, may remove them, or the tribe may punish for a violation of its laws. This principle is applicable to Indian trade, as well as to other cases. And it is intended under it to enable the tribes to give a preference to their educated people in selecting Indian traders.

The education of the Indians is a subject of deep interest to them and to us. It is now proposed to allow them some direction in it, with the assent of the President, under the superintendence of the Governor, so far as their annuities (K) are concerned; and that a preference should be given to educated youth, in all the employments of which they are capable, as traders, interpreters, schoolmasters, farmers, mechanics, &c.; and that the course of their education should be so directed as to render them capable of those employments. Why educate the Indians unless their education can be turned to some practical use? and why educate them even for a practical use, and yet refuse to employ them? Hitherto the results have been of a doubtful character. The case is not unfrequent that the educated Indian returns from the school, raised above, and unfitted for, the society of his tribe, yet not high enough for that of the whites. His tribe furnishes no situation in which his education can be useful or profitable. He can turn it to no account any where else; and a life of dissipation is the usual and the fatal consequence of a life of idleness. Every place of profit, every object of emulation, or of ambition, within their nation, should be within their reach. This view indicates that a more varied system of education should be adopted; and may safely be adopted with the assent of the President, and under the joint direction of the Governor and the tribes themselves. A

further and more important object of ambition is premised in this bill, and which intimately connects itself with this subject.

The bill proposes to allow to the confederation a delegate in Congress, with the privileges and emoluments of a territorial delegate ; and a hope is encouraged of their eventual admission as a State into the Union. Their admission into the Union must, on both sides, be voluntary ; on our part, we reserve the right to judge of their fitness to be admitted ; on theirs, it is to request or decline it.

In view of the relations which this bill will establish, there seems to be, not only a propriety, but a necessity of their having a delegate in Congress. The intercourse laws, which, from time to time, shall be passed, and the acts of the executive officers we may place among them, are intimately connected with their prosperity. From a delegate we shall be able to learn their practical effect, and to receive suggestions for their amendment. It may be of still more consequence to them. Through their delegate we shall hear their complaints. Hitherto our agents have been almost irresponsible ; not because our laws have not made them responsible, but because there was no channel through which their acts of injustice could reach us. And, on the other hand, the policy and legislation of our Government will be faithfully represented to them, ensuring mutual respect and confidence.

Objections addressed to our prejudices, founded on certain associations, it is hoped, will receive no countenance or support. Those associations do not connect themselves with servitude or with dishonor. In peace and in war the Indian character has exhibited traits that would do honor to any race. At this day no one, who has seen their chiefs, can doubt their intelligence and capacity ; and it is believed that public sentiment will sustain the concession as an act of justice as well as of sound policy. The right to a delegate in Congress is a subject of the deepest solicitude to the Indians, and will be received by them as the strongest assurance for the fulfilment of our guaranties in all future time. It will probably do more to elevate the Indian character, and to establish and consolidate their confederacy, than any, or, perhaps, all other causes combined.

The proposition for allowing Indians a delegate is not now for the first time brought forward.

It was first suggested in 1778, and in the first treaty ever formed by the United States with any Indian tribe. The treaty with the Delawares of the 17th September, 1778, contains the following article : " And it is further agreed on, by the contracting parties, (should it, for the future, be found conducive for the interests of both parties,) to invite any other tribes who have been friends to the interests of the United States, to join the present confederation, and to form a State, whereof the Delaware nation shall be the head, and have a representative in Congress : *Provided*, Nothing contained in this article is to be considered as conclusive until it meets with the approbation of Congress."

In the treaty of Hopewell, of 1785, is the following article : " Article 12. That the Indians may have full confidence in the justice of the United States, respecting their interests, they shall have the right to send a deputy of their choice, whenever they think fit, to Congress."

In the treaty with the Choctaws, of September, 1830, they requested the privilege of having a delegate in the House of Representatives ; and the treaty states that " the commissioners do not feel that they can, under

a treaty stipulation, accede to the request, but at their desire present it in the treaty, that Congress may consider of and decide the application."

The proposition is now presented to Congress, with the decided opinion of the committee that it ought to receive a favorable consideration.

The commissioners, in their report, recommend the reservation of a strip of land, five miles wide, on the eastern side of the territory, to remain as neutral ground, on which neither party should settle. The committee are not satisfied that it would be either practicable or beneficial. On the line of Arkansas, the proposed strip must be taken from that Territory, as the grants to the Choctaws and Cherokees extend up to the line. On the Arkansas side, the land is already in market, and settlements to a considerable extent are already made. Against a part of Missouri the Indian grants, to several tribes, extend up to the line, and the land could not be taken from Missouri without her consent, which it is believed could not be obtained. The extent of the eastern line (against Arkansas and Missouri) is about 350 miles; and the proposed strip would contain 1,120,000 acres of land of the best quality. As neutral ground it would not, probably, be respected by either party, but would become the arena for border conflicts.

The obligations on the part of the United States to maintain peace among the tribes, and to defend them against foreign tribes, will require for some years a military force in or near the Western Territory. At the Southwest are the Camanches, numbering about 1,000 warriors, but every day becoming less formidable. At the West, in the vicinity of the Rocky mountains, are the Arepahas, not exceeding 500 warriors, from whom but little danger is apprehended. The force that would be necessary to repel incursions from either of these tribes, would at the same time be sufficient to protect the Santa Fé trade. It is supposed that nine-tenths of the Indians from whom any thing is to be apprehended, lie north of the latitude of Fort Leavenworth. From that fort, as the permanent rendezvous, a military force can be thrown into part of the hostile country, or to any point required within the Western Territory, with more facility than from any other single point. A small corps of rangers may, for a few years, be necessary on the eastern line, between Fort Leavenworth and Fort Smith. It may, also, be necessary to keep a small force at Fort Towson, to protect the Choctaws against the Southern Indians. It is not supposed that any force will long, if at all, be necessary to preserve peace among the three (and perhaps four) Southern tribes, the Choctaws, Creeks, Cherokees, (and Osages.) And the committee cannot forbear the expression of a decided opinion of the impolicy of locating permanent military posts in the vicinity of the Indian settlements. It is not, however, the province or the intention of the committee to prescribe the amount or disposition of the military force in relation to this territory. They are sensible that belongs to the future legislation of Congress, and to Executive direction.

The President is authorized to make the necessary regulations for carrying into effect the several acts relating to Indian affairs. In 1829, such regulations having reference to the laws then in force, were reported to the House by Messrs. Clark and Cass, commissioners appointed for that purpose. They appear to have been drawn with great care, and, with such alterations as the bills reported require, would, in the opinion of the committee, be proper and efficient; and should the acts reported pass, it would be proper to have the regulations reported to Congress at the next

session, when they can be adopted by an act of Congress, or go into operation under the general provision referred to.

The labors of the committee have been much assisted by the very able and interesting report of the commissioners, which is annexed to this report. It contains much valuable information, and will enable the public to appreciate the zeal, industry, and ability with which they have executed the duties of their commissions.

The committee have annexed to this report a number of statements, and a map of the Western Territory, prepared at the War Department at their request. They have supposed this would be more satisfactory to the House, than any summary that could be given in the reasonable limits of a report.

The committee will close their report by expressing the hope that the importance of the subjects embraced in the several bills will induce the House to act upon them the present session. The first, if considered in a pecuniary point of view, only will effect an annual saving of the expenditure of over \$80,000. (E, F, G.) The second is submitted as containing important amendments of the present intercourse laws. The third is of deep interest to the emigrant Indians; and on its passage, it is believed depend some collateral consequences of considerable interest to one section of the country. Although they are not so connected as to render it absolutely necessary that they should be passed contemporaneously, yet, as parts of a system, it is very desirable that they should so pass, and during the present session.

A BILL to provide for the organization of the Department of Indian Affairs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the duties of the Governors of the Territories of Florida and Arkansas, as Superintendents of Indian Affairs, shall hereafter cease, and the duties of the Governor of the Territory of Michigan, as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, shall cease from and after the establishment of a new territory, embracing the country west of Lake Michigan, should such a territory be established. And while the Governor of the said Territory of Michigan continues to act as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, he shall receive therefor the annual sum of one thousand dollars in full of all allowances, emoluments, or compensation for services in said capacity.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be a Superintendency of Indian Affairs for all the Indian country not within the bounds of any State or Territory west of the Mississippi river, the Superintendent of which shall reside at St. Louis, and shall annually receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That Superintendents of Indian Affairs shall, within their several superintendencies, exercise a general supervision and control over the official conduct and accounts of all officers and persons employed by the Government in the Indian Department, under such regulations as shall be established by the President of the United States; and may suspend such officers and persons from their office or

employments, for reasons forthwith to be communicated to the Secretary of War.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the following Indian agents shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall hold their offices for the term of four years, and who shall give bond, in two or more securities, in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, for the faithful execution of the same, and shall each receive the annual compensation of fifteen hundred dollars.

Two agents for the Western Territory.

An agent for the Chickasaws.

An agent for the Eastern Cherokees.

An agent for the Florida Indians.

An agent for the Indians in the State of Indiana.

An agent at Chicago.

An agent at Rock island.

An agent at Prairie du Chien.

An agent for Michilimackinac and the Sault Saint Marie.

An agent for the Saint Peter's.

An agent for the Upper Missouri.

And the following agencies shall be discontinued at the periods herein mentioned, that is to say :

The Florida agency, from and after the thirty-first day of December next.

The Cherokee agency, from and after the thirty-first day of December next.

The Indiana agency, from and after the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

The Chicago agency, from and after the thirty-first day of December next.

The Rock Island agency, from and after the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

And all other agencies, not provided for in this act, from and after the passing thereof: *Provided,* That the limitation of the said agencies shall not be construed to prevent the President of the United States from discontinuing the same at an earlier period. And the President shall be, and he is hereby, authorized, whenever he may judge it expedient, to discontinue any Indian agency, or to transfer the same, from the place or tribe designated by law, to such other place or tribe as the public service may require. And every Indian agent shall reside and keep his agency within or near the territory of the tribe for which he may be agent, and at such place as the President may designate, and shall not depart from the limits of his agency without permission. And it shall be competent for the President to require any military officer of the United States to execute the duties of Indian agent.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That a competent number of sub-agents shall be appointed by the President, with an annual salary of seven hundred and fifty dollars each, to be employed and to reside wherever the President may direct, and who shall give bonds, with one or more sureties, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, for the faithful execution of the same. But no subagent shall be appointed who shall reside within the limits of any agency where there is an agent appointed.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That nothing herein contained shall

be construed to require the reappointment of persons now in office, until the expiration of their present term of service ; but the commissions of all Indian agents and subagents, now in office, shall expire on the fourth day of March next, unless sooner terminated.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the limits of each agency and subagency shall be established by the Secretary of War, either by tribes or by geographical boundaries. And it shall be the general duty of Indian agents and subagents to manage and superintend the intercourse with the Indians within their respective agencies, agreeably to law ; to obey all legal instructions given to them by the Secretary of War, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or the Superintendent of Indian Affairs ; and to carry into effect such regulations as may be prescribed by the President.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted.* That the President of the United States may, from time to time, require additional security, and in larger amounts, from all persons charged or trusted, under the laws of the United States, with the disbursement or application of money, goods, or effects of any kind, on account of the Indian Department.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That an interpreter shall be allowed to each agency, who shall receive an annual salary of three hundred dollars : *Provided,* That where there are different tribes in the same agency, speaking different languages, one interpreter may be allowed, at the discretion of the Secretary of War, for each of the said tribes. Interpreters shall be nominated, by the proper agents, to the War Department for approval, and may be suspended, by the agent, from pay and duty, and the circumstances reported to the War Department for final action ; and — blacksmiths shall, in like manner, be employed wherever required by treaty stipulations, and such blacksmiths shall receive an annual compensation of four hundred and eighty dollars, and, if they furnish their shop and tools, an additional sum of one hundred and twenty dollars ; and their assistants shall be allowed an annual compensation of two hundred and forty dollars. And wherever farmers, mechanics, or teachers are required by treaty stipulations to be provided, they shall be employed under the direction of the War Department, and shall receive an annual compensation of not less than four hundred and eighty dollars, nor more than six hundred dollars. And in all cases of the appointments of interpreters, or other persons employed for the benefit of the Indians, a preference shall be given to persons of Indian descent, if such can be found, who are properly qualified for the execution of the duties. And where any of the tribes are, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, competent to direct the employment of their blacksmiths, mechanics, teachers, farmers, or other persons engaged for them, the direction of such persons may be given to the proper authority of the tribe.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That the compensation prescribed by this act shall be in full of all emoluments or allowances whatsoever : *Provided, however,* That, where necessary, a reasonable allowance or provision may be made for offices and office contingencies : *And provided, also,* That where persons are required, in the performance of the duties under this act, to travel from one place to another, their actual expenses, or a reasonable sum in lieu thereof, may be allowed them : *And provided, also,* That no allowance shall be made to any person for travel or expenses in coming to the seat of Government to settle his accounts, unless thereto required by the Secretary of War : *And provided, also,* That no person shall

hold more than one office at the same time under this act, nor shall any agent, subagent, interpreter, or person employed under this act, receive his salary while absent from his agency or employment.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That the payment of all annuities, or other sums stipulated by treaty to be made to any Indian tribe, shall be made to the chiefs of such tribe, or to such person as said tribe shall appoint; or if any tribe shall appropriate their annuities to the purpose of education, or to any other specific use, then to such person or persons as such tribe shall designate.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, at the request of any Indian tribe to which any annuity shall be payable in money, to cause the same to be paid in goods, purchased by the Quartermaster's Department, as provided in the next section of this act.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That all merchandise required by any Indian treaty for the Indians, payable after the making of such treaty, shall be purchased by the Quartermaster's Department, upon proposals to be received, to be based on notices previously to be given; and all merchandise required at the making of any Indian treaty shall be purchased under the order of the commissioners, by such person as they shall appoint, or by such person as shall be designated by the President for that purpose. And all other purchases on account of the Indians, and all payments to them of money or goods, shall be made ——— by such person as the President shall designate for that purpose. And it shall be competent for the President to direct that one or more military officers shall be present, and certify to the delivery of all goods and money required to be paid or delivered to the Indians. And the duties required by any section of this act, of military officers, shall be performed without any other compensation than their actual travelling expenses; and all persons whatsoever, charged or trusted with the disbursement or application of money, goods, or effects of any kind, for the benefit of the Indians, shall settle their accounts, annually, at the War Department, on the first day of October; and copies of the same shall be laid, annually, before Congress at the commencement of the ensuing session, by the proper accounting officers, together with a list of the names of all persons to whom money, goods, or effects had been delivered within said year for the benefit of the Indians, specifying the amount and object for which it was intended, and showing who are delinquents, if any, in forwarding their accounts according to the provisions of this act; and, also, a list of the names of all persons appointed or employed under this act, with the dates of their appointment or employment, and the salary and pay of each.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That no person employed in the Indian Department shall have any interest or concern in any trade with the Indians, except for, and on account of, the United States; and any person offending herein, shall forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That the President shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause any of the friendly Indians west of the Mississippi river, and north of the boundary of the Western Territory, and the region upon Lake Superior and the head of the Mississippi, to be furnished with useful domestic animals and implements of husbandry, and with goods, as he shall think proper: *Provided,* That the whole amount of such presents shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That the President be, and he is

hereby, authorized to cause such rations as he shall judge proper, and as can be spared from the army provisions without injury to the service, to be issued, under such regulations as he shall think fit to establish, to Indians who may visit the military posts or agencies of the United States on the frontiers, or in their respective nations, and a special account of these issues shall be kept and rendered.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as he may think fit, for carrying into effect the various provisions of this act, and of any other act relating to Indian affairs, and for the settlement of the accounts of the Indian Department.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts or parts of acts, coming within the provisions of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

A BILL to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the United States west of the Mississippi, and not within the States of Missouri and Louisiana, or the Territory of Arkansas, and, also, that part of the United States east of the Mississippi river, and not within any State to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, shall, until such title shall be extinguished, for the purposes of this act, be taken and deemed to be the Indian country.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no person shall be permitted to trade with any of the Indians (in the Indian country) without a license therefor from a superintendent of Indian affairs, or Indian agent, or subagent; which license shall be issued for a term not exceeding two years for the tribes east of the Mississippi, and not exceeding three years for the tribes west of that river. And the person applying for such license shall give bond in a penal sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, with one or more sureties, to be approved by the person issuing the same, conditioned that such person will faithfully observe all the laws and regulations made for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and in no respect violate the same. And the person issuing such license, or the superintendent of the district, shall have power to revoke and cancel the same, whenever the person licensed shall, in his opinion, have transgressed any of the laws or regulations provided for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, or that it would be improper to permit him to remain in the Indian country. And no trade with the said tribes shall be carried on within their boundary, except at certain suitable and convenient places, to be designated from time to time by the superintendents, agents, and subagents, and to be inserted in the license. And it shall be the duty of the persons granting or revoking such licenses, forthwith to report the same to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for his approval or disapproval.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any superintendent, agent, or subagent, may refuse an application for a license to trade, if he is satisfied that the applicant is a person of bad character, or that it would be impro-

per to permit him to reside in the Indian country, or if a license previously granted to such applicant has been revoked, or a forfeiture of his bond decreed. But an appeal may be had from the agent or subagent to the superintendent, and from the latter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and where there is no superintendent, the appeal may be had directly from the agent or subagent. And the President of the United States shall be authorized, whenever in his opinion the public interest may require the same, to prohibit the introduction of goods, or of any particular article, into the country belonging to any Indian tribe, and to direct all licenses to trade with such tribe to be revoked, and all applications therefor to be rejected; and no trader to any other tribe shall, so long as such prohibition may continue, trade with any Indians of or for the tribe against which such prohibition is issued.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That any white person who shall attempt to reside in the Indian country as a trader, or to introduce goods, or to trade therein without such license, shall forfeit all merchandise offered for sale to the Indians, or found in his possession, and shall, moreover, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That no license to trade with the Indians shall be granted to any persons except citizens of the United States: *Provided,* That the President shall be authorized to allow the employment of foreign boatmen and interpreters, under such regulations as he may prescribe.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That if a foreigner shall go into the Indian country without a passport from the War Department, the superintendent, agent, or subagent of Indian affairs, or from the officer of the United States commanding the nearest military post on the frontiers, or shall remain intentionally therein after the expiration of such passport, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars; and such passport shall express the object of such person, the time he is allowed to remain, and the route he is to travel.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person other than an Indian, shall, within the Indian country, purchase or receive of any Indian, in the way of barter, trade, or pledge, a gun, trap, or other article commonly used in hunting, any instrument of husbandry or cooking utensils, of the kind commonly obtained by the Indians in their intercourse with the white people, or any other article of clothing, except skins or furs, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That no person shall be permitted to purchase or procure any horse of an Indian, or of any white man in the Indian country, without a special license for that purpose; which license any superintendent or agent is hereby authorized to grant. And such license shall be granted to persons of fair character only, and upon their giving bond, with security, conditioned for their observance of the laws and regulations relating to trade and intercourse with the Indians. And the duration of such license shall be expressed therein, not to exceed six months, and the same may be granted for the purchase of a horse from an individual, or for the purchase of horses from a band or tribe. And any person who shall purchase a horse or horses under such license, before he exposes such horse or horses for sale, and within fifteen days after they have been brought out of the Indian country, shall make a particular return to the superintendent or other person from whom he obtained his license, of every horse

purchased by him as aforesaid, describing such horses by their color, height, and other natural and artificial marks, under the penalty contained in their respective bonds. And every person or persons purchasing a horse as aforesaid, in the Indian country, without a special license, shall, for every horse thus purchased and brought into any settlement of the citizens of the United States, forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars; and every person who shall purchase a horse, knowing him to be brought out of the Indian country by any person or persons not licensed as aforesaid to purchase the same, shall forfeit the sum of fifty dollars.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person other than an Indian, shall, within the limits of any tribe with whom the United States shall have existing treaties, hunt or trap, or take and destroy, any peltries or game in the Indian country, such person shall forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars, and forfeit all the traps, guns, and ammunition in his possession, used or procured to be used for that purpose, and peltries so taken.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall drive or otherwise convey any stock of horses, mules, or cattle to range or feed on any land belonging to any Indian or Indian tribe, such person shall forfeit the sum of five dollars, for each animal of such stock.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Indian agents and subagents, shall have authority to remove from the Indian country all persons found therein contrary to law; and the President of the United States is authorized to direct the military force to be employed in such removal.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall make a settlement on any lands belonging, secured, or granted by treaty with the United States to any Indian tribe, or shall survey or shall attempt to survey such lands, or designate any of the boundaries by marking trees, or otherwise, such offender shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars. And it shall moreover, be lawful for the President of the United States to take such measures, and to employ such military force as he may judge necessary to remove from the lands as aforesaid any such person as aforesaid.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That no purchase, grant, lease, or other conveyance of lands, or of any title or claim thereto, from any Indian nation or tribe of Indians, shall be of any validity in law or equity, unless the same be made by treaty or convention entered into pursuant to the constitution. And if any person not employed under the authority of the United States, shall attempt to negotiate such treaty or convention, directly or indirectly, to treat with any such nation or tribe of Indians, for the title or purchase of any lands by them held or claimed, such person shall forfeit and pay one thousand dollars: *Provided, nevertheless,* That it shall be lawful for the agent or agents of any State who may be present at any treaty held with Indians under the authority of the United States, in the presence and with the approbation of the commissioner or commissioners of the United States appointed to hold the same, to propose to, and adjust with the Indians, the compensation to be made for their claim to lands within such State which shall be extinguished by treaty.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That if any citizen or other person residing within the United States or the territory thereof, shall send any talk, speech, message, or letter to any Indian nation, tribe, chief, or indi-

vidual, with an intent to produce a contravention or infraction of any treaty or other law of the United States, or to disturb the peace and tranquillity of the United States, or to defeat or delay any measure proposed by the Government, or to injure the interest of the United States, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of two thousand dollars.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That if any citizen or other person shall carry or deliver any such talk, message, speech, or letter to or from any Indian nation, tribe, chief, or individual, from or to any person or persons whatsoever, residing within the United States, or from or to any subject, citizen, or agent of any foreign Power or State, knowing the contents thereof, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That if any citizen or other person, residing or living among the Indians, or elsewhere within the territory of the United States, shall carry on a correspondence, by letter or otherwise, with any foreign nation or Power, with an intent to induce such foreign nation or Power to excite any Indian nation, tribe, chief, or individual to war against the United States, or to the violation of any existing treaty; or in case any citizen or other person shall alienate, or attempt to alienate, the confidence of any Indian or Indians from the Government of the United States, he shall forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That where, in the commission, by a white person, of any crime, offence, or misdemeanor, within the Indian country, the property of any friendly Indian is taken, injured, or destroyed, and a conviction is had for such crime, offence, or misdemeanor, the person so convicted shall be sentenced to pay to such friendly Indian to whom the property may belong, or whose person may be injured, a sum equal to twice the just value of the property so taken, injured, or destroyed. And if such offender shall be unable to pay a sum at least equal to such just value or amount, whatever such payment shall fall short of the same shall be paid out of the Treasury of the United States: *Provided,* That no such Indian shall be entitled to any payment, out of the Treasury of the United States, for any such property, if he, or any of the nation to which he belongs, shall have sought private revenge, or attempted to obtain satisfaction by any force or violence: *And provided, also,* That if such offender cannot be apprehended and brought to trial, the amount of such property shall be paid out of the Treasury, as aforesaid.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That if any Indian or Indians, belonging to any tribe in amity with the United States, shall pass from the Indian country into any State or Territory inhabited by citizens of the United States, and there take, steal, or destroy, any horse, horses, or other property, belonging to any citizen or inhabitant of the United States, such citizen or inhabitant, his representative, attorney, or agent, may make application to the proper superintendent, agent, or subagent, who, upon being furnished with the necessary documents and proofs, shall, under the direction of the President, make application to the nation or tribe to which said Indian or Indians shall belong, for satisfaction; and if such nation or tribe shall neglect or refuse to make satisfaction, in a reasonable time, not exceeding twelve months, it shall be the duty of such superintendent, agent, or subagent, to make return of his doings to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that such further steps may be taken as shall be proper, in the opinion of the President, to obtain satisfaction for the injury; and, in the mean time, in respect to the property so taken, stolen, or destroyed,

the United States guaranty, to the party so injured, an eventual indemnification : *Provided*, That if such injured party, his representative, attorney, or agent, shall, in any way, violate any of the provisions of this act, by seeking or attempting to obtain private satisfaction or revenge, he shall forfeit all claim upon the United States for such indemnification : *And provided, also*, That unless such claim shall be presented within three years after the commission of the injury, the same shall be barred. And if the nation or tribe to which such Indian may belong, receive an annuity from the United States, such claim shall, at the next payment of the annuity, be deducted therefrom, and paid to the party injured : and, if no annuity is payable to such nation or tribe, then the amount of the claim shall be paid from the Treasury of the United States : *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the legal apprehension and punishment of any Indians having so offended.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the superintendents, agents, and subagents, within their respective districts, be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to take depositions of witnesses touching any depredations within the purview of the two preceding sections of this act, and to administer an oath to the deponents.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the superintendents, agents, and subagents to endeavor to procure the arrest and trial of all Indians accused of committing any crime, offence, or misdemeanor, and of all other persons who may have committed crimes or offences within any State or Territory, and have fled into the Indian country, either by demanding the same of the chiefs of the proper tribe, or by such other means as the President may authorize ; and the President may direct the military force of the United States to be employed in the apprehension of such Indians, and also in preventing or terminating hostilities between any of the Indian tribes.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall sell, exchange, or give, barter, or dispose of, any spirituous liquor or wine to an Indian, (in the Indian country,) such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars ; and if any person shall introduce, or attempt to introduce, any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country, except such supplies as shall be necessary for the officers of the United States and troops of the service, under the direction of the War Department, such person shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars ; and if any superintendent of Indian affairs, Indian agent, subagent, or commanding officer of a military post, has reason to suspect, or is informed, that any white person or Indian is about to introduce, or has introduced, any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country, in violation of the provisions of this section, it shall be lawful for such superintendent, Indian agent, or subagent, or military officer, agreeably to such regulations as may be established by the President of the United States, to cause the boats, stores, packages, and places of deposit of such person to be searched, and if any such spirituous liquor or wine is found, the goods, boats, packages, and peltries of such persons shall be seized and delivered to the proper officer, and shall be proceeded against by libel in the proper court, and forfeited, one-half to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of the United States ; and if such person is a trader, his license shall be revoked, and his bond put in suit. And it shall moreover be lawful for any person in the service of the United States, or

for any Indian, to take and destroy any ardent spirits or wine found in the Indian country.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person whatever shall, within the limits of the Indian country, set up or continue any distillery for manufacturing ardent spirits, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of one thousand dollars; and it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Indian agent, or subagent, within the limits of whose agency the same shall be set up or continued, forthwith to destroy and break up the same; and it shall be lawful to employ the military force of the United States in executing that duty.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted,* That in all trials about the right of property, in which an Indian may be a party on one side, and a white person on the other, the burden of proof shall rest upon the white person, whenever the Indian shall make out a presumption of title in himself from the fact of previous possession or ownership.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the military force of the United States to be employed in such manner and under such regulations as the President may direct, in the apprehension of every person who shall or may be found in the Indian country, in violation of any of the provisions of this act, and him immediately to convey from said Indian country, in the nearest convenient and safe route, to the civil authority of the territory or judicial district in which said person shall be found, to be proceeded against in due course of law; and, also, in the examination and seizure of stores, packages, and boats, authorized by the twenty-first section of this act, and in preventing the introduction of persons and property into the Indian country contrary to law; which persons and property shall be proceeded against according to law: *Provided,* That no person apprehended by military force as aforesaid, shall be detained longer than five days after the arrest and before removal. And all officers and soldiers who may have any such person or persons in custody, shall treat them with all the humanity which the circumstances will possibly permit; and every officer or soldier who shall be guilty of maltreating any such person while in custody, shall suffer such punishment as a court martial shall direct.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted,* That, for the sole purpose of carrying this act into effect, all that part of the Indian country west of the Mississippi river, that is bounded north by the north line of lands assigned to the Osage tribe of Indians, produced east to the State of Missouri; west, by the Mexican possessions; south, by Red river; and east, by the west line of the Territory of Arkansas and the State of Missouri, shall be, and hereby is, annexed to the Territory of Arkansas; and that, for the purpose aforesaid, the residue of the Indian country west of said Mississippi river shall be, and hereby is, annexed to the judicial district of Missouri; and, for the purpose aforesaid, the several portions of Indian country east of the said Mississippi river, shall be, and are hereby, severally annexed to the Territory in which they are situate.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the laws of the United States as provides for the punishments of crimes committed within any place within the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, shall be in force in the Indian country: *Provided,* The same shall not extend to crimes committed by one Indian against the person or property of another Indian.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person who shall be charged with a violation of any of the provisions or regulations of this act, shall be found within any of the United States, or either of the Territories, such offender may be there apprehended, and transported to the Territory or judicial district having jurisdiction of the same.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted,* That all penalties which shall accrue under this act, shall be sued for and recovered in an action of debt, in the name of the United States, before any court having jurisdiction of the same, (in any State or Territory in which the defendant shall be arrested or found,) the one-half to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of the United States, except when the prosecution shall be first instituted on behalf of the United States, in which case the whole shall be to their use.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever an appropriation shall be made for holding a treaty with any of the Indian tribes, one or more commissioners shall be appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall receive, in full for their services, eight dollars per day for every day actually employed in the business of the commission, and eight dollars for every twenty miles of travel. And such commissioner or commissioners shall have authority, when the treaty is held in the Indian country, to preserve the necessary police, and to remove therefrom any person who shall supply, or attempt to supply, the Indians with spirituous liquor, or endeavor to prevent or delay the objects of the commissioners, by counselling with the Indians, or in any other manner. And the said commissioner or commissioners shall also have authority to seize and destroy any spirituous liquor which, in their opinion, may be brought to such treaty ground, or its vicinity, to be disposed of to the Indians, whether brought by white persons or Indians.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted,* That when goods or other property shall be seized for any violation of this act, it shall be lawful for the person prosecuting on behalf of the United States to proceed against such goods, or other property, in the manner directed to be observed in the case of goods, wares, or merchandise brought into the United States in violation of the revenue laws.

SEC. 31. *And be it further enacted,* That the following acts and parts of acts shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed, namely: An act to make provision relative to rations for Indians, and to their visits to the seat of Government, approved May thirteen, eighteen hundred; an act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers, approved March thirty, eighteen hundred and two; an act supplementary to the act passed thirtieth March, eighteen hundred and two, to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers, approved April twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and sixteen; an act for the punishment of crimes and offences committed within the Indian boundaries, approved March three, eighteen hundred and seventeen; the first and second sections of the act directing the manner of appointing Indian agents, and continuing the "Act establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes," approved April sixteen, eighteen hundred and eighteen; an act fixing the compensation of Indian agents and factors, approved April twenty, eighteen hundred and eighteen; an act supplementary to the act entitled "An act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts," approved February twenty-four, eighteen hundred

and nineteen ; the eighth section of the act making appropriations to carry into effect treaties concluded with several Indian tribes therein mentioned, approved March three, eighteen hundred and nineteen ; the second section of the act to continue in force for a further time the act entitled " An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes, and for other purposes," approved March three, eighteen hundred and nineteen ; an act to amend an act entitled " An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," approved thirtieth of March, eighteen hundred and two, approved May six, eighteen hundred and twenty-two ; an act providing for the appointment of an agent for the Osage Indians west of the State of Missouri and Territory of Arkansas, and for other purposes, approved May eighteen, eighteen hundred and twenty-four ; the third, fourth, and fifth sections of " An act to enable the President to hold treaties with certain Indian tribes, and for other purposes," approved May twenty-five, eighteen hundred and twenty-four ; the second section of the " Act to aid certain Indians of the Creek nation in their removal to the west of the Mississippi," approved May twenty, eighteen hundred and twenty-six ; and an act to authorize the appointment of a subagent to the Winnebago Indians on Rock river, approved February twenty-five, eighteen hundred and thirty-one : *Provided, however,* That such repeal shall not affect any rights required, or punishments, penalties, or forfeitures incurred, under either of the said acts or parts of acts : *And provided, also,* That such repeal shall not be construed to revive any acts or parts of acts repealed by either of the acts or sections herein described.

A BILL to provide for the establishment of the Western Territory, and for the security and protection of the emigrant and other Indian tribes therein.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the territory of the United States bounded on the east by the Territory of Arkansas and the State of Missouri, as far north as the south bank of the Missouri river ; on the northeast by the south bank of the said Missouri river, to the mouth of the river Platte ; on the north by the south bank of the said Platte river, to where its north branch crosses the forty-second degree of north latitude nearest to the twenty-eighth degree of longitude east of the meridian of Washington, and by a line on said latitude to the Mexican possessions, and bounded west and south by the said Mexican possessions, shall, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, constitute a territory to be denominated the Western Territory.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said Territory shall be forever hereafter reserved for the use of the various Indian tribes who may have a right to the same. And the faith of the United States is hereby pledged, that all that part of the said Territory which has been or may be granted to any of the Indian tribes, shall be, and the same is hereby, secured to them and their heirs and descendants forever, and, if they prefer it, the United States will cause a patent or grant to be made and executed to the same ; and in case any two or more tribes shall unite and form a single tribe, the grants to such tribes shall enure to the benefit of such united tribe, on such terms as said tribes shall agree upon. And

that the right of such Indians or tribes shall not be impaired by their being at any time formed into a Territory, or one of the United States: *Provided*, That such land shall revert to the United States, if the Indians, for whose benefit such grants have or shall be made, should become extinct, or abandon them.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That each of the tribes residing within the said Territory may establish and maintain such government for the regulation of their own internal concerns, as to them may seem proper; and it shall be competent for the General Council to furnish such force, as from time to time may be necessary, towards the support of such government; and the troops of the United States may, under the direction of the President, be employed on the same duty.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That a Governor of the said Territory shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall be, ex officio, superintendent of Indian affairs of said Territory for the term of three years, and who shall take an oath of office, and shall receive, as Governor and superintendent, an annual salary of three thousand five hundred dollars, which shall be in full of all charges, allowances, and emoluments, of whatever nature or kind. And the said Governor shall reside at such place as may be directed by the President of the United States, and shall execute such duties as may be enjoined by law, or as may be directed by the President.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That a secretary of the said Territory shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the term of four years, who shall take an oath of office, and shall receive an annual compensation of fifteen hundred dollars, which shall be in full of all charges, allowances, and emoluments, of whatever nature or kind. And it shall be the duty of the said secretary to reside at the place appointed by the President of the United States for the residence of the Governor. He shall also keep a record of all the official proceedings of the Governor of the said Territory, and annually transmit copies of the same to both Houses of Congress. He shall also discharge the duties of Governor of said Territory during the vacation of the office, or in the absence therefrom of the Governor, and shall fulfil such other duties as shall be enjoined by law, or as may be directed by the President of the United States.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That as soon as may be, after his appointment, the said Governor shall convene, at some proper point, a sufficient number of the chiefs of the various tribes who have emigrated from the eastern to the western side of said river, and who may reside in the said Territory, together with the chiefs of such of the other native tribes of said region as may appear, from their situation and habits, qualified to be admitted into the confederacy it is proposed to establish, and shall submit to them a proposition for their assent to such of the provisions of this act as require the co-operation of the authorities of the respective tribes, in order to carry the same into effect; and such assent, if given, shall be in writing and in duplicate, one of which duplicates shall be transmitted to the War Department, and the other shall be preserved in the office of the said Governor: *Provided*, The articles of confederation shall not be binding on any tribe unless assented to by the chiefs of such tribe, being previously authorized thereto, or unless they

shall be ratified by such tribe : *Provided, also,* That such confederation shall not take effect until the Choctaw, Creek, and Cherokee tribes shall have given their assent thereto. And that, thereafter, other tribes in said Territory may join said confederation, and become members thereof.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That a general council of the several tribes giving their consent, and forming the confederacy thus provided for, shall be annually held at such time and place as may be fixed by the Governor. The said council shall consist of not less than twenty-four members, who shall be elected by the respective tribes, or selected from the existing chiefs, in proportion to their numbers, which proportion shall be determined by the Governor, as shall also the manner of their appointment, whether by election or selection : *Provided,* That as fast as the tribes are found competent to elect their representatives, that mode of proceeding shall be adopted. And it shall be their duty to make all necessary regulations respecting the intercourse among the various tribes, to preserve peace, to put a stop to hostilities, to settle any questions of dispute respecting boundaries, to arrest and punish all Indians who may commit offences within the district of one tribe, and who may flee to another, and, generally, to take such measures as may be necessary to give effect to the intentions of this act. All the regulations adopted by the said council shall be submitted to the Governor for his consideration, and shall have no force unless approved by him. The Governor shall also have power to convene the said council upon extraordinary occasions, and at all times to adjourn them. And the members of the said council shall receive from the United States their necessary subsistence while attending the said council and returning home, until otherwise provided by law. And in order to give effect to the regulations of the said council, the military force of the United States shall be employed in such manner as the President may direct.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That all officers and persons in the service of the United States, and all persons employed under treaty stipulations, and all persons travelling in or through said country, and not residing therein, shall, within said Territory, be under the protection of, and subject to, the laws of the United States. And if any such officer or person shall, within said Territory, commit any offence against the laws of the United States, it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause such officer or person to be apprehended and removed for trial to the Territory or district having jurisdiction of such offence. And if any such officer or person shall commit any offence against the laws of any tribe, it shall be the duty of the Governor, on the complaint of such tribe, forthwith to cause such person to be removed from the limits of such tribe.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever an Indian of one tribe shall commit murder, or any other offence against the person or property of an Indian of any other tribe, he shall be apprehended in such manner as the General Council shall direct, and he shall receive such punishment as may be previously provided by the regulations of the said council. And such offender shall be kept in confinement at any of the military posts of the United States, and shall be tried by five chiefs belonging neither to the tribe of which such offender nor the party injured was a member, to be summoned by the Governor ; and the sentence of

such chiefs shall be immediately carried into effect, unless the Governor, for good reasons, shall suspend the same until the pleasure of the President shall be known. And in all cases when a person not a member of any tribe shall be convicted of an offence, the punishment whereof by the laws of the tribe shall be death, the judgment shall be forthwith reported to the Governor, who may, for good reasons, suspend the execution thereof until the pleasure of the President shall be known.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be competent for the Governor, in the event of an aggression having been or being about to be committed by one of the tribes against another, to call upon the other tribes for assistance to repel or prevent such aggression, and also to require the military force of the United States within the said Territory to perform the same duty. And he shall further be empowered to apprehend and detain hostages whenever he may think necessary, and to report his proceedings to the President without delay.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That, in order to encourage the said tribes, and to promote their advancement in the arts of civilized life, and to afford to them a convincing proof of the desire of the United States that they may eventually be secured in all the blessings of free government, and admitted to a full participation of the privileges now enjoyed by the American people, it shall be competent for the said confederated tribes to elect, in such manner as the General Council may prescribe, a Delegate to Congress, who shall have the same powers, privileges, and compensation as are possessed by the Delegates of the respective Territories.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That every tribe in said Territory, to which an annuity for the purpose of education is granted, may, in such manner as the President shall prescribe, have the direction of the expenditure of the same, under the superintendence of the Governor.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the trade and intercourse between the United States and the several Indian tribes within said Territory, shall be regulated by the several laws regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, unless otherwise provided in this act.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That if any of the tribes in said Territory or said General Council shall adopt as the law of such tribe or confederacy, any or all of the prohibitory provisions of the laws of the United States regulating trade and intercourse with Indians and Indian tribes, with such punishment as shall be approved by the Governor, and establish competent tribunals for the trial of offenders against the same, it shall be lawful for the Governor to employ the military force of the United States to arrest and detain in such offenders within the limits of said Territory, and to carry into effect the judgments of said tribunals.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be construed as authorizing or directing the violation of any existing treaty between the United States and any of the Indian tribes; nor shall any thing in this act be construed as binding the United States to any tribe who shall not become a member of said confederacy, further than they are or shall be bound by their treaties with such tribe.

List of the documents appended to the report.

- A. Indian tribes west of the Mississippi, with whom the United States have treaties.
- B. Indian tribes west of the Mississippi, with whom the United States have no treaties.
- C. Organization of the Indian Department in 1802.
- D. Organization of the Indian Department in 1818.
- E. Present organization of the Indian Department.
- F. Proposed organization of the Indian Department.
- G. Tabular statement of appropriations for the Indian Department for the last five years, compared with those required by the proposed organization.
- H. Statement showing the annual expenditures of the Indian Department from the adoption of the federal constitution, to the 31st December, 1833, and the amount appropriated in each year to 1822.
- I. A statement of the present and future liabilities of the United States to Indians and Indian tribes, under existing treaties, for annuities, &c. &c. &c., exclusive of stipulations for the removal of Indians.
- J. A statement showing the stipulations for removing Indians from the east to the west side of the Mississippi, with an estimate of the number of Indians to be removed, and of the expenses incident to their removal.
- K. Statement of sums provided by treaties for the purposes of education.
- L. Table of schools, showing under whose direction, the station, number of teachers, and number of pupils at each—allowances from the civilization fund, &c.
- M. Statement of appropriations for trading houses, salaries, &c.
- N. Statement of the closing of the trading house establishment.
- O. Indian tribes east of the Mississippi, who have not yet agreed to emigrate.
- P. Indian tribes east of the Mississippi, who have agreed to emigrate.
- Q. Indian tribes in the Western Territory, and the quantity of land for each.
- R. Quantity of land in the Western Territory, suitable for cultivation, &c.
- S. Bill reported the 21st February, 1826, for a Government in the Western Territory.
- T. Report of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, west.
- U. Map of the Western Territory.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

May 17, 1834.

SIR: Agreeably to the request of the Committee on Indian Affairs, transmitted by you, I had the honor some days since to forward you a copy of a report made by the commissioners negotiating with the Indians west of the Mississippi, together with extracts from an appendix; and in further compliance with your suggestions, I now send the tabular statements you desired, which have been prepared with as much accuracy as the materials in the possession of this department would allow. It is to be observed that the buildings occupied by the War Department have been twice burned, and with them many of the records, and it is, therefore, difficult to procure exact statements respecting some of the subjects presented by you.

Very respectfully, sir,

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

LEW. CASS.

Hon. HORACE EVERETT,

Of the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A.

Indian tribes west of the Mississippi with whom the United States have treaties.

Names of the tribes.	Numbers.
1. Choctaws	15,000
2. Appalachicolas	265
3. Creeks	2,459
4. Cherokees	6,000
5. Senecas of Sandusky	251
6. Senecas and Shawnees	211
7. Quapaws	466
8. Osages	5,510
9. Ottawas	200
10. Kaskaskias and Peorias	130
11. Weas and Piankeshaws	394
12. Shawnees	1,250
13. Kansas	1,440
14. Delawares	830
15. Kickapoos	513
16. Ottoes and Missouriias	1,600
17. Sioux	27,500
18. Ioways	1,100
19. Sacs of Missouri	500
20. Omahas	1,400
21. Pawnees	11,000

STATEMENT A—Continued.

Names of the tribes.	Numbers.
22. Sacs - - - - -	4,800
23. Foxes - - - - -	1,600
24. Mandans - - - - -	15,000
25. Crows - - - - -	45,000
26. Poncas - - - - -	800
27. Cheyennes - - - - -	2,000
28. Arickaras - - - - -	3,000
29. Belautse-etea, or Minatarees - - - - -	1,500
30. Winnebagoes* - - - - -	4,591

B.

Indian tribes west of the Mississippi, with whom the United States have no treaties.

Names of tribes.	Numbers.
1. Camanches - - - - -	7,000
2. Assinaboins - - - - -	1,000
3. Crees - - - - -	3,000
4. Gros Ventres - - - - -	3,000
5. Blackfeet - - - - -	30,000
6. Caddoes - - - - -	800
7. Arepahas - - - - -	4,000
8. Keawas - - - - -	1,000
9. Kaskaias - - - - -	2,000
10. Marlin or Kite - - - - -	500
11. Kaninahoick - - - - -	2,000
12. Padoucas, proper - - - - -	2,000
13. Jetam, Seshawnese or Snake, inhabiting the Rocky mountains - - - - -	20,000
14. Tushshepah - - - - -	1,430
15. Chopunnish - - - - -	5,850
16. Lokulk - - - - -	2,400
17. Chimnahpum - - - - -	1,860
18. Wallawollah - - - - -	1,600
19. Pishquitpahs - - - - -	2,600
20. Wahowpum - - - - -	700

* Part of this tribe has gone west of the Mississippi, and part north of the Ouisconsin; the number which have gone in either direction is not known.

STATEMENT B—Continued.

Names of tribes.							Numbers.
21.	Eneshure	-	-	-	-	-	1,200
22.	Eskeloot	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
23.	Chilluckittequaw	-	-	-	-	-	2,200
24.	Shahala	-	-	-	-	-	2,800
25.	Wappatoo	-	-	-	-	-	5,490
26.	Skilloot	-	-	-	-	-	2,500
27.	Wahkiacums	-	-	-	-	-	200
28.	Cathlamahs	-	-	-	-	-	300
29.	Chinnooks	-	-	-	-	-	400
30.	Clatsop	-	-	-	-	-	200
31.	Killamucks	-	-	-	-	-	5,500
32.	Cook-koo-oose	-	-	-	-	-	1,500
33.	Shallalah	-	-	-	-	-	1,200
34.	Luckkarso	-	-	-	-	-	1,200
35.	Hannakallal	-	-	-	-	-	600
36.	Killaxthocles	-	-	-	-	-	5,069
37.	Clarkamus	-	-	-	-	-	1,800
38.	Clishhooks	-	-	-	-	-	650
39.	Charcowah	-	-	-	-	-	200
40.	Callahpoewah	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
41.	Skaddals	-	-	-	-	-	820
42.	Cutsabnim	-	-	-	-	-	1,200
43.	Lahanna	-	-	-	-	-	2,009
44.	Coospellar	-	-	-	-	-	1,600
45.	Wheelpo	-	-	-	-	-	2,500
46.	Hibighenimmo	-	-	-	-	-	1,300
47.	Lartielo	-	-	-	-	-	600
48.	Skeetsonish	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
49.	Shoshonee	-	-	-	-	-	15,540
Whole number							156,300

Organization of the Indian Department in 1802.

Officers.	Stations.	Date of appointment.
<i>Superintendents.</i>		
1.	Mississippi Territory -	} Ex officio. Sept. 27, 1793.
2. The Governors of	Northwestern do -	
3.	Indiana do -	
4. Benjamin Hawkins	Of the Indians in the South	
<i>Agents.</i>		
1. John McKee -	Choctaws - - -	Sept. 27, 1793.
2. Samuel Mitchell -	Chickasaws - - -	“ “ “
3. William Wells -	Fort Wayne - - -	January 1, 1802
4. R. J. Meigs -	Cherokees - - -	March 24, 1801.
5. Callender Irvine, -	Five Nations, New York -	July 8, 1802.
6. Charles Jouett -	Northwest Indians, Detroit	September 7, 1802.

Memorandum relative to the power of appointing agents, &c.

August 7, 1786.—An ordinance was passed by the Congress under the confederation, to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes. It divided the Indian Department into two districts, and provided a superintendent for each of them, and gave to the superintendent of the northern district power to appoint two deputies. These superintendents were to receive their instructions from the Secretary of War.

July 22, 1789.—Was passed the first act of Congress under the constitution in relation to the duties of superintendents and agents, but gives no authority for the appointment of either.

March 1, 1793.—Contains a clause similar to the 13th section of the existing intercourse act. Up to March, 1793, therefore, the provision in the ordinance of 1786 was the only authority for the appointment of agents.

December 29, 1789.—General Washington promises the Senecas that he would send an agent to reside among them, and in 1791, February 8th, General Knox, Secretary of War, assures them the President will send them an interpreter, a teacher, and farmers.

April 23, 1792.—Israel Chapin was appointed a deputy temporary agent for the Five Nations.

February 16, 1792.—Leonard Shaw was appointed in the same capacity for the Cherokees.

April 22, 1792.—James Robertson was appointed in the same capacity for the Chickasaws.

That the word “temporary” was not considered to be binding, in its common acceptance, is evident from the facts that Mr. Chapin was an

agent for the Five Nations in 1798, six years after his appointment, and General Robertson agent for the Chickasaws in 1805, thirteen years after his appointment. Mr. Shaw retired in 1794, to vindicate himself against some charges preferred.

D.

Organization of the Indian Department in 1818.

Officers.	Stations.	Date of appointment.
<i>Superintendents.</i>		
The Governors of	Territories - -	Ex officio
<i>Agents.</i>		
1. R. J. Meigs -	Cherokees - -	March 24, 1801
2. John Johnston -	Fort Wayne and Piqua	
3. Charles Jouett -	Chicago - -	September 7, 1802
4. Nicholas Boilvin -	Prairie du Chien - -	March 14, 1811
5. John McKee -	Choctaws - -	April 30, 1814
6. Richard Graham -	Illinois Territory - -	July 14, 1815
7. John Bowyer -	Green Bay - -	" " "
8. John Jamison -	Natchitoches - -	January 20, 1816
9. David Mitchell -	Creeks - -	October 3, 1816
10. Reuben Lewis -	Cherokees of Arkansas	July 11, 1817
11. Henry Sherburn -	Chickasaws - -	December 11, 1817
12. William Prince -	Vincennes - -	April 22, 1818
13. Alexander Wolcott -	The Lakes - -	" " "
14. Thomas Forsyth -	Missouri Territory - -	" " "
15. George Boyd -	Mackinac - -	August 13, 1818
<i>Subagents.</i>		
1. Maurice Blondeau -	Peoria	
2. Peter Menard -	Missouri Territory	
3. Manuel Lisa -		
4. Gabriel Godfrey -		
5. Whitmore Knaggs -	Detroit	
6. John Johnson -	Fort Madison	
7. Jasper Parish -	Canandaigua	
9. Benjamin Parke -	Indiana Territory	
9. Philemon Hawkins -		
10. James Kennerly -	St. Louis	

E.

Present organization of the Indian Department.

Names and offices.	Stations.	Compensation.
<i>Superintendents.</i>		
William Clark - The Governors of Michigan, Arkansas, and Florida, are, by law, superintendents of Indian affairs, and receive an allowance for office rent, clerk hire, and other con- tingent expenses, viz.	St. Louis - - -	\$1,500
Governor of Michigan	- - -	1,500
" Florida -	- - -	850
" Arkansas	- - -	500
		<hr/> \$4,350
<i>Agents.</i>		
Hugh Montgomery -	Cherokee agency, east -	1,300
George Vashon -	do do west -	1,500
John Campbell -	Creek do do -	1,500
F. W. Armstrong -	Choctaw do do -	1,500
Benjamin Reynolds -	Chickasaw do -	1,300
Jehiel Brooks -	Caddo do -	1,200
R. W. Cummins -	Delaware do -	1,300
P. L. Chouteau -	Osage do -	1,500
Marston G. Clark -	Kansas do -	1,000
M. S. Davenport -	Sac and Fox agency -	1,200
John Dougherty -	Otto and Panis do -	1,800
Law. Taliaferro -	Sioux do -	1,300
Joseph M. Street -	Prairie du Chien -	1,200
George Boyd -	Green Bay -	1,500
H. R. Schoolcraft -	Sault St. Marie and Mackinac	1,400
Thomas J. V. Owen -	Chicago -	1,300
William Marshall -	Longasport -	1,200
Wiley Thompson -	Tallahassee -	1,500
		<hr/> \$24,500
<i>Subagents.</i>		
Leonard Tarrant -	Creek agency, east -	500
John McElvaine -	Wyandot do -	500
John F. A. Sanford -	Mandan do -	800
Jon. L. Bean -	Sioux do -	800
Andrew S. Hughes -	Ioway do -	500
Henry Gratiot -	Rock river do -	500
James Stryker -	New York do -	500
David McClellan -	Choctaw do west -	500

LIST—Continued.

Names and offices.	Stations.	Compensation.
John L. Allen	Chickasaw agency	\$500
F. W. Miller	Delaware do	500
Alexander McNair	Osage do	500
Horatio Groonis	St. Peter's do	500
T. B. Burnett	Prairie du Chien	500
George Johnston	Sault St. Marie	500
Francis Audrain	Mackinac	500
Gholson Kercheval	Chicago	500
N. D. Grover	Fort Wayne	500
John Ruland	St. Louis	500
William Gordon	do	500
Henry Conner	Detroit	500
Kintzing Poichette	do	500
David M. Sheffield	Appalachicola	500
Richard M. Hannum	Little Rock	500
Robert A. McCabe	Fort Winnebago	500
James Jackson	Maumee	500
William Pope	Seminole	500
P. Mcnard, jr.	Peoria	500
<i>Interpreters.</i>		\$14,100
Andrew S. Hughes	Ioway subagency	350
John Ruland	St. Louis	480
Edmund A. Brush	Detroit, French interpreter and translator	680
Paddy Carr	Creek agency, east	400
Alexander Sanders	Cherokee do	400
Middleton McKay	Choctaw do	400
R. M. Jones	Choctaw do west	480
Jackson Kemp	Chickasaw do	480
Larkin Edwards	Caddo do	480
John W. Edwards	Quapaw do	400
Anthony Shane	Shawnee do	400
Baptiste	Delaware do	400
B. Mongradier	Osage do	400
Clement Lessert	Kansas do	400
Antoine Le Clair	Rock Island agency	400
Charles Mobraim	Upper Missouri do	400
Duncan Campbell	St. Peter's do	420
Amable Grignon	Prairie du Chien do	400
Richard Prichett	Green Bay do	500
George Johnston	Sault St. Marie do	360 Indian
Francis Audrain	do do	250 French
John M. Johnston	do do	400 Chippewa
B. Caldwell	Chicago do	480

LIST—Continued.

Names and offices.	Stations.	Compensation.
Joseph Barron	Logansport agency	\$500
Toney Procter	Appalachicola do	365
Cudjoe	Seminole do	365
Jeffrey Dorney	Ioway do	400
William Thornton	Cherokees do west	552
Z. Rencourt	Sioux do	400
F. Charbonneau	Mandan do	400
James Rankin	Wyandot do	480
Horatio Jones	New York do	400
Henry Gratiot	Rock river do	480
Jacques Mettez	St. Louis do	450
		14,272
		\$57,222

RECAPITULATION.

4 Superintendents	-	-	-	-	4,350
18 Agents	-	-	-	-	24,500
27 Subagents	-	-	-	-	14,100
34 Interpreters	-	-	-	-	14,272
					\$57,222

F.

Proposed organization of the Indian Department.

Officers.	Stations.	When to be discontinued.	Salaries.	Salaries discontinued.
<i>Superintendents.</i>				
Sup. Indian Aff.	St. Louis	-	-	\$1,500
do do	Michigan	-	-	-
		To be transferred to the Huron Territory when organized	-	1,000
<i>Agents.</i>				
	Western Territory	-	-	1,500
	Do	-	-	1,500

LIST—Continued.

Officers.	Stations.	When to be discontinued.	Salaries.	Salaries discontinued.
	Chickasaws -	-	1,500	
	Eastern Cherokees	Dec. 31, 1834	1,500	
	Florida Indians -	do do	1,500	
	State of Indiana -	do do 1836	1,500	
	Chicago -	do do 1834	1,500	
	Rock Island -	do do 1836	1,500	
	Prairie du Chien	-	1,500	
	Michilimackinac & Sault St. Marie	-	1,500	
	St. Peter's -	-	1,500	
	Upper Missouri	-	1,500	
	Green Bay	-	1,500	
<i>Subagents.</i>				
	Creeks, east -	On removal of Creeks	750	
	Cherokees, east -	Do of Cherokees	750	
	New York Indians	Do of N. York Indians	750	
	Wyandots of Ohio	Do of Wyandots	750	
	Ottawas of do	Do of Ottawas	750	
	Detroit -	-	750	
	Peninsula west of Detroit -	-	750	
	Sault St. Marie -	-	750	
	Winnebago -	-	750	
	Sioux about the Big Bend -	-	750	
	Mandans -	-	750	
	Ioways -	-	750	
	Red river Caddoes	-	750	
	St. Louis -	-	750	
	Western Territory	-	750	
	Do -	-	750	
	Do -	-	750	
<i>Interpreters.</i>				
	New York -	-	300	
	Indiana -	-	300	
	Detroit -	-	300	
	Sault St. Marie -	-	300	
	Michilimackinac -	-	300	
	Green Bay -	-	300	
	Winnebago -	-	300	

LIST—Continued.

Officers.	Stations.	When to be discontinued.	Salaries.	Salaries discontinued.
	Chicago -	- - -	300	
	Prairie du Chien	- - -	300	
	St. Peter's	- - -	300	
	Rock Island	- - -	300	
	St. Louis	- - -	300	
	Ioway -	- - -	300	
	Upper Missouri -	- - -	500	
	Chickasaws	- - -	300	
	Seminoles	- - -	300	
	Western Territory	- - -	300	
	Do	- - -	300	
	Do	- - -	300	
	Do	- - -	300	
	Occasional employment at different places equal to the employment of three	- - -	300	

Recapitulation of No. 1 brought forward - - - \$57,222

Recapitulation with reference to the 31st December, 1836.

2 Superintendents	- - -	\$2,500
8 Agents	- - -	12,000
12 Subagents	- - -	9,000
23 Interpreters	- - -	6,900
		30,400
	Difference	\$26,822

◆

G.

Statement of appropriations for the Indian Department for the last five years, compared with those required by the proposed organization.

1829.	For expenses of the Indian Department	- - -	\$146,100
1830.	Same	- - -	150,690
1831.	Same	- - -	151,140
1832.	Same	- - -	153,140
1833.	Same	- - -	140,300
	Average	- - -	\$148,274

Should the bill for reorganizing the Indian Department be passed as proposed by the Committee on Indian Affairs, the following is a probable estimate of the expenditures which will be required after that bill takes full effect. In the mean time, during the years 1835 and 1836, the agencies of Rock Island and Indiana will require an additional appropriation of \$3,000 to pay the salaries of the agents.

Pay of Superintendent of Indian Affairs and agents	\$13,500	
Sub-agents	-	12,750
Interpreters	-	6,600
Presents	-	5,000
Provisions	-	11,800
Repair of houses	-	2,000
Contingencies	-	10,000
		61,650
Difference	-	\$86,824

It is impossible to say, at present, which of the tribes, now east of the Mississippi, will require a subagent or interpreter, after their removal. It may, however, be estimated, that, on the completion of the removal, five or six of the subagents, and perhaps an equal number of interpreters, may be discontinued, and the permanent expenditures of the department thus brought down to about the sum of \$55,000.

H.

Statement showing the annual expenditures of the Indian Department from the adoption of the Federal Constitution to the 31st December, 1833, and the amount appropriated in each year, to 1822.

Years.	Expenditure, exclusive of Indian annuities and treaty stipulations.	Indian annuities and treaty stipulations.	Total expenditure in each year.	Amount appropriated in each year.
To Dec. 31 1791	-	\$27,000	\$27,000	\$39,424 71
1792	\$13,120 22	528 63	13,648 85	-
1793	1,088	24,000	25,088	*150,000
1794	13,042 46	-	13,042 46	50,000
1795	21,219 68	-	21,219 68	80,000
1796	58,000	55,563 98	113,563 98	70,500
1797	38,817 25	23,579 33	62,396 58	6,710 68
1798	-	15,300	15,300	96,880
1799	-	20,080	20,080	101,500
1800	-	-	-	49,000
1801	-	9,000	9,000	72,000
1802	32,000	20,000	52,000	71,750
1803	-	-	-	73,500

* Of this, \$50,000 was for the Indian Department for that year.

STATEMENT—Continued.

Years.	Expenditure, exclusive of Indian annuities and treaty stipulations.	Indian annuities and treaty stipulations.	Total expenditure in each year.	Amount appropriated in each year.
1804	-	\$53,009	\$53,009	\$90,500
1805	\$100,000	41,000	141,000	94,400
1806	75,000	-	75,000	130,125
1807	44,000	60,825	104,825	128,100
1808	2,250	70,725	72,975	202,100
1809	43,353 64	169,150	212,503 84	125,600
1810	23,800	58,225	82,025	151,450
1811	4,150	57,725	61,875	153,000
1812	-	55,975	55,975	184,500
1813	16,883 28	55,475	72,358 28	164,500
1814	10,294 86	-	10,294 86	464,500
1815	4,500	111,750	116,250	200,000
1816	17,437 16	82,075	99,512 16	228,600
1817	228,187 65	91,276 06	319,463 71	247,450
1818	275,294 73	230,409 54	505,704 27	285,000
1819	88,481 08	185,522 77	274,003 85	373,171 38
1820	18,400	197,278 01	215,678 01	205,000
1821	18,750	118,050	136,800	343,855 44
1822	50,928 41	402,496 87	453,425 28	
1823	135,264 11	244,517 71	379,781 82	
1824	145,708 25	274,779 65	420,487 90	
1825	163,866 13	536,740 31	700,606 44	
1826	203,264 54	540,183 29	743,447 83	
1827	155,447 83	495,886 05	651,333 88	
1828	190,482 37	424,542 30	615,024 67	
1829	174,862 81	400,625 38	575,488 19	
1830	179,595 99	424,362 85	603,958 84	
1831	396,850 56	533,514 17	930,364 73	
1832	521,020 28	831,399 47	1,352,419 75	
1833	158,295 91	1,654,384 97	1,812,680 88	
	3,623,657 40	8,596,955 34	12,220,612 74	

NOTE.—The first act of appropriation passed in fulfilment of a treaty, provided for the payment of the annuity, limited or permanent, for the whole of their respective terms. The amount of the appropriation in a subsequent year would be less than the sum expended in that year by the amount of the annuity thus provided. This practice continued until 1832.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 13, 1834.*

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 30th of January last, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, two reports; one from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the other from the Commissary General of Subsistence, together with a tabular statement

accompanying each, exhibiting: "the present and future liabilities of the United States to Indians and Indian tribes, under existing Indian treaties."

Very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

LEW. CASS.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

Office Indian Affairs. February 8, 1834.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 30th ultimo, I have the honor to submit a tabular statement of the present and future liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, under existing treaties.

This statement embraces every thing called for by that resolution, except the number of Indians to be removed, and the expense of their removal, including the gratuities to be given to those who shall emigrate, which will be furnished by the Commissary General of Subsistence, who is entrusted with the superintendence of that branch of the business of the Indian Department.

Very respectfully,

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

Hon. LEWIS CASS,

Secretary of War.

ELBERT HERRING.

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS,

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,

April 30, 1834.

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to transmit a "statement," made in conformity with so much of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 30th of January, 1834, as relates to the removal of Indians, "showing the stipulations for removing Indians from the east to the west side of the Mississippi, with an estimate of the number of Indians to be removed, and of the expenses incident to their removal."

It will be seen that the various articles usually termed presents, consisting of arms, ammunition, agricultural, and manufacturing implements, &c. are included in my statement, for the reason that the supplying of them usually depends upon the removal west of the tribe to which they are furnished. They are therefore considered as contingent upon the emigration.

I have only noticed such treaties as are not provided for by law; there are several instances, not included in the statement, in which the treaty stipulations have not been fulfilled by the United States; but it is because of a non-compliance, on the part of the Indians, with their engagement to remove. In other instances, the stipulations are in the course of fulfilment under the provisions already made. As these cases do not involve either present or future liability, as it is understood in the resolution, they are excluded from the statement, which, I believe, comprehends every thing embraced by that part of the resolution which relates to the branch of Indian business confided to my supervision.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

Hon. LEWIS CASS,

Secretary of War.

GEO. GIBSON, C. G. S.

I.—A STATEMENT of the present and future liabilities of the United States to the dates of the treaties, the names of the tribes parties thereto, the dates of the money or goods stipulated to be paid or delivered, and the specific services and thereof, the place where to be performed or delivered, with an estimate of the of the annuities, stipulations, services, and articles to be annually paid, executed,

Number.	Date of the treaty.	Date of the appropriation.	Names of the tribes.	Annuities.		Term.	
				Permanent.	Limited.	Years.	Expiration.
1	'92, April 23 '94, Nov. 11	'99, Feb. 25 '16, April 26	Six Nations(a) - -	\$4,500	(b)200 (c)50	Life	a chief
2	'97, Sept. 15	'31, Feb. 19	Senecas, of New York(d)	6,000	-	-	-
3	'95, Aug. 3	'96, May 6	Ottawas(e) - -	1,000	-	-	-
	'07, Nov. 17	'08, Feb. 19	- - - -	800	-	-	-
	'18, Sept. 17	'19, March 3	- - - -	1,500	-	-	-
	'21, Aug. 29	'22, May 7	- - - -	1,000	-	-	-
4	'95, Aug. 3	'96, May 6	Wyandots(f) - -	1,000	-	-	-
	'07, Nov. 17	'08, Feb. 19	- - - -	400	-	-	-
	'17, Sept. 29	'19, March 3	- - - -	-	-	-	-
	'18, Sept. 17	'19, March 3	- - - -	4,500	-	-	-
5	'05, July 4	'06, April 21	Wyandots, Munsees, and Delawares.(g)	1,000	-	-	-
6	'23, Nov. 8	'26, May 20	Christian Indians(h)	-	400	-	-
7	'26, Oct. 23	'27, March 2	Miamies(i) - -	25,000	-	-	-
	'18, Oct. 6	'26, May 20	- - - -	-	-	-	Per m'nt
	'26, Oct. 23	'27, March 2	- - - -	-	-	-	Pl.of Cong.
8	'95, Aug. 3	'96, May 6	Eel River(k) - -	500	-	-	-
	'05, Aug. 21	'06, April 21	- - - -	250	-	-	-
	'09, Sept. 30	'10, May 1	- - - -	350	-	-	-
9	'95, Aug. 3	'96, May 6	Pattawatamies(l)	1,000	-	-	-
	'03, June 7	'26, May 20	- - - -	-	-	-	Per m'nt
	'09, Sept. 30	'10, May 1	- - - -	500	-	-	-
	'18, Oct. 2	'19, March 3	- - - -	2,500	-	-	-
	'21, Aug. 29	'22, May 7	- - - -	-	5,000	20	1841
	'26, Oct. 16	'27, March 2	- - - -	-	2,000	22	1848
							Pl.of Cong.
	'28, Sept. 20	'29, March 3	- - - -	2,000	-	-	Per m'nt
					1,000	20	1848
						10	1838
							Pl.of Cong.
					100	Life	a chief
							Per m'nt

REMARKS.

(a) \$1,500 by agreement with President Washington, in 1792. Goods; and payable within the agency. (b) Money; annuity to Young King. (c) Money; grant to Little Billy for military services.

(d) Goods, in lieu of \$100,000 stock, payable within the agency.

(e) Money. By the 4th article of the treaty of September 29, 1817, all the annuities to this tribe are payable in silver, part at their reservation west, and part at Maumee, Ohio.

(f) Money; same provisions under treaty of September 29, 1817; payable part at their reservation west, and part at Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

Indians, and Indian tribes, under existing treaties, exhibiting, in a tabular form, acts of appropriation, the several sums and annuities, designating whether in specific articles stipulated to be performed for and delivered to them, the term expense of the performance of such stipulations; and showing the whole amount performed, or delivered to each tribe, under the several treaties concluded with it.

Education.	Blacksmith.	Farmers.	Laborers.	Millers.	Millwright.	Iron, coal, & steel.	Salt.	Agricultural imple-ments.	Tobacco.	Transportation and contingencies.	Total amount for each tribe.	Specific stipulations to be executed this year.
.	100	4,850	
.	6,000	
.	4,300	
.	150	6,050	
.	1,000	
.	400	d
.	.	.	480	.	.	470	.	.	150	.		
2,000	600	.	.	.	.	.	320	.	.	.		
.	75	29,095	c
.	1,100	
.	140	.	.	.		
2,000		
.	720	.	.	300	.	180	320	.	.	.		(m)1,500
.		(n)1,000
1,000	.	.	360	.	.	260	.	.	240	.		
.	1,000	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	75	(o)20,695	

REMARKS—Continued.

- (g) Money; payable within Delaware agency west.
- (h) Money. This annuity, granted to this band, raised by the sale of lands in Ohio; payable at reservation.
- (i) Money. In lieu of all former annuities; payable within Indiana agency.
- (k) Money; payable within Indiana agency.
- (l) Money; by this treaty all former annuities are to be paid in specie. (m) For expenses of selecting and locating reservations under the treaties of 1832. (n) For payment for horses delivered to Indians, and for claims, under treaties of 1832. (o) Money; payable at Logansport, Chicago, and Detroit.

Number.	Date of the treaty.	Date of the appropriation.	Names of the tribes.	Annuities.		Term.	
				Permanent.	Limited.	Years.	Expiration.
10	'07, Nov. 17	'08, Feb. 19	Pattawatamies, of Huron	(a) 400	-	-	-
11	'32, Oct. 20	'33, March 2	Ditto of the Prairie	(b)	15,000	20	1853
12	'32, Oct. 26	'33, March 2	Ditto of the Wabash	(c) -	20,000	20	1852
13	'32, Oct. 27	'33, March 2	Ditto of Indiana(d)	-	15,000	12	1844
14	'29, July 29	'30, Mar. 25	Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pattawatamies.(e)	16,000	-	Pl.of Cong. Per'm'nent	
15	'29, Aug. 1	Do	Winnebagoes(f)	-	18,000	30	1859
	Do	Do	-	-	-	-	-
	'32, Sept. 15	'32, March 2	-	-	10,000	27	-
	Do	Do	-	-	-	-	-
	Do	Do	-	-	(i)400	-	-
16	'31, Feb. 8	Do	Menomonees(k)	-	5,000	4	1834
	Do	Do	-	-	-	10	1842
	Do	Do	-	-	6,000	12	1844
	Do	Do	-	-	-	Pl.of Pres'dt	
	Do	Do	-	-	-	10	1842
	Do	Do	-	-	(n)1,000	4	1836
17	'95, August 3	'96, May 6	Chippewas	1,000	-	-	-
	'07, Nov. 17	'08, Feb. 19	-	-	(q)800	-	-
	'19, Sept. 24	'20, May 15	-	-	1,000	-	-
	Do	'22, May 7	-	-	-	-	Pl.of Pres'dt
	'26, Aug. 5	'27, March 2	-	-	-	-	Pl.of Cong.
18	'27, Aug. 11	'30, May 20	Chippewas, Menomonees, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians.	-	-	-	-
19	'30, July 15	'31, March 2	Sioux of the Mississippi,	-	2,000	10	1840
20	'30, July 15	'31, March 2	Yancton and Santie bands of Sioux,	-	-	-	-
21	'30, July 15	'31, March 2	Omahas,	-	3,000	10	1840
22	'30, July 15	'31, March 2	Sacs of the Missouri,	-	2,500	10	1840
23	'30, July 15	'31, March 2	Sacs,	-	500	10	1840
24	'30, July 15	'31, March 2	Foxes,	-	3,000	10	1840
25	'24, Aug. 4	'25, March 3	Ioways,	-	500	10	1834
	'30, July 15	'31, March 2	-	-	-	Plsr. Pres't	
	'30, July 15	'31, March 2	-	-	2,500	10	1840

REMARKS.

(a) Money; payable at Logansport and Fort Wayne.

(b) Money; payable at Logansport and Fort Wayne.

(c) Money; payable at Logansport and Fort Wayne, under the act of March 2, 1833, for these three bands.

(d) Money; payable at Logansport and Fort Wayne.

(e) Money; payable at Chicago.

(f) All the annuities for this tribe are payable in money, at Prairie du Chien and Fort Winnebago. (g) Under act of March 2, 1833. (h) Under act of February 20, 1833.

(i) For the support of two physicians.

(k) By this treaty \$20,000 was stipulated to be paid to this tribe; \$5,000 in August following the date of the treaty, and \$5,000 annually thereafter. By an oversight the \$5,000 due in 1832 was not asked for; this sum is now required to meet the payment for that year. The annuities to this tribe are payable at Green Bay. (l) For improvements on lands on the east.

Continued.

Education.	Blacksmith.	Farmers.	Laborers.	Millers.	Millwright.	Iron, coal, & steel.	Salt.	Agricultural imple- ments.	Tobacco.	Transportation and contingencies.	Total amount for each tribe.	Specific stipula- tions to be executed this year.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,000	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	22,000	
2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,000	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	16,125	
-	2,340	-	365	-	-	660	125	-	300	-	-	
3,000	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	(g)450	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(h)1,500	39,950	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	-	5,000
-	4,000	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(l)25,000
500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(m)1,600
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,100	(o)2,500
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(p)7,000
-	480	864	-	-	-	100	-	556	-	(r)1,000	6,800	
1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(s)1,500	
1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	-	-	-	(t)4,250
-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	550	(u)4,400	
-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	(v)4,000	
-	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	(w)1,400	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(x)3,000	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(y)3,000	
-	780	-	-	-	-	250	-	400	-	-	-	
-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	100	(z)5,430	

REMARKS—Continued.

side of Fox river; treaty ratified July 9, 1832; Stockbridge and Munsee tribes. (m) For improvements on lands on the east side of Fox river, for the Brothertown band. (n) For provisions. (o) For expense of running lines, \$2,000 for the same band. For compensation to commissioner \$500, to value improvements.

(p) For expense of running lines between Chippewas and Sioux, under treaty of August 19, 1825. (q) Payable in goods or money, at Green Bay. (r) Under act of February 20, 1833.

- (s) Money; payable at Green Bay.
- (t) Money; payable at their sub-agency.
- (u) Money; payable at St. Peter's.
- (v) Money; payable at Council Bluffs.
- (w) Money; payable at Rock Island.
- (x) Money; payable at Rock Island.
- (y) Money; payable at Rock Island.
- (z) Money; payable within the sub-agency.

STATEMENT—

Number.	Date of the treaty.	Date of the appropriation.	Names of the tribes.	Annuities.		Term.	
				Permanent.	Limited.	Years.	Expiration.
26	'04, Nov. 3	'05, March 3	Sacs and Foxes, (a)	1,000	-	-	-
	'24, Aug. 4	'25, March 3	-	-	1,000	10	1835
	'32, Sept. 21	'33, March 3	-	-	20,000	30	1862
27	'30, July 15	'31, March 2	Sacs, Foxes, and Ioways	-	-	10	1840
	'30, July 15	'31, March 2	Ottoes and Missouriias,	-	2,500	10	1840
28	'25, June 3	'26, May 20	Kanzas	-	3,500	20	1845
						Perman't	
30	'08, Nov. 10	'11, March 3	Osages, (g)	1,500	-	-	-
	'25, June 2	'26, May 20	-	-	(h)7,000	20	1845
31	'19, July 30	'20, May 15	Kickapoos,	-	(i)2,000	15	1834
	'32, Oct. 24	'33, March 2	-	-	(k)5,000	19	1851
33	'32, Oct. 27	'33, March 2	Kaskaskias and Peorias, (m)	-	3,000	10	1842
						4	1836
34	'32, Oct. 29	'33, March 2	Kaskaskias, with Weas and Piankeshaws,	-	-	5	1837
35	'95, Aug. 3	'96, May 6	Piankeshaws, (p)]	500	-	-	-
	'05, Dec. 30	'07, March 3	-	300	-	5	1837
36	'32, Oct. 29	'33, March 3	-	-	-	-	-
	'18, Oct. 2	'19, March 3	Weas, (r)	3,000	-	-	-
37	'95, Aug. 3	'96, May 6	Delawares	1,000	-	-	-
	'03, June 7	'26, May 20	-	-	-	Perman't	
	'09, Sept. 30	'10, May 1	-	500	-	-	-
	'18, Oct. 3	'19, March 3	(s)	4,000	-	-	-
38	'29, Sept. 24	'31, March 2	-	1,000	-	-	-
	'32, Oct. 26	'33, March 2	-	-	300	Life	3chiefs
	'95, Aug. 3	'96, May 6	Shawanees, (u)	1,000	-	-	-
	'03, June 7	'26, May 20	-	-	-	Perman't	
	'17, Sept. 29	'19, March 3	-	2,000	-	-	-
	'31, Aug. 8	'32, June 4	-	-	2,000	15	1847
39	'32, Oct. 26	'33, March 2	Shawanees and Dela- } wares, (w) }	-	-	5	1837
						3	1835
40	'18, Sept. 17	'19, March 3	Shawanees and Senecas }	1,000	-	-	-
	'31, July 20	'32, June 4	of Lewistown, (y) }	-	-	Perman't	

REMARKS.

(a) The annuities to these Indians are payable, part in money, part in merchandise or stock, at Rock Island.

(b) For running lines and marking out reservations under the first and second articles of the treaty of September 21, 1832.

(c) Under the act of February 20, 1833.

(d) Under the act of March 2, 1833.

(e) Money; payable at Council Bluffs.

(f) Money or goods at their villages on the Kansas river.

(g) This annuity payable in merchandise at Fire Prairie.

(h) This annuity payable in money, merchandise, provisions, or stock, at White Hair village.

(i) Money. Paid by General Clark; place not determined.

(k) Merchandise. Paid by General Clark; place not determined.

(l) Under the act of March 2, 1833.

(m) Money, merchandise, or stock, payable at Peoria village.

Continued.

Education.	Blacksmiths.	Farmers.	Laborers.	Millers.	Millwrights.	Iron, coal, and steel.	Salt.	Agricultural imple-ments.	Tobacco.	Transportation and contingencies.	Total amount for each tribe.	Specific stipulations to be executed this year.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	-	(b)2,000
-	1,260	-	-	-	-	250	-	60	-	(c)3,200	-	-
-	800	-	-	-	-	350	200	-	400	(d)300	29,620	-
3000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-
-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	(e)4,300	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1600	-	400	(f)5,500	-
-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	1600	-	700	11,400	-
500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(l)1,000	9,500	-
-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	(n)400	3,450	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(o)1,000	-
-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	(q)200	1,500	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	(t)7,400	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
-	600	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	(v)3,840	}
-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	
500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(x)800	1,800	-
-	600	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	(z)1,050	2,830	-

REMARKS—Continued.

- (n) Under the act of March 2, 1833.
- (o) Money; at Delaware agency.
- (p) Money; at Delaware agency.
- (q) Under the act of March 2, 1833, for Weas and Piankeshaws, with the Piankeshaws.
- (r) Money; at Delaware agency. Annuities of 1795, 1805, and 1809, consolidated.
- (s) This treaty provides that all former annuities shall be paid in silver.
- (t) Money; at the Delaware agency.
- (u) By this treaty, all annuities made payable in silver at Delaware agency.
- (v) Under the act of July 14, 1832, an appropriation of this sum annually for fifteen years; additional compensation for reservation.
- (w) Money; at Delaware agency.
- (x) Under the act of March 2, 1833.
- (y) Money; at Delaware agency.
- (z) Under the act of February 20, 1833, for the tribes which emigrated from Ohio.

STATEMENT—

Number.	Date of the treaty.	Date of the appropriation	Names of the tribes.	Annuities.		Term.	
				Permanent.	Limited.	Years.	Expiration.
41	'17, Sep. 29 } '18, Sep. 17 }	'19, March 3	Senecas of Lewistown, (a)	1,000			
42	'31, Feb. 28 } '01, Dec. 17 } '05, Nov. 16 }	'33, Feb. 20 } '02 } '08, Feb. 19 }	Choctaws, - - - - -	- - - - -	(b) 2,000	Perman'nt Plsr. U. S.	
	'16, Oct. 24 } '20, Oct. 18 }	'17, March 3 } '22, May 7 }	- - - - -	(c) 3,000 (d) 400	6,000	20	1836
			- - - - -	(e) 600		150	Life a chief
42	'25, Jan. 20 } '25, Jan. 20 } '25, Jan. 20 }	'25, March 3 } '25, March 3 } '25, March 3 }	Choctaws, - - - - -	(f) 6,000	6,000	16	1840
	'30, Sept. 27 } '30, Sept. 27 } '30, Sept. 27 }	'31, March 2 } '32, June 4 } '31, March 2 }	- - - - -	- - - - -	150	Life a chief.	
	'30, Sept. 27 } '30, Sept. 27 } '30, Sept. 27 }	'31, March 2 } '31, March 2 } '31, March 2 }	- - - - -	- - - - -	20,000	20	1840
	'30, Sept. 27 } '30, Sept. 27 }	'31, March 2 } '31, March 2 }	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	5	1835
	'30, Sept. 27 } '30, Sept. 27 }	'31, March 2 } '31, March 2 }	- - - - -	- - - - -	(h) 1,100	20	1850
	'30, Sept. 27 } '30, Sept. 27 }	'31, March 2 } '31, March 2 }	- - - - -	- - - - -	(i) 5,175	4	1834
	'94, July 15 }	'99, Feb. 25	Chickasaws	3,000			Life a chief.
43	'90, Aug. 7 }	'99, Feb. 25	Creeks	(m) 1,500			
44	'02, June 16 }	'19, March 3	- - - - -	(n) 3,000			
	'21, Jan. 8 }	'23, March 3	- - - - -	- - - - -	10,000	6	1835
45	'26, Jan. 24 }	'26, May 22	Creeks, West (g)	20,000			Permanent
46	'32, March 24 }	'32, June 4	Creeks, East (r)	- - - - -	12,000	5	1837
	'32, March 24 }	'32, June 4	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	20	1851
	'32, March 24 }	'33, Feb. 23	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	20	1852
	'32, March 24 }	'32, June 4	- - - - -	- - - - -	400	Life	3 chiefs
47	'94, June 26 }	'99, Feb. 25	Cherokees (v)	6,000			
	'98, Oct. 2 }	'25, March 3	- - - - -	(w) 1,000			
	'04, Oct. 24 }	'06, April 21	- - - - -	(x) 3,000			
48	'05, Oct. 25 }	'28, May 28	Cherokees, West	- - - - -		10	1839
49	'18, Aug. 24 }	'19, March 3	Quapaws	(b) 1,000			
	'24, Nov. 15 }	'25, March 3	- - - - -	- - - - -	(c) 1,000	11	1835
50	'23, Sept. 18 }	'24, May 6	Florida Indians (d)	- - - - -	5,000	20	1843
	'23, Sept. 18 }	'24, May 6	- - - - -	- - - - -	-	-	-
	'32, May 9 }	-	Seminoles, (e)	- - - - -	3,000	15	-
				\$139,300	235,925		

REMARKS.

(a) Money, at Delaware agency. (b) This annuity payable in money or goods.
(c) This annuity payable in merchandise. (d) This annuity granted in consideration of the consent of the tribe to the establishment of tavern stands. (e) For the support of light horse. (f) This sum to be applied for twenty years in support of schools; after that to be vested in stock, as the tribe may direct. (g) For payment for horses lost while emigrating west, under the treaty of September 27, 1832. Payable at Fort Smith, Arkansas Territory. (h) For the support of the principal and the three chiefs of each of the three districts. Payable at Fort Smith, Arkansas Territory. (i) For three speakers, three secretaries, and ninety-nine captains. Payable at Fort Smith, Arkansas Territory.
(k) For twenty warriors of Wayne's army. (l) For running boundaries between the Choctaws and Chickasaws, under the treaty of October 20, 1832. The annuity for this tribe is applied, by their request, to education and the support of a blacksmith.
(m) Money; at agency east, in part, and at agency west, in part. (n) Money; at agency east, in part, and at agency west, in part. (o) Money, merchandise, or agricultural implements; at agency west, in part.

Continued.

Education,	Blacksmiths.	Farmers.	Laborers.	Millers.	Millwrights.	Iron, coal, and steel.	Salt.	Agricultural imple-ments.	Tobacco.	Transportation and contingencies.	Total amount for each tribe:	Specific stipulations to be executed this year.
-	600	-	-	400	-	350	-	-	-	100	2,450	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,852 00
12,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	1,800	-	-	-	600	555	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,530 00	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000 00	11,500 00
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300 00	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	231 25	15,051 25	
-	1,000	-	-	600	-	-	-	2000	-	300 00	23,900 00	
\$ 3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	(t) 600	-	-	-	-	355	-	-	-	-	16,355 00	u 8,000 00
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000 00	(y) 466 67
z 2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000 00	(a) 258 33
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000 00	
-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000 00	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000 00	f 15,400
												g 7,000 00
35,500	22,780	7,364	1205	2400	600	4140	1390	9666	1240	16,741 25	468,251 25	80,077 00

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, February 8, 1834.

ELBERT HERRING.

REMARKS—Continued.

(p) Under the act of February 20, 1833. (q) Money; payable at western agency.
 (r) Money. After five years an annuity of \$10,000 is to be paid for fifteen years, at eastern agency. (s) Money. (t) Money; another blacksmith is to be provided when two-thirds have emigrated. (u) For certifying contracts under this treaty.
 (v) Merchandise. (w) Money. (x) Money. (y) Expense of defending Cherokee title to reservations. (z) Money, payable at Fort Gibson. (a) Payment of Cherokee claims under the treaty of May 6, 1828. (b) Merchandise, payable within Arkansas superintendency. (c) Money; payable within Arkansas superintendency. (d) Money; payable at Tallahassee, and on the Appalachicola. (e) By this treaty the United States agree to continue the blacksmith until 1854. (f) In payment of land and improvements.
 (g) In payment for property stolen or destroyed.

		RECAPITULATION.			
Annuitants.					
Permanent,	-	-	-	\$139,300	
Limited,	-	-	-	235,925	
Education,	-	-	-	-	\$375,225 00
Treaty stipulations.	-	-	-	-	35,500 00
Blacksmiths,	-	-	-	22,780	
Farmers,	-	-	-	7,364	
Laborers,	-	-	-	1,205	
Millers,	-	-	-	2,400	
Millwrights,	-	-	-	600	
Iron, steel, and coal,	-	-	-	4,140	
Salt,	-	-	-	1,390	
Agricultural implements,	-	-	-	9,666	
Tobacco,	-	-	-	1,240	
Transportation and contingencies,	-	-	-	-	50,785 00
					16,741 25
Specific stipulations to be executed this year,	-	-	-	-	468,251 25
					80,077 00
					<u>\$548,328 25</u>

J.

A statement, showing the stipulations for removing Indians from the east to the west side of the Mississippi, with an estimate of the number of Indians to be removed, and of the expenses incident to their removal, as called for by a resolution of the House of Representatives, dated January 30, 1834.

Names of tribes, dates of treaties, and the stipulations for removing the Indians from the States.	Estimated population east of the Mississippi.	Estimated cost of their removal west of the Mississippi, and of their subsistence one year after their arrival in the new country.	Estimated cost of the presents, the furnishing which is contingent on their removal west.	Total expense of the removal, with its incidents.	REMARKS.
<p style="text-align: center;">CHEROKEES.</p> <p>The United States made a treaty with the Cherokees west of the Mississippi, on the 6th of May, 1828, by which those Indians agreed to remove out of the Territory of Arkansas into the limits assigned thereby to them west of that territory. By the 8th article of this treaty, the United States obligate themselves to extend to the Cherokees east of Mississippi the benefits of this treaty, on condition of removal. The following is the article alluded to: "Article 8. The Cherokee nation, west of the Mississippi, having, by this agreement, freed themselves from the harassing and ruinous effects consequent upon a location amidst a white population, and secured to themselves and their posterity, under the solemn sanction of the guarantee of the United States, as contained in this agreement, a large extent of unembarrassed country; and, that</p>	<p>Georgia, 2,500 Alabama, 2,000 N. Caro. 3,000 Tenn. 1,500</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Dollars. Remv'l, 180,000 Subs. 295,750</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Rifles. Dollars. 1,900—12,500 Kettles. 1,500—4,500 Blankets. 1,500—5,250 Tobacco. 7,500 lbs.—750</p> <hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> <p style="text-align: right;">23,000</p>		<p>Total Cherokee population estimated at 15,000 souls. The treaty has been construed to give to each head of family one* rifle, one blanket, and five pounds tobacco.</p> <p>The following shows the amount of each to which they are entitled, and how much will remain due to the tribe after removal:</p> <p>Rifles, whole No. - 2,500 Furnished - - - 1,500</p> <hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> <p>To be supplied - 1,000</p>

Names of tribes, dates of treaties, and the stipulations for removing the Indians from the States.	Estimated population east of the Mississippi.	Estimated cost of their removal west of the Mississippi, and of their subsistence one year after their arrival in the new country.	Estimated cost of the presents, the furnishing which is contained on their removal west.	Total expense of the removal, with its incidents.	REMARKS.
<p>their brothers yet remaining in the States may be induced to join them, and enjoy the repose and blessings of such a state in future, it is further agreed, on the part of the United States, that to each head of a Cherokee family now residing within the chartered limits of the State of Georgia, or either of the States east of the Mississippi, who may desire to remove west, shall be given, on enrolling himself for emigration, a good rifle, a blanket, and kettle, and five pounds of tobacco, (and to each of his family one blanket;) also a just compensation for the property he may abandon, to be assessed by persons to be appointed by the President of the United States. The cost of the emigration of all such shall also be borne by the United States, and good and suitable ways opened, and provisions procured for their comfort, accommodation, and support, by the way, and provisions for twelve months after their arrival at the Agency; and to each person, or head of a family, if he take along with him four persons, shall be paid immediately on his arrival at the Agency, and reporting himself and family, or followers, as</p>					<p>Kettles, whole No. 2,500 Furnished - 1,000 <u>To be supplied - 1,500</u></p> <p>Blankets, whole No. 2,500 Furnished - - - 1,000 <u>To be supplied - 1,500</u></p> <p>Tobacco, whole quantity - - - 12,500 Furnished - - - 5,000 <u>To be supplied - 7,600</u></p>
<p>emigrants and permanent settlers, in addition to the above, provided he and they shall have emigrated from within the chartered limits of the State of Georgia, the sum of fifty dollars, and this sum in proportion to any greater or less number that may accompany him from within the aforesaid chartered limits of the State of Georgia."</p>	-	-	25,000	-	<p>The 2,500 Cherokees from Georgia to get a gratuity of 10 dollars each.</p>
<p>SEMINOLES.</p>	9,000	475,750	48,000	523,750	* To each male head a rifle.
<p>"Article 1. The Seminole Indians relinquish to the United States all claim to the land they at present occupy in the Territory of Florida, and agree to emigrate to the country assigned to the Creeks, west of the Mississippi river; it being understood that an additional extent of territory, proportioned to their numbers, will be added to the Creek country, and that the Seminoles will be received as a constituent part of the Creek nation, and be readmitted to all the privileges as a member of the same.</p> <p>"Article 3. The United States agree to distribute, as they arrive at their new homes, in the Creek territory, west of the Mississippi river, a blanket and a home-spun frock, to each of the warriors, women, and children of the Seminole tribe of Indians.</p> <p>"Article 5. The United States will take the cattle belonging to the Seminoles, at the valuation of some discreet person, to be appointed by the President, and the same shall be paid for in money to the respective owners, after their arrival at their new homes; or other cattle, such as may be desired, will be furnished them, notice being given through their agent of their wishes upon this subject, before their removal,</p>	5,000	<p>Removal, \$90,000</p> <p>Subsistence for 12 months } 182,500</p>	<p>Blankets, \$17,500 Frocks, 10,000</p> <p>Loss on 2 cattle, 5 5,000</p>		<p>The experience of the Department has taught, that the amount for which Indian cattle can be sold on this side of the Mississippi falls greatly short of the cost of the cattle on the hoof west of that river.</p>

[Rep. No. 474.]

[Rep. No. 474.]

Names of tribes, dates of treaties, and the stipulations for removing the Indians from the States.	Estimated population east of the Mississippi.	Estimated cost of their removal west of the Mississippi, and of their subsistence one year after their arrival in the new country.	Estimated cost of the presents, the furnishing which is contingent on their removal west.	Total expense of the removal, with its incidents.	REMARKS.
<p>that time may be afforded to supply the demand.</p> <p>“Article 7. The Seminole Indians will remove within three (3) years after the ratification of this agreement; and the expenses of their removal shall be defrayed by the United States; and such subsistence shall also be furnished them for a term not exceeding twelve (12) months, after their arrival at their new residence, as in the opinion of the President their numbers and circumstances may require; the emigration to commence as early as practicable in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-three (1833;) and with those Indians at present occupying the Big Swamp, and other parts of the country beyond the limits as defined in the second article of the treaty concluded at Camp Moultrie creek, so that the whole of that proportion of the Seminoles may be removed within the year aforesaid, and the remainder of the tribe, in about equal proportions, during the subsequent years of eighteen hundred and thirty-four and five, (1834 and 1835.)”</p> <p>Treaty dated May 9, 1832.</p>	5,000	\$272, 50	\$32,500	\$305,000	

[Rep. No. 474.]

CREEKS.

“Article 12. The United States are desirous that the Creeks should remove to the country west of the Mississippi, and join their countrymen there; and for this purpose it is agreed that as fast as the Creeks are prepared to emigrate, they shall be removed at the expense of the United States, and shall receive subsistence while upon the journey, and for one year after their arrival at their new homes: *Provided, however,* That this article shall not be construed so as to compel any Creek Indian to emigrate, but they shall be free to go or stay as they please.”

“Article 13. There shall also be given to each emigrating warrior a rifle, mould, wiper, and ammunition, and to each family one blanket. As soon as half their people emigrate, one blacksmith shall be allowed them, and another when two-thirds emigrate, together with one ton of iron and two hundred weight of steel annually for each blacksmith. These blacksmiths shall be supported for twenty years.”

Treaty, dated March 21, 1832.

22,264

Removal at \$18
\$400,752 00
Subsist.
and cont.
for 12
months 679,792 90

Rifles. Dollars.
5,000—62,500
Blankets.
6,000—21,000
Powder.
20,000—5,000
Lead.
50,000—2,500
Trans. 9,000
Iron 20 yrs. 5,000
Steel 20 yrs. 2,400

An appropriation has been asked for the removal of 5,000 this year.

The iron and steel may be calculated at 2 tons iron for 20 years, 40 tons. 4 cwt. steel for 20 years, 80 cwt.

22,264

\$1,080,544 90

\$107,400

\$1,187,944 90

POTTAWATAMIES.

“Article 5. The United States agree to provide for the Pottawatamies, if they shall at any time hereafter wish to change their residence, an amount, either in goods, farming utensils, and such other articles as shall be required and necessary, in good faith, and to an extent equal to what has been furnished any other Indian tribe or tribes emigrating, and in just proportion to their numbers.”

Treaty, dated October 26, 1832.

5,000

Removal \$90,000
Subsistence
for 12 mos.
at 9 cents
p'r ration,
including
conting. 164,250

Rifles. Dollars.
400 at \$12½—5,000
Powder and
lead 1,000
Blankets,
Axes, 500—1,000
Ploughs,
500—3,000
Hoes, 500—500

The three bands of the Pottawatamie tribe, with whom treaties were made in October, 1832, to wit, the Wabash, Prairie, and Indiana, it is supposed, number about 5,000 souls. The removal of one-third of this number, and their subsistence for 12 months, was

[Rep. No. 474.]

Names of tribes, dates of treaties, and the stipulations for removing the Indians from the States,	Estimated population east of the Mississippi.	Estimated cost of their removal west of the Mississippi, and of their subsistence one year after their arrival in the new country.	Estimated cost of the presents, the furnishing which is contingent on their removal west.	Total expense of the removal, with its incidents.	REMARKS.
			Looms, 100—2,000 Cards, pairs, 350—200		provided for by act of 2d March, 1833. The amount appropriated, \$94,129, will therefore be deducted from this sum. The presents to be furnished them not being specified, the calculation is made according to the treaty with the Choctaws of September, 1830. The rifles are in part provided for by the act above mentioned. By same act, the blankets are entirely provided.
	5,000	\$254 250	\$22,450	\$276,700	
<p>CHICKASAWS. "Article 10. Whenever the Chickasaw nation shall determine to remove from, and leave their present country, they will give the President of the United States timely notice of such intention, and the President will furnish them the necessary funds, and means for their transportation and journey, and for one year's provisions after they reach their new homes, in such quantity as the nation may require, and the full amount of such funds, transportation, and provisions, is to be paid for out of the proceeds of the sales of the ceded lands. And should the Chickasaw nation remove from their present country before they receive money from the sale of the lands hereby ceded, then, and in that case, the United States shall furnish them any reasonable sum of money for national purposes, which may be deemed proper by the President of the United States, which sum shall also be refunded out of the sales of the ceded lands." Treaty, dated October 20, 1832.</p>	*5,600	Remov. \$100,800 } Subsistence and contingencies for 12 months, at 10 cents per ration. } 201,400			* This is the Indian population according to the recent census. The tribe possesses a large number of slaves, how many, not exactly known, probably more than one thousand. These, in accordance with the practice of the department, will be removed, and will add considerably to the amount of this estimate.
	5,600	\$305,200	-	\$305,200	

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, April 30, 1834.

GEORGE GIBSON, C. G. S.

STATEMENT of sums provided by treaties with Indian tribes, for the purposes of education, exhibiting the names of the tribes, the date of the treaties, the amount for each, and the period for which the payment is to be continued, and for what specific use.

Names of the tribes.	Date of treaty.	Amount.	How long payable.	For what specific use.
1. Miamies - - - -	Oct. 23, 1826	2,000	Pleasure of Congress	Education of youth at Choctaw academy.
2. Pottawatamies - - -	Oct. 16, 1826	2,000	do do	do do
Do - - - -	Sept. 20, 1828	1,000	do do	do do
3. Do of Indiana - - -	Oct. 27, 1832	2,000	do do	do do
4. Winnebagoes - - - -	Sept. 15, 1832	3,000	27 years; expires 1859	Schools in the nation.
5. Menomonies - - - -	Feb. 8, 1831	500	10 years; expires 1842	Green Bay.
6. Chippewas - - - -	Aug. 5, 1826	1,000	Pleasure of Congress	Sault St. Marie.
7. Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians -	Aug. 11, 1827	1,500	Pleasure of Congress.	
8. Sacs, Foxes, and Ioways -	July 15, 1830	3,000	10 years; expires 1840	Education of youth at Choctaw academy.
9. Kickapoos - - - -	Oct. 24, 1832	500	10 years; expires 1842	Schools in the nation.
10. Shawnees and Delawares -	Oct. 26, 1832	500	3 years; expires 1835	do do
11. Choctaws - - - -	Sept. 27, 1830	12,500	20 years; expires 1840	Choctaw academy, and schools in the nation.
12. Creeks, east - - - -	Mar. 24, 1832	3,000	20 years; expires 1851	
13. Cherokees, west - - -	May 6, 1828	2,000	10 years; expires 1839	Schools in the nation.
14. Florida Indians - - -	Sept. 18, 1823	1,000	20 years; expires 1843	Education of youth at Choctaw academy.
		35,500		

L.

TABLE of schools, showing under whose direction, the station, number of teachers, and number of pupils at each.

Under the direction of	Station.	Teachers.	Pupils.
United Brethren American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions	Spring Place, Cherokees, Alabama	3	20
	Brainard, East Mississippi	2	30
	Carmel, East Mississippi	1	30
	Creek Path	3	30
	High Tower	1	10
	Dwight, Cherokees, West Mississippi	4	65
	Tuscarora	3	82
	Seneca, near Buffalo, New York	8	45
	Union, Osages, Arkansas	1	54
	Harmony, Osages, West Mississippi	6	30
	Monroe, Chickasaws	2	50
	Cattaraugus, Senecas, New York	1	54
	Goshen,	8	45
	Ai-ik-kun-nah	3	24
	Williams	2	4
	Tockshish	3	22
	Colonel Folsom's, Choctaw nation	1	12
	Cane Creek	3	26
	Martyn	2	25
	Hebron	2	22
	Willstown, Cherokees, east	5	18
	New Echota, do do	1	24
	Hawie's do do	3	18
	Candy's creek do	4	74
	Mulberry settlement, Cherokees, west	1	30
	Michilimackinac	3	157
	Ottawas, Miamies of the Lakes	-	10
	Elliott	7	48
	Mayhew	6	56
	Juzans	1	15
	Emmaus	3	26
	Fairfield, Cherokees, west	2	30
	Buffalo, Senecas, New York	3	50
Maumee, Ohio	2	25	
Ah-me-hee, Cherokees, east	1	46	
Forks of Illinois do	-	30	
Methodist Society	Upper Sandusky, Wyandots	1	25
	Asbury, Creek nation	-	22
Baptist General Con- vention	Western Cherokees	1	20
	Valley Towns, Cherokees, east	2	35
	Thomas's, Grand river	2	36
	Sault St. Marie, Chippewas	4	46
	Western Creeks	2	35

TABLE—continued.

Under the direction of	Station.	Teachers.	Pupils.
Baptist General Convention, continued.	Shawnee, Delawares - - -	1	15
	Western Choctaws - - -	1	
	Tonnewanda, Senecas, New York	1	30
	Delawares - - - -		
	Omahas and Ottoes - - -		
	Carey, Pottawatamies, St. Joseph	-	7
	Withington - - - -	2	16
	Oneida, New York - - -	1	30
	Tansewatta, East Mississippi	-	30
Methodist Episcopal Church	Shawnees - - - -	3	40
	Delawares - - - -	2	21
	Peorias - - - -	2	24
Protestant Episcopal Church	Oneida Castle, New York - - -	3	30
	Green Bay - - - -	4	130
Roman Catholic Church	Arbre Croche, Ottowas - - -	2	60
	Green Bay, Menomonies - - -	1	30
	St. Joseph Pottawatamies - - -	1	30

Allowance from the Civilization Fund to each of the following associations and individuals. viz.

American Board for Foreign Missions	1,690
Methodist Society - - -	550
Baptist General Convention - - -	2,000
Choctaw Academy - - -	310
Catholic Bishop, Ohio - - -	1,000
Catholic Bishop, Boston, for Passamaquoddy Indians - - -	300
Godfroy, a Pottawatamie Indian - - -	200
Choctaws - - - -	300
Mohegan Indians - - - -	400

Donations from the Civilization Fund.

On account of cost of buildings at Green Bay, under Menomonie treaty - - - -	1,700
Choctaw Academy, for purchase of tools, and erecting workshops for a wheelwright, blacksmith, and shoemaker - - - -	500

M.

STATEMENT showing the amount appropriated to establish and maintain trading houses among the Indian tribes, from the 18th of April, 1796, to July, 1822, when they were discontinued.

1796, April 18, for trading with the Indians	-	-		\$150,000
1799, March 2, do do do	-	-		110,000
1806, April 21, do do (reappropriated)	-	-		260,000
1809, March 3, do do do	-	-		40,000
				<hr/>
				\$300,00
				<hr/> <hr/>

STATEMENT showing the amount appropriated for the salaries of the superintendent of Indian trade and his clerks, and of the agents, assistants, and clerks, employed at the several trading houses.

1806, April 21, for pay of superintendent and clerks, agents, assistants and clerks,	-	-		\$13,000 00
1811, March 2, do do do do	-	-		19,250 00
				<hr/> <hr/>

NOTE.—The precise amount paid for this object prior to 1805 cannot be ascertained, as it was drawn from the general trading fund by warrants in favor of the purveyor of public supplies, or the agent of the War Department. In a report made by Mr. Mason, the superintendent, in April, 1810, which is contained in Gales and Seaton's American State Papers, Indian Affairs, Vol. 1, p. 768, there is this statement, in relation to this subject :

“There have been employed, in all cases, a principal agent at each house, and, in most cases, an assistant agent or clerk at each. The compensation allowed has been from \$750 to \$1,250 per annum, exclusive of rations, or allowance for rations, paid out of the funds of this establishment.

“It does not appear that the annual compensation allowed to agents, assistant agents, or clerks, exceeded the sum of \$10,000, until the year 1805; previous to which time, as has been said, six trading houses had been established; during that year, four additional houses were set up, and one discontinued, leaving then in operation nine houses. At this time, the allowance for rations was commuted into money, at fixed rates per annum, and the compensations paid during the latter part of this year (1805) stood thus :

8 agents, at \$1,000 per annum,	-	-		\$8,000
1 agent, at \$1,250 do	-	-		1,250
7 assistants, at \$500 do	-	-		3,500
1 assistant, at \$400 do	-	-		400
				<hr/>
				\$13,150
				<hr/> <hr/>

“ Allowance for subsistence, in lieu of rations.

9 agents, at \$365	-	-		\$3,285
6 assistants, at \$150	-	-		900
1 assistant, at \$180	-	-		180
				<hr/>
				\$4,365
				<hr/> <hr/>

“This commutation for rations, and these rates and amounts of compensation, were directed to be paid by order of the Secretary of War. The allowance to agents, their assistants and clerks, has been increased from time to time, as additional trading houses have been set up, and there are payable for the current year, (1810,)

For salaries	-	-	-	-	\$14,750
For subsistence	-	-	-	-	5,475
					<u>\$20,225”</u>

There were then in operation twelve trading houses.

The act of 1811 fixed the pay of the superintendent at \$2,000, and allowed him for his clerks \$2,500.

The following statement, made from the books of the Register of the Treasury, shows that, with the exception of two years, (1818 and 1819,) the whole amount of the appropriation for salaries was not expended.

1811,	for pay of superintendent and his clerks,	-	\$4,150	00
1812,	for pay of superintendent and clerks, agents, assistants, and clerks,	-	16,870	00
1813,	do do do do do	-	16,883	28
1814,	do do do do do	-	10,294	86
1815,	do of superintendent and his clerks,	-	4,150	00
1816,	do of superintendent, agents, &c.	-	17,437	16
1817,	do do do do do	-	18,820	67
1818,	do do do do do	-	21,866	98
1819,	do do do do do	-	19,446	35
1820,	do do do do do	-	18,400	00
1821,	do do do do do	-	18,750	00
1822, July 2,	do do do do do	-	9,570	60

Amount drawn for salaries,	-	-	-	\$176,989	90
Add amount of appropriation for pay of agents, assistants, and clerks, in 1811 and 1815,	-	-	-	28,000	00

Whole amount of expenditure for salaries - \$204,989 90

Appropriation for five years, from 1806 to 1810,
inclusive, at \$13,000, is - 65,000 00

Appropriation for twelve years, from 1811 to
1822, at \$19,250, is - 231,000 00

Whole amount of appropriation for salaries, - \$296,000 00

N.

STATEMENT showing the amount appropriated for the Indian trading house establishment, during its continuance, and the state of the concerns when settled.

10	To amount of appropriation, - - - \$300,000 00	By amount carried to surplus fund, - - - \$10,000 00
		" " of receipts, - - - 88,608 30
		" " of debts uncollected, - - - 79,245 46
		" " of debts of the Creeks, paid under the treaty 16th June, 1802, - - - 10,000 00
		" Property destroyed, - - - 60,000 00
		Balance unaccounted for, - - - 52,146 24
	To balance unaccounted for, - - - \$52,146 24	\$300,000 00

The number of Indian trading houses in 1822 was 9. They were established at Prairie du Chien, Fort Edwards, on the Upper Mississippi, Fort Clark, on the Osage, a branch of this on the Marie Decine, at Green Bay, Chicago, on the Arkansas and Red rivers, and on the Tombigbee. The goods on hand at these posts in 1822 amounted to \$126,950.

The number of licensed traders in 1822 was 126.

[Rep. No. 474.]

O.

Indian tribes, east of the Mississippi, who have not yet agreed to emigrate.

Names of tribes.		Numbers.
1 In the State of New York, viz.		
Senecas	- - - - -	2,242
Cayugas	- - - - -	128
Onondagas	- - - - -	490
Delawares	- - - - -	73
Oneidas	- - - - -	1,153
Tuscaroras	- - - - -	278
St. Regis	- - - - -	298
Connewangas	- - - - -	54
		4,176
2 At Green Bay, viz.		
Oneidas	- - - - -	400
Stockbridge	- - - - -	320
Senecas	- - - - -	5
		725
3 Wyandots in Ohio	- - - - -	575
4 Miamies	- - - - -	1,100
5 Menomonies	- - - - -	3,170
6 Chippewas and Ottowas of Lake Michigan	- - - - -	5,300
7 Chippewas	- - - - -	6,800
8 Cherokees	- - - - -	*9,000
		30,846

P.

Indian tribes, east of the Mississippi, who have agreed to emigrate.

Names of tribes.		Numbers.
1 Seminoles	- - - - -	5,000
2 Creeks	- - - - -	22,264
3 Cherokees	- - - - -	*9,000
4 Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatamies	- - - - -	7,400
5 Chickasaws	- - - - -	5,600
6 Ottowas of Ohio	- - - - -	230
7 Appalachicolas	- - - - -	340
8 Pottawatamies of Indiana and the Wabash	- - - - -	3,000

* The 8th article of the treaty of May 6, 1828, with the Arkansas Cherokees, contains a stipulation for the removal of that portion of the tribe remaining east of the river, as individuals of them may be willing to go.

Q.

Indian tribes in the Western Territory, and the quantity of land for each.

Names of the tribes.	Quantity for each.	Total amount.
Possessed by the indigenous Indians, viz.		
1. Osages, - - - -	7,564,000	
2. Kansas, - - - -	6,400,000	
3. Ottoes and Missourias. - -	1,536,000	
4. Half breeds, Ottoes, Omahas. and Ioways, - - - -	128,000	
		15,628,000
Assigned to the emigrant Indians, viz.		
1. Choctaws, - - - -	15,000,000	
2. Creeks and Seminoles, - - -	13,140,000	
3. Cherokees, - - - -	*13,000,000	
4. Senecas from Sandusky, } - - -		
5. Senecas and Shawnees, } - - -	100,000	
6. Quapaws, - - - -	96,000	
7. Ottawas, - - - -	34,000	
8. Kaskaskias and Peorias, - - -	96,000	
9. Weas and Piankeshaws, - - -	160,000	
10. Shawnces, - - - -	1,600,000	
11. Delawares, - - - -	2,208,000	
12. Kickapoos, - - - -	768,000	
		46,202,000
	Acres,	61,830,000

R.

STATEMENT of the quantity of land west of Arkansas and Missouri Territories and the Mississippi river, south of the Platte and the north fork of said river, east of longitude 28°, and north of Red river.

	Acres.
The whole quantity estimated at	132,295,680
Possessed by the indigenous Indians,	15,628,000
Assigned to the emigrant tribes,	46,202,000
	<u>61,830,000</u>
Leaving as unappropriated,	<u>70,465,680</u>

* 7,000,000 acres provided by the treaty, and 6,000,000 acres included in the outlet.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 13, 1834.

SIR: In answer to your inquiry respecting the amount of habitable country now unoccupied within the proposed Western Territory, I have respectfully to observe, that, taking the "old habitable line," as marked by Mr. McCoy, for a guide, there are *north* of the Osage reservation (including a little east) about 9,250,000 acres, north of the Delawares about 8,200,000 acres, making 17,450,000 acres.

But, however, not more than *half* this amount is suitable for agriculture, on account of the scarcity of timber for fences, firewood, and building.

I have been over the land in such a manner as to be satisfied of the accuracy of my statement. As an evidence of my correctness, I would observe that the *Ottos*, now about forty miles west of the Missouri, on the Platte, are to remove immediately to the Missouri bottoms, to commence agriculture.

The Pawnees must remove also more east, to pursue agriculture.

The Omahas on the Elk-horn, about fifty miles west of the Missouri, remove to the Missouri bottoms for wood and timber, being now on a prairie.

Hence, there is not much land below the Platte, until you approach the branches of the Kansas river, calculated for agricultural settlement. On the branches of the two Nemehaws, running into the Missouri, are some good lands and some good timber, but the width of the timber bottoms is small. There is a little land adjoining the Missouri directly north of the Kickapoos.

The general scarcity of wood on the unappropriated tract south of the Platte will deter most emigrating tribes from making a selection there.

If the unappropriated land north of the Osages shall accommodate the remaining *Ottowas*, the *Miamies*, and the New York Indians, it is all that can be expected from that section.

And here I would remark, these tribes can be well accommodated by the side of their kindred bands. I have been thus plain and explicit to show the impracticability of locating so many of the remaining tribes on the unappropriated lands west of the Missouri, within the proposed limits of the Western Territory, as some have expected might be done with propriety.

I designed to be brief, but can explain more fully if desired.

I am yours, most respectfully,

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH.

HON. LEWIS CASS,
Secretary of War.

S.

A bill for the preservation and civilization of the Indian tribes within the United States.

Whereas the United States are desirous of preserving from extinction the Indians living in and adjacent to the settlements of their citizens, and of providing for their gradual improvement and ultimate participation in the advantages of civilization and free Government:

And whereas these objects can be obtained only by removing the Indians from the operation of those causes which have occasioned their declension,

and by establishing them in a permanent residence, where they may be taught the value of the blessings offered to them, and look forward with confidence to a melioration of their physical and moral condition : therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to provide a permanent residence for the several tribes of Indians residing within the limits of any State or Territory, except that part of the Territory of Michigan lying west of Lakes Huron and Michigan, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to adopt such measures as he may deem most expedient, to extinguish the Indian title to a tract of country of sufficient extent, lying west of the Mississippi, and not included within any State or Territory; and that, after the title is extinguished, he be authorized to lay off the same, at such times, and in such manner, as he may deem proper, for the several tribes of Indians for whose permanent residence it is intended, and to exchange the same for lands now occupied by them.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That, in order to induce the said Indian tribes to emigrate to their proposed residence, and that the means employed, or that may hereafter be employed, for their improvement and civilization, may have full operation, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to pledge the faith of the United States to guaranty to the tribes who may agree to an exchange and removal an immutable inalienability of such lands as they may acquire by such exchange, permanent peace and protection against the intrusion of white settlers, and a continuation of its friendship and aid in improving their condition and forming and maintaining a system of Government suited to their circumstances.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint three commissioners, who shall, jointly or severally, hold treaties with the several tribes whose removal is herein provided for; and, whenever the assent of any Indian tribe can be obtained to such removal, provision shall be made, as far as practicable, for assigning to them a country distinctly bounded, and also for the expense of their removal, for the aid to be afforded to them, and for all the necessary arrangements which a just regard to their situation may require. And it shall be the duty of the several agents, and of all other persons in the Indian Department, to explain to their several tribes the views of the Government, and to co-operate, by all just and proper means, in the accomplishment of the objects herein provided for.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That, in all cases where the proper authority of any tribe may decline entering into any stipulations respecting the removal of such tribe, it shall be the duty of the commissioner or commissioners, or Indian agent, to enter into such arrangements with any individuals of the tribe, and, under the directions of the President, to make the necessary provisions for the removal of such individuals; but the arrangement with such individuals shall, in no case, affect the rights of the tribe.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That, upon a declaration being made by any Indian or Indians, to a United States commissioner or commissioners, or to the Indian agent residing near or with the tribe or nation to which such Indian or Indians may belong, of a willingness to remove, he, she, or they, upon enrolling their names for that object, shall be considered by that act to be under the protection of the United States; and any injury

done thereafter to the person or persons of such Indian or Indians, shall subject the offender or offenders committing the same to be prosecuted and punished, in the same manner, and to the same extent, as though the offence had been perpetrated on the person or property of a citizen within the territory of the United States.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever circumstances shall, in the opinion of the President, render it proper, a Government shall be organized for the several tribes and individuals who may remove agreeably to this act; and such Government shall be administered by a Governor, who shall hold his office for the term of three years, and by three judges and a secretary, who shall hold their offices for the term of four years; they shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and the Governor shall receive a salary of — dollars, each of the judges a salary of — dollars, and the secretary a salary of — dollars, to be paid quarter-yearly out of the Treasury of the United States. And there shall be a Legislative Council, and such other officers, executive and judicial, selected from the said Indians, as the President may deem proper. And the President shall have authority to prescribe the rules and regulations for the administration of such Government; to define and direct the rights and duties of all the officers who may be employed; and, generally, to adopt such measures as may be proper and necessary to carry into effect the great object of the United States in this effort to improve the condition of the Indians; and a report shall annually be made to Congress of all the proceedings under this act; all which shall be subject to the approval or rejection of Congress, or to such alterations as they may think proper to make.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That this system of Government shall be extended to any of the tribes whose removal is not herein provided for, whenever circumstances may, in the opinion of the President, render such a measure proper, and the assent of such tribes can be obtained thereto.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of — be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to carry into effect the objects of this act, and for no other purpose whatsoever, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

T.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Fort Gibson, February 10, 1834.

To the Secretary of War :

SIR: The undersigned, Commissioners of Indian Affairs, west, not having time to complete the business confided to them within the period limited by their appointment, beg leave, very respectfully, to submit their report, in part.

The Board was organized in the latter part of December, 1832, when their instructions were carefully perused, and the commissioners entered upon the duties assigned them. Although their proceedings have been transmitted in detached communications, it may not be inexpedient to trace, very briefly, the progress they have made in this general report.

The arrival of the Senecas and Shawnees from Ohio, and the dissatisfaction manifested by them with their location, demanded the first attention.

of the commissioners. A new treaty of limits was made in compliance with their request, giving them a better country in one tract, on the east side of the Neosho river, and uniting the kindred bands of Senecas and Shawnees of Lewiston, and Senecas of Sandusky, Ohio. This arrangement, besides being highly gratifying to these people, enabled the Board to grant land to the Cherokees on the west side of the Neosho or Grand river, unembarrassed by previous assignment.

The conflicting claims of the Western Creeks and Cherokees, so earnestly urged upon the attention and consideration of the commissioners, presented formidable difficulties. Both parties claimed several millions of acres of the same land, under treaty stipulations; both were equally sanguine in the justice of their respective claims, and, at first, unyielding in their opinions. A candid examination, in public council, of all the treaties, of the subsequent proceedings of the respective tribes, and the offer to substitute other land for that relinquished by the Cherokees, enabled the commissioners to adjust the matter in a manner mutually satisfactory.

The *Creeks* and *Cherokees* have now an undisputed title to land, in quality fertile, in location convenient and desirable, and in quantity adequate to the wants of the respective nations. It is a matter of congratulation that such important changes in the expected location of these tribes should not have produced any complaint in the mode of adjustment.

The *Seminoles*, who were referred to the commissioners for advice and assistance in the exploration and selection of a country for a permanent home, have been well accommodated. This nation is, by the late treaty, happily united with its kindred friends, (Creeks, and forms with them one nation; but is secured, with the approbation of the Creeks, the privilege of a separate location between the forks of the Canadian river. This tribe, it is expected, will remove immediately to the land assigned them.

Negotiations have been commenced with the *Osages* for a removal from their present reservation to lands adjoining the *Kansas*. Although no treaty has yet been made, the commissioners indulge a hope that the wishes of the department will be accomplished, and that this poor and degraded tribe, when they receive additional assistance, will improve the means offered to better their condition.

The *Quapaws*, a feeble remnant of a tribe, roving about the Territory of Arkansas, lately the owners of a vast country, but now without any definite home, have, by a recent treaty with the commissioners, been located in the Indian country. The number of this tribe is small. The pittance received for their extensive grants to the United States, and their present destitute condition, commends them to the justice as well as liberality of the Government. A commutation of their permanent annuity will afford the survivors some relief, to prolong, at least, the existence of a tribe almost extinct.

The dissatisfaction of the *Kickapoos* with their location on the *Missouri*, a subject referred to the commissioners since their first instructions, has been removed, and the tribe acknowledge their approbation of the land assigned them. A personal examination of the land satisfied the commissioners that the location was good and convenient for the tribe. A council with the nation proved that the dissatisfaction expressed was confined to a single individual, a warrior and his band, who, listening to the advice of interested persons, encouraged themselves to hope for a different location on the waters of the *Osage* river. The *Kickapoos* are much pleased with

the extinguishment of the Ottoe title south of the Little Nemehaw, which relieves their land from all incumbrances, and renders their residence more acceptable to their nearest neighbors on the north.

The attention of the commissioners has been especially directed to the adjustment of the difficulties between the Delawares and Pawnees. The failure to extinguish the rights of the Pawnees and Ottoes to land between the Kansas and Platte rivers, before assignments were made to emigrating Indians, caused a bloody war among claimants, fighting on one side to defend what had never been relinquished, and, on the other, to maintain what was guaranteed by the Government. So late as last summer a whole village of the Pawnees was destroyed by the Delawares, and 2,500 persons driven to the prairies without shelter. Vicinity and danger had united the Pawnees and Ottoes in common defence, and all south of the Kansas river were regarded as common enemies. The Osages, the adopted grandchildren of the Delawares, had just been at the Ottoe village with one hundred warriors to destroy the town; and this village only escaped by the timely arrival of an express from Fort Leavenworth, announcing their danger. The number of Pawnees of the Platte is estimated at 12,000, and the Ottoes and Omahas on the same stream, at about 3,000.

The commissioners, being anxious to remove the cause of war, hastened to obtain a cession of lands from the Pawnees and Ottoes, to quiet the titles of emigrants who relied with confidence on the guaranty of the Government. Treaties were made with the four confederated bands of Pawnees on the Platte, and also with the Ottoes, by which the United States has acquired several millions of acres of land; and it is fondly anticipated that the battle ground of the contending tribes will become the peaceful abodes of eastern emigrants, and a civilized home for the strangers of the mountains. The river Platte now forms the north boundary of extinguished title on the west side of the Missouri river.

Having removed the cause of war, so far as disputed title provoked hostility, the commissioners entered upon the pleasing yet difficult task of making peace between those Indians who were to compose the new territory. Accordingly, one hundred Ottoes, Pawnees, and Omahas of the Platte, were invited to accompany the commissioners to Fort Leavenworth on the errand of peace. And it is certainly a mark of confidence in these wild tribes to walk three hundred miles to offer the pipe of peace to their enemies, especially unprotected as they were, except by their own bows and arrows. The willingness of the Pawnees to leave the ruins of their village unrevenged, was further manifested by their consent to travel even to Fort Gibson; making their whole journey on foot not less than 1,200 miles, to meet the Creeks, Cherokees, Choctaws, and Osages.

The commissioners have to congratulate the department on the establishment of peace between the following tribes, viz. Pawnees, Ottoes, Omahas, Ioways, Kickapoos, Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, Pottawatomies, Kansas, Delawares, Shawnees, Piankeshaws, Weas, Peorias, Ottawas, Kaskaskias, Osages, Senecas and Shawnees, Cherokees and Creeks. Peace is made between all the Indians of the United States residing south of the Sioux; and it is hoped the numerous Sioux and other still more northern tribes or bands will ere long embrace the opportunity afforded by the terms of pacification, for their admission to the same.

The basis of the general treaty seems to give more confidence in the mutual pledges of the red men. Their interest and their feelings have

alike conspired to remove every obstacle that "the path to each other's door might be smooth forever."

The visit of the wild Indians has been one of high gratification and instruction to them. They have seen and tasted the fruits of civilization. They implore these blessings on their villages, and have hastened back to tell the glad tidings to their friends. A copy of the treaty of peace is herewith transmitted, marked A. By this treaty the past is forgiven; the right of personal revenge relinquished, and future injuries are no longer to be made the cause of war; but all disputes are to be adjusted by reference to an umpire appointed by the President. It will appear that a few tribes have yet delayed signing the articles of peace, wishing a further opportunity to discuss them in their respective councils.

The predatory incursions of foreign tribes inhabiting the southwestern boundary of the United States has been, and it is feared will long remain, a cause of serious complaint. But very little definite information has been received respecting these bands. The council with the Pawnees of the Platte afforded an interview with seven Pawnee Picts and two Kioways, (sometimes called Camanches,) then on a visit of friendship. From these, and from subsequent conversation with the Pawnee chiefs at Fort Gibson, who spent last winter with their friends south of Red river, we learn a few facts.

It appears that the Pawnee Picts are now reduced to a small number, not exceeding one thousand, and that their residence is about one hundred and twenty miles south of Red river, where they raise a little corn. Danger has united them in common defence with the Camanches, who are more numerous; but these allies of the Picts are by no means so powerful as has been generally supposed. It is believed that the *Picts* depend chiefly, and the Camanches entirely, on the chase; and hence both are generally found in the track of the buffalo. Whatever may have been the origin of the Pawnees of the Platte, they are quite a different people in manners and language from the Pawnee Picts. So entirely different is the language that only one person was found among all the Pawnees of the Platte to understand and interpret their words. Wars also have frequently interrupted their harmonious intercourse. From the Picts we learn directly their strong desire for peace, and both the Picts and Kioways, who witnessed the transactions of the commissioners on the Platte, have returned home, apparently with great joy, to hasten the establishment of peace.

The subsequent purchase of a Pawnee Pict captive from the Osages by the commissioners, and the transmission of the same through the Pawnees of the Platte to her native home, will, it is believed, secure an interview so much desired by the Government with the Pawnee Picts and their kindred tribes. It may be remarked with pleasure, that the Osages have avowed their willingness for peace with these Mexican Indians; though the relatives of the deceased believe their departed friends are now demanding scalps to be sent them from this side of the grave.

The commissioners would be wanting in justice to the Government to allow it to anticipate security to our own tribes from any pacific arrangement that can be made with the Indians of Mexico. Presents may soothe for a moment the savage disposition; but while the principal residence of the wild tribes is within a foreign State, and subject of course to foreign influence, we cannot limit our guaranty of soil and personal protection, (upon which the emigrant has chosen this new home,) by depending on

stipulations with Indians beyond our control. Nor will our occasional show of force remove the fear of invasion. Savages may be temporarily driven from the Buffalo trail, but, like water displaced by a fording army, they will seek immediate return when the force is removed. A few outposts to enclose the agricultural districts can alone ensure personal safety, and give that security to property, without which man, either white or red, cannot be stimulated to its possession.

The commissioners are requested to transmit to the War Department all the information they can procure, respecting the climate, soil, and capacity to support the number of Indians who will probably remove to, and reside in, the country set apart by the United States as their permanent homes. The country to which the Indian title has been extinguished west of the Mississippi, for the purpose of providing land upon which to remove the Indians from the east, is very extensive. It is situated between Red river, north latitude $35^{\circ} 30'$, and north latitude $43^{\circ} 30'$, and from the western boundary line of the Territory of Arkansas and State of Missouri in west longitude $17^{\circ} 30'$, and the Mississippi river, to the Republic of Mexico, in west longitude 23° from Washington, and contains about 182,000 square miles, or about 116,480,000 acres. This is a district of country greater in extent than the whole of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, which contains only 174,897 square miles. It was probably not expected that the commissioners would be able, in addition to all their other business, to go into a very minute examination and description of the whole Indian country; but simply to ascertain whether, in their opinion, it was eligible for the settlement of our Indian population, and capable of affording them the means of a comfortable subsistence: and to this point their observations and inquiries have been mainly directed.

Of the climate.

With regard to the climate, the commissioners would remark, in general, that it does not materially vary from the climate, in the corresponding degrees of latitude, in the Atlantic States, some distance in the interior from the seaboard. But it appears, from meteorological observations, taken at different military posts in the valley of the Mississippi, and on the Atlantic coast, that the winter months are a little colder in the former than in the latter; and the summer months not so hot on the Atlantic as on the Mississippi. This, however, may easily be accounted for by the influence of the sea air near the coast, while, in the interior of the Atlantic States, and on the Mississippi, no material difference will be discovered. The air in the southern part of the Indian country, we think, is more pure and less humid than on the seaboard, in the Southern Atlantic States; and in the northern part of this country the spring opens, and vegetation begins earlier, than in the Eastern States. The commissioners have now spent nearly two winters at Fort Gibson and vicinity, in north latitude about $35^{\circ} 30'$. The last winter was represented by the settlers as one of the mildest they had ever known, and this winter as one of the coldest they could remember in this region. They never experienced a finer climate than what they enjoyed here last winter. There were no severe storms; the weather was mild and fair; the atmosphere remarkably pure, and the thermometer usually ranged between 36° and 56° , and some days as high as 65° of Fahrenheit. A few days of severe weather were experienced in the last o

February and beginning of March, but not sufficient to kill the peach buds, which had already begun to blossom. This winter, a few days the thermometer has stood below zero in the morning; and one day as low as seven degrees. The river at this place was frozen over, sufficient to cross it on the ice for a few days. This winter, however, has been of short duration, only about four weeks, and now we hope it is past, and spring has already visited us. It must, however, be remembered, that in a country extending through ten degrees of latitude, there must be a great diversity in the climate. From all that they can ascertain, the country is not subject to any new or unusual diseases, but is visited by such as are common in the same parallel of latitude east of the Mississippi.

It ought, however, to be stated that there has been a great deal of sickness and mortality among the Choctaw emigrants of last year. They were attacked with cholera on the way, of which many died. After their arrival here, a change of diet, by being furnished with full rations, and not being under necessity to take their usual active exercise, and the exposures incident to the first settlers of a new country, brought on fevers, which, for want of proper medical attendance, proved very fatal, but not more so than is often experienced by our own citizens. Those persons to whom the missionaries had the means and opportunity of administering medicine in season, generally recovered, and were restored to health after a short time. The commissioners would recommend that emigrating parties be accompanied with a physician, to reside with them for such time as the President of the United States shall think proper; and also that the agents be supplied with medicines and vaccine matter, to furnish the Indians when necessary.

The soil.

With regard to the soil, the commissioners would observe that they have not been able, for want of time, to examine very minutely the whole of this extensive territory. Some of them, however, have travelled through the country, from the Choctaw agency south of the Arkansas river, and from the mouth of the north fork of the Canadian, to the Grand Pawnee village on the Platte river of the Missouri; and from the Arkansas Territory, west, between the Arkansas and Canadian rivers, for the distance of nearly two hundred miles. From their own observation, and the best information they have been able to obtain, they believe there is a great diversity of soil, and such as generally is found in the States bordering on the Mississippi. A considerable portion of the land is as good as is found in any of the Western States. This is the character of the bottom lands on the principal rivers, which are generally covered with fine timber, and also of much of the prairie lands adjoining the timber on the several water-courses which intersect the country in every direction. There is another very considerable portion of wood land wholly unfit for cultivation; such as the mountains and flint hills that are seen interspersed throughout the country. These, however, add, it is believed, much to the salubrity of the climate, and will long afford game for the lovers of the chase, and a good range for the stock of the settlers at certain seasons of the year. On the Kiamecha mountains, there is a winter grass that will always sustain the stock in that part of the country in winter, if the fires are kept out of the woods. The same may also be the case in other parts of the country. There are

also vast prairies, that extend through the country in various directions, and of all the diversity of soil, from the best alluvial and good upland, to the gravelly ridges and barren sand hills. These prairies are intersected by watercourses skirted with wood, and as they are generally a limestone soil, springs of water have been found, and others may yet be discovered.

Of its physical resources.

There is still considerable game in some parts of the country, and on which the indigenous tribes principally depend for their support. But if the Indians should generally remove from the east to the west of the Mississippi, it will soon be destroyed, so that they cannot rely upon it any great length of time for their sustenance. As a matter of necessity, therefore, their attention must be turned to other resources for a living. The question then arises, "is the country able to furnish them a support in any other way; and particularly is it calculated for the purposes of agriculture?" And this question the commissioners answer unhesitatingly in the affirmative. They are of opinion that there is a sufficiency of good first rate soil, now belonging to those tribes who already have lands assigned them, and a sufficient quantity still undisposed of, to assign to such tribes as may hereafter choose to remove here, to support them, if they will settle down like our white citizens and become agriculturists. They will also further say, that, with regard to the objections that have been raised against this country, on account of the scarcity of timber and water, it is as well watered, generally, as the States of Illinois or Missouri; and where springs cannot be readily found, water can always be obtained by sinking wells. It is true that wood is scarce *on the prairies*; but it is likewise true, that, if the fires are kept out of them a short time, they spring up with a growth of thrifty young timber. At Union Mission, where they cut grass and made hay ten years ago, there are now trees six inches in diameter. This is not an uncommon thing. The same has taken place in the barrens of Kentucky, and on the prairies of Illinois, where may now be seen extensive groves of wood, on land which twenty years ago was an open prairie. But, even if this should not be the case, a very fine quality of coal has been found on different parts of the prairie, from the Kansas to the Red river, and which is used generally by the blacksmiths through the country; so that fuel need not be scarce if wood should fail. As to materials for fencing, the finest growth of thorns and the honey locust is found through the prairies where the fires have not reached for some time; and with which hedges might be made in a very few years, to enclose fields to any extent. This country will produce abundantly all the varieties of grain, vegetables, and agricultural products, which are raised in the States of the same latitudes east of the Mississippi, and on the Atlantic coast. And the commissioners would particularly recommend that Government furnish a quantity of Irish potatoes, to be introduced among the Indian tribes by their agents. It has already been stated that coal has been found here; and so also have iron and lead and alum been discovered; and salines abound through the country, of the best quality, one of which, it is said, has been let in the Cherokee country for *five thousand* bushels of salt a year.

The commissioners have no doubt that, take this country just as it with all its varieties of rich and fertile bottom land and uplands, its res

ged mountains and flint hills, and its timbered and also extensive prairie lands, it is much better calculated for the residence of the Indians, than if the whole was covered with a dense forest, such as once existed in the Atlantic States; for the Indians would not very soon, if ever, convert such forests into fruitful fields. The prairies, therefore, instead of an objection to the country, in many respects are a great advantage. An Indian family can now locate themselves by the side of a spring or watercourse where timber is found, and cultivate a few acres of corn and vegetables; and while his pasture and meadow lands are provided by a bounteous Providence, he may see his flocks and herds increase and multiply around him with a very little attention. This country is admirably adapted to the raising of stock of every description. South of the Kansas river there is no absolute necessity to provide for them in winter, as they live in the range winter and summer. Sheep, particularly, do very well, and they shear them here twice a year: and it is thought that, with proper attention, (other things being equal,) a flock of one hundred sheep will yield 500 pounds of wool per year, as readily as the same number would yield 300 in the Eastern States. And if encouragement was afforded by Government in introducing flocks of the best sheep, and distributing them from time to time among the Indians, the day would not be far distant, when the woollen factories of the East could receive their supply of wool from this region.

In a country like this, where their pasture and meadow lands cost the settlers nothing: and where their flocks can sustain themselves winter and summer, and be multiplied to any extent; and where they will yield two-fifths more *per capita* than they can in the East, what is to prevent this result?

The commissioners are persuaded that no situation could have been selected for the location of the Indians, more happily adapted than this to effect their civilization, by a transition from the hunter to the pastoral life; and by gradually introducing among them agriculture and the useful arts; and by giving them intellectual, moral, and religious instruction. This is not a matter merely of conjecture, but of sober reality, tested by what has already been done. We shall here produce an example worthy of notice. It will be seen, by a reference to the Cherokee treaty of 1817, that a division had taken place between the upper and lower towns, on the question, "whether, as a nation, they would adopt the pursuits of agriculture and civilized life, or continue their old habits, superstitions, and pursuits of the hunter state. The upper towns resolved to continue as they were; and for this purpose exchanged their lands with the Government, and removed to the Arkansas, that they might live after their old ways and customs. In short, they came here wild Indians in every respect. But what is their present condition? "They are settled in their habits, generally employed in agriculture, and live and dress comfortably, after the American costume. The state of morals is, generally, as good as it is in the newly settled parts of our country, and in many respects better; their heathenish superstitions and customs are wholly abandoned, except by a few of the lowest and most degraded class; their houses are comfortable, and to a considerable extent well supplied with furniture and provisions. They raise all the common articles of consumption for their own use, and considerable quantities both of vegetables and meat for market. Nearly all their females know how to spin and weave the cotton and wool produced

by their people, and are furnished with the means of doing so. In all these respects their improvement has been great, and is growing every year." There are also schools established, and several of their own youth qualified for teachers. Churches have also been organized, and one of their young men is now pursuing a course of theological studies for the christian ministry. A bible, temperance, and other benevolent societies are in operation, and doing much good. A Government has been organized by them, laws ordained, and rigidly enforced by a body of sheriffs, termed Light Horse. And several of the natives are reputable traders, and carry on a very extensive mercantile business.

The wild Osages, too, who have been generally averse to civilization, now manifest a willingness to follow the example of the Cherokees, Creeks, and Choctaws, whom they see at all seasons have an abundance of the necessaries of life, while *they* are frequently in a starving condition, and are obliged to subsist on roots. A few years since, Mr. William C. Requa, a missionary from New York, commenced a settlement on the Neosho river, and invited the Osages to settle with him, and proposed to instruct them to plough, and make fields and houses, and furnished them seeds and domestic animals. The consequence has been, this settlement has increased to about thirty families. They have an abundance of all that is requisite for their comfortable subsistence, they have given up the chase as a living, and no longer go on parties of war and plunder; they have all of their fields under good cultivation, comfortable cabins, domestic animals, and a sufficient quantity of corn and Irish potatoes for their support, and even some occasionally to give away. (See Appendix. B.)

The removal of the Indians from the east to the west of the Mississippi, has not had, as was anticipated by some, a deleterious and discouraging influence. It has stimulated them to action, and their condition has been greatly improved. They have built themselves comfortable cabins, such as are generally seen in our new settlements; opened small plantations, and that sometimes without any assistance or means, except their axe and their hoe. This is very perceptible, especially with the Creeks and Choctaws, who are getting fine plantations, and those who have been in the country a few years already raise considerable produce for sale. They have also encouraged district schools, and a considerable portion of this expense is borne by the Indians themselves. The influence of the Gospel has also been very perceptible, in elevating their moral character, and promoting habits of industry. And if the benevolent views of the Government can be carried into effect by public servants, who have the interest of the Indians at heart, and will exert themselves to check those evils which have been their ruin, the ardent desires of the philanthropist and the christian for them will yet be realized; and their removal will prove the greatest blessing that has ever been conferred upon the red men of the wilderness, by any nation since the discovery of America.

The commissioners having expressed their views of the climate, soil, and physical ability of the Indian territory, now proceed to show what are the indigenous tribes; what tribes have already emigrated, or are under treaty stipulations to emigrate; and also what tribes below north latitude 46° east of the Mississippi have not yet agreed to accept the *permanent home* the Government has provided for all the Indian tribes within the different States and Territories of the Union.

TABLE 1.—*The indigenous Tribes.*

Names.	Numbers.	Quantity of land.	
		Square miles.	Acres.
Csages - -	5,200	11,820	7,564,820
Kanzas - -	1,496	10,000	6,400,000
Ottoes and Missouriias	1,600	2,400	1,536,000
Pawnees - -	12,000	} 25,000	16,000,000
Omahas - -	1,400		
Poncas - -	800		
Sacs and Foxes - -	4,500		
Ioways - -	1,102	9,375	6,000,000
		4,687	3,000,000
Total	28,098	63,292	40,500,920

TABLE 2.—*The emigrant Tribes, and those who have agreed to emigrate.*

Names.	Numbers.	Quantity of land.	
		Square miles.	Acres.
Choctaws - -	18,000	23,437	15,000,000
Chickasaws*	5,000	} will probably settle in the Choctaw country.	13,140,000
Creeks - -	20,000		
Seminoles - -	5,000	20,532	13,000,000
Cherokees, west - -	5,000	20,312 †	100,000
Senecas and Shawnees	461	156	96,000
Quapaws - -	466	150	160,000
Piankeshaws - -	185	} 250	96,000
Weas - -	220		
Peorias and Kaskaskias	128	150	34,000
Ottawas, O. - -	200	53	1,600,000
Shawnees - -	1,250	2,500	2,208,000
Delawares - -	835	3,450	768,000
Kickapoos - -	555	1,200	5,000,000
Chippewas and Ottawas	10,000	7,813	2,304,000
Pottawatamies - -	-	3,600	
Winnebagos †	-		
Total	67,300	83,603	53,506,000

* The Chickasaws have sold their country, and agreed to find another themselves, unless they prefer becoming citizens of the United States.

† The Winnebagos have a country west of the Mississippi, on the Upper Ioway, but have not yet agreed to remove to it.

‡ These lands, including the outlet, are provided expressly for the whole Cherokee nation, east as well as west of the Mississippi.

TABLE 3.—*The tribes east of the Mississippi, and below N. lat. 46°, who have not yet agreed to remove west of the Mississippi.*

Names.		Numbers.	Remarks.
Indians of	New England - - -	2,526	These Indians have been provided with a home west of the Mississippi, when they choose to remove to it.
"	New York - - -	5,774	
"	Virginia - - -	47	
"	South Carolina - - -	450	
Tribes.	Wyandots, O. - - -	527	
"	Ottawas, O. - - -	250	
"	Miamies - - -	1,100	
"	Menomonies - - -	2,143	
		12,817	
"	Chippewas, M. T. - - -	3,000	
"	Ottawas, do - - -		
"	Winnebagoes - - -		
"	Cherokees, east, in the States of Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama - - -	10,000	
Total,		30,408	

TABLE 4.—*This table exhibits a summary and digest of what has been presented in the preceding tables.*

Tribes.	Numbers.	Square miles.	No. of acres.
Indigenous tribes west of Missouri - - -	22,496	49,220	31,500,800
Indigenous tribes north of Missouri and their lands, including the Winnebago country - - -	5,602	17,652	11,304,000
Emigrant Indians - - -	25,837	88,603	53,506,000
The Indians who have agr'd to emigrate, or submit to State laws - - -	41,466		
The Indians that have lands assigned them west of the Mississippi, but have not yet agreed to remove to them - - -	17,591		

TABLE IV—Continued.

Tribes.	Numbers.	Square miles.	Acres.
The Indians in the several States who have not yet agreed to remove, and to whom no lands have been assigned - - -	12,817		
Unappropriated lands west of Missouri and W. long. 17° 30' to 23° - - -	-	52,777	33,771,180
Unappropriated lands north of the State of Missouri	-	1,680	1,075,200
	125,806	201,342	128,859,280

The estimates in the foregoing tables are made up from the best sources of information. As it respects the number of souls in the different tribes, it will probably be found too high rather than too low, as the Indians generally have been greatly overrated. The quantity of land stated to belong to them, in cases of the emigrant Indians, is fixed by treaty stipulations, and therefore, accurately given; that of the indigenous tribes is only a general estimate, but it is believed it will fall within rather than overrun the real quantity claimed by them.

From the exhibit as presented by the tables, it appears that the whole number of Indians intended to reside in the Indian territory, (should all below N. lat. 46° remove from the east to the west of the Mississippi,) will amount to 125,806 souls; and the quantity of land set apart for them is 201,342 square miles! that is, more than one and a half square mile to every soul. And even the emigrants have assigned to them a country, equal, on an average, to a square mile for every individual. So that it is presumed there can be no question but that they have a sufficient quantity secured to them for their accommodation.

The commissioners accompany this report with a map of the Indian country; which, although it may not be found perfectly accurate, yet it is more so than any other published, and will serve to exhibit the relative position of the several nations, and the boundaries of their respective countries. In the appendix, C, will also be found a particular description of the boundary lines of their lands, with a few general remarks concerning them. The above description and the map will point out where the unappropriated land, amounting to 54,451 square miles, is situated; and the commissioners will now suggest how it can be disposed of, in order to accommodate those Indians still east of the Mississippi for whom no provision has yet been made, or any others whom it may, hereafter, be deemed important to settle on the Missouri river.

The lands from Red river to the north line of the Osage, Quapaw, and Seneca countries, have all been assigned; and the first district of unappropriated lands is between this line and the lands of the Weas, Shawnees, and Kansas, and is estimated to contain 20,252 square miles, or

12,965,120 acres. If the Osages cannot be induced to exchange their reservation for part of this country adjoining the Kansas, according to the instructions of the Secretary of War, then a part of it, about twenty miles wide, might be assigned to the Miamies, adjoining their brothers the Weas, and extending west to the line of the agricultural district. The Ottowas of Ohio might be located adjoining their brothers along the Shawnee lands. The balance of this tract within the agricultural district might be assigned for the New England and New York Indians, adjoining the Senecas; and that part of it west of this line might be reserved as the common hunting ground of all the tribes directly east of it. (See Appendix, B b.)

The second district of land not yet granted to any tribe, is situated north of the country of the Delawares and Kickapoos, and between it and the little Namaha and Platte rivers, and extends from the Missouri river, the Kickapoos, the half breed, and Ottoes and Missouri reservations to the sources of the Platte, and containing about 15,625 square miles, or 10,000,000 acres. On some part of this country might be located the Menomonies, should they ever desire to remove. The Winnebagoes, also, it is believed, could be induced to remove here without much difficulty, as they are determined not to reside, and indeed cannot live north of the Ouisconsin; and they are deterred from settling on the Upper Ioway, on account of the Sioux, their old enemies.

There is also another very excellent tract of land of about 780 square miles, or about 500,000 acres, not yet disposed of, lying between the western line of the State and river of Missouri, directly south of the Pottawatamie country. The commissioners are informed that the Wyandots have examined and are delighted with it. They might be located directly south of the Pottawatamies, and have assigned to them as much land as they now own in Ohio. On this tract reside the Ioways, but their lands are situated north of the State of Missouri, on the Des Moines, and they ought to remove upon them, or exchange them for lands west of the Missouri. Here have also been located a small band of faithful Sacs, who refused to join the British during the last war, and who have ever since been separated from their nation. They ought to have a portion assigned to them here, unless they prefer residing with the Ioways. The southern part of this tract will be wanted for public purposes, and this is the most central point in the Indian country, and most accessible at all times for the transaction of public business.

There is also a very extensive tract of country north of the lands of the Chippewas, extending from the mouth of the Boyer to the Big Sioux, and east to west longitude $17^{\circ} 30'$, containing about 16,120 square miles, (10,312,060 acres,) which is still at the disposal of the Government.

The commissioners would here observe, that should the Indians who now reside north of the State of Missouri, the Sacs and Foxes, and those who still own lands there, the Ioways and Winnebagoes, hereafter find their white neighbors troublesome, and desire to exchange their lands with the United States for lands on the Missouri river, there is a sufficient quantity here for their accommodation, which has not yet been assigned to any other Indians; and should this be effected, then the eastern line of the Indian territory would be the parallel of longitude $17^{\circ} 32'$ from Washington, or the western line of the State of Missouri, extended due north until it strikes the Mississippi river.

The commissioners have now suggested a suitable location for all the Indians east of the Mississippi, below north latitude 46°, except the Virginia and South Carolina Indians: and they would recommend that an arrangement be made by them, or for them, with the Choctaws, for their reception and union as one nation. This is deemed necessary, only, in order to accommodate these southern Indians with a climate to which they are accustomed.

The security of the Indians.

The Congress of the United States, by the act of March 28, 1830, providing for the removal of the Indians to a country west of the Mississippi, have declared:

“SEC. 6. That it shall and may be lawful for the President to cause each tribe or nation to be protected, at their new residence, against all interruption or disturbance from any other tribe or nation of Indians, or from any other person or persons whatever.”

The provision of this act for the security of the emigrant Indians, is expressed or implied in all the treaties since made with them. To effect this object, it will be necessary to enact clear and definite laws, with suitable penalties, to not only regulate, but as far as practicable prevent, all intercourse between the Indians and our own citizens on their borders. Laws also will be necessary to define the rights and powers of the different Indian nations, and regulating their intercourse with each other.

With the exception of two or three tribes, who have within a few years last attempted to establish some few laws and regulations among themselves, the Indian tribes are without laws, and the chiefs without much authority to exercise any restraint upon their people. Such principles, therefore, as can now be established and enforced by corresponding laws, will prove a great blessing, and be generally well received. At present nothing is more common than for hunting parties to wander from their homes, visit the settlements of other tribes, and kill their stock and commit other depredations. This has given great dissatisfaction, and, if not soon checked, must lead to serious difficulties. It is now quite common, too, for a chief or warrior who has influence enough to raise a war party, to attack some other tribe for the purpose of plunder, or taking scalps. This leads to retaliation and revenge, and thus wars have been carried on between several tribes from time immemorial. Humanity as well as a due regard for the just rights of others, requires that these practices should cease. And it remains for the Government of the United States alone to determine when they shall end.

In addition to suitable laws, judicial tribunals should be established to try all offences against the same; and, if necessary, be authorized to employ military force to carry their judgments into effect, that the Indians and our own citizens may see and know that the laws will be rigidly enforced.

Military posts.

The commissioners are of opinion that, in order to afford protection to the emigrant Indians, and preserve the peace of the country, as well as to enforce the intercourse laws, it will be indispensably necessary to esta-

blish two lines of *military posts*. The first on the borders of the Indian country and the State of Missouri and Arkansas Territory. The other in the interior, on the western line of the agricultural district, extending from Red river to the Upper Missouri. To complete the first line of posts, in addition to Forts Leavenworth and Towson, it will only be necessary to establish a military depot and garrison on the Arkansas river, at such a point on the confines of the Indian territory, as shall on examination be found most eligible. This post might be supplied with a military force, and munitions and military stores of all kinds, sufficient to meet any emergency that would probably occur in the Indian country, or between the Indians and citizens of the United States.

The reasons which have induced the commissioners to recommend the erection of such a post near the confines of the Indian country, in preference to Fort Gibson, are the following : Fort Gibson is between forty and fifty miles above the head of steamboat navigation. If a boat enters the Arkansas with a good stage of water, it can generally ascend, without much difficulty, a short distance above the boundary line of the Indian territory ; but above that point, on account of the sand bars, the falls at Webber's, the shallow rapids, called the " Devil's Race Ground," (which obstructions can never be removed,) and the sudden rise and fall of the waters, the navigation to Fort Gibson is very difficult and uncertain. Even this season the boats have been detained between those points about two weeks, and had to expedite their return, for fear that a day's delay might prevent them from getting down the river. (See Appendix. D.)

Fort Gibson, when established, was near the western line of the Arkansas Territory, and it was found necessary for the defence of our own frontier citizens. But since the arrangement of the United States with the Indians, the boundary line has been removed about forty miles further east, and the citizens of Arkansas feel it necessary that this post, erected in the first place for their defence, should also be removed. The commissioners are of opinion that a post on the confines of the Indian country will always be necessary to carry into effect the intercourse law, and prevent difficulties between the Indians and our citizens on their borders, where, it is apprehended, will be the principal source of disturbance in the Indian country ; and they cannot see the necessity for two posts so near together as this post and Fort Gibson. Fort Gibson is certainly not indispensably necessary to maintain peace between the emigrant tribes of Choctaws, Creeks, and Cherokees, who have always had a good understanding between themselves ; and as to the Osages, Fort Gibson is more than one hundred miles from their reservations ; and should there even be any serious disturbance between these tribes, from a post established on the very line, between the Cherokees and Choctaws, or only a short distance below it, a military force can be brought to operate, in a few days' march, at most, upon not only the Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, and Seminoles, but also upon the Senecas, and even the Osages. It is also true, that if Fort Gibson is to be continued as a *permanent post*, it must be rebuilt immediately ; and the expense of erecting a fort here will be much greater, and attended with more difficulty in every respect, than on the confines of the Indian country. And certainly the annual expense of supplying a garrison here will be much greater than at the post recommended ; for there, supplies in abundance can always be brought up the river, or be obtained from the citizens of Arkansas, when boats

cannot reach Fort Gibson; or from the Indian country above the fort. Another fact worthy of notice is, that the timber on the reserve for Fort Gibson, even for fuel, is becoming scarce; and if this fort is continued, an additional quantity of land must be purchased from the Cherokees, which cannot be obtained without an exorbitant price. But should the proposed garrison be established on the Arkansas, in the Choctaw country, the right is already secured to the United States by treaty: and if erected below the line on Arkansas, the lands are still mostly owned by the Government, and a sufficient quantity can be reserved for *military purposes*.

It has also been found, by sad experience, that a large military force, stationed as this is, surrounded by Indian settlements, has a demoralizing and unhappy influence upon the Indians, and serves to counteract, in a very great degree, the benevolent efforts of the Government to improve their condition. It has been found impossible to restrain the intercourse between the soldiers and the Indians; and what must be the consequence of such intercourse of near one thousand men, such as soldiers generally are, can be easily imagined. The fact ought to be stated, that several of the Cherokees are regularly engaged in supplying the soldiers with whiskey; and, were it not for the garrison here, not one-tenth part of the whiskey now smuggled into the Indian country would be introduced. The commissioners would, however, state that a company of infantry might be kept here for the present, and this post be continued for the winter quarters of the *dragoon corps*.

The commissioners would also recommend the establishment of the following posts, on or near the western line of the agricultural district:

1st. A post on Red river, above the Fausse Washita. This, from its position, being on the borders of the United States and Mexico, will always be an important and permanent post, and is indispensably necessary to keep in check the Indians that reside in Texas, but who, in pursuit of the buffalo, spend much of their time within the bounds of the United States, and from whom danger is apprehended by the emigrant Indians in that quarter. Should this post be established, it is probable about six hundred Chickasaws would soon remove and settle between the Blue and Fausse Washita rivers; and when they are once here, the whole of their tribe, except a few wealthy half breeds, perhaps, would follow them.

2d. A garrison on the Arkansas, above the Little Arkansas, and as near the Santa Fé road as practicable. This would serve to protect the Santa Fé trade, and preserve peace between the Osages, Kansas, and the erratic tribes west of them; and also protect the Creek and Cherokee countries in that quarter. Perhaps it may be necessary to erect a small temporary work between these two posts on the north fork of the Canadian, to encourage the extension of the Creek settlements in that direction, and afford them protection. These posts might receive their supplies, it is believed, up the Arkansas, by keelboats, or small steamboats, at the annual rise of the waters in June, which generally continues a few weeks. If this, however, should be found impracticable, they may always be transported from the Missouri by the Santa Fé route, or from Red river, as a road can easily be made over the prairies.

3d. A garrison on the Platte river of the Missouri, above the Grand Pawnee village. This is one of the main routes to the Rocky mountains, and is necessary to protect the Pawnees, Omahas, Ottobas, and Missourias, who have manifested desire to give up their erratic habits, and settle

down permanently, and follow agricultural pursuits. It would also tend to preserve peace among the several Indian tribes west of them. The post would be about one hundred miles from the Missouri, and there is a good wagon road leading to it.

4th. A garrison on the Upper Missouri, in the Sioux country. The nation has been carrying on war with all the surrounding tribes, and has nearly destroyed some of them, and driven others from the Missouri to the interior of the country. It is indispensably necessary for the peace and protection of the Indian country, that this tribe should cease to make war and commit depredations on their neighbors; and to effect this, one or more posts are absolutely necessary in their extensive country. Should this be effected, other tribes would soon settle on the Missouri, between them and the Pottawatamies; and the Winnebagoes might then be induced to remove immediately on their lands west of the Mississippi, on the Upper Iowa river.

The establishment of the above posts, and the active operations of the dragoon regiment, will effectually protect the emigrant Indians against the erratic tribes to the west and north of them; enforce the intercourse laws; preserve peace between the Indians and our own citizens, and also between the respective tribes.

The expense of maintaining these posts, it is believed, will not materially increase the expenditures of the War Department. For the removal of the Indians from the east to the west of the Mississippi will render many of the northern posts useless: and the troops, occupying these stations together with those at present at Fort Gibson, will be sufficient to maintain all the posts above recommended.

The commissioners are of opinion that the dragoon corps is just such a military force as the peculiar situation of the Indian country and the public service require. And from the experience of its commander in Indian warfare, and the high reputation of all the officers of this regiment, and the active and martial appearance of the soldiers, the most beneficial results may be anticipated from their services. What has been said of the dragoons, is not intended to derogate, in the least degree, from the merits of the corps of infantry stationed in the Indian country, from whose commanders and officers the commissioners have received every aid and assistance to suppress or punish aggressions which might otherwise have led to hostilities among the Indian tribes. This corps might pass through the whole Indian territory, and visit the above posts in order; or might be so divided and stationed in different sections of the country, as most effectually to accomplish the object for which it was organized—the peace and security of the country. To visit all these posts in order, they might leave the Arkansas, or Fort Towson, on Red river, in the spring and proceed to the post above the Fausse Washita, passing through the Choctaw settlement; from thence, through the Creek, Seminole, and Cherokee country, to the post on the Arkansas; thence, through the Osages, Kansas, Delaware outlet, and unappropriated lands, to the post on the Platte; thence, through the Pawnees, Omahas, Poncas, to the post in the country of the Sioux; thence, through the Sioux, to Fort Snelling, on the Upper Mississippi; thence, through the country of the Winnebagoes, Sac, Foxes, Ioways, Pottawatamies, Chippewas, and Ottawas, Ottobas, Missourias, and Kickapoos, to Fort Leavenworth; from thence, through the Delawares, Shawnees, Osages, Senecas, Cherokees, and Creeks, to Fort

Gibson, where a part of the corps might go into winter quarters, or proceed to the post on the Arkansas or Red river. If the regiment should be divided into two parts, the above circuit might be performed once a year; and the same corps might alternately winter on the Missouri and Red river.

Experience, however, may point out, in a little while, that the public service will be best promoted by separating this corps into smaller divisions, and by stationing them at some of the most important posts on the eastern and western limits of the Indian country; and from which they may occasionally make such excursions as the public service may require.

* * * * *

The commissioners would now proceed to notice several subjects deeply connected with the prosperity of the red men. In the first place, the evils attending the present regulations of trade deserve particular attention.

The old factory system was abandoned, and licenses granted to individuals, hoping, no doubt, that competition would guard against extortion, while private capital saved a public loss. Has the remedy equalled the expectations of Government? Are the Indians fairly supplied? Are they protected from fraud and imposition? These are interesting questions: an examination of Indian trade, we are confident, will convince Government that much yet remains to be done.

It should be remembered that the Indians are placed by Government far in the interior, without any ability to help themselves. Their wants can only be supplied by the humane exertions of Government, or individuals. The Indians, too, have but little to exchange for merchandise. The game is fast disappearing, and peltry will soon be gone. The dependence for subsistence, then, must rest upon annuities and manual exertion. The annuities in some cases have expired, in others they have but a short time to run; and although in the aggregate considerable, yet, when distributed *per capita*, they afford but little to maintain the red man through the year.

As respects competition, it may be said that this has sometimes reduced the price of goods below the first cost of the same, but this was done to secure monopoly, by breaking down small adventurers; for as soon as the new competition was destroyed, the most extravagant prices were demanded.

It may not be unfair to estimate the average profits charged on goods in the Indian country at 100 per cent. In the south it may be a little less; in the north it is much more.

The documents herewith transmitted, marked E, F, G, will show conclusively the necessity of inquiring in behalf of the poor aborigines.

The Government are already acquainted with the cost of several of the articles at the outposts of Fort Leavenworth and Fort Gibson. Sugar costs less than nine cents; Indians cannot get it under 100 per cent. advance. Domestic goods are charged equally high. Tobacco, which costs in New Orleans five or six cents, is sold at twenty-five cents. It may be here remarked that freight from New Orleans costs one and a half cent per pound. This is the most favorable representation. Further in the interior the price advances in a lamentable ratio, as the documents referred to abundantly prove.

To the traders Indians must resort with their pittance of investment.

Proverbially jealous, the red man becomes still more so by listening to the mercenary suggestions of the merchant, who advises the receipt of cash, to deal with *him*, rather than take goods at first cost from the Government. The consequence is apparent; the Indian gets but little for his money.

The course of trade, too, is liable to serious objections. It is believed that traders have credited already to the Indians, within the estimated bounds of the territory, not less than half a million of dollars. The danger of loss by depending on voluntary payment, has induced the seller to charge enormous profit.

At the same time that efforts are made to collect old debts, new ones are urged, until there remains no probability of payment. On what does the trader rely? Mostly on peltry. How is this obtained? How are the red men driven to the hunt to discharge their credits? Alas! by the chiefs, who are kept in subserviency and good humor by frequent presents. The young men are driven again and again to the chase by headmen, who are responsible as sureties, or bribed to use influence or authority.

Several tribes, in private council, have stated these grievances, the enormous profit charged, and lamented their utter inability to pay the traders, and get out of debt.

It is not improbable that the trader, from the great liberality of Government to Indian merchants, may place some reliance upon subsequent treaties with the Indian debtors, when the balance due will, as a *sine qua non*, be paid by the United States. If, then, the trader is ever increasing indebtedness, and hurrying the Indians to the chase to cancel it, and presenting no motives but those calculated to draw him from agriculture, how can we expect civilization? Whatever exceptions there may be, traders are interested to oppose the civilization of the Indian tribes. The reason is obvious: their trade will be destroyed; and human nature must change, before Government can expect concurrent exertions from men, against their interest.

It is feared that some who have obtained licenses, are alike indifferent to the wishes of Government, and the welfare of the Indians. Could it have been expected, that, after Government had declared by a law of Congress, that no ardent spirits should be introduced into the Indian country, under *any pretence whatever*, capitalists now licensed to trade, would have established distilleries here, and seek to screen themselves from the letter of the law, which does not forbid *making* whiskey in the country, although it prohibits its *introduction*? (See document G.)

Whether competition among traders, after the abandonment of the factory system, has answered the expectation of the Government, will appear by examining the prices now charged in the Indian country.

Who would have supposed that, on the borders of the navigable waters of the Missouri, no farther west than Fort Leavenworth, guns, which cost in St. Louis \$7, are sold for \$30? Squaw axes, which cost 37½ cents, sold at \$2? A double handful of salt, which cost 62 cents per bushel, sold at \$1? 5 and 6 gallon kettles, costing 25 cents per lb., sold at \$12? (See document marked F.)

Who would have supposed that, on the navigable waters of the Upper Missouri, the Indians would be compelled to pay the following prices?

	Cost in St. Louis.	Sold at
For a yard of strouding, costing per yard	\$1 80	\$ 8 00
1 three point Mackinac blanket - - -	4 00	12 00
1 2½ point do do - - -	3 00	10 00
American calico, per yard - - -	16	1 00
English do do - - -	22	1 50
Indian guns, per piece - - -	7 50	25 00
Gunpowder, per pound - - -	30	1 50
Tobacco, per pound - - -	7	1 00
Hoes, per piece - - -	40	2 50
Vermillion, per pound - - -	1 50	7 50
Whiskey, per gallon - - -	25	16 00
Blue strouding, per yard - - -	80	3 buf-
		falo robes.*
White beads, per pound - - -	35	3 00
Tobacco, per pound - - -	5	1 00

Many other articles are specified in the schedules referred to, marked E, F, G.

There is no reason to doubt the fact that one company has now in operation an extensive distillery of ardent spirits at the mouth of the Yellow Stone river, where, it is said, alcohol reduced to proof is exchanged with Indians at \$64 per gallon, and, when carried to the interior, at a much higher price.

Is there no remedy for these evils? If not, then the fears of the benevolent will be realized, and the Indians doomed to a speedy extinction.

Remedy.—Among other remedial acts, the commissioners would respectfully suggest, in the first place, the expediency of Government furnishing goods at first cost, to pay all the annuities; this arrangement would give the Indians who receive their annuities in cash, at least 100 per cent. more. It would compel none to accept goods, while the offer to pay in merchandise, a little previous to usual cash payments, would induce, it is believed, every annuitant to prefer the former.

Nor would the commissioners advise to make the St. Louis price the standard, as it now is by several treaties. A comparative view of prices between Eastern markets and St. Louis, shows that an important saving can be made for the Indians, by a purchase more direct from the importer or manufacturer.

In addition to this, it would be desirable if Government could in some way provide goods at cost and charges to Indians beyond their annuities; but should Government not be willing to do this, private associations, under the special directions of the department, might, and it is presumed would be willing to furnish the goods, with no other compensation than a bare indemnity. Such are the peculiar difficulties in our Indian relations, that a plan for trade, dependent for success more on moral influence than physical coercion, will be least objectionable in adoption, and more permanently useful in practice.

A depot of goods could be kept at the military stations on the navigable waters of ——. When roads are constructed, the transportation of the annuity to each tribe will be a small item.

The commissioners would only add on this point that Indians among the more civilized tribes are themselves carrying on an extensive trade.

* Buffalo robes are worth \$3 00 to \$3 50 cash. (See document G.)

Some sell as high as \$25,000 or \$30,000 annually ; and if credits are to be given, it is better to confine them to creditors who can enforce the collection laws of their respective tribes.

Residence of white men.

If the Indians are exposed to any danger, there is none greater than the residence among them of unprincipled white men. Some have eluded the pursuit of justice, and located themselves here, where they fancy themselves free from punishment for the past, and without restraint for the future.

Already a jealousy exists between the citizens and red men, although connected by conjugal ties ; and while the Indians must be permitted to marry if they choose citizens of the United States, yet these citizens need not be recognised as Indians, or encouraged to settle in the Indian country ; nor ought these citizens, while sojourning with the red men, to be protected from the full operation of the Indian laws, however severe. Some citizens now flee from the Indian tribes to the military district for protection, alternately claiming the rights of Indian or citizen, as may suit their convenience. A word of caution to the red man, who after his many wanderings has found this last home, will, it is believed, secure his influence to remove those who may endanger his future peace. A few citizens have lived with the Indians from boyhood, and some few are evidently beneficial by their example. These, by request of the tribe, might always remain.

While Indians resided within the States, and were apparently destined to become citizens, an intermixture with the whites was not only approved, but encouraged by distinguished statesmen. Now their situation has entirely changed. Declaring their unwillingness and inability to submit to the municipal laws of the States, they have reluctantly abandoned their old homes, and sought on the confines of our habitable land an asylum from white neighbors ; and lest the failure of the plan for civilizing the Indians by themselves in this new home shall be attributed to Government, it is important that every reasonable complaint against the residence of citizens in the Indian country should be removed. The commissioners are now informed that the Cherokees west have, by an order of their council, made requisition upon their agent for the removal of one hundred white men from their nation. Where there is neither moral nor legal restraint, and the natural passions find indulgence, it is not strange that the example of the white men should in some instances be so pernicious, and it is extremely to be regretted that the exception cannot exclude several admitted and supported by the patronage of Government.

By the present law regulating trade and intercourse, the moral qualification of the applicant, we are informed, is not the subject of inquiry. The agent has no discretion to reject the applicant on account of moral deficiency ; his discretion is confined to the validity of the bond. Hence some improper characters are admitted into the country under license to trade : not only the merchant comes himself, but he introduces clerks, assistants, and servants. And was not *illicit connexion* with the *Indians by citizens* so great an evil, the commissioners would not have named it in their report.

The license to large companies has been improved by extending trading

houses in many directions, and introducing trappers into the country. Where is the security for the good conduct of these men? The passage of the trappers through the Indian villages is marked by a long train of woes entailed by debauchery and disease upon illicit connexion. What can be the remedy? In the first place, reduce the number of white men as much as possible, unless admitted by Government for purposes of civilization: and in the next place, permit no citizen to reside in the Indian country, whether agent, teacher, or laborer, without a bond for his good behavior. Let certain breaches be specified in the condition. Those who resided under this penalty would be restrained in the commission of offences, or the bond would afford the unfortunate sufferer partial remuneration for the injury sustained. If a share of the forfeiture was given to the informer, this might stimulate to detection, and gross errors rarely pass unpunished. (See document I.)

Pasturage regulations.

The violation of the intercourse law, which prevents citizens from pasturing Indian lands, is now frequent, and will every year, as the frontiers settle, be an increasing evil. The Indian range will long remain the best. Energetic laws to deter offenders, and yet not to sacrifice cattle estray, could be well administered by federal judges.

Trapping law.

A great cause of Indian hostility is the violation of the *trapping law*. Licenses to trade are construed into licenses to *trap*. The mountains are filled with men employed to catch beaver, and kill other game. This right to hunt, is defended by our citizens at the point of the bayonet. The wild Indians are unwilling to yield this last remnant of hope without a struggle, and it would seem as though the aborigines might be spared what little is left in the wilds of our country.

There never will be peace on our most distant frontiers, until the intercourse laws are better enforced. When judicial tribunals are established here, and the guilty punished, then, and not till then, will the red man believe that our words are true, and our friendship sincere. (See document marked E.)

Medical assistance.

The commissioners would respectfully suggest the propriety of providing medical relief to the sick Indians; many are suffering, and many have died with complaints, subject apparently to the control of medicine. Our duty to contribute this assistance will more fully appear, when we reflect that the worst diseases are those introduced by the vices of white men. Aside from this consideration, none are so gladly received as those who come with the healing art. Humanity points to the physician as among the first, and experience proves him to be among the best means to civilize the aborigines.

Commutation of annuities.

The commutation of annuities will be highly beneficial: this will afford Indians greater present help, cut off their anticipations for future assist-

ance, and thereby stimulate individuals to manual exertion. A comparison between those tribes who have, and those who have not annuities, produces a doubt whether annuities are beneficial.

Mr. Cummings says that those tribes in his agency who depend upon their own exertions, are the most prosperous. What is due must be paid, according to stipulation; but the trifling annuity of a few dollars, divided among a tribe, cannot grant much relief, while the expectation of something, by those ignorant of numbers, or money, will encourage idleness. Besides, some tribes are fast diminishing. Will a permanent annuity to a few survivors be better than a commutation now, to relieve the whole tribe, and lengthen their existence? The principle upon which the perpetual annuity should be commuted is doubtful. Justice at least should be shown the Indians. The Board have hitherto based their propositions upon the supposition that four dollars of annuity was worth one hundred dollars in cash, and reduced the payment within twenty years. This subject of commutation is new to most tribes. It cannot be pressed upon their immediate decision. As the annuitants advance in civilization, their wants will increase; new objects of expenditure will present themselves, and hereafter induce them more readily to accept what is now offered.

Organization of the territory.

Before the organization of the Indian territory is proposed, it may be proper to advert again to the situation of the red men, both indigenous and emigrant: the former have always enjoyed their own laws and customs; the latter have left their residence within the States, to find a home beyond the municipal regulations of white men, while Government has reserved a constitutional supervision over all her red children. She has solemnly guaranteed protection of life and property to every tribe who removes here, and given an assurance that no State or Territory shall exercise jurisdiction over them. Hence intercourse laws are necessary: they may be made so energetic, too, as to deter offenders, be they either citizens of the United States or individuals of another tribe. All this may be done without impairing in the least the independence of a tribe within its own limits.

Within these limits the municipal laws of the tribes may be enforced; and, should the laws of the tribes and the laws of the United States give concurrent remedies, this would create no difficulty. It is, indeed, desirable to encourage the several tribes to adopt salutary laws, as far as possible, and render less frequent the intervention of Government: and yet the United States cannot so far rely upon the tribes themselves, as to dispense with adequate measures on their part to fulfil the guaranty of the Government. The impunity with which violators of the intercourse laws now escape punishment, though occasionally prosecuted before State tribunals, shows conclusively that the reliance of Government must rest in her federal judges administering the laws here, when a jury can be summoned, at least not unfavorable to the civilization of the Indians.

At present, offenders are taken for trial to Missouri and Arkansas; and such, on the frontiers, is the extent of *similar transgressions*, and such are the connexions of the aggressors, that few have been convicted, though the evidence has been apparently conclusive. (See document K.)

The commissioners, therefore, beg leave very respectfully to suggest

the expediency of organizing this Indian territory for the sole purpose of enforcing the laws of the United States, as far as they are applicable to the Indian country. One governor, a secretary, a marshal, a prosecuting attorney, and a judiciary, with adequate clerks, will be necessary. The Board have not been able to decide upon the number of judges: not more than *three* have, however, been proposed. *One* has been proposed, with a residence in a central position. The proposition of *two* has been accompanied with a suggestion of the residence of one in the northern district, at Fort Leavenworth, and the other in the southern district, perhaps at Fort Gibson. The proposition of *three* has been made, as giving still better judicial protection.

The commissioners would observe that Fort Leavenworth is the most central position for the residence of the Governor and meeting of the grand council of the Indians, if any reference is had to protection and accommodation. This post will not be over three hundred miles from any agency in the territory, and when roads are constructed, the Governor, who, it is supposed, will be superintendent of all the tribes west of the Mississippi, can hear from each agency every week, and from Washington in seventeen or eighteen days. Fort Leavenworth possesses many advantages over Fort Gibson: the former is much the more healthy: it has the advantage of two mails per week, and the completion of the national road to the capital of Missouri will give a vast preference to the route, for correspondence, over the doubtful passage through the swamps of the Lower Mississippi.

Grand annual council of Indians.

The red men have, very generally, requested the Government to permit them to assemble by delegation, once a year, at some convenient place within the Indian territory, leaving the President to designate the number of delegates, and the time of meeting.

They have also requested Government to provide adequate means to defray the expense of this meeting.

The commissioners cannot fail to urge strongly upon Government the propriety of granting these requests. The advantages of this annual assemblage are obvious: it will be highly gratifying to the red men. Here distant tribes may meet to settle difficulties, make peace, renew their friendship, and propose salutary regulations for their respective tribes. Here, too, improvements in the arts could be exhibited, and the savage tribes permitted to see and taste the fruits of civilization; here, also, the Government could communicate instruction and advice to her red children. It is not improbable that the tribes may, ere long, adopt some general articles of confederation for their own republic, not inconsistent with the wishes of Government.

There will be, for some time, a great jealousy upon every effort of Congress to regulate the internal polity of the Indian country; but, if an attendance on the general council did not commit the *minority* by any act of the *majority*, it is believed the representation would be a full one, embracing some who have not yet signed the articles of peace.

The commissioners would suggest the expediency of inviting a delegation of every tribe east of the Mississippi, who contemplate a removal west, to attend the council of the red men.

It is believed this assemblage will inspire new hopes in the Indian territory, and induce them to unite in a residence which promises freedom from present embarrassments in the States, and opens a door for enterprise and emulation.

Temporary accommodations, resembling the Pawnee dwellings, could be constructed in a short time, and at a trifling expense. The room for the general council could be an amphitheatre sufficiently large to accommodate 300 persons.

Among the tribes who have requested an annual assembly, three-fourths in number and population would be best accommodated on the waters of the Missouri.

Should the Government approve this plan of assembling the Indians, the commissioners would recommend an appropriation for buildings to accommodate the delegates, and remunerate them for their time and expenses. This is an experiment deeply interesting in theory. It is simple in practice.

The advantages are the preservation of peace, and advancement of civilization. It is hoped, therefore, the appropriation necessary to gratify the favorite wish of the red men will be cheerfully made. Nothing can be better calculated to rouse exertion, or to kindle emulation, than the prospects of self-government. If the red man fancies this to be happiness, let him be encouraged, while struggling to imitate our example.

The commissioners would recommend the first meeting in the fall of 1834. For estimate of expenses see document M.

It is worthy of remark that at present no person within the Indian territory can administer an oath, nor can letters of administration be taken out any where to settle the estate of citizens dying here. The practice of resorting to the tribunals of Arkansas and Missouri, for authority to act here, it is believed cannot bear judicial investigation. And while it is hoped as few white people will reside here as is practicable, yet those few must obtain judicial protection.

Neutral strip on the boundary.

To remedy collision produced by too great a vicinity in residence, and to check the force of temptation on the confines of the States, the commissioners would further recommend the propriety of prohibiting settlements (unless for the purpose of accommodation) on a strip of land five miles wide, between the citizens and Indians, as marked on a map herewith transmitted.

It is evident that citizens and Indians will be attracted to the boundaries between them for purposes of trade, both lawful and unlawful; and it may be here mentioned as an evidence of the expectation of some white men, that within a short distance from the east Delaware boundary, two whiskey distilleries are now being erected, and grog shops are built on the very lines, to make proof difficult in a prosecution for introducing ardent spirits into the Indian country.

The capture of cattle stray will be a perpetual source of difficulty near the boundary lines, and a neutral strip of five miles will prevent much private trespass and personal ill feeling. A post road might be constructed on this strip of land, to connect the frontier posts, and both citizens and Indians could travel this path, and here drive their cattle without infringing the rights of either.

As most of the land requisite for this object belongs still to the United States, it is desirable that further sales embraced within these limits be

suspended, unless the plan should not be deemed worthy of further consideration. A few settlers who might be required to remove could be accommodated with other public land, in exchange. It is only added on this point, that the road, running chiefly through a level prairie, is easily made; the labor could be performed by the troops: while the accommodation afforded would greatly enhance the public lands in the vicinity.

Indian distilleries.

Among the salutary regulations, none are attended with more embarrassment than those which restrict the fancied rights of the Indian in his own country; here he imagines himself free to do as he pleases, and acknowledges no restraint beyond the laws of his own tribe. Hence, in the Cherokee country, a distillery has been erected by a half breed, where whiskey is manufactured in considerable quantities. The great success of this establishment, and the impunity with which this business is carried on, has stimulated others to embark in the same enterprise, and more distilleries will be erected as soon as orders for stills can be supplied. The strong inducement to manufacture the liquor, will appear from the ready cash sales, being not less than \$95 by the barrel, or \$190 when retailed by the small measure. (See document marked L.)

From the supervision which the constitution authorizes, and the vigilance manifested by Government, it is presumed that this fact need only be stated to secure a remedy for an evil alike destructive to the life and happiness of the red men. It must be preposterous to prevent intemperance by prohibiting the introduction of ardent spirits, if the same can be manufactured within the territory. It is truly said, the "living fountain of depravity has sprung up here." Alas! the poisonous draught which brings forgetfulness of the past, and recklessness for the future; which converts an Indian into a demon, with every baneful passion excited, and every moral barrier prostrated, exhibiting a loathsome spectacle, of which no conception can be formed by those who have only seen the excess of civilized life.

The commissioners, in conclusion, would only add, that the preceding pages show the great delicacy as well as responsibility of the task imposed upon them. Under instructions to report fully all information relating to the country assigned as a permanent home to the aborigines, they could not withhold the communication of facts connected with the welfare of the Indians, whatever bearing these communications may have upon the feelings or interests of individuals. If the documents referred to in corroboration of the report shall lead to further inquiry, and this shall produce a more favorable impression, the commissioners will rejoice in the result.

Reports on the subject of *Indian education* and improvement, the expense of agencies, and the propriety of reducing the number of agents, are deferred for further examination.

Confiding more in the rectitude of their intentions than in the success of their humble efforts in behalf of the poor aborigines, they remain,

Most respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

M. STOKES.

HENRY L. ELLSWOTH.

J. T. SCHERMERHORN.

*Protest of M. Stokes, one of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs,
against the general report of the said Commissioners.*

In order to give the undersigned commissioner an opportunity of manifesting his dissent from a part of the general report, he enters the following protest, to be included in the general report, and to follow immediately after the signature of the commissioners.

The undersigned, commissioner of Indian affairs, cannot concur in the recommendation for the removal of the principal military garrison from Fort Gibson to Fort Smith, or its vicinity.

The reasons assigned in the general report for establishing a large military garrison on the Arkansas river, on the confines of the Indian territory, are by no means such as to satisfy the undersigned that this change is necessary. The military force, munitions of war, and stores, recommended to be kept at Fort Smith "to meet any emergency that might occur," might be kept with equal security at Fort Gibson, except such munitions of war as might be necessary to arm and equip the militia of Arkansas; whilst a large military force at Fort Gibson would be much more convenient to operate upon the Indians in case of necessity. Fort Gibson, at the mouth of the Neosho or Grand river, is in a rich and populous part of the Cherokee lands. It is within one mile of the eastern Creek boundary, about thirty-five miles from the northern Choctaw boundary, and about one hundred miles from the Osage, and the same distance from the Seneca reservations.

Fort Gibson, and not Fort Smith, may be called the head of steamboat navigation; for during the year 1833 there were seventeen arrivals of steamboats at Fort Gibson. The garrison has been established here ten years, and there has not, during that period, occurred any difficulty in supplying it with provisions or military stores.

It is stated, in the report, that the expense of building a fort at this place would be greater than at Fort Smith. The undersigned would observe, that there is building stone of the best kind on the spot, more than sufficient to erect the fort and all the buildings that can ever be necessary, even if this place should be selected as the seat of Government for the Indians west of the Mississippi; and limestone, in abundance, is found on the garrison reservation.

It is stated in the report, "that it has been found, by sad experience, that a large military force, stationed as this is, and surrounded by Indian settlements, has a demoralizing influence upon the Indians; that it is impossible to restrain the intercourse between soldiers and Indians, and that several Cherokees are engaged in supplying soldiers with whiskey; that were it not for the garrison here, not one-tenth part of the whiskey now smuggled into the country would be introduced."

Admitting all this to be true, how are these evils to be remedied, and the Indians benefited by a removal of the military garrison from Fort Gibson to Fort Smith? Fort Gibson is situated in the heart of an Indian country, where the introduction of whiskey is altogether prohibited by law. The garrison at Fort Smith would have the Indians immediately around it on the north, south, and west, amongst whom the sale of ardent spirits is forbidden; and on the east, adjoining the garrison, are the settlements of the people of Arkansas, where the sale of ardent spirits is authorized by law, and where houses and shops for the sale of spirits may

be, and are now, erected and licensed within one hundred yards of the fort. At Fort Gibson it is not easy to elude the watchful vigilance of the commanding officer of the garrison by smuggling whiskey into the neighborhood of the place, and he has already seized a considerable quantity ; but if the garrison is removed to the line between the whites and Indians, there cannot be any restrictions enforced to prevent the white citizens from introducing among the Indians as much whiskey as the Indians can pay for.

Upon the whole, the undersigned commissioner has noticed with great satisfaction, that, since the emigration of the Cherokees, Creeks, and Choctaws, this place (Fort Gibson) has grown up into a place of trade and importance to these nations. They are in favor of it as the best military station for their protection. They feel interested in its continuance as a market for their produce. Already, in the infancy of the settlements, the corn and beef contracts for the use of the garrison, amounting to about \$8,000, have been taken by Indians, and will be faithfully complied with. The place affords a market and ready sale for most of the articles of family consumption, such as beef, pork, mutton, venison, fowls, butter, eggs, potatoes, turnips, and other vegetables. There is scarcely a day in the year without some of these articles of luxury and comfort being brought into this market by Indians. This tends greatly to encourage them in agricultural pursuits. The Creeks are particularly benefited by this traffic. If the military garrison is removed from Fort Gibson to Fort Smith, the Creek nation will be excluded from this home market. The nearest settlements will be fifty miles from Fort Smith, with a bad road to travel. The undersigned can venture to assert, that although Fort Gibson is in the Cherokee country, yet the greater part of the Creek nation feel as much interest in the continuance of the garrison at Fort Gibson, as the Cherokees do.

M. STOKES,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

APPENDIX TO REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WEST.

A.

General Treaty of Peace.

Whereas the United States are now endeavoring to advance the welfare of the red men by assigning them all a permanent home in the West ; and whereas the number and contiguity of the tribes will render necessary some regulations to protect life and property ; and whereas our great father has, through his commissioner, our friend, H. L. Ellsworth, convened many tribes together by delegations, to make a treaty of peace and friendship : Now, in order to show our willingness to listen to the advice of our great father, and believing it good for our people to live in amity with those whom the Great Spirit has marked as brothers, the undersigned tribes or nations, viz. Delawares, Pawnees, Shawnees, Kansas, Ioways, Ottoes, Omahas, Kickapoos, Weas, Peorias, Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias, Ottowas, and Pottawatamies, do hereby mutually covenant with each other, and bind ourselves in the following articles of agreement :

ART. 1. All hostile acts shall immediately cease; and each tribe mutually agrees with the other to maintain peace, to respect the rights of persons and property, and to do all in their power to perpetuate the friendship hereby declared and established.

ART. 2. No private revenge shall be sought, and all damages sustained by either tribe in any war party, is hereby cancelled, settled, and forgiven; but any individual shall have the right to prefer his claim against any other individual of another tribe, for horses lost or stolen, or any other property wrongfully taken or detained, to the adjustment of the umpire hereafter mentioned.

ART. 3. To preserve peace and good will, the parties hereto hereby agree not to seek personal revenge for injuries hereafter committed, or to make these injuries the cause of war, but to refer the matter of difficulty, through their respective agents, to such umpire as the President shall appoint to adjust and decide upon the same, and said tribes hereby agree to abide the decision of the said umpire, and also to deliver up the offenders against any article herein mentioned, to be punished by the laws of the United States now in force, or such as may be adopted hereafter.

ART. 4. Believing an annual assembly of the red men will be conducive of much benefit, we hereby request our great father to designate the time and place of meeting, together with the number of representatives from each tribe, by them to be appointed, and provide adequate means to defray the expense of the same.

ART. 5. It is agreed that the flag of the United States shall be our protection, and token of friendship, whenever and wherever we meet.

ART. 6. As all the tribes called together have not yet arrived, it is agreed that those who shall hereafter arrive, shall become parties to this agreement by subscribing the same, shall be entitled to all the privileges, and bound by the same obligations, as fully as if now present.

ART. 7. Whereas it is proposed by said commissioners that the Osages, Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Seminoles, and any other tribe residing north of the Red river, may become parties to this agreement, we hereby declare our entire willingness that all such shall become parties to the same, by subscribing these articles, and giving due notice thereof, and these articles shall be binding upon those who shall subscribe the same.

In witness whereof, we have set our hands and seals, at Fort Leavenworth, this 12th day of November, 1833.

In presence of	Indian names.	Translation.	Signatures.
<i>Delawares.</i>			
Henry L. Ellsworth, United States Commissioner, Edward A. Ellsworth, Secretary pro tem. B. Riley, Major commanding, John Dougherty, Indian agent, Richard M. Cummins, Indian agent.	Mey-sha-quo-wha, Nah-ko-min, Tuh-whe-la-ben, Nonon-do-quo-mon, Sha-wah-nack, Shu-con-di-ah-hing, Ou-loo-ho-tah-mah, Nah-kah-pash, To-le-tah-sey, Kah-ke-tah-wah,	Patterson, Captain Kitchinn, The white man, Song house, John Gray, Moses, Big man,	his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark.
<i>Shawnees.</i>			
Andrew S. Hughes, Sub-Indian agent, J. S. Bean, U. S. Sub-Indian agent for Upper Missouri, F. W. Miller, U. S. Indian agent, A. G. Morgan, Sutler U. S. army.	Sah-lo-wah, Pen-sah-tah, Wy-lah-lah-pinh, Wah-she-kak-kansas, Kah-kaus-kah, Chah-kas-kah, Chah-wah, Lee-sah,	John Perry, William Perry, Corn stalk, McNair, Spy buck, Lewis,	his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark.
<i>Kickapoos.</i>			
Wm. W. Wickliff, Captain 6th infantry.	Pat-sa-che-haw, Kameh-kah-kah,	Prophet,	his x mark. his x mark.
<i>Pottawatomies.</i>			
Asa Richardson, First lieutenant 6th infantry.	Quah-quah-tah, Noh-sha-com,		his x mark. his x mark.

In presence of	Indian names.	Translation.	Signatures.
R. Sevier, Lieutenant 6th infantry.	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Ottawas.</i></p> Oh-kah-no-quah-sc, Chi-cah-cah,	Pole cat,	his x mark. his x mark.
J. Conrad, Lieutenant 6th infantry, J. Dunlap.	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Peorias and Kuskaskias.</i></p> Wah-pi-shah-pah-nah, Pah-nee-kah-wah-tah, Ke-moh-rah-niat, Geh-mah-sheh,	White shields, Big Harry, Jim Peoria, Le Coigne,	his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark.
John T. Irving, jr. A. Shane, Interpreter for Shawnees, James Conner, Interpreter for Delawares.	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Weas.</i></p> Quih-wah, Wah-pon-quah, Jah-tah-quah-pah, The-kah-sah, Ke-she-wah,	Negro beg, Swan, One who stands by himself, Charley, Ball,	his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark.
his Baptist x Peoria, mark Interpreter for Peorias, Kaskaskias and Weas.	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Ottocs.</i></p> The-mo-neh-kah-say, Ah-che-kah-sucker, Keh-gah-ru-gah-rah, Cha-wan-ga-he-gah,	Jctan, He that strikes the Osages, He that judges for himself, Buffalo chief,	his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark.
his Peter x Cadue, mark Interpreter for the Kickapoos, Ot- tawas, and Pottawatamies.	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Omahas.</i></p> Wah-con-ray,		his x mark.

In presence of	Indian names.	Translation.	Signatures
<p>his Lewis & La Chapelle, mark Interpreter for all the Pawnees.</p>	<p><i>Grand Pawnees.</i></p> <p>Sha-reh-tah-vish, Lah-pah-conracole-sho, Oh-sah-non-kah-re, Tuy-loo-kah,</p> <p><i>Tappeige Pawnees.</i></p> <p>Ska-lah-lay-shah-ro, Tah-rah-she-tappatch, Kish-kay, T'o-leh-lah-looli-ah-cho,</p>	<p>Ill natured man, The mouth chief, White stud horse, Buffalo bull,</p> <p>The only chief, The continual mover, He that strikes the bones, He that makes himself chief,</p>	<p>his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark.</p> <p>his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark.</p>
<p>Witnesses to the Kansas 16th November, 1833. H. L. Ellsworth, U. S. Commissioner, Edward A. Ellsworth, Secretary pro tem.</p>	<p><i>Republican Pawnees.</i></p> <p>Ah-shah-lay-roh-she, Ta-lah-le-rah, Keep-ta-haugh-te-koo, Tah-kiah-re-rah-koo, Tallah-ka-wah-ko,</p>	<p>The dead horse, The medicine buffalo, Big axe, The man that kills many, The name of a chief,</p>	<p>his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark.</p>
<p>B. Riley, Major U. S. army commanding, M. G. Clark, Indian agent for Kansas.</p>	<p><i>Pawnee Loups.</i></p> <p>Pah-kah-lo-koo, Pah-sho-she, Kah-kah-la-loo-shah,</p>	<p>Big voice, The brave, The carrion crow,</p>	<p>his x mark. his x mark. his x mark.</p>
<p>John Dougherty, Indian agent, Andrew L. S. Leigher, Sub-Indian agent for Ioways, &c.</p>	<p><i>Kansas.</i></p> <p>Nom-pah-warrah, Kghe-ga-wah-in-ga, Kghe-ga-war-chu-ke, We-cho-chin-gtch,</p>	<p>White plume, The foolish chief, The hard chief, The little white bear,</p>	<p>his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark.</p>

In presence of	Indian names.	Translation.	Signatures.
<p>John L. Bean, U. S. Subagent for Upper Missouri, A. Richardson, Lieutenant U. S. army, John Dunlap, J. T. Irving, jr. Clement Lepert, Interpreter for the Kansas, his Louis x La Chapelle, mark Witness for all the Pawnees.</p>	<p>Pa-hus-kah-gah-rah, Ioh-tah-lah-say, Weih-ho-bah-ke-gara, Tah-ga-sug-hah, Nah-he-tah-pi, Wah-la-gah,</p>	<p>The white hair striker, Gray eyes, The carrier of the war god, The man chaser, The little old man,</p>	<p>his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark.</p>
<i>Ioways.</i>			
<p>A. Richardson, United States artillery, John Dunlap, J. T. Irving, jr. C. Lepert, Interpreter for Kansas, his Louis x La Chapelle, mark Interpreter for all the Pawnees. Shawnee Agency, November 21, 1833.</p>	<p>Ma-has-kah, Tar-ro-haw, Wy-no-gas-koma, Was-co-mong,</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Sacs.</i></p> <p>Amoy, Watchee, Ashe-se-qua, Ale-ke-wha,</p>	<p>White cloud, Keeper of deer, He that fears nothing, Fast walker, He that eats, The bottle, Terrible man,</p>	<p>his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark.</p>
<i>Piankeshaws.</i>			
<p>H. L. Ellsworth, Commissioner,</p>	<p>Man-son-shaws, Tah-harsh,</p>	<p>Tim, The axe,</p>	<p>his x mark. his x mark.</p>

In presence of	Indian names.	Translation.	Signatures.
<p>John Dougherty, Indian agent, R. Cummings, Indian agent, P. S. Chouteau, Indian agent, F. W. Miller, Indian subagent, his Baptiste x Peoria, mark Interpreter, his Louis x La Chapelle, mark John Dunlap.</p>	<p>Nah-hah-com-wah,</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Osages.</i></p>		<p>his x mark.</p>
<p>M. Stokes, Commissioner, H. L. Ellsworth, Commissioner, E. A. Ellsworth, Secretary pro tem. A. P. Chouteau, P. S. Chouteau, John Dougherty, agent, Thomas Anthony, Edward L. Chouteau, J. Van Horn, Lieutenant United States army, Samuel B. Wright, his Baptiste x Peoria, mark Interpreter to Osages,</p>	<p>Clair-mont, Talia, Ka-he-ga-ton-ga, Kah-he-ga-whine-cho, Ton-war-ra, Shon-ta-rob-la, Chu-ta-ga-was-he, Miam-ga-hu, Ah-ke-tak ling-ah, Me-dah-ling-ah, Wah-konse, Chig-hurrave, Mah-he-spray, We-her-rer, O-was-sob-ba, Washing-wah-ah, Wah-gos-se-tah, Che-cong-hah,</p>		<p>his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark.</p>

In presence of	Indian names.	Translation.	Signatures.
James Lee.	O-kis-to-wo-so, Um-ba-sha, Eowas-sha-shay, Stephen Van-ran-sa-lear, White-hair, Tow-wong-gusse, Kaj-he-ga-shin-ga, Ruis-stche, To-ko-shah, Har-re-aw-he, Wats-se-tin-go, Bon-kah-shin-ga,		his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark. his x mark.

B.

HOPEFIELD, January 15, 1834.

To the hon. Board of the U. S. Indian Commissioners, Fort Gibson :

RESPECTED AND HON. SIRs : At the suggestion of one of your body, I have endeavored, as follows, to give a brief report of the settlement at Hopefield, including the origin, the discouraging circumstances attending the enterprise, the results with regard to the settlement itself, and the apparent influence upon the other portions of the Osage nation.

Origin.

Monme Persha, an Osage chief, with a few other Indian families, and a Frenchman with an Indian family, who acted as our interpreter, having expressed a wish to adopt our habits, in procuring their subsistence, therefore, it was *Resolved*, on the 22d September, 1823, by the members of Union Mission, "that the Rev. E. Chapman, deceased, and myself, be appointed to go to a suitable place for cultivation, invite the Indians to settle around us, that by our influence and example, as well as by direct assistance with our own hands, we might gradually lead many to give up the chase, and obtain their support by the pursuit of the agriculturist.

2dly. "*Resolved*, That, in aiding the Indians in this settlement, we avoid additional expense to the missionary board.

3dly. "That we loan to those who form the settlement, ploughs and other farming utensils, as they may need."

See American Missionary Register, vol. 5, page 76.

In pursuance of these resolutions, Mr. Chapman and myself, early in the spring of 1824, removed our families to our newly chosen place of residence, four miles north of Union Mission, which we called Hopefield. Eight Indian families, including our interpreter, settled near us, and commenced felling the trees and clearing the land. The men, who heretofore had considered it disgraceful to work, now unanimously set about it with cheerfulness and perseverance. To encourage the settlers at this time in their new mode of labor, suitable tools for their use were granted them, and several members of Union Mission, with the oldest Indian boys of the school, labored for them one week, in ploughing and fencing their fields. This assistance was seasonable; and those who were so kind as to aid gratuitously the poor Indians, had much satisfaction in seeing them split rails, and perform the labors of farmers with so much industry and cheerfulness. We were enabled, in the first season, to clear, fence, and cultivate about twenty-five acres. The most of this was planted with corn; but they also planted and raised a good supply of pumpkins, melons, beans, &c. The labors of these eight families were so abundantly rewarded, that they had more vegetables than they needed for their own consumption. Several times they loaded a canoe with melons and other productions of their fields, and took them fifty miles down the river to market, and sold them for cash. To see the Osage for the first time count his money, the fruits of his industry, afforded no small satisfaction. The good account these first settlers gave of their new mode of life, induced several other families the following spring, 1825, to join them.

In January, 1825, the Rev. E. Chapman died. The poor Osages lost a kind friend and benefactor.

On the 3d day of February following their agent, Governor McNair, visited the settlement. The settlers presented themselves before him, and declared that they were white men, *i. e.* that they had set out of their own minds to adopt the ways of the whites. They said that they had been derided by their people, but had shut their ears against all their hard speeches. The Governor expressed his entire approbation of their proceedings; told them such are the men the President of the United States loves; that it would have been pleasing to find all the nation walking in their steps; that they would have to struggle with difficulties a year or two, but would soon find themselves in a comfortable situation; that he would assist them a little at this time, by giving each of them a hoe and an axe, and make known their case to the Government, hoping that they would receive further aid.

He also said to them, "you will not probably be removed; but should this take place, I will engage to have another settlement brought into the same forwardness, that you may not lose the avails of your industry."

The agent expressed the highest satisfaction in witnessing the good order, peaceableness, and industry of these Osages, and the improvements which they had made, and was decidedly of opinion that to encourage them to settle, to become herdsmen, and to cultivate the ground, is the most sure method of reclaiming this nation from their roving life and savage customs.

The above is substantially the speech of their agent to them at that time, as I find it recorded among the transactions of that day, which, to the settlers, was a most interesting one.

From the statistical report of the settlement at this time, it may be seen that there were fifteen families, ninety-one inhabitants, of whom forty-one were children, of which seven were at school. The whole number of acres of land enclosed was seventy-three, the greater portion of which was well cultivated.

In the spring of 1826, the frequent alarms of war with their heathen neighbors, very much discouraged them; and in consequence of a flood this spring, they were late in getting their fields planted; yet the season being favorable, they raised more produce than in any former season. They were not, however, permitted to enjoy the avails of their labor. About the time they were gathering their crops of corn, &c., an unusual flood swept all away. Their houses, fences, and all the avails of their industry, during their settled life, was at once and entirely swept away by the resistless current. A most disastrous and discouraging event. For more particulars respecting this flood, see my communication to Mr. Ellsworth, about a year ago last December. For other details, also in relation to the settlement, I would refer you to this communication. I would here also state, that generally the settlers have raised a good supply of corn, beans, pumpkins, &c. For the two years last past, they have all raised, more or less, potatoes.

I would here mention some of the discouragements with which the settlers have had to contend, and against which they have continued their operations from year to year.

The first, and not the least to the poor settlers, was the derision, menaces, and scorn, of their former companions. They were insultingly

called field-makers and missionaries. By referring to their talk to Governor McNair, it will be seen that they were not disposed to abandon their enterprise, though made the butt of menaces and ridicule. This source of discouragement does not now exist.

2dly. Alarms of war were very frequent and distressing to them. Many times have they fled from their fields, when in the midst of their labors, and have had to seek protection in the large town on the Verdigris. Many have been the sleepless nights of the poor settlers. None have suffered more, through fear of their enemies, than the poor Osages. This evil is now also happily removed.

3dly. Those who came forward to settle were so exceedingly poor, being generally from the poorer class, that they could do nothing without assistance. Some became settlers more for the sake of the aid they received, than for any real desire they had to change their mode of life. Little could be done, however, towards supplying them with farming utensils, tame animals, &c. as no appropriations were made for this purpose, either by the Government, or the benevolent institutions of our country. They have however received some help from the Government, but more from individual benefactors.

4thly. Another source of discouragement to them as farmers, and which has operated almost constantly in deterring them from making improvements, is the fact that they have not been permanently located, but have considered themselves liable to be removed at any time. This has greatly hindered the improvements which would otherwise have been made. The truth of this may be argued from the fact that when they began their labors both at their former and their present place of residence, they worked industriously and cheerfully, until they were told they would be removed. From this we may justly infer, that when they shall have become permanently located, they will labor steadily and cheerfully, and of course be happier, and have a more abundant supply of the necessaries of life. We may also infer, from the above, that the sooner the Osages are removed and permanently located, the better it will be for them.

5thly. Their not having realized the promises of the officers of Government in consideration of the relinquishment of their improvements at Old Hopefield, has also tended to discourage them in their labors at their present residence; they have frequently said, we must leave this place also; and why should we make good houses and fields to abandon to the Cherokees? They will not pay us for our improvements; all our labors will be for naught, as at the forsaken town below. This last sentiment has tended greatly to check their industry, and induced them to do nothing more for two years past, than appeared absolutely necessary for the support of their families.

Notwithstanding all these discouragements, which have in their turn attended the settlement in adopting the habits of the whites for the maintenance of their families, yet they are now abundantly better supplied with provisions than the other towns of the Osage nation.

Every family in the settlement has corn, hogs, and fowls; and most of the families have more or less cattle. They can live at home through the winter, having enough upon which to subsist; while the people of Clamore's band are in a wretched, starving condition.

They are now actually wandering about from one place to another, begging, in order to save themselves from the horrors of starvation. This is

the lamentable and pitiable condition of the greater portion of the families of Clamore's land. Humanity would shudder at a detailed statement of their suffering condition.

Aside from the improved condition of the Hopefield Indians, when compared with the other towns in relation to their present supplies of provisions, &c., they are considerably in advance of the other towns by reason of their knowledge of the use of agricultural implements, and their habits of industry, which they have formed. As an example, the settlement at Hopefield has been beneficial to the other towns. A complete change of sentiment, as to the practicability of Osages becoming farmers, and living by the cultivation of the soil, has taken place; they would hardly have believed to this day that the Osages could live by farming, had not the experiment been made. But now they say if the Hopefield Indians had been able to live better than we, by changing their mode of life, surely it would be wise in us to do so too. Accordingly, numbers of Clamore's people have been desirous, these two years past, to obtain assistance, such as the settlers at Hopefield have received, that they might procure their support in the same way. This, therefore, proves that the influence the settlement has had on the nation generally, has been beneficial.

If, under such inauspicious circumstances as attended the origin of the Hopefield settlement, and under such various discouragements as from time to time they realized, they have nevertheless persevered in their new mode of life, and consequently have risen above the body of the nation who have depended on the chase, what may we not expect of the tribe generally, if, under more favorable auspices, and less discouraging circumstances, they adopt the ways of the whites, being so generously aided and encouraged by our benevolent Government? May we not hope to see them speedily emerge from their state of poverty, degradation, and ignorance, to the condition of an enlightened, exalted, and happy people.

I am, gentlemen,

Your devoted and obedient servant,

WM. C. REQUA.

B b.

When the New York Indians first contemplated removing to Green Bay, the policy of the Government for the removal of the Indians from the east to the west of the Mississippi, as now established, was not matured and settled. Even as late as 1826, the Hon. James Barbour, then Secretary of War, contemplated reserving, as the exclusive abode of the Indians, not only the present Indian country west of the Mississippi, but also that situated between the Mississippi and Lakes Michigan and Huron. The Indian title has now been extinguished to all the lands west of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, south of the Ouisconsin, Fox river, and Green Bay, and also south of Grand river and Saganaw bay, in the Peninsula. The Chippewas, Ottowas, Pottawatamies, the Sacs and Foxes, and the Winnebagoes, who once owned the land, have been provided with a country west of the Mississippi, and will no doubt remove before long. The Winnebagoes, by the treaty of 1832, have been placed north of the Ouis-

consin ; but all who know their condition, and the situation of the country, agree in saying they cannot and will not live there ; and they ought either to remove to their lands on the Upper Ioway, or exchange them for lands on the Missouri. If this takes place, then there will be no Indians left in that quarter between the Mississippi and Lake Michigan, below north latitude 46°, except the small band of Menomonies consisting of 2,143 souls, and the few New York Indians that have removed to Green Bay.

It is well known that Green Bay, Fox, and Onisconsin rivers form one of the great natural channels of communication between the lakes and Upper Mississippi ; and from the character and enterprise of our people, there is no doubt that the whole southern bank of this thoroughfare will soon be settled by our citizens. With these facts before us, what rational probability is there, even should the New York Indians remove to Green Bay, that they would be permitted long to enjoy the undisturbed possession of this country ? All past experience gives us no reason to hope that they would continue there any length of time ; and that even were they settled there now, in a short time, the force of circumstances, which could not and would not be controlled, would render their removal west of the Mississippi indispensable. Why then not remove them at once to this only land of rest and hope for the Indian ? It would certainly be more economical to remove them here than to Green Bay ; for here the Government have a great quantity of good land set apart for the Indians, which will never be sold to a white man, and of which they might give them, as an inducement to remove, any quantity that was necessary, even 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 acres, for their 500,000 at Green Bay. The latter would sell for more than sufficient to pay all the expenses of their removal and settlement in this Indian territory ; and in this case the whole expense of their removal to Green Bay would be saved by the Government.

C.

When the Government first contemplated the removal of the Indians from the east to the west of the Mississippi, they took the necessary measures to procure the peaceable possession of a sufficient country for this purpose, by extinguishing the Indian titles.

The Quapaws ceded to the United States all the country between the Red, Canadian, and Arkansas rivers. The Osages ceded all the lands between the Arkansas and Canadian rivers to the highlands which divide the waters of the Maria de Aygues, Neosho, and Arkansas, from the Kansas river. The Kansas ceded all the lands north of the Osages on the waters of the Kansas river, and to the Great Namaha on the southwest side of the Missouri ; and also all their title to the lands north of the Missouri. The Pawnees, Ottoes, and Missouriias have ceded the lands north of the Kansas country, between the Great and Little Namaha, and from the waters of the Kansas river to the south side of the Platte, and from the Ottoes and Missouri reservation west to its source. The Sacs and Foxes, and several bands of the Sioux, the Omahas, Ioways, Ottoes, and Missouriias, have ceded to the United States the lands north of the Missouri river, extending south of a line drawn from the source of the first creek of the Calumet river, or big Sioux, to the upper forks of the Des Moines ; and between the Missouri river,

the west boundary line of the State of Missouri, and the country of the Ioways, Sacs, and Foxes. The Sioux, Sacs, and Foxes have also ceded a tract of country forty miles wide, from the Mississippi to the Des Moines river, and extending twenty north and twenty south of the Upper Ioway river. Within these limits are contained all the purchases of the United States, in order to provide for the removal of the Indians from the east to the west of the Mississippi.

In order to communicate such information as may be deemed important, a description of the boundary lines between the respective tribes will now be given, accompanied with a few general remarks.

Of the Choctaws.

The Choctaw country is bounded on the south by Red river, on the west by the Republic of Mexico, on the north by the Canadian and Arkansas rivers, and on the east by the Territory of Arkansas, and is estimated at 23,433 square miles, or about 15,000,000 acres. It is represented by all who have been through it, as a very fine country. The Choctaws have much more land than they need, and their settlements do not extend over one-fourth part of it; but they are unwilling to dispose of it to the Government, or to any other tribe. They are, it is said, willing to receive other small tribes, and grant them all the privileges of Choctaws. The Chickasaws have lately examined this country, and were so much pleased that they wished to purchase a part of it; but the Choctaws were unwilling to sell any to them, and the Chickasaws were unwilling, as yet, to give up their national character, and unite and amalgamate with the Choctaws. It has been stated to the commissioners, that, if a military post is established above the Fausse Washita, and a trading house, about 600 Chickasaws will probably remove here immediately.

Of the Muscogee, or Creek country.

This begins at the mouth of the north fork of the Canadian river, and runs thence north four miles; thence north eighteen degrees eighteen minutes east, thirty three and a third miles, to a stone one mile from the Arkansas; thence north 53' 2'', to the south bank of the river, opposite the east bank of the Neosho; thence up the Arkansas and Verdigris rivers, where the old territorial line crosses the same; thence, with the old territorial line, north to a point twenty-five miles from the Arkansas, on said line; thence due west, to the west boundary of the United States, in north longitude 23° from Washington, (which above boundary is the division line between the Creeks and Cherokees;) thence south, along the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, to the Canadian river; and thence, down the Canadian river, to the place of beginning; and it is estimated to contain 20,532 square miles, or 13,140,000 acres, within the above boundaries. A separate residence is provided for the Seminole part of the Creek nation, between the forks of the Canadian, and extending west to the forks of Little river, if the same does not exceed 25 miles from its mouth. This country is provided for the whole Creek nation; and that part of it called the McIntosh party have very much improved their condition by their removal. They have comfortable houses, good plantations, and raise a considerable surplus produce, and are rapidly improving their

condition. Their country as a whole is a very good one, and the whole nation, should they remove, soon will find that, with a very little attention to business, their situation and condition will be better than it ever has been in the old country. The Seminoles have examined their lands, and are well satisfied with them.

Of the Cherokee country.

This begins on the north bank of the Arkansas river, nearly opposite to Fort Smith, where the western line of the Territory of Arkansas crosses the same, and runs thence with the territorial line, north, to the Cowskin creek, now called Seneca river; thence west, along the lands of the Senecas, to the Neosho river; thence up the said river to the south line of the Osage county; thence with said line, west, to the western boundary of the United States; thence along the territory of the Republic of Mexico, south, to the above lands of the Creek nation; thence along the boundary line of the Creek country, as above described, to the mouth of the north fork of the Canadian river; and thence, down the Canadian and Arkansas rivers, to the place of beginning. The above limits, in addition to the 7,000,000 mentioned in their treaty, also include the "outlet" provided for in the same; and the whole is estimated to contain about 13,000,000 acres. It contains a great proportion of excellent land, and is very advantageously situated. The treaty of 1828 declares it is intended for the home of the whole Cherokee nation, and is abundantly sufficient for their accommodation and support.

Of the united bands of Senecas and Shawnees.

These bands are situated directly north of the Cherokees, and between the Neosho river and western line of the State of Missouri; their country extends north to such a line as will include within its limits 100,000 acres. They have but a small quantity of prairie land; their country was selected by themselves, and contains a sufficiency of first rate land on the water-courses for agricultural purposes, to accommodate them.

Of the Quapaws.

This tribe, by their treaty of 1824, sold all their lands to the United States, and were "to be concentrated and confined to a district of country inhabited by the Caddoes." This was not done, and they finally returned to the Arkansas. The commissioners, in a treaty with them, lately assigned them 150 sections or 96,000 acres north of the Senecas. They will be located on the Neosho, east of the Osages.

Of the Osages.

The Osage country begins on the Neosho river, at a point twenty-five miles west of the State of Missouri, and runs from thence north fifty miles; thence west into the territory of the Republic of Mexico; thence south along the same to the Cherokee country; and thence east with the same, to the place of beginning, containing 11,820 square miles, or 7,564,800 acres. The Osages have some very good land on the Neosho, La Bette, Verdigris, and other rivers. They have never yet made any progress in

agriculture, except a small settlement of them collected by Mr. W. C. Requa ; some of them, however, now express a desire to settle down and follow agricultural pursuits ; and unless they do so, they will soon be destroyed. The Government certainly are under great obligations to provide them with farmers, mechanics, and agricultural implements, and domestic animals ; for it is owing to their extensive cessions of lands to the United States, that they have been able to provide a country for the Cherokees, Creeks, and several other tribes.

Of the Weas, Piankeshaws, Peorias, and Kaskaskias.

The lands assigned for these tribes commence on the western line of the State of Missouri, forty-three miles south of the Kansas river, and run thence north fifteen miles ; thence west thirty miles ; thence south thirteen miles ; thence east to the place of beginning, of which the Weas and Piankeshaws have 256 sections, and the Peorias and Kaskaskias 150 sections.

Of the Ottowas of Ohio.

This tribe have their lands assigned them west of the above tract of the Weas and Kaskaskias, and run along the Shawnees lands west several miles ; thence north eight miles ; thence east seven miles ; thence to the place of beginning, containing 34,000 acres.

Of the Shawnees.

The lands of this tribe commence on the Missouri line at the northeast corner of the lands of the Weas, &c., and run thence west one hundred miles ; thence north to the Kansas reservation ; thence east along the same forty miles to the southeast corner of it ; thence north to the Kansas river, six miles ; thence down the Kansas river, to the place of beginning, estimated to contain about 10,000 square miles, or 6,400,000 acres.

Of the Delawares.

The Delaware country commences at the junction of the Kansas and Missouri rivers, and runs up the Kansas river to the Kansas reservation, being sixty miles west of the western line of the State of Missouri ; thence north thirty-four miles ; thence south 71' 8" east, and about forty-six miles to the northwest corner of the garrison reservation at Leavenworth ; thence along the west and south lines of the same, to the place of beginning ; also an "outlet" of ten miles wide, adjoining the north line of the Kansas reservation. The whole containing about 3,450 square miles, or 2,208,000 acres.

Of the Kickapoos.

The Kickapoo lands commence on the Delaware line, about one and a half miles from the northwest corner of the garrison reserves, at Fort Leavenworth, where the line crosses the east branch of Salt creek, and run thence down the same to the Missouri river ; thence up said river to such a point on the same, thirty miles on a straight line from the mouth of said

Salt creek; thence west to such a point, twenty miles north of the Delaware line, on a line drawn from it to the Delaware country, as will include 12,000 square miles, or 768,000 acres.

Reservation of half breeds of the Ioways, Ottoes, and Missouriias.

This reservation is situated between the Great and Little Kanaba rivers, and extends ten miles west up the said rivers from the Missouri, and is estimated to contain 200 square miles, or about 128,000 acres.

Of the Ottoes and Missouriias.

These tribes are situated west of the Missouri river between the Little Namaha and Platte rivers, and their country extends west about twenty-five miles from the juncture of the Elk-horn with the Platte, and is supposed to contain about 2,400 square miles, or 1,536,000 acres.

Of the Omahas.

This tribe is situated north of the Platte, and their country extends up the Missouri river to the Running Water river. They have an extensive country, and it is supposed that a part of it could be obtained if wanted by the United States for the accommodation of other tribes.

Of the Poncas.

This band is situated on the west of the Missouri river, and between Running Water and Poncas rivers.

Of the Pawnees of the Platte.

These are divided into bands, and are situated west of the Omahas and Poncas, on the Platte and Elk-horn. The boundaries between these tribes last mentioned, north of the Platte, are not very definitely settled or known; but together they claim a large tract of country, and if estimated only to the 23° of west longitude from Washington, it contains 25,000 square miles, or 16,000,000 acres.

Of the united nation of Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatamies.

These tribes include all the Indians of their name within the peninsula of Michigan, and south of Green Bay and Fox river, between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi, and to these is assigned by the treaty of Chicago, of September, 1833, 5,000,000 acres southeast of the Missouri river, beginning at the mouth of the Boyer river, and running down the Missouri to the mouth of the Nodaway; thence east, to the western line of the State of Missouri; thence north, along the State of Missouri, and the lands of the Ioways, Sacs, and Foxes, or the highlands dividing the waters of the Des Moines and Missouri rivers, to such a point as a line drawn from it to the mouth of the Boyer will include the 5,000,000 acres. There are about 3,000 Ottawas and Chippewas in the northern part of the Peninsula, above Saganaw bay and Grand river, that have not yet sold

their lands, and agreed to remove. It is probable, however, all of them will remove, when they see how much better the country is provided for them, than that they now possess.

Of the Ioways, Sacs, and Foxes.

These tribes own all the lands, not ceded by their former treaties, north of the State of Missouri, to a line running from the Mississippi, twenty miles below the mouth of the Upper Ioway, to the Des Moines. The boundaries between these tribes are not settled, but together they own at least 9,000,000 acres.

Of the Winnebagoes.

The language, customs, and manners of this tribe are very similar to the Osages, Kansas, Ottoes, and Omahas; and no doubt is a kindred tribe with them. They now reside north of the Ouisconsin, but, by their treaty of 1832, they have lands assigned them on the Upper Ioway, twenty miles on each side of it, extending from the Mississippi to the Red Cedar of the Des Moines. They have not yet agreed to remove there, on account of the Sioux, their old enemies. It is probable they could be induced, without much difficulty, to remove west of the Missouri, adjoining their kindred bands, the Kansas or Omahas.

It is apprehended that were they removed to the Ioway, that neither they, nor the Sacs, Foxes, and Ioways, will be permitted very long to enjoy undisturbed the possession of their country; for the lands ceded by the Sacs and Foxes to the United States, west of the Mississippi, are settling very rapidly.

D.

Extract from the report of Lieut. S. Brown, M. Corps of Engineers, submitted to Congress in 1833.

“The point of junction of the Canadian and Arkansas may, I think, with propriety, be called the head of steamboat navigation on the Arkansas. Between that point and Fort Gibson, the chances of getting up and down, with and without detention, in a boat of any considerable draught of water, are too precarious to be at all relied upon. No steamboat captain, in entering the Arkansas from the Mississippi, can feel any certainty of reaching the garrison; though the water be ever so high below, the flood may be out of the Illinois, the Canadian, or the Porteau; in which case, he can of course get no higher than the confluence of these streams with the main current; or, if the rise proceeds from the Grand river, the Verdigris, or the Arkansas, it will in the greater number of cases have run off before a boat can traverse the shore below.

“From Cantonment Gibson to the mouth of the Canadian, I have already spoken. The two principal obstructions there, are shallow rapids, from seventeen to twenty miles below the cantonment, called the ‘Devil’s Race Ground’ and a cascade, called Webber’s falls, about forty miles below

the garrison. At this place there are flat rocky ridges, extending almost across the stream, with rapids for two or three miles, and a depth of channel, as believed, not exceeding, at low water, from eight to twelve inches.

“Neither of these places, in the opinion of those who best understand them, and who are most interested in their improvement, will admit of any ameliorations. From Fort Smith to Little Rock is better.”

E.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *August 14, 1833.*

SIR: Will you permit me to make a few inquiries relative to the trade and intercourse between the citizens of the United States and the tribes of Indians on the Upper Missouri?

I am anxious to ascertain, as far as practicable, the price paid by the Indians for their goods, and the manner in which they obtain them. I should be glad to ascertain how far American citizens are concerned in trapping in the Indian country, and the collision, if any, with the Indians in consequence of it. Your residence among the Indians, together with your accurate observation of men, must enable you to afford much information.

I should be glad to hear from you any suggestions calculated to meliorate the condition of the aborigines.

Yours respectfully,

H. L. ELLSWORTH.

MR. WM. P. MAY, *Shawnee Agency.*

SHAWNEE SUBAGENCY, *August 25, 1833.*

SIR: In answer to yours of the 14th ultimo, requesting me to give you what information I may possess, touching, in the first place, the source from whence the Indians of the Upper Missouri are furnished with merchandise, secondly, the rates at which they are sold, and lastly, as to the collision, if there be any, between the whites and Indians, caused by the former trespassing on the hunting grounds of the latter, I have to say that I was employed as an agent in 1822, by the Missouri Fur Company for the Mandan post; during which year the trade was established that far up the Missouri. In March following, Mr. McKenzie (at present the acting partner of the American Fur Company for the Upper Missouri) crossed from the river St. Peter's with a small assortment of merchandise, in the name and under the license of the Columbia Fur Company. A short time previous to the arrival of Mr. McKenzie, a trader in the employment of the French company arrived from below me on the Missouri. In the summer of 1823, owing to the defeat of Messrs. Immell and Jones, the Missouri Fur Company was compelled to curtail their business, (Immell and Jones I shall have occasion to speak of hereafter,) in consequence of which I was ordered to abandon my post. I remained out of the country from that time until 1827, in the course of which year, the Columbia and French Fur Companies consolidated, making a part of the American Fur Company, and since which time it has been known only as such. For the last six years they have been furnished with goods for the trade, by John Jacob Astor, of New York, and his

son, William B. Astor, the President of the company. I have been as concise as possible in bringing the history of the Upper Missouri trade down from the time I first became acquainted with it, to the present date.

I shall next proceed to consider your second proposition relative to the prices of merchandise sold the Indians. I herewith furnish you a list of the principal articles.

Blankets—3 pt. red blankets	-	-	-	-	5 robes*
3 do green do	-	-	-	-	5 do
3 do white do	-	-	-	-	4 do
Cloths—Scarlet, com. per yard	-	-	-	-	\$8 00
Green, do do	-	-	-	-	8 00
Blue stroud at 80 cents	-	-	-	-	3 robes
Powder and balls, 40 charges, the balls weighing 32 to a pound	-	-	-	-	1 do
Tobacco, 1 lb. at 5 cents	-	-	-	-	1 do
Knives, 1 to 2	-	-	-	-	1 do
Chiefs' coats, common savd. list cloth, at \$7	-	-	-	-	10 do
Fusils do at \$8	-	-	-	-	10 do
Small blue and white pound beads, at 35 cents per pound	-	-	-	-	3 do

In the above you see a list of what are considered the principal articles in trade, but the minor articles sell much dearer, agreeably to their cost value.

I shall next proceed to give you a short account of the trapping business since my acquaintance in that country. In 1821, the Missouri Fur Company fitted out a party of trappers from Fort Lisa, (near Council Bluffs,) for the Crow country, under charge of Messrs. Immell and Jones, which party prosecuted the business with various success, for the space of two years, at the end of which time the two principals were killed, together with five of their men, and the loss of all their property, value about twelve thousand dollars.

In the spring of 1822, there was a large party equipped in St. Louis by General Ashley, and left St. Louis under command of Andrew Henry; they arrived the summer following in the neighborhood of the Yellow Stone, where they were robbed of all their horses.

Nothing of note occurred until the next spring, when they lost several men, killed by the Blackfeet Indians; the same spring General Ashley left St. Louis with a second party of men, to reinforce Mr. Henry; and on his arrival at the Ariccaras villages in June, he was defeated with the loss of sixteen men, and his boats compelled to return.

Some time during the year 1823 an order came on, forbidding any further hunting on Indian lands.

The spring following, General Ashley's party left the waters of the Missouri, and established themselves on the waters of the Columbia and Green rivers, where they have continued to trade since. (General Ashley, however, withdrew entirely from the concern in 1827.)

The most extensive hunting party in the country at present is under the control of the American Fur Company. This company of hunters has carried on its operations since 1829, almost exclusively on the waters of the Missouri, and in the face of the Indian agent for the Upper Missouri Indians. There are at present not less than three hundred trappers on the Indian lands, and I may here state that there have not been less than two hundred hunters killed within the last eleven years, during which time I do not know of but three individuals who have been killed at the regular trading houses.

* Worth from \$3 to \$4 each robe.

I have been thus prolix, believing it will show in a more satisfactory light to you, the injustice of suffering white hunters to remain longer on the Indian lands, than it will be practicable to remove them.

Very respectfully, your friend,

WILLIAM P. MAY.

Hop. H. L. ELLSWORTH.

F.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, November, 1833.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 14th inst., in which you ask for information in relation to the prices of goods sold to the Indians of my agency, as well as the cost of these goods at St. Louis. I beg leave herewith to enclose to you a schedule, showing the St. Louis prices, and the prices charged the Indians when sold to them; the prices have been furnished by merchants, who have an opportunity of knowing them, and do not differ very materially from my own experience; the prices charged to the Indians are given to me by the Indians, who are now sitting beside me, which I have no doubt is correct. Be assured that it will at all times afford me great pleasure to furnish you with any information in relation to Indian affairs, that is in my power.

With high respect, &c.

ANDREW S. HUGHES.

To H. L. ELLSWORTH, U. S. Commissioner.

SCHEDULE of Indian goods, as purchased and sold to the Indians of the Ioway tribe.

Merchandise.	Prices at St. Louis.	Prices charged to Indians.
3 point white blankets	- \$7 50	\$12 per pair
3 point red do.	- 8 50	14 do.
Powder, per keg	- 6 50	1 per tin case
Lead, 6 small bars	- 25	1 for six bars
Tobacco, per pound	- 7	1 per pound
Indian calico	- 15 per yard	1 per yard
Knives	- 25 to 37 each	50 cts. to \$1 each
Strouding	- 1 to 1 60 per yd.	\$6 per 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards
Flints	- 3 per thousand	1 for twenty
Shot guns	- 7 to 8 dollars	30 deer skins (large bucks) each
Rifles	- 16 are sold for 44 large deer skins, which are worth \$1 each	
Squaw axes	- 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents	\$2
Rab spear	- 30 cents	1 each
Salt	- 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per bushel	1 a double handfull
2 gallon tin kettle	- 75 cents	1 50 each
5 and 6 gallon do.	- 25 cents per pound	12 each

All other articles which Indians purchase are sold at like high prices.

Large beaver skins are generally received in exchange for a blanket, or given for other goods at similar rates. Large beavers will average $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. each, and are worth in market from four to five dollars per pound. All other furs and peltry are received at similar rates, in exchange for goods; three dollars is allowed for large otter skins, and twenty-five cents each for muskrats and coons.

Very respectfully, &c.

ANDREW S. HUGHES.

H. L. ELLSWORTH, Esq., *U. S. Commissioner.*

G.

FORT LEAVENWORTH,

November 6, 1833.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 4th instant, and do tender you my answers to your inquiries relative to the Indians of the Northwest. My knowledge of the affairs of the Northwestern Indians is principally confined to those of my subagency, (the Sioux, Cheyenne, and Poncau nations.) Your first inquiry seeks information in relation to the prices of goods sold to the Northern Indians and trappers, by way of answer to which, I herewith enolose to you a schedule of some of the leading articles sold to the trappers and voyagers, and the prices are annexed thereto. There being no regular government in the Indian trade, it will be impossible to state precisely the per cent. that they are made to pay; it is, however, much greater than that required of the white man. The prices charged them are made to depend on their necessities for the articles which they are compelled to have; and then it is that they are forced to give what is demanded of them. In your second interrogatory, you ask me if "whiskey or other ardent spirits is introduced into the Indian country, and by whom, and what is the price of the same." I do not know of the introduction of whiskey or other ardent spirits into the Indian country, since the passage of the act of Congress on that subject, of the 9th July, 1832; previous to the passage of this law, there were large quantities of alcohol and whiskey introduced by traders, under licensed privileges; the price of whiskey, as sold to trappers, is stated on the schedule furnished you. Alcohol, when reduced to proof, was worth, when sold to the Indians, (as I have been informed by them,) from thirty-two to sixty-four dollars per gallon.

By your third inquiry, I am asked at what prices do the traders take peltries, and what is the price at St. Louis? In answer to this, I only can say, as already stated, that there are no regular prices. Exchange is made between the Indian and trader: the Indian pays for the article he wants such prices as are asked him, and parts with his furs and peltries at such prices as are affixed, having but little agency in the trade. In this commerce, the prices are all fixed by the traders. At St. Louis, beaver is worth from four to five dollars per pound; buffalo robes from three dollars to three dollars and fifty cents each.

In relation to the information sought by the fourth interrogatory, I can only respond, that the distance from my post (the Sioux subagency) to

the point at which the whiskey is said to be manufactured, is from 400 to 500 miles, which precludes me from any personal knowledge of the fact ; but common report says that the agents of the American Fur Company are manufacturing whiskey in the Indian country, near the mouth of the Yellow Stone river, which reports I do not doubt. The Mandans, Aricaras, and Gros Ventres, raise quantities of corn on the Missouri, above my post, and from whom corn is frequently purchased by the traders. Steamboats can ascend the Missouri with ease. Freight per lb. from St. Louis to my subagency, distance twelve hundred miles, was had this year at five cents, which is much lower than heretofore. From St. Louis to the mouth of the Yellow Stone, is estimated at nineteen hundred miles, and freight would be proportionably higher.

I have the honor to be,

Most respectfully, sir,

Your obedient, humble, servant,

J. L. BEAN,

U. S. Sub-Indian Agent.

H. L. ELLSWORTH, Esq., *U. S. Commissioner.*

SCHEDULE of some of the leading articles of merchandise used in the Indian trade, exhibiting their prices, as purchased at St. Louis, and sold on the Upper Missouri.

Merchandise.	Prices at St. Louis.	Upper Missouri prices.
1 yard scarlet stroud - -	\$1 80	§8 00
1 yard blue do. - -	1 65	6 00
1 3 point Mackinac blanket - -	4 00	12 00
1 2½ do. do. - -	3 00	10 00
1 yard American calico - -	16	1 00
1 yard English do. - -	22	1 50
London guns (shot) - -	7 50	25 00
1 lb. powder - -	30	1 50
1 lb. lead - -	6	75
1 lb. tobacco - -	7	1 00
1 wampum - -	3 50	10 00
1 looking-glass - -	6	75
1 lb. sheet iron kettles - -	25	1 25
1 lb. blue beads - -	40 to 50	6 75
1 lb. white beads - -	40 to 50	6 75
1 hoe - -	40	2 50
1 axe - -	75	2 50
1 fire steel - -	4	25
1 moccasin awl - -	1½	25
1 lb. vermilion - -	1 25	7 50
1 knife - -	50	1 50
1 do. - -	23	1 00
1 comb - -	8	50
1 gallon whiskey - -	25	16 00

Extract of the report of Major Armstrong, agent for the Choctaws west, in 1833.

“With a view of illustrating the advantage of this mode of paying the annuity, viz. in goods,” I have the honor of referring you to my report some days since, enclosing a bill of purchase from New Orleans, for the sum of \$619 in domestics, for 537 Indians. This will give to each from 8 to 12 yards, according to the original cost of the domestic, which, if paid in money, would give about \$1 15, and if paid out by them in a store in the interior, would purchase for them from 2.72 to 3 yards of the same kind of goods; besides, when they receive money, it gives facilities to obtain whiskey.

I am therefore decidedly in favor of this mode of payment, provided it be their wish.

I.

Private council with the Delaware and Shawnee chiefs.

Mr. Ellsworth. I wish to say a few words on the subject of whiskey. Your great father believes whiskey bad for your people. He knows you cannot govern them when they are intoxicated. He knows also the difficulty of restraining the young men, when they once get a bottle of this poison. What, therefore, he does, is for your good. Let me ask you if there is any chief present that wishes the law changed, so that liquor may come in without restriction. If there is one of you who loves his child, do you wish him to grow up a drunkard? Will drunkards make good men? Do not all the private murders in the Indian country occur from intoxication? There is but one answer to these questions. Your situation as chiefs is a responsible one. Will you help your great father to enforce his laws? Lately he sent instructions to your agent; you pretend not to believe them. Let me tell you these instructions are from your great father, and he will be sorry to hear you do not regard them.

Suannock, chief warrior of the Delawares, spoke:

My father, what you say is true. Whiskey is bad for our people; we see it every day; but the whites first gave us the whiskey; we did not once love it. The white man said it was good, and our young men took it. We first thought the man who drank it was dying, but the doctor said he was only drunk. My father, we have had a custom of making an annual feast, and have a little whiskey. We should like this now, and want to know if you cannot let us have a few gallons for a treat once a year; we will not get drunk. We cannot keep our young men from going into the States. The traders all along the line have a “heap” of whiskey. Our men drink some, and bring some home. We have no law, and it is a difficult thing to stop this. But we know it is a bad thing. I can live without, and so can others.

Shawnee chief spoke:

What you say, my father, is true. We know whiskey is bad. But a few days ago, when our agent had read to us his instructions from our

great father. Our young men went to Independence, this side of the Blue, (a stream;) they met some white traders in whiskey, who said there was no law against Indians taking whiskey into their country, and nobody said so, except their agent, and bad men at the fort. The white men told our young men to take some whiskey even to Mr. Cummings's house, and they would not be punished. If the white men should put them in jail, they would go and let them out again. We are sorry, my father, that it is so. *We have no laws, and our great father does not put into execution those he makes himself.*

Mr. Ellsworth. You say whiskey is bad. If you admit it for a feast, other tribes will admit it for a feast, and your young men will taste it, then they will want it. Your chiefs will find it difficult to govern young men if you have any of this whiskey. If you wish a feast, you can get something else besides this whiskey, and rely upon it, it is best to have none at all
Suannock spoke:

It is true we can get something else besides whiskey, for we had feasts before we knew whiskey. My father, your advice is good. You wish to help us, I believe. We will tell our young men and women all you say about these things.

K.

In a prosecution on the frontiers of Missouri, under a State law which prohibits the sale of liquor to an Indian, a witness testified that he saw the trader draw the whiskey from the cask, and pour it into the jug of an Indian, who carried the same away. To be more sure, the witness tasted a little that remained in the measure. Upon cross-examination, the witness was asked if he tasted any in the jug. He replied, no; but the jug was filled from the measure. The criminal was acquitted.

Last July three persons were brought by Lieutenant Nichols to Independence, (Missouri,) for trial, having been taken in the Indian country, by Major Riley, for violating the intercourse law. One of the commissioners happened to be passing through Independence at the time. Two barrels of whiskey were found in the possession of the criminals a little below the garrison. Sales to soldiers were proved. The criminals were defended by three able counsellors, one a distinguished advocate from St. Louis. All were acquitted.

L.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,

Fort Gibson, February 25, 1834.

SIR: Your note of the 24th instant has been handed to me, and in reply, I have to say, from the best information in my possession, that the price of whiskey sold by the Indians, in this vicinity, to the soldiers, varies from three to six dollars per gallon.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

L. F. CARTER, *A. C. S.*

To Mr. ELLSWORTH, *S. Commissioner.*

M.

Estimate of expense for an annual council of Indians.

Attendance of 100 delegates for 30 days, at \$1 per day	-	\$3,000
Travel for each delegate, average 200 miles, and allowing \$1 for every 20 miles	- - - - -	1,000
Returning, the same	- - - - -	1,000
Buildings to accommodate Indians	- - - - -	1,000
500 rations for 30 days	- - - - -	1,500
Support of table during council	- - - - -	2,000
For interpreters, travel, and attendance of delegates from tribes east of the Mississippi, who may be invited, and all contingent expenses	- - - - -	5,500
		<u>\$15,000</u>

REFERENCES TO THE MAP.

Estimated quantity of land assigned to the tribes who have emigrated from the eastern to the western side of the Mississippi.

	Acres.		Acres.
Choctaws	- 15,000,000	Kaskaskias and Peorias	96,000
Creeks and Seminoles	- 13,140,000	Ottawas	- 34,000
Senecas and Shawnees	100,000	Shawnees	- 1,600,000
Quapaws	- 96,000	Delawares	- 2,208,000
Piankeshaws and Weas	160,000	Kickapoos	- 768,000

Statement of the numbers of the Indians, west of the Mississippi, who have emigrated.

Delawares	- - 826	Pottawatamies	- - 191
Shawnees	- - 1,250	Senecas, from Sandusky	- 251
Kickapoos	- - 470	Senecas and Shawnees	- 211
Ottawas	- - 200	Creeks	- - 2,459
Weas	- - 222	Cherokees	- - 5,000
Piankeshaws	- - 162	Appalachicolas	- - 265
Peorias and Kaskaskias	- 132	Choctaws	- - 15,003

Statement of the numbers of Indian tribes east of the Mississippi.

Indians in New York	- 4,716	Miamies	- - 1,200
Indians, from New York, at Green Bay	- 725	Weas	- - 60
Wyandots, in Ohio and Michigan	- 623	Creeks	- - 22,668
		Cherokees	- - 10,000
		Chickasaws	- - 5,429

Winnebagoes* - - -	4,591	Choctaws - - -	3,500
Ottawas and Chippewas, of Lake Michigan - -	5,300	Seminoles - - -	2,420
Chippewas - - -	6,793	Appalachicolas - -	340
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatamies - - -	8,000	Menomonies - - -	4,200
		Pottawatamies - - -	1,400

Statement of the numbers of the Indian tribes, resident west of the Mississippi.

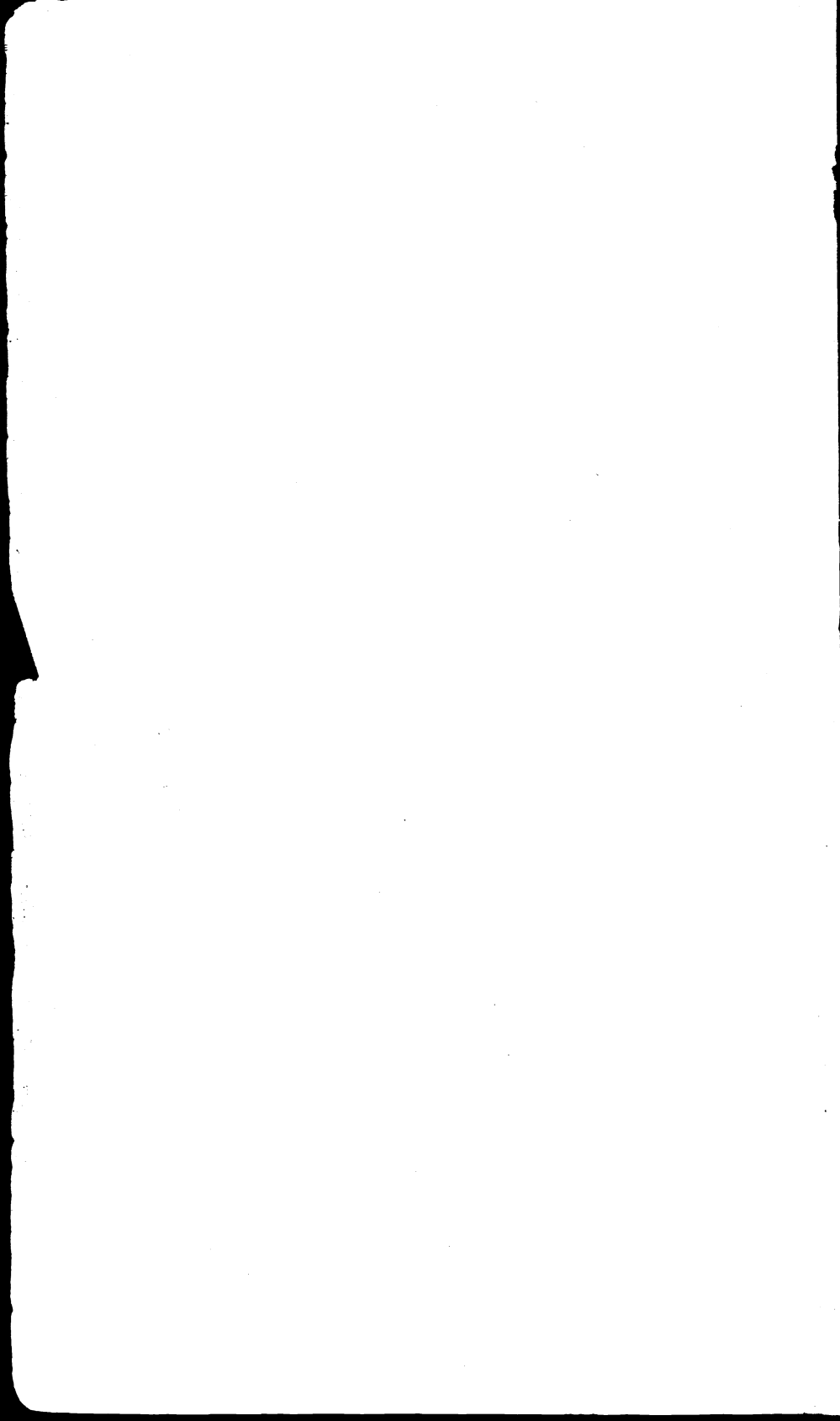
Sioux - - -	27,500	Crows - - -	4,500
Ioways - - -	1,200	Quapaws - - -	450
Sacs of the Missouri - -	500	Caddoes - - -	800
Omahas - - -	1,400	Poncas - - -	800
Ottos and Missourias - -	1,600	Osages - - -	5,120
Pawnees - - -	10,000	Kanzas - - -	1,471
Camanches - - -	7,000	Sacs - - -	4,800
Mandans - - -	1,500	Arickaras - - -	3,000
Minetarees - - -	1,500	Cheyennes - - -	2,000
Assinaboins - - -	3,000	Blackfeet - - -	20,000
Crees - - -	3,000	Foxes - - -	1,600
Gros Ventres - - -	3,000	Arrepahas, Kioways, &c. -	1,400

* Part of these have gone west of the river, but their number is not known.

ERRATUM.

In the first page of the Report, an error occurred in the transcription, which the reader is desired to correct.

For "acquainted" in the seventh line, read *connected*.



Report on Indian Affairs.

1835.

No. 10.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Indian Affairs, November, 24, 1835.

SIR: In compliance with your order of 4th September last, I have had the honor to present an estimate of the amount required by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the ensuing year ; also, the estimated amount of current expenses of the Indian department for the same period, exclusive of the expenses of emigration : and also an estimate of the sums required for the payment of annuities due to individual Indians and Indian tribes, and for the fulfilment of treaty stipulations for the coming year. Those estimates were referred to in several papers then submitted, and marked A, B, and C.

Such other statements as might seem to comport with the spirit of your requisition are herewith added for the purpose of communicating specific details of our Indian concerns under the superintendence of this Department.

In the paper marked D will be found the amount drawn from the Treasury, and remitted for disbursement under the different heads of appropriation for the first three quarters of the present year ; also, the amount of the accounts rendered for the corresponding period, under their respective heads, together with the balances remaining to be accounted for according to the books of this office. The remittances for disbursement form a sum total, as there appears, of \$1,075,693 66 : accounts have been rendered for the amount of \$817,238 35 ; and the sum of \$258,455 31 is still out, remaining to be accounted for in ordinary course. It lies in the hands of officers having the charge of paying Indian annuities, or clothed with other specific pecuniary trusts. It not unfrequently happens that unavoidable causes prevent regular and timely transmission or reception of documents required by the regulations of the Department for the rendering of accounts, without culpability attaching to the agent in the smallest degree. Among such causes are extreme distance, disbursements not completed, mischance of conveyance, and other incidental circumstances precluding complaint and admitting apology.

All material information in relation to the Indian schools, participating in the benefit of the annual appropriation of \$10,000 for the civilization of the Indians, is communicated in the paper marked E, together with the particular disposition of the education funds set apart for that object in treaties with the Indian tribes. With a wish to bring this interesting subject more under general notice, there is incorporated in this statement whatever has come to the knowledge of the Department from societies and institutions co-operating in the same beneficent purpose. The cause of humanity finds an advocate in every feeling bosom, and the sentiment is as universal as grateful, that education and civilization march

hand in hand in the progress of improvement, civil and religious. The number of Indian children taught at the schools included in this report cannot be given with accuracy, inasmuch as returns have not yet been received from all the teachers. It is supposed to be about seventeen hundred.

There are, besides, one hundred and sixty-three Indian scholars at the Choctaw academy in Kentucky, the education expenses of whom are defrayed from funds provided for this special object under treaty with several of the tribes. This academy has heretofore steadily increased in reputation, in proportion to its extensive usefulness; and is now progressing successfully in the adoption of mechanical education, superadded to the common elementary branches of tuition.

In a former report, this topic was adverted to, and arguments that spontaneously presented themselves were then introduced in support of the views there taken in relation to the subject of Indian instruction in the mechanical arts, as a material part of the system of education. These, in fact, must become, if not the first, the principal step in the ladder that leads from the aboriginal to the civilized state. However agricultural may be the prevailing disposition or pursuit of any mixed community, nothing is more clear than the position that all cannot be agriculturists. Diversity of inclination, physical adaptation, and especially the positive requirements in society for the productions of mechanical skill and labor, set at nought so illusive an opinion. Employments must be found in a wholesome condition of society, suited to different tastes and capacities. But fitness for employment presupposes instruction and acquaintance with the several branches in which it is exercised, by us denominated trades. Apprenticeship only can produce able workmen; and it is believed that the mechanic arts can be the more readily grafted on the Indian stock through the means of mechanical instruction as a part of the system of education patronised by the Government.

These suggestions are offered under a firm persuasion of the capability of the Indian to take his station, through the ameliorating process of letters and the arts, by the side of the civilized man. And surely all will admit that there is a well-founded claim on our sympathies in behalf of the Indian race, when it is considered that our territories were once the hunting grounds of their forefathers, and that our cities occupy the former sites of their wigwams and villages. Humble instruments in the hands of Providence, let us lend our aid to the red man's helplessness, and assist him to ascend where civilization spreads its wide expanse, creative of new impulses, and affording a more genial home to his affections, a richer harvest for his exertions, and a brighter atmosphere for his intellectual vision.

Suitable measures have been adopted for the execution of the treaty concluded at Chicago with the united nation of Chippewa, Ottawa, and Pottawatamie Indians, and a considerable portion of them are now on the way to their destined home in the West. The residue may be expected to follow speedily, so that the entire number may probably be congregated in their new domains in the course of the ensuing season. Meanwhile, the commissioner appointed to investigate some of the individual claims under the treaty has presented his report, which has given general satisfaction, and they have been paid, with the exception of those disallowed by him, and of which, by his appointment, he was constituted sole arbiter.

Major J. Brookes has succeeded in concluding a treaty with the Caddo Indians, by which they cede their land in Louisiana to the United States, and agree to remove, at their own expense, beyond our territorial limits, never to return. This alternative may possibly save the small remains of the tribe from total extinction—a fate that seemed to be impending on a continued residence in their present location, surrounded by a population that operates on the children of the forest like miasma on constitutions unused to its baleful influence. The treaty and journal of proceedings are herewith communicated.

A treaty has also been concluded by Governor Stokes and General Arbuckle, with the Camanches and Witchetas, two of the three nations of Indians of the great western prairie. It is confidently expected that the Kioways, the third nation, will also become parties to the treaty, and there are good grounds for believing that it will have a salutary tendency in repressing a long-indulged spirit for depredation, and in preserving peace among all the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi. The treaty and journal of proceedings are herewith transmitted.

Major Francis W. Armstrong was associated in the commission with the above named gentlemen. He had left home to attend the council, but was suddenly arrested by disease, which ended in death before he could reach his destination. By this unhappy event, the Government lost a meritorious and efficient officer, and the Choctaws were deprived of a faithful, able, and devoted agent. It affords me a melancholy opportunity of stating a matter highly creditable to the deceased, in which the good done will live after him, and consecrate his memory. In one of his communications to the Department, he informed that the Choctaws had then recently condemned to death, and actually executed, two of their tribe, on a charge of witchcraft. Such, it seems, had been the practice among them in preceding times, showing the unhallowed influence of the superstition, and its concomitant horrors. Immediately on being apprized of the shocking transaction, he convened the chiefs in council, and prevailed upon them to abolish the custom, under penalty of death for being instrumental thereafter in such execution, and of the lash on whoever should prefer a charge of witchcraft against any of their tribe. To his decision and firmness may be ascribed the termination of a superstitious custom, that triumphs in the weakness of human nature, gives a sort of legalized sanction to the most barbarous acts, and calls for the immolation of innocent victims, as an acknowledgment of its paramount authority.

There has been no intermission of exertion to induce the removal of the Cherokees to the west of the Mississippi, in conformity with the policy adopted by the Government in favor of the Indians, and to which they form almost the sole exception. There can be little doubt that bad advice, and the intolerant control of chiefs adverse to the measure, have conduced to the disinclination of a large portion of the nation to emigrate, and avail themselves of the obvious benefit in the contemplated change; another portion has viewed the measure in a more favorable light, and enlisted in its advocacy with much warmth. Such a diversity of sentiment could not fail to create collisions and animosity, and the effect has been, so far, a prevention of the requisite unanimity to bring the question to a favorable issue. In this state of things, a provisional treaty has been made with John Ridge and other influential members of the nation, favorable to the cause of removal, and by them submitted to their brethren in May last. No ac-

counts of their final decision have yet been received. The provisions of the treaty are so liberal, and the disadvantages of continuing among the white population, that has entrenched itself on their borders, and even interspersed itself among them, are so glaring, that its cordial and speedy adoption might reasonably be anticipated. All proper efforts have been made by the Government to ensure this result, under the conviction that its acceptance would lead to their tranquillity, prosperity, and happiness.

Indications of a contumacious and hostile spirit on the part of the Seminoles excited apprehension that they meditated resistance to the fulfilment of their late treaty, and that their removal could not be effected without compulsion. To intimidate the disaffected, and quell a spirit of turbulence, a military detachment was ordered to repair to their country; and they were expressly assured that a compliance with their treaty, made by them with much caution and deliberation, and after an exploring party of their chiefs had examined the land allotted for their residence in the west, and passed upon it their unqualified approbation, would be enforced by the Government. It is gratifying to add that they have subsequently seen their interest and obligation in a clear light, and that they are busily engaged in preparations to remove during the ensuing spring.

The Creek Indians are beginning to wake from their long-indulged lethargy, and a general spirit of emigration is manifesting itself among them. From recent communications, much confidence is entertained that a considerable portion will be in readiness to proceed to their western home in the course of a few weeks, and that they will be followed by the residue of the nation within the coming year.

It is respectfully suggested, as a matter of extreme importance, that early appropriation should be made for the annuity money due to the different tribes, that the publication of proposals, in those cases where goods are to be furnished, may be issued in sufficient time to ensure competition in the most eligible markets, and that thereby the most suitable articles may be procured on the most reasonable terms. In addition to this obvious advantage, much benefit would accrue to the Indians, and their convenience be materially promoted, by the early transmission of their goods and money, so that distribution and payment might be made in the months of June and July, before the commencement of their sickly season, and avoiding the interference of a later period with their hunting campaign. Complaints have been repeatedly made by the different tribes of injury sustained by them through the long-delayed payment of their annuities, owing to protracted appropriation.

The year has passed without any marked event of a general character to communicate. The period has been a pacific one, with little of violence or bloodshed to record; and the Indian condition is decidedly on the improvement, so far as relates to their previous characteristic traits. The exclusion of ardent spirits, where it could be effected, has done much good; and on this exclusion, and the substitution of other pursuits for war and the chase, must depend their gradual growth and eventual proficiency in civilization—a consummation earnestly desired by every philanthropic mind.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ELBERT HERRING.

To the Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

A.

ESTIMATE of the sums required for the current expenses of the Office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1836.

For compensation to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs	-	\$5,000 00
For compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of Indian Affairs	- - -	5,700 00
For contingent expenses of the office	- - -	800 00
		<u>\$9,500 00</u>

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
November 18, 1835.

ELBERT HERRING.

B.

ESTIMATE of the sums required for the current expenses of the Indian Department for the year 1836.

For pay of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, and the several Indian Agents, as provided for by the act of 30th June, 1834	- - -	\$13,500 00
For the pay of sub-agents, allowed by the same act	- - -	10,000 00
For the pay of interpreters, allowed by the same act	- - -	7,800 00
For the salary of a clerk in the office of the superintendent at St. Louis	- - -	1,000 00
For presents to Indians, authorized by the same act	- - -	5,000 00
For the purchase of provisions for Indians at the distribution of annuities, while on visits of business with the superintendent and agents, and when assembled on public business	- - -	11,800 00
For the necessary buildings required at the several agencies, and repairs thereof	- - -	2,000 00
For postage, stationery, rent, and fuel for offices	- - -	3,000 00
For contingencies, Indian Department	- - -	4,000 00
		<u>\$58,100 00</u>

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
November 18, 1835.

ELBERT HERRING.

C.

ESTIMATE of the sums required for the payment of the annuities due to Indians and Indian tribes, and for the fulfilment of treaty stipulations, for the year 1836.

Names of tribes.	For what object.	Amount.	
Six Nations, New York -	For the payment of the permanent annuity, stipulated in the 6th article of the treaty of the 11th November, 1794 - - -	\$ 4,500	\$ 4,500
Senecas, New York -	For the payment of the permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock, per act — - - - -	-	6,000
Ottawas -	For the payment of the permanent annuity, stipulated in the 4th article of the treaty of 3d August, 1795 - - -	1,000	
	For the permanent annuity, per the 2d article of the treaty of the 17th November, 1807 - - - - -	800	
	For the permanent annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 17th of September, 1818 - - - - -	1,500	
	For the permanent annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 29th August, 1821 - - - - -	1,000	
			4,300
Wyandots -	For the permanent annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 3d of August, 1795 - - - - -	1,000	
	For the permanent annuity, per the 2d article of the treaty of the 17th of November, 1817 - - - - -	400	
	For the permanent annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 29th of September, 1817, and 17th of September, 1818 - - - - -	4,500	
	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per the 10th article of the treaty of the 29th of September, 1817 - - - - -	720	
	For iron and steel, &c. for shop - - - - -	220	
			6,840

ESTIMATE C—Continued.

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Names of tribes.	For what object.	Amount.	
Wyandots, Munsees, and Delawares - -	For the permanent annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 4th of July, 1805 - - - - -		\$ 1,000
Christian Indians - -	For the permanent annuity - - - - -		400
Miamiis - -	For the permanent annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 23d of October, 1826 - - - - -	\$ 25,000	
	For the purposes of education, during the pleasure of Congress, per the 6th article of the same treaty - - - - -	2,000	
	For the pay of eight laborers, per the 4th article of the same treaty -	480	
	For the purchase of 2,000 pounds of iron, 250 pounds of steel, and 1,000 pounds of tobacco, per same - - - - -	620	
	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per the 5th article of the treaty of the 6th October, 1818 - - - - -	720	
	For the support of a miller, in lieu of a gunsmith - - - - -	600	
	For the purchase of 160 bushels of salt - - - - -	320	
			29,740
Eel Rivers - -	For the permanent annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 3d of August, 1795 - - - - -	500	
	For the permanent annuity, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 21st of August, 1805 - - - - -	250	
	For the same, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 30th of September, 1809 - - - - -	350	
			1,100
Pottawatamies - -	For the permanent annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 3d of August, 1795 - - - - -	1,000	
	For the purchase of salt, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 7th of June, 1803 - - - - -	140	
	For the permanent annuity, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 30th of September, 1809 - - - - -	500	
	For the permanent annuity, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 2d of October, 1818 - - - - -	2,500	
	For the limited annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 29th of August, 1821 - - - - -	5,000	
	For the limited annuity, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 16th of October, 1826 - - - - -	2,000	
	For the purposes of education, during the pleasure of Congress, per same -	2,000	
	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per same - - - - -	720	
	For iron and steel, &c. - - - - -	220	
	For the support of a miller, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 16th of October, 1826 - - - - -	600	
	For the purchase of 160 bushels of salt, per same - - - - -	320	
	For the purposes of education, per same - - - - -	2,000	
	For the permanent annuity, per the 2d article of the treaty of the 20th of September, 1828 - - - - -	2,000	
	For the limited annuity, per same - - - - -	1,000	
	For the purposes of education, per same - - - - -	1,000	
	For the annuity to a chief, per same - - - - -	100	
	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per same - - - - -	720	
	For iron and steel, &c per same - - - - -	220	
	For the purchase of 2,000 pounds of tobacco, per same - - - - -	240	
	For the pay of three laborers, per same - - - - -	360	
	For the annuity, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 10th of December, 1834 - - - - -	1,000	
			23,640
Pottawatamies of Huron -	For the permanent annuity, per the 2d article of the treaty of the 17th of November, 1807 - - - - -		400

[Doc. No. 2.]

[Doc. No. 2.]

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Names of tribes.	For what object.	Amount.	
Pottawatam's, of the Prairie	For the limited annuity, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 20th of October, 1832	\$ 15,000	
Pottawatamies of the Wash	For the annuity to 3 chiefs for life	1,000	\$ 16,000
Pottawatamies of Indiana	For the limited annuity, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 26th of October, 1832	-	20,000
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatamies	For the limited annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 27th of October, 1832	15,000	
	For the purposes of education	2,000	17,000
	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per the 2d article of the treaty of the 29th of July, 1829	720	
	For iron and steel, &c.	220	
	For the permanent annuity, per the 2d article of the treaty of the 29th of July, 1829	16,000	
	For the purchase of 50 barrels of salt	300	
	For the limited annuity, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 26th of September, 1833	14,000	
	For the limited annuity, per the 2d article of the supplement to same	2,000	
	For the annuity to 4 chiefs for life, per the 3d article of the treaty	1,100	34,340
Winnebagoes	For the limited annuity, per the 2d article of the treaty of the 1st of August, 1829	18,000	
	For the purchase of 50 barrels of salt	300	
	For the purchase of 3,000 pounds of tobacco	300	
	For the support of 3 blacksmiths and assistants	2,160	
	For iron, steel, &c.	660	
	For the pay of laborers, and for oxen	365	
	For the limited annuity, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 15th of September, 1832	10,000	
	For the purposes of education, per the 4th article	3,000	
	For the support of 6 agriculturists, and purchase of oxen, ploughs, and other implements, per the 5th article	2,500	
	For the purchase of 1,500 pounds of tobacco	150	
	For the services of two physicians	400	37,835
Menominees	For the support of 5 farmers, and 5 female house-keepers, per the 2d article of the treaty of the 5th of February, 1831	4,000	
	For the support of a miller, per same	600	
	For the support of 3 blacksmiths and assistants, per same	2,160	
	For iron and steel, &c. per same	660	
	For the limited annuity, per same	6,000	
	For the purposes of education, per 5th article	500	
	For the purchase of provisions, per 6th article	1,000	14,920
Chippewas	For the permanent annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 3d of August, 1795	1,000	
	For the same, per the 2d article of the treaty of the 17th of November, 1807	800	
	For the same, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 24th of September, 1819	1,000	
	For the support of a blacksmith at Saganaw; and for farming utensils and cattle; and for the employment of persons to aid them in agriculture, per act of the 15th of May, 1820	2,000	
	For the purposes of education, per the 6th article of the treaty of the 5th of August, 1826	1,000	5,800

[Doc. No. 2.]

[Doc. No. 2.]

Names of tribes.	For what object.	Amount.	
Chippewas, Menominees, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians -	For the purposes of education, per the 5th article of the treaty of the 11th of August, 1827	-	\$ 1,500
Sioux of Mississippi -	For the limited annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 15th of July, 1830	\$ 2,000	
	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per same	720	
	For iron and steel, &c.	220	
	For agricultural assistance	700	
Yancton and Santie bands	For the limited annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 15th of July, 1830	3,000	3,640
	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant	720	
	For iron and steel, &c.	220	
	For agricultural implements	400	
Omahas -	For the limited annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 15th of July, 1830	2,500	4,340
	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per same	720	
	For iron and steel, &c.	220	
	For agricultural implements	500	
Sacs of Missouri	For the limited annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 15th of July, 1830	500	3,940
	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant	720	
	For iron and steel, &c.	220	
	For agricultural implements	200	
Sacs -	For the limited annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 15th of July, 1830	-	1,640
Foxes -	For the limited annuity of the 4th article	-	3,000
Ioways -	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per the 5th article of the treaty of the 4th of August, 1824	720	
	For iron and steel, &c.	220	
	For agricultural implements	400	
	For the limited annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 15th of July, 1830	2,500	
	For an assistant smith	480	
	For iron and steel, &c.	220	
	For agricultural implements	600	
Sacs and Foxes -	For the permanent annuity, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 3d of November, 1804	1,000	5,140
	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 4th of August, 1824	720	
	For iron and steel, &c.	220	
	For agricultural implements	60	
	For the limited annuity, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 21st of September, 1832	20,000	
	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant	720	
	For iron and steel, &c.	220	
	For the purchase of 40 barrels of salt	200	
	For the purchase of 40 kegs of tobacco	400	
Sacs, Foxes, and Ioways -	For the purposes of education, per the 5th article of the treaty of the 15th of July, 1830	-	23,540
			3,000

[Doc. No. 2.]

[Doc. No. 2.]

Names of tribes.	For what object.	Amount.	
Otoes and Missourias	For the limited annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 15th of July, 1830	\$ 2,500	
	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per same	720	
	For iron and steel, &c. per same	220	
	For agricultural implements, per same	500	
	For the purposes of education, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 21st of September, 1833	500	
	For the support of two farmers, per the 5th article of the treaty of the 21st of September, 1833	1,200	
Kanzas	For the limited annuity, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 3d of June, 1825	3,500	\$5,640
	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 3d of June, 1825	720	
	For iron and steel, &c.	220	
	For agricultural assistance	1,600	
Osages	For the permanent annuity, per the 5th article of the treaty of the 10th of November, 1808	1,500	
	For the limited annuity, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 2d of June, 1825	7,000	
	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 2d of June, 1825	720	
	For iron and steel, &c.	220	
	For agricultural assistance	1,600	
Kickapoos	For the limited annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 24th of October, 1832	5,000	
	For the support of a blacksmith establishment, per 5th article	1,000	
	For purposes of education, per 7th article	500	
Kaskaskias and Peorias	For the limited annuity, per the 5th art. of the treaty of the 27th of October, 1832	3,000	6,500
	For agricultural implements, per 6th article, per same	50	
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per the 5th article of the treaty of the 29th of October, 1832	720	3,050
	For iron and steel, &c.	220	
Piankeshaws	For the permanent annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 3d of August, 1795	500	
	For the same, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 30th of Dec. 1805	300	
	For agricultural implements, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 29th of October, 1832	500	
Weas	For the permanent annuity, per the 5th article of the treaty of the 2d of October, 1818		1,300
Delawares	For the permanent annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 3d of August, 1795	1,000	3,000
	For the purchase of salt, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 7th of June, 1803	100	
	For the permanent annuity per the 3d article of the treaty of the 30th of September, 1809	500	
	For the same, per the 5th article of the treaty of the 3d of October, 1818	4,000	
	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per 6th article do.	720	
	For iron and steel, &c.	220	
	For the permanent annuity, per the supplemental treaty of the 14th of September, 1829	1,000	

[Doc. No. 2.]

[Doc. No. 2.]

Names of tribes.	For what object.	Amount.	
Shawanees	For annuity to three chiefs, per the supplemental treaty of the 26th of October, 1832	\$ 300	\$ 7,840
	For the permanent annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 3d of August, 1795	1,000	
	For the purchase of salt, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 7th of June, 1803	60	
	For the permanent annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 29th of September, 1817	2,000	
	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 8th of August, 1831	720	
	For iron and steel, &c.	220	
	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 7th of November, 1825	720	
	For iron and steel, &c.	220	
Shawanees and Delawares	For the support of a miller, per the 2d article of the treaty of the 26th of October, 1832	-	4,940
Shawanees and Senecas, of Lewistown	For the permanent annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 17th of September, 1818	1,000	500
	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 20th of July, 1831	720	
	For iron and steel, &c.	220	
Senecas, of Lewistown	For the permanent annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 29th of September, 1817, and the 17th of September, 1818	1,000	1,940
	For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 28th of February, 1831	720	
	For iron and steel, &c.	220	
	For the support of a miller	600	
Choctaws	For the annuity, per the 5th article of the treaty of the 17th of December, 1801	2,000	2,540
	For the permanent annuity, per the 2d article of the treaty of the 16th of November, 1805	3,000	
	For the limited annuity, per the 2d article of the treaty of the 24th of October, 1816	6,000	
	For the permanent annuity, per the 13th article of the treaty of the 18th of October, 1820	600	
	For the annuity to a chief, per the 14th article of the treaty of the 18th of October, 1820	150	
	For the permanent annuity, per the 2d article of the treaty of the 20th of January, 1825	6,000	
	For the limited annuity, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 20th of January, 1825	6,000	
	For the annuity to a chief, per the 10th article of the treaty of the 20th of January, 1825	150	
	For the limited annuity, per the 17th article of the treaty of the 27th of September, 1830	20,000	
	For the purposes of education, per the 20th article of the treaty of the 27th of September, 1830	12,500	
	For the support of 2 blacksmiths and assistants, per the 20th article of the treaty of the 27th of September, 1820	2,160	
	For iron and steel, &c.	660	
	For the annuity to chiefs, per the 15th article of the treaty of the 27th of September, 1830	1,100	

Names of tribes.	For what object.	Amount.	
	For the annuity to warriors - - - - -	\$ 500	\$ 60,820
Chickasaws - - -	For the permanent annuity, per act of the 26th February, 1799 - For the purposes of education, per the 11th article of the treaty of the 24th of May, 1834 - - - - -	3,000 3,000	
Creeks - - -	For the permanent annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 7th August, 1790 - - - - - For the same, per the 2d article of the treaty of the 16th of June, 1802 - - - - -	1,500 3,000	6,000
Creeks, east - - -	For the limited annuity, per the 8th article of the treaty of the 24th of March, 1832 - - - - - For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per the 13th article of the treaty of the 24th of March, 1832 - - - - - For iron and steel, &c. - - - - - For the purposes of education, per the 13th article of the treaty of the 24th of March, 1832 - - - - - For the annuity to three chiefs, per the 11th article of the treaty of the 24th of March, 1832 - - - - -	12,000 720 220 3,000 400	4,500
Creeks, west - - -	For the permanent annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 24th of January, 1826 - - - - - For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per the 8th article of the treaty of the 24th January, 1826 - - - - -	20,000 720	16,340
	For iron and steel, &c. - - - - - For the support of a wheelwright - - - - - For agricultural implements, per the 8th article of the treaty of the 24th January, 1826 - - - - - For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per the 5th article of the treaty of the 14th February, 1833 - - - - - For iron and steel, &c. - - - - - For the support of a wheelwright or wagon-maker - - - - - For the purposes of education - - - - -	220 600 2,000 720 220 600 1,000	26,080
Cherokees - - -	For the permanent annuity, per the 3d and 6th articles of the treaty of the 6th June, 1794, and 2d of October, 1798 - - - - - For the same, per the 2d article of the treaty of the 24th of October, 1804 - - - - - For the same, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 25th of October, 1805 - - - - -	6,000 1,000 3,000	10,000
Quapaws - - -	For the purposes of education, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 13th of May, 1833 - - - - - For the limited annuity, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 13th of May, 1833 - - - - - For the support of a blacksmith and assistant, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 13th of May, 1833 - - - - - For iron and steel, &c. - - - - - For the support of a farmer, per the 6th article of the treaty of the 13th of May, 1833 - - - - -	1,000 2,000 720 220 600	4,540
Florida Indians - - -	For the limited annuity, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 18th of September, 1823 - - - - - For the support of a blacksmith's establishment, per the 6th article of the treaty of the 18th of September, 1823 - - - - -	4,610 1,000	

[Doc. No. 2.]

[Doc. No. 2.]

ESTIMATE C—Continued.

Names of tribes.	For what object.	Amount.	
Pawnees	For the purposes of education	\$ 1,000	\$ 6,610
	For the limited annuity, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 9th of October, 1833	4,600	
	For agricultural implements, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 9th of October, 1833	2,000	
	For the purposes of education, per the 5th article of the treaty of the 9th of October, 1833	1,000	
	For the support of two blacksmiths' establishments, per the 6th article of the treaty of the 9th of October, 1833	2,000	
	For the support of four farmers, per the 7th article of the treaty of the 9th of October, 1833	2,400	
Cherokees, west	For the purposes of education, per the 3d article of the treaty of the 6th of May, 1828	2,000	12,000
	For the support of four blacksmiths and assistants, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 6th of May, 1828	2,880	
	For iron and steel, &c.	880	
	For the support of a wagon-maker and a wheelwright, per the 4th article of the treaty of the 14th of February, 1833	1,200	
	For the expenses of transportation and distribution of annuity, salt, agricultural implements, and tobacco, tools, &c. and other incidental expenses, not otherwise enumerated	-		29,500
			<u>\$ 515,175</u>

[Doc. No. 2]

RECAPITULATION.

Annuities	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$366,810
Blacksmith's establishments	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,670
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,500
Treaty stipulations	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,695
Transportation and incidental expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,500
						Total	\$ 515,175

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
November 13, 1835.

ELBERT HERRING.

STATEMENT showing the amount of disbursements in the Indian Department, between the 1st of January and 30th of September, 1835, the amount accounted for, and the balance remaining to be accounted for.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Disbursed.	Accounted for.	Balance.
Treaty transportation and contingencies, per act 20th of February, 1833 -	\$ 3,479 41	\$ 3,479 41	
Annuities, per act 26th May, 1824 - - - - -	37 49	37 49	
Same, per act 14th July, 1832 - - - - -	141 00	141 00	
Carrying into effect treaty with Pottawatamies, per act 2d March, 1833 -	18 00	18 00	
Carrying into effect treaty with Senecas, per act 2d March, 1833 -	581 17	581 17	
Carrying into effect treaty with Winnebagoes, per act 2d March, 1833 -	3 05	3 05	
Payment of claims, per act 26th June, 1834 - - - - -	100 00	100 00	
Payment of claims, per act 28th June, 1834 - - - - -	2,161 22	2,161 22	
Carrying into effect treaty with Quapaws, per act 28th June, 1834 -	178 91	178 91	
Carrying into effect treaty with Pawnees, per act 28th June, 1834 -	46 25	46 25	
Exchange of lands with Indians and removal west, per act 2d March, 1833	9,226 51	7,856 21	\$1,370 00
Transportation of annuities and agricultural implements, &c. do -	684 02	684 02	
Carrying into effect treaty with Menominies, do -	2,200 00	-	2,200 00
Cherokee schools - - - - -	1,207 50	1,207 50	
Pay of superintendent of Indian affairs and Indian agents - - - - -	11,199 32	10,824 32	375 00
Pay of sub-agents - - - - -	5,119 00	2,541 57	2,577 43
Pay of interpreters and translators - - - - -	5,501 19	3,305 60	2,195 59
Pay of blacksmiths and assistants - - - - -	1,499 00	1,499 00	
Presents to Indians - - - - -	4,823 42	1,283 92	3,539 50
Iron and steel, &c. - - - - -	65 00	65 00	
Provisions for Indians - - - - -	3,807 15	1,990 21	1,816 94
Contingencies of Indian department - - - - -	6,680 64	6,255 64	425 00
Building houses for agents, &c. - - - - -	257 61	179 88	77 73
Transportation and distribution of annuities - - - - -	1,003 73	1,003 73	
Education of Indian youths - - - - -	28,228 82	28,228 82	
Blacksmiths' establishments - - - - -	20,561 95	4,827 94	15,734 01
Locating reservations, per act 26th June, 1834 - - - - -	4,469 55	4,469 55	
Running lines for Sacs and Foxes, per act 28th June, 1834 - - - - -	1,355 61	1,355 61	
Running lines for Creeks and Cherokees, per act 28th June, 1834 -	62 50	62 50	
Civilization of Indians - - - - -	4,704 97	4,704 97	
Locating Choctaw reservations, per act 28th June, 1834 - - - - -	3,360 00	3,360 00	
Locating Winnebagoes, per act 28th June, 1834 - - - - -	200 00	200 00	
Payment to E. Dunkin for improvements, per act 28th June, 1834 -	500 00	500 00	
Payment to Cherokees for do. per act 28th June, 1834 - - - - -	133,510 08	38,991 67	94,518 41
Expenses of the commission west, per act 28th June, 1834 - - - -	3,984 48	3,984 48	
Indian annuities, per act 3d March, 1835 - - - - -	366,098 50	260,466 79	105,631 71
Treaty stipulations for farmers - - - - -	4,150 00	2,181 72	1,968 28
Treaty stipulations for laborers - - - - -	180 00	180 00	
Treaty stipulations for millers - - - - -	1,150 00	-	1,150 00
Treaty stipulations for wheelwrights - - - - -	1,200 00	250 00	950 00
Treaty stipulations for salt - - - - -	187 50	187 50	
Treaty stipulations for agricultural implements - - - - -	3,600 00	1,570 41	2,029 59
Treaty stipulations for tobacco - - - - -	150 00	150 00	
Treaty stipulations for physicians - - - - -	200 00	200 00	
Treaty stipulations for provisions for Menominies - - - - -	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Holding treaty with Caddoes and others - - - - -	10,000 00	8,212 27	1,787 13
Carrying into effect treaty with the Pottawatamies, of 4th December, 1834	800 00	800 00	
Carrying into effect treaty with the Pottawatamies, of 10th December, 1834	1,400 00	1,400 00	
Carrying into effect treaty with the Pottawatamies, of 16th December, 1834	1,600 00	1,600 00	
Carrying into effect treaty with the Pottawatamies, of 17th December, 1834	1,280 00	1,280 00	
Expenses negotiating the above treaties, per act 3d March, 1835 -	389 00	389 00	

[Doc. No. 2.]

[Doc. No. 2.]

STATEMENT D—Continued.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Disbursed.	Accounted for.	Balance.
Carrying into effect treaty of Chicago, per act of 3d March, 1835, viz:			
Payment for goods and provisions - - - - -	67,277 00	67,277 00	
To satisfy individual claims - - - - -	99,850 00	99,850 00	
Claims against the nation - - - - -	135,167 00	135,167 00	
Payment to Waw-pou-eh-see and his band - - - - -	2,000 00	2,000 00	
Payment to Awn-kote and his band - - - - -	1,500 00	1,500 00	
Investment in stock for education - - - - -	69,329 53	69,329 53	
Expenses of commissioner to investigate claims - - - - -	500 00	500 00	
Expenses of conducting Chicago treaty - - - - -	2,536 53	2,536 53	
Negotiating with the Cherokees for their lands, per act of 3d March, 1835	10,360 75	8,559 48	1,801 27
Holding treaty with Caddoes, and others, per act of 3d March, 1835	5,000 00	4,999 70	30
Repayment to William Marshall, per act of 3d March, 1835	1,444 25	1,444 25	
Repayment to Captain William Jouett, per act of 3d March, 1835	642 37	642 37	
To replace Chickasaw annuity, lost, per act of 3d March, 1835	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Proceeds of fifty-four sections of land - - - - -	722 50	722 50	
Transportation and distribution of annuities, &c. per act of 3d March, 1835	8,016 75	5,712 96	2,303 99
To carry into effect Choctaw treaty of 1820, per act of 2d March, 1833	16,003 43	-	16,003 43
	\$1,075,693 66	\$817,238 35	\$258,455 31

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of disbursements - - - - -			\$1,075,693 66
Amount accounted for - - - - -		\$817,238 35	
Balance to be accounted for - - - - -		258,455 31	
			<u>\$1,075,693 66</u>

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, November 18, 1835.

ELBERT HERRING.

E.

STATEMENT showing the number of Indian schools, where established, by whom, the number of teachers and pupils, and the amount allowed by the Government.

No.	Tribes, and where established.	By whom.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Amount.
1	Mohegan, - - - Connecticut	" " " "	1	22	\$500 00
2	Senecas, - - - New York	Baptist General Convention,	4	140	} 2,000 00
3	Tuscaroras, - - - "	" "	2	71	
4	Ottawas, - - - "	" "	3	12	
5	Chippewas, - - - "	" "	3	48	
6	Cherokees, - - - "	" "	2	21	} 500 00
7	Menomnies, - - - Green Bay	Protestant Episcopal Church,	5	66	
8	Shawanees, - - - West Mississippi	Methodist Society,	3	44	
9	Delawares, - - - "	" "	2	19	
10	Peorias, - - - "	" "	2	16	} 400 00
11	Kickapoos, - - - "	" "	2	6	
12	Wyandots, - - - "	" "	2	40	
13	" - - - Little Rapids, Michigan	" "	1	20	
14	" - - - Ana Kwiwinau	" "	1	14	} 1,690 00
15	Chippewas and Ottawas, - - - Mackinac	Amer. Bd. Commis. For. Missions,	11	32	
16	" " - - - Lapointe	" " "	5	46	
17	" " - - - Yellow Lake	" " "	3	12	
18	" " - - - Fond du Lac	" " "	1	18	} 1,690 00
19	" " - - - Leech Lake	" " "	1	7	
20	" " - - - Sault Ste. Marie	Catholic,	1	43	

STATEMENT E—Continued.

No.	Tribes, and where established.	By whom.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Amount.	
21	Menomnies, Winnebagoes, &c.	La Croix	Catholic,	1	21	} 1,000 00
22	"	"	"	1	21	
23	Penobscot, - -	Quoddy, Maine	"	-	-	300 00
24	Sioux, - -	St. Peter's	"	-	-	300 00
25	Omahas, - -	Upper Missouri	"	-	-	400 00
26	1 student of law at	Buffalo	-	-	1	50 00
27	1 student of law at	Vermont	-	-	1	100 00
28	2 students of law,	Choctaw academy	-	-	2	200 00
				Pupils	733	7,440 00
29	Choctaws, - -	Choctaw academy	-	-	66	
	Miamies, - -	"	-	-	6	
	Pottawatamies, - -	"	-	-	18	
	Seminoles, - -	"	-	-	6	
	Quapaws, - -	"	-	-	4	
	Creeks, - -	"	-	-	15	
	Sacs, Foxes, Ioways, and others, - -	"	-	-	17	
	Cherokees - -	"	-	-	12	
	Chickasaws, - -	"	-	-	19	
					163	

The preceding tables exhibit the disposition of the money appropriated for education, and the condition of those schools, from the teachers of which reports have been received. There are other schools among the Indian tribes, from which no returns have been made. The whole number of children to whom instruction is given may be stated at seventeen hundred (1,700).

The communications transmitted to this office by the teachers and Indian agents are generally satisfactory. That from the intelligent agent at Michilimackinac is especially gratifying. There are eight establishments within the limits of his agency, stationed at different points between the above island and Ana Kwiwinau, on the shores of Lake Superior. In the school at Michilimackinac the higher branches, geography, philosophy, and history, are successfully taught. Two of the pupils "have gone out among their relatives in the north as teachers. Another has been recently received as a catechist by the American Board of Missions. A third now commands a vessel on the lakes. A fourth is studying medicine. Many of them read and write the English and Ojibwa languages easily and correctly."

The establishments among the Shawanees and Delawares, and the other tribes west and north of the Missouri river, appear to have been well conducted. Instruction has been given to a considerable extent in the languages of these tribes. There have been printed, at the press at the Shawanee station, 312,350 pages—283,000 in the Creek and Choctaw, 16,200 in the Otoe, 7,750 in the Ioway, 34,000 in the Pottawatamie, 16,000 in the Shawanee, and 15,000 in the Delaware languages.

The schools among the Choctaws west of the Mississippi have been opened under the direction of competent teachers. The recent completion of the buildings, and other causes, have prevented their operation to the extent and with the advantages that may be confidently anticipated.

In every instance, a knowledge of agriculture and of some mechanical art is imparted to the boys, and of household duties and economy to the girls. The agent for the Delawares and Shawanees states that he was shown cloth that was spun and wove, and shirts and other clothing made, by the Indian girls.

The agents for the several tribes for whose benefit schools are supported are required to visit and inspect them at least once in each year. At these visits a public examination of the pupils is made, and the attendance of the military officers and of other citizens, whenever convenience will permit, is requested. By the application of these and other incentives, it is hoped that a deeper interest in the success of these establishments will be awakened in the minds of parents and children, and more extensive results be obtained from the means and exertions appropriated and applied by the Government for their improvement in knowledge and virtue.

STATEMENT showing the amount and disposition of the funds provided by treaties, for purposes of education.

Tribes.	Date of treaty.	Amount.	
Miamies - - - -	23 October, 1826	\$2,000	Choctaw Academy.
Pottawatamies - - - -	16 October, 1826	2,000	Do.
Do. - - - -	20 Sept. 1828	1,000	Do.
Do. - - - -	27 October, 1832	2,000	Do.
Winnebagoes - - - -	15 Sept. 1832	3,000	School in the nation.
Chippewas - - - -	24 Sept. 1829	1,000	Bapt. Gen. Convention.
Chippewas, Menominies, and others	11 August, 1827	1,500	Protestant E. Church.
Menominies - - - -	8 Febr'y, 1831	500	Do.
Sacs, Foxes, and others - - - -	15 July, 1830	3,000	Choctaw Academy.
Kickapoos - - - -	24 October, 1832	500	School in the nation.
Shawnees and Delawares - - - -	26 October, 1832	500	Do.
Choctaws - - - -	27 Sept. 1830	2,500	Do.
Do. - - - -	27 Sept. 1830	10,000	Choctaw Academy.
Creeks, east - - - -	24 March, 1832	3,000	Do.
Cherokees, west - - - -	6 May, 1828	2,000	Do.
Florida Indians - - - -	18 Sept. 1823	1,000	Do.
Quapaws - - - -	13 May, 1833	1,000	Do.
Otoes and Missourias - - - -	11 Sept. 1833	500	School in the nation.
Pawnees - - - -	9 October, 1833	1,000	
Chickasaws - - - -	24 May, 1834	3,000	Choctaw Academy.
Creeks, east - - - -	14 Febr'y, 1833	1,000	Do.
		42,000	

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, November, 1835.

Civilization Fund.

Balance to the credit of this fund, January 1, 1835	-	-	\$7,970 65
Add appropriation for 1835	-	-	10,000 00
			<hr/> 17,970 65
Deduct amount of drafts prior to 29th Sept.. 1835,	\$5,025 83		
Deduct amount required for 4th quarter	-	3,986 67	
		<hr/>	9,012 50
Balance	-	-	<hr/> <hr/> \$8,958 15

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, November, 1835.

No. 11.

REPORT OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,

As Superintendent of Indian Emigration.

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS,
OFFICE COM. GEN. OF SUBSISTENCE,
November 12, 1835.

To the Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War* :

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the accompanying reports, in conformity with your directions of the 4th of September, viz: A report of the amount of funds remitted to the different agents and disbursing officers for the expenses of Indian emigration during the first three quarters of the present year, and the amount for which accounts have been rendered in the same period; and a report of the number of Indians that have been removed since the 30th day of September, 1834; the whole number of Indians west of the Mississippi, distinguishing the native from the emigrated tribes; the quantity of land assigned to each, and its situation; and the number of Indians yet to be removed under treaty stipulations. The estimate of the amount of money that will be required during the ensuing year cannot, with a proper degree of certainty, be made at this time. This office will probably be in possession of information, soon after the session of Congress commences, that will enable me to state the demands of the year 1836 for Indian removals. But it is highly probable, such is the balance to that head of appropriation still unexpended, that only a small sum will be required to be appropriated in addition thereto.

It will be perceived, from report marked No. 2, that the active operations of the year have not been productive of such results as might have been anticipated. No removal of the Florida Indians has been effected, whilst the Creeks have furnished but a very insignificant body of emigrants. Only a few families of the Cherokees have gone west; and of the other tribes with whom there are treaty stipulations for emigration, none have yet redeemed the pledge, freely given, to exchange their eastern for a trans-Mississippi residence. I will state briefly the operations of this office during the year ending the 30th of September, and, in doing so, will offer a few observations upon the condition of the Indians, both on this and on the other side of the Mississippi, with the probable causes that operate to retard the progress of emigration, and the immediate prospects of success in the policy of the Government in regard to the Indian population.

In the summer of 1834, extensive arrangements were made by this office for the removal of the Creeks from Alabama. A superintendent and two assistant agents were appointed from among the citizens of that State, and a disbursing officer of great experience was associated with them. The representations received from various sources induced the expectation of a numerous emigration; but, owing to causes not necessary to be detailed

here, only a small body of those Indians could be induced to emigrate, and these were removed in December, under the direction alone of the disbursing officer, the other agents having been discharged in order to save expense. These emigrants in going west so late in the season, it is understood, suffered many privations; but the office is perfectly satisfied that the able and intelligent army officer who conducted them did all that humanity could demand to alleviate their condition.

In pursuance of treaty stipulations with the Ottowas of Maumee, Ohio, an officer was despatched in July, 1834, to remove them to the new country. After endeavoring favorably to impress them with the project, and remaining some time among them, he discovered an unwillingness to remove west, unless they had first sent thither an exploring party, in whose report they might confide.

The indulgence was granted them by your direction, and the officer took a party of five of the principal chiefs, properly equipped for the enterprise. They returned in November, and, as the country they traversed was reported by the officer to be in all respects a most desirable residence, it was thought the impressions created would have influenced the tribe to an immediate departure. But delay, under various pretences, ensued, and the season was suffered to pass inactively away. Since then, no efforts have been made to remove that tribe.

As soon as the appropriation was passed at the last session of Congress, preparations were made for the removal of the Seminoles. It was believed that there would be very little difficulty in getting off one-third of their whole number, it having been provided that they should remove in three years, one of which had already expired; and, therefore, the agents of the United States were instructed to proceed immediately to the execution of the task. But it was soon seen that, notwithstanding the exhibition of a considerable military force in Florida, it would be out of the question peaceably to effect the object, and the department was willing, upon the recommendation of the agents, to defer the emigration until January, 1836, on the condition, as freely entered into by most of the chiefs, that the whole tribe would then move without opposition. Notwithstanding this assurance, and the evidently growing popularity of emigration among them, the conduct of some of those opposed to it has led to the precaution taken by the department, of strengthening the armed force in Florida. No serious difficulty is, however, apprehended. The agents have, under instructions, made arrangements by which the Indians will be collected together at various points, marched to Tampa Bay, and there embarked for the Mississippi river. They will be put on board of steam-boats at the Balize, and thence taken up the Mississippi to a place on White river, not far from the mouth of the Arkansas, called Rock Row; thence they will be marched about two hundred and fifty miles to their new country west of Fort Gibson. Every precaution will be taken to secure the health and comfort of those people. A rigid police will be observed in the sea vessels and steam-boats, and whilst on the rivers they will be landed at night and encamped. Good provisions will be regularly issued, and medical attendance furnished; and all the obligations of humanity will, I am sure, be scrupulously fulfilled by those under whose direction the Seminoles are placed.

Admonished by the many difficulties encountered, in the efforts before referred to, in attempting to remove the Creeks, the Department of War was willing, although efforts were again made under favorable auspices, at an

early day during the present year, to operate among them, to listen favorably to a proposition from several citizens of Georgia, for the removal of the whole tribe at twenty dollars a head. A contract has been entered into with them, but only for the removal of five thousand, that being the number for which the appropriation was provided; the contract to expire on the 1st day of July, 1836. The contract, a copy of which (numbered 3) I have the honor to transmit with this, provides, it will be seen, for every thing that could give to the Indians, whilst on their way west, security against maltreatment or personal suffering, induced by the neglect of the contractors; whilst the agents of the United States, whose duty it is made to accompany each party, are strictly enjoined to report every dereliction from the true spirit and meaning of the instrument, and to see that the whole operation is conducted with due regard to the principles of benevolence and humanity. The prospects of the contractors have been reported to be not very flattering. They think that one or two thousand of the Creeks may be removed during the present season, and that they may be able to make in the spring a more successful exertion, and, perhaps, remove early in the year the remainder of the number contracted for. The measure of success attending the exertions of the contractors will, perhaps, indicate truly whether the contract should be extended to the rest of the tribe.

At the last session of Congress an appropriation was made for the removal of the united nation of the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Pottawatamie Indians from the country recently purchased from them, situated around the head of Lake Michigan. Those Indians are allowed, by the treaty, to remain three years on the lands they have ceded; but it was believed, from the demonstrations made by them, that, if the exploring expedition stipulated for should report favorably, there would be no difficulty in effecting speedily a large removal. Accordingly, an officer was, at an early day, despatched to their country, with directions to procure an outfit for a party of fifty persons. This party was conducted to the country assigned the tribe, situated north of the northwest corner of Missouri, by an intelligent gentleman, who reports that he had great difficulty in accomplishing the object in view, growing out of the dislike of the persons composing his party to the duty they had undertaken to perform. He gives a very favorable account of the country, representing many portions of it as highly susceptible of cultivation, and all of it as well calculated for those for whom it is designed. The results produced by the return of the party were much relied upon, and the officer to whom is entrusted the duty of removal has been unremitting in his exertions to push forward those Indians whose inclinations were supposed to be at all favorable to emigration. At the last dates he was advancing towards the Mississippi, and had a considerable body of Indians with him, with the prospect of large accessions. He may remove this season from fifteen hundred to two thousand.

A disbursing officer has been continued, together with the superintendent, in the Cherokee country east. The peculiar relations of the Cherokees with the General Government, and the obstructions to the making of a treaty that would be unexceptionable, have operated within the past year to prevent extensive emigration.

The efforts to effect Indian emigration have, during the past year, met with no very encouraging success; yet have they been most strenuous. No proper expedient has been left untried to accelerate the departure for their destined homes of the tribes east of the Mississippi; and the exertions,

though unsuccessful in a great degree, have cost much labor and expense; it is hoped not without the promise of ultimate benefits. This office has, however, been fully employed in providing the year's subsistence for the various tribes and parts of tribes already removed, and for those whose removal is anticipated. The purchasing, by contract or otherwise, of rifles, blankets, ammunition, looms, wheels, &c. &c. provided for several tribes in pursuance of treaty stipulations; the settlement of the very voluminous accounts growing out of prior transactions; the adjustment of claims, and the perfecting a system having for its object a complete accountability on the part of the agents, not only for the money, but for the vast amounts of provisions and property they have necessarily procure and distribute. This system will, I flatter myself, be acceptable, as it doubtless appears to answer well, the important end of establishing checks and responsibilities where, from the extent of the discretion heretofore found indispensable, it was thought almost impracticable to create them. The business of Indian removal is necessarily expensive. The Indians are uncertain in their movements, slow and vacillating. Easily operated upon by designing men, they readily believe every thing told them in opposition to the benevolent design of the Government. Thus have been caused the great expenses incident to both partial successes and to complete failures in removing them. Without, then, continued vigilance on the part of those engaged in the general superintendence of the operations, the failures must be more disastrous still; whilst every effort, successful or unsuccessful, calls for the most careful instructions and the most exact examination into the mode of their execution. I have the pleasure to say that, in the expenditure of the vast sums whose disbursement has been confided to the officers employed in the "emigration of Indians," no instance of defalcation has taken place, and that the most laudable exertions have been evinced to economize in the expenditure of the public funds.

The situation of the tribes and parts of tribes that have emigrated can but be considered as promising improvement, and as productive of benefits that could never have been realized by them had they remained east of the Mississippi. They were so situated before removal as constantly to be subjected to multitudinous evils, under the operation of which they were rapidly dwindling in numbers and deteriorating in morals. They are now placed beyond most of those influences which operated so unfavorably upon them, and may, with a further development of the present policy of the Federal Government, become regenerated in moral, and renewed in physical and mental vigor.

Here they were necessarily the prey of all that is evil in the white man; there they are protected by their isolated condition and the arm of the Government, whose undisputed protection they can claim. The result of emigration has already been decidedly favorable; though, from the short time since large bodies were removed, it might readily be supposed that the disadvantages of new locations in a hitherto uncultivated country would still be felt by even the more industrious, skilful, and enterprising whites. The result appears favorable, because most of the emigrants are known to be more comfortably situated, to have become more attentive to agricultural pursuits, and to have indulged less in those practices that were so destructive to their prosperity, than before emigration. The Choctaws were to have been provided according to treaty with four hundred looms, one thousand ploughs, besides hoes, axes, cards, wheels, iron, &c. &c. and rifles and

ammunition. The ploughs, hoes, and other smaller articles, have been procured, and perhaps one-third of the looms and wheels manufactured. The supplying the remainder of these last named articles must, considering the circumstances, be a work of time. It was found impolitic to have them made at a distance, and transported to the Choctaw country: their great bulk would have created an enormous proportional expense. They have therefore been in the process of manufacture in the Choctaw country, by an individual entirely competent to the task, but whose slowness in its performance must be attributed to the disadvantages of his situation. With regard to the benevolence of those who designed so largely the means of civilization for those Indians, there can be but one opinion: but the experience of this office has led me to the conclusion that perhaps too rapid an accession of such means will be of no advantage, whilst it will dissipate the funds designed to benefit them.

It is known that many of the Choctaws, to whom, under the rules of distribution, these articles must fall, are not now, and cannot be for some time, the fit recipients of such bounty. It has therefore, with your sanction, been thought proper to attempt to annul the contract under which they are being manufactured. It may be remarked that the instruments of agriculture, with the simpler machines for manufacturing, are in universal demand. That their use will soon become co-extensive with the people, there can be no doubt. The Pottawatamies of Indiana are also entitled to treaty articles of the same description with those of the Choctaws. The smaller proportional number of looms assigned to them has enabled this office to procure all; but much caution should be used in their distribution. The Quapaws, a part only of whom have gone from Arkansas Territory to the country assigned them west of the western boundary of Missouri, one-half of the tribe having joined the Caddoes on Red River, have been supplied with a variety of articles, consisting of blankets, agricultural instruments, and carpenters' tools. A few looms were also stipulated for; these last are made, but not distributed. The Cherokee emigrants are entitled to rifles, blankets, kettles, and some tobacco: the Creeks to rifles and blankets; and the Seminoles to blankets and frocks. No agricultural or manufacturing implements are guaranteed to these three tribes. The last named tribe will perhaps be more in need of agricultural instruction than any other that has emigrated; the first, with more skill, but with a greater degree of vacillation—a more disturbed political condition, has raised large surplus quantities of grain, and evinced west, as it has done east of the Mississippi, some skill in manufactures. Nor have the Choctaws and Creeks been wanting in agricultural success; for it has been ascertained that a considerable proportion of the corn purchased to subsist newly arrived emigrants was raised by those of prior settlement: and it has not unfrequently happened that large numbers of emigrants were enabled to raise their own bread before the expiration of the year, during which they are entitled to subsistence, and to dispose of a surplus. There can be no hesitancy in believing that the condition of the emigrant Indians has become decidedly ameliorated. Nothing indeed, seems to be wanting to create a progressive state of improvement, but a perseverance on the part of the United States in such a course towards them as shall accommodate itself to their gradual advances in civilization.

In the allotment of lands, an inspection of the map will show that you have been guided by the rule of giving, as far as practicable, a correspon-

dent northern or southern location, according to the situation of the country east of the Mississippi, of the emigrant tribes. Notwithstanding this, there is, in some instances, considerable change of latitude northward, and in all some difference in climate. The nature of the soil differs, of course, from that of the eastern country. Thus, it is proper to observe, have undoubtedly been produced diseases of a fatal character. The mortality has, not, however, exceeded what might have been expected from new settlements, where the emigrants select their lands and place their residences on, and proximate to, the rich alluvion of the river bottoms. All who have visited or explored the Indian territory concur in saying that the land is fertile, the water good, the wood sufficient on and near all the streams, and that the game is in undiminished abundance. They agree, indeed, in asserting that, independent of all moral and political influences, the change of country is greatly in favor of the emigrants.

It remains for me to advert to the embarrassments which have obstructed the emigration of Indians within a year or two past, and to the prospects in view for the removal of all those from the east of the Mississippi to the new country, who have in treaty stipulations agreed to go. All the tribes on this side of the Mississippi have long been surrounded by a white population more or less dense. They have, in many instances, formed connections with the whites, and they are in constant traffic with the white traders, to whom they are, it is believed, always in debt. The traders have much power over them, for besides that which the creditor can, in every stage of society, exercise over the debtor, the successful trader, being a man of opulence, and not unfrequently of great sagacity, becomes the counsellor of the Indian, and sways him with all the potency of this double influence. The annuities are the principal source of remuneration to those who trust the Indians with goods. In many cases they are paid, notwithstanding all the precaution of the officers of the United States, acting under the law of Congress and the regulations of the War Department, almost directly into the hands of the traders, sometimes without the formality of counting the specie of which they consist. It is very natural to suppose that it is the interest of the traders to keep the Indians from emigration; and in every attempt made by the agents of the Government to raise an emigrating party, this has been reported to be the case. But, without dwelling upon this as a cause why the Indians will not remove, it may be sufficient to say that the payment of the annuities, as heretofore, at their old places of residence, must be a strong motive for distrusting the sincerity of those sent among them to urge them to emigration. The inducement to go, in the prospect of all the blessings likely to flow from a removal, cannot operate upon men with whom the present is the only moment of existence, for which the means of future happiness fall, at all times, a ready sacrifice. To deprive the Indians, then, of this the strongest of all inducements for remaining on this side the Mississippi, (for, with every allowance on account of the attachments incidental to locality, they will pursue their pecuniary interests,) let the annuities be paid west of the Mississippi, and there is no reason to doubt that the scheme of emigration would meet with little future opposition. With respect to the legality of such a measure, or its consistency with treaty obligations, I offer no opinion, further than that it need only be applied as a remedy where the Indians had created in themselves obligations to remove, and refused to abide by them. Without some determined effort on the part of the United States, it cannot be disguised, that the Indians will

perseveringly linger in their old haunts, and thus in a measure defeat that plan of benevolence which, it is conceded by the country, is, above all other things, the best calculated to promote their permanent welfare.

I cannot close this report without more particular reference to the agents employed in Indian emigration. It will be recollected that the appointments of Indian agent and sub-agent for all the tribes in the treaties with whom provisions for removal have been introduced have recently been discontinued; still it has been found necessary to invest persons with power to perform certain duties growing out of our relations with them. The duties are performed without extra charge by the superintendents of emigration: and so extensive would the business of the United States still appear to be with those tribes, that half of the time of the emigrating agents is consumed in its performance. It is respectfully suggested that, in this continuance of the agencies, there may still exist, in too great a degree, to the mind of the Indian, the show of that paternal authority whose entire absence would create, perhaps, a desire to go where it had been removed to. The disbursing agents have been invariably officers of the army since the promulgation of the "Regulations concerning the removal of the Indians," by your orders, in the summer of 1832. By those regulations, a principal disbursing officer was allowed the "pay and emoluments of a quartermaster," and a disbursing agent the "pay and emoluments of an assistant quartermaster." The pay, &c. of a quartermaster has never been given to more than one officer. He has since the first season, (in 1831,) during which Indian removals were effected under the act providing for an exchange of lands, &c. passed in May, 1830, been stationed at Little Rock, Arkansas Territory. His duties have been to superintend generally the disbursements of the disbursing agents stationed with the emigrant tribes; to contract for subsistence for the Indians already removed, and for transportation and subsistence between the Mississippi and the Indian territory for those about to remove, and to pay for both; to perform, in fine, functions of great variety and importance, involving the expenditure during some years of nearly half a million of dollars per annum. When the remoteness of his station is considered, the fact that there is no bank or other place of deposit for money near him, and that he has been compelled, that he might meet the exigencies of the public service, to keep large amounts of money constantly in his possession, it would not be considered that he has been at any time more than adequately compensated for his great labor and responsibilities. By a "proviso" to the "Act making additional appropriations for Delaware breakwater," &c. approved March 3, 1835, it is provided that no officer of the army shall receive any additional pay, extra allowance, or compensation for disbursing public moneys appropriated at the last session of Congress, or for any other service or duty, unless authorized by law. The construction given to this proviso precluded the officer above referred to, and all others employed in the Indian emigration, from receiving the allowance provided for by regulation; and they have all since performed their duties at really less compensation, and certainly at greater personal expense, than if they had been attached to garrisons. That officers of the army should be compelled to the performance of arduous and often dangerous and disagreeable duties, of a character totally distinct from those of their profession, and for which they are deemed especially suited only because of their good business habits and their devotion to the public service, without additional pay,

ought not to be. But to be compelled to do so at less than the emoluments of their grade in the line of the army, is derogatory as well as pecuniarily injurious to them. I have referred particularly to the case of the principal disbursing agent at Little Rock ; but there are other cases in which the nature of the services performed has called for all that skill, decision, and energy which characterize only minds of the first order ; and if there are any situations calculated to exhibit these advantageously, the active service of Indian emigration may furnish them.

The 4th and 13th sections of the " Act to provide for the organization of the Department of Indian affairs." approved the 30th of June, 1834, enact that the President may require the military officers of the United States to execute the duties of Indian agent, and that all the duties required by the act shall be performed by them without any other compensation than their *actual travelling expenses*. Under this enactment, the disbursing agents in the emigration of Indians, besides performing the duties peculiar to their own appointments, have disbursed large amounts of money in payment of Indian annuities. *Their* emoluments were not, however, affected by it, and the payment of annuities, though extremely erroneous for a short time, being only a temporary duty, was cheerfully performed. But the obligation upon officers to perform the continuous duties of the emigration of Indians as well as the temporary duty incident to the annuities, has, since the passage of the act of the 3d of March, 1835, containing the proviso before referred to, been officially determined by an opinion of the Attorney General of the United States. I most earnestly hope, therefore, that the legislation of the ensuing session may reinstate the officers engaged in this service in the allowances heretofore enjoyed by them.

Respectfully, your obd't serv't.

GEO. GIBSON, C. G. S.

No. 1.

REPORT of the amount of funds remitted to agents and disbursing officers for the expenses of Indian emigration during the first three quarters of the present year, and the amount for which accounts have been rendered for settlement by each, during the same period.

Names.	Amount re- mitted.	Amount ac- counted for.	Balance due by agents.	Remarks.
Captain Jacob Brown -	\$35,137 76	\$30,135 70	\$5,002 06	This large balance was occasioned by the failure of the Seminoles to remove at the time first appointed. It is now in the course of expenditure, as the whole tribe will leave Florida in January, 1836.
Lieutenant J. W. Harris -	30,432 76	2,855 74	27,577 02	
Lieutenant M. W. Batman -	12,000 00	6,690 75	5,310 25	A small balance due this officer.
Lieutenant J. Van Horne -	10,811 27	10,939 58	860 58	
Captain J. R. Stevenson -	1,025 10	165 52	860 58	This balance the officer has been directed to deposite in bank, to the credit of the Treasurer.
Captain John Page -	50,000 00	13,931 81	6,069 16	
Lieutenant Edward Deas -	4,000 00	3,773 93	226 07	The large balance against Captain Russel will speedily be reduced. His third quarter's accounts are not yet received, in consequence of his being on his way with a party of Indians.
Philip Campbell -	103 50	103 50		
A. Kennerly -	206 93	206 93		
William Marshall -	433 75	433 75		
A. C. Pepper -	1,089 00	1,089 00		
Captain J. B. F. Russell -	39,543 00	8,551 99	30,991 01	
Major J. B. Brant -	10,000 00	1,060 04	8,939 96	
A. L. Davis -	750 00	750 00		
Lieutenant J. P. Simonton -	15,544 00	1,387 86	14,156 14	This balance the officer has been directed to deposite in bank, to the credit of the Treasurer.
William Gordon -	3,544 00	-	3,544 00	The expenditures of this gentleman, on account of the exploring expedition from Chicago, not yet received. It is believed the whole amount is expended.

The column of "amounts remitted" includes the balances that stood against the agents at the commencement of the year, with the transfer from other agents; thus, the true balances on the 30th of September, 1835, are above exhibited.

[Doc. No. 2.]

REPORT of the number of Indians removed since the 30th of September, 1834, distinguishing the different tribes, the whole number of emigrant Indians west of the Mississippi river, the quantity of land assigned to each, and its situation; the number of Indians east of the Mississippi yet to be removed under treaty stipulations, with the names and numbers of the native tribes west of the Mississippi.

TRIBES.	Removed since September, 1834.	Whole number of emigrant Indians west of the Mississippi.	Quantity of land assigned to each, and its situation.	Number of Indians east of the Mississippi with whom stipulations in treaties have been made for removal.	REMARKS.
The United nation of Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatamies	1,000	-	5,000,000 acres east side of the Missouri river, and northwest of the northwest corner of the State of Missouri	7,000	It has been decided that the treaty stipulations for removal have been fulfilled with the Choctaws. The remainder of the Quapaws (300) have joined the Caddoes on Red river. Information is received that they are on the way to join those that have removed. One thousand Creeks may be on their way west under the contractors. There are two hundred and sixty-five Appalachian west of the Mississippi. About one thousand Cherokees removed in 1834 and 1835.
Pottawatamies of the Logansport agency	-	441			
Choctaws	-	15,000	15,000,000 acres between Red river and the Canadian.	3,500	
Quapaws	176	-	96,000 acres between the western boundary of the State of Missouri, and the eastern boundary of the Osages.	-	
Creeks	630	3,089	13,140,000 acres between the Canadian and Arkansas rivers, as high as the 36th parallel of latitude. The Seminole lands are comprised within this district	22,000	
Seminoles and other Florida Indians	-	265				3,500
Cherokees	48	6,000	13,000,000 acres, from the 36th parallel of latitude to the Osage line.	10,000	
Kickapoos	-	588	168,000 acres north of Fort Leavenworth, bounded east by the Little Platte.	-	
Delawares	-	826	2,208,000 acres west and south of the Kickapoos.	-	
Shawanees	-	1,250	1,600,000 acres on the south side of the Kansas river.	-	
Ottawas	-	200	160,000 acres south of Shawanees	500	
Weas	-	222			
Piankeshaws	-	162			
Peorias and Kaskaskias	-	132			96,000
Senecas from Sandusky	-	251	100,000 acres between the western boundary of the State of Missouri and the eastern boundary of the Cherokees.	70	
Senecas and Shawanees	-	211			

Native tribes, and their numbers, resident west of the Mississippi.

Sioux	27,500	Assinabombs	8,000	Kawzas	1,471
Ioways	1,200	Crees	3,000	Sacs	4,800
Sacs of the Missouri	500	Gros Ventres	3,000	Aricares	3,000
Omahas	1,400	Crows	4,500	Cheyennes	2,000
Otoes and Missourias	1,600	Quapaws	450	Blackfeet	30,000
Pawnees	10,000	Caddoes	2,000	Foxes	1,600
Comanches	7,000	Poncas	800	Arrepahas,	1,400
Mandans	15,000	Osages	5,120	Kioways, &c.	
Minstares	15,000				

*The agent has reported these Indians at upwards of two thousand.

No. 3.

Articles of agreement entered into this seventeenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, between George Gibson, Commissary General of Subsistence, under the authority of the President of the United States, on the part of the United States, and John W. A. Sanford, Alfred Iverson, John D. Howell, Benjamin Marshall, Luther Blake, and Stephen M. Ingersoll, of Georgia, to be known in said articles as and acting under the firm of John W. A. Sanford and Company.

This agreement witnesseth that the said George Gibson, for and on behalf of the United States, and the said John W. A. Sanford and Company, for themselves, their heirs, executors, and administrators, have agreed, and by these presents do mutually covenant and agree :

I. That the said John W. A. Sanford and Company, their heirs, &c. shall remove the Creek Indians, occupants of the Creek nation, in the State of Alabama, from said nation to a point in the new country allotted to the Creeks west of the Territory of Arkansas, and within twenty miles of Fort Gibson, to wit, men, women, and children, with their slaves, and their goods and chattels, as hereinafter provided, in manner and form and for the consideration specified in these articles of agreement.

II. That the said John W. A. Sanford and Company shall collect the Indians together at convenient times and places ; and that the Indians shall be subsisted by them from the day they commence to march to the place of assemblage.

III. That the said John W. A. Sanford and Company, their heirs, &c. will despatch to the new country aforesaid parties of one thousand Indians, or more, under the conduct of such agents as the said John W. A. Sanford and Company may deem it proper to appoint ; the Indians having first been carefully enrolled.

IV. That the following shall be the rations and the kind and quantity of transportation to which the Indians, &c. shall be entitled : The ration of bread shall be one pound of wheat flour, Indian meal, or hard bread, or three-fourths of a quart of corn ; the meat ration shall be one pound of fresh, or three-quarters of a pound of salt meat or bacon ; and with fresh meat, two quarts of salt to every hundred rations. The transportation shall be one six-horse wagon and fifteen hundred pounds of baggage to from fifty to eighty persons. The provisions and transportation shall be the best of their kind. The average daily travel shall not exceed twelve miles.

V. That the provisions shall be issued daily, if practicable, and not less frequently than every other day, as well whilst at rest as during the travel, until the day inclusive of arrival at the point of destination west ; and that there shall be established, within three months, points upon the entire route westward at which the provisions are to be issued.

VI. That the sick, those enfeebled from age or other cause, and young children, shall be transported in wagons or on horseback ; that those who may be pronounced unable to proceed may be left on the route at some proper place, and under the care of some proper person, at the expense of the United States.

VII. That the Indian ponies shall be given from the day of starting westward one-half gallon of corn each, provided such disposition in the active operations of the removal may be made of them, not to include the

hauling of the wagons before mentioned, as the said John W. A. Sanford and Company may deem proper; but that they will not be separated from the company to which their owners are respectively attached, nor compelled to carry other baggage or persons than those belonging to the family of their owners.

VIII. That the said John W. A. Sanford and Company shall be entitled to twenty dollars a head for each person transported from the Creek nation to the place of delivery before mentioned; and for all persons who may die or be necessarily left on the way, as authorized by article VI of this contract, an amount in proportion to the distance travelled; provided that the evidence herein required in such cases of arrival westward, &c. is furnished to the proper department. The amount due to the said John W. A. Sanford and Company to be promptly paid at such points as may be previously indicated by them, and under instructions to be hereafter given by the War Department.

IX. That the said John W. A. Sanford and Company shall not coerce the Indians to remove, all threats and violence towards them being prohibited; and that they shall be treated by the said John W. A. Sanford and Company, their agents, &c. with lenity, forbearance, and humanity.

X. That the United States will furnish the following agents:

1st. A superintendent, whose duty it shall be to remain within the limits of the Creek nation during the proper season for operations under this contract, for the purpose of seeing that its stipulations are fulfilled by the parties thereto. He shall receive his instructions from the Commissary General of Subsistence, and will not be accountable in any way for his acts to the said John W. A. Sanford and Company: and that such superintendent shall decide whether fifty or eighty, or any intermediate number of Indians ought, consistent with the health and comfort of the Indians, to be assigned to each wagon.

2d. Two or more military agents, one of whom shall accompany each party west. The duties of these agents shall be to attend particularly to the treatment received by the Indians; their rations, transportation: to remonstrate against any course of conduct on the part of the agents of the said John W. A. Sanford and Company, inconsistent with the letter and spirit of this contract; and to protest to the proper department, and, if a remedy can be found in a pecuniary expenditure, to make it, which if approved by the Secretary of War, shall be deducted from the payments to be made under this contract to the said John W. A. Sanford and Company, their heirs, &c.

3. A surgeon for each emigrating party, whose duty it shall be to attend to the sick thereof. He shall also be the arbiter in cases of difference of opinion between the agents of the United States and the said John W. A. Sanford and Company, their heirs, &c. relative to the quality of provisions, the time and place of issuing the same, and the time of starting and stopping on the daily travel; and he shall also decide whether invalids may be left on the way, and take care that they are provided for agreeably to article VI of this contract, and enter upon the roll the time and place of such occurrence, with the date of decease of all Indians who may die on the route.

4th. A disbursing agent in the new Creek county west of the Mississippi, whose duty it shall be to receive the Indians as they arrive, to muster them, and to certify upon the roll presented to him by the agent of the said John W. A. Sanford and Company, their heirs, &c. the result of that muster: said muster to take place on the day of arrival (if practicable) at the point of destination.

And that the said John W. A. Sanford and Company, their heirs, &c. shall furnish every facility to the aforesaid superintendent, military, medical, and disbursing agents, that may be necessary to enable them freely to attend to the duties of their several offices.

XI. That the said John W. A. Sanford and Company, their heirs, &c. will without delay, and within sixty days from the date of this contract, commence active operations in the Creek nation, Alabama; and by or before the first day of July next to remove to within the limits of the Creek nation, west, five thousand persons. And it is expressly understood that the rights of the said John W. A. Sanford and Company, their heirs, &c. under this contract, so far as regards the removal of Indians from Alabama, cease after the removal of five thousand Indians, or on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, allowing afterwards due time for Indians moved prior to that date to reach the new country west.

XII. And it is further agreed that, within the period specified in article XI for the termination of this contract, whatever expense per head, in addition to that stipulated to be paid to said John W. A. Sanford and Company, their heirs, &c. may be incurred by the United States, shall be repaid to the United States by said John W. A. Sanford and Company, their heirs, &c. and recoverable by suit at law; and it is also hereby reserved to the United States to annul this contract to all intents at any time the aforesaid George Gibson may deem proper; but it is understood that the privilege guaranteed in section XI to the said John W. A. Sanford and Company, of time for the removal of those who start before the termination of the contract, shall be extended to this case: provided, and it is hereby understood by the contracting parties, that all such matters as are merely in the nature of regulation, and do not affect the pecuniary interest of the said John W. A. Sanford and Company, their heirs, &c. are saved to the United States; and that, under all circumstances, the United States have complete control of their own officers and agents; and further, that where infractions of this contract exist, they must be alleged by either party at the time of their occurrence; and that no effect whatever is to be given hereafter to allegations not thus brought forward.

GEO. GIBSON, *C. G. S.*
 J. W. A. SANFORD,
 ALFRED IVERSON,
 JOHN D. HOWELL,
 B. MARSHALL,
 LUTHER BLAKE,
 STEPHEN M. INGERSOLL.

Witnesses to the signature of Geo. Gibson, Com. Gen. Sub.

WM. C. EASTON, *Principal Clk. Ind. Emigration.*

WM. BROWNE, *Clerk.*

Witnesses to the signatures of J. W. A. Sanford, Alfred Iverson, John D. Howell, B. Marshall, Luther Blake, Stephen M. Ingersoll.

EDWARD BARNARD,

D. HUDSON, *Notary Public.*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

TRANSMITTED

WITH THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

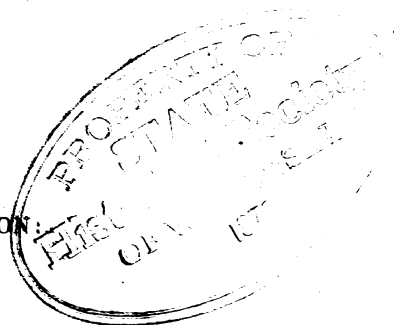
AT THE

OPENING OF THE 2D SESSION OF THE 24TH CONGRESS.

1736.

WASHINGTON:

1836.



PRINTED AT THE METROPOLITAN OFFICE.

REPORT FROM THE OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office of Indian Affairs, December 1, 1836.

SIR: I have the honor to lay before you, in compliance with the direction of the Department of the 9th of September, the following report:

1. *“Of the amount of funds remitted, and of those for which accounts have been rendered for settlement by the disbursing officers, during the three first quarters of the present year.”*

This information is embodied in the accompanying statement marked A. It is necessarily incomplete. In addition to the causes, that usually prevent the transmission of accounts within the period required by law, the state of the military branch of the service has been such during the past year, as to call disbursing officers from the stations at which the expenditures were to be made, and in other instances, to render frequent changes of them necessary.

2. *“Of the number of Indians removed since the date of the last report of the Commissary General of Subsistence, the number who have entered into treaty stipulations to remove, and the general circumstances connected with the emigration and settlement of the Indians.”*

This branch of the Indian business having been transferred from the Commissary General of Subsistence to this office by your direction, the information respecting it properly makes a part of this communication. Respectfully referring you to the appended tabular statement, marked B, I proceed to submit a general view of the operations of the past year. This will be disconnected, as far as practicable, from the military movements, the report of which will more appropriately be made from another bureau.

The message of the President of the 9th of February, 1836, transmitting a report from this Department, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, of the 3d of February, respecting the causes of the hostilities in Florida, and the measures taken to suppress them, communicated a succinct narrative of the events in that quarter up to that date. From that time the removal of the Seminole Indians was committed to the military authorities, as a military measure, and its completion depends upon the success of the military movements. The friendly Indians who, as stated in that report, had fled to Tampa bay for protection, amounted to about 450 in number. While preparations were making for their removal, they gave the most convincing proofs of their fidelity and attachment to the United States. It is represented by Lieutenant Harris, in a communication dated February 15, 1836, that, upon their learning that the foe was in force in the neighborhood, committing depredations, “of their own accord they sallied out from their camp, with a few citizen settlers, and maintained an obstinate combat

with the enemy for several hours; retreating only before vastly superior numbers, and gaining the fort not until night was setting in." On another occasion, when General Gaines was ready to take the field, "they urged that they might be permitted to go out also, and were permitted to do so, after having been repeatedly told, that this proof of their friendship was not required of them." These warriors, to the number of 68, were absent on this expedition until the beginning of April. On the 10th of that month the whole party was mustered, preparatory to their going on board the transports, and their number was ascertained to be 407, which was reduced by deaths to 382. These arrived at Little Rock on the 5th of May, and settled upon the reservation provided for them in the treaty of the 28th of March, 1833.

The removal of those now in Florida, has been entrusted to General Jessup, under instructions similar to those given for the removal of the hostile Creeks.

By the terms of the treaty with the Seminoles of May 9, 1832, the annuity granted in 1823 will be increased to \$7,000, which is to be added to the annuities of the Creeks amounting to \$36,900, and the aggregate sum is to be so divided, that they will receive their equitable proportion as members of the Creek confederation. Under the authority given to the President in the 4th section of the act of July 2, 1836, "*making further appropriations to carry into effect certain Indian treaties,*" the whole of the annuity for this year has been paid to these emigrants. And to remove all doubt, I would suggest that this authority be extended, by legislative enactment, to the payment of the sum of \$15,400, which, it is stipulated in the 2d article of the treaty of 1832, "*shall be divided among the chiefs and warriors of the several towns, on account of their abandoned improvements, in a ratio proportioned to their population; the respective proportions of each to be paid upon their arrival in the country they consent to remove to.*" In addition to the considerations, that they have been unwavering in their faith, and have periled their lives for the defence of our country, a strong reason is presented for the course suggested, in the fact that they have sustained the loss of their ponies, cattle, hogs, and provisions, amounting, according to the estimate of the disbursing agent, to \$3,000. They would then be relieved from their present state of want, and being furnished with suitable means, might increase their knowledge of agriculture, for which some of them have shown an inclination, and gradually acquire the power of maintaining themselves.

The removal of the Creek Indians, like that of the Seminoles, was made a military operation, on the commission by them of hostile acts. The causes of these, and the measures adopted to repress and prevent them, as far as they were then ascertained, were communicated to Congress in the answer from this department to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 3d of June, 1836. The operations of the army since that time have effected the subjugation of the Creeks. Under a contract, a copy of which is submitted, marked C, all of them have been removed, with the exception of the families of a band of 700 warriors, who have been mustered into service, to act in concert with the troops of the United States in Florida against the Seminoles. The first party that was removed, consisting of 2,300, encamped on the Verdigris on the 7th

of September. Their approach was viewed by the resident Creeks with jealousy and distrust, and the commanding officer at Fort Gibson, thinking it probable that serious difficulties might take place in consequence, if not prevented by the presence of a suitable military force, made a requisition upon the Governor of Arkansas for 10 companies of volunteers. This unfriendly feeling was ascribed by the acting superintendent of the Western territory to an apprehension, on the part of the chiefs of the Western Creeks, that they might be superseded, or their authority be abridged. They alleged, that having, after encountering privations and dangers, established themselves in comfort, and framed a system of government and laws for themselves, their situation ought not to be rendered worse by the coming in among them of those who, by their hostile acts, had reduced themselves to beggary and want. At a council held at Fort Gibson, at which the commanding officer and the acting superintendent were present, these views were freely expressed; and in behalf of the Western Creeks, it was added, by direction of Roley McIntosh, "that they were willing to meet the new emigrants as friends, provided they would submit to the laws now in force." To this proposition Ne-amathia, the principal chief of the other party, replied "that the laws they (the Western Creeks) had passed, were made for their good, and as they had prospered under them, they (the emigrants) were willing to unite under them, and try to live together peaceably." It is the impression of the acting superintendent, that if a similar policy be pursued by the chief McIntosh towards other emigrating parties as they arrive, no hostilities or difficulties are to be apprehended. Whether this impression be correct will be soon known, as advices have been received of the arrival at Fort Gibson of another band, amounting to 165 in number; of a third, amounting to 1,300, at Little Rock, and of the remaining parties at Memphis. It is certainly to be desired, that peace among these people should be preserved. A different state of things would subvert the present prosperity of the McIntosh party, effectually preclude the improvement of the other, and put in peril the lives of all. With their large annuity, amounting to \$36,900, with liberal provision for education and agricultural assistance, the opportunity and the means for advancement are theirs, and nothing but unfriendly relations among themselves can prevent their onward progress.

The number of Cherokees residing in the States of Georgia, North Carolina, Alabama, and Tennessee, according to the census taken in 1835, was 16,542. For the removal of these, as stipulated in the treaty of December 29, 1835, a superintendent of emigration and assistant conductors and agents have been appointed; but active operations have been delayed for the execution of other provisions of that treaty, the measures taken in regard to which are stated in another part of this report.

The sum of \$40,000 was appropriated at the last session of Congress, "to defray the expense of removing the Winnebago Indians, who reside south of the Wisconsin, to the 'Neutral Ground,' or such other place as may be assigned by treaty." The "Neutral Ground" is a tract of country on the west side of the Mississippi, a part of which was granted to the Winnebagoes by the 2d article of the treaty with them of September 15, 1832. The Sioux Indians, residing upon the borders of this tract, assert-

ed that, by the terms of the treaty of July 15, 1830, with themselves and other Indians, as explained to them by one of the commissioners, it was to be held in trust for each of the tribes parties to that treaty, and could not, therefore, be granted to another. But the right to make such disposition of it was clearly given in the 1st article of the treaty, which authorized the President to locate upon it any other tribe, "for hunting and other purposes." If any declaration of a contrary import was made to the Indians, it was never communicated by the commissioners to this Department. The opposition of the Sioux, which they signified by prohibiting the entry of the Winnebagoes upon it, although unfounded, excited the apprehensions of the latter, and they have hitherto been reluctant to remove to this tract, notwithstanding its great fertility and value. It was for these reasons, it is presumed, that the clause in the appropriation act was so framed, as to authorize an expenditure for their removal to this land, or to the country south of the Missouri. The duty of negotiating with them to effect the latter object, and of directing the arrangements for their emigration, should it not be accomplished, has been committed to the Governor of the Wisconsin Territory, from whom no report has been received. It is understood, however, that his efforts have been unsuccessful.

General Jesup was instructed, on the 20th of July, 1836, to select an officer to conduct the removal of the Choctaws remaining in Mississippi, for which an appropriation was made at the last session of \$30,000, which, with a balance of a former appropriation of \$26,800, made a fund applicable to this object of \$56,800. When it is accomplished, the whole number of the Choctaws west of the Mississippi will be 18,300.

This large augmentation of their numbers, and the consequent changes in their condition and circumstances, appear to me to give new importance to the establishment of a government for the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi river. I beg leave, therefore, to invite your attention to a narration of former proceedings in relation to this object.

The act of Congress of May 28th, 1830, provided for an exchange of lands with the Indians residing in any of the States or Territories east of the Mississippi, and for their removal beyond that river. It authorized the President "solemnly to assure the tribe or nation with which the exchange is made, that the United States will forever secure and guaranty to them, their heirs or successors, the country so exchanged with them." It further authorized him "to cause such tribe or nation to be protected at their new residence, against all interruption or disturbance from any other tribe or nation of Indians, or from any other person or persons whatever." It also empowered him to exercise over them "the same superintendence and care," that he had extended to them before their removal.

Anterior to the passage of this act, which devolved upon the Executive these high duties to the Indian tribes, the necessity of some form of government had been distinctly recognized. Stipulations were made in treaties with the Cherokees and Choctaws, for their removal and settlement west of the Mississippi, in 1817 and 1820. In 1824, Mr. Monroe, in his message at the opening of the session, pointed to the vast extent of country "between the limits of our present States and Territories, and the Rocky Mountains and Mexico," as a region to which

the Indians "might be invited, with inducements which might be successful. It is thought," he observed, "if that territory should be divided into districts, by previous agreement with the tribes now residing there, and civil governments be established in each, with schools for every branch of instruction in literature and in the arts of civilized life, that all the tribes now within our limits might gradually be drawn there." On the 16th of December, 1824, the Committee on Indian Affairs was instructed, by a resolution of the House of Representatives, "to inquire into the expediency of organizing all the Territories of the United States, lying west of the State of Missouri and Territories of Arkansas and Michigan, into a separate Territory, to be occupied exclusively by the Indians; and of authorizing the President of the United States to adopt such measures as he may think best, to colonize all the Indians of the present States and Territories permanently within the same." On the 27th of January, 1825, Mr. Monroe again presented this subject to the House of Representatives, in a special message. "The great object to be accomplished," he said, "is the removal of these tribes to the territory designated, on conditions which shall be satisfactory to themselves and honorable to the United States. This can be done only by conveying to each tribe a good title to an adequate portion of land; to which it may consent to remove, and by providing for it there a system of internal government, which shall protect their property from invasion, and by the regular progress of improvement and civilization, prevent that degeneracy which has generally marked the transition from the one to the other state." "The digest of such a government, with the consent of the Indians, which should be endowed with sufficient powers to meet all the objects contemplated: to connect the several tribes together in a bond of amity, and preserve order in each; to prevent intrusions on their property; to teach them, by regular instruction, the arts of civilized life, and make them a civilized people, is an object of very high importance. It is the powerful consideration which we have to offer to these tribes, as an inducement to relinquish the lands on which they now reside, and to remove to those which are designated." "To the United States, the proposed arrangement offers many important advantages, in addition to those which have been already enumerated. By the establishment of such a government over these tribes, with their consent, we become in reality their benefactors. The relation of conflicting interests, which has heretofore existed between them and our frontier settlements, will cease. There will be no more wars between them and the United States. Adopting such a government, their movement will be in harmony with us, and its good effects be felt through the whole extent of our territory to the Pacific. It may fairly be presumed that, through the agency of such government, the condition of all the tribes inhabiting that vast region may be essentially improved; that permanent peace may be preserved with them, and our commerce be much extended."

Accompanying this message was a report of Mr. Calhoun, then Secretary of War, in which he stated the obligation of the United States to protect the Indians who should emigrate; to continue to them the means of education and improvement, and to give them "the strongest and most solemn assurance," that the country assigned them should be theirs, "as

a permanent home for themselves and their posterity." "To such assurance," he proceeded to observe, "if there should be added a system by which the Government, without destroying their independence, would gradually unite the several tribes under a simple, but enlightened system of government and laws, formed on the principles of our own, and for which, as their own people would partake in it, they would, under the influence of the contemplated improvement, at no distant day become prepared, the arrangements which have been proposed would prove to the Indians and their posterity a permanent blessing."

On the 1st of February, 1825, "a bill for the preservation and civilization of the Indian tribes within the United States," was reported to the Senate by the Committee on Indian Affairs, which finally passed that body, but did not receive the concurrence of the House of Representatives. On the 27th of December, 1825, a resolution was agreed to in the House of Representatives, instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the expediency of establishing some mode for the removal of the Indians; for allotting to each tribe a sufficiency of land, "with the sovereignty or right of soil, in the same manner that the right of domain is secured to the respective States of the Union;" and for establishing there "a territorial government over them of the same kind, and regulated by the same rules that the Territories of the United States are now governed."

In January, 1826, the bill, which passed the Senate at the preceding session, was amended by the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives, and transmitted to the Secretary of War, with a request, that he would "afford the committee all such information as is consistent, and in the manner you think proper." In compliance with this request, Governor Barbour transmitted to the committee, on the 3d of February, a bill, accompanied by an elaborate report, explanatory of its principles.

"The third object of the bill," it is stated, "is the establishment of a territorial government by the United States, for their protection and their civilization. The bill proposes a governor, three judges, and a secretary, to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and such modifications in detail as the President shall ordain, subject to the approbation of Congress.

"I have already intimated, in a former part of this report, the consequences of sending the Indians to the country destined for their final abode, without some controlling authority. Without this they will be disposed to endless mischiefs. It is not necessary to prescribe particularly in the bill their government. Its organization may safely be deposited in the hands of the President, subject to the control of Congress. I will nevertheless suggest, that as soon as the civilization of the Indians would admit of it, I would give them a legislative body, composed of Indians, to be selected in the early stages by the President, and eventually to be elected by themselves, as well for the purpose of enacting such laws as would be agreeable to themselves, as for the purpose of exciting their ambition."

All these official papers agree in their main features. They look to the removal, permanent settlement and protection of the Indians, and the establishment of a Territorial Government as measures of vital importance to them, and demanded by a just regard to the obligations of the

United States. The treaty with the Cherokees of May 6, 1828, may be considered as the first formal recognition of and action upon these principles, as it secured to them a permanent home under the most solemn guaranty of the United States, that it should remain theirs for ever, and stipulated that the United States would give them a set of plain laws, and cause their lands to be laid off, whenever they wished to own them individually.

In the message at the opening of the 1st session of the 21st Congress, President Jackson suggested "the propriety of setting apart an ample district west of the Mississippi, and without the limits of any State or Territory now formed, to be guarantied to the Indian tribes, as long as they shall occupy it; each tribe having a distinct control over the portion designated for its use." "There," he observed, "they may be secured in the enjoyment of governments of their own choice, subject to no other control from the United States, than such as may be necessary to preserve peace on the frontier and between the several tribes." In the report of the Department of War, which accompanied this message, Mr. Eaton remarked, "no better plan can be thought of, than that the United States shall put in operation such a system of Indian protection and government, west of the Mississippi, as that a confidence may be reposed that they are indeed our fostered children, and the Government not only so disposed to consider, but practically to evince their good feelings towards them. At present an objection arises with the weaker tribes. They are indisposed to emigrate, from an apprehension that powerful and stronger neighbors may oppress them, and that no surer protection can be obtained from the United States in the west, than is possessed already where they reside. To remove such apprehensions will be of importance.

"I beg leave to suggest for your consideration, if an Indian territory, without the range of western States and Territories, might not be advantageously created; and to give efficiency and to inspire confidence, military posts, under some able and discreet officer of the army, to be designated at some central and convenient point. Intrusions from the whites might thus be restrained, and the Indians maintained in quiet with each other. Laws for their general government and to preserve peace amongst the tribes, to be the act of the United States, with a right to the Indians in council to make their own municipal regulations."

The act of Congress of May 28, 1830, was the authoritative sanction of both branches of the National Legislature to the suggestion of the President. Numerous treaties for the cession and exchange of lands have since been made with Indian tribes; and the entire number of many of them, and portions of others, have been removed. From a want of exact knowledge of the topography of the country, errors were made in defining the boundaries of the lands intended to be assigned to them, and questions arose which remained long unsettled, and proved to be of difficult adjustment. The relations between the indigenous and emigrated tribes were of novel character, and the establishment of them upon an amicable basis was evidently of great importance to them and to our own citizens. These considerations were presented to Congress in a report from this Department to the President, dated February 16, 1832, which was transmitted to that body on the same day. Approving the measure recom-

mended at the close of that report, Congress passed the act of July 14, 1832, providing "*for the appointment of three commissioners to treat with the Indians, and for other purposes.*" In addition to the subjects above referred to, with which these commissioners were charged, was the formation of some plan "for the encouragement, security, and government of the Indian tribes west of the State of Missouri, and the Territory of Arkansas." They were accordingly instructed to report in detail all the information they could procure concerning their present and probable future condition, with their own views upon the whole subject. "Its importance," they were told, "is apparent, as on its decision may rest the future fate of all these tribes. And in the great change we are now urging them to make, it is desirable that all their political relations, as well among themselves as with us, should be established upon a permanent basis, beyond the necessity of any future alteration." The result of the investigations of these gentlemen was embodied in a communication addressed to this Department, dated Fort Gibson, February 10, 1834, which was appended to the report of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives of the 20th of May, 1834, in which it was mentioned in terms of commendation. The two leading measures recommended by the commissioners, were the establishment of two lines of military posts, and the organization of an Indian territory. The first line of posts to be on the border of the Indian country, the State of Missouri, and the Territory of Arkansas; the other in the interior, on the western line of the agricultural district, extending from Red river to the Upper Missouri. Assuming that the proposed territory would include all the tribes west of the Mississippi, the commissioners suggested, as the basis of its organization, the appointment of "a governor, a secretary, a marshal, a prosecuting attorney, and a judiciary, with the adequate clerks, and an annual council of the Indians, the number of the delegation from each tribe to be designated by the President." They appear to have considered that the proper enforcement of the laws of the United States, as far as they are applicable to the Indian country, was a sufficient motive for this organization. It should be observed, that they did not propose to confer upon the annual council any legislative power, the objects to be attained by it being the establishment of friendly relations, and the advancement of civilization. It was, however, considered by them "not improbable, that the tribes may ere long adopt some general articles of confederation for their own republic, not inconsistent with the wishes of Government." The report of the Committee on Indian Affairs, already referred to, after reciting the provisions in the laws and treaties bearing upon this subject, deduced from them "the rights, the duties, and the powers of the parties. The rights of the Indians are, to be secured in the possession of their lands, and in the exercise of self-government. The obligations of the United States are correlative: to secure them in the title and possession of their lands, in the exercise of self-government, and to defend them from domestic strife and foreign enemies; and powers, adequate to the fulfilment of these obligations, are necessarily reserved." "Under the power to dispose of the territory of the United States, the Western territory is now to be dedicated to the use of the Indians, and right of self-government secured to the tribes."

The bill, attached to this report, designated the south bank of the Missouri and the Platte rivers as the northern boundary of the proposed territory, which, it was estimated, would contain an area of 132,295,680 acres. It pledged the faith of the country to the Indians for its perpetual possession; it gave to each of the tribes the right to maintain a government for the regulation of its own internal concerns; it provided for the appointment by the President, with the concurrence of the Senate, of a governor and secretary; it directed that a council should be assembled by the governor, of the chiefs of the various tribes, to which should be submitted a proposition, to assent "to such of the provisions of this act, as require the co-operation of the authorities of the respective tribes;" and that the contemplated confederation should not take effect until the Choctaw, Creek, and Cherokee tribes gave their assent thereto.

According to its provisions, a general council of the tribes joining the confederacy, elected by the tribes, or selected by the chiefs, as the governor might determine, was to be held annually, whose duty it should be to make all necessary regulations respecting the intercourse among the various tribes; to preserve peace; to put a stop to hostilities; to settle any questions of dispute respecting boundaries; to arrest and punish all Indians who may commit offences within the district of one tribe, and who may flee to another, and generally, to take such measures as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of this act." But no laws or regulations made by the council, were to have any force, unless approved by the governor. It was made "competent for the general council to furnish such force, as from time to time may be necessary towards the support of such government; and the troops of the United States may, under the direction of the President, be employed on the same duty," and to give effect to the regulations of the council. The House of Representatives proceeded to the consideration of this bill on the 25th of June, 1834. It met with opposition, and was eventually postponed to the next session of Congress, at which the consideration of it was resumed, but no definite action was had upon it.

In February, 1836, a new bill was introduced, "to provide for the security and protection of the emigrant and other Indians west of the State of Missouri and of the Territory of Arkansas." This bill reserved the lands, described in the preceding one, for the use of the various tribes who have or may have a right to the same. It was to be called "the Indian Territory," and to be secured to the tribes forever. A superintendent of Indian affairs and a secretary were to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. Each tribe might establish such government and laws for the regulation of its internal concerns, as it thought proper. Any three or more tribes might form a confederation with each other, for the purpose of regulating the intercourse and preserving peace among such tribes, and of defending themselves from the aggressions of other tribes.

It provided further, that the Choctaw, Creek, and Cherokee tribes should be invited by the superintendent to unite in a general council to form such confederation; and that any other of the tribes might become parties to it. After its formation a general council should be held annually, the members to be chosen in the manner that might be pointed out in the articles of confederation. The powers of this council were to be the same with those indicated in the former bill, with the important

exceptions, that it was not authorized itself to raise a force to support the government, nor could the troops of the United States be employed to give effect to its regulations and laws. Only in the event of "an aggression having been or being about to be committed by a foreign tribe, or by one of the tribes in said territory on a tribe therein," might the superintendent call upon the other tribes or the troops of the United States for military aid. This bill likewise failed to become a law.

By the bill of 1834 it was "made competent for the council of confederated tribes to elect, in such manner as the general council may prescribe, a delegate to Congress, who shall have the same power, privileges, and compensation as are possessed by the delegates of the respective territories." In the bill of 1836, the phraseology in reference to this subject was changed, so as to provide for the residence of a delegate "at the seat of Government during the session of Congress, who shall be entitled to the same compensation as that of a delegate from a territory." The terms of the first bill conform most nearly to the views of the Indians themselves, so far as they have at any time been made known. The Choctaws, in the 22d article of the treaty of September 27, 1830, and the Cherokees, in the 7th article of the treaty of December 29, 1835, expressed a solicitude that they might have the privilege of a delegate on the floor of the House of Representatives. These treaties having been ratified without any exception being taken to these articles, may it not be assumed that Congress intended, whenever it was determined that this measure was proper, to accede to the requests of these tribes, to the extent, and in the manner they themselves desired?

It is worthy of remark, that the proposition, to admit a delegate from the Indians to a seat in the national council, was first made to them by the United States, during the war of the revolution. In the 6th article of the treaty with the Delawares, of September 17, 1778, "it is further agreed on between the contracting parties, (should it for the future be found conducive for the mutual interest of both parties,) to invite any other tribes, who have been friends to the interest of the United States, to join the present confederation, and to form a State, whereof the Delaware nation shall be the head, and have a representation in Congress." It is apparent from the preceding part of the section, that the object was to obviate the false suggestions of the enemies of the United States, who had "endeavored, by every artifice in their power, to possess the Indians in general with an opinion, that it was the design of the States to extirpate the Indians, and take possession of their country." In addition to the conciliatory influence of the measure, it has, at the present day, additional importance from the increased extent of our Indian relations, and the increased capacity of the Indians themselves to afford information, that will be useful in the preparation of the laws affecting them.

On the 4th of March, 1836, a bill was introduced into the Senate by a Senator from Indiana, purporting to be supplementary to the act of May 28, 1830, providing for an exchange of lands. This bill designated the Puncah and Missouri rivers as the northern and eastern boundary lines; the other lines, described in the bills before the House of Representatives, were not changed. By this extension of the northern boundary, the Pawnees and Omahas were included in the county to be set apart for the Indians. It provided for the conveyance to the respective tribes, of the lands held by them, by patent; and for the appointment of a

superintendent, "to execute such duties as shall be enjoined by the President." It required him to convene a sufficient number of the chiefs of the various tribes, and endeavor to procure their assent to articles of agreement and friendship. These articles were to contain a stipulation for the assembling, annually or oftener, of a council of delegates, each member of which should have equal privileges; the number of members, and the manner of their election, to be determined by the President. This council, it was provided, should be competent "to enact such laws, and make such regulations as shall be designed for general utility, without infringing the rights of the tribes severally to manage their own internal concerns;" but that no laws and regulations should take effect until approved by the President. If the superintendent should disagree with the council in regard to any particular law or regulation, a full report should be made to the President for his decision. Upon this bill it is not known that any proceedings were had.

Having completed a review of the action of the executive and legislative branches of the Government upon this subject, noticing only the prominent provisions in the bills that have been before Congress, I beg leave to observe that the aspects, under which it now presents itself, differ materially from those in which it was submitted to Congress in 1825 and 1826. The plan of removing the Indian tribes from the States and Territories, was then, comparatively, in its infancy. Districts of country, west of the Mississippi, had been assigned by treaties to the Choctaws and Cherokees, but only a small number of either tribe had emigrated; and the views of the Executive seem to have been directed to the subject of a government for those who had gone or might go, more as an inducement to them to remove, than as a measure immediately demanded for their protection, peace and prosperity, by any existing relations. But the act of May 28, 1830, gave to this matter a new character. It distinctly authorized treaties for the exchange and cession of lands, the conveyance in fee of equivalent tracts to the Indians, and the extension to them, at all times, of adequate protection. Since its passage, the current of emigration has been constantly flowing, with different degrees of rapidity at different times. More liberal arrangements have been made, in treaties, for the supply of the wants of the Indians, and the promotion of their comfort. The stipulations, made with the Choctaws in 1830, provided reservations of land, large annuities, means for education, churches, agricultural and mechanical establishments, and ample donations of blankets, rifles and agricultural implements. The stipulations in subsequent treaties with other tribes have conformed to these, the amounts and quantities being, of course, proportioned to the numbers of the Indians with whom they were made. As a natural result, the emigrated tribes, having these advantages and facilities, have acquired property, and with property a feeling of independence and self-respect, and a desire to advance in civilization. This has been especially the case with the Choctaws, Creeks, and Cherokees, the three largest tribes within the limits of the proposed territory, as these were described in the two bills reported to the House of Representatives. The acting Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in compliance with a circular from this office, has made a very valuable and sensible report, abounding in facts illustrative of the prosperous condition of these people.

I have collected some of them, as the happy condition of things which they exhibit, forms one of the arguments, upon which the expediency of establishing a government, competent to afford security and protection, may be rested.

"It is a source of serious gratitude," he observes (speaking of the Choctaws) "to witness their gradual improvement." They are governed by a written constitution, and have an annual general council, to which twenty-seven members are elected, who are paid out of the annuity, and who pass such laws as they think proper. The three chiefs of the nation meet with the council, any two of whom can exercise the veto power; but if a bill be again passed by two-thirds of the council, it becomes a law. Their laws are reduced to writing, and copies of them and of the constitution are left with the agent. A new council-house and houses for their chiefs are in process of constitution. The middle country, between the Arkansas and the Red rivers, Blue Boggy and the Canadian, is particularly fitted for raising stock. The Red river part is destined soon to be a fine cotton-growing country; the native traders have erected cotton gins, and they purchase all the cotton that is raised by the common Indians and half breeds. It is estimated that about five hundred bales will go down Red river, from the Choctaws, this year. There is one good grist and saw mill near Red river, and another is building on the Poteau, from which large quantities of lumber will go down the Arkansas. To a great extent the trade with these Indians is carried on by the natives. "I can state, from my own knowledge, that two native Choctaws on Red river have this year brought into the country \$20,000 worth of goods; and there are others engaged in smaller trade of from 2,000 to 10,000 dollars. They make their purchases in New Orleans, and, I understand, are in good credit." The assistants in the three public smith-shops are natives, who, in a year or two, will be able to take charge of them. Besides these shops they have five others of their own, that are used in the farming season. "The chase, for a living, is now nearly abandoned; many take a fall hunt, but it is more an excursion of pleasure than a pursuit of gain."

"Of the Cherokees" he says, "they are gradually progressing in civilization and the cultivation of the soil, and amongst them are many intelligent men. They raise corn, beef, pork, sheep, &c., to a considerable extent, and in travelling through their country you are quite comfortably entertained. Many of them are engaged in trade with their own people; they are, however, not located advantageously for the cultivation of cotton. They have some mills erected amongst them; and with a wide extent of country, a portion of it finely watered, they bid fair, with frugality and temperance, to become a leading tribe." A similar account of these Indians was given by the commissioners in 1834, and they stated, besides, that a government had been organized by them, laws ordained, and enforced by a body of sheriffs, termed light horse.

"The Creeks," continues the acting superintendent, "have a rich country, and those of them that emigrated with McIntosh have been engaged busily in making corn; they usually have a large surplus, as high some years as thirty thousand bushels, besides stock of every description. As there is now a large emigration coming to the country, they will find a sale for all they may have to sell. They have not yet engaged in trade."

In another communication, he mentions that there are seventeen churches within the limits of these three tribes: ten in the Choctaw, four in the Cherokee, and three in the Creek country.

The other tribes in this superintendency are the Seminoles, Osages, Quapaws, Senecas, and Senecas and Shawanees. Of these he thus speaks: "It is but lately the Seminoles have come on; they have been much afflicted by disease, and have lost a great many of their small party; they have one of the finest sections of the Indian country, and with their advantages could soon prosper.

"The Osages are engaged in the chase, and they generally hunt for subsistence, and lay up buffalo meat for a support; they raise no corn except what their women cultivate, and have no stock of any consequence; they may, therefore, be fairly considered as living upon their annuity and the chase.

"The Quapaws, Senecas, and the united bands of Senecas and Shawanees, are situated adjoining the bands of Osages and Cherokees; their lands have been surveyed, and separately marked out: one hundred and fifty sections for the Quapaws, sixty thousand acres for the Senecas and Shawanees, and sixty-seven thousand acres for the Senecas of Sandusky. These lands are good and well watered. The Senecas are cultivating the soil, and signs of improvement are manifested; their mill is in full operation, and great benefit is derived from it. The Quapaws were not properly located, and will probably have to remove some two or three miles."

There are eight other tribes, which are located within the limits of the proposed territory, but which are not under the charge of the acting superintendent, whose jurisdiction, as prescribed by the President in 1834, does not extend beyond the northern boundary of the Osage reservation. The eight tribes referred to, are attached to the northern agency of the western territory, under the care of Major Cummins, whose report, though less minute than Captain Armstrong's, is hardly less favorable, when the difference in the means of the several tribes is considered. They are the Shawanees, Delawares, Kickapoos, Kansas, Weas, Piankeshaws, Peorias, Kaskaskias, and Ottawas, having an aggregate population of 4,467. The Shawanees and Delawares are an agricultural people; they have a fertile country, schools, churches, and smith's shops. The Kickapoos in 1835, began to turn their attention to agriculture, "the men as well as the women laboring astonishingly." The Kansas live by the chase, and are the only one of these bands, of whom it can be said, "they are poor." The remaining small bands above named cultivate the soil, which is generally of good quality, with sufficient water power for their purposes, and they all have the means of education and the aid of mechanics.

The great increase in the number of Indians, west of the Mississippi, is another element connected with the question of government, entitled to serious consideration. The Indian population in the territory; on the 1st of October last, was estimated at 37,748. To this number is to be added the Creeks, amounting to 16,500, who have removed this year, and about 4,000 who are yet to go, and the Cherokees, amounting to 16,000, who are under treaty stipulations to emigrate. There will be a further addition to be made of 5,400, should the Chickasaws procure a residence in that region. And if the Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pota-

watomies of Illinois, shall assent to take land south of the Missouri for that assigned to them north by the treaty of Chicago of 1833, and the Potawatomes of Indiana shall settle there with them, there will be another increase of numbers, amounting to 9,400. The entire Indian population in the territory will then be 90,148, and upon the borders of it there will be the Sioux and Ioways, with the Camanches, Kioways, and other wild tribes, whose numbers are estimated at 143,750.

The annexed table, marked D, shows the number of every tribe, east and west of the Mississippi, concerning whom we have any information.

The obligations which the United States have assumed in their negotiations with some of these Indians, and in their legislation in regard to them, have no inconsiderable bearing upon this matter of protection and government. With the largest of the emigrated tribes, the Choctaws, Creeks, and Cherokees, the United States have made treaties containing stipulations, which bind them to secure to these Indians "the jurisdiction and government of all the persons and property that may be within their limits west." This language is quoted from the fourth article of the treaty with the Choctaws, of September 27, 1830. The fourteenth article of the treaty with the Creeks of March 24, 1832, and the fifth article of the treaty with the Cherokees of December 29, 1835, secure to those tribes similar powers. By the twenty-fifth section of the intercourse act of 1834, it is prescribed, "that so much of the laws of the United States, as provides for the punishment of crimes committed within any place within the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, shall be in force in the Indiana country: *Provided*, The same shall not extend to crimes committed by one Indian against the person and property of another Indian." Thus the right to form and administer all laws is solemnly guaranteed to these Indians. And it is stated by General Stokes, the agent for the Cherokees, that they "are in the habit of making written wills, deeds of gift, bills of sale, written judgments of their courts, written judgments of arbitration, and written settlements of the estates of deceased persons." The relations of debtor and creditor between the native and the native trader, and between the latter and our own citizens, now becoming important in extent and amount, are also to be regulated and guarded by them.

I would respectfully ask, whether in their present state of civilization, advanced as it is represented and admitted to be, it is not expedient for them, and especially for our own citizens, that a supervisory power over this extensive legislation should be lodged in some person or persons, acting under the authority of the United States. Our own citizens will hereafter be more intimately connected with the Indians in commerce, and their rights will of course be materially affected by this legislation. But under the treaties and the law which have been referred to, no supervision can be exercised over the laws of a separate tribe. This view of the subject seems to me to present a strong argument in favor of the confederation and government, contemplated in the bills that have been submitted to Congress. All laws and regulations of an international character, operating on the rights of property as well as of person, of our own citizens, adopted by a single tribe, might then be properly subjected to the action of the general council and the governor. A yet stronger argument may be found in the importance of establishing, upon just prin-

ciples the relations between the several tribes within the new territory, with particular reference to the security of the rights and property of the weaker tribes. Whether in or out of the confederation, these might be injuriously affected by the legislation of the general council, unless it were restricted by an independent branch of the Government.

With this exposition of the views entertained of this subject, I would request your favorable attention to it, and that, if you think proper, it may be recommended to that of Congress.

The preservation of peace among these tribes, and between them and those who live upon their borders, is another subject of great moment, and which may properly be considered in this connexion. It is true, that a treaty was made between the Camanche and Wicketaw nations and their associated bands, the principal of the wild tribes, and the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Osages, and Quapaws, in August, 1835, and the amicable relations, then formed, have not since been materially disturbed. But there are other lawless bands, and there is great force in the cautionary remarks in the report of the commissioners, which has been frequently referred to.

"The commissioners would be wanting in justice to the Government, to allow it to anticipate security to our own tribes from any pacific arrangement that can be made with the Indians of Mexico. Presents may soothe for a moment the savage disposition; but while the principal residence of the wild tribes is within a foreign State, and subject of course to foreign influence, we cannot limit *our* guaranty of soil and personal protection, (upon which the emigrant has chosen his new home,) by depending on stipulations with the Indians beyond our control. Nor will our occasional show of force remove the fear of invasion. Savages may be temporarily driven from the buffalo trail, but like water displaced by a fording army, they will seek immediate return when the force is removed. A few outposts to enclose the agricultural districts can alone ensure personal safety, and give that security to property, without which man, either white or red, cannot be stimulated to its possession."

The establishment of some military posts was authorized by the act of Congress of July 2, 1836, entitled "*An act to provide for the better protection of the western frontier.*" Instructions were given soon after its passage, to procure the assent of the tribes, through whose territory the military road, authorized by the same act, and upon the line of which these posts are to be constructed, must pass, to the measure. This has been accomplished with the Shawanees, Delawares, Weas, Piankeskaws, Kaskaskias, and Peorias, and instructions given to effect it with the other tribes. The proposition of the commissioners is, that other posts be erected in the interior, and it is explained in another part of their report, which has been alluded to in this communication. The importance of these works to the tranquillity of our Indian relations, and even to the right fulfilment of the obligations of the country to the Indians, cannot easily be over estimated, and I therefore commend the measure to your favorable notice. The number of Indians of indigenous tribes, who will be within striking distance of the frontier, amounts, as stated in the table before referred to, to 143,000. The names of many of them will suggest at once the reasons for the fear that may be entertained, and for the precautions that should be employed. When the road

is completed, and the posts upon the line of it, and in the interior, are garrisoned by a competent force of infantry and mounted men, the causes for apprehending any interruption of the general peace will be greatly diminished.

3. "*Of the operations of the commissioners appointed to hold Indian treaties under the acts of the last session of Congress.*"

Of these I am able to present only a brief statement; but few communications have been received from the gentlemen to whom they have been entrusted.

The sum of \$22,000 was appropriated, (by the act of Congress of June 14, 1836, providing "*for the payment of Indian annuities and other purposes,*") "*to defray the expenses of holding treaties with Indians in the vicinity of Green Bay; Indians within the State of New York; the Winnebagoes north and south of the Wisconsin, and with the Sacs and Foxes north of the Missouri.*" These negotiations, with the exception of that with the tribes in New York, were confided to Governor Dodge, but no official report of his proceedings has been received. I have learned from other sources, that he has made an arrangement with the Sacs and Foxes for a cession of the reservation on the Ioway river, assigned to them by the treaty of September 21, 1832.

The duty of negotiating with the Indians in New York was committed to Mr. Schermerhorn. He has concluded a treaty with the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes, for the relinquishment of their lands on the Winnebago Lake; and another with the New York Indians, for the lands granted them in the treaty with the Menomonies of February 8, 1831. To the last those who emigrated from New York to Green Bay have assented, and he has appointed a time to hold a council with those residing in that State, at which it will be submitted to them with a view to procure their concurrence.

An appropriation was made in the act above referred to of \$2000, "*for the purpose of extinguishing the Indian title between the State of Missouri and the Missouri river.*" The general direction of this matter was given to General Clarke. The tract of country referred to, was ceded by the tribes who were parties to the treaty of Prairie du Chien of the 15th of July, 1830, and it was stipulated in the first article, that it should be assigned to the tribes then living upon it, or to such others as the President might locate thereon "*for hunting, and other purposes.*" It is a long, narrow belt of land, separated from the Indian country west of it by the Missouri river. Its annexation to the State of Missouri was suggested by the Committee of the House of Representatives on Indian Affairs, in their report dated May 20, 1834, as a measure of obvious convenience and necessity, and it was deemed, by the citizens of that State, important to its interests. Early in the last session of Congress a representation was made to the Department, of the willingness of some of the tribes to relinquish their rights to it; and a negotiation with them to effect that object was strongly urged. To this the President was unwilling to assent, as it would have been in disregard of the guarantee given to the Indians in the treaty of Prairie du Chien, and might be considered by them as the first step in a series of efforts to obtain possession of their new country. Appreciating, however, the force of the considerations that prompted the application, he consented that the sub-

ject of a cession should be submitted to the Indians, with an explanation of the reasons, that rendered it a question of interest to the State of Missouri; but no change was to be urged upon, or required of them; if they preferred to retain the land, their possession of it would not be disturbed. In accordance with these views, a negotiation was opened by General Clark with the Ioways and the Sacs of Missouri, who sensible, as they stated, that "from the local position of the lands in question, they can never be made available for Indian purposes," relinquished their rights therein. Advices have also been received, that the respective agents for the Sacs and Foxes, the Yancton and Santie Sioux, Omahas, Otoes and Missouriias, have obtained the assent of those Indians to this measure. The agent for the Sioux and the Mississippi has not yet reported.

The treaty, made with the Chippewas of Saginaw during the last winter, not having received the sanction of the Senate, the acting Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Michigan, who reported that there was a prospect of a favorable result, has been authorized to effect a new arrangement with them, upon principles that will obviate the objections to the former one.

A treaty has been concluded with four bands of the Potawatomies, residing in the State of Indiana, extinguishing their title to twenty-two sections of land, reserved for them in the treaties of October, 1832, but it has not yet been received. The agent has reported that similar purchases from other bands will probably be effected.

Measures have been taken, with a view to opening a negotiation with the Miamies for the relinquishment of their lands in Indiana, in accordance with a resolution of the Senate at its last session.

Another resolution of the Senate requested the President to propose to the Indians, parties to the treaty of Chicago of 1833, an exchange of the lands north of the Missouri river, assigned to them by that treaty, for lands south of it. As no appropriation was made for this object, and a part of the Indians had emigrated, a part were removing and a part were in Illinois, the instructions to the sub-agent merely directed him to seek interviews with them, and to ascertain their dispositions in respect to it, and to report them in season for the action of Congress, should it become necessary.

The resolution of the House of Representatives of July 1st, 1836, requesting the President of the United States "to cause such measures to be taken for investigating alleged frauds in the purchase of the reservations of the Creek Indians, and the causes of their present hostilities," received his immediate attention. The Hon. Thomas H. Crawford, of Pennsylvania, and Alfred Balch, Esq., of Tennessee, were selected for the performance of this duty, and they were authorized to call for the professional services of the United States district attorneys in Georgia and Alabama, whenever they required them. They were furnished with copies of the papers on file or on record in this office, connected with the subject, and with ample instructions and discretionary power. They met at Columbus in September, and have since been engaged in the active prosecution of their labors. From advices received from them, dated October 14th, it is presumed that their report on the causes of the hostilities will be transmitted at an early day in the approaching session.

It will be immediately laid before you, upon its reception. The other subjects committed to them will necessarily occupy more time. The high characters of these gentlemen will ensure to their reports the confidence of the country.

The reservations, provided for the Creek Indians in the treaty with them of March 24th, 1832, have all been located. Contracts for the sale of a number of them, equal in quantity to 1,231 sections, have been approved by the President. The approval of these conveyances was suspended by his direction in April, 1835, when allegations of fraud were made, and it will not be resumed, until the present investigation of these charges, and of the causes of the hostilities, is terminated. The number of contracts certified and transmitted to this office, upon which he has not acted, is 2,627. Subsequent to the above date, the certifying agents were authorized to proceed in the discharge of their duties. General Jesup was also empowered to appoint agents for this purpose, and to permit an arrangement to be made with the chiefs, for the disposal of the lands that had not been sold, or the sale of which had been contested, provided that, in the latter case, no title previously acquired by purchase, and which should not be impeached, should be injuriously affected. Under this authority, an agreement has been entered into for the sale of a large number of sections, the previous contracts for which had been disputed. Upon this agreement the President has not yet acted, further information being deemed necessary preparatory to his decision. The commissioners now in the Creek country, have likewise been authorized to employ certifying agents. The object of all these measures has been to obviate, by every particular means, the objections of the Creeks to remove, founded upon their wish to dispose first of their lands. The hostilities, that commenced in May last, resulted in the removal of nearly the whole nation before the object could be accomplished, and it is now more difficult to affect it in any satisfactory manner. But the efforts of the commissioners and of the Executive will be directed to it, with an earnest solicitude to adopt that course, which will most certainly secure to the Indians who have remained peaceable, the full value of their lands, and the advantages of every beneficial stipulation of the treaty. Twelve of the sections reserved for the orphans have been sold, and the remainder of them will be disposed of under the directions of the commissioners, and the proceeds of the whole invested in public stocks.

A special commissioner has been appointed to certify contracts for the sale of reservations under the treaty with the Choctaw Indians of September 27th, 1830, and to receive the proof of residence for five years, which, by the terms of the 14th article of the treaty, is necessary to entitle the reservees to patents. This subject has become of a difficult and complex character, in consequence of circumstances to which I will briefly advert.

Immediately after the ratification of the treaty, the Choctaws, who were desirous to emigrate, were anxious to dispose of their lands. As the reserves provided for them had not been located, they sold their rights. A few of the conveyances made by them were certified by the Indian Agent, but when he declined continuing the practice, in consequence of the want of authority from the proper department, they were certified by citizens. The Indians removed, and their reservations were subsequently located upon the applications of the purchasers. The ex-

istence of these instruments was not known here until the last session of Congress. No certain evidence could then be discovered, that conveyances had ever been directed, or the mode of executing them prescribed by the Executive. Some of them were at that time presented, and the Department was called upon to adopt some measures, by which the title of the purchaser could be perfected. It was obvious, that the subject could be acted upon properly, only in the Indian country. There only could the identity of the vendor, his right to the land sold, the adequacy of the consideration, its payment in good faith, and the fairness of the transaction be ascertained. The commissioner who has been appointed, A. V. Brown, Esq., of Tennessee, has been fully instructed upon all points connected with his duties, and requested to execute them with all the despatch consistent with correctness, as their early completion was important to the holders of these Indian conveyances, who, meantime, would not be able to obtain patents, and might be disturbed in their possession by legal process.

The location of reservations under this treaty has not been completed, principally in consequence of the difficulty the agents experienced in procuring plats of the surveys, the dilatory manner in which the Indians or their assignees, applied to have them made, and the obstacles in the way of identifying the tracts to which the Indian had entitled himself, under the nineteenth article, by cultivating them. Instructions have been given for the vigorous prosecution of this business, which, it is hoped, will insure its early fulfilment.

The execution of those provisions of the treaties of October 20, 1832, and May 24, 1834, with the Chickasaws, which are to be carried into effect prior to their removal, is nearly completed. Two efforts have been made, unsuccessfully, by these Indians to procure a part of the Choctaw country west of the Mississippi for their permanent residence; a third has recently been sanctioned by the President, from which a more favorable result is anticipated. The lands ceded by them have been surveyed, and the reservations, provided for the different classes of Indians, have been located. At the date of the latest advices, the sales of the lands amounted to \$1,080,118 61, and of the reservations, to \$2,919,508 50. Of the first amount, \$315,000 have been invested in Alabama State bonds, and \$215,000 in Tennessee State bonds, the interest upon which, at five per cent., is payable in New York and Philadelphia semi-annually. Of the second amount, arrangements have been made for the investment of \$385,000 at the same rate. It may be safely estimated, that the whole proceeds of the lands will give the Chickasaws a national fund, not much less than three millions of dollars, the income from which will enable them to place themselves in a state of enviable prosperity. And in addition, there will be a large amount of individual wealth, derived from the sale of the reservations.

Immediately after the adjournment of the last session of Congress, measures were taken to carry into effect the treaty with the Cherokees residing east of the Mississippi, of December 29, 1835. Major Benjamin F. Currey, superintendent of emigration, was authorized to select as many persons to appraise the improvements of the Indians as might be necessary, and to direct their operations. He has divided the ceded country into seven districts, and has appointed the requisite number of agents and interpreters. Many of the gentlemen selected by him as agents, have been heretofore placed in stations of responsibility by the suffrages of their fel-

low-citizens; they are now actively engaged in bringing to a close the business confided to them. Governor Lumpkin, of Georgia, and General Carroll, of Tennessee, were, with the sanction of the Senate, commissioned to examine the various classes of claims, for which provision was made in the treaty. General Carroll having declined this appointment, in consequence of the duty devolved upon him under the treaty with the Chickasaws, of 1834, and of ill health, John Kennedy, Esq., of Tennessee, has been commissioned in his place. In the absence of General Carroll, Governor Lumpkin proceeded to make all practicable arrangements for commencing and completing the duties entrusted to them; and he has reported that he had made such progress, that the execution of them can be promptly completed after the arrival of his associate. Indications of a disposition, on the part of a portion of the Cherokees, to prevail upon a majority of the nation to consider the treaty as not binding upon them, induced the President, at an early day, to direct that a requisition should be made upon the State of Tennessee, under the volunteer act of the last session, for a military force, to be employed in the Cherokee country, and Brevet Brig-General Wool was assigned to the command. A general supervisory authority over the execution of all the provisions of the treaty, and all agents employed therein, as ample as was consistent with the constitutional duty of the President, was confided to the commissioners. General Wool was instructed to procure, and cause to be issued, the provisions and clothing, stipulated in the eighteenth article to be delivered to the Indians, as an advance of the annuity of the nation for two years. In the execution of their several duties, the commissioners and the commanding general were directed to invite the co-operation of the twelve persons, designated in the twelfth article of the treaty to act as the agents of the Cherokees, in relation to every measure connected with its fulfilment. Of these, a part only have accepted this trust; the others, who are represented to be personally attached to Mr. John Ross, and subject to his influence, have declined. The conduct of Mr. Ross, in other respects, has been equally calculated, if not designed, to prevent the execution of the treaty. A council has been called by him, at which, (it has been made known to this department,) resolutions were offered and adopted, declaring the treaty to be a fraud upon the Government, the people of the United States, and the Cherokees themselves; an instrument, concluded by persons not possessed of competent authority, null and void from its inception. To give effect to these resolutions, a deputation was appointed, with Mr. Ross at its head, to visit this city during the approaching session of Congress, with a view to obtain some modification of the existing treaty, or a new one. The same deputation was empowered to proceed to the country west of the Mississippi, to invite a co-operation of the Western Cherokees in accomplishing these objects. Recognising the treaty as binding upon both parties, and its execution, after its ratification by the Senate, as imperative upon himself, the President directed that his determination to carry into effect all its provisions promptly, and to the fullest extent, should be made known to the Cherokees in the strongest and most explicit terms. He also directed them to be informed, that no communication would be held, either orally or in writing, with any deputation that might come to this place, with a view to delay or prevent its fulfilment. That if such deputation should go to the West, to obtain the assistance of the Western Cherokees, they would be arrested and tried under that article of the act regulating trade and inter-

course with the Indian tribes, which imposes a penalty upon "any person who shall deliver any speech, message, or letter to any Indian nation, tribe, chief, or individual, with an intent to produce a contravention or infraction of any treaty or law of the United States, or to disturb the peace and tranquillity of the United States." Regarding the discussion of the validity of the treaty as precluded by the signatures of the representatives of the Cherokees, the ratification of the Senate, and his own proclamation, he further directed that no council of the Indians should be permitted to assemble, or to continue in session for the purpose of such discussion. Earnestly solicitous that all the beneficial provisions of the treaty should be enjoyed by the Cherokees, without any interruption of harmony and peace, he directed the most vigorous movements on the part of the several agents; and that, in no event, should force be employed, unless the measures of the Cherokees should indicate a disposition to prevent its execution, even at the hazard of actual hostilities.

The assent, in writing, of the Ottowas and Chippewas to the modifications in the treaty with them of March 28th, 1836, required by the terms of the ratification of the Senate, has been received and transmitted to the Department of State. Accompanying this paper was a memorial of the chiefs, explanatory of their views respecting the amendment in the 8th article, and expressing their desire, that an arrangement might be made for their permanent settlement on the head waters of the Mississippi. To accomplish this object, they request that a negotiation may be opened with the Chippewas west of Lake Superior, and north of the mouth of Rum river.

Before information of the assent having been given was received, measures were taken to procure the goods and provisions, stipulated to be furnished these Indians in the 4th article of the treaty. Proposals to deliver them upon contracts at Michilimackinac were invited, in the event of the amendment in the ratification being agreed to. One hundred and thirty-nine thousand dollars were invested in goods in New York, which were distributed to the Indians under the supervision of the Agent, the Quarter Master at Detroit, and the Commissioner appointed to investigate claims. The most satisfactory assurances have been received that in quantity, quality, and adaptation to the wants and tastes of the Indians, they were such as the Government ought to have purchased, and that the Indians were well pleased with them. Provisions, to the amount of eight thousand dollars, were procured in Detroit, and issued under the direction of the same gentlemen.

The examination of the claims of the half-breeds was committed to John W. Edmonds, Esq., of New York; that of the debts of the Indians to the Agent, in conformity with the treaty, and Mr. Edmonds and Major Whiting were requested to co-operate with him. This duty was completed on the 29th September, but the official reports have not been received. Most of the payments, in lieu of reservations, provided for in the 9th article, have been made here, upon the drafts of the individuals designated. Arrangements will be made for giving effect to the beneficial stipulations in the treaty relating to education, missions, agricultural assistance and mechanical establishments, as soon as the requisite information can be procured.

The execution of those provisions of the treaty with the Swan Creek and Black River bands of Chippewas, of the 9th of May, 1836, which

relate to the survey and sale of the lands ceded, and the investment of the proceeds, has been referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, by direction of the President.

A similar course has been adopted in regard to the survey and sale of the land, ceded by the treaty with the Wyandots of April 23d, 1836. The survey has been completed, and a proclamation will soon be issued for the sale.

4th. *"Of the number of schools established in the Indian country."*

This information, which is embraced in the statement marked E, together with that in statements F and G, respecting kindred subjects, is necessarily very imperfect. This arises, in part, from the remissness of the societies and persons in charge of these institutions, in transmitting the statements annually required of them: a remissness which measures will be taken to check, and as far as practicable, to prevent. The communications, that have been received upon this subject, show the existence of a strong desire among the tribes generally, for the education of their children. The Chippewas and Ottowas in the North-west desired that a very liberal provision should be made for this object in the last treaty concluded with them. The United nation of Chippewas, Ottowas, and Potawatomes, who are emigrating from Illinois, have preferred an earnest request, that the interest of seventy thousand dollars, appropriated for education under the treaty with them of September 26th, 1833, may be applied to the support of schools in the country to which they are removing. Even more ample means were set apart for this purpose, in the treaty with the Cherokees of December 29th, 1835. The schools among the Choctaws are favorite institutions with them, and under the teaching of competent men, and the supervision of a vigilant agent, have produced, and are producing essential benefits. The Shawnees and Delawares have been improved by the labors of the instructors, who for many years have lived with them. The Western Creeks have recently manifested a disinclination to the residence of missionaries among them; and the Acting Superintendent having confirmed the facts alleged, as the cause of this feeling, they have been desired to leave the nation. Minor institutions exist among the Otoes, Omahas, and Sioux, which are yet in their infancy, but are favorably regarded by those tribes. The Civilization Fund is distributed, principally, with a view to the improvement of those Indians residing upon the remote frontier, and those for whom no provision has been made by treaty. The sums allowed have been expended under the direction of the various societies, by whom teachers have been employed.

In all these establishments, instruction in mechanical arts and in agriculture is combined with intellectual cultivation. There is an increasing disposition among the Indians to have them located in their own country, where they become objects of common feeling and interest, and the ties of family and kindred are not separated or weakened.

My recent connexion with this office has not permitted me to make myself acquainted with the operation of all the provisions of the laws relating to Indian affairs. But some changes that are desirable, and some evils, for which a remedy is required, are of so obvious a character, that I beg leave to present them.

The 2d section of the act of 30th June, 1834, for the organization of the Department of Indian affairs, provides that there shall be a superintend-

ency for all the Indian country not within the bounds of any State or Territory west of the river Mississippi, and that the superintendent shall reside at St. Louis. I would respectfully suggest for your consideration, the expediency of removing the site of this superintendency to Fort Leavenworth, or some other point on the Missouri river. One principal reason for its continuance at St. Louis, has been the necessity of having a competent officer at the point, to which most of the tribes emigrating to the west side of the Mississippi would proceed, and at which means for their transportation and subsistence could be conveniently procured. This reason now hardly exists, a majority of those tribes having removed, and the system of removal being so organized, that each party of those who are yet to emigrate, will be attended by persons able to make every necessary arrangement for it. The employment of the Quartermaster at St. Louis, as the disbursing officer in that section of the Indian department, has relieved the superintendency of one considerable branch of its business; and the creation of the territory of Wisconsin has greatly reduced its limits. This arrangement would enable the superintendent to inform himself of the conduct of the agents, the condition of the agencies and of the Indians, and when necessary, to visit them in person. The department would then have the benefit of his opinions, founded upon his own observation and knowledge, upon all measures recommended by the agents or sub-agents, and upon all requests preferred by the Indians.

The 4th section of the same act designated the tribes, for which full agents should be appointed. The western Creeks, western Cherokees and Osages were not included, and sub-agents were appointed for them, under the authority given to the President in the 5th section; and subsequently the Senecas, and the Senecas and Shawness were placed under General Stokes, the sub-agent for the Cherokees. He has transmitted a strong statement, which is concurred in by General Arbuckle, of the inconveniences of this arrangement, and of the onerous nature of his duties. Upon further examination it may be found expedient to establish a new sub-agency, to include the Senecas, the united bands of Senecas and Shawnees, and the Quapaws, who are at present attached to the sub-agency for the Osages. These bands have an aggregate population of about 1,000 persons; they occupy adjoining reservations upon the Arkansas river, and are about ninety miles from the site of the sub-agency. They have millers and smiths and stock, which require the personal care and inspection of some officer of the Government. This measure seems to be called for also by the approaching emigration of the Cherokees residing east of the Mississippi. There are 5,800 Cherokees now west of that river, and preparations have been made, as stated in a preceding part of this report, for the removal of those east of it. The duties connected with the settlement of these emigrants, the execution of the provisions of the late and former treaties, involving the examination of a vast amount of claims for spoliations, removal, &c. will be sufficiently arduous for one person. The difficult character of these duties, and the responsibilities they impose, seem, in my judgment, to render it proper to appoint a full agent for this tribe. I respectfully submit this proposition for your consideration.

I would make a similar recommendation in regard to the Creeks. The considerations in this case are even stronger than in the preceding. The Creeks, like the Cherokees, have claims to a large amount to be adjusted, and large establishments to be inspected and main-

tained in operation. But the conclusive reason for the measure is the vast accession to their numbers, occasioned by the removal of the friendly Seminoles and of the Eastern Creeks. It will be a laborious work to carry into effect the treaties with those tribes. It will be a task of greater delicacy and difficulty, to allay the irritated feelings of those so recently engaged in active hostilities, and to establish and preserve amicable relations between them and the Creeks who emigrated in former years.

The duties of the sub-agent for the Osages, even if the Quapaws shall be withdrawn from his charge, will be sufficiently arduous to warrant the substitution of a full agency. This tribe, unlike the others in the Western superintendency, live by the chase; they commit depredations to supply the wants, attendant upon this uncertain mode of existence, and hostilities between themselves and other Indians are the consequence. These collisions require constant vigilance on the part of the agent, and impose upon him no ordinary responsibility. I therefore ask your favorable consideration of this suggestion.

The agent for the Choctaws is the acting superintendent for all the Indians, residing south of the northern line of the Osage reservation. He has been assigned to this duty, under the authority given to the President in the 30th section of the act of June 20th, 1834, for regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes. The business thus devolved upon him, is extensive and complicated. The full extracts, made from his reports for this year in this communication, prove that it is ably and faithfully executed. It will be greatly augmented, by the settlement within his limits of the Creeks who have emigrated, and of the Cherokees, who are under treaty stipulations to emigrate. If no territorial Government be created, this increase of duties will render proper, in my judgment, an increase of compensation, and I respectfully request your approval of this measure.

The proviso to the act, "*making additional appropriations for the Delaware breakwater,*" &c., approved March 3d, 1835, operates harshly upon the military officers employed in the Indian Department, and will continue so to operate, so long as it shall be determined to adhere to the present system of disbursement. Under the regulations prescribed by the President in the summer of 1832, for the removal of Indians, and those for the payment of annuities, of July, 1834, all disbursements have been made by military men. The amount of these may be gathered from the amount of the appropriations, which, for the last five years, has averaged more than three millions of dollars. Those for the present year amounted to \$8,431,000.

There are three principal points to which remittances are made: Detroit, St. Louis, and Little Rock.

To the first are sent the funds for the agencies in Michigan, Illinois, and part of those in the Territory of Wisconsin. From that place they are forwarded by the Quartermaster stationed there, to the several points of disbursement. The duties required of this officer, since the close of the last session of Congress, have been peculiarly laborious. In addition the charge of the usual annual appropriations, he has purchased and issued the provisions, and assisted in the distribution of the goods, stipulated to be furnished to the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, under the treaty with them of March 28, 1836; been associated with the Indian agent and the special commissioner in the adjustment of claims and debts, and made most

of the payments called for by the treaty, the remittances on account of which amounted to \$482,000.

The remittances to St. Louis include the funds for the agencies in that superintendency, and those in that of Wisconsin, located east of the Missouri, and upon the line of the Mississippi rivers. These funds are forwarded to the Quartermaster at that place, and transmitted by him to the assistant Quartermasters at the several military posts. To these he gives instructions, and from them he receives their accounts, which he examines before transmitting them to this office. The amount sent to him in 1835 and 1836 was \$322,000.

The remittances to Little Rock include the funds for the agencies in the Western Territory. These are procured by the principal disbursing agent upon Treasury warrants, payable at New Orleans. A large amount of specie is annually required to pay the annuities of the Indians. Two journeys in each year are always necessary, and in some instances a greater number. These must sometimes be made through a country unexplored, and but thinly settled; and the money constantly guarded. When it reaches Little Rock, there is no bank in which it can be deposited, and the officer must secure it in the best way he can, until the period of disbursing it. This disbursement is made to the Indians by military officers, acting under his direction, for whose doings he is responsible, and whose accounts are rendered through, and examined by him. Besides the ordinary Indian expenditures, he is charged with a large part of those for the removal and subsistence of emigrating Indians, and for the purchase of various articles stipulated to be furnished them. The amount sent to this point, in the last and present years, for these objects, was more than \$600,000. A reference to Document 512, of the first session of the 23d Congress, printed by order of the Senate, which embraces the correspondence with him between the 30th November, 1831, and the 27th of December, 1833, will give some idea of the laborious and responsible character of his duties, and of the ability with which they have been performed.

The attention of the department was called to this subject by the Commissary General of Subsistence, in his report dated November 12th, 1835, with more especial reference to the compensation of officers engaged in the removal of Indians. It is therein stated, that prior to the passage of the proviso, there had been allowed to a principal disbursing agent the pay and emoluments of a quartermaster, and to disbursing agents those of an assistant quartermaster. Captain Brown, the disbursing officer at Little Rock, was the only principal disbursing agent, to whom this compensation had been paid. These allowances had all been cut off by the proviso, and the officers, selected to accompany large parties of Indians through a difficult country, and to provide for their wants, had not since received any remuneration for these arduous services, beyond their ordinary emoluments. The case is the same with the assistant quartermasters at military posts, who are required to pay annuities, &c., to the Indians; to do which, they are often obliged to take with them, into the Indian country, large amounts in specie, for the safety of which they are accountable.

There is a strong analogy between the duties required of military officers in this branch of the service, particularly of the one at Little Rock, and those of some of the persons employed in the sale of the public domain, which, it seems to me, should ensure to this subject a favorable action. The receivers of public moneys are allowed by the law of May 20th, 1828,

a salary of \$500, and one per cent. on the amount received, the whole not to exceed \$3,000 per annum. The act of May 22d, 1836, provided, "that a reasonable compensation might be made for transporting and depositing the money received by them, to be regulated according to the actual labor, expense and risk of such transportation and deposit." Under this law, one-tenth of one per cent. is paid them for every ten miles travel. In a large majority of instances, the positions of the receivers are attended with fewer risks and liabilities than that of the disbursing agent at Little Rock: and their duties, being homogeneous in their character, and less difficult to be performed. Yet, under the most favorable circumstances, the pay and emoluments of this agent cannot exceed \$1,600. After a careful examination of the matter, in all its aspects, I beg leave to recommend, that a commission be allowed to all military officers, making disbursements in the Indian Department, and that the requisite change of the law be requested.

The Committee of the House of Representatives, in the report of May, 1834, say, that "have reason to believe abuses have existed, in relation to the supply of goods for presents at the making of treaties, or to fulfil treaty stipulations." In accordance with the spirit of the 13th section of the act of 1834, which was framed to prevent these abuses, the general appropriations for presents and the provisions are invested, whenever it is practicable, in the mode therein prescribed, and the articles themselves, instead of money, are transported to the several agencies to be distributed to the Indians.

The 4th section of the act of June 30, 1834, "*to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes*," provides that any person who shall introduce goods into the Indian country, without a license, "shall forfeit all merchandise offered for sale to the Indians, or found in his possession." A seizure was made under this law in 1835, and prosecution commenced in the United States District Court in the State of Missouri. The Department was advised by the District Attorney in December last, that "on argument, the court decided that the 4th section gave no authority to the agent to seize the goods taken within his boundary in violation of law; that the words, 'shall forfeit,' did not, by implication, empower him, 'to take possession thereof;' and ordered the goods to be returned to the owner. Whether this decision be according to the spirit of the 23d and 28th sections of the act organizing the Indian Department, or not, it is respectfully suggested that, to avoid litigation, it may be expedient to procure the passage of an amendatory clause. If the decision of the court be correct, the provisions of the law are nugatory.

It has been found, that the legal proceedings under the 20th section of the intercourse act, providing penalties for the introduction and sale of ardent spirits and wine in the Indian country, are dilatory and expensive. The desirableness of a process, susceptible of more prompt and less costly application and enforcement, is presented for your consideration. The establishment of a tribunal in the Indian country, a measure recommended by the late Acting Superintendent in 1835, might obviate the necessity, with attendant inconvenience and expense, of having recourse to the court at Little Rock, and the delay occasioned by the intervals of its sessions. The latter clause of this section makes it lawful "for any person in the service of the United States, or for any Indian, to take and destroy any ardent spirit or wine found in the Indian country." This provision

appears to have been considered by the Committee of the House of Representatives, in their report of May, 1834, to be sufficient. In practice however, it has been, in a great degree, useless. Reluctance to incur the odium of revenge of individuals has probably deterred white persons from exerting this power. And the authority, in the hands of the Indian, is dangerous to him and to others. To him, if exercised, because it would jeopardise his life; and to others, because it exposes all their property to any attacks his ignorance or passion may prompt. Besides, legal process, if it could be effectual, would be more in consonance with the general spirit of our legislation.

An application was made to this Department, during the last session of Congress, to direct the agents of the Government to apprehend and deliver to the owner certain slaves, which had fled from him and taken refuge in the Indian country. The authority of the Department to give such direction, it was determined upon full consideration, could not be maintained under the existing intercourse law. The case seems to me to call for some legislative provision.

The 7th section of that law imposes a penalty upon any person, who shall, within the Indian country, purchase or receive of any Indian "a gun, trap, or other article commonly used in hunting, any instrument of husbandry, or cooking utensils." I would suggest the expediency of extending this provision, so as to prohibit the purchase of other species of property. Among those Indians, who own slaves, there is a jealous feeling upon this subject.

The attention of the Committee on Invalid Pensions of the House of Representatives was requested, on the 4th of June, 1836, to the stipulation in the 14th article of the treaty with the Cherokees of December 29th, 1835, for the payment of pensions to "such warriors of the Cherokee nation, as were engaged in the late war with Great Britain and the Southern tribes of Indians, and who were wounded in such service," but no law was passed. It is desirable that the subject should be acted upon at an early day.

The 2d section of the act of May 1st, 1820, entitled "*An act in relation to the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments,*" provides that any money appropriated for this Department, which "shall remain unexpended for more than two years after the expiration of the calendar year, in which the act of appropriation shall have been passed," "shall be carried to the surplus fund." This provision operates with great inconvenience, in the execution of the branch of public business committed to this office. From the character of the objects for which appropriations are obtained, the necessary preliminary investigations, the habits of the Indians, and the remoteness of the points at which the expenditures are to be made, it is frequently embarrassing to comply with this requisition of the law. For these reasons an extension of the term, at the end of which balances shall be carried to the surplus fund, is desirable.

During the last session of Congress this Department was called upon to state the quantity of land acquired by treaties with Indian tribes, and the amount stipulated to be paid for it, since the 4th of March, 1829. With the data in its possession, neither branch of this inquiry could be answered correctly. The information, which has been subsequently procured, is embodied in tabular statement H, appended to this report.

From the nature of the case perfect accuracy cannot be ensured, in estimating the amount of the consideration for which the lands were ceded. It is made up of permanent annuities, lands, reservations for individuals, expenses of removal and subsistence, merchandise, mechanical and agricultural establishments and implements. The permanent annuities have been commuted at five per cent.; lands and reservations, valued at one dollar and a quarter per acre; expenses of removal and subsistence, and merchandise, put down at the amounts appropriated for them, and the mechanical and agricultural establishments, at the rates fixed in the act of June 30th, 1834, organizing the Indian department; where the provision for these last is permanent, they have been commuted in the same way with the annuities.

The general result is, that within the last eight years, 93,401,637 acres of land have been ceded by the Indians, for which the United States have stipulated to give them 26,982,068 dollars and 32,381,000 acres of land, valued at 40,476,250 dollars, making the whole consideration 67,458,318 dollars.

The obvious reflection, suggested by these facts, is the increased liberality and kindness of the United States in its intercourse with the aboriginal people. In 1789, General Knox, in a communication addressed to the President of the United States, remarked, that as the settlements shall approach near to the Indian boundaries established by treaties, "they will be willing to sell further tracts for small considerations." An examination of the earlier treaties will show how little proportion the sums paid bore to the quantity and value of the land acquired. Ten, twenty, or thirty cents per acre were seldom exceeded. The average sum, paid in the period embraced in the annexed statement, is seventy-two cents per acre. In the late treaties with the Chickasaws and some other tribes, the provisions have been even munificent, the United States having given to them the whole nett proceeds of their lands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. HARRIS,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Hon. B. F. BUTLER,
Secretary of War ad interim

List of Statements accompanying the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

- A. Funds remitted to and accounted for by disbursing officers.
- B. Number of Indians removed and to be removed, and land assigned to emigrating tribes.
- C. Contract for the removal of the Creeks.
- D. Number of Indians east of the Mississippi, and west of that river within striking distance.
- E. Number of schools in the Indian country.
- F. Condition of the civilization fund.
- G. Disposition of education annuities.
- H. Quantity of land acquired and amount paid therefor.

A

STATEMENT showing the amount to requisitions drawn for disbursements in the Indian Department between the 1st of January and the 30th September, 1836; amount accounted for, and the balance remaining to be accounted for.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount drawn.	Accounted for.	Balance.
Running lines, per act 26th June, 1834, viz. under the 5th article of treaty of 19th August, 1825, with Chippewas and others - - -	\$2,629 46	\$2,604 46	\$25 00
Locating reservations, per act 26th June, 1834, under the treaty with the Potawatomies, of October, 1832 - - - - -	517 00	517 00	
Payment of claims, act 25th June, 1834, for horses, under treaty with the Potawatomies, of 1832 - - - - -	270 00	270 00	
For carrying into effect the treaty with the Western Creeks, per act 28th June, 1834, for mills, under the 5th article of the treaty of 1833 - - -	1,000 00	- - -	1,000 00
Running lines, per act 28th June, 1834, for Shawanees, Senecas, and Quapaws - - -	1,095 00	- - -	1,095 00
Payment of claims, per act 28th June, 1834; for fees of counsel, &c. - - -	450 00	450 00	
For claims to Cherokees, under treaty of 1828 - - - - -	1,019 88	1,019 88	
For provisions, corn for Osages, per act 28th June, 1834 - - - - -	660 52	660 52	
For the purchase of a house and lot at Prairie du Chien, per act 28th June, 1834 - - - - -	2,500 00	2,500 00	
Expenses of the commission west, per act 26th June, 1834 - - - - -	3,244 21	3,244 21	
Current expenses, Indian department, viz.—			
Pay of superintendents and Indian agents - - - - -	10,518 65	10,480 63	38 02
Do. sub-agents - - - - -	4,436 14	3,248 12	1,188 02
Do. interpreters - - - - -	4,355 00	4,324 02	30 98
Presents to Indians - - - - -	4,432 00	3,357 48	1,074 52
Provisions for Indians - - - - -	3,155 73	1,972 06	1,183 67

STATEMENT A—Continued.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Amount drawn.	Accounted for.	Balance.
Repairs of houses, &c.	-	-	-
Contingencies	-	-	2,685 15
Fuel, stationary, &c.	-	-	787 50
Indian annuities	-	-	-
Blacksmith's establishment, viz.—	-	-	-
Pay of smiths	-	-	-
Iron, steel, &c.	-	-	-
Treaty stipulations, viz.—	-	-	-
Farmers	-	-	-
Laborers	-	-	-
Millers	-	-	-
Wheelwrights	-	-	-
Salt	-	-	-
Agricultural implements	-	-	-
Tobacco	-	-	-
Physicians	-	-	-
Provisions	-	-	-
Agricultural assistance	-	-	-
Transportation and incidental expenses	-	-	-
Education of Indian youths, viz.—	-	-	-
Miamies	-	-	-
Potawatomies	-	-	-
Chippewas	-	-	-
Chippewas, Menomonies, &c.	-	-	-
Menomonies	-	-	-
Sacs, Foxes, and others	-	-	-
Choctaws	-	-	-
Creeks	-	-	-
Cherokees	-	-	-
Florida Indians	-	-	-
Quapaws	-	-	-
Chickasaws	-	-	-
For carrying into effect the treaty with the Cherokees, per act 3d March, 1835:			
Payment for goods and provisions	-	-	-
For investment in stock	-	-	-
Expenses negotiating with Cherokees, same act	-	-	-
Certifying Creek contracts, same act	-	-	-
Locating Choctaw reservations, same act	-	-	-
Civilization of Indians	-	-	-
Proceeds of 54 sections of land	-	-	-
Cherokee schools	-	-	-
Locating reservations, per act 14th June, 1836, viz.—	-	-	-
Locating and certifying for Creeks	-	-	-
Do. for Choctaws	-	-	-
For carrying into effect treaty with the Caddos, per act 14th June, 1836,			
For holding treaties with certain Indian tribes, per act 14th June, 1836, viz.—			
Indians in the vicinity of Green Bay	-	-	-
Do. State of New York	-	-	-
Winnebagoes north of the Wisconsin	-	-	-
Sacs and Foxes north of Missouri	-	-	-
For holding treaties for the extinguishment of title to lands between the State of Missouri and the Missouri river, per act 14th June, 1836	-	-	-

\$
 33

33

STATEMENT A—Continued.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Amount drawn.	Accounted for.	Balance.
For holding treaties with the Chippewas, of Saginaw, per act 14th June, 1826	\$5,102 87	\$5,102 87	
Expenses of certain Indian deputations, per act 14th June, 1826, viz.—			
Cherokees	13,000 00	13,000 00	
Richard Fields	450 00	450 00	
Seneca chiefs	600 00	600 00	
For pay to Col. David Brearly	2,327 12	2,327 12	
For carrying into effect the treaty with the Cherokees, of 1835, per act 2d July, 1836, viz.—			
Payment for lands ceded	714,000 00	714,000 00	
Advance of annuity under 18th article	10,000 00	-	\$10,000 00
Expenses of negotiating the treaty, and of the delegation	37,212 00	37,212 00	
Surveying land set apart west	1,000 00	-	1,000 00
For carrying into effect the treaty with the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, same act, viz.—			
For annuity	30,000 00	-	30,000 00
Interest to be paid as annuity on \$200,000	6,000 00	-	6,000 00
Payment of just debts	100,000 00	-	100,000 00
Commutation in lieu of reservations	72,500 00	-	72,500 00
Payment to Rix Robinson	23,040 00	23,040 00	
Do. John Holliday	4,000 00	4,000 00	
Do. Mary Holliday	1,600 00	1,600 00	
Do. Augustine Hamlin, jr.	1,600 00	1,600 00	
Do. Wm. Lasley	1,600 00	1,600 00	
Do. Jos. Dailey	1,600 00	1,600 00	
Do. Jos. Trotier	1,600 00	1,600 00	
Do. Henry A. Lenake	1,600 00	1,600 00	
Do. Jos. Lafrombrois	800 00	800 00	
Do. George Moran	800 00	800 00	
Do. Louis Moran	800 00	800 00	
Do. Daniel Marsac	800 00	800 00	
Life annuity to chiefs	150 00	-	150 00
Expenses attending the conclusion of the treaty	15,403 25	15,403 25	
For carrying into effect the treaty with the Swan creek and Black river Chippewas, per same act, viz.—			
Expenses of the treaty	3,801 67	3,801 61	
For carrying into effect the treaty with Mosquaw-bach and others	2,560 00	-	2,560 00
Wau-ke-wat	2,560 00	-	2,560 00
Aub-ba-naub-bec	11,520 00	-	11,520 00
Kee-waw-nee	6,400 00	-	6,400 00
Nas-wau-bee	1,920 00	-	129 00
Expenses of negotiating with certain bands of Potawatomes	554 00	554 00	
Removal and subsistence of Indians	432,357 50	231,392 44	200,965 06
	\$2,098,809 59	\$1,436,767 54	\$662,042 05

84

85

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of disbursements	-	\$2,098,809 59
Amount accounted for	\$1,436,767 54	
Balance to be accounted for	662,042 05	
	<u>2,098,809 59</u>	

B.—A STATEMENT showing the whole number of Indians east of the Mississippi river, with whom treaty stipulations have been made for their removal, distinguishing the different tribes; the whole number removed prior to the 30th of September, 1835; the whole number removed since the last report from this Office; the number of emigrant Indians now west of the Mississippi; the quantity and situation of land assigned to each tribe, and the number of Indians now to be removed.

TRIBES.	No. of the tribes originally for emigration.	No. removed prior to 30th Sept., 1835.	No. removed since last report.	No. of emigrant Indians now west of the Mississippi river.	No. to be removed hereafter.	Quantity and location of land to each tribe.
United nation of Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawatomies, - -	8,000	1,000	712	1,712	6,288	5,000,000 acres east side of the Missouri river and N. W. of the N. W. corner of Missouri.
Potawatomies of Logansport agency, - -	1,786	441	-	441	1,345	
Choctaws, - - -	18,500	15,000	-	15,000	3,500	15,000,000 acres between Red river and the Canadian.
Quapaws, - - -	476	176		476	-	96,000 acres between the western boundary of the State of Missouri and the eastern boundary of the Osages.
Creeks, - - -	22,000	3,089	300	17,894	4,106	13,140,000 acres between the Canadian and Arkansas rivers as high as 36th parallel of latitude.
Florida Indians, - -	3,765	265	407	672	3,098	Land located with the Creeks.
Cherokees, - - -	22,000	6,048	24	6,072	15,928	13,000,000 from the 36th parallel of latitude of the Osage line.
Kickapoos, - - -	588	588	-	588	-	768,000 acres north of Fort Leavenworth, bound east by Little Platt.
Delawares, - - -	826	826	-	588	-	2,208,000 acres west and south of the Kickapoos.
Shawanees, - - -	1,272	1,250	22	1,272	-	1,600,000 acres south of the Kansas river.
Ottawas, - - -	430	200	-	200	230	34,000 acres south of the Shawanees.
Weas, - - -	225	225	-	225	-	} 160,000 acres do do.
Piankeshaws, - - -	162	162	-	162	-	
Kaskaskias, - -	132	132	-	132	-	96,000 acres do do.

STATEMENT B—Continued.

TRIBES.	No. of the tribe originally for emigration.	No. removed prior to 30th Sept, 1836.	No removed since last report.	No. of emigrant Indians now west of the Mississippi river.	No. to be removed hereafter.	Quantity and location of land to each tribe.
Senecas from Sandusky, Senecas and Shawanees, Ottawas and Chippewas,	251 211 6,500	251 211 -	- - -	251 211 -	- - 6,500	{ 100,000 acres between the west boundary of Missouri and the east boundary of the Cherokees. Land not located.
Waw-ke-was band of Pattawatomies, Mes-quaw-bucks do Pan-koo-shucks do Nas-waw-kees do O-kah-mause do Winnebagoes, - -	- - - - - - 4,500	- - - - - - -	- - - - - - -	- - - - - - -	- - - - - - 4,500	Treaties with these Indians were ratified at the last session of Congress. The number of souls is not known. The treaties assign lands to these Indians in the tract of the Potawatomies. The "neutral ground" west of the Mississippi.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, December 1, 1836.

C. A. HARRIS, *Commissioner.*

Articles of agreement entered into this thirteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, between Captain John Page, United States army, and Superintendent of Creek removal under the authority of the President of the United States, on the part of the United States, and James C. Watson, Edward Hanrick, Felix G. Gibson, R. W. Williams, A. Abercrombie, Alfred Iverson, George Whitman, S. M. Ingersoll, James Abercrombie, William A. Campbell, William J. Beattie, John D. Howell, William Walker, T. Gilman, to be known in said articles as, and acting under the firm and style of the Alabama Emigrating Company.

This agreement witnesseth that the said Captain John Page, United States Army, for and on behalf of the United States of America, and the said Alabama Emigrating Company, their heirs, executors, and administrators, have agreed, and by these presents do mutually covenant and agree—

I, That the said Alabama Emigrating Company, their heirs, &c. shall remove the Creek Indians, occupants of the Creek Nation, in the State of Alabama, from said nation, to a point in the new country allotted to the Creeks, west of the Territory of Arkansas, and within twenty miles of Fort Gibson, to wit: men, women, and children, with their slaves, and their goods and chattels, as hereinafter provided in manner and form, and for the consideration specified in the articles of agreement.

II. That the said Alabama Emigrating Company, their heirs, &c., shall collect the Indians together at such places as the superintendent, under the orders of the commanding general, shall direct: and said Indians shall be subsisted by them from the day designated by said superintendent for their departure.

III. That the said Alabama Emigrating Company, their heirs, &c. will despatch to the new country aforesaid, by such routes as the superintendent shall point out, parties of one thousand Indians or more, under the conduct of such agents as the said Alabama Emigrating Company, their heirs, &c. may appoint. the Indians having been first carefully enrolled.

IV. That the following shall be the ration, and the kind and quantity of transportation to which the Indians, &c. shall be entitled, viz: The ration of bread shall be one pound of wheat flour, Indian meal, or hard bread, or three-fourths of a quart of corn: the meat ration shall be one pound of fresh or three-quarters of a pound of salt meat or bacon; and with fresh meat, two quarts of salt to every hundred rations.

The transportation shall be one five-horse wagon and fifteen hundred pounds of baggage to from seventy to eighty persons, The provision and transportation shall be of the best of their kind. The average daily travel shall not exceed from twelve to fifteen miles, to be determined by the officer and surgeon.

V. That the provisions shall be issued daily, if practicable, and not less frequently than every other day, as well whilst at rest as during the travel until the day inclusive of arrival at the point of destination west. And that there shall be established, immediately, points upon the entire route westward at which the provisions are to be issued.

VI. That the sick, those enfeebled from age or other cause, and young children, shall be transported in wagons or on horseback; that those who

may be pronounced unable to proceed, may be left on the route, at some proper place, and under the care of some person, at the expense of the United States.

VII. That the Indians' ponies shall be given, from the day of starting westward, one half gallon of corn each, provided such disposition, in the active operations of their removal, may be made of them, not to include the hauling of wagons before mentioned, as the said Alabama Emigrating Company and their heirs, &c., may deem proper; but that they will not be separated from the company to which the owners are respectively attached, nor compelled to carry other baggage or persons than those belonging to the family of their owners.

VIII. That the said Alabama Emigrating Company, their heirs, &c., shall be entitled to twenty-eight dollars and fifty-eight cents a head, for each person transported from the Creek nation to the place of delivery before mentioned; and for all persons who may die or be necessarily left on the way, as authorized by article 6 of this contract, an amount in proportion to the distance travelled. *Provided*, That the evidence herein required in such cases of arrival westward, &c., is furnished to the proper department. The amount due to the said Alabama Emigrating Company, their heirs, &c., to be promptly paid at such points as may be previously indicated by them, and under instructions to be hereafter given by the War Department.

IX. The removal of the Indians being a military operation and under the direction of the military authorities, the said Alabama Emigrating Company, their heirs, &c., shall not coerce them; all threats and violence towards them are prohibited: and they (the Indians) shall be treated by the said Alabama Emigrating Company, their heirs, &c. and by the agents of the same, with lenity, forbearance, and humanity.

X. That the said United States will furnish the following agents, viz:

1st. A *Superintendent*, whose duty it shall be to remain within the limits of the Creek nation, during the proper season for operations under this contract, for the purpose of seeing that its stipulations are fulfilled by the parties thereto. He will not be accountable in any way for his acts to the said Alabama Emigrating Company, their heirs, &c. And that such superintendent shall decide whether seventy or eighty or any intermediate number of Indians ought, consistently with the health and comfort of them, to be assigned to each wagon.

2d. Two or more *military or other agents*, one or more of whom shall accompany each party west.

The duties of these agents shall be, to attend particularly to the treatment received by the Indians; their rations and transportation; to remonstrate against any course of conduct on the part of the agents of the said Alabama Emigrating Company, their heirs, &c. inconsistent with the letter and spirit of this contract; and if a remedy can be found out, in a pecuniary expenditure to make it; which said expenditure (if approved of by the superintendent) shall be deducted from the payments be made under this contract to the said Alabama Emigrating Company, their heirs, &c.

3d. A *Surgeon* for each emigrating party, whose duty it shall be to attend to the sick thereof. He shall also be the arbitor in cases of difference of opinion between the agents of the United States and of the said Alabama Emigrating Company, relative to the quality of provisions,

the time and place of issuing the same, and the time of starting and stopping on the daily travel; and he shall also decide whether invalids may be left on the way, and take care that they are provided for agreeable to article 6th of this contract; and enter upon the roll the time and place of such occurrence, with the date of decease of all Indians who may die on the route.

4th. A *Disbursing Agent* in the new Creek country, west of the Mississippi, whose duty it shall be to receive the Indians as they arrive, to muster them, and to certify upon the roll presented to him by the agent of the said Alabama Emigrating Company, their heirs, &c., the result of that muster; said muster to take place on the day of arrival (if practicable) at the point of destination.

And that the said Alabama Emigrating Company, their heirs, &c. shall render every facility to the aforesaid superintendent, military, medical, and disbursing agents, that may be necessary to enable them freely to attend to the duties of their several offices.

XI. That the said Alabama Emigrating Company shall hold themselves in readiness at all times to proceed in the discharge of their duties under this contract, and are to commence the removal of such parties, and at such times and places as may be designated by the Superintendent of Creek removal, upon notice being given them of time and place of starting and the number of the party to be removed.

XII. And it is also hereby reserved the United States to annul this contract to all intents at any time the aforesaid superintendent, under the orders of the general or officer commanding in the Creek country, may deem proper, upon a non-compliance therewith, on the part of the said Alabama emigrating company: *Provided*, and it is hereby understood by the contracting parties, that all such matters as are merely in the nature of regulations, and do not affect the pecuniary interests of the said Alabama Emigrating Company, their heirs, &c., are saved to the United States: and that under all circumstances the United States have complete control of their own officers and agents. *And further*, That where infractions of this contract exist, they must be alledged by either party at the time of their occurrence, and that no effect whatever is to be given hereafter to allegations not thus brought forward.

Witness our hands and seals this the thirteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

JOHN PAGE,

Captain and Superintendent Creeks.

J. C. WATSON,

EDWARD HANRICK,

WILLIAM WALKER,

ALFRED IVERSON,

S. M. INGERSOLL,

WAIT S. HOYT,

A. ABERCROMBIE,

GEO. WHITMAN,

WM. A. CAMPBELL,

JOHN SHACKELFORD,

[L. s.]

[L. s.]

[L. s.]

[L. s.]

[L. s.]

[L. s.]

[L. s.]

[L. s.]

[L. s.]

[L. s.]

[L. s.]

Signed, sealed, and delivered, and duplicates exchanged in presence of
M. W. BATMAN,

1st Lieutenant 6th Infantry.

STATEMENT showing the number of Indians now east of the Mississippi; of those that have emigrated from the east to the west of that river; and of those within striking distance of the Western frontier.

I. NAME AND NUMBER OF THE TRIBES NOW EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

1st. Under treaty stipulations to remove west of the Mississippi.			
Winnebagoes, - - - -	-	4,500	
Ottawas of Ohio, - - - -	-	230	
Potawatomes of Indiana, - - - -	-	3,000	
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawatomes,	-	6,288	
Cherokees, - - - -	-	16,000	
Creeks, - - - -	-	4,000	
Chickasaws, - - - -	-	5,400	
Seminoles, - - - -	-	2,600	
Appalachicolas, - - - -	-	400	
Ottawas and Chippewas in the peninsula of Michigan, - - - -	-	6,500	
			48,918
2d. Not under treaty stipulations to remove.			
New York Indians, - - - -	-	4,176	
Wyandots, - - - -	-	575	
Miamies, - - - -	-	1,100	
Ottawas and Chippewas of the Lakes, - - - -	-	2,564	
			8,415
			57,333

II. NUMBER OF INDIANS WHO HAVE EMIGRATED FROM THE EAST TO THE WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawatomes, - - - -	-	1,712	
Choctaws, - - - -	-	15,000	
Quapaws, - - - -	-	476	
Creeks, - - - -	-	17,894	
Seminoles, - - - -	-	407	
Appalachicolas, - - - -	-	265	
Cherokees, - - - -	-	6,072	
Kickapoos, - - - -	-	588	
Delawares, - - - -	-	826	
Shawanees, - - - -	-	1,272	
Ottawas, - - - -	-	200	
Weas, - - - -	-	222	
Piankeshaws, - - - -	-	162	
Peorias and Kaskaskias, - - - -	-	132	
Senecas, - - - -	-	251	
Senecas and Shawanees, - - - -	-	211	
			45,690

D—Continued.

III. NUMBER OF THE INDIGENOUS TRIBES WITHIN STRIKING DISTANCE
OF THE WESTERN FRONTIER.

Sioux, - - - - -	27,500	
Ioways, - - - - -	1,200	
Sacs, - - - - -	4,800	
Foxes, - - - - -	1,600	
Sacs of the Missouri,	500	
Osages,* - - - - -	5,120	
Kanzas,* - - - - -	1,471	
Omahas, - - - - -	1,400	
Otoes and Missouriias,	1,600	
Pawnees, - - - - -	10,000	
Comanches, - - - - -	7,000	
Kioways, - - - - -	1,400	
Mandans, - - - - -	15,000	
Quapaws, - - - - -	450	
Minatarees, - - - - -	15,000	
Assinaboins, - - - - -	8,000	
Crees, - - - - -	3,000	
Gros Ventres, - - - - -	3,000	
Crows, - - - - -	4,500	
Caddoes, - - - - -	2,000	
Poncas, - - - - -	800	
Arickarees, - - - - -	3,000	
Cheyennes, - - - - -	2,000	
Blackfeet, - - - - -	30,000	
		150,341

RECAPITULATION.

Number of Indians now east of the Mississippi, - - -	57,333
Number of Indians who have emigrated from east to west side, - - -	45,690
Number of the indigenous tribes, - - -	150,341
Aggregate, - - - - -	<u>253,364</u>

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
December 1, 1836.

C. A. HARRIS,
Commissioner.

* The Osages and Kansas residing within the limits of the proposed territory, their numbers, amounting to 6,591, have been deducted in the report from the above total, and make a part of the 90,148, the population of that territory, leaving the number of indigenous Indians, 143,750.

E.

STATEMENT showing the number of Indian Schools; where established; by whom; the number of teachers and pupils, and the amount allowed by the Government.

No.	Tribes.	By whom established.	Where established.	Number.		Amount allowed.
				Teachers.	Pupils.	
1	Choctaws	Amer. Board Commis.				
		Foreign Missions	Ah-pah-kah	1	28	\$1,690
2	Do	Do	do	1	20	
3	Do	Do	Eagletown	1	32	
4	Do	Do	Luk-fa-tah creek	1	23	
5	Do	Do	Glover's fork	1	20	
6	Do	Do	Wheelock	1	23	
7	Do	Do	Near Col. Garland's	1	11	
8	Do	Do	Near Clear creek	1	11	
9	Do	Do	Pine Ridge	1	13	
10	Do	Do	West mountain fork	1	15	
11	Do	Do	Red river	1	18	
12	Do	Do	do	1	14	
13	Do	Treaty of Sept. 27, 1830	Choctaw agency	1	8	
14	Do	Do	Pushmataha's district	1	23	
15	Do	Do	Oak-fa-lah do	1	20	
16	Do	The Choctaw nation	Pleasant bluff	1	2	
17	Do	Do	Loaf Sugar	1	12	
18	Do	Do	Shawnee village	1	30	
19	Do	Do	Fort Towson	1	16	
20	Do	Do	Mountain fork	1	41	
21	Chippewas & Ottawas	Amer. Board Commis.				
		Foreign Missions	Mackinac	10	32	
22	Do	Do	Lapointe	5	46	
23	Do	Do	Yellow Lake	4	35	
24	Do	Do	Fond du Lac	1	18	
25	Do	Do	Leech Lake	1	7	
26	Do	Do	Sault Sainte Marie	1	18	
27	Do	Do	do	1	42	
28	Menomonies	Prot. Episco. Church	Green Bay	6	82	500
29	Senecas	Bap. Gen. Convention	Buffalo Reservation	6	115	2,000
30	Tuscaroras	Do	New York	2	71	
31	Ottawas	Do	do	3	12	
32	Chippewas	Do	do	3	48	
33	Cherokees	Do	do	2	21	
34	Mohegans	-	Connecticut	1	22	500
35	Menomonies, Winnebagoes, &c.	Catholic Church	Green Bay	1	71	1,000
36	Do	Do	L'Arbre Croche	1	21	
37	Do	Do	La Croix	1	21	
38	Penobscots	Do	Quoddy, Maine	-	-	300
39	Shawnees	Methodist Society	West Mississippi	3	44	400
40	Delawares	Do	do	2	19	
41	Peorias	Do	do	2	16	
42	Kickapoos	Do	do	2	6	
43	Wyandotts	Do	do	2	40	
44	Do	Do	Little Rapids, Mich.	1	20	
45	Do	-	Ana Kevi Winaw	1	14	

* Native teachers.

E—Continued.

No.	Tribes,	By whom established.	Where established.	Number.		Amount allowed,
				Teachers.	Pupils.	
46	Soux . . . . .	. . . . .	St. Peter's . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	300
47	Omahas . . . . .	. . . . .	Upper Missouri . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	400
48	Otoes and Missouriias . . . . .	. . . . .	River Platte . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
49	. . . . .	. . . . .	Tippecanoe, Ind. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	800
50	Winnebagoes . . . . .	. . . . .	Fort Crawford . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
51	loways . . . . .	. . . . .			1,221	
52	Choctaws	Choctaw Academy, Ky	65			
	Potawatomes	do	20			
	Seminoles	do	6			
	Quapaws	do	4			
	Creeks	do	15			
	Sacs, Foxes & others	do	16			
	Chickasaws	do	13			
	Cherokees	do	13			
	Miamies	do	4			
					156	
		1 student at law at Buffalo			1	150
		1 student at law at Vermont			1	100
		2 students at law at Choctaw academy			2	200
					1,381	7,840

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, December 1, 1836.

C. A. HARRIS, Commissioner.

F

STATEMENT showing the condition of the Civilization Fund.

Balance to credit of this fund, 1st Jan., 1836,	\$11,372 32	
Appropriated for 1836, - - -	10,000 00	\$21,372 32
Deduct—		
Amount of drafts prior to 30th Sept., 1836	4,467 50	
Required for fourth quarter to complete payments - - -	3,222 50	
Balance	13,682 32	21,372 32
Balance to credit of civilization fund -	-	\$13,682 32

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
December 1, 1836.

C. A. HARRIS, Commissioner.

STATEMENT showing the amount and disposition of the funds provided by treaties, for purposes of education.

Tribes.	Date of treaty.	Amount.	
Maimes - -	1826, Oct. 23,	\$2,000	Choctaw Academy.
Potawatomes -	1826, Oct. 16,	2,000	Do.
Do. - -	1827, Sept. 24,	1,000	Do.
Do. - -	1832, Oct. 27,	2,000	Do.
Winnebagoes -	1832, Sept. 15,	3,000	Schools in the nation.
Chippewas - -	1819, Sept. 24,	1,000	Baptist Gen'l Convent.
Do. Menomones and others - -	1827, Aug. 11,	1,500	Prot. Episcop. Church.
Menomones - -	1831, Feb. 8,	500	Do.
Sacs, Foxes and others	1830, July 15,	3,000	Choctaw Academy.
Kickapoos - -	1832, Oct. 24,	500	Schools in the nation.
Shawanees & Delawares	1832, Oct. 26,	500	Do.
Choctaws - -	1830, Sept. 27,	2,500	Do.
Do. - -	1830, Sept. 27,	10,000	Choctaw Academy.
Creeks, east - -	1832, Mar. 24,	3,000	Do.
Cherokees, west - -	1828, May 6,	2,000	Do.
Florida Indians - -	1823, Sept. 18,	1,000	Do.
Quapaws - -	1823, May 13,	1,000	Do.
Otoes and Missouriias -	1833, Sept. 11,	500	Schools in the nation.
Pawnees - -	1833, Oct. 8,	1,000	Do.
Chickasaws - -	1834, May 24,	3,000	Choctaw Academy.
Creeks - -	1833, Feb. 14,	1,000	Do.
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawatomes - -	1833, Sept. 26,	inter. on 700,000	Schools in the nation.
Ottawas and Chippewas	1836, Mar. 28,	5,000	Do.
Do. - -	1836, Mar. 28,	3,000	Missions.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

December 1, 1836.

C. A. HARRIS, *Commissioner.*

STATEMENT showing the quantity of Lands ceded by the Indian tribes to the United States, and the amount stipulated to be paid to them therefor, since the 4th of March, 1829.

Names of tribes.	Date of treaty.	Quantity of land ceded to United States.	Quantity of land assigned to Indians as part of the consideration.	Amount paid to Indians in land, money, &c
1 Winnebagoes	Aug. 1 1829	2,530,000	.	749,862
- 2 Chippewas, Ottawas, & Potawatomes	July 20 1829	4,160,000	.	390,601
3 Delawares	Aug. 3 1829	5,760	.	3,000
4 Sacs, Foxes, Sioux, and others	July 15 1830	16,256,000	.	317,732
5 Choctaws	Sept. 27 1830	7,796,000	15,000,000	22,928,529
6 Senecas	Feb. 28 1831	40,000	67,000	163,400
7 Creeks	Mar. 24 1832	5,128,000	9,000,000	15,809,080
8 Senecas and Shawnees	July 20 1831	39,680	60,000	111,600
9 Shawnees	Aug. 8 1831	92,800	100,000	162,500
10 Ottawas	Aug. 30 1831	49,917	31,000	47,500
11 Wyandotts	Jan. 19 1832	16,000	.	24,400
12 Menomonees	Feb. 8 1831	3,000,000	.	285,687
13 Potawatomes of the Prairies	Oct. 29 1832	1,536,000	.	460,346
14 Potawatomes of the Wabash	Oct. 26 1832	2,226,560	.	658,412
15 Potawatomes of Indiana	Oct. 27 1832	737,000	.	406,121
16 Shawnees and Delawares	Oct. 26 1832	199,680	.	50,950
17 Kaskaskias and Peorias	Oct. 27 1832	1,920	96,000	155,780
18 Kickapoos	Oct. 24 1832	2,043,000	768,000	1,132,100
19 Appalachicolas	Oct. 11 1832	5,120	.	13,000
20 Piankeshaws and Weas	Oct. 29 1832	160,000	160,000	214,062
21 Winnebagoes	Sept. 15 1832	2,816,000	2,000,000	2,945,482
22 Sacs and Foxes	Sept. 21 1832	5,760,000	.	736,924
23 Chickasaws	Oct. 20 1832	6,422,400	)} - (a)	3,000,000
24 Same	May 24 1834	.	)} - (b)	46,000
25 Ottawas	Feb. 18 1833	32,000	.	32,640
26 Cherokees west	Feb. 14 1833	.	.	(c) 109,400
27 Creeks west	Feb. 14 1833	.	.	(d) 59,036
28 Seminoles	May 9 1832	4,032,640	.	295,500
29 Quapaws	May 13 1833	96,000	96,000	254,076
30 Otoes and Missourias	Sept. 21 1833	.	.	(e) 40,150
31 Pawnees	Oct. 9 1832	.	.	(f) 112,220
- 32 Chippewas, Ottawas, & Potawatomes	Sept. 26 1833	5,104,960	5,000,000	7,624,289
33 Potawatomes	Dec. 16 1834	1,280	.	1,600
34 Band of Potawatomes	Dec. 17 1834	2,560	.	2,560
35 Same	July 31 1835	1,280	.	800
36 Same	Dec. 10 1834	3,840	.	2,409
37 Caddoes	July 1 1835	1,000,000	.	86,800
38 Cherokees	Dec. 29 1835	7,882,240	.	5,677,212
- 39 Chippewas of Swan creek & Black river	May 9 1836	8,320	.	(g)
40 Wyandotts	April 23 1836	39,200	.	(h)
41 Four bands of Potawatomes	April 22 1836	6,400	.	6,559
42 Two bands of Potawatomes	April 22 1836	1,920	.	2,079
43 Two bands of Potawatomes	April 11 1836	23,040	.	23,040
44 Ottawas and Chippewas	Mar. 28 1836	13,734,000	.	2,309,451
45 Band of Potawatomes	Mar. 26 1836	2,560	.	2,719
46 Same	Mar. 29 1836	2,560	.	2,719
		93,401,637	32,381,000	67,458,318

H—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of acres acquired	.	.	.	.	.	.	93,401,637
Whole number of acres assigned	.	.	.	.	.	.	32,381,000
Cost of treaties	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$ 67,458,318

REMARKS.

- (a) Estimated nett proceeds, the whole amount of which they will receive.
- (b) Annuity.
- (c) For adjustment of boundaries.
- (d) For adjustment of boundaries.
- (e) Boundaries not defined in such manner as will admit of the area of the cession being ascertained.
- (f) Same.
- (g) Nett proceeds to be paid to the Indians. No estimate of amount can now be made.
- (h) Same.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, *December 1, 1836.*C. A. HARRIS, *Commissioner.*

Report of
Company
on Indian
Affairs

Dept of
on Indian Affairs
1835.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

TRANSMITTED

WITH THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

AT THE

OPENING OF THE 2D SESSION OF THE 25TH CONGRESS.

1837—1838.

WASHINGTON.

1837.

PRINTED BY LANGTREE & O'SULLIVAN

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Indian Affairs, Dec. 1, 1837.

SIR: In obedience to your direction of the 7th of September, I have the honor to submit the "usual annual report of the operations" of the Indian Department.

The increased extent and diversified character of the operations under the direction of this office will prevent my presenting any thing more than a mere outline. They embrace negotiations with the tribes east of the Mississippi, for the extinguishment of their titles: with those of the western prairie, for the establishment of friendly relations between them and the United States; and with the indigenous and emigrated tribes beyond the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, for the adjustment of difficulties and the preservation of peace. They include the removal of the Indians in New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, in the north, the west, and the northwest; and in Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, in the south and southwest, to new homes southwest of the Missouri river. They comprehend the location and sale of reservations, the investment or payment of the proceeds, and of the proceeds of lands ceded, with the collection and disbursement of the interest thereon. They involve a supervision of the execution of treaty stipulations, for the subsistence of emigrants, the examination and payment of debts and claims, the education of the young, the supply of agricultural implements and assistance, the employment of interpreters, farmers, mechanics, and laborers. They demand a constant attention to the conduct of the numerous agents and officers necessarily employed; commissioners to hold treaties, or to investigate claims; superintendents of emigration, and of the four divisions of the department; agents and sub-agents. They call for an exact adherence to the laws, and for the adoption, from time to time, of the regulations requisite to give them full effect. They involve the superintendence of the investment of nearly \$2,000,000; the annual disbursement of appropriations not less, in the last three years, than \$5,000,000; and the disposition of interest to the amount of about \$200,000. And they affect the welfare of a population estimated at 330,000, scattered over an immense extent of country.

The copious extracts, hereto appended, from the complete and accurate

reports of the superintendents in Michigan, Wisconsin, and the Western Territory; from almost all the agents in the superintendency of St. Louis, and a valuable communication from Captain Brown, principal military disbursing agent for the western superintendency, exhibit such clear and satisfactory views of the progress, condition, and prospects of a large proportion of the tribes, and of the measures that should be pursued for their improvement, as to render more than this passing notice of these subjects unnecessary. Among these papers is one from Mr. Schoolcraft, on the subject of forming a cabinet and library for this office. An extract from the letter, to which this is a reply, accompanies it. The considerations in favor of these measures are obvious and important. The expense that would attend their execution would be inconsiderable. An annual appropriation, of no very large amount, would also enable the department to do something to collect and preserve every thing relating to the history, present condition, numbers, manners, and languages of the aborigines of this continent, who are now the object of much philosophical curiosity with the students of history in this country and in Europe.

I beg leave respectfully to repeat the recommendation of the early establishment of a government in the Indian country, and of the necessary military posts beyond the Missouri river, and to invite your attention to the reasons therefor, presented in my last annual report. Among other duties confided, within the last year, to the Rev. Mr. McCoy, was that of explaining to the various tribes in that region, who would be affected by it, the provisions of the bill, reported at the last session, by the Committee on Indian Affairs, in the House of Representatives, for the creation of a government for the Western Territory. This duty he has partially performed, and he has transmitted, with a clear exposition of his own views, petitions from the proper authorities of several of the tribes, in which they earnestly request that it may soon become a law. Copies of these papers are submitted.

The progress in the removal of Indians east of the Mississippi, who have agreed to emigrate, has, from various causes, been inconsiderable during the past year. The whole number, including Cherokees, Creeks, Chickasaws, Pottawatomies, and Ottawas, has not exceeded 5,700. When the stipulations, with these and other tribes, upon this subject, are carried into effect, there will remain on the east side of the Mississippi, and south of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, only the Wyandots in Ohio, the Six Nations in New York, the Menomonees, Munsees, and Stockbridges in Wisconsin, and the Miamies in Indiana. And the policy of exchanging lands west of that river for those held by tribes east of it, which was first authorized in 1804, though not vigorously commenced till 1830, will have been brought to a point of successful accomplishment, that could not have been anticipated at its inception.

Frequent advices were received in the spring, of hostile incursions of the Sioux, and of the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, upon the lands of each other. The interposition of the Executive was earnestly invoked. There were two modes only in which it might be effectual, and to one of these alone did the circumstances of the country permit a resort. Deputations from these tribes were invited to visit this city. Deputations from the Winnebagoes, who had been occasional partakers in the warlike frays, from the Sioux, and the Sac and Fox Indians of the Missouri, and the Iowas, were called hither at the same time. In the two principal objects,

the conciliation of the hostile Sioux, and Sacs and Foxes, and the adjustment of the conflicting titles to the land claimed by the latter and the Iowas, the efforts of the Government were unsuccessful. But the extinguishment of the title of the Sioux east of the Mississippi, of that of the Sacs and Foxes to a large tract west of their cession in 1832, and the removal of the Winnebagoes to the neutral ground, lying between these two tribes, effected in the negotiations held with them while here, will contribute materially to prevent future collisions. By the same treaties, and that with the Chippewas of the Mississippi, a vast region has been acquired, abounding in timber adequate to the wants of the settlers, who are thronging to Wisconsin, and those of the inhabitants on the borders of the Mississippi river; in water-power, sufficient to supply the demand; and in mines of lead and other ores. The Indian population will be removed further from the frontier of the States, and will no longer be subject to a contaminating intercourse, while our people will be secured from incursions and attacks upon their persons and property. The way will be open to the establishment of permanent boundaries, in a few years, that will give to the Union a more regular form.

The treaty concluded with the Miamies in Indiana, in 1834, having received the conditional sanction of the Senate at its late session, has been perfected, by the assent of these Indians to the modifications proposed in the ratification. A treaty of amity and peace was negotiated by General Stokes and Colonel Chouteau, on the 26th May last, with the Kioways, Ka-ta-kas, and Ta-wa-ka-ros of the Western Prairie, who have manifested a desire to be on friendly terms with the United States, and have taken no part with the hostile portion of the Comanches.

In January last, the acting Superintendent of the Western Territory communicated the first authentic intelligence of probable hostilities between the Comanches and the Shawnees, Delawares, and Osages. The reports of Major P. L. Chouteau, who passed into the Indian country, of subsequent dates to the middle of April, confirmed this intelligence. The great importance of preventing these aggressions upon each other induced the appointment of Colonel A. P. Chouteau, a gentleman well acquainted with these Indians, and in all respects qualified for a duty of so delicate a character, as a special agent, to travel among them, and, by making proper explanations and representations, and by other means, to endeavor to effect a reconciliation. It is believed that his exertions have been productive of much good, and that, aided by other measures taken by the Government, they will be eventually successful. The most important of these measures, the invitation to the Comanches and other tribes to send delegations to the United States, was suggested by the late superintendent, in 1835, and more recently repeated by his successor. It is understood they will arrive early in the spring of the ensuing year: and, in the mean time, no further predatory incursions are to be apprehended. The inducements for these proceedings are fully stated in the accompanying copy of the letter of instructions to the special agent.

It is believed that the visits of the several tribes to this city, and to others upon the seaboard, has had, and will have a most salutary effect. So far as a correct judgment can now be formed, they will return to their kindred with just ideas of the strength and resources of the country, and of the friendly dispositions of our people towards them, and impressed with the conviction of the propriety of remaining at peace with us and with each

other. Similar good results may be anticipated from the visits of the tribes who are expected to arrive next year.

I would respectfully request your favorable consideration of the changes in the existing laws relating to Indian affairs, suggested in my last report. The experience of the past year has strengthened my conviction of their importance ; and it has also indicated the necessity of other modifications.

New provisions for the regulation of the trade with the Indians have become essential. Much information upon this subject has been recently received, which, with your approbation, will be communicated to the appropriate committees, if, as is earnestly hoped, their attention shall be directed to the matter. The present system of disbursing in this department, through the agency of military officers, has proved inconvenient, in consequence of the frequent transfer of many of them to other duties. Some alteration is very desirable ; in what form, and to what extent, must be submitted to the wisdom of Congress.

There is an incongruity in the present law providing for the appointment of agents and sub-agents. It prescribes that "no sub-agent shall be appointed, who shall reside within the limits of any agency where there is an agent appointed." The titles imply a distinction in rank and duties, which the clause, just quoted, repudiates : for it makes the sub-agent equally independent as an officer, with the agent. The distinction, however, exists, in an essential particular ; the pay of the former being only one-half of that of the latter. In point of fact, the duties and responsibilities of both are alike, and, with few exceptions, they are equal. Connected with these considerations is another of great moment ; the importance of procuring the services of competent and trust worthy men, and of binding them to a faithful discharge of their duties by liberally compensating them.

The salaries of interpreters, also, are too low. The best qualified persons cannot be obtained for them. They are engaged by traders and companies, at rates of pay four times larger than those fixed by law. Yet the intercourse with the Indians must be maintained through them. The right understanding and successful issue of every negotiation depend upon their fidelity and ability. The fair representation of the wishes of the Indians to the Government, through their agents, is contingent upon their personal interests and biases. True policy demands that the compensation allowed for services of this character should be sufficient to remunerate capable men, and place them beyond the reach of temptation to do wrong.

I have adverted, in another part of this report, to the large amount of interest, accruing on the moneys invested for Indians. A considerable sum has already been received, which is deposited in bank, to my credit, *ex officio*. This course was adopted from necessity, as, if the money had been placed in the Treasury, it could not have been used without an act of appropriation. It is very desirable that a law should be passed to authorize the interest, as it accrues, to be deposited in the Treasury, and to be drawn out upon the requisitions of this department, in the usual form.

I submit copies of the revised regulations, that have been prescribed for carrying into effect the laws relating to Indian affairs. A new edition of Indian treaties, including all to 1837, has been printed during the past year, of which, twenty-five copies will be placed at the disposal of the Joint Committee on the Library, in conformity with the resolution of Congress of the 19th of June, 1834.

Appended to this report are several tabular statements, exhibiting the

population of the several tribes ; the lands acquired by treaties since the 4th of March, 1829 ; the amount of the consideration stipulated to be paid therefor, and the quantity of land assigned to the emigrated tribes ; the number of teachers and children in the schools ; the application of the annuities for education ; and the condition of the civilization fund. A few of these have been printed heretofore ; but as they are of permanent interest, they are again presented.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

C. A. HARRIS,

Commissioner.

HON. JOEL R. POINSETT,

Secretary of War.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Condition of the Indian tribes, relations with them, and descriptions of the Indian country.

- ✓ 1. Report of acting Superintendent of Michigan.
- ✓ 2. Report of Superintendent of Wisconsin Territory.
- ✓ 3. Report of acting Superintendent of the Western Territory.
4. Report of the principal Military Disbursing agent for the Western Territory.
5. Report of the Agent at Council Bluffs.
- 5½. Report of the Sub-agent at Council Bluffs.
6. Report of the Sub-agent on the Osage river.
7. Report of the Sub-agent on the great Nemahaw river.
8. Report of the Agent on the Upper Missouri river.
9. Report of the Sub-agent on the Upper Missouri river.
10. Instructions to A. P. Chouteau, special agent to Camanches and others.

Education and Schools.

11. Tabular statement of teachers and pupils.
12. Statement of application of annuities for education.
13. Statement of the condition of the civilization fund.
- ✓ 14. Report of acting Superintendent of the Western Territory.
- ✓ 15. Report of Teacher at Prairie du Chien.
16. Report of Sub-agent on the Osage river.
- ✓ 17. New system of teaching.
18. Report of Teacher for the Kickapoos.
19. Letter to Superintendents relative to cabinet and library.
20. Reply of Mr. Schoolcraft to the preceding.

Changes in the Laws.

21. Report of the acting Superintendent of Michigan.
- ✓ 22. Report of the Superintendent of Wisconsin Territory.
23. Report of the principal Disbursing Agent, Western Territory.

Government of Western Territory.

24. Report of Mr. McCoy.
25. Letter of the Agent at Council Bluffs.
26. Petition of the Shawanees.

Fiscal and statistical tables.

27. Of the funds remitted to, and accounted for by disbursing officers
28. Of the population of the tribes, and the number of warriors.
29. Of the land acquired from Indian tribes, and the amount paid therefor, from March 4, 1829, to May 9, 1836, inclusive.
30. Of the same, from May 9, 1836, to February 11, 1837.
31. Of the same, from February 11, to October, 21, 1837, with a recapitulation of this, and the two preceding tables. These treaties not yet ratified.
32. Of lands assigned to emigrated tribes.

Laws and Regulations.

33. Two acts of June 30, 1834.
34. Revised Regulations, No. 1 to 5.

No. I.

REPORT OF H. R. SCHOOLCRAFT, ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF MICHIGAN.

I proceed, in compliance with instructions, to offer the following observations on the condition and prospects of the Northwestern Indians, and the laws and instructions relative to them, so far as they are comprised within this acting superintendency, premising that the two principal tribes, extending over a wide surface, and being intimately connected by relationship and position, will be classified according to their treaties with the Government.

1. *Chippewas and Ottawas of the Upper lakes.*

First in numerical strength and position, are the united tribes of Chippewas and Ottawas, who are parties to the treaty of the 28th March, 1836. These tribes speak the same generic language, and still occupy the country ceded to the United States by that treaty, which is situated between Grand river, of Michigan, and Chocolate river, near the foot of lake Superior. Although much mixed, and living in alternate villages, a distinction is kept up between them, which is, however, not marked by any strong traits in their habits and condition. The Ottawas of Mackinac, and its environs, have advanced more in agriculture than any of the lake tribes; cultivate corn, beans, pumpkins, to some extent, annually; have fenced fields, and live generally in comfortable log houses. They make a considerable quantity of maple sugar, which, together with a limited crop of corn, is sold in the Mackinac market. This is particularly the case with the several villages on little Traverse bay, usually comprehended under the name of the L'Arbre Croche bands. In proportion as they have assumed the character of pseudo agriculturists, they have neglected the chase, for which the country, indeed, at this time, affords but little inducement. The bands of this tribe, living on Grand river, &c., south of this location, consists of emigrants or wanderers of the former position, and are now, with few exceptions, much addicted to the use of ardent spirits, and degraded in their condition.

The Chippewas cultivate corn and potatoes to a limited extent, but devote most of their time in quest of food in the chase, or in fishing. They also manufacture sugar from the rock maple, but no part of their subsistence, within the *present* limits of Michigan, is derived from wild rice, a plant common at more northerly and westerly points. This tribe exhibits no general improvement, or advance in civilization. They are warlike, indolent, and impoverished, with few exceptions, living in mat or bark lodges, which are transported in their migrations.

The country which both the tribes occupy embraces large portions of the margins of Lakes Huron and Michigan. It is just opening to settlement; commerce is extending itself into the region, and causes are in active operation, which, in a few years, will render it impossible for those tribes to maintain their position within the limits of the peninsula. The population of both tribes, so far as included under the treaty, as indicated

by this year's pay rolls, is four thousand five hundred and sixty-one. The benefits of their annuities are fully appreciated by them at this era of their affairs, when the chase is nearly or quite closed, and will enable them to get through the severe seasons with less suffering than they would otherwise encounter. Without cultivating to a far greater extent than they do, every year must produce local sufferings. Their reservations will expire in 1841, after which, they will possess no further right to a residence on the lands, but the conditional usufructary right contained in the 13th article. Inebriety prevails among them generally, and is a bar to the right use of their annuities, and to any hope of their permanent advance in civilization. The intercourse act of 1834 does not preclude the introduction of ardent spirits on *ceded* lands; and, consequently, while much of this land is still, in reality, as much an Indian country as ever, no legal penalty can be enforced by the agents against traffickers. I am of opinion that the act should be so amended as to apply, in all cases where the President may direct, to *ceded* Indian lands not surveyed; and also to lands in the frontier land districts not actually sold to citizens.

2. *Saginaw.*

This tribe numbers, at present, about one thousand souls, having depopulated within late years. They have suffered much from small pox, and the want of food during the present year. They are much addicted to liquor, cultivate but little, and are, in every respect, in the hunter state; without some active effort on their part, or by the Government, or individuals, they must very rapidly depopulate and perish. They own one hundred and two thousand four hundred acres of choice lands, in the shape of reservation, in Saginaw, Shiawassie, Genesee, Lapeer, Midland, and Arenac counties, in Michigan. These reservations were sold to the Government, by a treaty concluded at Detroit on the 14th of January last, but no action has, as yet, been had upon it by the Senate. In the mean time, a delegation of the chiefs have gone to view the country southwest of the Missouri, with a view of migrating thither. It is desirable that final arrangements for their removal should be made as early as possible. I do not think they can subsist themselves the present winter without assistance, and would suggest that, in addition to the aid granted by your instructions of the second instant, five hundred bushels of corn be issued to them, in small quantities, under proper restrictions, during the winter.

3. *Swan creek and Black river Chippewas.*

These are fragments of bands still living on *ceded* reservations of eight thousand three hundred and twenty acres of valuable land on the borders of Lake St. Clair, and River St. Clair, all within a distance of seventy-five miles from Detroit. These lands were *ceded* by the treaty of the 9th of May, 1836. By this treaty, the whole avails of the lands, as sold in the land offices, is given to them, after deducting the expenses of survey and sale, and an equal quantity of land is granted to them in the west. A delegation of their chiefs is now absent, for the purpose of choosing a location for their future and permanent residence.

4. *Ottawas of Maume.*

This band is wholly within the limits of Ohio. The pay rolls of 1836 indicate a population falling below four hundred souls. They ceded all their reservations about seven years ago, and agreed to remove west, and finding the country proposed for their residence every way favorable, arrangements for their final emigration to it, under Colonel McIlvaine, are now in process of execution. About two hundred souls set out for the proposed territory in August last, taking the route by the way of Cleaveland and the Ohio river, after having previously received their annuities for the present year. The remainder of the band are dispersed on public lands in the district of the Maumee valley, where they are destined to destruction; some of them will probably emigrate to Canada, where, however, they have no lands and no funds, and cannot remain. Although exertions have been made to procure a removal of every person, it would be desirable to employ still further means to rescue them from their fate, and induce the scattered families to rejoin their friends in the west.

5. *The Ottawas and Pottawatomies of Michigan, south of Grand river.*

These bands are parties to the treaty of cession, concluded at Chicago, in 1821, and the subsequent treaty of 1833, by which they relinquish their reservations, and agree to accept a location in the same latitudes, west of the Mississippi. They receive their annuities at, and belong to the Chicago agency, and have only come within my notice from complaints made against them by citizens of Michigan, living on the head waters of the St. Joseph and Kalamazoo, and from parties fleeing north from the emigrating officers. In order to check this course, no provisions have been granted to them, at the agencies, but they have been directed to return within their proper jurisdiction. Care will be required at the subsequent payments within this superintendency, to detect and reject from the rolls, individuals who may thus find a reception among the other Indians.

6. *Farming and mechanics' establishments on the Indian reservations.*

Reports of the persons in charge of these establishments, herewith transmitted, marked A, B, C, will exhibit the details connected with each reserve. At Saginaw a new smith's shop has been erected for the Indians, during the year, and an assistant blacksmith employed. These mechanics have prepared their own coal, and executed all the Indian work required. The Indian cornfields have been ploughed, and their working cattle taken care of and subsisted. But little desire has, however, been manifested by any of the bands to engage in agricultural pursuits. I have already adverted to the effects of disease among them, producing distress, added to which, their corn-fields on the Cass river, &c., have been covered with water, which totally destroyed the crop. The farmers and mechanics employed at Manistee reached their station on the second of July, and have been assiduously engaged in preparing buildings, &c. An eligible site, on a small lake, has been selected. One building, 25 by 34, and another 16 by 24, are nearly completed. The blacksmith's shop, built on contract, is probably finished by this date, and the mechanics, who have worked out doors during the summer, permanently accommodated. Aid has been given in

enclosing a house for the resident chief, and about three weeks' labor of the whole party devoted in cutting hay to winter the cattle. No person has, as yet, been procured to survey the seventy thousand acres allotted to this reserve, Mr. Mullett having declined it, but it is believed that another person may be procured.

Labor on the reserve of Round island was commenced on the 13th of July: two dwellings for Indians have been erected and completed, and the timber, &c., prepared for the farmer's residence; a road cut across the island, six acres of land cleared and brushed, and about three weeks' labor bestowed in cutting wild hay to keep the cattle.

7. *Schools and school fund.*

The school and mission heretofore kept on this island, under the patronage of the foreign board of Missions, at Boston, was discontinued last spring, the children dismissed, and the building and other property disposed of. In consequence, there is no report from this station. At Sault St. Marie, the school under the charge of the Reverend A. Bingham, numbers seventeen beneficiaries, and thirty-four day scholars, as per report herewith. The school of the Methodist Society, at Little Rapids, on the Ste. Mary's river, has recently been re-organized, but I have no report of its numbers; nor has any report yet reached me from the school of the Ottawas, in Barry county. These will be forwarded when received. In the meantime, I forward a consolidated abstract of the last reports.

The division and allotment of the consolidated school and mission fund of the Chippewas and Ottawas, under the treaty of March 28th, 1836, announced in your letter of the 25th August, meets the approbation of the chiefs, and its faithful application will place these tribes on high grounds as to school privileges.

8. *Cabinet and library in the Indian office at Washington.*

Perhaps no measure could be adopted, so easy and cheap of execution, which would tend more to produce correct information respecting the Indians, their customs, mechanical skill, and the natural productions of the country they occupy, than this plan proposed in your letter of the 4th instant.

9. *Population and geographical distribution of tribes.*

The accompanying map omits all details not connected with Indian affairs. It exhibits the location of the different tribes, their numbers, and the course and distance of their location from Detroit; together with the sites of the agencies, sub-agencies, schools, farming establishments, and reserves, and the limits and estimated area of the recent purchase from the Ottawas and Chippewas. It also embraces, in a condensed form, a census of the population from the most recent date. More time in its preparation would have enabled me to render it more perfect.

10. *Visits of the Lake tribes to the Canadas.*

In closing this report, I take the liberty of calling the attention of the

department to this subject. Not only is time and health wasted by numbers of the tribes, in performing these annual visits to the principal summer stations of the Indian Department of a foreign Government, but the visits, and circumstances attending them, are calculated to foster sentiments of hostility to the United States in the Indian mind. The generation is yet living who opposed our arms as allies of the Canadian forces, during the late war, and the very reason for assembling them and issuing presents as an annual stipend, is based on a remuneration for services and losses incurred by them during the late war. But is such a course compatible with the principles of amity existing between the two governments? Considered in the fairest light, these journeys are injurious to the Indians, the amount they receive being no compensation for the expense. They suffer much on the way, beg at the agencies, sell their presents for ardent spirits, and finally reach their villages much poorer than they were when they set out.

[No. 2.]

REPORT OF GOVERNOR DODGE SUPERINTENDENT OF WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

First, the condition and resources of the several tribes of Indians residing within the superintendency of the Territory of Wisconsin.

The Sac and Fox Indians occupy a large extent of country on the Des Moines and Iowa rivers and their tributaries, not surpassed as to the fertility of its soil, by any lands in the United States. This country is represented to be well watered, interspersed with prairie and wood land, generally level, and well adapted to agricultural purposes. The Sac and Fox Indians cultivate but a small portion of their soil. They raise small quantities of corn and vegetables, not a sufficient supply for the consumption of their families. The country ceded to the United States last season by the Sac and Fox Indians, called the Reserve, on the Iowa river, embraced their old villages and fields, where they had resided for many years. The proximity of the white settlements to them, made it necessary that they should retire from the settlements of the whites, to establish their villages, and they are now dependent in a great measure on the chase for their support, which is always a very uncertain means of subsistence. The buffalo and other game are becoming very scarce, and receding from the white settlements. These Indians are obliged to travel a considerable distance in pursuit of game, and occasionally come in contact with their enemies, the Sioux, and, from their warlike habits, frequently go in search of them. Although the Sac and Fox Indians claim a large extent of rich and valuable country, and receive from the government a large annuity, these confederated nations derive but little advantage from the great resources of their country. Their annuities are paid in cash, which goes into the hands of their traders, without being beneficial to them as a people. Could the Government purchase of the Sac and Fox Indians their whole country, and remove them where their intercourse would be entirely cut off from the whites, and they could be reclaimed from their great propensity for war, and from their wandering habits, and could gradually become agriculturists and raise stock,

their condition would soon be as much improved as that of the Choctaws and Cherokee Indians on our southwest frontier. The Government, to help the condition of these Indians, will have to remove them from the country they now occupy. Their country is desirable, and the whites will be constantly approaching the boundary line between them and the Indians, and it will require the presence of a mounted force to keep peace between them. The policy of the government is to remove these Indians south of the Missouri, and is the only one that will prevent the sanguinary wars that now exist between these Indians and their old enemies, the Sioux. The policy of the traders of the Sac and Fox Indians is, to prevent the extinguishment of their title to but small portions of their country, and to urge the Indians to stipulate for nothing in payment of their lands but specie; a policy which is ruinous to the Indians, as it affords them the means of procuring whiskey, which is so destructive in its effects on the Indian character.

The Sioux Indians occupy a large extent of country west of the Mississippi river, and claim the country east of that river, commencing on the Chippewa river, half a day's march below the falls thereof, and running with the Chippewa boundary to where the boundary line between the Sioux and Chippewas crosses the Mississippi. The country of the Sioux west of the Mississippi is generally level, and interspersed with large prairies. On the St. Peters river, the country is represented to be fertile as to soil, well timbered, and well watered. The St. Peters band of Indians, who reside in the immediate vicinity of Fort Snelling, raise corn and vegetables not sufficient for the consumption of their families, and depend on the chase in part for their subsistence. The distant bands who reside near the head of the St. Peters river depend on the chase entirely for support, subsisting on the buffalo principally. They frequently make excursions to the Des Moines and Iowa rivers, where they meet the Sac and Fox Indians, with whom they are at war. Parties of the Sioux frequently make excursions into the Chippewa country. From the remoteness of the principal bands of these Indians from our military posts, they are under no restraint, and their great propensity for war prevents their acting in conformity with the pacific policy of the Government. This state of things will exist, unless mounted troops are located at some convenient point on the Mississippi, where they could be furnished with the necessary supplies to enable them to range the country as far as Lake Traverse. A display of mounted troops in that distant region would have a tendency to make these Indians respect the rights of each other. Not having come in contact with the Government, the remote Indians believe no people on earth are able to dictate to them or control them, and I have no doubt it is a mounted force alone that can keep peace between the Sioux and the Sac and Fox Indians.

The Menominee Indians claim a considerable extent of country between the country purchased of them by the United States, last season, and the Chippewa Indians, as well as the country above the mouth of Wolf river, on the Fox river, extending to the portage of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, and up the Wisconsin river to the boundary line of the Winnebagoes and Chippewas. The greater part of the country now claimed by the Menominees is represented to be barren in soil, excepting that portion of their country lying between the mouth of Wolf river and the portage of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, which is said to be well adapted to agricultural purposes. These Indians still retain their wandering habits. The experiment made by the government in furnishing them farmers, has entirely

failed. They raise corn on the Oconte, Menominee, and Fox rivers, in small quantities, but depend on the chase, fishing, fowling, and gathering of the wild rice, for their subsistence. They are scattered over a large extent of country, and are well disposed towards the whites. They are, however, entirely under the control of their traders, who will endeavor to secure the greater part of their annuities. The remnant of this nation of Indians can only be saved by their removal from the country they now occupy, to the country south of the Missouri river. From the knowledge I have of that country, its climate, and resources, I am well convinced that the policy of the Government, in the removal of the Indians east of the Mississippi, west of the boundary line of the State of Missouri, is the only one that will save these Indians from destruction. The example set by the Choctaws, Cherokees, and other nations of Indians on our southwestern frontier, and their improvement in agricultural pursuits, is calculated to have a good effect on the tribes that may emigrate there. Could the Government pay the Menominees their annuities in goods, it would have a good effect; they would be deprived in part of the means of procuring whiskey, which is the deadly poison that destroys all Indians who have frequent intercourse with the whites. They lose thereby that native dignity of character which belongs to the Indian in his natural state, and he no longer follows the chase, but becomes degraded and reckless in feeling, with his mind prepared for the most desperate deeds.

The Winnebagoes claim a large extent of country east of the Mississippi river, as well as a portion of the neutral ground west of the Mississippi, ceded to them by the United States, at the treaty of Rock island, in 1832, extending from this river to the eastern branch of the Red Cedar, a principal tributary of the Ioway river. Their country north of the Wisconsin and east of the Mississippi is varied in soil; some portions of it are level, interspersed with prairie and woodland, and generally well watered. A part of the country bordering on the Wisconsin and Kickapoo rivers is broken and mountainous, unfit for cultivation, and barren of game. The greater proportion, however, of the Winnebago country would be suited to agricultural purposes and raising stock. That portion lying west of the Mississippi is said to be a country rich, as to the fertility of its soil, well timbered and watered, and abundant in game. A part of the Winnebagoes raise corn; that portion who reside near Prairie la Crosse, on the Mississippi, a band who live on the Banaboo, a branch of the Wisconsin river, and a few families who have located near to the Winnebago school. The greater proportion of these Indians live by the chase, fishing and fowling. The country immediately north of the Wisconsin being barren of game, and in the immediate vicinity of the white settlements, the Winnebagoes frequently commit depredations on the property of the whites. The portage of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers has been long a point to which these Indians have resorted, and is the residence of their traders. The Rock river Winnebagoes are in a deplorable condition, without any fixed residence, and for the last two years have lived on the scanty support they have been able to procure by fishing in the Rock river and four lakes, and by the wild rice they have been permitted to gather on the Fox river, within the limits of the Menominee country. Frequent complaints have been made to me of their stealing horses and killing cattle and hogs. This band of Indians had been deprived of their portion of the annuity payment for two years before my assuming the duties of superintendent of Indian affairs. The

reasons assigned were their refusal to leave the country ceded at the treaty held at Rock island in 1832. In the council held with them last fall, at Fort Winnebago, I told them they were within the limits of their country, (with their families,) and that they must now remain there; that I would direct their agent to pay them the annuity money which had been withheld from them because they had refused to comply with their treaty stipulations. The annuity was paid to them last fall, at fort Winnebago, and recently a greater part of them have been paid at Prairie du Chien, and they are now passing through the frontier settlements in a state of starvation. Their annuity money was given immediately to the whiskey sellers at Prairie du Chien, and this miserable band are now as badly situated as before they were paid. I have done every thing in my power to keep these Indians from intruding on the white settlements: and, at the same time, to keep our citizens from committing acts of violence on them. To maintain peace on this frontier with these Indians, it is important that their country east of the Mississippi river should be purchased from them; and that they be removed to the neutral country west of that river. It would, however, be much better for the Indians and the Government if they could be located south of the Missouri river, where they could have no intercourse with the whites. I have no hesitation in saying that the Government should interpose its aid to save this miserable and degraded race of Indians from the ruin and destruction which appears to await them.

The Chippewa Indians occupy and claim a large extent of country bordering on Lake Superior. The limits of their extensive country has not been defined, the survey of the boundary line between them and the Sioux Indians not having been completed. They claim the country from that line to the sources of the Mississippi river. The Chippewa country above the late purchase made from them at St. Peters, is not considered generally fertile as to its soil; it is interspersed with numerous lakes, in many places connected with the Mississippi, which are said to abound in fine fish as well as fowl, and wild rice in great abundance, which is the principal subsistence of the Chippewa Indians. On the upper Mississippi they raise small quantities of corn. The Chippewas who live on the borders of Lake Superior subsist themselves on fish and the wild rice. The fish of this lake is said to be of the best quality, and where they can procure large supplies of them. The late treaty concluded at St. Peters, if approved and ratified, is calculated to have a good effect on the Chippewa Indians, and attach them to the Government. These Indians hitherto have been entirely dependent on the traders of the American Fur Company for their supplies of arms, ammunition, blankets, &c., and their country has been divided among these traders as best suited their convenience and interest. I think the Chippewa Indians among the most intelligent I have met. They live remote from our military posts, have had but little intercourse with our citizens, and have had no established agent of the Government to reside with them any length of time. They, like all remote nations of Indians, have a great propensity for war, as it is the only field, they think, in which they can distinguish themselves. I have no doubt, if the proper steps are taken, the Chippewas will become attached to the Government, and can be easily controlled by their agents.

No. 3.

REPORT OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF THE WESTERN TERRITORY.

No very essential changes have taken place within this superintendency since my last report, except the increased number of Indians, caused by the emigration of the greater part of the Creeks, and the partial removal of the Cherokees and Chickasaws.

The present population of the Creeks may be estimated, including new and old settlers, at between eighteen and twenty thousand persons. These, for the most part, occupy the northeastern, eastern, and southeastern, portion of the territory which has been assigned them, and are, with but few exceptions, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in making such preliminary arrangements as are deemed essential to that mode of life. Their manner of cultivation, however, necessarily partakes the character of their rude condition, and the very limited progress they have hitherto made in this important art. But such are the fertility and production of their country, that even their unsystematic attempts at labor are rewarded in an abundance seldom known to the husbandmen in other parts of the world. The growing crops present, at this time, a very flattering appearance, and unless blighted by some unforeseen disaster, will be at least equal to the consumption of the tribe. This prospect would, doubtless, have been much brighter, had there been no want of agricultural implements; but the inconvenience which they have been subject to in this respect, as it has, in a great measure, resulted from their late settlement in the country, may be regarded as merely temporary, and when, as is contemplated, they shall have been furnished with a plentiful supply of these articles, together with a sufficient stock of domestic animals, they will be in possession of every physical advantage that can add to their external comfort and happiness.

The Creeks settled in the immediate vicinity of Fort Gibson, comprise the first settlers under McIntosh. They dwell in good, comfortable farm-houses, have fine gardens, orchards, and raise forty to fifty thousand bushels of corn more than what is sufficient for their own consumption. They furnish large quantities to the Commissariat at Fort Gibson, annually, and have contributed greatly in supplying the late emigrants. They raise, also, more stock than is necessary for their own use, and carry on a considerable trade with the garrison in grain, stock, vegetables, poultry, eggs, fruit, &c. There are several traders located among them to furnish their wants, which are as many and various as those of the most comfortable livers of our own citizens. Two of these traders are natives, who do considerable business, selling eighteen or twenty thousand dollars' worth of goods annually. There are but few, if any, mechanics among them. They are behind other tribes in this branch of industry. There are no grist or saw mills, or salt works, in operation in this nation. No mineral or medical springs have, as yet, been discovered. The country assigned the Creeks is well adapted to their habits and pursuits, and they must, ere long, arrive at that happy and prosperous condition of their more fortunate red brethren, who have been quietly settled, and following the peaceful pursuit of civilization. As yet, no unfriendly symptoms have been developed, and probably none will be; nevertheless, their clanish feelings, and proneness to revenge should warn us against too great credulity in their professions

of friendship and reconciliation. A new era having commenced in their history, it is possible that they may be averse to the revival of feuds, which can only eventuate in inflicting fresh calamities and punishment upon themselves. But, whatever may have been their past feelings, no suspicion is at present entertained of their hostile bearing towards the whites. Just emerging from troubles into which their violence had plunged them, it seems rational to expect that they have learned wisdom from their former errors. Past experience, however, has proven that such calculations have not always been well founded, and perhaps a more striking instance of utter disregard of consequences to themselves cannot be adduced than the late reckless and fruitless contests which they have waged upon the frontiers of Georgia and Florida.

With these facts before us, not to open the bloody records of other days, the Government would be inexcusably, if not criminally negligent, not to take such preparatory steps as would make any warlike attempt, in future, recoil with merited vengeance upon their own heads. For the accomplishment not only of this object, but to give security to the lives and property of our citizens, the establishment of proper military posts contiguous to the frontier is one of obvious and indispensable necessity.

Next in order, I will give a general view of the condition and prospects of the Cherokees, as far as the report of their agent and my own observations will enable me.

The Cherokees number about eight thousand, but the number varies in consequence of the arrival of emigrants from east of the Mississippi, and the departure of others to Texas. They are more advanced in agriculture than the other tribes of this superintendency. The number of farms in this nation is estimated at between ten and eleven hundred. There are no Cherokees who follow the chase for a living; the nation is divided into farmers, traders, stock raisers, and laborers. The produce of the farms is corn, oats, potatoes of both kinds, beans, peas, pumpkins, and melons. The great profit of the Cherokee farmer is his corn, his horses, his cattle, and his hogs. Some of the Cherokees have taken, and fulfilled contracts for the garrison, at Fort Gibson, and for subsisting emigrant Indians, to the amount of forty to sixty thousand dollars, without purchasing any article except in the Indian country.

They have several valuable salt springs, but, for the want of capital and skill, they are not profitable. At the Grand saline, on the river Neosho, forty miles above Fort Gibson, they are making eighty bushels of excellent salt per day, for five days in the week; but the manufacture is carried on at considerable expense for labor, fuel, hauling, &c. In the hands of a skilful capitalist it would be a source of great wealth. There are several native traders doing very good business in the nation. One of them is doing an extensive business, and owns a fine steamboat that plies between New Orleans and the Cherokee nation. There are two or three fine grist and saw mills in operation in this nation, that are very useful to the Indians, and a source of considerable profit to the owners. There are few, if any, mineral or medical springs yet discovered in this nation.

The Cherokees show a great degree of improvement, and are still improving, and bid fair, at no distant day, to rival their white brethren of the west, in point of wealth, civilization, moral, and intellectual improvement, did there not exist one great hindrance, that of *intemperance*, not only a vice itself, but the prolific parent of almost every other vice. There are

immense quantities of *whiskey* in the country, and being introduced daily, and unless the intercourse laws are rigidly enforced, the evil of intemperance will spread its wide reign, and its effects will be ruinous to the morals of the natives, and dangerous to the peace of the country. The Cherokees, more than any other tribe, are disposed to traffick in ardent spirits; the whole extended frontier of Arkansas and Missouri is settled with venders of this pernicious article, and unless the strong hand of Government is interposed by the aid of the military, the moral and political condition of these people will be lowered to the most degraded state. The introduction of ardent spirits into the Indian country has been the subject of former communications, and the department is respectfully referred to them. There are four schools and one printing office in operation in this nation; one, a fine boarding school under the superintendence of the Rev. C. Washburn, is in a most flourishing condition; the others are also doing well. The schools and office are all supported by the American Board of Foreign Missions.

As this tribe is about to become the most important one west of the Mississippi, by the removal of those east, still increasing their numbers, wealth, and intelligence, it will devolve on the Government to bestow upon it its fostering care and attention.

The Choctaw nation, including the late Chickasaw emigrants, white men married in the nation, and negroes, numbered about fifteen thousand. It affords me great pleasure to be able to say, that this nation is still in a state of rapid improvement. They have most all given up the chase for a living, and are engaged principally in the cultivation of the soil, and raising stock. It would be impossible to estimate the number of acres or farms in cultivation, as nearly all have fields well enclosed, and raise corn potatoes, peas, beans, pumpkins, mellons; and those settled along Red river raise large quantities of cotton, &c., more than sufficient for their own consumption. Some few have raised wheat, but owing to the want of a bolting cloth, it is not much attended to.

It would be equally impossible to estimate the number of horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep, owned in the nation. The country is so well adapted to raising stock, and so prolific has been the increase, that they have furnished large quantities to the Creek contractors, without apparently diminishing the main stock, and they assure me that they have an abundance to stock the Chickasaws upon their arrival at their new homes.

The cotton crop will not be as good as the last, but as the number of planters have increased, the same quantity will be raised as formerly. Two fine gins have been erected and put into operation, which will induce the Indians to turn their attention more to raising this valuable staple, which they will find more profitable to them than any other kind of labor.

The corn crops of last year were very good, producing a surplus of about fifty thousand bushels, a large quantity of which was furnished to the garrison at Fort Towson. The quantity raised this year will greatly exceed former years, as the people have enlarged their farms, and turned to farming with much greater attention and industry.

There are two grist and saw mills in operation, propelled by water, and two erecting, which will soon be finished, besides one grist mill worked by horse power. There are many valuable salt springs in this nation, but the want of capital and skill renders these valuable gifts useless. An intelligent half-breed has worked one this season on a small scale, who is

unable to extend his operations so as to make them profitable to himself, or useful to the nation without the aid of the Government. Salt is sold at the lick, below the line, at three dollars per bushel. Could any measures be adopted so that the price of this important article shall be reduced, the public good would be promoted, especially as, at the lick, there are usually large quantities of whiskey for sale.

There are six native traders, all of whom appear to be doing considerable business; and as the natives appear to be turning their attention to these pursuits, there will soon be enough native traders in the nation to be able to dispense with white ones altogether. There are several native mechanics, who have learned their trades in a regular way, some of whom have been furnished by the Choctaw academy. There are a few very ingenious men, wholly self-taught, who work well in wood and iron, make wagons, wheels, chairs, &c., and do coarse iron work; one public blacksmith, and the three strikers, and two public teachers, are natives; and as the academy is sending home some well educated men, most of the schools will soon be filled by natives.

The Choctaw nation embraces a large tract, affording a superabundance of rich soil, well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, rye, and every kind of vegetable. Some parts are finely watered, while, in others, it is so scarce that the inhabitants are compelled to use the water of creeks and branches, which become nearly dried up, or stagnant, during summer, causing much fatal sickness among them.

I would most respectfully suggest, that the Government could render these unfortunate people some medical aid, either from the forts, or from any other quarter, and by furnishing medicines, &c. It would be an act of humanity, and go further to convince them of its humane and philanthropic intention, than all the funds expended in endeavoring to educate them. While thousands are lavished to teach them to live, and love our modes of living, they are suffered to be swept off by hundreds in a settlement, without the hand of charity or of humanity being extended towards their preservation.

The country is variegated with prairies and woodlands, swamps, barren ridges, and cane brakes. The timber is ash, oak, hickory, walnut, gum, hackberry, cotton-wood, cedar, bois d'arc; on the ridges grow immense quantities of pine, of an excellent quality for building. South of the mountains, near Red river, are found abundance of limestone of good quality. Coal abounds in great quantities, in various parts of the nation.

The question is yet to be settled, whether the removal of the Chickasaws to this nation will prove a valuable accession or not, as they have been so long living under no restraint, in possession of large sums of money, subject to all the temptations laid before them by the cunning white men among them, that many of them have become addicted to intemperance, and all the accompanying vices, making the worst kind of members of society.

Those who have come over are mostly of this character, and it is much to be apprehended that the majority of them are but little better. The evil of intemperance has increased of late, throughout the Indian country; and when the Chickasaws are removed, and being removed, it would much behoove the Government to render more efficient aid in keeping whiskey from the Indian country. I, therefore, most respectfully recommend, that two companies at least, of dragoons, be ordered at Fort Towson, as that

is a very unguarded point, the south side of Red river being settled by a large number of white men, who follow nothing but vending spirits to the Indians, which they can easily do, being so near their settlement.

Nothing can be added to my last report on the political condition of the Choctaws, except the addition of the fourth district, made by the late treaty with the Chickasaws, and a passage of a law instituting marriage, and providing for its forms and responsibilities.

The Chickasaws are settling promiscuously among the Choctaws throughout the nation, and many who have not come over have purchased farms and improvements in the settled parts of the Choctaw districts, especially the wealthy and leading ones, who own a large number of slaves, have purchased improvements and made arrangements for settling on Red river, where they intend to cultivate cotton. It is believed that but few will settle in the district assigned them, barely enough to attend to their annuities and other funds.

The Osages are the same wild, predatory beings as ever. They show not the least sign of improvement, except, that the women have raised a little more corn and beans than usual. They are settled into small bands, and hunt the buffalo for subsistence. The Government has very bountifully supplied them with agricultural implements, which have been equally distributed according to their necessities; it is to be hoped that they will use them, but whether they will or not, I cannot say. All the surrounding tribes complain against the many depredations committed upon them by this tribe. Claims have been laid in against them to the amount of several thousand dollars, for horses, cattle, and hogs, stolen by them; and it was with great difficulty that war parties of Choctaws, and others, were last winter prevented from going out, on account of the many and repeated depredations committed upon them by this tribe.

The Senecas, and mixed bands of Senecas and Shawnees, number about four hundred and sixty souls; the Quapaws about four hundred, making a population of about eight hundred and sixty in the sub-agency of the Neosho.

The death of their sub-agent, unfortunately, at the commencement of the performance of his duties, deprived these people of one who should necessarily be their counsellor, adviser, and friend, at a period when his services were much wanted. His death also deprives me of the necessary information required by the department. At the period of the death of their sub-agent, the lands had just been surveyed, and the boundary lines properly defined. Each band knew their own country, and they were making arrangements for their permanent settlement. The Quapaws were anxious to have the one thousand dollars expended in the erection of houses upon their lands, preparatory to their permanent settlement. Not having received any communication from that quarter, I am unable to say what has been done since the death of their sub-agent.

Large quantities of whiskey were in the country and offered for sale, and venders of it living along on the line, carrying on trade with the most ruinous consequences to the Indians.

Yet, under all the disadvantages the Senecas and mixed bands of Senecas and Shawnees are laboring under, without the fostering care of an agent, they exhibit great signs of improvement. They cultivate the soil and raise stock; they make corn, oats, wheat, rye, and garden vegetables. No tribe own more horses, cattle, and hogs, than these people, in propor-

tion to their population. They live in good hewed log cabins; their gardens and fields are enclosed with rail fences. They have some merchants and mechanics among them, and, under the care of a good sub-agent, promise to become, in time, a prosperous and intelligent community. The grist and saw-mill erected by the Government is in fine condition since it has been repaired, and more than supplies the wants of these two bands.

I am unable to give the names of the miller, blacksmith, or strikers, as no report has been made this year.

The Senecas have turned their attention more to the importance of education, and are desirous that schools should be established in their country.

The Quapaws are more backward in civilization, but their proximity to their brothers, the Senecas, has contributed to draw their attention to the peaceful pursuits of civilization, whose example will emulate them, and, with the attention of their excellent farmer, they will soon learn to cultivate the soil, and raise stock. This tribe is very much averse to the education of their youth.

The country of this sub-agency, although embracing but a small tract, is very fine, rich soil, and well watered with excellent springs and streams, extensive prairies for their numerous herds, and well timbered to answer all their purposes.

In taking a general view of the Indians in this superintendency, it will be observed that they are in a state of improvement: and that they are the most populous, warlike, wealthy, and intelligent on our frontier, and deserve the attention and fostering care of the Government; and I hope the same supervision and care will continue to be extended towards them as heretofore.

No. 4.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISBURSING AGENT FOR THE WESTERN TERRITORY.

In obedience to instructions of the 22d of March last, which were received while at Washington, requiring me at a convenient time to address to your office a communication upon the following subjects, viz: The condition and resources of the several tribes of Indians residing in the acting superintendency of the Southwestern Territory.

Under this head the Choctaws, from their location and early emigration, stand first.

The principal part of this tribe were emigrated in the years 1832 and 1833; preparations for their removal were made in 1831, and many of them left their old country late in that year; but few, if any, however, reached the new country till the spring of 1832.

The country inhabited by the Choctaws is extensive and exceedingly fertile; the face of the country is generally high, or what is called rolling; some parts of it mountainous. The whole is well watered, and has plenty of timber. There are some prairies which, however, as well as the timber lands, are of first rate soil. The whole country is adapted to corn and stock; the northern and western portions to corn and wheat and other small grain; the southern part, bordering on Red river, to cotton.

The first year the emigrants made corn not only sufficient for their own use, but had a considerable surplus, which was disposed of to Government for issue to those emigrants that arrived in the fall and winter of that year. The next year (1833) the emigrants had a large surplus of corn, over and above their own wants, for a market. Over forty thousand bushels were purchased by the Government and fed to the emigrants of that year. Since then to the present time, those people have been equally prosperous in their agricultural pursuits. Many of them have become extensive farmers, cultivating cotton, corn, and possessing large stocks of cattle. They have cotton-gins, and mills of different kinds, as well as shops and mechanics. In fine, it may be truly said, that the Choctaws are rapidly advancing in agricultural knowledge and in mechanic arts.

In travelling through the Choctaw country, one sees little if any difference, in an agricultural point of view, from new frontier white settlements. Their cabins are constructed with equal order, and substantially and apparently with as many comforts and conveniences; their fields are under good fences; they have gardens and cultivate fruit-trees, peaches, apples, &c.; are civil and attentive to travellers; understand the value of money; and all of them, or nearly so, have in their houses the common luxuries of coffee, tea, sugar, &c.

Without going into a further detail in relation to this tribe, it must be apparent that they are rapidly advancing in civilization; and I have no hesitation in saying, that, for all the comforts of domestic life, their resources are ample and abundant, and far better than could possibly have been anticipated, prior to their removal, in so short a time.

The Cherokees.

To this tribe has been allotted a very extensive, as well as a very fine tract of country. Those parts over which I have travelled possess a soil of very superior quality, adapted to the production of wheat, small grain, of various kinds, and corn of the largest growth. The whole country is finely and abundantly timbered, and well watered, and the climate is exceedingly favorable to stock.

But a small number of this tribe have, as yet, removed to the new country. Those that have settled there, however, and many of them have been in the country several years, are, in a pecuniary point of view, well off; they raise wheat and corn in great abundance, and their stocks of cattle, of hogs, of sheep, &c., are numerous. The people find a market for their surplus productions in the Government, by supplying the garrison situated in their country, and supplying the new emigrants with corn, beef, &c.

The greater portion of the Cherokees west are farmers, have good and comfortable houses, and live, many of them, as well, and as genteel, and, in a pecuniary point of view, will compare with the better class of farmers in the States. As a people, generally, they are agriculturists, and, as such, their resources are equal, if not superior, to one-fourth of the tillers of the soil in the old States.

The Creeks and Seminoles.

The section of country set apart for these tribes is about the same in extent with that of the Choctaws, but not so mountainous. The soil is considered to be equal in fertility to any in the southwestern section of the country. It is also well watered, and has plenty of timber. There are some prairies, which, however, are of great advantage to the settler, the soil being rich and easy to cultivate, and they are very profitable for raising stock.

The Creeks are a corn-growing people: those that have been in the country some years, raise corn in large quantities; some of the principal farmers crib from five to ten thousand bushels of a season. They do not raise much stock, nor are they, as a people, so far advanced in civilization as the Cherokees and Choctaws, though, as agriculturists, so far as raising corn, they excel either of the above named tribes. They raise stock sufficient for their own consumption, but none, of any consequence, for sale.

About four hundred Seminoles were emigrated last year; they reached, however, their locations too late to make a crop. Their crops this year, I am informed, are not very promising. They are about changing their location; they go farther west; their object is better hunting grounds.

The large number of Creeks that emigrated last winter have planted extensively, and have a prospect of plentiful crops. They are also collecting stock, and are laying the foundation of numerous herds of cattle, hogs, &c. The resources of this people are at present equal to all their wants and comforts, and the superior fertility of their land, aided by their evident tendency to industry, will in a few years place them in a condition equal to their neighbours, the Cherokees and Choctaws.

The Senecas, and Senecas and Shawnees.

These tribes inhabit a high, healthy, well watered, and timbered country, the soil rich and productive. They were emigrated in 1832, are agriculturists, and are mainly engaged in that pursuit. They raise wheat and corn, and their country is well adapted to raising stock, of which they have considerable herds; being remote, however, from a market, their cropping is confined to their own wants, and for these they provide liberally of all the substantial of life. The use of coffee, tea, and sugar is common among them. Their cabins are well constructed, combining both comfort and convenience, and their arrangements in farming have the appearance of neatness and order. They have mills, shops, and some good mechanics. Their resources are abundant, and their condition apparently happy.

The Quapaws.

These people were emigrated in the fall of 1834; their country, in point of soil, water, timber, and health, is similar to, and equally as good as their neighbors', the Cherokees, Senecas, and Senecas and Shawnees, &c. They are not so far advanced in civilization as the several tribes of Indians above named, but a more honest, quiet, peaceable people are not to be found in any section of the Indian country. They are industrious, and are exceedingly desirous of making for themselves a comfortable home.

Their temporary location, doubtless, has in some measure, abridged their exertions in the construction of good cabins, clearing, and putting under fence, large fields for raising corn, &c.

The Osages.

This tribe has made but little progress towards civilization. Their subsistence mainly depends upon the game of the country. They raise some corn and beans, but the culture is rude; hence but little is obtained therefrom. They raise no stock; they obtain their horses from those Indians residing far to the south and west of them. Their country possesses excellent soil, is well watered and timbered. Not being agriculturists, their condition and resources are similar to other wild and roving bands of Indians, whose occupations are hunting and war.

The foregoing comprise all the tribes of Indians residing within the acting superintendency of the Southwestern Territory, and, with the exception of the last mentioned tribe, (Osages,) have been emigrated to that country, the greater portion, since 1831, and are all fast progressing in a knowledge of agriculture and of the mechanic arts. They are too far advanced in civilization, in my opinion, to retrograde. Laboring, therefore, as they now are, for their own happiness, a discreet and correct management of them must, ere long, (constituted as society is,) place them in a condition to appreciate, as well as, in a few years, to adopt a form of government, based upon enlightened principles of political and civil rights.

No. 5.

REPORT FROM JOHN DOUGHERTY, AGENT AT COUNCIL BLUFFS.

I herewith enclose a map of the country in the vicinity of the Council Bluffs agency, a report relative to the agricultural pursuits of the Indians within my agency, and the manner in which the blacksmiths and farmers have been employed, a statistical return, &c., a school report of the teacher, for the present year, and a description of the country, of the agency and its vicinity.

The country never having been surveyed, the map is made altogether from observation, and may be found incorrect in some respects, when tested by actual survey; but it is probably as correct as any can be made under present circumstances.

In comparing this report with those of the years preceding, you will find there has been little improvement on the part of the Indians, either in literary acquirements, or in agricultural knowledge.

It is my decided opinion that, so long as the fur traders and trappers are permitted to reside among the Indians, all the efforts of the Government to better their condition will be fruitless, or, in a great measure, checked by the strong influence of those men over the various tribes.

Every exertion of the agents, (and other persons, intended to carry into effect the views of the Government, and humane societies,) are in such direct opposition to the *trader and his interest*, that the agent finds himself continually contending with, and placed in direct and immediate contrariety

of interest to, the fur traders, or grossly neglecting his duty by overlooking acts of impropriety; and it is a curious and melancholy fact, that while the General Government is using every means and expense to promote the advancement of those aboriginal people, it is, at the same time, suffering the traders to oppose and defeat the very objects of its intentions. So long as the traders and trappers are permitted in the Indian country, the introduction of spirituous liquors will be inevitable, under any penalty the law may require, and until its prohibition is certain and effectual, every effort of Government, through the most faithful and indefatigable agent, will be useless,

It would be, in my humble opinion, better to give up every thing to the traders, and let them have the sole and entire control of the Indians, than permit them to contend, at every point, with the views of the Government, and that contention made manifest even to the most ignorant Indian.

While the agent is advising the Indians to give up the chase and settle themselves, with a view to agricultural pursuits, the traders are urging them on in search of skins.

Far be it from me to be influenced or guided by improper or personal feeling in the execution of my duty; but, sir, I submit my opinion to a candid world, in relation to the subject, and feel fully convinced you will be able to see at once the course which will ever place the Indian trader and the present policy of Government, in relation to the Indians, at eternal war.

The missionaries sent among the several tribes are, no doubt, sincere in their intentions. I believe them to be so from what I have seen; but, unfortunately, they commence their labors where they should end them. They should teach the Indians to work, by establishing schools of that description among them; induce them to live at home, abandon their restless and unsettled life, and live independent of the chase. After they are taught this, their intellectual faculties would be more susceptible of improvement of a moral and religious nature, and their steps towards civilization would become less difficult.

My report of persons employed within the agency under my charge, during the present year, and an estimate for the ensuing year, were forwarded to the office of the superintendent of Indian affairs, at St. Louis, some time previous to my leaving Missouri.

The Pawnees planted corn the present year, about four hundred acres of ground, in small patches, scattered about in the ravines, from one to ten miles distant from their villages. They gathered, as near as can be estimated without measurement, ten thousand bushels of corn, besides considerable quantities of pumpkins and beans. The Ottoes and Missouries planted about three hundred acres in corn, &c., from which they gathered about twelve thousand bushels, and large quantities of pumpkins and beans.

The Omahaws planted about two hundred and fifty acres in corn and other vegetables, from which, it is believed, they gathered ten thousand bushels of corn, and large quantities of beans and pumpkins. Corn is sometimes an article of trade among all the tribes of this country, but a much greater quantity is given away by those who raise it, to those who do not, than is either sold or bartered.

The Ottoes received this year, on account of agricultural implements due them under treaty stipulations, six ploughs, with harness complete, and one steel corn mill.

The Pawnees received eight steel corn mills, two to each village. The Omahaws received four corn mills.

The country of the Council Bluffs agency is prairie, interspersed with groves of timber. The prairie is undulating and of good soil, and abounds with streams of water. The principal rivers that water this country are the Missouri, the Platte, the Loup Fork of Platte, the Elkhorn, and the little Nehamaw. These streams afford some water privileges. The timber is found on the borders of the streams. On the large rivers the cotton and rice abounds. On the small streams are found the oak, black walnut, hickory, mulberry, sycamore, ash, lynn, and elm. The climate is healthy and favorable to the production of corn, wheat, potatoes, &c. It is peculiarly adapted to the raising of stock of all kinds. The rivers are skirted with fine bottoms, in some of which are found large quantities of rushes. Many islands in the Missouri and Platte abound with rushes.

No important mineral productions have as yet been discovered. There are two salt creeks emptying into the Saline river, on the west side, and 25 miles from its mouth. The Saline empties into the Platte on the south side, and forty miles from its mouth. These streams are highly impregnated with salt.

The game of this country is extremely scarce. There are found a few deer and elk.

No. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$.

REPORT OF EDWIN JAMES, SUB-AGENT AT COUNCIL BLUFFS.

The second detachment of emigrating Potawatomes, about seventy-five in number, arrived in their own country, per steamboat Howard, on the 8th instant, and encamped with those who came by the Kansas, about two miles above this place, in a grove adjoining a tract of fine dry prairie. This position combines more advantages than we can find in any other. Here we expect to establish the issue house, and to be joined before many days by the main body of the nation, who have now been twenty-three days on the march by land, from the Black Snake hills.

Having explored to some extent the country ceded to the United Nation, &c., "by the treaty of Chicago," I beg leave to communicate for your particular information, and in accordance with instructions received, the observations made, relative to the physical geography of the country. As it is hitherto uninhabited, except by wandering parties of the Ottoes and Sioux, it will be perceived that many points embraced in the circular of May, 1835, will admit of no answer, as we have neither schools, or civil or social institutions of any kind.

Physical geography.

Boundaries.—North by a line running due east from the sources of the Little Sioux river to the western boundary of the Sac and Fox country, as established by the treaty of Prairie du Chien; west by the Little Sioux and Missouri rivers; south by the State of Missouri; east by the divide between the waters of the Des Moines, Skunk, and Ioway on the east, and those flowing into the Missouri on the west; *extent*, five millions of acres by treaty.

Note.—Caldwell states that the delegation which made the supplementary treaty at Washington, in February, were distinctly promised an additional million of acres, making in all 6,000,000. The boundaries, as defined in the ratification of the treaty, would probably include much more.

Commencing in latitude $40^{\circ} 30'$ north, where the boundary of the State strikes the Missouri; that river washes the western border of the country of the United Nation, for a distance of not less, probably, than ninety-five, or one hundred miles. The average distance from the Missouri to the *divide*, which forms the boundary of the Sac and Fox country, may be about the same surface. This may be contemplated under two divisions, having in positive elevation a difference of from two to three hundred feet.

1. *The Missouri bottom.*

This tract, commencing near the narrows of the Nishena bottona, on the south, and running northward to the mouth of Boyer's creek, (as far as I have examined it,) is about five miles wide, every where low, and contains many lagoons and low swampy tracts, unfit for cultivation. There is no one point where the Missouri washes the foot of the bluffs, as it frequently does on the west side, and very few places where a road can be had from the river to the hills, without great trouble and expense. There are some tracts of dry and very fertile prairie, with groves of cotton wood, elm, walnut, coffee-bean, hackberry, and other valuable timber trees adjoining, but the great extent of marshy ground will probably make this portion of the country sickly, while improvements made here, as elsewhere, in the Missouri bottom, will be very liable to be washed away by changes in the course of the stream.

2. *The uplands.*

Near the river these occasionally assume the aspect of sharp, broken, and rather sterile knobs, very difficult to pass through with teams, and wholly destitute of arable land or timber of any value except for fuel. Access to the uplands must be had along the principal creek, both because these act as drains to the small lakes and marshes, affording a dry margin, where a road can be made from the river to the bluffs, and because where the creeks flow from the hills, these are less precipitous and broken than elsewhere. After rising to the general level of the country, which may be from two to three hundred feet above the Missouri, we find many tracts of fine soil, sufficiently smooth and level for cultivation; but there is, in general, a great want of timber, for the purposes of permanent settlement.

Rivers and streams.—In the southern part of Neshena bottona, the two Tarkios and the Nodoway rise in the Potawatomie country. Buchanan's fork and eastern tributary of the latter, affords, as far as I am now informed, the only mill sites in the country. The Nishena bottona approaches the Missouri within half a mile at a point called "The Narrows," near the State boundary, thence makes a circuit of twenty-five or thirty miles, at the foot of the hills, embosoming a large and fertile peninsula lying mostly, as is supposed, within the State of Missouri. The late maps, such as Featherstonhaugh's, the map "prepared at the Topographical Bureau," in February, 1836, have omitted to notice this interesting peculiarity in the course of the Nishena bottona, though it may be seen upon some of the older maps, as those on Long's expedition, &c.

The creeks and streams lying wholly within the country of the nation, and discharging southwest into the Missouri, are the Five Barrel, (not on any map that I have by me,) the Mosquito and the Boyer, the latter rather larger than the former, which are said to have a course of about thirty miles each. Of the tributaries between the Boyer and the Little Sioux, I have no knowledge. Whether any of these have falls or rapids that would make them valuable, is doubtful. The streams flowing westward towards the great chain of Rocky mountains, are generally sluggish.

Timber.—The prevailing, and almost the only timber in the uplands is oak of different kinds, often hollow, and generally too short and bushy to be of much value. Some timber for boards and rails may be had along the creeks, and from the Missouri bottom, where roads can be made, but the immediate planting of groves of black locust, and cotton wood, would be a matter of great importance to the future inhabitants of this country.

Minerals.—Indications of coal exist in several places. The only rock hitherto observed, is a horizontal limestone, which appears under a very deep super stratum of soil, at several points, in the Missouri bluffs, also at the falls of Buchanan's forks, and in the beds of some of the more considerable streams. The Mineral plant (*amorpha cariescens*) is common in several places. Of this plant it is said, in a work entitled, "Synopsis of a Flora of the Western States," by J. L. Riddle, that it grows only in the immediate neighborhood of lead mines, (p. 25.) Of the correctness of this opinion, I cannot judge, but can only say, that if it is correct, lead mines are much more numerous and more widely distributed through the west than has hitherto been supposed. Clay, suited to the manufacture of brick, pottery, and the like, is somewhat common, but sand for similar purposes is by no means abundant. I have as yet seen none that would answer a good purpose.

Annual vegetation.—Very few of the 5,000,000 of acres in this tract escape the annual ravages of fire; consequently, by far the greater part of vegetation comes up in the spring, and is killed by the frost in the autumn. Besides the common grasses which prevail elsewhere in the woodless portions of the United States Territory, we have here in the low grounds the somewhat unusual occurrence of plains destitute of timber, too fertile, warm, and dry to bear grass, but covered with tall rank weeds: in other places we see little else than the snowy flowers and dark green herbage of the milk vetch, (*astragalus* sps.) while, in some tracts of scattered timber, the turkey pea, with its soft and luxuriant foliage, bears down and conceals all other vegetation. This last plant, on account of its great value as food for cattle in summer, and the winter rush on account of its similar use in winter, occupying the first place among the annual plants of this district. The soil is admirably adapted to grass and the small grains. Good crops of the former may be had without any other preparation than sowing the seed upon the burnt surface of the prairie, in fall or winter, and an occasional harrowing.

Fruits and mast.—Grapes, plums, crab-apples, strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, are occasionally met with. There are not acorns, hickory-nut, hazlenuts, or other of the products usually called mast, to render this country a favorable one for swine. Indian corn of the smaller and earlier sorts, and all the other products of similar latitudes, may be raised in abundance.

From the hasty sketch above given it will be perceived that the country of the United Nation is well adapted to an agricultural, and especially to a stock-raising people. As the habits of the pastoral life form a convenient and easy stage between the hunter state, and one of fixed and permanent

agricultural industry, and as the Indians are very fond of cattle and horses, I hope it will suit the views of the Government to second their desire to become possessed of a goodly number of domestic animals. It is of great importance that these be selected from the most approved and profitable breeds. Also, that the agricultural instruments to be purchased for them shall embrace the great and valuable improvements that have been made within a few years past. The same remark applies to the selection of seeds.

No. 6.

REPORT OF ANTHONY L. DAVIS, SUB-AGENT ON THE OSAGE RIVER.

The Potawatomes are now in the act of emigrating to their lands on the Osage river. Such of them as have arrived are preparing to erect log houses, fence or plough fields, and show a disposition to adopt, exclusively, agricultural habits.

The Weas and Piankeshaws have generally comfortable log cabins, fields fenced and ploughed, cultivated by animal power, own oxen, cows, hogs, fowls, &c.; also, agricultural implements and domestic utensils. They are rapidly improving in comfort and agricultural pursuits, and show a disposition to wholly abandon the chase as a means of subsistence.

The Peorias and Kaskaskias have better houses than those above named, own more domestic animals, have a greater proportion of ploughed land, &c.; but are, perhaps, in regard to general improvement, more stationary.

The Ottawas, recently arrived in their country, have neat hewed log cabins, fields, fenced and ploughed, own domestic animals, agricultural implements, domestic utensils, &c., and are rapidly improving.

Of all these tribes it may be remarked, they raise a surplus of grain, increase in the acquisition of useful property, and evince a desire to adopt the manners and customs of the whites.

Mineral resources.—The section of country embraced by the sub-agency abounds in limestone of various qualities. Sandstone is also abundant. So far as my observation extends, every section of land within the district is well supplied with one or both of these kinds of rock. Stone coal is found in places sufficiently numerous to warrant the belief that the supply of that material is ample. Mineral tiff has been found on Potawatomie creek, under circumstances which indicate the existence of lead ore.

Water privileges.—The Osage river, which passes through the whole extent of this sub-agency from west to east, is a good stream for purposes of machinery, affording, at the lowest stages, a sufficiency of water for ordinary mill power. About one mile above the State line, extensive water power is created on this river by perpendicular rock-falls of some feet.

Sugar or Mine creek and Potawatomie creek, tributaries to the Osage, on the south side, are good mill streams, affording various sites for the erection of water works.

The soil—Is of unsurpassed fertility, and I believe no section of country in the world contains a greater proportion of what is termed first rate land.

The timber—Is principally confined to the bottom lands, along the streams, and in this respect there is, perhaps, a deficiency; what timber there is, however, is of a good description.

No. 7.

REPORT OF ANDREW S. HUGHES, THE SUB-AGENT ON THE GREAT NEMAHAW RIVER.

* * * * * The Indians have all been on the wing of removal ever since the treaty of the 17th September, 1836. The blacksmiths, and farmer, and Indians, ever since early last spring, have been employed in preparing to emigrate and emigrating to their new homes, on the west side of the Missouri river, and attending to such other duties as were incident to their change, and to re-establish themselves. To this end, the Sacs and Iowas have erected at their new homes, 41 bark houses; and each family that arrived in time, have small fields and patches of corn, pumpkins, beans, and other vegetables. The quantity of crop that will be produced must be very inconsiderable, and will be no doubt consumed by the time it is ripe. There is nothing that could properly be called farms in cultivation. No agricultural implements or other things have been received for the present year. According to the best count I can make, the Iowas consist of 992 souls, the Sacs of 510 souls.

It is not in my power to give the number engaged in agriculture or the chase, as nothing worth notice has been done during the present year, owing to the scattered and unsettled condition of the Indians.

The game has nearly all disappeared, and none worth pursuit is to be found on their lands. The Indians that have emigrated all seem to be content and highly pleased with their situation, and I feel confident that next year will present a very different view of their agricultural and domestic prosperity.

The Sacs and Iowas are located on the west bank of the Missouri river, immediately above the mouth of Wolf river. A square of 4 miles will include both tribes; within this square the sites for the buildings and other improvements have been designated and reported.

[No. 8.]

REPORT OF JOSHUA PILCHER, AGENT ON THE UPPER MISSOURI RIVER.

The tribes in this agency are the Sioux, Chayennes and Poncas.

The Yanctons formerly inhabited the country on the St. Peters, the head waters of Red river, and the plains south of Turtle mountain, but for six years past have confined themselves to the Missouri and its tributaries, and range principally through the country formerly occupied by the Riccarees. I believe this band of Sioux were once considered under Major Taliaferro, and am not aware of their transfer. The subject has been referred to in *former* communications, to which I have received no answer.

It may be said that all the Indians embraced in the above statement live exclusively by the chase; and their erratic habits make it impracticable to assign to either one of the tribes or bands any particular locality. It will be seen that the same tribe is divided into several bands, but it frequently happens that they meet and remain for a time united, and then again separate. These habits result in part from a spirit of jealousy existing

among the leading men, each wishing to remain independent of the other, and maintain as much consequence as possible by raising a separate band but mainly from habits of life which make a separation of this kind indispensable to obtain the means of living. They range over all that great region of country from the Mandaus as far south as the Arkansas river; formerly they confined themselves pretty much to the Missouri river, but scarcity of buffalo, their chief source of subsistence, has made it necessary for them to seek the means of living in more remote regions, and now the Sioux of the Missouri are seldom found in considerable numbers on the north side of that river. There is a small band, consisting of Yanctons and Santees, about twenty families, who remain near the mouth of the Vermillion river, on the north side of the Missouri, and to this inconsiderable band may be attributed all the alarms and *false representations* respecting the hostile disposition of the Sioux towards the border tribes. These representations arise mainly from a want of knowledge of the subject, the local situation of the Indians, &c. on the part of some well meaning people; while others, who know better, adopt the policy of exciting alarm, by way of manifesting a zeal which they never felt, and inducing a belief that *great and important services* have been rendered in *maintaining peace on the frontier*, when in fact there was no grounds to apprehend difficulty. Measures will be adopted by the agent, provided it meets the approbation and support of the commissioner,) to induce the little band last mentioned to join their kindred on the south side of the Missouri, which will place them several hundred miles further from our borders, and thereby preclude the possibility of difficulty between the Missouri Sioux and any of the border or emigrating Indians, unless in cases when it is brought about by the roaming disposition of the latter, who may penetrate the remote country of the Sioux and other indigenous tribes, for the purpose of hunting. Such a disposition is strongly manifested by some of those border Indians, particularly the Delawares, who occasionally return from their excursions with a few Sioux *scalps*. In making this remark, I wish to be understood as casting no reproach upon the gentleman who has them in charge, aware as I am that he has no power to control a disposition on the part of these Indians, which has carried them into the remote regions of the Rocky mountains.

The statement is made merely with a view to show that there exist no just grounds to apprehend difficulty among the remote wandering tribes and those upon our borders, provided the latter will confine themselves within the limits prescribed, because the former dread their approach, and wish to avoid them. The difficulty of ascertaining with precision the number of Indians within the agency must be obvious, from their habits, condition, and extent of their country. It is believed, however, that the agent, by his own personal knowledge, long acquaintance, and observation, and other means adopted, has presented a statement as correct, and perhaps more so, than will be found in relation to smaller tribes, whose number can be ascertained with more facility and correctness.

[No. 9.]

REPORT OF W. N. FULKERSON, SUB-AGENT ON THE UPPER MISSOURI RIVER.

The tribes in this sub-agency are the Mandans, Gros Ventres, (or Minatarees,) Assinnaboines, Crees, Gros Ventres of the prairie, Crows, Arickarees, and Blackfeet.

These tribes occupy an extensive and important region of country, and all rely principally upon the chase for subsistence; none of them have villages, or any fixed places of residence, except the Mandans and Minatarees. The Mandans, Arickarees, and Minatarees, are located on the south bank of the Missouri river, about 300 miles below the mouth of the Yellow Stone. The Big and Little Mandan villages are beautifully situated, immediately on the bank of the Missouri river, about five miles apart. At the Big village the American Fur company has a small fort for trading, with tolerable buildings. The Gros Ventres, (or Minatarees,) village is five miles above the Little Mandan village, and is about one mile from the Missouri river. The situation is by no means commanding. The Mandans and Minatarees have very comfortable earth lodges; and in addition to the chase, they cultivate corn, beans, pumpkins and squashes, to a small extent, but in a very rude and imperfect manner. They have no enclosures, and no implements of industry, except a few hoes and squaw axes. They have some horses, which they use for riding only, and which require great care to prevent their being stolen by the neighboring tribes. They have no cattle, hogs, or sheep, nor domestic animals or fowls of any kind about them. * * * * *

The Arickarees talk of establishing a village similar to the Mandan villages, on the south bank of the Missouri, about eighteen miles below the Big Mandan village. They make very fair promises and professions, as to their friendly feelings towards the whites, and their dispositions to maintain peaceable relations with the neighboring tribes, but no reliance can be placed in them. This tribe formerly had two dirt villages about 200 miles below the Mandans, from which they were driven many years ago by the American troops. They not long after went over to the river Platte, and the country on which they were formerly located was taken possession of by the Sioux, who still claim and retain it, and the Arickarees are afraid to return to it. They have ever since been a wandering, unsettled, and troublesome tribe; but they now express and manifest a disposition to re-establish themselves in permanent villages, at the place before alluded to, near the Square hills. It should be the policy of the Government to encourage them in this, and to hold out sufficient inducements for them in some measure to forsake their former wandering, treacherous course of life, and betake themselves, at least in part, to the cultivation of the earth.

All the other tribes pursue a wandering life, without any fixed place of residence. They live by the chase, and their food is meat, roots, and berries. Their shelters are lodges formed of the raw skins of elk and buffaloes. They are generally well supplied with horses, and travel and hunt entirely on horseback. They raise no horses themselves, but supply themselves by robbing and stealing from the whites, and from other tribes of Indians. The Crows frequently commit depredations on the Spaniards

and Indians of Santa Fe, for the purpose of supplying themselves with mules and horses.

The Assinnaboines, Crees, and Gros Ventres of the prairie, roam in pursuit of game over the vast plains, extending from the mouth of the Yellow Stone to Lake Winnepeg and the sources of the Mississippi. A portion of their trade is carried on with the traders at Fort Union, at the mouth of the Yellow Stone; but much the greater part of their trade is done with the British traders on North Red river, which empties into Lake Winnepeg. Many presents are given them by the British traders and Government, and much pains taken to conciliate their friendship, and to secure a monopoly of their trade. The consequence is, that they consider themselves much more closely allied to the British traders and Government than to the American. This operates powerfully to the disadvantage of the American traders at the present time, whom it ought to be the policy of Government to foster and protect, and may, in some future wars, be attended with the most fatal and disastrous consequences. By the distribution of presents, and by taking some trouble to cultivate their acquaintance and conciliate their friendship, more favorable relations might be established between them and the Americans, and they might be finally withdrawn from under the control and influence of the British traders and agents.

The Black Feet wander on both sides of the Rocky Mountains, and about the head waters of the Missouri. They trade principally at Fort McKinzy, near the falls of Missouri, six hundred miles above the mouth of the Yellow Stone. The Missouri river may be navigated by steamboats that high.

The Crows wander through the mountains and plains on the head waters of the Yellow Stone, and, at certain seasons of the year visit Fort Cass, a trading post situated upon the Yellow Stone, about three hundred miles above its mouth. They trade at that post, and with detached companies of independent traders who wander with them.

* * * * *

The country between the mouth of White river and the Yellow Stone has generally a volcanic appearance; many of the craters are burned out, or exhausted. I have seen only two burning; one on the north side of the Missouri river, a few miles above White river, and the other on the south side of the Missouri, fifty miles above the Mandan village, and both immediately on the bank of the river.

The small streams and ponds are generally brackish and strongly impregnated with salt, or some description of salt. The bottoms are generally fertile, but in many places, much subject to overflowing in the spring, by the spring freshets. The greater part of the uplands are unfit for cultivation. The plains are generally covered with short grass, sometimes called buffalo grass; but in many places they are barren, producing nothing.

At the different trading posts, and attached to the several companies trading within this sub-agency, several hundred white men are constantly employed, though, thinly scattered over a vast extent of country, their lives and property depend much upon the peaceable disposition of the Indians.

All Indians expect from persons who go among them to do business some presents to be made; and as far as my knowledge extends of the Indian character, they never transact business with each other without presents being first made: it is the basis upon which they first act; it is looked for as a matter of course, and more particularly expected from the Go-

ernment agents, and are much disappointed and dissatisfied if they, at any time, fail to receive them. No council can well be held with them without. The judicious distribution of presents has a powerful effect and influence upon these tribes, in rendering them satisfied with their condition, and inducing them to maintain friendly intercourse and peaceable relations with the whites. They are very mercenary in their friendships, and a small expenditure of presents will go far to secure their alliance and trade, and the control of their tribes in any war that may arise hereafter. A few presents, properly used, would effect more good among these tribes, than could be done by all the dragoons that could be sent here, unless they were stationed here. But the support of one military company in this country for one year would cost more than would be sufficient to purchase presents enough to keep all these tribes contented and satisfied for ten years, and cause them to be, at all times, much more friendly disposed towards our people and Government. It is very important to cultivate peaceable relations with the Indians who wander on our frontiers, and who frequently have trade and intercourse with British traders of the north, and the Spaniards of the south. It is more necessary here than it is upon the borders of the settlements, because here there are no troops stationed to keep them in order, and the military forces are too far distant to deter them from committing outrages, murders, and robberies, upon our enterprising citizens. It would be a measure of sound economy and good policy in our Government to make greater efforts and expenditures in future to secure the good will of the tribes on the upper waters of the Missouri.

* * * * *

The Mandans have suffered serious loss and inconvenience from the hostility and treachery of the surrounding tribes during the past year. About sixty of their choice warriors have fallen victims to the tomahawk and scalping knife. They have been confined to their villages for fear of the roaming tribes of the prairies. They have been thus prevented from obtaining meat for subsistence, and buffalo robes for clothing or for sale; and had it not been for their scanty crops of corn, they would have been reduced to extreme starvation. They have been considerably strengthened by the arrival of the Arickarees, who reside now in their villages; but the union of these tribes will not continue. It is impossible for the Mandans and Arickarees to live long together in harmony; for, if the Mandans only resent their insults, it will add one more to the catalogue of their enemies. I do not suppose that, before the arrival of the Rees, the Mandans had succeeded in making more than forty robes.

The Gros Ventres (or Minatarees) are, in all respects, in the same unfortunate condition with the Mandans.

Deadly hostilities are continually kept up between the Sioux and the Mandans and Minatarees. Many of the Yanktona Sioux were skulking about the villages, during the last winter and spring, seeking to satiate their vengeance in the blood of their enemies; several of them were killed by the Mandans and Minatarees. Whilst thus engaged, no quarters are shown by either party.

* * * * *

I would respectfully urge the propriety and necessity of making appropriations and allotments for this post of the public service, at an earlier period of each year, so as to have the goods ready to start in the first boats that ascend the river in the spring. The goods destined for this sub-agen-

cy should be ready to be shipped from St. Louis, by all means, as early as the last of March; for if they are not shipped in the boat destined for this place, they may fail to get up altogether; or, if brought, the transportation will cost more than double as much as it otherwise would have done if they had been started at the proper period of the year.

[No. 10.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO A. P. CHOUTEAU, SPECIAL AGENT TO THE COMANCHES AND OTHERS.

Information has been received at this department, from the officers in command at Fort Gibson and Fort Towson, and the acting superintendent of Indian affairs in the Western Territory, of murders committed by the Comanche Indians upon our own citizens, and members of other tribes. It is considered important to ascertain the causes and extent of this hostile feeling, and, if possible, to allay it, and prevent its infecting other Indians. You have been selected for this duty, and are accordingly respectfully requested to take upon yourself its execution. I proceed to communicate to you the substance of the intelligence that has reached the department, and the measures contemplated to be taken.

Major P. L. Chouteau, who has visited Camp Mason by direction of Captain Armstrong, with a view to observe the movements of the wild tribes of the prairie, has reported that the principal chief of the Comanches had expressed a determination to be revenged on the whites for many supposed injuries, from the time of the treaty with them in 1835. What has been the nature of these injuries, does not appear from the papers before me. It will be a just cause for regret, if the union then formed between the indigenous and emigrated tribes and the United States, has been impaired by the acts of any of its citizens. I enclose a copy of the treaty, all the stipulations of which have been fulfilled on the part of this Government. You will avail yourself of every opportunity to learn if these Indians have any well founded complaints to make of violations of any of its provisions by our own citizens, and collect the facts in each particular instance. You may give them the strongest assurances that ample reparation shall be made for all injuries, if they will refrain from aggressions on our own people, and rely upon the ability and disposition of the Government to redress their wrongs.

It is also represented by Major Chouteau, that the Comanches, Kioways, Taw-wee-ahs, and others, retain, as prisoners, certain females belonging to the United States. And Israel Folsom, an intelligent Choctaw trader, has communicated a report of the murder of a white man in the prairies. You will endeavor to trace these reports to their sources, with a view to determine their accuracy. If they prove to be correct, you will take such measures for the release of the captives as in your judgment will be most effectual. And you will inform the Indians who hold them, that the President will expect from them the same care not to injure or oppress our citizens, which they desire and claim should be exercised by the latter towards themselves.

It has been further stated, that the Comanches are dissatisfied because the

Creeks and Choctaws have extended their occupation and improvements to the country heretofore used by themselves as a hunting ground. This matter should be explained to them, so that they may understand that the United States, having purchased these lands from the tribes possessing the occupant title, has guaranteed the exclusive right in it to the emigrated Indians. They cannot, therefore, be permitted to hunt upon it, after the latter are prepared to settle upon and cultivate it.

Captain Armstrong has reported that the Delawares and Shawnees are disposed to war, and that a woman of the Osage tribe has been killed by the Comanches. These facts, and the hostile feeling of the Creeks who have recently removed, have led him to believe that serious difficulties will soon occur in that region. Collectively, they clearly impose upon the Government the duty of discharging the obligations devolved upon it by the 7th article of the treaty of August 24, 1835, to preserve peace and do justice to all parties, in the event of any collisions between the tribes which signed it.

It is the desire of the department, therefore, that you will seek interviews with all the Indians in that region; that you will explain to those of them with whom treaties have been made the provisions of those treaties; learn if they have any reason to be dissatisfied with the manner in which they have been carried into effect, and lead them to perceive the advantages that would result to themselves from adhering strictly to their stipulations.

To the tribes which are not bound to us by treaties, you will communicate the earnest wishes of the President for their welfare, and for the continuance of peaceable relations between themselves and others. And you are authorized to conclude a convention between them and the United States, upon the basis of that of 1835, with the Comanches and Witchetaws.

An important part of your duty will be to watch the movements of the tribes upon our western and southern frontiers, and to detect the earliest indications of a purpose, on their part, to form any alliance with the Indians in Texas and Mexico, and on the part of the latter to cross our boundary line.

An escort of dragoons will be detailed to attend you, for your safety. Having adverted to the subjects to which your attention should be directed, I commit to your experience and discretion the task of determining upon the modes in which the objects of the Government can best be accomplished.

There is no appropriation out of which any part of your pecuniary expenses can be paid. I wish, therefore, that all your pecuniary engagements should rest upon your individual responsibility, and that you should rely upon Congress for indemnification of your expenses. The department is aware that the duties of the mission cannot be successfully executed without presents to the Indians, and you are, therefore, authorized, under the restrictions just stated, to provide the necessary supplies for this purpose, to an amount not exceeding five thousand dollars. The acting superintendent of the Western Territory, and the superintendent, at St. Louis, will be instructed to give, to any two persons you may select, licenses to trade with the tribes whom you may visit, in their respective districts.

I will thank you to transmit frequent and full reports of your observations of the temper and conduct of the Indians.

STATEMENT showing the number of Indian schools, their location, and the number of teachers and pupils. This embraces all, from which reports have been received, with which the Government has any connection, either by contributing to their support, from annuities for education, or from the civilization fund.

I.—ACTING SUPERINTENDENCY OF MICHIGAN.

Name of principal.	Tribe instructed.	No. of teachers.	Number of scholars.			Denomination.	Locality of schools.
			Male.	Female.	Total.		
Rev. L. Slater - - -	Ottawas of Grand river	4	16	14	30	Baptist church - -	Barry county, Michigan.
Rev. A. Bingham - - -	Chippewas - - -	5	11	20	34	Baptist church - -	Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.
Mr. J. Chub - - -	Chippewas - - -	2	8	11	20	Methodist E. church - -	Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.
Rev. D. Chandler - - -	Chippewas - - -	2	12	15	27	Methodist E. church - -	Kewywenon, Michigan.
Rev. W. T. Boutwell - - -	Chippewas - - -	2	4	5	9	Presbyterian church - -	Leech lake, Wisconsin.
Mr. S. Ayres - - -	Chippewas - - -	7	16	18	34	Presbyterian church - -	Puckaguma, Wisconsin.
Rev. S. Hall - - -	Chippewas - - -	6	28	28	56	Presbyterian church - -	Lapointe, Wisconsin.
	Aggregate - - -	28	99	111	210		

NOTE.—In addition, one scholar of full Indian blood (J. Elliott) is supported, out of the Chippewa and Ottawa fund, at the Hamilton Theological Seminary, New-York.

STATEMENT No. 11—Continued.

2.—ACTING SUPERINTENDENCY OF THE WESTERN TERRITORY.

Names of teachers.	Locations.	Number of scholars.			Number that read.	Number that write.	Number in arithmetic.	Number in grammar.	Number in Geography.	Number that spin.	Number that weave.
		Males.	Females.	Total.							
William Wilson -	Agency, Choc. nation	8	6	14	5	5	3	3	3		
Ramsey D. Potts -	Providence, do.	39	3	42	11	3	3	3			
H. G. Rind -	Little river, do.	19	6	25	6	2	2	1	1		
J. Duke, native -	Mountain Fork, do.	24	8	32							
Moses Perry -	Shawneetown, do.	23	-	23	9	6	2				
John Watson -	Kiameechee, do.	24	6	30	8	4	1	1	1		
Alanson Allen -	Fouch Maline do.	30	5	35	12	3					
John T. W. Lewis -	Glear creek, do.	12	6	18	3	3	3	3	3		
Ebenezer Hotchkins -	Good Water, do.	28	2	30	11	11					
Joseph Smedley -	Pleasant Bluff, do.										
T. McKenney, native	Sugar Loaf, do.	10	4	14	6	3					
		217	46	263	71	40	14	11	8		
MISSIONARY SCHOOLS, CHOCTAW NATION.											
Miss Barnhams -	Pine Ridge, do.	18	17	35	18	18	4	6	6		
	Kiameechee, do.	14	4	18	5	5					
Jerrard Olmstead -	Wheelock, do.	28	2	30	8	7					
A. D. Jones -	Mountain Fork, do.	18	11	29	21	19	8	8	8		
Miss E. A. Merrell -	Mountain Fork, do.	20	28	48	10	7	4	4	4		
Mrs. McKenzie -	Shawneetown do.	-	20	20	11	10	7	-	-	20	4
		98	82	180	73	66	23	18	18	20	4
SCHOOLS IN THE CHEROKEE NATION.											
C. Washburn -	Dwight -	42	45	87	50	17	27	1	2	20	13
A. Palmer -	Fairfield -	18	12	30	11	5	5				
— Newton -	Park Hill -	18	2	20	4	2					
— Worcester -	Park Hill -	16	4	20	6	3	11				
		94	63	157	71	27	33	1	2	20	13

NOTE.—It is stated in the annual report of the American Board of Missions, that, during the past year the missionaries in the Choctaw nation have prepared, in that language, 30,500 tracts, embracing 576,000 pages, which have been printed at the Cherokee press.

STATEMENT No. 11—Continued.

3.—SUPERINTENDENCY OF ST. LOUIS.

Tribes.	By whom established.	Where established.	Teachers.	Pupils.
Shawnees - -	Methodist society -	West of Mississippi -	3	44
Delawares - -	Methodist society -	West of Mississippi -	2	19
Peorias - -	Methodist society -	North bank of Osage river -	2	12
Kickapoos - -	Methodist society -	West of Mississippi -	2	6
Kickapoos - -	Catholic missionary society of Missouri -	West of Mississippi -	3	20
Wyandots - -	Methodist society -	West of Mississippi -	2	40
		Total -	14	141

4.—CHOCTAW ACADEMY.

TRIBES.	Pupils.
Choctaws - - - - -	65
Pottawatomies - - - - -	19
Seminoles - - - - -	6
Quapaws - - - - -	4
Creeks - - - - -	14
Sacs, Foxes, and others - - - - -	10
Chickasaws - - - - -	18
Cherokees - - - - -	13
Miamies - - - - -	3
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies - - - - -	12
Total - - - - -	164

5.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Tribes.	By whom established.	Where established.	Teachers.	Pupils.
Mohegans - -	- - - - -	Connecticut - -	1	22
Sioux - -	American Board Comm'rs	Lacquiaparle - -	2	45
Sioux - -	American Board Comm'rs	Lake Harriet - -	-	8
Senecas - -	Baptist Gen'l Convention	Buffalo reservation -	6	115
Tuscaroras - -	Baptist Gen'l Convention	Tuscarora, New York -	2	71
Tuscaroras - -	American Board Comm'rs	Tuscarora, New York -	2	50
Other N. York Indians	American Board Comm'rs	Cattaraugus, New York	2	50
Other N. York Indians	American Board Comm'rs	Alleghany, New York -	3	75
Wyandots - -	Methodist Society -	Ohio - - - - -	1	20
Winnebagoes - -	The Government -	Wi sconsin - - - -	2	41
		Total number of pupils	-	497

STATEMENT No. 11—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of pupils within the superintendency of Michigan	-	-	-	-	210
Number of pupils within the acting superintendency of the Western Territory	-	-	-	-	409
Number of pupils within the superintendency of St. Louis	-	-	-	-	141
Number of pupils at the Choctaw academy	-	-	-	-	164
Number of pupils at miscellaneous stations	-	-	-	-	497
Student at law at Buffalo	-	-	-	-	1
Student at law at Vermont	-	-	-	-	1
Students at law at Choctaw academy	-	-	-	-	2
					1,425
				Aggregate	1,425

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, December 1, 1837.

[No. 12.]

STATEMENT showing the amount and disposition of the funds provided by treaties for purposes of education.

Tribes.	Date of Treaty.	Amount.	
Miamies	1826, Oct. 23	\$2,000 00	Choctaw academy.
Pottawatomies	" " 16	2,000 00	Do.
Do.	1827, Sept. 24	1,000 00	Do.
Do.	1832, Oct. 27	2,000 00	Do.
Winnebagoes	" Sept. 15	3,000 00	Schools in the nation.
Chippewas	1819, Sept. 24	1,000 00	Baptist General Convention.
Menomonees	1827, Aug. 11	1,500 00	Protestant Episcopal church.
Do.	1831, Feb. 8	500 00*	Do. do.
Sacs, Foxs, and others	1830, July 15	3,000 00	Choctaw academy.
Kickapoos	1832, Oct. 24	500 00	Schools in the nation.
Shawnees and Delawares	" " 26	500 00	Do.
Choctaws	1830, Sept. 27	2,500 00	Do.
Do.	" " "	19,000 00	Choctaw academy.
Creeks, east	1832, March 24	3,000 00	Do.
Cherokees, west	1828, May 6	2,000 00	Do.
Florida Indians	1823, Sept. 18	1,000 00	Do.
Quapaws	1833, May 13	1,000 00	Do.
Ottos and Missourias	" Sept. 11	500 00	Schools in the nation.
Pawnees	" Oct. 8	1,000 00	Do.
Chickasaws	1834, May 24	3,000 00	Choctaw academy.
Creeks	1833, Feb. 14	1,000 00	Do.
Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies	1833, Sept. 26	In on 700,00	Schools in the nation
Ottawas and Chippewas	1836, March 28	8,000 00†	Do

* Relinquishd in treaty of September 3, 1836, and provision made for reviving it hereafter.

† Of this sum, \$1,000 is retained to be appropriated as circumstances may demand; and \$7,000 divided equally among five religious societies, who have assumed the charge of disbursing it.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Indian Affairs, December 1, 1837.

[No. 13.]

STATEMENT showing the condition of the civilization fund.

Balance to credit of the fund January 1, 1837 -	\$13,744 82	
Appropriated for 1837 - - - -	10,000 00	
		\$23,744 82
Deduct amount of payments to September 30, 1837. - - - -	5,276 75	
Required to complete payments for the year -	3,850 50	
		9,127 25
Balance to credit of civilization fund - - -		\$14,617 57

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
December 1, 1837.

[No. 14.]

REPORT OF WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, THE ACTING SUPER-INTENDENT OF THE WESTERN TERRITORY.

I have the honor to submit the following report on schools in this superintendency, accompanying which is a statement showing the names of teachers, locations, number of pupils, their proficiency, &c. By reference to which you will see that there are 217 males and 46 females taught in the public schools, and 98 males and 82 females taught by the missionaries in the Choctaw nation; and 94 males and 63 females in the Cherokee nation; making in all, 600 pupils in my superintendency.

There are not as many missionary schools in operation in the Choctaw nation this year as formerly, but they are better attended. The bad health of some of the missionary teachers, and other causes not known to myself, have induced several to leave the nation, consequently, the number of schools has decreased.

Last year the missionaries had twelve schools in operation, teaching 228 pupils. This year they have only six schools, teaching 180 pupils; making an average of 30 pupils to a school, while the average last year was 19. These facts go to show that the teachers have been making greater exertions, and that the Indians estimate the importance of education more this year than formerly. Where suitable persons have been sent among the Indians as missionaries, to *teach* as well as *preach*, and who *practice* what they *preach*, and show by their conduct and their exertions their benevolent intentions, the Indians are not long in becoming convinced of their good intentions and usefulness among them, and not only reconciled, but anxious that they should remain amongst them.

But, in most cases, such men are not sent out; such of the kind as are, in this and the Cherokee nation, Mr. Washburn, Mr. Kingsbury, Mr. McKen-

zie, and others, are very useful in every way; they make themselves so by their exertions as preachers, teachers, physicians, advisers, &c., and by their deportment and conduct render themselves popular. Such men are wanted in the country, and are welcome to the Indians. The time has passed when men can be picked up in New England without talent, industry, energy, or the proper spirit, and sent among these tribes to be useful. Such men not only render no service, but, by their inactive, dronish habits, set such examples as white men should not set before Indians, render themselves unpopular, and injure the cause which they were sent out to promote. Men of this description not only ought not to be sent out, but should be prohibited from coming among the Indians.

It would be better for the societies, if they are compelled to support such men, to keep them at home, and not send them out to injure the cause they cannot help. The Indians are becoming too intelligent and well informed to bear with such men. A majority of the missionaries in this country are of the above mentioned kind, and to these facts may be imputed the great unpopularity of missionaries in the Indian country.

The missionaries in the Choctaw nation are certainly more useful than they are in other nations; it is owing to the fact that they are well impressed that they have no more privileges than other white men in the nation, and are, therefore, compelled to deport themselves towards the Indians in a manner to conciliate their good will, and to render themselves useful to the Indians, to be allowed to live among them, and are held themselves responsible to this office for their conduct. If this was the case in other nations, they would be useful and efficient auxiliaries in carrying out the policy of the Government, instead of being the cause of so many complaints. It would be well if the missionary boards, in the States, were impressed with these facts, instead of being under the impression that they had a right to send men into the Indian country to settle and live among them, without the knowledge of the agent, or consent of the Indians, and that the missionaries be compelled to report to the agents, and procure a permit, like other white persons, before they were allowed to settle in the Indian country. They would then not feel themselves so irresponsible, and know better upon what terms they would be permitted to remain.

The public schools are in a better condition than formerly. They are not so well located as the missionary schools, owing to the circumstance of the buildings being erected before the Indians were permanently settled, some of the locations being very far from the settlements; and the missionaries, coming into the Indian country more recently, chose their own locations immediately in the thickest settlements; but as the Indians are becoming more sensible of the importance of education, they are adopting measures to obviate this inconvenience by moving nearer to the schools, or boarding out their children; therefore there will soon be as many pupils in attendance as the teachers will be well able to attend to. Of the eleven public schools in the nation, one has no scholars in consequence of the school being so far from the settlements that the children cannot attend. The other ten are attended by two hundred and sixty-three pupils, making an average of more than twenty-six to a school. The average is not so great as the missionaries, but as soon as the inconveniences already referred to are removed, they will average more than the missionaries, as they will be more responsible to the agent, and, under his supervision, will be required to leave nothing undone to keep up their complement of pupils.

The school taught by Mr. Wilson is near this place, having but lately gone into operation ; however, his pupils are well advanced, and attend regular. It promises to become an important school.

Mr Potts, preferring to go among the wild, untutored, full-blood Indians, where they had always been opposed to education, had many difficulties to encounter. The prejudices of the Indians, the consent of the children after the parents were willing they should go, and many other causes to make it an arduous task, has finally triumphed over all, and has his full complement. Such is the spirit that he has created in his neighborhood, by his exertions, that he has found it necessary to erect another building, at his own expense, for the purpose of keeping a female school, connected with his, to be conducted by a lady, to be supported by some benevolent society in the States.

Mr. Rind's school is in a flourishing condition ; the Indians in his neighborhood are rather lukewarm upon the subject of education, and will not make their children attend regularly, but the children who do attend are improving very much ; he informs me that such was the indifference of the Indians upon this subject, that the chief called them together, in council, and urged them to send their children, and encouraged them in every manner.

Mr. Duke is a native ; his health has been so bad that he has not been able to make a report, and has since resigned. When his school was last heard from, he had thirty-two scholars, some of whom were very well advanced. This school is in a neighborhood where the people have arrived to a great degree of civilization, and who appreciate education. I therefore feel the importance of an efficient teacher being appointed at an early day, and shall appoint one as early as practicable.

Mr. Perry has twenty-three male pupils. In this neighborhood there is a female school, conducted by Mrs. McKinzie, supported by the Methodist Missionary Society, where all the domestic arts are taught the pupils, in addition to the other branches. These schools are in a flourishing condition.

Mr. Watson is well located ; his pupils attend regularly, and are pretty well advanced, and his school may be considered in a flourishing condition.

Dr. Allen has but lately moved to his present location, having tried another part of the district without success ; his school is in a fine condition, very full, and regularly attended. His medical services render him very useful in his neighborhood.

Mr. Lewis's school is small, but it is well attended, and his pupils are far advanced.

Mr. Hotchkins is located among the full-bloods, in the neighborhood of Mr. Potts, and had similar difficulties to contend with ; he has overcome all, and has a fine school.

Mr. Smedley is located four miles from the nearest house, consequently he has no pupils ; arrangements are making for boarding the children. When this is done, he will, no doubt, have a fine school, as he has the capacity.

Mr. McKenny is a native, and has but lately taken charge of his school ; he is every way capable to teach, and, possessing considerable influence in his neighborhood, he will no doubt soon have an excellent school.

All the teachers represent the capacity of the children as good as that of the children of the whites ; some represent them as docile and attentive,

and very eager to learn; others represent the capacity as good, but their disposition to idleness hard to overcome; but the greatest complaints are, that the parents do not exercise proper authority to compel them to attend, consequently their attendance is somewhat irregular.

According to the plan just laid down in the expenditure of the six thousand dollars school fund, there were to have been established four schools in each district; but at the time the houses were erected, Pushmatahaw district being the remote western part of the nation, the settlements had not extended much beyond the Kiameechee, their eastern boundary; only two houses were erected in this district. The settlements are now extended westward, and large numbers have settled, and are about settling, in the country on the Blue and Boggy, and their tributary streams. I therefore request to be authorized to erect the other two houses, one to be located in the settlements above referred to, and the other wherever I may find it most convenient to, and desired by, the people.

There are no public schools in the Cherokee nation; all are supported by the missionary societies. The school at Dwight, under the superintendence of Mr. Washburn, is a very flourishing institution; it is supported by the American Board of Foreign Missions. It is divided into two departments, male and female, in addition to the intellectual branches, they are taught all kinds of labor appropriate to their sex, thereby forming habits of industry, which will be of great benefit to themselves in after life; this school would not suffer from a comparison with the common schools in the most favored parts of the United States.

The other schools, as shown in the statement, are doing much good. There are several other schools in this nation, supported by the Methodist missionary associations, which are doing much good, but no reports having come from them, I am unable to give any definite account of them.

Arrangements are about being made to establish some missionary schools in the Neosho sub-agency; with proper management, they will be able to improve the Indians of that sub-agency, as they are more inclined to educating their youth than they were formerly.

The following extract from General Sanford's report on the subject of education and moral improvement of the Creeks, is worthy the due consideration of the department, which I most respectfully submit.

"To secure the blessings of education to a nation degraded by barbarism and ignorance, requires a course of instructions, which would diffuse its benefits and extend its influence to every member of the community, which would present advantages so direct and palpable, as would render their acquirement an object of general solicitude. An instruction upon the plan of our manual labor schools, (for the benefit of all the western tribes, and situated near their frontier,) teaching the mechanic arts, the more common branches of agriculture and domestic industry, with the rudiments of common education, promises to be of more usefulness, in disseminating a proper knowledge upon the various subjects of ordinary life, than any project which has yet been tried. Such has been said of the advantages which have been thus conferred upon the youth of our country; and with us, when the well defined grades of society supersede the necessity of the scholar turning mechanic, and when higher attainments should have prepared him for higher purposes than a mere livelihood by manual labor, such have been its beneficial operations; how much greater would be its effects upon those who have yet to learn how to live, who have to reach

that very necessary point, before we can reasonably expect them to learn any thing beyond it. Such an establishment would render individual improvement subservient to the national good, for the arts which would be taught them, would not be a mere dernier resort, as with us, but of direct practical utility and application in procuring, with less trouble and more certainty, the pressing wants of nature. As long as these engross their time and task their energies, it is in vain that we direct their attention to objects of higher concernment. The expense incident to a seminary of this description, after the erection of suitable buildings, would not greatly exceed the amount of school funds consolidated, and even if it should, the excess would scarcely form an exponent of the millions which we have realized from what was once their own. The country could not but regard such an institution as, in part, the fulfilment of an obligation to those who were once the undisputed lords of its wide extended empire, and with that portion of the community who might be disposed to lend a helping hand to the cause of humanity and religion, it would present an object that would insure a proper application of their benevolent donations. Thus aided and assisted, it would go far to determine the practicability of redeeming and regenerating a people, who, after centuries of intercourse with us, have not learned to adopt, scarcely to imitate, the improvement and habits of civilized life."

[No. 15.]

REPORT OF THE REV. D. LOWRY, TEACHER AT PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.

Ground has been ploughed this spring for about thirty families, who have planted, on an average, near two acres each, principally in corn and potatoes. More would have planted, but, owing to the late period at which the hands arrived, ground could not be prepared.

After ploughing the ground for the Indians, the hands have only had time to pitch a small crop to cultivate themselves. The teams will now go on to break land preparatory for the next year, not at this place, but about fifteen miles west. It is intended to sow as much ground as can be prepared in time, at that point, in turnips, that the Indians may thereby derive some benefit from the labor the present year, as well as have their attention called to the place, by next spring, to plant corn.

Forty-one children now belong to the school, fifteen males and twenty-six females, all full Indians. Eleven of this number board and lodge at the institution, the others sleep at their wigwams, and at the close of each day receive their rations of provisions, and clothing when needed. Necessity first led to this arrangement. One building was entirely too small to accommodate the number of children proposed; and I had repeatedly made application for leave to put up another small building, without ever receiving an answer from the department; so that the present expedient, of permitting the children to lodge with their parents, was the only one that seemed likely to render the school of much benefit to the nation.

The present number of scholars could be doubled in a few days, if the appropriation would admit of it. Daily applications are made, which I am compelled to reject, knowing that the amount stipulated in the treaty will

not support them. Indeed, the expenses of the present number cannot be covered by the provisions of the treaty, but believing that all would not regularly attend, I thought probably the average number might be supported. Thus far, however, they are more constant in attendance than I had anticipated, and I very much fear they will have to be reduced in number by dismissal.

The increase of the school has rendered an assistant necessary. Mr. Porter, from Kentucky, serves in this capacity, at a salary of three hundred dollars per annum. His wife has charge of the boarding house, and I think both are admirably qualified for the stations they fill.

There is one circumstance, to which I have not yet alluded, that should be regarded as very encouraging. An Indian, a young man of quite idle habits, came to live with me about two years ago. At first, I made but little calculation on his remaining, but he continued, and manifested a disposition to work. He was encouraged, and he labors regularly on the farm, as one of the hands promised in the treaty, for which he receives eight dollars per month. Such an example cannot fail to convince others of the advantages of this mode of living.

There is nothing like a tangible object before the mind of an Indian, something that he can see and from which immediate benefit may be derived. This will reach and effect the character, when every thing like reasoning with these unfortunate creatures, for the purpose of changing their habits, will prove unavailing. And I am more than ever convinced that nothing is wanting but patience and perseverance in such a course of effort to make them an agricultural people.

No. 16.

REPORT OF A. L. DAVIS, SUB-AGENT ON THE OSAGE RIVER.

Under the requisitions of the eighteenth paragraph of regulations, the following is submitted on the subject of schools, viz :

One school among the Peoria Indians, under the management of the Methodist Conference. Site, north bank of Osage river; buildings, one school room, one double dwelling, with common out-houses; missionaries, Rev. N. Talbot, and Mrs. Talbot; school, twelve scholars, ten males and two females; of the males, five read and write, three spell well, two spell in one syllable, and one is learning the alphabet.

One station among the Weas, under the management of the Western Foreign Missionary Society, (Presbyterian.) Site, on Wea creek, about five miles north of Osage river; buildings, one school room, one double dwelling, and one dwelling for teacher, with common out-houses; school, heretofore taught in English, suspended; another now organizing, to be taught in Indian, on the new system; missionaries, Rev. Mr. Flemming, Mr. Bradley, Mrs. Bradley, Mr. Duncour.

One station among the Ottawas, under the management of the Baptist Missionary Convention for Foreign Missions. Site, north bank of Osage river; buildings now erecting; school not commenced further than the instruction of a few, in Indian, on the new system; missionaries, Mr. Jotham Meeker and Mrs. Meeker.

One station among the Pottawatomies, under the management of the Baptist Missionary Convention for Foreign Missions. Site, on Pottawatomie creek, near the site of the Osage river sub-agency; buildings now erecting; school not commenced, except the instruction of some in Indian on the new system; missionaries, Mr. R. Simerwell and Mrs. Simerwell.

These schools have, heretofore, been conducted on funds furnished exclusively by the several denominations to which they belong.

The principals of these stations having been called on to furnish the usual statistics, paper marked D, herewith enclosed, only has been received.

While on the subject of schools among the Indians, I beg leave to say, that the new system, described in paper D, in my opinion, is calculated to be of *immense* utility to these unfortunate people, and I solicit your favorable consideration of the subject.

No. 17.

NEW SYSTEM OF TEACHING.

Extract from a letter of Robert Simerwell, teacher, to the sub-agent on the Osage river.

Relative to the mission among the Pottawatomies, under the patronage of the Baptist General Convention, I beg leave, respectfully, to submit the following report :

* * * * *

Industry and agriculture have been encouraged, in which they are evidently advancing, notwithstanding the obstacles which necessarily grew out of their unsettled condition. An English school could not be maintained; but a few have received instruction upon the new system, among whom four adults can read, imperfectly, a book which I have compiled, and had printed in their own language.

Buildings, at the new station on Pottawatomie creek, are erecting for the accommodation of the mission, which will be occupied in a few days, when it is hoped, from surrounding prospects, that extensive and useful operations will not be much longer postponed.

We shall impart to Indian youths education, in English, to the extent of our opportunities; and without relaxing our efforts in that branch of education, we propose to teach them, in their own language, upon the new system.

It too often happens that Indian youths, taught to read in English, do not understand what they read, and the number who can be taught to read, understandingly, in English, must be few, compared with the whole.

The discovery of the *new system* promises much good to the Indians upon this plan; adults, even the old as well as the youth, can learn to read in the course of a few days. Several instances have occurred of adults, previously ignorant of letters, learning to read with three or four days' study.

In this system, English types are used to save the expense of founding others, but not for the purpose of spelling, which is wholly unnecessary

and indeed impracticable ; uncompounded sounds are indicated by characters which never vary their uses ; these sounds in most Indian languages are eight or ten, some of which, but not all, are what, upon the principle of spelling, are termed vowel sounds. Other characters merely indicate the position of the organs of speech, preceding and following the articulation of sounds, by which the latter are modified. None of the characters have a name, so that the learner is at once taught their use. For example, this character, *p*, directs the reader to press the lips with a slight expansion and pressure of the organs within ; this character, *o*, gives the sound of *o*, as in *not* ; and this, *t*, to place the end of the tongue hard to the roof of the mouth, consequently he pronounces *pot* ; transpose the characters, and by the same rule, he necessarily pronounces *top*.

Not more than twenty-three characters have yet been found necessary in writing any Indian language ; the use of these can be learned as soon as the names of twenty-three letters of the English alphabet. So soon as the learner has acquired a knowledge of the use of the characters, he can read, because, by placing the organs of speech, as directed by the characters, as they occur, and articulating sounds as the characters occur which denote them, he necessarily pronounces words as they are written.

This system has been applied to eight Indian languages, and, so far as a fair trial has been made, the success of application has equalled, if not exceeded expectation. With comparatively little expense and labor, multitudes, even of the wilder tribes, could be taught to read useful prints for the enlargement of mind and the improvement of morals, who never can be taught to read in the English language.

It will create no obstacle to an English education ; all who can read English, or who can read any thing upon the principle of *spelling*, can, with a few hours study, read this ; they may read it understandingly to others in a language they do not understand themselves. Further, the facility with which adults as well as youths can learn to read, will promote a thirst for education in general, and make every useful branch of education more desirable.

Your attention is respectfully and earnestly solicited to this subject, and should you think favorably of the system, our obligations to you will be greatly increased, if you could feel free to bring it to the notice of the Indian Department.

[No. 18.]

REPORT OF THE TEACHER FOR THE KICKAPOOS.

1. The above school was opened last spring, but, owing to the difficulties which arose from an epidemic that prevailed amongst the children, its operations have been suspended until the 14th of last August. Since that date it has been in constant operation.

2. The sums to be annually applied to this school will amount to about \$1,500.

3. Hitherto there has been but one school-house, situated between the two villages of the nation. This house has cost about \$1,000.

4. The value of the school lots, their fixtures and appurtenances, is at least \$1,000.

5. Since the school was opened, it received from Government \$500. From other sources, \$3,080.

6. There are three teachers in the school, and two other persons employed in connection with it, viz : Rev. C. Hoecken, superior and teacher of the English language ; Rev. F. Verreydt, teacher of music ; G. Miles, teacher of penmanship ; C. Mazzelli, cook, and J. Barry, farmer. These five gentlemen devote their attention gratis to the school.

7. The school has no longer any debts to pay.

8. There are 20 pupils attached to the school, viz : Kiakwoik, Uapakai, the son of the chief, Kisahoon, Nenopoi, Wapatekwoi, Nicanekweas, Paul, Kikakay, Minakwoi, Papikwon, Akosay, Pemmoaitamo, Fataan, Fetepakay, Nimoiha, Moshoon, Kaminay, Nematsiata, Baptist.

The pupils are only instructed, for the present, in the rudiments of the English language, penmanship, and music, vocal and instrumental. Their proficiency, considering the short time the school has been in operation, is quite satisfactory ; but their attendance at school is rather irregular. Among them Kiakwoik, Nenopoi, Wapatekwoi, and Nimoika distinguish themselves by their progress, especially in penmanship, and bid fair to be qualified for any employment of civilized life. Should many families remove to Red river, as it is supposed will be the case, the number of pupils will considerably diminish, and, not to waste our time and our means, we might be compelled to abandon the buildings and the land (about 15 acres well fenced in) which would cause a loss to the society of at least \$3,000.

P. J. VERHAEGAN,

Superintendent Mo. Cath. Mis. Society.

[No. 19.]

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER TO H. R. SCHOOLCRAFT, THE SUPERINTENDENT, OF SEPTEMBER 4, 1837.

I will thank you to forward, also, at least two copies of each book printed in Indian languages, with a description, of their subject, character, and the extent to which used. If the teachers or agents would collect specimens of minerals, and furnish descriptions of the sections of country in which they are found, I should be pleased to receive them. If a library and cabinet could be formed here, embracing these things, natural curiosities, Indian dresses and costumes, I think the public mind would be more interested in our Indian relations. At present no expense can be incurred for such a purpose, but should a good beginning be made, the object might find favor with those who can furnish means for enlarging the collection. I trust your report will come in season, and abound in valuable and particular information.

[No. 20.]

REPLY OF MR. SCHOOLCRAFT TO THE PRECEDING.

SIR: In further reference to the instructions of the department of the 4th instant, I have the honor to submit the following remarks on the subjects indicated:

1. *"Each book printed in the Indian language, with a description of their subject, character, and the extent to which used."*

The effort to instruct the Indians, as whole tribes, within their own territories, has necessarily led to translations and compilations of elementary works for their use; all of which, so far as I have examined them, partake of the nature of an experiment, of which the success is neither general nor complete. Yet these first essays to convert rude language to the purposes of instruction, are all of a meritorious character, and have been more or less useful in teaching the Indian children. Spelling and reading books, with selected scripture extracts, have been prepared by the inland teachers, in the Chippewa and Ottawa, and the Delaware and Sioux, Mohawk and Mohegan, and some other languages, and employed by the respective teachers, in Michigan and Wisconsin, and, also, Upper Canada, Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri, and other parts of the western and northwestern districts. So far as these books have been devoted to subjects of elementary instruction, they appear, notwithstanding wide discrepancies in orthography, and their liability to philological criticism, to have answered the purpose of the teacher, and the successive editions have been improved, and their use extended. Higher efforts in translation, and particularly in putting the scriptures, as whole books, into the Indian language, have encountered greater difficulties, and the results are less satisfactory. I deem the whole subject to be one of deep interest, and well entitled to the notice of the department, and will, with much pleasure, proceed to collect duplicates of all that come within my reach, and forward to Washington.

2. *"Specimens of minerals, and descriptions of sections of country in which they are found."*

Numerous localities of minerals and mineral beds exist in the extensive tract within the State boundaries of Michigan, recently ceded by the Indians; some of these are suited to attract attention the moment the lands are brought into market. The State legislature has authorized a geological survey, for the purpose of ascertaining the exact position, extent, and value of these depositories. The result, when it is communicated, (as I presume it will be by the Legislature,) I will transmit to the department. In the mean time, a few notices of the localities upon the tract referred to are subjoined.

The section of country between the north banks of Grand river and the Straits of Michilimackinac, bordering on Lake Michigan, contains the best evidence yet discovered on the tract, of extensive and useful depositories of bituminous coal, and of salt, and gypsum; and these localities may be expected to supply those articles to a large extent, for consumption on the upper lakes.

This tract also contains a very extensive depository of white shell-marl crossing the White and Grand rivers, which will be found of much ad-

vantage to adjacent, and often immediately superincumbent portions of sandy soil. This deposit has not been traced as far north as the Straits, but evidences of the extension of the gypsum and salt formation up to, and north of, this point exist in the group of islands in the vicinity of Mackinac which yield gypsum in considerable quantities. Brine springs have, also, been discovered a few leagues north of the Straits. These are the last traces of mineral salt in the great secondary limestone formation of the west, in its extension northward. Within a short distance north of them, the primitive tract ensues, extending to and embracing Lake Superior.

Evidences of the introduction of a new class of minerals are, however, found in that quarter, promising to unfold resources which may, in a great measure compensate that portion of the Union for its general deficiency of fertile soil. Ores of iron, copper, and lead, in various combinations, are found at several points, and in good quantities, and appear to require only the labor of exploration, to render them objects of profitable and permanent investment. Added to the lumbering, fishing, and commercial advantages of that region, it is quite clear that its future value and importance will be acknowledged by the lake States, and by none earlier than the prairie districts of Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri.

Specimens of the crystalized, as well as amorphous minerals, which constitute the elegancies of cabinets, are furnished by these northern districts, and their exhibition at Washington, in connection with articles of costume, and the more characteristic curiosities of the tribes who occupy the country cannot but prove interesting and acceptable to all who visit the seat of Government, and produce favorable sentiments towards the tribes. This branch of your inquiry will be kept in view, and I offer every personal aid within my power in the collection and transmission of articles. As a means likely to promote the object, I will communicate the wishes of the department to the chiefs, and doubt not that they will feel a pleasure in furthering it by their contributions.

[No. 21.]

[Changes in the Laws.]

REPORT OF H. R. SCHOOLCRAFT, ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF MICHIGAN.

The condition of the Indian trade, and the peculiarities under which it is carried on, are such that every trader fixes, in effect, the prices of the furs and peltries he is to purchase from the Indian, as well as the prices of the goods he is to give in return. Could the law fix a tariff at which the articles should be sold, based on the annual price of importation and the distance of their sale to the Indian, from the port of entry, justice would be secured to the Indians, and this trade would drop down to the regulated level of other branches of commerce, and not continue to offer, as it now does to our frontier population, such inducements to rush into it. Competition is now, and has always been, the only mode of regulating this exchange and of lowering the prices of the articles offered, and raising those of the articles purchased; and hence the Indians, with their natural sagacity, have uniformly encouraged competition, so far as my observation ex-

tends. But the effects of this have been to destroy, in a great measure, the charities of life among the whites, and to gratify the appetites of the Indians for ardent spirits.

The best effects would result from extending the operation of this act, as above indicated, to lands ceded by the Indians to the United States, but still unsurveyed, or not entered by purchasers at the land offices. The eighteenth section authorizes agents, &c. to administer an oath in a specific case. This power ought to be general. It would save both time and expense to persons having to do business at the offices. It would be better to modify the latter clause of the second section, which is now a dead letter, by making it the duty of agents to report the licenses granted annually, on the 30th of September, as they practically do. The subject, as it now stands, is invested with an importance which does not belong to it, and seems to remove from the agents a responsibility which they ought to bear.

Act to organize the department.—Nothing would improve and exalt the system of agencies more than raising the character of its interpreters. We are dependent on them for the most important communications to and from the Indians. The Government is liable to be accused of bad faith, which may sometimes be owing to ignorance or unfaithfulness on the part of this class of persons. The ninth section of the act limits their annual pay to three hundred dollars, which is so inadequate as to take from the Department those persons having a knowledge of the language, who are best capacitated to serve them. Were the pay raised, and the appointment made one of nomination to the Senate, cadets of the Military Academy, or graduates of colleges, might be induced to apply their time in learning the language for the sake of an appointment that would be at once permanent and respectable; but should such a result not ensue, still the services of the most respectable and competent class of interpreters could be commanded.

The eleventh section of this act prescribes the mode of making the payment of annuities. Observation satisfies me that the payment should, in every case, be made to heads of families, and not to chiefs. The fifth section indicates the mode of appointing sub-agents, and prevents their employment within the limits of agencies. Thus they are created agents with full powers, but without the approval of the Senate. The term is, therefore, a misnomer. The effect is a tendency to bring men into offices of the first grade who expect, on their appointment, to execute subordinate duties. A graduation of the salaries of agents, according to duty and jurisdiction, would remedy this; things would be called by their right names, and the department possess fuller advantages of selection.

No. 22.

REPORT OF GOV. H. DODGE, SUPERINTENDENT OF WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

* * * * *

Third: The changes in the laws relating to Indian affairs.—Under this head the law in relation to Indian traders should, I think, be altered. As

the law now stands, under the second section of the act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, &c. one person can trade with different tribes, and different persons with the same tribe. This should not be. Each tribe should have its trader, and no trader should be permitted to sell goods but to one tribe or agency. and a price should be fixed by the agent on his goods. Could the Indians be paid the whole amount of their annuity in goods, it would lessen the undue influence which the Indian traders now exercise over the minds of the Indians. They sell them goods at extravagant prices, and the Indians will derive but little advantage from specie payments by the Government. The principal chiefs and braves are generally under the immediate control of their traders, who make them presents to facilitate their pecuniary views. and they generally dictate to the chiefs and braves the course to be pursued by them in their intercourse with the Government. To carry into effect the humane and just policy of the Government in relation to the Indians, the power and influence of their traders must be curtailed. Their interests are in direct hostility with the policy of the Government; they encourage the Indians to follow the chase, and in the pursuit of furs to the most distant part of their country, which brings them into contact with their enemies. and is calculated to keep up the predatory warfare that now exists on the frontiers of this Territory. To help the condition of the Indians, they must be gradually withdrawn from their wandering habits and desire to follow the chase, and become agriculturists and stock raisers. They would then feel the good effects of the change, and their traders would be deprived of their power over them. Laws enacted by Congress, regulating our intercourse with the Indian tribes, should deprive their traders, as far as it is possible to do so, by legislative enactment, of the means of controlling annuities paid the Indians.

Fourth: In the act for the organization of the Department of Indian Affairs, some changes might be made for the better. Each tribe of Indians should have an agent and interpreter; this is indispensable to the proper organization of the department. The offices of sub-agents should be dispensed with. The sub-agents, under the existing laws, have the powers of agents, and have to perform their duties, and should be paid the same amount for their services. From the great extent of the Chippewa country I think there should be two agencies established for the Chippewa Indians, to be located at Lapointe, on Lake Superior, and at the mouth of Crow Wing river, on the Mississippi. Suitable houses should be erected in the Indian country, where the agents should reside; and to enable them to retain their standing and influence with the Indians of their agencies, and to carry into effect the views of the Government, they should be furnished with presents consisting of medals, flags, and a well-selected assortment of Indian goods and trinkets, a few swords, and some guns, tobacco, &c., to the amount of twelve or fifteen hundred dollars for each agency. A few presents properly distributed to the chiefs and braves, would enable the Indian agents to retain their influence over their Indians, and counteract, to some extent, the influence of their traders, who make it a part of their policy to oblige the agents of the Government to conciliate and control the Indians, through them. And the same influence is often exercised by the Indian traders to control the action of the Government, in their intercourse with the different tribes of Indians on this frontier.

[No. 23.]

REPORT OF CAPT. JACOB BROWN, PRINCIPAL MILITARY DISBURSING AGENT FOR THE WESTERN TERRITORY.

The changes in the laws relating to Indian affairs.—Under this head, the law in relation to Indian traders should, I think, be altered and amended.

As the law now stands, 2d section of the act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, &c., one person can trade with different tribes, and different persons with the same tribe. This should not be; each tribe should have its trader, and no trader should be permitted to sell goods to Indians, but of one tribe or agency, and no goods should be exposed for sale in any tribe or nation, until a tariff or price be fixed thereon, by the agent and chief, or some of the most intelligent Indians residing in the neighborhood of the place where the goods are sold, the same contemplating and allowing thereon a reasonable profit on the original invoices and charges, which allowances or rates should be annually reported to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the information of the department.

Traders should be compelled to keep on hand such goods as might be designated from time to time, and required by the agents for the use of the Indians.

Credits to the poorer class of Indians should be given only on permission of the agents, and traders should be prohibited from receiving from the Indians any articles furnished them by the Government, or that they may have otherwise obtained, the same being useful for clothing, for household or agricultural purposes.

Sutlers to garrisons and troops in the Indian country should be prohibited from trading with the Indians; much injury results from this source of trade.

Trading with Indians should be well guarded, and at all times kept under control, otherwise the Government and the world may be assured that all improvements in the conditions of the Indians, in any manner, will soon cease.

Under the present system there can be little or no restraint imposed on traders, the consequences are, the Indian country is flooded with goods of every description, whether suitable or not, credits are allowed to any extent, competition for the sale of goods regards neither amount, nor abilities to pay, and the Indians, insensible, are from urgencies and flatteries led on to trade, often receiving articles of no use or value to them whatever; in this way they are loaded with debt, and to different stores. Their annuities and whatever else they have of value, are pledged, and soon taken from them, and the consequences are destitution and want. There are other tendencies connected with this overtrading, that are equally injurious to the well-being of the Indians, naturally idle and disinclined to labor. The flatteries and attentions they receive from traders, for no other object than that of selling goods, induce them to hang about the stores and shops, thereby neglecting to plant and make crops, as well as to attend to agriculture, in any manner. Thus they squander their means, idle away their time, are in debt, and have no resources other than the hunting-ground and the chase, to procure a precarious and scanty subsistence, and to which they must resort, or starve.

In the act to provide for the organization of the Department of Indian Affairs, some alterations, I think, might be made for the better.

Each tribe of Indians should have an agent and an interpreter; this is indispensable to a proper organization of the department, and certainly to the interest of the Indians, as well as the Government. To effect this, and in a manner acceptable, abolish sub-agents, call all agents, and graduate their salaries to the tribes they are appointed or have charge of. As for the Choctaws, Cherokees, and Creeks, the highest grade of salary, say \$1,500; the Chickasaws, \$1,200; the Osages, \$1,000; the Seminoles, \$750, the small tribes of Senecas, and Senecas and Shawnees, and the Quapaws, \$500 each. The interpreters for the largest tribes should receive \$500 per annum. For the smaller tribes, graduated from \$500 to \$300; none should receive less than \$300 per annum. This would greatly simplify the department of agencies. Justice would be dispensed to all; it would create an emulation and zeal on the part of those that have charge of the smaller tribes, as well as qualifying them to fill vacancies occurring in the larger ones. Agents should all be provided with good and comfortable houses and other buildings suitable for a family, and the conveniences of a small farm; for it is of the first importance that they reside within the limits of the agency for which they are appointed, and cultivate a farm, &c. When an agent is called abroad for the performance of duties that create additional expenses, such should be refunded to him by the Government.

The office of superintendent of Indian affairs, for any section of territory of the Indian country, should be separate and distinct from that of an Indian agent. Both of the offices must be weakened and rendered less efficient by being connected; it imposes duties that unavoidably clash, and at times difficult to accomplish in a manner acceptable to all concerned.

I am opposed to the Government's conceding to Indian tribes the privileges set forth in the 9th section, last clause of the organization act of June 30, 1834. So long as it is deemed necessary to furnish blacksmiths, mechanics, &c., their direction should be kept in the hands of Government.

I am also opposed to the whole of sections 11 and 12 of the act above named; and, in their stead, the law should provide and make it imperative that all annuities to tribes, as such, be paid to the heads of families, and to the individuals without families, in just proportions, according to the number of each family: the Indians to be mustered by companies, districts, or tribes, by their agents, and paid on rolls prepared from said musters, and in the months of June and July, annually, if possible.

And in relation to that part of section 13th, act as above, which relates to military officers making disbursements in this department, I would suggest, that regular paymasters be appointed for this service; one or more to each superintendency, who shall disburse all appropriations annually made by Congress. I would also suggest, as disbursements to meet the object of appropriation are continually in hand, and are daily occurring, that accounts be rendered and settlements made quarter yearly, instead of annually, as now required.

* * * * *

Looking ahead to an efficient organization of the Indian Department, and again adverting to the present mode of disbursing the annual appropriations therefor, (see preceding paragraph,) which are exceedingly miscellaneous in their character, and amounting to large sums, I cannot but think that a law authorizing the appointment of paymasters for this service will have the happiest effect in establishing a system which, for prompt-

ness, regularity, and method, will be greatly superior to that of details, or temporary assignments of officers to make the disbursements as now established.

[No. 24.]

REPORT OF MR. McCOY RELATIVE TO A GOVERNMENT FOR THE WESTERN TERRITORY.

By your instructions of the 22d April last, I was required, while attending to other duties assigned me, to explain to the leading men of the tribes that I should visit the provisions of the bill reported at the last session of Congress providing for the establishment of a government for the Indians, and to ascertain their views in regard to it.

I have read and explained the provisions of the bill to chiefs, and principal and common men, of ten tribes, assembled in full council in the tribes severally, viz : Delawares, Shawnees, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Sauks, Iowas, Weas, Piankeshaws, Peorias, and Kaskaskias, and Ottawas ; also to a small council of Kansas, in which were their principal chief and one subordinate chief. A large majority of the Kansas were on a hunting excursion at the time ; to them the bill will be submitted in a few days, and there can be no doubt that their views and wishes will accord with those already expressed by the two chiefs.

These eleven tribes, without one dissenting voice, have approved of the provisions of the bill, and requested that the same be carried into effect as soon as practicable.

I have the honor to enclose to you herewith the answer of each council after hearing the bill read and explained, from which you will perceive that they have not been satisfied with a bare *approval*, but have earnestly petitioned the Government to do for them speedily what it proposes by the bill.

Each of these communications, addressed to yourself, with the earnest request that you lay the same before Congress, recapitulates the substance of the leading features of the bill, as they understood them. By this you will perceive how far they comprehended those provisions, that they decided understandingly, and that their reply is a fair expression of their sentiments and desires.

They were informed that they were equally at liberty to disapprove or approve any or all of the provisions of the bill, and were requested to distinctly state their objections if any existed.

The minds of the Delawares have been pretty well imbued with the subject previous to their assembling in council, so that they replied without delay. After reading the bill to the Shawnees they remained in council the remainder of the day, and nearly all the succeeding night ; subsequently they were in council among themselves three days, when they sent for me, and in full council declared their decision as you find it over the signatures of their chiefs. The other tribes also viewed the subject as one of great

moment, and it was not without two day's deliberation that several of them declared their decision.

It is well known to you, sir, that the Indians are generally suspicious of the propositions which Government makes to them, and that their suspicions are often promoted by mischievous men, under the influence of sordid motives. The subject under consideration has had to contend with these obstacles, but so soon as the Indians have become satisfied that no insidious design was connected with the bill, they were at no loss to decide in its favor.

I hope that the report of the agent for the Pawnees, Otoes, and Omahas will reach you in season; but, lest some unavoidable delay might occur, I beg leave to say that, in a conference with him on the subject, he appeared confident that they would universally approve of the provisions of the bill. Such, also, is decidedly my own opinion. I feel confident that you will risk nothing in anticipating the hearty acquiescence of those three tribes.

I regret exceedingly that official duties have hitherto prevented me from bringing the subject before the Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, Senecas, Quapaws and Osages. I hope to be able, in the course of a few weeks to report the views of all these tribes, and, although, in the details, they may express opinions on some points different from the provisions of the bill, I shall be exceedingly disappointed if the principles of it be not heartily approved by them all.

In my explanations of the bill I have rendered prominent those provisions which particularly affected their interests, while less attention was required to that which related chiefly to the convenience of the Government. Of the latter description are the provisions fixing the terms of service and the salaries of the superintendent and secretary, and defining some of their duties, and the judicial regulations relative to the punishment of crimes committed by citizens of the United States, &c.

You will easily conceive that, to a people who have ever been destitute of law, a literal translation of an act of Congress could not be given, however careful the framers of the law might have been to avoid technicalities. Nevertheless the essence of a law, including all its bearings, can be understood by them.

In obedience to that part of my instructions which requires me to state my own views of the provisions of the bill, I beg leave respectfully to make the following suggestions, which are based upon personal observations, in regard to the disposition manifested by the Indians, the character of the country, and other circumstances intimately connected with the design under consideration, viz :

To alter Sec. 1. that, after the word "Arkansas" on line 9, to the word "thence," in line 10, it shall read—thence along the western boundary of the State of Arkansas, in a direct line to a point on the south bank of Arkansas river, one hundred yards (or 4 chains and 54 links) east of Fort Smith, [see Choctaw treaty January 20, 1835.] Thence due south along the western boundary of the State of Arkansas to Red river.

This line should be defined by *place* and *course*, in order to settle effectually the question of boundary recently agitated by the State of Arkansas, which gave much alarm to the Indians, and admonished the friends of the measures under consideration to guard against future difficulties respecting the extension of the State of Arkansas west forty miles, and which, in their

nature would not be dissimilar to the late perplexing affairs between Georgia, the Cherokees, and the United States.

Sec. 1, line 30. After the words "United States," add the following proviso: *And provided, also,* That no white person, either citizen of the United States, or of any other country, shall be allowed to reside in the Indian district, under any pretence whatever, without the authority of the United States.

If the Indians be at liberty to sell or lease land to white men, or to introduce them into their country under the pretext of performing some service for the Indians, the country will become crowded with white men, to the destruction of the former. Schemes for getting a footing in the Indian country, either by obtaining *leases*, or under pretence of being employed by the Indians to perform some service for them, have already been conceived by white men, and the accomplishment undertaken. This point cannot be too carefully guarded.

In Sec. 2d, after line 4, and make the term of service of the superintendent four years, instead of three.

Some experience in Indian affairs is necessary to a successful transaction of them, on which account the term of service should be longer than three years.

Alter the last proviso of section 5, and make it read as follows: and provided, further, that the said confederation may be carried into effect by any number of tribes that may choose thus to unite.

The meaning of the words "principal tribes," as the bill now reads, is doubtful, and, when explained, might not be satisfactory to those not so called. The opportunity of bettering their condition should be extended alike to all the tribes. If a moral obligation requires that relief should be offered to the larger tribes the obligation can be no less binding in favor of the smaller. Should the larger tribes hesitate to come into the measure, the union of the smaller would hasten their decision in its favor. If tribes, either larger or less, should decline uniting in the confederacy, their condition would not be made worse by the union of others; it would, indeed, be made better thereby.

From section 6, strike out the following: "the right of representation having relation to their numbers." Also, so alter lines 5 and 6, of section 7, that it shall read: Shall consist [that is the council] of not more than five, nor less than two from each tribe.

In reference to representation, the bill, as it now reads, requires an *impossibility*. It requires each tribe to be represented in the council, therefore, one delegate, at least, is necessary from the smallest tribe. Give to the smaller tribes one delegate, and the same ratio, according to numbers, would allow the larger so many as to swell the council to a much greater number than 48, which is the maximum limit of the bill. For instance, allow the Weas to be represented by *one* delegate, and allow the same ratio of representation, according to numbers, to the Creeks, and that tribe alone would send *ninety-seven* delegates to the council.

The Cherokee country is by them divided into four political districts, from each of which it would be proper that a delegate should be sent. The Choctaws and the Creeks would each desire to send not less than four. It would seem desirable that not less than two should be sent by any tribe, however small, because a single individual, unable to speak the language of any around him, would feel awkward, would become discouraged, and

would prove inefficient. Those of mediocrity, in reference to numbers and condition, such as Shawnees, Delawares, Osages, and Pawnees, might each be allowed three. This ratio would bring fifty delegates into council. If the Chippewas of Saginaw, and some of the New York Indians shall have arrived, which will probably be the case, four more would be added, making the number fifty-four. The Miamies, Wyandots, and other tribes expected soon to locate in this country, should also be represented. It is, therefore, respectfully recommended to limit the representation, as above, to not more than *five*, nor less than *two* from each tribe.

Sec. 7. From lines 13 and 14, strike out the following sentence—"to settle questions of boundary."

The umpirage of the settlement of boundaries should remain with the Government of the United States, otherwise the peace of the Indian territory will be greatly endangered.

Sec. 7. From lines 14 and 15, also, strike out the following: to arrest and punish Indians who may commit offences within the limits of one tribe, and flee to another."

This provision, as it now stands, makes the council a court of justice. It is expected that the character of the council will be *legislative* and not *judicative*. It will be the province of the council to enact laws for the punishment of crimes, but not to sit as a court of justice to try offenders and execute the laws.

Sec. 7, line 15. After the word "another," make the sentence to read—and generally to enact such laws as the welfare of the confederation shall demand, and adopt such measures as may be necessary to give, &c.

Sec. 7, line 21. Insert the words—laws and: so that it shall read—provided the *laws and* regulations so passed, &c.

Sec. 7, lines 28 and 29. Strike out all from word "States," to words "and provided," and insert—and shall not take effect until approved by him.

By this provision, as it now reads, the laws enacted by the council, if disapproved by the President of the United States, are to *cease to be of any force or effect*. Implying that they *had* been of *force and effect*, without the approval of the President, which is not the design of the bill.

Sec. 8, line 2. Strike out the words "arts of confederation," and substitute, in lieu thereof, science of civil government.

Sec. 8. After the word "enacted," on line 6, so amend the clause that it shall read as follows: That such confederated tribes as their general council may elect, in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, a delegate, to reside at the seat of Government, during each session of Congress, who shall be of Indian descent, and an acknowledged member of an Indian tribe, and who shall be entitled to the same compensation as that of a member of Congress, provided that the council may enact laws prescribing the mode of such election, which laws shall be approved by the President of the United States before they take effect.

There is greater danger of jealousy and collision in electing a delegate to Congress, than on any other account. I have already discovered more anxiety among the Indians in reference to this, than to any other thing proposed by the bill. For the sake of that harmony which will be essential to the success of the design, it appears to me that it will be proper for the President to be able to control this matter until the machinery is fairly put in motion.

If the council shall have authority to prescribe the manner of electing the delegate, independent of the approval of the President, it will present strong temptations to the stronger and better informed tribes to oppress the weaker and less informed; while, at the same time, there would be much reason to apprehend unpleasant collisions between the three southern tribes.

Further, if the President may not prescribe the mode of electing without the action of the council, then the first council could not send a delegate for want of the requisite approval of the President; and if the mode of election prescribed by the council should be such as the President could not approve, the confederation would be deprived of a delegation in Congress, and this destitution might be prolonged from year to year, greatly to the detriment of the Territory.

In point of civilization, the Cherokees are in advance of all others, but the Creeks and Choctaws each outnumber them. As a conciliatory measure, I would respectfully recommend that for the three Congresses next succeeding the formation of the council, the delegate should be taken from these tribes, and that by lot, (the manner of conducting which to be prescribed by the President) it should be decided which tribe should furnish the first delegates, and which the second, unless these three tribes should agree among themselves upon some other mode.

After the expiration of the five or six years, as the case might be, during which time the delegate had been sent from these three tribes, the policy might become impartial.

Section 9. Strike out the whole clause beginning with "and if any," on the tenth line. This clause makes it the duty of the superintendent, on the complaint of a tribe that any person in the service of the United States, or employed under treaty stipulations, or travelling through the Indian district, has committed an offence against the laws of such tribe, forthwith to remove the person complained of from the limits of such tribe; and this is to be done upon the bare assertion of the tribe that the person is an offender, without inquiry into the truth or falsity of the charge. Moreover, if the man be an offender, he should be removed, whether a tribe complained of him or not. Strike out the whole clause, and then all such persons will be left subject to the effect of laws of Congress regulating intercourse with the Indian tribes.

Section 12. Strike out the whole of this section.

It is not the design of the bill to *make laws* for the confederation, but to place it in a situation to make laws for itself. It will be appropriate for the council to enact laws applicable to the subjects to which this section refers; but the passage of it by Congress would be the performing of a work which they had made it the duty of the confederation to do.

* * * * *

Your instructions to me of April 22d, required me to report a reservation not exceeding ten miles square, suitable for the seat of government of the territory, and that upon the suitability of a location I obtain the views of Major Dougherty and Captain Armstrong.

For the above purpose I would respectfully recommend a tract commencing where the southern boundary of the lands of the Peorias and Kaskaskias crosses the Osage river; thence along the line of Peoria and Kaskaskia lands east to their southeast corner; then south on the western line of the Weas and Piankeshaws, three and a half miles, to their southwest corner; thence south three and a half miles; thence west along

the northern boundary of the Potawatomes seven miles; thence north to the Osage river, and up the same about two miles to the beginning.

This tract is nearly four square, and contains about two sections more than would be equal to seven miles square. The Osage river and Potawatomie creek run through it. In point of soil, timber, water, and stone, it is surpassed in value by no place of equal dimensions in this country. Its eastern boundary is sixteen miles and fifty-four chains west of the State of Missouri.

In obedience to your instructions, I wrote Captain Armstrong on the 16th of June, requesting his views, but I have not heard from him. Major Dougherty's views have been obtained, which perfectly coincide with my own, as you will perceive by a copy which I herewith enclose.

This tract will adjoin the lands of the Potawatomes, Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas and Piankesaws, and Miamies.

I beg indulgence to recommend, should the above location be approved, that a town plat be selected therein and suitably laid out, and that the residue of the reservation be laid out in lots of not more than eighty acres each, in such form as to render the whole the most valuable by a fair division of wood land and prairie, and by a due regard to soil and water.

I would respectfully recommend, further, that immediately after the surveys are made, permission be given to Indians of any tribe to select and occupy each a town lot, or a farm lot; that the application be made to the surveyor or other officer, whose duty it might be made to grant and record settlements, and to prevent a waste of timber upon unoccupied lands.

A desire to locate on this reservation has already been expressed by some so far advanced in civilization that their society in such a community would be in a high degree advantageous to others less civilized. The same laudable spirit of enterprise which prompts our own citizens to seek a residence in or near places of note, and especially seats of government, has already manifested itself among red people in reference to this reservation. I am confident, sir, that by a judicious management, the design of this reservation will prove to be one among the very best conceived by the Government for the improvement of the people of the Indian Territory.

In conclusion, allow me to congratulate you on the favorable prospect, so far as things in this country are concerned, of the happy accomplishment of the measures proposed by the Government, the agency in the management of which it is your peculiar felicity to exercise. You have been placed at the helm of Indian affairs at an eventful juncture in the voyage. May you escape the sands and rocks upon which the work of Indian reform has heretofore been wrecked. With a fair wind at Washington you may feel assured of a safe landing.

[No. 25.]

LETTER OF MAJ. DOUGHERTY AGENT AT COUNCIL
BLUFFS.

In answer to your letter of the 16th instant, in which my opinion is required as to the proper point for the site of the seat of the Government,

contemplated to be established in the Indian country between the **Puncah** and **Red** rivers, I will observe, that the tract you mention as having been left by you in selecting Indian lands, seven miles square, on the **Osage** river, is, as regards water, timber, and soil, equal to any within the contemplated territory; and as nearly all the official business of the superintendent, for at least several years to come, would be confined to the more civilized tribes who reside near and south of the **Osage** river, I am of opinion that it would be the most suitable location, notwithstanding the distance from it to the northwest limits of the territory would be about 200 miles farther than to the southern limits.

No. 26.

PETITION OF THE SHAWNEES.

We, the undersigned chiefs and headmen of the Shawnees, met in council have heard read and explained to us, by **Isaac McCoy**, a paper which you had sent by him, and which has been under consideration in Congress, for the benefit of the Indian tribes within this western country, to which, through the same person, we now return our answer, which we request you to lay before Congress.

The substance of the paper, to which we allude, we understand to be as follows, viz :

1st. The country between the **Puncah** and **Red** rivers, and southwest of **Missouri** river, and west of the States of **Missouri** and **Arkansas**, to the distance of two or three hundred miles, is to be set apart exclusively for the use of Indians, excepting the amount necessary for military posts, roads, and public highways, and for the residence of such persons as may be allowed to reside in the Indian country by the laws regulating intercourse with the Indian tribes, and that the lands granted to the tribes severally shall be secured to them by patents from the Government of the United States, under such restrictions as shall secure the lands from becoming the property of an adjoining State or Territory, or of either individuals or companies of white persons.

2d. That the superintendent of the Indian district shall call into general council, once a year, or oftener, a prescribed number of chiefs or principal men appointed by their respective tribes, according to directions given them. That in this council the tribes, by their representatives, shall unite for purposes of peace and friendship, and shall make such regulations for the benefit of the confederacy as may, from time to time, appear necessary. The said regulations to be submitted to the consideration of the President of the United States, and not to take effect until approved by him. That all tribes within the district be at liberty to join the confederacy, and that none be required to do it without its consent; and that each tribe may make its own internal regulations, consistently with those of a general nature.

3d. That the confederation shall send an Indian, as its delegate to **Washington** city, to remain there during each session of Congress, to attend to

such matters as the interests of the confederation, or of the tribes, or individuals severally require, whose pay and emoluments shall be equal to those of a member of Congress.

With all the foregoing propositions we are well pleased, and we earnestly request the Government to carry them into effect as soon as practicable.

No. 27.

STATEMENT showing the amount of requisitions drawn for disbursements in the Indian Department between the 1st January and the 30th September, 1837, amount accounted for, and the balance remaining to be accounted for.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Amount drawn.	Amount accounted for.	Bal'nce to be accounted for.
Current expenses, Indian Department, per act June 14, 1836.			
Pay of superintendents and Indian agents -	\$300 00	\$300 00	
Pay of sub-agents -	1,681 09	1,681 09	
Pay of interpreters -	3,325 00	3,325 00	
Presents -	13,000 00	-	\$13,000 00
Provisions for Indians -	2,520 52	455 61	2,064 91
Repairs of houses -	2,804 94	200 00	2,064 94
Contingencies -	7,877 65	1,197 65	6,680 00
Blacksmith establishments -	1,212 31	1,212 31	
Treaty stipulations, viz:			
Purchase of salt -	114 04	114 04	
Purchase of tobacco -	474 46	474 46	
Transportation and incidental expenses -	9,193 59	8,893 59	300 00
Carrying into effect treaty of Chicago:			
Purchase of goods and provisions -	40 00	40 00	
To satisfy individual claims -	100 00	100 00	
To pay claims of the nation -	640 00	640 00	
To be invested in stocks for education -	603 32	603 32	
Commissioner to examine claims -	12 27	12 27	
Removal and subsistence of Indians, viz:			
Seminoles -	2,683 14	2,683 14	
Creeks -	519,584 92	519,584 92	59,418 06
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawatomies -	70,500 00	11,081 94	437 50
Winnebagoes -	437 50	-	
Cherokees -	240 00	240 00	
Ohio Indians -	47 19	47 19	
Proceeds of fifty-four sections of land -	527 87	527 87	
Carrying into effect certain stipulations in treaties with the Senecas, Shawnees, and Senecas, and Shawnees, in 1831 -	1,695 62	-	1,695 62
Locating reservations, Creeks -	802 81	802 81	
Locating reservations, Choctaws -	2,691 50	2,691 50	
Holding treaties with certain Indian tribes -	7,956 85	7,956 85	
Education of Indian youth -			
Sacs, Foxes, and others -	358 50	358 50	
Chippewas, Menomnies, and others -	375 00	375 00	
Menomnies -	300 00	300 00	
Choctaws -	90 62	90 62	
Creeks, east -	787 50	787 50	
Cherokees, wset -	1,766 50	1,766 50	
Florida Indians -	315 00	315 00	
Quapaws -	210 00	210 00	
Chickasaws -	682 50	682 50	
For carrying into effect treaty with Cherokees, per act July 2, 1836:			
Payment on account of lands ceded -	1,213,000 00	} 409,376 66	888,863 15
Advance of two years interest -	40,157 81		
Removal and for spoiliations -	45,080 00		
Surveying lands -	2,595 00		
For carrying into effect treaty with the Ottawas and Chippewas:			
Agricultural implements, cattle, &c. -	2,500 00	193 34	2,306 66

STATEMENT No. 27—Continued.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Amount drawn.	Amount accounted for.	Balance to be accounted for.
Fish barrels - - - -	\$450 00	\$225 00	\$225 00
Payment of just debts - - - -	75,460 00	6,048 67	69,411 33
Pay of additional smith - - - -	70 66	70 66	
Pay of interpreters - - - -	88 33	88 33	
Pay of mechanics - - - -	176 66	176 66	
Payment of improvements - - - -	1,750 00	1,750 00	
Payment to Eliza Cook - - - -	1,600 00	1,600 00	
Payment to Luther Rice - - - -	800 00	800 00	
To carry into effect treaty with the Chickasaws, April 20, 1836	772,125 76	671,295 16	100,830 60
For fulfilling treaties with the following Indians, per acts of appropriations of March 3, 1837, viz:			
Christian Indians:			
Annuity - - - -	400 00	133 33	266 67
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawatomes, viz:			
Annuities - - - -	33,100 00	-	33,100 00
Blacksmiths, iron and steel - - - -	580 00	-	580 00
Salt - - - -	250 00	-	250 00
Subsistence - - - -	20,000 00	-	20,000 00
Chippewas, viz:			
Annuities - - - -	2,800 00	-	2,800 00
Blacksmiths, farming utensils, cattle and hired persons - - - -	1,940 00	1,007 38	932 62
Education - - - -	500 00	-	500 00
Deputation to visit country west - - - -	2,000 00	2,000 00	-
Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes and York Indians:			
Education - - - -	750 00	-	750 00
Choctaws, viz:			
Annuities and gratuity - - - -	32,685 00	-	32,685 00
Education - - - -	8,798 50	1,333 33	7,465 17
Blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel - - - -	1,920 00	-	1,920 00
Expenses locating and selling lands, investigating titles, &c. - - - -	2,005 00	-	2,005 00
Chickasaws, viz:			
Annuity - - - -	250 00	-	250 00
Education - - - -	1,365 00	-	1,365 00
Creeks, viz:			
Annuities - - - -	36,900 00	-	36,900 00
Blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel - - - -	2,320 00	-	2,320 00
Wheelwright and wagon-maker - - - -	600 00	-	600 00
Agricultural implements - - - -	2,000 000	2,000 00	
Education - - - -	2,163 50	-	2,163 50
Removal west of five thousand Creeks - - - -			
Subsistence for one year after their arrival at their new homes - - - -	361,403 11	168,538 30	192,864 81
Subsistence of families of warriors in Florida - - - -			
Purchase of articles, incidental expenses, &c. per treaty stipulations - - - -	4,248 12	-	4,248 12
Expenses growing out of sales of reservations - - - -	9,335 21	-	9,335 21
Cherokees, viz:			
Education - - - -	1,403 50	-	1,403 50
Blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel - - - -	3,060 00	-	3,060 00
Wagon-maker and wheelwright - - - -	600 00	-	600 00
Payment to Charles Rogers for distillery destroyed, &c. - - - -	1,692 00	-	1,692 00
Caddoes, viz:			
Annuity - - - -	10,000 00	-	10,000 00

STATEMENT No. 27—Continued.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount drawn.	Amount accounted for.	Bal'nce to be accounted for.
Delawares, viz :			
Annuities - - - - -	\$9,200 00	-	\$9,200 00
Salt - - - - -	100 00	\$100 00	-
Blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel -	590 00	220 00	360 00
Miller - - - - -	250 00	-	250 00
Menomonees, viz :			
Annuities - - - - -	26,000 00	13,302 00	12,698 00
Provisions - - - - -	3,000 00	2,997 00	3 00
Tobacco - - - - -	300 00	300 00	-
Salt - - - - -	150 00	150 00	-
Farming utensils, implements of agriculture -	-	-	-
Debts - - - - -	500 00	500 00	-
Provisions and allowance to half breeds -	99,710 00	99,710 00	-
Compensation to commissioner, and incidental expenses relative to division of provisions and allowance -	80,000 00	67,620 00	12,380 00
Amount invested in stocks for their benefit -	5,000 00	-	5,000 00
Foxes, viz :	75,460 00	-	75,460 00
Annuity - - - - -	3,000 00	-	3,000 00
Expenses attending the visit to Washington of two Fox chiefs, &c. -	1,500 00	-	1,500 00
Florida Indians, viz :			
Annuities - - - - -	7,610 00	-	7,610 00
Blacksmiths' establishments - - - - -	500 00	-	500 00
Education - - - - -	630 00	-	630 00
Removal and subsistence - - - - -	110,000 00	6,614 54	103,385 46
Iowas, viz :			
Annuity - - - - -	2,500 00	-	2,500 00
Blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel -	1,040 00	60 00	980 00
Agricultural implements - - - - -	1,000 00	-	1,000 00
Presents - - - - -	3,750 00	3,750 00	-
Assisting in their removal - - - - -	500 00	500 00	-
Expenses of two Iowa chiefs visit to Washington - - - - -	700 00	-	700 00
Kansas, viz :			
Annuity - - - - -	3,500 00	-	3,500 00
Blacksmith and assistant, iron and steel -	580 00	77 30	502 70
Agricultural assistance - - - - -	1,600 00	-	1,600 00
Kickapoos, viz :			
Annuity - - - - -	5,000 00	-	5,000 00
Blacksmiths' establishments - - - - -	500 00	144 52	355 48
Education - - - - -	250 00	-	250 00
Kaskaskias and Peorias, viz :			
Annuity - - - - -	3,000 00	-	3,000 00
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws :			
Blacksmith and assistant, iron and steel -	580 00	218 14	361 86
Miamies, viz :			
Annuities - - - - -	25,000 00	-	25,000 00
Blacksmith and assistant, iron, steel, and tobacco - - - - -	1,350 00	-	1,350 00
Miller - - - - -	300 00	-	300 00
Salt - - - - -	320 00	-	320 00
Laborers, pay for eight - - - - -	240 00	-	240 00
Education - - - - -	508 50	-	508 50
Miamies and Eel Rivers, viz :			
Annuities - - - - -	1,100 00	-	1,100 00
Ottawas and Chippewas, viz :			
Annuities - - - - -	42,150 00	15,613 32	26,536 68
Physician, medicines, and vaccine matter -	300 00	199 57	100 43
Provisions - - - - -	2,000 00	2,000 00	-

STATEMENT No. 27—Continued.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Amount drawn.	Amount ac-	Bal'nce to be
		counted for.	accounted for.
Tobacco - - - - -	\$825 00	\$825 00	
Salt - - - - -	250 00	250 00	
Fish barrels - - - - -	450 00	450 00	
Blacksmiths and assistants, gunsmith, iron and steel - - - - -	1,520 00	1,353 80	\$166 20
Farmers and assistants - - - - -	500 00	496 12	303 88
Mechanics - - - - -	600 00	600 00	
Omahas, viz :			
Annuities - - - - -	2,500 00	-	2,500 00
Blacksmith and assistant, iron and steel - - - - -	580 00	395 00	185 00
Agricultural implements - - - - -	500 00	42 00	458 00
Presents - - - - -	1,270 00	1,270 00	
Otoes and Missourias, viz :			
Annuities - - - - -	2,500 00	-	2,500 00
Blacksmith and assistant, iron and steel - - - - -	580 00	266 71	313 29
Agricultural implements - - - - -	500 00	155 00	345 00
Education - - - - -	250 00	250 00	
Farmers - - - - -	600 00	446 66	153 34
Presents - - - - -	2,250 00	1,250 00	1,000 00
Corn - - - - -	750 00	-	750 00
Osages, viz :			
Annuities - - - - -	8,500 00	8,500 00	
Blacksmith and assistant, iron and steel - - - - -	580 00	360 00	220 00
Agricultural assistance - - - - -	1,600 00	1,600 00	
Ottawas, viz :			
Annuities - - - - -	4,300 00	1,700 00	2,600 00
Removal and subsistence - - - - -	12,135 80	10,400 00	1,735 80
Potawatomes, viz :			
Annuities - - - - -	14,100 00	-	14,100 00
Salt - - - - -	460 00	-	460 00
Education - - - - -	3,455 50	-	3,455 50
Blacksmith and assistants, iron and steel - - - - -	1,160 00	-	1,160 00
Tobacco, iron, and steel - - - - -	400 00	-	400 00
Miller - - - - -	300 00	-	300 00
Laborers - - - - -	180 00	-	180 00
Removal west - - - - -	25,476 70	24,467 71	1,008 99
Subsistence for one year, &c. on account - - - - -	500 00	-	500 00
Selecting, surveying, and laying out country to the southwest, and incidental expenses - - - - -	1,000 00	-	1,000 00
Expenses of making treaty - - - - -	2,543 00	-	2,543 00
Compensation to Qua-qui-tah, for lands conceded - - - - -	4,000 00	-	4,000 00
Potawatomes of Huron, viz			
Annuity - - - - -	400 00	-	400 00
Compensation to a commissioner to examine claims, &c. incidental expenses - - - - -	2,000 00	-	2,000 00
Expenses of making treaties and incidental expenses - - - - -	953 16	-	953 16
Potawatomes of the Wabash, viz :			
Annuity - - - - -	[19,999 94	-	19,909 94
Potawatomes of the Prairie, viz :			
Annuities - - - - -	16,000 00	-	16,000 00
Potawatomes of Indiana, viz :			
Annuity - - - - -	15,000 00	-	15,000 00
Piankeshaws, viz :			
Annuity - - - - -	800 00	-	800 00
Agricultural implements - - - - -	500 00	-	500 00
Pawnees, viz :			
Annuity - - - - -	4,600 00	-	4,600 00
Agricultural implements - - - - -	2,000 00	84 00	1,916 00

STATEMENT No. 27—Continued.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Amount drawn.	Amount accounted for,	Balance to be accounted for.
Education - - - - -	\$500 00	-	\$500 00
Blacksmith's establishment - - -	1,000 00	\$180 00	820 00
Farmers - - - - -	1,200 00	-	1,200 00
Quapaws, viz:			
Annuity - - - - -	2,000 00	2,000 00	-
Education - - - - -	597 00	-	597 00
Blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel -	580 00	-	580 00
Farmer - - - - -	300 00	-	300 00
Six Nations, viz:			
Annuity - - - - -	4,500 00	589 00	3,911 00
Expenses of Stockbridge chief - - -	300 00	-	300 00
Expenses of deputation to the west -	6,819 33	-	6,819 33
Senecas of New York, viz:			
Annuity - - - - -	6,000 00	-	6,000 00
Sioux of Mississippi, viz:			
Annuity - - - - -	2,000 00	2,000 00	-
Blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel -	640 00	540 00	100 00
Agricultural implements - - - - -	700 00	178 00	522 00
Presents - - - - -	950 00	950 00	-
Expenses of holding treaties to extinguish title to land east of Mississippi - - -	5,000 00	-	5,000 00
Yancton and Santies, viz:			
Agricultural implements - - - - -	400 00	156 50	243 50
Annuity - - - - -	3,000 00	-	3,000 00
Blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel -	580 00	580 00	-
Presents - - - - -	1,000 00	1,000 00	-
Sacs of Missouri, viz:			
Annuity - - - - -	500 00	-	500 00
Blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel -	580 00	180 00	400 00
Agricultural implements - - - - -	200 00	42 00	158 00
Presents - - - - -	3,750 00	3,750 00	-
Sacs, viz:			
Annuity - - - - -	3,000 00	1,500 00	1,500 00
Assisting in their removal - - - - -	400 00	-	400 00
Presents - - - - -	1,000 00	1,000 00	-
Sacs and Foxes, viz:			
Annuities - - - - -	51,000 00	25,500 00	25,500 00
Blacksmiths and assistants, iron steel -	1,160 00	950 00	210 00
Agricultural implements - - - - -	60 00	-	60 00
Salt - - - - -	200 00	137 11	62 89
Tobacco - - - - -	780 00	512 16	267 84
Widow and children of F. St. Vrain - -	1,000 00	-	1,000 00
Payment of debts - - - - -	3,500 00	-	3,500 00
Purchase of horses - - - - -	9,341 00	-	9,341 00
Expenses attending delivery of horses -	1,000 00	-	1,000 00
Provision for half-breeds - - - - -	7,000 00	7,000 00	-
Children of John Connolly - - - - -	200 00	200 00	-
Expenses attending the ascertaining the Iowas' interest in land ceded - - -	1,000 00	-	1,000 00
Agricultural assistance, &c. - - - -	740 00	-	740 00
Foxes, viz:			
Annuity - - - - -	3,000 00	-	3,000 00
Expenses attending the visit of two Fox chiefs to Washington - - - - -	1,500 00	-	1,500 00
Shawnees, viz:			
Annuities - - - - -	5,500 00	1,000 00	4,500 00
Salt - - - - -	60 00	-	60 00
Blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel, use of blacksmith shop and tools, &c. -	1,120 00	217 08	902 92
Sacs, Foxes, and Iowas, viz:			
Education - - - - -	2,287 00	-	2,287 00

STATEMENT No. 27—Continued

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Amount drawn.	Amount accounted for.	Balance to be accounted for.
Shawnees and Senecas of Lewistown, viz :			
Blacksmith and assistant, iron, and steel -	\$580 00	-	\$580 00
Senecas of Lewistown, viz :			
Annuities - - - - -	1,500 00	\$1,000 00	500 00
Blacksmith and assistants, use of shop and tools, iron, and steel -	640 00	-	640 00
Miller - - - - -	300 00	300 00	-
Weas, viz :			
Annuity - - - - -	3,000 00	-	3,000 00
Wyandots, viz :			
Annuities - - - - -	5,900 00	-	5,900 00
Blacksmiths and assistants, iron, and steel -	580 00	-	580 00
Expenses of holding treaty - - - - -	200 00	-	200 00
Wyandots, Munsees, and Delawares, viz :			
Annuities - - - - -	1,000 00	-	1,000 00
Winnebagoes, viz :			
Annuities - - - - -	28,000 00	7,000 00	21,000 00
Salt - - - - -	250 00	173 33	76 67
Tobacco - - - - -	450 00	450 00	-
Blacksmith and assistants, iron, and steel -	1,740 00	389 13	1,350 87
Laborers and oxen - - - - -	365 00	-	365 00
Education - - - - -	1,500 00	1,500 00	-
Agriculturists, oxen, farming implements -	2,500 00	342 76	2,157 24
Physicians - - - - -	200 00	100 00	100 00
Locating reservations and incidental expenses - - - - -	200 00	-	200 00
Current expenses of Indian Department, viz :			
Superintendents and agents - - - - -	9,188 20	8,625 00	563 20
Sub-agents - - - - -	4,038 41	1,813 75	2,224 66
Interpreters - - - - -	5,400 00	4,342 54	1,057 46
Clerks - - - - -	900 00	-	900 00
Presents to Indians - - - - -	3,800 00	902 62	2,897 38
Provisions for Indians - - - - -	6,075 00	458 12	5,616 88
Buildings at agencies - - - - -	3,700 00	-	3,700 00
Contingencies - - - - -	2,592 50	2,592 52	-
Miscellaneous objects, viz :			
Holding treaties with various tribes -	17,000 00	-	17,000 00
Depredations by Seminoles and Creeks on property United States citizens - - - - -	750 00	-	750 00
Payment to A. S. Hughes & J. L. Bean, &c. -	1,600 00	-	1,600 00
Subscription to History of Indian Tribes -	3,000 00	-	3,000 00
Transportation and incidental expenses - -	21,324 82	11,930 67	9,394 15
Civilization of Indians - - - - -	5,640 00	5,640 00	-
Total - - - - -	\$4,309,663 23	\$2,205,943 66	2,103,719 57

RECAPITULATION.

Total amount drawn - - - - -	\$4,309,663 23
Amount accounted for - - - - -	\$2,205,943 66
Balance to be accounted for - - - - -	2,103,719 57
	4,309,663 23

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
December 1, 1837.

No. 28.

STATEMENT showing the number of Indians now east of the Mississippi; of those that have emigrated from the east to the west of that river; and of those within striking distance of the western frontier. Also the estimated number of warriors they may, collectively, be able to bring into the field.

I. NAME AND NUMBER OF THE TRIBES NOW EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

<i>1st. Under treaty stipulations to remove west of the Mississippi.</i>		
Winnebagoes - - - - -	4,500	
Ottawas of Ohio - - - - -	100	
Potawatomies of Indiana - - - - -	2,950	
- Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawatomies - - - - -	1,500	
Cherokees - - - - -	14,000	
Creeks - - - - -	1,000	
Chickasaws - - - - -	1,000	
Seminoles - - - - -	5,000	
Appalachicolas - - - - -	400	
- Ottawas and Chippewas in the Peninsula of Michigan - - - - -	6,500	
		36,950
<i>2d. Not under treaty stipulations to remove.</i>		
New York Indians - - - - -	4,176	
Wyandots - - - - -	575	
Miamies - - - - -	1,100	
Menomonies - - - - -	4,000	
- Ottawas and Chippewas of the lakes - - - - -	2,564	
		12,415
		49,365

STATEMENT No. 28—Continued.

II. NUMBER OF INDIANS WHO HAVE EMIGRATED FROM THE EAST TO THE WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Chickasaws	-	-	-	-	-	549	
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawatomes	-	-	-	-	-	2,191	
Choctaws	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	
Quapaws	-	-	-	-	-	476	
Creeks	-	-	-	-	-	20,437	
Seminoles	-	-	-	-	-	407	
Appalachicolas	-	-	-	-	-	265	
Cherokees	-	-	-	-	-	7,911	
Kickapoos	-	-	-	-	-	588	
Delawares	-	-	-	-	-	826	
Shawnees	-	-	-	-	-	1,272	
Ottawas	-	-	-	-	-	374	
Weas	-	-	-	-	-	222	
Piankeshaws	-	-	-	-	-	162	
Peorias and Kaskaskias	-	-	-	-	-	132	
Potawatomes of Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	53	
Senecas	-	-	-	-	-	251	
Senecas and Shawnees	-	-	-	-	-	211	
							51,327

III. NUMBER OF THE INDIGENOUS TRIBES WITHIN STRIKING DISTANCE OF THE WESTERN FRONTIER.

Sioux	-	-	-	-	-	21,600	
Iowas	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	
Sacs	-	-	-	-	-	4,800	
Foxes	-	-	-	-	-	1,600	
Sacs of the Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	500	
Osages	-	-	-	-	-	5,120	
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	1,606	
Omahas	-	-	-	-	-	1,600	
Ottoes and Missourias	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	
Pawnees	-	-	-	-	-	12,500	
Comanches	-	-	-	-	-	19,200	
Kioways	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	
Mandans	-	-	-	-	-	3,200	
Quapaws	-	-	-	-	-	450	
Minatarees	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	
Pagans	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	
Assinaboins	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	
Appachees	-	-	-	-	-	20,280	
Crees	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	

STATEMENT No. 28—Continued.

Arrapahas	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	
Gros Ventres	-	-	-	-	-	16,800	
Eutaws	-	-	-	-	-	19,200	
Crows	-	-	-	-	-	7,200	
Poncas	-	-	-	-	-	900	
Arickarees	-	-	-	-	-	2,750	
Cheyennes	-	-	-	-	-	3,200	
Blackfeet	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	
Caddoes	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	
							231,806

RECAPITULATION.

Number of Indians now east of the Mississippi	-	-		49,365
Number of Indians who have emigrated from east to west side	-	-		51,327
Number of indigenous tribes	-	-		231,806
Aggregate	-	-		332,498

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF WARRIORS.

Whole number of Indians	-	-	-	-	332,498
Assuming that every fifth one may be considered a warrior, (and this is believed to be a reasonable supposition,) the number of warriors will be	-	-	-	-	66,499

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
December 1, 1837.

No. 29.

STATEMENT showing the quantity of lands ceded by the Indian tribes to the United States, and the amount stipulated to be paid to them therefor, since the 4th of March, 1829.

Names of tribes.	Date of treaty.	Quantity of land ceded to United States.	Quantity of land assigned to Indians as part of the consideration.	Amount paid to Indians in land, money, &c.
1 Winnebagoes	Aug. 1, 1829	2,530,000	-	749,800
2 Chippewas, Ottawas & Potawatomes	July 20, 1829	4,160,000	-	390,601
3 Delawares	Aug. 3, 1829	5,760	-	3,000
4 Sacs, Foxs, Sioux, and others,	July 15, 1830	16,256,000	-	317,732
5 Choctaws	Sept. 27, 1830	7,796,000	15,000,000	22,928,529
6 Senecas	Feb. 28, 1831	40,000	67,000	163,400
7 Creeks	Mar. 24, 1832	5,128,000	9,000,000	15,809,080
8 Senecas and Shawnees	July 20, 1831	39,680	60,000	111,600
9 Shawnees	Aug. 8, 1831	92,800	100,000	162,500
10 Ottawas	Aug. 30, 1831	49,917	34,000	47,500
11 Wyandots	Jan. 19, 1832	16,000	-	24,400
12 Menominees	Feb. 8, 1831	3,000,000	-	285,637
13 Potawatomes of the Prairies	Oct. 20, 1832	1,536,000	-	460,346
14 Potawatomes of the Wabash	Oct. 26, 1832	2,626,560	-	658,412
15 Potawatomes of Indiana	Oct. 27, 1832	737,000	-	406,121
16 Shawnees and Delawares	Oct. 26, 1832	199,630	-	50,950
17 Kaskaskias and Peorias	Oct. 27, 1832	1,920	96,000	155,780
18 Kickapoos	Oct. 24, 1832	2,048,000	768,000	1,132,100
19 Appalichicolas	Oct. 11, 1832	5,120	-	13,000
20 Piankeshaws and Weas	Oct. 29, 1832	160,000	160,000	214,062
21 Wienebagoes	Sept. 15, 1832	2,816,000	2,000,000	2,945,482
22 Sacs and Foxes	Sept. 21, 1832	5,760,000	-	736,924
23 Chickasaws	Oct. 20, 1832	6,422,400	-	3,000,000
24 Same	May 24, 1834	-	(a)	46,000
25 Ottawas	Feb. 18, 1833	32,000	(b)	32,640
26 Cherokees, west	Feb. 14, 1833	-	-	(c) 109,400
27 Creeks, west	Feb. 14, 1833	-	-	(d) 59,036
28 Seminoles	May 9, 1832	4,032,640	-	295,500
29 Quapaws	May 13, 1833	96,000	96,000	254,076
30 Ottos and Missouriias	Sept. 21, 1833	-	-	(e) 40,150
31 Pawnees	Oct. 9, 1833	-	-	(f) 112,220
32 Chippewas, Ottawas, & Potawaomies	Sept. 26, 1833	5,104,960	5,000,000	7,624,289
33 Potawatomes	Dec. 16, 1834	1,280	-	1,600
34 Band of Potawatomes	Dec. 17, 1834	2,560	-	2,560
35 Same	July 31, 1835	1,280	-	800
36 Same	Dec. 10, 1834	3,840	-	2,400
37 Caddoes	July 1, 1835	1,000,000	-	86,800
38 Cherokees	Dec. 29, 1835	7,882,240	-	5,677,212
39 Chippewas of Swan cr'k & Black river	May 9, 1836	8,320	-	(g)
40 Wyandots	Apr. 23, 1836	39,200	-	(h)
41 Four bands Potawatomes	Apr. 22, 1836	6,400	-	6,559
42 Two bands Potawatomes	Apr. 22, 1836	1,920	-	2,079
43 Same	Apr. 11, 1836	23,040	-	23,040
44 Ottawas and Chippewas	Mar. 28, 1836	13,734,000	-	2,309,451
45 Band of Potawatomes	Mar. 26, 1836	2,560	-	2,719
46 Same	Mar. 29, 1836	2,560	-	2,719
		93,401,637	32,381,000	67,458,318

(a) Estimated net proceeds, the whole amount of which they will receive. (b) Annuity.

(c) For adjustment of boundaries. (d) Same.

(e) Boundaries not defined in such manner as will admit of the area of the cession being ascertained. (f) Same

(g) Net proceeds to be paid to the Indians. No estimate of amount can now be made. (h) Same.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, December 1, 1837.

C. A. HARRIS, Commissioner

No. 30.

STATEMENT showing the quantity of lands ceded by the Indian tribes to the United States, and the amount stipulated to be paid to them therefor, since 9th May, 1836, in treaties that have been ratified.

Names of tribes.	Date of treaty.	Quantity of land ceded to the United States.	Amount stipulated to be paid.	Remarks.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Dols. cts.</i>	
Three bands of Potawatomes - - -	Aug. 5, 1836	14,080	14,080	<p>By these treaties no land was ceded, but the right to hunt on the tract between the Missouri river and the line of the State of Missouri.</p>
Menominees - - -	Sept. 3, 1836	4,184,320	620,110	
Sioux - - -	Sept. 10, 1836	}	211,750	
Iowas, and Sacs and Foxes	Sept. 17, 1836			
Sacs and Foxes - - -	Sept. 27, 1836			
Ottoes, Missourias, &c. -	Oct. 15, 1836			
Sioux - - -	Nov. 30, 1836			
Three bands of Potawatomes - - -	Sept. 20, 1836	6,400	8,000	
Mosack and his band (Potawatomes) - - -	Sept. 22, 1836	2,560	3,200	
Potawatomes of the Wabash - - -	Sept. 23, 1836	26,880	33,600	
Sacs and Foxes - - -	Sept. 28, 1836	256,000	195,998	
Miamies - - -	Oct. 23, 1834	208,000	208,000	
Potawatomes of Indiana	Feb. 11, 1837	-	-	<p>Ratified Oct. 12, 1837. Provision made for giving them a country beyond the Missouri, and removing them thereto, in addition to the stipulations in the previous treaties in which they ceded their lands. The quantity to be assigned for them has not yet been determined.</p>
		4,698,240	1,294,738	

No. 31.

STATEMENT showing the quantity of land ceded by Indian tribes, and the amount stipulated to be paid therefor, in treaties made since the 9th of May, 1836, that will be submitted to the President and Senate the present session.

Names of tribes.	Date of treaty.	Quantity of land	Amount stipulated	Remarks.
		ceded to the United States.	to be paid.	
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Dolls. cts.</i>	
Chippewas - -	July 29, 1837	7,000,000	870,000	By this treaty these tribes ceded no lands, but all their right and interest in the country between the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, and all interest or claim they might have in treaties heretofore made with the confederated Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.
Sioux - - -	Sept. 29, 1837	5,000,000	1,000,000	
Sacs and foxes - -	Oct. 21, 1837	1,250,000	377,000	
Winnebagoes - -	Nov. 1, 1837	5,000,000	1,500,000	
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	Oct. 21, 1837.	-	60,000	
		18,250,000	3,807,000	

RECAPITULATION of the three preceding tables.

Number of acres ceded to the United States - - - - -	116,349,877
Number of acres assigned to Indians west of the Mississippi river - - - - -	32,381,000
Amount stipulated to be paid in land, money, &c., &c. - - - - -	\$72,560,056

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, December 1, 1837.

STATEMENT exhibiting the names of the tribes south and west of the Missouri, and between the Puncak and Red rivers; the quantity of land held by each; the population of each; and the number of acres for each individual, and the tenure by which the land is held by them, respectively.

Names of tribes.	Whole number of acres.	Population.	Number of acr's to each individual.	Tenure.	Remarks.
Choctaws - - - -	15,000,000	15,000	1,000	Guaranty	Treaty of September 27, 1830.
Creeks and Seminoles - - -	13,140,000	21,000	626	Guaranty	Treaties of January 24, 1826, March 24, 1832, and February 14, 1833. Seminoles, May 9, 1832, and March 28, 1833.
Cherokees - - - -	13,800,000	22,000	627	Guaranty	Treaties of May 6, 1828, February 14, 1833, and December 29, 1835.
Senecas and Shawnees - - -	100,000	211	474	Guaranty	Treaty of July 20, 1831.
Quapaws - - - -	96,000	476	201	Guaranty	Treaty of May 13, 1833.
Weas, Piankeshaws, Peorias, and Kaskaskias - - - -	259,840	516	503	Guaranty.	Treaties of 27th and 29th of October, 1832.
Ottawas - - - -	34,000	200	173	Guaranty	Treaty of August 30, 1831.
Shawnees - - - -	100,000	} 1,272	1,336	{ Guaranty	Treaty of August 8, 1831.
Shawnees - - - -	1,600,000				{ A gift	Treaty of November 7, 1825.
Delawares - - - -	2,208,000	826	2,661	Guaranty	Treaties of October 3, 1818, and September 24, 1829.
Kickapoos - - - -	768,000	588	1,307	Guaranty	Treaty of October 24, 1832.
Senecas - - - -	67,000	251	267	Guaranty	Treaty of February 28, 1831.
Osages - - - -	7,564,800	5,120	1,466	Indian title	Treaty of June 2, 1825.
Kansas - - - -	2,510,080	1,471	1,706	Indian title	Treaty of June 3, 1825.
Otoes and Missourias - - -	1,536,000	1,600	960	Indian title	Treaty of September 21, 1833.
Omahas - - - -	4,990,720	1,400	3,564	Indian title	Treaty of October 6, 1825.
Pawnees - - - -	16,000,000	10,000	1,600	Indian title	Treaty of October 9, 1833.
Iowas, Sacs, and Foxes - -	256,000	2,500	120	Guaranty	Treaty of September 17, 1836.

[No. 33.]

TWO ACTS IN RELATION TO INDIAN AFFAIRS.

An act to regulate trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all that part of the United States west of the Mississippi, and not within the States of Missouri and Louisiana, or the Territory of Arkansas; and, also, that part of the United States east of the Mississippi river, and not within any State to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, for the purposes of this act, be taken and deemed to be the Indian country.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That no person shall be permitted to trade with any of the Indians, (in the Indian country,) without a license therefor, from a superintendent of Indian affairs, or Indian agent, or sub-agent, which license shall be issued for a term not exceeding two years for the tribes east of the Mississippi, and not exceeding three years for the tribes west of that river. And the person applying for such license shall give bond in a penal sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, with one or more sureties, to be approved by the person issuing the same, conditioned that such person will faithfully observe all the laws and regulations made for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and in no respect violate the same. And the superintendent of the district shall have power to revoke and cancel the same, whenever the person licensed shall, in his opinion, have transgressed any of the laws or regulations provided for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, or that it would be improper to permit him to remain in the Indian country. And no trade with the said tribes shall be carried on within their boundary, except at certain suitable and convenient places, to be designated from time to time by the superintendents, agents, and sub-agents, and to be inserted in the license, And it shall be the duty of the persons granting or revoking such licenses forthwith to report the same to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for his approval or disapproval.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That any superintendent or agent may refuse an application for a license to trade, if he is satisfied that the applicant is a person of bad character, or that it would be improper to permit him to reside in the Indian country; or if a license, previously granted to such applicant, has been revoked, or a forfeiture of his bond decreed. But an appeal may be had from the agent or the superintendent to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and the President of the United States shall be authorized, whenever in his opinion the public interest may require the same, to prohibit the introduction of goods, or of any particular article, into the country belonging to any Indian tribe, and to direct all licenses to trade with such tribe to be revoked, and all applications therefore to be rejected; and no trader to any other tribe shall, so long as such prohibition may continue, trade with any Indians of or for the tribe against which such prohibition is issued.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That any person, other than an Indian, who shall attempt to reside in the Indian country as a trader, or to

introduce goods, or to trade therein without such license, shall forfeit all merchandise offered for sale to the Indians or found in his possession, and shall moreover forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That no license to trade with the Indians shall be granted to any persons except citizens of the United States: *Provided*, That the President shall be authorized to allow the employment of foreign boatmen and interpreters, under such regulations as he may prescribe.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if a foreigner shall go into the Indian country without a passport from the War Department, the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent of Indian Affairs, or from the officer of the United States commanding the nearest military post on the frontiers, or shall remain intentionally therein after the expiration of such passport, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars; and such passport shall express the object of such person, the time he is allowed to remain, and the route he is to travel.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person, other than an Indian, shall, within the Indian country, purchase or receive of any Indian, in the way of barter, trade, or pledge, a gun, trap, or other article commonly used in hunting, any instrument of husbandry or cooking utensils, of the kind commonly obtained by the Indians in their intercourse with the white people, or any other article of clothing, except skins or furs, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person other than an Indian, shall, within the limits of any tribe with whom the United States shall have existing treaties, hunt, or trap, or take and destroy, any peltries or game, except for subsistence in the Indian country, such person shall forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars, and forfeit all the traps, guns, and ammunition in his possession, used or procured to be used for that purpose, and peltries so taken.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall drive, or otherwise convey, any stock of horses, mules, or cattle, to range or feed on any land belonging to any Indian, or Indian tribe, without the consent of such tribe, such person shall forfeit the sum of one dollar for each animal of such stock.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the superintendent of Indian affairs, and Indian agents, and sub-agents, shall have authority to remove from the Indian country all persons found therein contrary to law; and the President of the United States is authorized to direct the military force to be employed in such removal.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall make a settlement on any lands belonging, secured, or granted, by treaty with the United States to any Indian tribe, or shall survey or shall attempt to survey such lands, or designate any of the boundaries by marking trees, or otherwise, such offender shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars. And it shall, moreover, be lawful for the President of the United States to take such measures and to employ such military force as he may judge necessary, to remove from the lands as aforesaid any such person as aforesaid.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That no purchase, grant, lease, or other conveyance of lands, or of any title or claim thereto, from any Indian nation or tribe of Indians, shall be of any validity in law or equity,

unless the same be made by treaty or convention entered into pursuant to the constitution. And if any person, not employed under the authority of the United States, shall attempt to negotiate such treaty or convention, directly or indirectly, to treat with any such nation or tribe of Indians for the title or purchase of any lands by them held or claimed, such person shall forfeit and pay one thousand dollars: *Provided, nevertheless,* That it shall be lawful for the agent or agents of any State who may be present at any treaty held with Indians under the authority of the United States, in the presence and with the approbation of the commissioner or commissioners of the United States appointed to hold the same, to propose to and adjust with the Indians, the compensation to be made for their claim to lands within such State, which shall be extinguished by treaty.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That if any citizen or other person, residing within the United States or the territory thereof, shall send any talk, speech, message, or letter to any Indian nation, tribe, chief, or individual, with an intent to produce a contravention or infraction of any treaty or other law of the United States, or to disturb the peace and tranquillity of the United States, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of two thousand dollars.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That if any citizen, or other person, shall carry or deliver any such talk, message, speech, or letter, to or from any Indian nation, tribe, chief, or individual, from or to any person or persons whatsoever, residing within the United States, or from or to any subject, citizen, or agent of any foreign power or State, knowing the contents thereof, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That if any citizen, or other person, residing or living among the Indians, or elsewhere within the territory of the United States, shall carry on a correspondence, by letter or otherwise, with any foreign nation or power, with an intent to induce such foreign nation or power to excite any Indian nation, tribe, chief, or individual, to war against the United States, or to the violation of any existing treaty: or in case any citizen or other person shall alienate, or attempt to alienate, the confidence of any Indian or Indians from the Government of the United States, he shall forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That where, in the commission, by a white person, of any crime, offence, or misdemeanor, within the Indian country, the property of any friendly Indian is taken, injured, or destroyed, and a conviction is had for such crime, offence, or misdemeanor, the person so convicted shall be sentenced to pay to such friendly Indian to whom the property may belong, or whose person may be injured, a sum equal to twice the just value of the property so taken, injured, or destroyed. And if such offender shall be unable to pay a sum at least equal to the just value or amount, whatever such payment shall fall short of the same shall be paid out of the Treasury of the United States: *Provided,* That no such Indian shall be entitled to any payment, out of the Treasury of the United States, for any such property, if he, or any of the nation to which he belongs, shall have sought private revenge, or attempted to obtain satisfaction by any force or violence: *And provided, also,* That if such offender cannot be apprehended and brought to trial, the amount of such property shall be paid out of the Treasury as aforesaid.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That if any Indian or Indians belonging to any tribe in amity with the United States, shall, within the Indian country, take or destroy the property of any person lawfully within

such country, or shall pass from the Indian country into any State or Territory inhabited by citizens of the United States, and there take, steal, or destroy, any horse, horses, or other property belonging to any citizen, or inhabitant of the United States, such citizen or inhabitant, his representative, attorney, or agent, may make application to the proper superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, who, upon being furnished with the necessary documents and proofs, shall, under the direction of the President, make application to the nation or tribe to which said Indian or Indians shall belong, for satisfaction, and if such nation or tribe shall neglect or refuse to make satisfaction in a reasonable time, not exceeding twelve months, it shall be the duty of such superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, to make return of his doings to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that such further steps may be taken as shall be proper, in the opinion of the President, to obtain satisfaction for the injury; and, in the mean time, in respect to the property so taken, stolen, or destroyed, the United States guarantee to the party so injured, an eventual indemnification: *Provided*, That if such injured party, his representative, attorney, or agent, shall, in any way, violate any of the provisions of this act, by seeking or attempting to obtain private satisfaction or revenge, he shall forfeit all claim upon the United States for such indemnification: *And provided, also*, That unless such claim shall be presented within three years after the commission of the injury, the same shall be barred. And if the nation or tribe to which such Indian may belong receive an annuity from the United States, such claim shall, at the next payment of the annuity, be deducted therefrom, and paid to the party injured; and if no annuity is payable to such nation or tribe, then the amount of the claim shall be paid from the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the legal apprehension and punishment of any Indians having so offended.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the superintendents, agents, and sub-agents, within their respective districts, be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to take depositions of witnesses touching any depredations within the purview of the two preceding sections of this act, and to administer an oath to the deponent.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the superintendents, agents, and sub-agents, to endeavor to procure the arrest and trial of all Indians accused of committing any crime, offence, or misdemeanor, and all other persons who may have committed crimes or offences within any State or Territory, and have fled into the Indian country, either by demanding the same of the chiefs of the proper tribe, or by such other means as the President may authorize; and the President may direct the military force of the United States to be employed in the apprehension of such Indians, and also, in preventing or terminating hostilities between any of the Indian tribes.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall sell, exchange, or give, barter or dispose of any spirituous liquor or wine to an Indian, (in the Indian country,) such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars; and if any person shall introduce, or attempt to introduce, any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country, except such supplies as shall be necessary for the officers of the United States and troops of the service, under the directions of the War Department, such person shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars; and if any superintendent of Indian affairs, Indian agent, sub-agent, or commanding

officer of a military post, has reason to suspect, or is informed, that any white person or Indian is about to introduce, or has introduced any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country, in violation of the provisions of this section, it shall be lawful for such superintendent, Indian agent, or sub-agent, or military officer, agreeably to such regulations, as may be established by the President of the United States, to cause the boats, stores, packages, and places of deposit of such person to be searched, and if any such spirituous liquor or wine is found, the goods, boats, packages, and peltries of such persons shall be seized and delivered to the proper officer, and shall be proceeded against by libel, in the proper court, and forfeited, one-half to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of the United States; and if such person is a trader, his license shall be revoked, and his bond put in suit. And it shall, moreover, be lawful for any person in the service of the United States, or for any Indian, to take and destroy any ardent spirits or wine found in the Indian country, except military supplies as mentioned in this section.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person whatever shall, within the limits of the Indian country, set up or continue any distillery for manufacturing ardent spirits, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of one thousand dollars; and it shall be the duty of the superintendent of Indian affairs, Indian agent, or sub-agent within the limits of whose agency the same shall be set up or continued, forthwith to destroy and break up the same; and it shall be lawful to employ the military force of the United States in executing that duty.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*. That in all trials about the right of property in which an Indian may be a party on one side and a white person on the other, the burden of proof shall rest upon the white person, whenever the Indian shall make out a presumption of title in himself from the fact of previous possession or ownership.

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the military force of the United States to be employed, in such manner and under such regulations as the President may direct, in the apprehension of every person who shall or may be found in the Indian country, in violation of any of the provisions of this act, and him immediately to convey from said Indian country, in the nearest convenient and safe route, to the civil authority of the Territory or judicial district in which said person shall be found, to be proceeded against in due course of law; and, also, in the examination and seizure of stores, packages, and boats, authorized by the twentieth section of this act, and in preventing the introduction of persons and property into the Indian country contrary to law; which person and property shall be proceeded against according to law: *Provided*, That no person, apprehended by military force as aforesaid, shall be detained longer than five days after the arrest, and before removal. And all officers and soldiers who may have any such person or persons in custody, shall treat them with all the humanity which the circumstances will possibly permit; and every officer or soldier who shall be guilty of maltreating any such person, while in custody, shall suffer such punishment as a court martial shall direct.

SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the sole purpose of carrying this act into effect, all that part of the Indian country west of the Mississippi river that is bounded north by the north line of lands assigned to the Osage tribe of Indians, produced east to the State of Missouri; west by,

the Mexican possessions ; south by Red river ; and east by the west line of the Territory of Arkansas and the State of Missouri shall be, and hereby is, annexed to the Territory of Arkansas ; and that, for the purpose aforesaid, the residue of the Indian country west of said Mississippi river shall be, and hereby is, annexed to the judicial district of Missouri ; and for the purpose aforesaid, the several portions of Indian country east of the said Mississippi river shall be, and are hereby, severally annexed to the Territory in which they are situate. -

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the laws of the United States as provides for the punishment of crimes committed within any place within the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, shall be in force in the Indian country : *Provided,* The same shall not extend to crimes committed by one Indian against the person or property of another Indian.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person, who shall be charged with a violation of any of the provisions or regulations of this act shall be found within any of the United States, or either of the Territories such offenders may be there apprehended, and transported to the Territory or judicial district having jurisdiction of the same.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted,* That all penalties which shall accrue under this act, shall be sued for, and recovered in an action of debt, in the name of the United States, before any court having jurisdiction of the same, (in any State or Territory in which the defendant shall be arrested or found,) the one-half to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of the United States, except when the prosecution shall be first instituted on behalf of the United States ; in which case the whole shall be to their use.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted,* That when goods or other property shall be seized for any violation of this act, it shall be lawful, for the person prosecuting on behalf of the United States, to proceed against such goods, or other property, in the manner directed to be observed in the case of goods, wares, or merchandise brought into the United States in violation of the revenue laws.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted,* That the following acts and parts of acts shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed, namely ; an act to make provisions relative to rations for Indians, and to their visits to the seat of Government, approved may thirteen, eighteen hundred ; an act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers, approved March thirty, eighteen hundred and two ; an act supplementary to the act passed thirtieth March, eighteen hundred and two, to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers, approved April twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and sixteen ; an act for the punishment of crimes and offences committed within the Indian boundaries, approved March three, eighteen hundred and seventeen ; the first and second sections of the act directing the manner of appointing Indian agents, and continuing the "Act establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes," approved April sixteen, eighteen hundred and eighteen ; an act fixing the compensation of Indian agents and factors, approved April twenty, eighteen hundred and eighteen ; an act supplementary to an act entitled "An act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts," approved February twenty-four, eighteen hundred and nineteen ; the eighth section of the act making appropriations to carry into effect treaties concluded with several Indian tribes therein mentioned, approved

March three; eighteen hundred and nineteen; the second section of the act continue in force for a further time the act entitled "An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes, and for other purposes," approved March three, eighteen hundred and nineteen; an act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," approved thirtieth of March, eighteen hundred and two, approved May six, eighteen hundred and twenty-two; an act providing for the appointment of an agent for the Osage Indians west of the State of Missouri and Territory of Arkansas, and for other purposes, approved May eighteen, eighteen hundred and twenty-four; the third, fourth, and fifth sections of "An act to enable the President to hold treaties with certain Indian tribes, and for other purposes," approved May twenty-five, eighteen hundred and twenty-four; the second section of the "Act to aid certain Indians of the Creek nation in their removal to the west of the Mississippi," approved May twenty, eighteen hundred and twenty-six; and an act to authorize the appointment of a sub-agent to the Winnebago Indians on Rock river, approved February twenty-five, eighteen hundred and thirty-one: *Provided, however,* That such repeal shall not affect any rights acquired, or punishments, penalties, or forfeitures incurred under either of the acts or parts of acts, nor impair or affect the intercourse act of eighteen hundred and two, so far as the same relates to, or concerns Indian tribes residing east of the Mississippi: *And provided, also,* That such repeal shall not be construed to revive any acts or parts of acts repealed by either of the acts or sections herein described.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted,* That, until a Western Territory shall be established, the two agents for the Western Territory, as provided in the act for the organization of the Indian Department, this day approved by the President, shall execute the duty of agents for such tribes as may be directed by the President of the United States. And it shall be competent for the President to assign to one of the said agents, in addition to his proper duties, the duties of superintendent for such district of country, or for such tribes as the President may think fit. And the powers of the superintendent at St. Louis, over such district or tribe as may be assigned to such acting superintendents, shall cease: *Provided,* That no additional compensation shall be allowed for such services.

Approved June 30, 1834.

An act to provide for the organization of the Department of Indian Affairs.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the duties of the Governors of the Territories of Florida and Arkansas, as superintendent of Indian affairs, shall hereafter cease, and the duties of the Governor of the Territory of Michigan, as superintendent of Indian affairs, shall cease from and after the establishment of a new Territory, embracing the country west of Lake Michigan, should such a Territory be established. And while the Governor of the said Territory of Michigan continues to act as superintendent of Indian affairs, he shall receive therefor the annual sum

of one thousand dollars, in full of all allowances, emoluments, or compensation for services in said capacity.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be a superintendency of Indian affairs for all the Indian country not within the bounds of any State or Territory west of the Mississippi river, the superintendent of which shall reside at St. Louis, and shall annually receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That superintendents of Indian affairs shall, within their several superintendencies, exercise a general supervision and control over the official conduct and accounts of all officers and persons employed by the Government in the Indian Department, under such regulations as shall be established by the President of the United States; and may suspend such officers and persons from their office and employments, for reasons forthwith to be communicated to the Secretary of War.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the following Indian agents, shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall hold their office for the term of four years, and who shall give bond, with two or more securities, in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, for the faithful execution of the same, and shall receive the annual compensation of fifteen hundred dollars.

Two agents for the Western Territory.

An agent for the Chickasaws.

An agent for the Eastern Cherokees.

An agent for the Florida Indians.

An agent for the Indians in the State of Indiana.

An agent at Chicago.

An agent at Rock Island.

An agent at Prairie du Chien.

An agent for Michilimacinac and the Sault Sainte Marie.

An agent for Saint Peters.

An agent for the Upper Missouri.

And the following agencies shall be discontinued at the periods herein mentioned, that is to say :

The Florida agency, from and after the thirty-first day of December next.

The Cherokee agency, from and after the thirty-first day of December next.

The Indiana agency, from and after the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

The Chicago agency, from and after the thirty-first day of December next.

The Rock Island agency, from and after the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

And all other agencies, not provided for in this act, from and after the passage thereof: *Provided*, That the limitation of the said agencies shall not be construed to prevent the President of the United States from discontinuing the same at an earlier period. And the President shall be, and he is hereby, authorized, whenever he may judge it expedient, to discontinue any Indian agency, or to transfer the same, from the place or tribe designated by law, to such other place or tribe as the public service may require. And every Indian agent shall reside and keep his agency within or near the Territory of the tribe for which he may be agent, and at such place as the President may designate, and shall not depart from the limits of his agency without permission. And it shall be competent for the Pre-

sident to require any military officer of the United States to execute the duties of Indian agent.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That a competent number of sub-agents shall be appointed by the President, with an annual salary of seven hundred and fifty dollars each, to be employed and to reside wherever the President may direct, and who shall give bonds, with one or more sureties, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, for the faithful execution of the same. But no sub-agent shall be appointed, who shall reside within the limits of any agency where there is an agent appointed.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to require the re-appointment of persons now in office, until the expiration of their present term of service; but the commissions of all Indian agents and sub-agents, now in office, shall expire on the fourth day of March next, unless sooner terminated.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the limits of each agency and sub-agency shall be established by the Secretary of War, either by tribes or by geographical boundaries. And it shall be the general duty of Indian agents and sub-agents to manage and superintend the intercourse with the Indians, within their respective agencies, agreeably to law; to obey all legal instructions given to them by the Secretary of War, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or the Superintendent of Indian Affairs: and to carry into effect such regulations as may be prescribed by the President.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States may, from time to time, require additional security, and in larger amounts, from all persons charged or trusted, under the laws of the United States, with the disbursement or application of money, goods, or effects of any kind, on account of the Indian Department.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That an interpreter shall be allowed to each agency, who shall receive an annual salary of three hundred dollars: *Provided*, That where there are different tribes in the same agency, speaking different languages, one interpreter may be allowed, at the discretion of the Secretary of War, for each of said tribes. Interpreters shall be nominated by the proper agents, to the War Department for approval, and may be suspended, by the agent, from pay and duty, and the circumstances reported to the War Department for final action; and blacksmiths shall, in like manner, be employed wherever required by treaty stipulations, and such blacksmith shall receive an annual compensation of four hundred and eighty dollars; and if they furnish their shop and tools, an additional sum of one hundred and twenty dollars; and their assistants shall be allowed an annual compensation of two hundred and forty dollars. And wherever farmers, mechanics, or teachers, are required by treaty stipulations to be provided, they shall be employed under the direction of the War Department, and shall receive an annual compensation of not less than four hundred and eighty dollars, nor more than six hundred dollars. And in all cases of the appointments of interpreters, or other persons employed for the benefit of the Indians, a preference shall be given to persons of Indian descent, if such can be found who are properly qualified for the execution of the duties. And where any of the tribes are, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, competent to direct the employment of their blacksmiths, mechanics, teachers, farmers, or other persons engaged for them, the direction of such persons may be given to the proper authority of the tribe.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the compensation prescribed

by this act shall be in full of all emoluments, or allowances whatsoever : *Provided, however,* That, where necessary, a reasonable allowance or provision may be made for offices and office contingencies : *And provided, also,* That where persons are required, in the performance of the duties under this act, to travel from one place to another, their actual expenses, or a reasonable sum in lieu thereof, may be allowed them : *And provided, also,* That no allowance shall be made to any person for travel or expenses in coming to the seat of Government to settle his accounts, unless thereto required by the Secretary of War : *And provided, also,* That no person shall hold more than one office at the same time under this act, nor shall any agent, sub-agent, interpreter, or person employed under this act, receive his salary while absent from his agency or employment without leave of the superintendent or Secretary of War, provided such absence shall at no one time exceed sixty days.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That the payment of all annuities, or other sums stipulated by treaty to be made to any Indian tribe, shall be made to the chiefs of such tribe, or to such person as said tribe shall appoint ; or if any tribe shall appropriate their annuities to the purpose of education, or to any other specific use, then to such person or persons as such tribe shall designate.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, at the request of any Indian tribe to which any annuity shall be payable in money, to cause the same to be paid in goods, purchased as provided in the next section of this act.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That all merchandise required by any Indian treaty for the Indians, payable after making of such treaty, shall be purchased under the direction of the Secretary of War, upon proposals to be received, to be based on notices previously to be given ; and all merchandise required at the making of any Indian treaty, shall be purchased under the order of the commissioners, by such person as they shall appoint, or by such person as shall be designated by the President for that purpose. And all other purchases on account of the Indians, and all payments to them of money or goods, shall be made by such person as the President shall designate for that purpose. And the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, together with such military officer as the President may direct, shall be present, and certify to the delivery of all goods and money required to be paid or delivered to the Indians. And the duties required by any section of this act of military officers, shall be performed without any other compensation than their actual travelling expenses ; and all persons whatsoever, charged or trusted with the disbursement or application of money, goods, or effects of any kind, for the benefit of the Indians, shall settle their accounts, annually, at the War Department, on the first day of October ; and copies of the same shall be laid annually before Congress, at the commencement of the ensuing session, by the proper accounting officers, together with the list of the names of all persons to whom money, goods, or effects, had been delivered within said year, for the benefit of the Indians, specifying the amount and object for which it was intended, and showing who are delinquents, if any, in forwarding their accounts according to the provisions of this act ; and, also, a list of the names of all persons appointed or employed under this act, with the dates of their appointment or employment, and the salary and pay of each.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That no person employed in the

Indian Department shall have any interest or concern in any trade with the Indians, except for, and on account of the United States; and any person offending herein shall forfeit the sum of five thousand dollars; and, upon satisfactory information of such offence being laid before the President of the United States, it shall become his duty to remove such person from the office or situation he may hold.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the President shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause any of the friendly Indians west of the Mississippi river, and north of the boundary of the Western Territory, and the region upon Lake Superior and the head of the Mississippi, to be furnished with useful domestic animals and implements of husbandry, and with goods, as he shall think proper: *Provided*. That the whole amount of such presents shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause such rations as he shall judge proper, and as can be spared from the army provisions, without injury to the service, to be issued, under such regulations as he shall think fit to establish, to Indians who may visit the military posts, or agencies of the United States on the frontiers, or in their respective nations, and a special account of these issues shall be kept and rendered.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as he may think fit, for carrying into effect the various provisions of this act, and of any other act relating to Indian affairs, and for the settlement of the accounts of the Indian Department.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*. That all acts or parts of acts contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, June 30, 1834.

No. 34.

REGULATIONS PRESCRIBING THE MODE IN WHICH THE ACT OF THE NINTH OF JULY, 1832. PROVIDING FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, SHALL BE EXECUTED.

1. The act of the 9th July, 1832, entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of a commissioner of Indian Affairs, and for other purposes," requiring that the President should prescribe regulations for its execution, the duty of carrying it into effect is hereby assigned to the Secretary of War, who will immediately revise the existing regulations, and prescribe a new set, as to the mode in which business shall be done by the Commissioner, adapted to the present condition and duties of the office.

2. From the time when such new regulations shall have been prescribed, those heretofore adopted, on this subject, shall be, and are hereby, rescinded.

ANDREW JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, *November 8, 1836.*

REVISED REGULATIONS, No. 1.

Concerning the execution of the act of the 9th of July, 1832, providing for the appointment of a Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

1. All business connected with, or arising out of Indian relations, will be transacted in the office of Indian affairs, under the management and direction of the Commissioner, appointed under the act of July 9, 1832, and that officer will be held responsible for its prompt, faithful, and legal execution ; subject, however, in all things to the supervision of the President and Secretary of War.

2. The six clerks and messenger heretofore employed in the office, and the six clerks and messenger heretofore employed in the office of the Commissary General of subsistence, on business relating to Indian emigration, are hereby assigned to duty in the office of Indian affairs.

3. To each of the clerks, the Commissioner will assign such duties as the public service may seem to him to render proper.

4. Such record-books will be kept, and such arrangement of papers, books, files, &c. be made, as the Commissioner may deem proper.

5. The administrative examinations of accounts, claims, &c. required by law to be had in the office, will be conducted upon the following principles :

First. All claims and accounts for expenditures will be rigidly examined, and when authorized by law, or by the regulations or instructions, or when, in the exercise of a sound discretion, the commissioner is of opinion the expenditure or claim is proper and just, they will receive his sanction, and then be passed to the Second Auditor for settlement. When illegal, or contrary to the regulations or instructions, or when, in the opinion of the Commissioner, the expenditure or claim is improper and unjust, he will withhold his sanction, and state his objection for the consideration of the accounting officers. But in all cases of difficulty or importance, depending on discretionary authority, the Commissioner will take the direction of the Secretary of War.

Second. The Commissioner will, in all cases, examine the circumstances of each expenditure, and where the amount is not previously fixed, he will ascertain the reasonableness of the claim, and annex such explanatory observations as may the better enable the accounting officers to perform their duty.

Third. Where particular instructions, authorizing the service or expenditure, have been given and are necessary to a just decision of the matter, the proper extracts therefrom will be transmitted by the Commissioner with the accounts.

6. Other regulations will be made, from time to time, should the public service demand them.

B. F. BUTLER,

Secretary of War, ad Interim.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *November 11, 1836.*

REVISED REGULATIONS, NO. II.

Concerning Superintendencies, Agencies, and Sub-agencies.

(Adopted April 13, 1837.)

ACTING SUPERINTENDENCY OF MICHIGAN.

Boundaries.

1. The *acting superintendency of Michigan* will include all the Indians in that State, and the tribe of Ottawas at Maumee, in the State of Ohio; and will embrace the following agency and sub-agencies:

2. The *agency of Michilimackinac*, to include all the Indians on the peninsula of Michigan, from the mouth of Thunder-bay river, round the shore of the lakes to the Grand river of Lake Michigan; on the islands in Lakes Huron and Michigan, and Grand Traverse bay.

3. The *sub-agency of Saginaw*, to include all the Indians, on the peninsula of Michigan, not included in the agency of Michilimackinac.

4. The *sub-agency of the Sault Ste. Marie*, to include the Indians north of the agency of Michilimackinac, extending west to the eastern boundary of Wisconsin Territory.

Sites.

5. The acting superintendency of Michigan will be established in the winter at Detroit, in the summer at Michilimackinac.

6. The sub-agency of Saginaw, will be at or near that place.

7. The sub-agency for the Sault Ste. Marie, will be at or near Fort Brady.

Interpreters.

8. For the acting superintendency at Detroit, will be allowed one.

9. For the agency at Michilimackinac, two.

10. For the sub-agency at Saginaw, one.

11. For the sub-agency of Fort Brady, one.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

Boundaries.

12. The superintendency of Wisconsin Territory will include all the Indians within the boundaries of that Territory, as defined by the act of Congress of April 20, 1836, entitled "An act establishing the Territory of Wisconsin," except the Sioux of the Upper Missouri, the Mandans, and the tribes and bands north of them on the same river; and embrace the following agencies and sub-agencies:

13. The agency for the Sacs and Foxes, to include all the Indians of these tribes.

14. The agency of St. Peters, to include the various families of the Sioux tribe upon the waters of the Mississippi and its tributary streams, and upon those of Red river, except the Sioux of Wabisha's band,

15. The sub-agency of Prairie du Chien, to include the Winnebago Indians in the Territory of Wisconsin, and the Sioux of Wabisha's band.

16. The sub-agency of Green Bay, to include the Menomonee Indians, and the Indians who have emigrated from New York, in the Territory of Wisconsin.

17. The sub-agency of Lapointe, to include the Chippewa Indians west of the eastern boundary of Wisconsin, and east of a line drawn southeasterly from the southern extremity of the Lake of the Woods to the upper lake on Brute river, thence in a direct line to Lake Flambeau, thence down the channel of the Chippewa river to its junction with the Mississippi.

18. The sub-agency of the Crow-wing river, to include the Chippewas in the Territory of Wisconsin, residing west of the western boundary of the Lapointe sub-agency.

Sites.

19. The superintendency of the Territory of Wisconsin will, of course, be established at the seat of Government of that Territory.

20. The agency for the Sacs and Foxes will be at a point selected under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

21. The agency for the St. Peters will be at or near Fort Snelling.

22. The sub-agency for Green Bay will, for the present, be at that place.

23. The sub-agency for Prairie du Chien will be at that place.

14. The sub-agency for Lapointe will be at that place.

25. The sub-agency for the Crow-wing river will be at a point selected under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Interpreters.

26. For the superintendency of Wisconsin Territory, will be allowed one.

27. For the agency of the Sacs and Foxes, one.

28. For the agency of St. Peters, two.

29. For the sub-agency for the Menomonees, one.

30. For the sub-agency for the Winnebagoes, one.

31. For the sub-agency at Lapointe, one.

32. For the sub-agency of the Crow-wing river, one.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF ST. LOUIS.

Boundaries.

33. The superintendency at St. Louis will include the tribes and bands excepted from the superintendency of Wisconsin in the preceding section, the Ottawas, Chippewas and Potawatomes north, and all the other Indians south of the Missouri river, and north of the northern line of the Osage reservation, and will embrace the following agencies and sub-agencies :

34. The agency of Fort Leavenworth, to include the Delawares, Kansas, Shawnees, and Kickapoos.

35. The agency of Council Bluffs, to include the Otoes and Missourias, Omahas and Pawnees.

36. The agency of the Upper Missouri, to include the Sioux of that river, the Chayennes and Puncahs.

37. The sub-agency of the Upper Missouri, to include the Mandans, Assinaboins, Black-feet Indians, Crows, Rickarees and Gros Ventres.

38. The sub-agency of Council Bluffs. to include the united nation of the Ottawas, Chippewas, and Potawatomes north of the Missouri.

39. The sub-agency of the Great Nemahaw. to include the Iowas and Sacs of Missouri.

40. The sub-agency of the Osage river. to include the Potawatomes, Ottawas, Peorias, and Kaskaskias, Piankeshaws and Weas.

Sites.

41. The superintendency of St. Louis will. of course, be established at that place.

42. The agency for Fort Leavenworth will. for the present, remain at the site of the northern agency of the Western Territory.

43. The agency for Council Bluffs will be at that place.

44. The agency for the Upper Missouri will be at the site of the sub-agency for the Sioux of the Missouri.

45. The sub-agency for the Upper Missouri will be at the site of the sub-agency for the Mandans.

46. The sub-agencies for the Great Nemahaw and the Osage rivers will be at points selected under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

47. The sub-agency at Council Bluffs will be at that place.

Interpreters.

48. For the superintendency of St. Louis will be allowed one.

49. For the agency of Council Bluffs. three.

50. For the agency of Fort Leavenworth. two.

51. For the agency of the Upper Missouri, two.

52. For the sub-agency of the Great Nemahaw, two.

53. For the sub-agency of the Upper Missouri, one.

54. For the sub-agency of Council Bluffs, one.

55. For the sub-agency of the Osage river, one.

ACTING SUPERINTENDENCY OF THE WESTERN TERRITORY.

Boundaries.

56. The acting superintendency, provided for by the 30th section of the act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, will be denominated the acting superintendency of the Western Territory, and will include all the Indians south of the Missouri river, and the southern line of the St. Louis superintendency, and as far west as the Rocky Mountains; and will embrace the following agencies and sub-agencies.

57. The agency for the Choctaws, to include all the Indians of that tribe.

58. The agency of the Creeks, to include all the Indians of that tribe, and the Seminoles.

59. The agency of the Cherokees, to include all the Indians of that tribe, west of the Mississippi river.

60. The sub-agency of the Osages, to include all the Indians of that tribe.

61. The sub-agency of the Neosho, to include the Senecas, Senecas and Shawnees, and Quapaws.

Sites.

62. The acting superintendency of the Western Territory will be established at the site of the agency for the Choctaws.

63. The agencies for the Creeks and Cherokees, and the sub-agency for the Osages, will remain at their present positions.

64. The sub-agency for the Neosho will be at a point selected under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Interpreters.

65. For the acting superintendency of the Western Territory, will be allowed one.

66. For the Choctaw agency, one.

67. For the Cherokee agency, one.

68. For the Creek agency, one.

69. For the Osage sub-agency, one.

70. For the sub-agency of the Neosho, one.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Boundaries.

71. The agency of the Chickasaws, to include all the Indians of that tribe.

72. The sub-agency in Ohio, to include all the Wyandots of that State.

73. The sub-agency in New York, to include the Seneca and other bands of Indians in that State.

74. The superintendent of the emigration of the united nation of the Ottawas, Chippewas, and Potawatomes, in the States of Illinois and Michigan, will perform the duties of Indian agent for them.

75. The superintendent of the emigration of the Potawatomes of Indiana, will perform the duties of Indian agent for them, and for the Miamies.

76. The superintendent of the emigration of the eastern Cherokees will perform the duties of Indian agent for them.

Sites.

77. The agency for the Chickasaws will be established at Pontotoc, in the State of Mississippi, until they have emigrated; afterwards, at a point in their new country, selected under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

78. The sub-agency in Ohio will be at Upper Sandusky.

79. The sub-agency in New York will be at Buffalo.

80. The acting agency for the Potawatomes, and other tribes in Indiana, will be at Logansport.

81. The acting agency for the united nations of the Ottawas, Chippewas, and Potawatomes, in Illinois, and Michigan, will be at Chicago.

82. The acting agency for the the eastern Cherokees will be at Calhoun, Tennessee.

INTERPRETERS.

83. For the Chickasaw agency will be allowed one.

84. For the sub-agency in Ohio, one.

85. For the sub-agency in New York, one.

86. For the acting agents in Indiana, Illinois, and Tennessee, the duties of interpreters will be performed by the interpreters employed for the removal of the Indians.

In some of the instances in which more than one interpreter is allowed, specific compensations, at less than the maximum rate allowed by law, have been granted. These will be regulated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

87. The agent for the Chickasaws, until the removal of that tribe is completed, the sub-agents in Ohio and New York, and the acting agents at Logansport, Chicago, and Calhoun, will report directly to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The other agents and sub-agents will report through the superintendent, within whose limits they are stationed.

J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *April 13, 1837.*

REVISED REGULATIONS, NO. III.

For carrying into effect the act of June 30, 1834, organizing the Department of Indian Affairs.

(Adopted June 1, 1837.)

GENERAL DUTIES OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

1. To carry into effect the instructions of the War Department, and superintend and control the intercourse between the several tribes, in conformity with the provisions of the intercourse act of 1834.

2. To superintend and control the intercourse between the Indians and citizens of the United States, or strangers with passports.

3. To superintend and control the conduct of the agents and sub-agents, to suspend them from office whenever sufficient reasons exist, and to communicate the reasons therefor to the War Department.

4. To exercise a general supervision and control of the accounts of agents and sub-agents; to procure from them estimates of all the sums due to the tribes under their charge respectively, which they will embody in one general estimate, and transmit semi-annually to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. These estimates will show the amount under each head of appropriation.

GENERAL DUTIES OF AGENTS AND SUB-AGENTS.

5. To superintend and manage the intercourse of their respective tribes with other tribes, and with the citizens of the United States.

6. To carry into effect the instructions of the War Department, or the superintendent of Indian affairs, and the regulations prescribed by the President.

7. To reside and keep their agencies or sub-agencies within or near the tribes committed to their charge, at such points as the War Department shall designate, and not to depart from the limits of their agencies or sub-agencies without permission.

8. Agents will give bonds in the sum of \$2,000; sub-agents, of \$1,000. One or more sufficient sureties will be given, and their sufficiency will be certified, whenever practicable, by the United States district judge, or district attorney; in other cases by the superintendent of Indian affairs, the military officers in command at the nearest post, or some other person known to the department. The oath of office will be taken before a judge or justice of the peace.

PARTICULAR DUTIES PRESCRIBED IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THIS ACT.

9. To nominate to the department suitable persons for teachers, blacksmiths, farmers, mechanics, &c., for whose support provision is made by treaties; and, in making the selection, to give a preference to persons of Indian descent, when any properly qualified can be found.

10. When these nominations are approved, and before the persons appointed enter upon their duties, the agent or sub-agent will bind them by contracts to the faithful performance of their duties, for the compensation fixed by law, or allowed by the department. These contracts will be filed with the military officer before any payments are made by him for services, and will be transmitted with his accounts. If the compensation be fixed by law, reference will be made in the contract to the act and section; if by the department, to the letter making the allowance.

11. Where the sites of the smiths' shops, schools, or farms, are not designated in treaties, the agent or sub-agent will recommend suitable positions for the consideration of the department.

12. The agent or sub-agent will prepare and transmit annual statements, exhibiting the manner in which the farmers, mechanics, and others have been employed during the year; the quantity of agricultural implements, or other articles delivered to them, and by them to the Indians; the number of farms or acres cultivated, the kind of cultivation, and the amount and disposition of the produce; the number of Indians instructed in agriculture or mechanical arts, distinguishing minors from adults.

13. The agent or sub-agent will prepare and transmit to the superintendent a statement of the number of each tribe under his charge, distinguishing those employed in the chase, agricultural or mechanical pursuits; a map, showing the location of each band or tribe; the sites of the several public buildings; and he will designate the post-office to which letters should be addressed. Whenever teachers are employed, they, also, will be required to furnish these statistical returns, and other statements illustrative of the physical aspect of the country, its mineral resources and water privileges, and other matters, a knowledge of which will be useful to the department and satisfactory to the people. These statistical exhibits will be consolidated by the superintendent, so as to present at one view the condition of the district and tribes assigned to him.

14. The agent or sub-agent will annually prepare lists of all persons con-

nected with the Indian Department in his agency or sub-agency. These will show the names of these persons, distinguishing the natives, where any are employed; the dates of their appointments; their compensations, and the article of the treaties, or the section of the law by virtue of which they were appointed. To these lists will be appended certificates, that none of the persons have any interest or concern in the trade with the Indians, except for, and on account of the United States.

15. Furloughs can be granted by the superintendent; and, on appeal, may be obtained from the War Department, but in no case for a longer period than sixty days; and if the absence, even with permission, exceed that period, the salary will not be paid during such absence. The superintendents will make special reports of all furloughs granted by them, and the time for which the persons to whom they were granted were respectively absent, and the amount, if any, to be deducted from the salaries. In the cases in which agents perform the duties of acting superintendents, applications for furloughs will be made by them to the War Department.

16. Other duties of agents and sub-agents are prescribed in subsequent paragraphs of these regulations. Additional ones will be pointed out in those concerning trade and intercourse.

17. The agent or sub-agent will deliver to the smiths, millers, or farmers, the implements, iron, steel, coal, and other articles procured by the military officer under treaty stipulations, appropriately coming under their charge, taking from them duplicate receipts. He will exercise a vigilant supervision over them, and see that their services, and all the articles furnished them, are applied for the exclusive benefit of the Indians.

18. The agent or sub-agent will visit the schools in his agency or sub-agency at least once in each year, and make a careful inspection of the buildings, the accounts, the clothing and food of the children. He will prepare complete reports, exhibiting the results of this inspection, with the number of teachers and pupils, distinguishing males from females; the studies of each class, the general system of education, the capacity and progress of each scholar; and such suggestions as occur to him for the improvement of these establishments. He will also report the condition of schools, if any, not supported in whole or in part by the United States, or from funds provided in Indian treaties. He will also procure and transmit reports from the principals of all the schools, prepared in conformity with these regulations, and others heretofore issued. When buildings for schools are erected by societies, with the sanction of this department, and application is made for an allowance of part of their cost, the agent, or sub-agent will inspect them, and forward a description of them, with an expression of his opinion of the sum that, under all the circumstance of the case, should be paid to the society erecting them. He will keep himself acquainted with the character and conduct of the teachers, and all persons acting under them, and report any impropriety for the consideration of the department.

19. All the accounts, reports, statement, exhibits, returns, and estimates, required by these regulations, of superintendents, agents, sub-agents, or teachers will be forwarded in season to reach the Department of War by the 1st day of October in each year. If they arrive later than this, they will be of little use in preparing the annual communication required to be made to Congress. The department is charged with neglect, and the country is kept in ignorance. Disregard of these regulations will be considered just

cause for censure ; and, if persisted in, for removal from office. A failure on the part of teachers to transmit the statements required of them, will induce the withholding of the pecuniary allowances made for the societies and schools with which they are connected.

DUTIES OF INTERPRETERS.

20. Interpreters will be nominated to the War Department by the proper agents or sub-agents, and may be suspended by them from their pay and duties.

21. Where an agency includes but one tribe, but one interpreter will be appointed.

22. Where one agency includes different tribes, speaking different languages, and additional interpreters are considered necessary, the circumstances will be reported for the determination of the Department of War.

23. Interpreters will perform any service that may be required of them by the proper superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, and the latter will place them, whenever circumstances require it, under the direction of commissioners, or other special agents, acting under the authority of the United States.

24. Teachers, farmers mechanics, and other persons employed by virtue of treaty stipulations, will be nominated by the proper agent, or sub-agent, or appointed by the War Department.

25. They will be under the supervision and control of the proper agent or sub-agent, and comply with instructions they may receive from him, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, or the War Department.

MILITARY DISBURSING OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES.

26. Three officers of the army have been assigned to duty in the Indian Department, and stationed at Detroit, St. Louis, and Little Rock, respectively. Each of these will be styled the Principal Military Disbursing Officer of the district. The district of Detroit will include the acting superintendency of Michigan, the Indian tribes in New York, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, the Menominees, the New York Indians, near Green Bay, and the Chippewas of the Lapointe sub-agency. The district of St. Louis will include the Indian tribes in the superintendency of the same name, the Chippewas attached to the sub-agency of the Crow Wing river, the Sioux, the Sacs and Foxes, the Winnebagoes, and the Osages ; the latter for the investment of their annuities in goods only. The district of Little Rock will include the Indian tribes in the acting superintendency of the Western Territory, excepting the investment of the annuities for the Osages, in goods.

27. As a general rule, all funds required for disbursement in their respective districts will be sent to these officers. Deviations from this rule may be made with the sanction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as in the case of the employment of commissioners or special agents, and of remote agencies and sub-agencies. Payments will be made by these officers, the assistant quartermasters, and assistant commissaries of subsistence at the different military posts, and by officers on duty in the Indian Department in any other branch of its service, when thereto required by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Funds will be remitted in the first in-

stance, to the principal military disbursing officer of the district, and be by him turned over to the officer or agent designated to make the disbursements. The duty of military officers in the payment of annuities are prescribed with great particularity in these regulations. Other disbursements, for services rendered or purchases made, will generally be made by them, in the first case, on the requisition of the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent; and, in the second, on the requisition of the person authorized to purchase. If an erroneous requisition be made, the amount will be credited to the disbursing officer, and the person drawing the requisition be held accountable for the amount, provided the sum does not exceed that placed in his hands for the purpose. The law requires that "all persons whatsoever charged with the disbursement or application of money, goods, or effects of any kind, for the benefit of the Indians, shall settle their accounts annually at the War Department, on the 1st day of October, and copies of the same shall be laid before Congress, annually, at the commencement of the next session thereafter." All persons, therefore, coming within the purview of this provision, will transmit their accounts in time to reach the War Department by the day named.

28. The salaries of all persons employed in the Indian Department are payable quarterly.

29. The words "actual travelling expenses," and "travelling expenses," used in the 10th and 13th sections of the law, are construed to embrace all necessary expenses while absent on the business; such as stage fare, steamboat fare, horse hire, ferriages, subsistence by the way, and such other reasonable charges as travellers are subject to, over and above what they would expend if stationary.

PAYMENT OF ANNUITIES.

30. The 11th section of this act permits any tribe to appropriate their annuities to the purpose of education, or to any other specific use. But the exercise of this privilege is dependent on the discretion of the Executive, and no appropriation of any part of their annuities can be made by a tribe, under this section, without the express sanction of the Department of War.

31. This section also provides, that all annuities or other sums, stipulated to be paid to any Indian tribe, shall be paid to the chiefs of such tribe, or to such persons as the tribe may designate. The person to whom a payment is made under this provision, must be of Indian descent, or a recognised member of the tribe; and no payments will be made of any part of the annuities to any other persons, except claimants for depredations under the 17th section of the intercourse act of 1834.

32. The preliminary arrangement for the payment of annuities or other sums will be made by the proper superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, and the payment will be made by the person designated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

33. The military officer, so assigned, will notify the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, when the funds are received by him; and they will then, upon mutual consultation, determine the time and place at which the payment shall be made, fixing the latter in the Indian country, if possible, that the provisions of the intercourse law may be applied, if necessary.

34. The proper superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, will convene the Indians at the time fixed upon.

35. The provisions that will be necessary will be procured by the agent from the commissariat, when convenient; or upon contracts based upon proposals, made on notices previously given, of not less than ten days; the contract will be handed by him to the disbursing officer, who will forward it with his accounts.

36. The ration will consist of one pound of fresh beef, or three-fourths of a pound of salt meat; three-fourths of a quart of corn, or corn meal, or one pound of wheat flour to each person; and of four quarts of salt for every one hundred persons.

37. *Provisions to be issued at the payment of Annuities may be purchased:*

For the sub-agency in New York, to the amount of two hundred and fifty dollars.

38. For the sub-agency in Ohio, to the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars.

39. For the acting agency in Indiana, to the amount of six hundred dollars.

40. For the acting agency in Illinois, to the amount of four hundred dollars.

41. For the sub-agency of Saginaw, to the amount of two hundred dollars.

42. For the agency of Michilimackinac, to the amount of three hundred dollars.

43. For the sub-agency of Green Bay, to the amount of four hundred dollars.

44. For the sub-agency of Prairie du Chien, to the amount of four hundred dollars.

45. For the agency of St. Peters, to the amount of four hundred dollars.

46. For the agency of the Sacs and Foxes, to the amount of three hundred dollars.

47. For the agency of the Upper Missouri, to the amount of three hundred dollars.

48. For the agency of Council Bluffs, to the amount of two hundred dollars.

49. For the agency of Fort Leavenworth, to the amount of four hundred dollars.

50. For the sub-agency of Council Bluffs, to the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars.

51. For the sub-agency of the Great Nemahaw, to the amount of two hundred dollars.

52. For the sub-agency of the Osage river, to the amount of two hundred dollars.

53. For the agency for the Choctaws, to the amount of six hundred dollars.

54. For the agency for the Creeks, to the amount of six hundred dollars.

55. For the agency for the Western Cherokees, to the amount of three hundred dollars.

56. For the sub-agency for the Osages, to the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars.

57. For the sub-agency for the Neosho, to the amount of two hundred dollars.

58. When provisions are drawn from the commissariats, the ration will be estimated at ten cents, and the number of rations drawn will not exceed that which could be purchased at that rate, with the sums allowed.

59. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will vary these allowances whenever the information received by him renders it proper. The department relies upon the various officers in reducing them to as low an amount as may be compatible with the public service.

60. The provisions will be issued under the direction of the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, and proper abstracts of purchases and issues will be prepared by him, and forwarded with the account of the military officer.

61. As a general rule, provisions will be issued for not exceeding three days; exceptions to this may be authorized by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

62. When the Indians are assembled, the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, will inquire of them to whom the payment shall be made; and he will make his requisition upon the military officer to make the payment in the manner a majority of the Indians present may designate.

63. If the payment be made to the chiefs, duplicate receipts will be taken. These will be certified by the agent, military officer, and interpreter, and one of them will be forwarded with the account.

64. If the payment be made to heads of families, it will be done on pay-rolls, showing the name of each Indian, the number of persons in his family, and the amount due to him. Receipts will be taken in this case, certified and disposed of in the same manner as the receipts of the chiefs.

65. If a claim for depredations has been paid during the year, or has been ordered to be paid, the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, will give full explanations to the Indians, and in the latter case will, before the annuity is paid to the Indians, make his requisition on the military officer to deduct the amount.

66. Before the Indians are dismissed, the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, will inquire if they wish their annuities to be paid in goods or money the next year. Their answer will be reduced to writing, certified by him, the military officer, and the interpreter, and transmitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

PURCHASE OF GOODS FOR INDIANS.

67. The 12th section of this act authorizes the payment of annuities in goods, at the request of any Indian tribe.

68. The 13th section prescribes the mode in which the goods, so required, and all merchandise stipulated in any treaty to be furnished the Indians, shall be purchased.

1. *Purchase of Goods with Annuities.*

69. When a tribe are to receive their annuities in goods, the agent will prepare an invoice of the articles proper to be procured, and submit it to the Indians. If they desire any change to be made in it, and the desire is reasonable, he will comply with it. But he will be careful to keep

within the quantity that can probably be procured with the annuities. This invoice will be certified by him, the military officer, and the interpreter. One copy will be sent to the principal disbursing officer of the district, another to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Notices will be issued under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in no instance of less than ten days, and when practicable, of sixty days. These notices will contain the articles enumerated in the invoices, and others, if it be necessary to increase the quantity, and invite proposals for contracts, to deliver them at times and places to be designated by the Commissioner, upon such conditions, and under such securities and restrictions as he may prescribe.

70. Goods thus purchased will be delivered, by the military officer, to the Indians, in the presence of the agent, and receipts taken, witnessed, and disposed of in the same manner as receipts taken for the annuities when paid in money. A majority of the Indians present will determine to whom the goods shall be delivered.

2. Merchandise required to be furnished by Treaty Stipulations.

71. The word "merchandise," will be construed to include every article stipulated to be furnished to Indians, after the ratification of a treaty. The superintendent will require the agent or sub-agent of the tribe to transmit to him a list, showing the quantities, kind, and quality of each article, and indicating the place and time at which they should be delivered. The superintendent will hand this to the principal military disbursing officers, and after mutual consultation, the latter will invite proposals for contracts, to deliver them at the place and time indicated. Copies of the advertisements in this case, and all others for the Indian Department, will be forwarded to the Office of Indian Affairs. The proceedings of the agent or sub-agent will, of course, be subject to the revision of the superintendent.

72. So much of the 13th section as relates to the purchase of merchandise, required at the making of a treaty, will be noticed under the head of Negotiations with Indian tribes.

73. All contracts will be opened on a day fixed in the advertisements, and a preference given with reference to the price, quality, quantity, and security offered.

NEGOTIATION WITH INDIAN TRIBES.

Duties of the Commissioners.

74. To determine the time and place at which the Indians shall be convened in council, which, whenever practicable, will be in the Indian country, where the intercourse law can be enforced.

75. To select the persons, whose services may be necessary as commissaries, interpreters, messengers, and expresses, and in the baking and issuing department.

76. To direct the manner in which the buildings for themselves and the council shall be built; the quantity of provisions that shall be purchased, and the mode in which they shall be purchased; and the amount of presents that shall be procured and delivered to the Indians.

77. To prescribe rules, in conformity with the intercourse law, for the conduct of the traders, and regulations for the government of the agent, interpreters, and all others in the execution of the duties hereinafter assigned to them.

78. To superintend the disbursement of, and account for, the funds appropriated for the expenses of holding the treaty, and which will be procured under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. To certify the accounts of all persons employed by them.

Duties of the Secretary.

79. Under the direction of the commissioners, to keep a full record of all the proceedings from the commencement to the close of the negotiation; of the speeches of the commissioners and Indians, and of all propositions for the treaty, showing by which party it was made, the reasons assigned for and against it, and its final disposition.

80. To keep, in regular files, all claims presented by white persons or Indians, and the evidence connected with them, and to note upon each the action of the commissioner upon it.

81. To keep in regular files, all the accounts of the commissioner, and prepare the usual abstracts, accounts current, and vouchers, for transmission to the Office of Indian Affairs.

Duties of the Agent or Sub-agent of the Tribe.

82. To convene the Indians at the time and place appointed by the commissioners,

83. To superintend the erection of buildings.

84. To procure the necessary presents and provisions.

85. To superintend the issues of presents, provisions, and merchandise, and render to the commissioners abstracts of purchases and issues.

86. To carry into effect, under the authority given them in the intercourse law, any instructions of the commissioners, to enforce the rules prescribed by them for the conduct of the traders, and to maintain the regulations for the government of persons employed at the treaty.

87. To perform any services, properly required of them by the commissioners.

Duties of Commissaries.

88. To receive and keep safely the presents, provisions, and merchandise, and issue them under the superintendence of the agent or sub-agent.

89. To employ and direct the persons required in the baking department, to supply the public table, under the direction of the agent, sub-agent, or commissioners, and to render their accounts to the latter.

PROVISIONS FOR INDIANS.

90. In addition to the provisions authorized to be procured for Indians assembled to receive annuities, the 16th section of this act authorizes the President to cause such rations as he shall judge proper, and as can be spared from the army provisions, without injury to the service, to be issued

to the Indians who may visit the military posts or agencies of the United States on the frontiers, or in their respective nations; and prescribes that a special account of such issues shall be kept and rendered.

91. The quantity of provisions authorized to be procured at the payment of annuities is stated in paragraphs from 37 to 57. The quantity that may be procured under the 16th section of the act, just quoted herein, will be as follows:

92. For the sub-agency in New-York, to the amount of twenty-five dollars.

93. For the sub-agency in Ohio, twenty-five dollars.

94. For the acting superintendency of Michigan, to the amount of fifty dollars.

95. For the sub-agency of Saginaw, to the amount of twenty-five dollars.

96. For the acting agency to Indiana, to the amount of fifty dollars.

97. For the agency of Michilimackinac, to the amount of one hundred dollars.

97. For the sub-agency of the Sault Ste. Marie, the amount of fifty dollars.

99. For the sub-agency of Prairie du Chien, to the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars.

100. For the sub-agency of Green Bay, to the amount of fifty dollars.

101. For the sub-agency of Lapointe, to the amount of two hundred dollars.

102. For the sub-agency of Crow-wing river, to the amount of two hundred dollars.

103. For the superintendency of Wisconsin, to the amount of two hundred dollars.

104. For the agency for the Sacs and Foxes, to the amount of one hundred dollars.

105. For the agency of St. Peters, to the amount of two hundred dollars.

106. For the superintendency of St. Louis, to the amount of two hundred dollars.

107. For the agency of Fort Leavenworth, to the amount of fifty dollars.

108. For the agency of Council Bluffs, to the amount of one hundred dollars.

109. For the agency of the Upper Missouri, to the amount of four hundred dollars.

110. For the sub-agency of the Upper Missouri, to the amount of six hundred dollars.

111. For the sub-agency of the Great Nemahaw river, to the amount of fifty dollars.

112. For the sub-agency of the Osage river, to the amount of one hundred dollars.

113. For the acting superintendency of the Western Territory, its agencies and sub-agencies, to the amount of six hundred dollars.

114. If provisions are drawn from the commissariats, the ration will be valued at ten cents, and no greater number of rations will be drawn than could be purchased at that rate, with the sums allowed.

115. As these allowances, together with those for the payment of annuities, trench very closely on the appropriation, they will in no event be exceeded, without the express sanction of the War Department. This rule must not be disregarded from any considerations of expediency.

116. The visits of Indians to the superintendencies, agencies, and sub-agencies, except on actual business, will be at all times discouraged.

117. Where tribes enjoy liberal benefits by virtue of treaty stipulations,

especially where they have agricultural implements, and assistance, and stock, they must be induced to provide for themselves, and not to expect aid from the Government from this appropriation.

118. Regular abstracts for receipts and issues of provisions will be kept by the person procuring and delivering them, and handed to the military disbursing officer, to be forwarded with the accounts.

PRESENTS TO INDIANS.

119. The fifteenth section of this act restricts the distribution of presents to the friendly tribes west of the Mississippi river, and north of the boundary of the Western Territory, and the region upon Lake Superior, and the head of the Mississippi. The northern boundary of the Western Territory was described in a bill, providing for the organization of such a territory, which was submitted to Congress simultaneously with this act, and the act regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes in 1834, but which did not become a law. As therein described, it was the south banks of the Missouri and Platte rivers. The tribes south of that line cannot, of course, receive presents.

120. The agents of the tribes to whom presents are to be given, will transmit to the superintendent, annual statements, showing the domestic animals and implements of husbandry, and goods suitable for the Indians, and these will be purchased in the manner merchandise furnished under treaty stipulations is herein before directed to be procured.

PROPERTY.

121. There will be property returns under two separate heads, one to embrace all articles procured for delivery to the Indians under treaty stipulations, and one to embrace all other descriptions of property in the keeping of superintendents, agents, and sub-agents.

122. The returns under the first head to be prepared and forwarded quarterly, showing the date, from whom purchased, or by whom transferred; a detailed list of the articles with their quantity, arranged under appropriate heads, embracing all articles intended for distribution among the Indians.

123. The returns under the second head to be prepared immediately, and hereafter to be prepared and forwarded annually. These will exhibit under appropriate heads, a brief description of agency houses and other buildings occupied by the agents or other persons in the public employment, when authorized by law, or sanctioned by the department, with their furniture, &c., cost or present value and locations. Indian school-houses, farms, farming utensils, and stock, blacksmiths' and other mechanic shops, &c.

ACCOUNTS AND ACCOUNTABILITY.

124. To insure a more perfect and uniform accountability in the disbursement of money, appropriated for the Indian Department, and to indicate a plan for keeping, stating, and rendering accounts for settlement, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs will prepare and annex to these regulations such forms as he may think necessary.

[OFFICIAL LETTERS.]

125. The superintendents, principal disbursing agents, and such agents and sub-agents as correspond directly with the War Department, will furnish, monthly, a statement, showing the date, contents, &c. of each letter received from the department, together with the date, and a brief, of the answer.

126. All communications on Indian affairs must be directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 1, 1837.*

LIST OF FORMS.

REFERRED TO IN THE PRECEDING REGULATIONS,

To be used in preparing and rendering accounts for disbursements, and other statements required of the agents.

1. Voucher.
2. Abstract for disbursements for current expenses.
3. Abstract for disbursements for treaty stipulations.
4. Account current.
5. Receipt roll for paying Indian annuities to heads of families.
6. Abstract of articles purchased for Indians.
7. Abstract of articles delivered to Indians.
8. Return of property received and issued to Indians.
9. Return of property in charge of agents.
10. General annual abstract of disbursements.
11. Statement of persons employed.
12. Monthly statement of letters received.

☞ These forms are given merely as examples, and are applicable to special cases only. The other returns, statements, &c., required by these regulations, may be made in the forms analogous to these.

C. A. HARRIS,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, *June 1, 1837.*

NO. 1.
VOUCHER.

THE UNITED STATES, Dr.

To

--	--	--	--	--

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct, and that _____ dollars are due to _____ which you will pay upon this my requisition.

To _____ *Mil. disbursing agent.*

RECEIVED of _____ military disbursing agent, the sum of _____ dollars, in full of this account.

NOTE.—If for services rendered, state the nature, period, rate of pay, authority for employment, by whom last paid, and for what period and amount.
If for articles, state the quantity, price, of whom purchased, and amount paid.

ABSTRACT FOR DISBURSEMENTS FOR CURRENT EXPENSES.

ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS made by
in the quarter ending

military disbursing agent, for the
183 , for current expenses.

agency,

DATES.	NO. VOUCHER.	NAMES.	FOR WHAT PAID.	HEADS OF ACCOUNT.			
				Pay of agents.	Sub-agents.	Interpreters.	
			Amount - - - - -				
			On hand, and rec'd during the quarter				
			Balance applicable to next quarter -				

Approved :

Pr. Mil. Dis. Officer, superintending.

NOTE.—To embrace pay of agents, sub-agents, and interpreters, presents, provisions, transportation and incidental expenses and contingencies, for each agency or sub-agency.

NO III.

ABSTRACT FOR DISBURSEMENTS FOR TREATY STIPULATIONS.

*ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS made by
in the quarter ending*

*military disbursing agent, for the
183 , for treaty stipulations.*

agency,

DATES.	NO. VOUCHER.	NAMES.	FOR WHAT PAID.	HEADS OF ACCOUNT.				
				Annuity.	Blacksmiths.	Farmers.		
			Amount - - - - -					
			On hand, and rec'd during the quarter -					
			Balance applicable to next quarter -					

Approved by

Pr. Mil. Disbursing Officer.

NOTE.—Separate abstracts of the disbursements for each tribe, to include annuity and treaty stipulations of all kinds.

ACCOUNT CURRENT.

Dr. { *The UNITED STATES, in account with* } *military disbursing agent, for the* } Cr.
 { *agency, for the quarter ending* } *183 .* }

DATE.				DATE.			

I certify, on honor, that the above account is just and true as stated, that the disbursements have been faithfully made for the objects expressed in the vouchers, and that the accounts given embrace all public money received by me, and not heretofore accounted for.

NOTE.—Credit the sums to be accounted for, and charge the abstracts of disbursements for current expenses, and for treaty stipulations, to each tribe separately. The balance to show the sum under each head of account, applicable to payments in next quarter.

RECEIPT ROLL FOR PAYING INDIAN ANNUITIES TO HEADS OF FAMILIES.

WE, the chiefs, warriors, heads of families, and individuals without families, of the agency, acknowledge the receipt of _____ *dollars of proportion of the annuity due said tribe for the year 183 .*

tribe of Indians within the military disbursing agent, in the sums appended to our names, being our

NAMES.	MARKS.	FAMILIES.				DISTRIBUTIVE SHARES.		AMOUNT PAID.	
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Dolls.	Cents.	Dolls.	Cents.

We certify that we were present at the payment of the above mentioned amounts, and saw the amount paid to the several Indians in _____ ; and that their signatures or marks were affixed in our presence, this _____ day of _____ 183 .

}

We, the undersigned, chiefs of the _____ tribe of Indians within the _____ agency, acknowledge the correctness of the foregoing receipts.

NOTE.—State the names of the persons to be paid, with the number of their family, if any, and amount paid to each head of a family or individual, whether in money or goods. If paid to chiefs, by order of council, a simple receipt for the gross amount paid, is all that is required.

ABSTRACT OF ARTICLES PURCHASED FOR INDIANS.

ABSTRACT OF ARTICLES purchased for _____ for the Indians within the _____ agency, in the quarter ending _____ 183 .

DATE.	NO. VOUCHER.	NAMES.	AMOUNTS.	ARTICLES PURCHASED.						
				Corn, bush.	Pork, lbs.					

I certify, on honor, that the above enumerated articles for _____ were purchased, (under contract, or in the markets.)

NOTE.—The abstract to show the date, of whom purchased, and amount. The several articles, with their quantity, to be placed under appropriate heads.

No. VII.

ABSTRACT OF ARTICLES DELIVERED TO INDIANS.

ABSTRACT OF ARTICLES for

delivered to the Indians within the

agency, in the quarter ending

183 .

15 DATE.	NO. VOUCHER.	NAMES.	AMOUNT.	ARTICLES DELIVERED.						
				Corn, bush.	Pork, lbs.					

I certify that the above mentioned articles were issued to the Indians, as stated, in our presence.

NOTE.—When articles for provisions or presents are delivered to Indians, or transferred to agents, the abstract should show the dates, to whom, and the amount, the articles, and quantity delivered, or transferred, to be placed under appropriate heads.

No. VIII.

RETURN OF PROPERTY RECEIVED AND ISSUED TO INDIANS.

RETURN OF PROPERTY received and issued by

within the

agency, in the quarter ending

183 .

DATES.	NO. VOUCHER.	FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	ARTICLES.						
			Iron, lbs.	Steel, lbs.	Horses, No.	Cattle, No.	Ploughs, No.	Hoes, No.		Axes, No.
		TO WHOM ISSUED							

I certify, on honor, that the above return is correct, and embraces all the articles of property received and issued by me in the quarter ending

NOTE.—Returns of property to be rendered quarterly, showing by whom received, and when, enumerating the articles, with their quantity, under appropriate heads; also, when distributed or delivered, and to whom. The return to embrace any description of property in charge for public use.

RETURN OF PROPERTY IN CHARGE OF AGENTS.

STATEMENT of all fixed property, with its appendages, in charge of

at the

on the

183 .

FOR WHOSE OR WHAT USE.	COST.	SPECIFIC PROPERTY.						REMARKS.
		Mills.	School-houses.	Smith-shops.				

NOTE.—An immediate return of property, in charge of Indian agents, is required, to embrace all kinds of buildings, as agency-houses, Indian mills, school-houses, shops, &c., subject to repairs at public cost; also, of farms, farming utensils, stock, &c., for which the Government is responsible; to be afterwards furnished annually. Under the head of remarks, state the condition, &c., of the property.

GENERAL ANNUAL ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS made by
agent, within the

agency, for the year ending

military disbursing
183 .

TO WHOM PAID,	FOR WHAT PAID.	AMOUNT.

No. XI.

STATEMENT OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.

STATEMENT of all persons employed within the

agency, in the quarter ending

NO.	NAMES.	DATE OF SERVICE.	EMPLOYMENT.	COMPENSATION ALLOWED.

I hereby certify, on honor, that the above statement is correct.

NOTE.—To be prepared by a superintendent, agent, or sub-agent.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF LETTERS RECEIVED.

STATEMENT OF LETTERS received during the month of

183 , by

DATE OF LETTERS RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	BRIEF OF CONTENTS.	WHEN RECEIVED.	DATE OF ANSWER.	BRIEF OF ANSWER.	REMARKS.

REVISED REGULATIONS, No. IV.

Concerning trade and intercourse with Indian Tribes.

I. LICENSE TO TRADE WITH THE INDIANS.

1. Applications for licenses to trade with the Indians will be made to either the superintendent of Indian affairs, the Indian agent, or sub-agent.

2. No license to trade with the tribes east of the Mississippi will be granted for a term exceeding two years, nor with the tribes west of that river for a term exceeding three years.

3. Suitable and convenient places, at which the trade shall be carried on, will be designated by the person granting the licenses, and inserted in it.

4. No license will be granted to a person of bad character, or to one whom it would be improper to permit to reside in the Indian country, or to one whose prior license had been revoked.

5. Applicants for licenses will give bond in a penal sum not exceeding \$5,000, with one or more sureties, to be approved by the person granting it, and conditioned that the applicant will faithfully observe the laws and regulations made for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and in no respect to violate the same.

6. Any license may be revoked, whenever, in the opinion of the person granting it, the laws or regulations have been transgressed by the person holding it, or it would be improper to permit him to remain in the Indian country.

7. No license will be granted to trade, nor will any trade be permitted with any tribe, intercourse with whom shall have been prohibited by the President.

8. No license to trade will be granted to any persons except citizens of the United States.

9. A license to trade will not authorize the introduction or sale of any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country, (except such supplies as shall be necessary for the officers of the United States, and troops of the service nor the setting up or continuing of a distillery therein.

10. The right of appeal to the War Department will be reserved to any person whose application for a license has been refused, or whose license has been revoked.

11. Persons granting, refusing, or revoking licenses, will report their proceedings forthwith to the War Department, for approval or disapproval.

12. These reports will exhibit the dates of the license, the names of the persons to whom is sued, and of their sureties, the terms of each, the amount of the bonds, and of the capital employed, and the district of country for which granted. They will be accompanied by a certificate that the persons to whom the licenses have been issued are citizens of the United States; and they will show the applications for licenses that have been refused, and the licenses revoked, with the reasons for refusing, or revoking. They will also show the number of foreign boatmen and interpreters employed under the special provision of the 5th section of this act.

13. All merchandise offered for sale to the Indians, or found in the possession of a white person in the Indian country without a license, will be forfeited, and they will be secured by the proper superintendent, agent, or

sub-agent, by whom legal proceedings to recover the penalty imposed in the 4th section will be instituted and prosecuted in the manner prescribed in the 28th section of this act.

II. PASSPORTS TO FOREIGNERS.

14. Passports will be granted by either the War Department, the superintendent, agent, sub-agent, or officer in command at the nearest military post.

15. They will express the objects of the persons to whom granted, the time they will be allowed to remain, and the routes they are to travel.

16. Foreigners found in the Indian country, without passports, or remaining therein, intentionally, after the expiration of their passports, will be removed by the proper superintendent, agent, or officer, who will call to his aid military force when necessary, and institute legal proceedings to recover the penalty imposed in the 6th section, in the manner prescribed in the 27th section.

III. INTERCOURSE WITH THE INDIANS.

17. No barter or trade with, or receiving as a pledge from Indians for, or of a gun, trap, or other articles commonly used in hunting, any instrument of farming, cooking utensil, or article of clothing, except skins and furs, will be permitted.

18. No person will be permitted, without the consent of the Indians, to drive or otherwise convey any stock of horses, mules, or cattle, to range or feed on any lands belonging to Indians.

19. No person will be permitted to settle on any lands belonging, secured, or granted to Indians, to attempt the survey of such lands, or designate any of the boundaries thereof, by marking trees or otherwise.

20. No person, not acting under the authority of the United States, or as the agent of a State to the extent pointed out in the proviso to the 12th section of this act, will be permitted to hold any treaty with Indians for the purchase, grant, lease, or other conveyance of lands, or of any title or claim thereto.

21. No citizen, or other person, residing in the United States, will be permitted to hold any communication with Indians, for himself or for others, with an intent to disturb the execution of any treaty or measure proposed by the Government, the peace of the United States, or to injure its interests.

22. The proper superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, will remove persons violating either of the preceding regulations, in the manner prescribed in the 23d section; and institute legal proceedings to recover the penalties imposed in the 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th sections, in the manner prescribed in the 27th section of this act, and make full reports of all cases of violations to the War Department.

IV. INJURIES OF WHITES TO THE PROPERTY OR PERSONS OF INDIANS.

23. To bring the crime, offence, or misdemeanor within the purview of the law, it must be committed in the Indian country, and on the property or person of a friendly Indian.

24. Whenever the right of property is involved, the burden of proof shall rest with the white person, whenever the Indian shall make out a presumption of title in himself.

25. Legal proceedings will be instituted in the manner pointed out in the 27th section.

26. Upon conviction being had for an injury to property, the party offending shall pay to the Indian owner twice the value of the property taken, injured, or destroyed; if he is unable, the United States shall pay to the Indian the full value, and the same amount, if the offender cannot be apprehended and tried.

27. Upon conviction being had for an injury to the person of an Indian, the offender shall be sentenced, according to the laws of the United States, which, by the 25th section, are extended to the Indian country.

28. The United States will not remunerate the Indian in the manner above indicated, if he or any of the nation to which he belongs shall have sought private revenge, or attempted to obtain satisfaction by force or violence; nor shall the offender, in that event, be liable to the provisions of the 25th section.

V. DEPREDATIONS OF INDIANS ON THE PROPERTY OF WHITE PERSONS.

29. It must be shown either that the property has been taken by force or with intent to steal, or that it has been maliciously destroyed, and that the person to whom it belonged was lawfully within the Indian country, that is, with a license to trade, a passport, or the permission of the proper Indian authorities.

30. Application for remuneration must be made by the owner, his representative, attorney, or agent, to the proper superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, within three years after the commission of the injury.

31. The necessary documents and proofs must accompany the application.

32. Oaths may be administered and depositions taken by the proper superintendent, agent, or sub-agent. Whenever the Indian can make out a presumption of title in himself, from the fact of previous possession or ownership, the burden of proof will rest on the white person.

33. The application, documents, and proof, must then be transmitted by the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, to the War Department, for the direction of the President.

34. Whenever directed by him, a demand will be made by the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, upon the nation or tribe to which the Indian or Indians committing the injury belonged, for satisfaction.

35. From the making of such demand of satisfaction, the "reasonable time," not exceeding twelve months, will be computed.

36. If within that time the Indian nation or tribe shall refuse or neglect to make satisfaction, the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, will make return of his doings to the War Department, accompanied by the papers connected with the case, that such further steps may be taken as shall be proper, in the opinion of the President, to obtain satisfaction for the injury.

37. Every person making application to the agent for indemnification for injuries committed by Indians upon his property, will be required to make affidavit, that neither himself, his representative, attorney, or agent, has violated the provisions of this law, by seeking or attempting to obtain pri-

vate satisfaction or revenge. Evidence of such "seeking or attempting," if communicated to the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, will make a part of the return of his doings hereinbefore required.

38. When, by the direction of the President, claims for indemnification, presented and acted upon in the manner herein prescribed, are paid out of the annuities of the Indian nation or tribe, triplicate receipts will be taken from the person receiving such payment, expressing the nature and circumstances thereof; one of these receipts will be kept by the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent; one delivered to the proper authorities of the tribe; one transmitted to the War Department as a voucher belonging to the abstract of the payment of the annuities.

VI. INTRODUCTION, SALE, OR MANUFACTURE OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS OR WINE.

39. The sale, exchange, gift, barter, or other disposition of spirituous liquor or wine must be to an Indian, and in the Indian country, to bring it within the purview of the law.

40. The suspicion that a person is about to introduce, or has introduced spirituous liquors or wine, must be a reasonable suspicion.

41. The search for spirituous liquors or wine will be made by the superintendent, agent, sub-agent, or military officer, who will seize them when found, and proceed against them, by libel, in the proper court, or destroy them.

42. Military force may be employed to apprehend persons violating these regulations, and to make the search above prescribed; but no person so apprehended shall be detained longer than five days, and he shall be treated with all the humanity circumstances will permit.

43. The proper superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, will forthwith destroy and break up any distillery for manufacturing ardent spirit within his district, and, if necessary, he will apply for military aid; legal proceedings to recover the penalty prescribed in the 20th and 21st sections will be instituted by him in the manner pointed out in the 27th section of this act.

44. The persons making seizures will report to the War Department every case, stating the kinds quantities, and values of the liquors or wines seized, the dates of the seizures, the persons by whom, and from whom taken, the places of deposite, the legal proceedings in relation to them, the expense thereof, the decision of the court, and the ultimate disposition of the articles.

45. The military officer commanding the district, or the nearest military post, will comply with the requisitions of the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, for aid to enable them to carry into effect these regulations, in the cases indicated herein, and in the 23d section of the act to regulate trade and intercourse, of June 30, 1834.

J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 18, 1837.*

REVISED REGULATIONS, NO. V.

Concerning the emigration of Indians.

The removal and subsistence of Indians have been committed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the following regulations for conducting that service, and for the accountability therein, are adopted, by which all officers and agents will be governed, and to which they will strictly conform.

OFFICERS AND AGENTS.

1. The officers and agents who will be employed in the removal and subsistence of Indians, according to the requirements of the particular service, are as follows: 1. Superintendents; 2. Assistant Superintendents; 3. Enrolling Agents; 4. Conductors; 5. Assistant Conductors; 6. Interpreters; 7. Physicians.

2. The superintendent will superintend the removal of each tribe, or of the Indians within certain specified limits. To him will be committed the general operations, comprehending the duties and conduct of the various persons employed, the preparatory arrangements, the enrolment and collection of the Indians, the route, the mode of travelling, their movement and subsistence, and generally every thing connected with this object.

3. All persons appointed by the Government to aid in the business of removal, will report to and receive the instructions of the superintendent; and, with the exception of disbursing agents, may be suspended by him from employment, for causes appearing to him to be just; but the same shall be immediately reported to the War Department for its consideration and decision.

4. Each superintendent shall immediately upon entering upon his duties, or whenever thereafter it may become necessary to employ assistants, submit to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs the names of the persons proposed to be employed, the nature of the duties to be assigned to them, and the amount of compensation proposed to be given. No person shall be employed, except temporarily and from necessity, without the previous sanction of the department. Appointments of this nature will sometimes be made by this department, of which due notice will be given.

5. The superintendents will communicate to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs every occurrence, the knowledge of which can be useful; they will make weekly reports of their progress and operations; they will certify the quarterly abstracts of the disbursing officers; they will, at least once a quarter, transmit a statement of the names, stations, employment, and compensation of the various persons in service, and the business they have performed during the preceding quarter; they will, from time to time, furnish the disbursing officers with such information as may enable the latter to prepare and forward the requisite estimates; they will make requisitions upon the disbursing officers for payments for services and supplies, and will be held accountable for errors and inaccuracies therein, except those of calculation.

6. The assistant superintendents will aid the superintendent in the discharge of his duties, and carry into effect such instructions as may be given by him in relation to emigration.

7. Enrolling agents will, under the supervision and direction of the superintendent, enrol the Indians for emigration.

8. Conductors will take charge of emigrating parties on the route, and will have the entire control of their respective parties, and may direct as to the marching, and halting, and periods of rest; the time and places of issuing provision; the transportation of the sick and feeble; and of the baggage; and they will see that the parties are kept together so that no stragglers shall be left, and that subsistence is distributed so that each individual shall be supplied, and that the comfort of the Indians is properly attended to, in conformity with these regulations or special instructions from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or from the superintendent. He will keep a journal, in which will be entered a daily memorandum of the number of miles travelled; of the impediments, if any, which prevented a more rapid progress; of the time of marching and encamping, if by land; of the nature of the subsistence and mode of obtaining it, and of every other occurrence that may enable the Government to form a judgment of the mode in which the business has been done; which journal he will forward to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

9. Assistant conductors will be under the directions of the conductor while on the route, and will aid him in the discharge of his duties, and obey such directions as he may give in relation thereto.

10. Interpreters will be the medium of communication between the officers and agents of the Government and the Indians; they will be subject to the direction of the superintendent, and when accompanying emigrating parties will be under the direction of the conductor.

11. Physicians will be charged with all things relating to the medical service in emigration, and will be divided into two classes, viz: directing physicians, and attending physicians. Directing physicians will have the general supervision and direction of the medical department of a tribe; will be charged with supplying medicines under the supervision of the superintendent, and will superintend the service of the attending physicians. Attending physicians will accompany parties, and perform all services in the line of their profession which may be required. The directing physician will, where it may be necessary, perform the duties of attending physicians.

12. The officers of the Quartermaster and Commissary's Department will, at their several stations, perform such occasional service in receiving and forwarding provisions, goods, and other property, providing transportation for the same, and in disbursing money, as may become necessary in the prosecution of the business of emigration of Indians, and which the Commissioners of Indian Affairs may require them to perform.

COMPENSATION.

13. The following will be the compensation of the different officers and agents employed in the removal and subsistence of Indians, and will be in full of all expenses and services whatever:

A superintendent, two thousand dollars per annum;

Assistant superintendent, four dollars per day;

Enrolling agent, four dollars per day;

Conductor, when not an officer of the army, five dollars per day;

Assistant conductor, three dollars per day;

Interpreter, two dollars and fifty cents per day ;

Directing physician, six dollars per day :

Attending physician, five dollars per day :

14. Persons employed in collecting Indians, taking charge of teams, and other duties of a similar nature, will not be allowed more than two dollars and fifty cents per day, to include their expenses ; and laborers will be employed, agreeably to the custom of the place, where their services are wanted.

15. No horses will be purchased or supplied by the United States for the use of those who are engaged in this business, but the compensation allowed them will be in full for all services and expenses of every nature and description, excepting while such persons accompany a detachment of Indians, their actual transportation and subsistence will be paid ; and ten cents per mile, computing by the nearest route, will be allowed for their return. But this article will not extend to expresses.

16. It is to be distinctly understood that persons engaged in this duty will travel from place to place, wherever required, finding their own horses, and bearing all their expenses, with the single exception stated in the preceding article, when they are ordered to accompany a detachment of Indians west of the Mississippi.

DISBURSEMENTS.

17. All the disbursements required for the various objects connected with the removal of Indians will be made by officers of the army, who will be assigned to that duty, and who will, from time to time, be furnished with funds for that purpose.

18. These officers will carry into effect the instructions of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and of the superintendents, so far as the same are in conformity with the general authority given by these regulations, or by special direction from the War Department.

19. Payments for all services, as well as supplies, will be made by these disbursing officers, upon the requisition of the superintendents, or in pursuance of authority from them, or from this department ; and duplicate vouchers will, in all cases, be taken, expressing fully the nature of such service and supplies, and whatever may be necessary to enable the accounting officers to judge of the propriety and reasonableness of the charge.

20. Disbursing officers may be assigned by the superintendent, or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to act, also, as conductors of emigrating parties.

21. The disbursing officers will transmit *estimates* whenever funds are required, showing, in detail, the application it is intended to make of such funds, together with a statement of the amount, if any, on hand, and the payments for which such amount is required ; and funds will be furnished either by remission from the Treasury, or by drafts upon the War Department, as the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may judge best. But no drafts shall be drawn by any officer upon the Government, unless previous authority for that purpose has been given.

22. All accounts and vouchers will be transmitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs immediately after the close of each quarter ; and abstracts of expenditures, showing the application of the funds, will be transmitted at the end of every month.

TRANSPORTATION.

22. The route and mode for transportation will be determined by the superintendent, having a just regard to economy, and the health and comfort of the Indians.

24. When persons or families agree to transport themselves, and are considered capable of doing so, they will be allowed a just commutation therefor, which will be fixed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, on an examination of the probable expense. Whenever, in pursuance of treaty stipulations, or by permission of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, families or parties of Indians shall undertake to remove themselves, a roll of each of such parties or families shall be made out by the superintendent having charge of such removal, in the usual form, and stating in the caption thereof the terms on which such party removes, and the amount which they have received, or will be entitled to receive; a copy of which shall be immediately forwarded to the disbursing officer west, and a duplicate also forwarded to this department; and no claims for, or on account of such removal, will be allowed unless supported by such rolls, as well as the other usual vouchers.

25. The amount necessary to be advanced to such persons, previous to their departure, will be determined by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and will be paid when they are upon the point of commencing their journey, under such regulations as he may prescribe,

26. No persons, except those who are too young, or too infirm to travel on foot, will be transported in wagons, or upon horses.

27. The amount of baggage will not exceed fifteen hundred pounds for every fifty persons, unless specially permitted by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; nor will any wooden furniture or heavy utensils be carried. The baggage must principally consist of necessary clothing, bedding, &c. light cooking utensils, and a few tools for agricultural and mechanical purposes; and no superintendent, or other agent, will, without permission from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, receive any other baggage than as herein specified, to be transported by the United States, and for which they are to be responsible.

28. The baggage of each detachment will be weighed, and a certificate thereof, signed by some respectable person employed, will be transmitted with the accounts. The quantity to be carried in each wagon must, of course, depend upon the judgment of the conductor of the party, who will likewise point out the persons whose circumstances require they should ride. (See form No. XVII.)

29. Where the route is by water, a contract will be made, if the same can be done upon reasonable terms, for the transportation of each individual, from the place of departure to the place of destination, or for as much thereof as can be effected. If this cannot be done, it will then be proper to charter a boat for the voyage, at a fixed rate. And, lastly, should either of the other modes be found unreasonable or impracticable, then a contract may be made for the hire of a boat by the day. But this is considered the least economical plan, and therefore not to be resorted to till the others fail.

30. Wagons will be hired at a fixed rate, by the hundred, if convenient, and if not, by the job; and where neither of these can conveniently be done, then by the day, with a previous understanding as to the weight and

persons to be carried, and the daily distance to be travelled. Where forage can be found by the owners, the contracts will be so made; but where it cannot be, it will be supplied by the United States. The United States will not be responsible for any accidents.

31. Forage for the teams will be purchased in the manner prescribed for other supplies, and will be issued upon returns, in the mode pointed out for provisions. The quantity will be eight pounds of hay or fodder, and eight quarts of corn, or twelve quarts of oats, for each animal per day.

32. Every detachment, previous to their departure, will be mustered, and muster-rolls, exhibiting the names of the heads of families, and the numbers and ages of the persons composing the same, distinguishing their sexes, and naming also those individuals not members of any families, will be made out and certified by the superintendent, upon his *personal examination*; one of which shall be forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and another shall be delivered to the conductor of the party. On the arrival of the party west, at their place of destination, a remuster shall be made by the agent receiving the party, and the changes in the detachments shall be accounted for in a column of remarks, and the number of the party, by personal examination on such muster, certified by the agent so receiving, a copy of which shall be forwarded to the Office of Indian Affairs.—(See form No. XVIII.)

SUPPLIES.

33. It is desirable that all the important supplies should be procured by contracts upon previous public notice inviting proposals, and this rule will be adhered to where there are not strong reasons to the contrary; and where there are, they will be reported to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

34. All contracts not immediately executed and completed, and exceeding fifty dollars in value, will be in writing, and duplicates thereof will accompany the vouchers. Adequate security for the faithful performance of all contracts, exceeding three hundred dollars in value, will be required.

35. Previous to the departure of any party of emigrants, the agent having superintendence of the emigration will give seasonable notice to the disbursing officers west of the Mississippi, whose duty it is to provide for the reception and subsistence of such emigrants west, in order that proper measures may be there taken for the subsistence and transportation of such party: such notice will state the probable number of the party, the time of its departure, the probable time of its arrival on the Mississippi, and at other points of destination, and the route which it will pursue. Strict attention to this duty will prevent much suffering, inconvenience, and expense, as the necessary consequence of throwing on the hands of the agents west large bodies of emigrants to be provided for, without notice, and from the limited supplies of that part of the country. The conductor of each party will also, from time to time, report to the proper disbursing agent west, his progress on the route, and communicate all information which may be useful.

36. A principal disbursing agent will be located at Little Rock, Arkansas, and also at St. Louis, Missouri, who will perform west of the Mississippi all the duties necessary to the removal and subsistence of the Indians in their respective limits. They will be assisted in the service by disburs-

ing agents, who will be designated for that purpose, and will receive and execute instructions from the proper principal disbursing agent, and from the Office of Indian Affairs.

37. Special instructions will be given by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs respecting the provisions required for the subsistence of the Indians, after their arrival in the country west of the Mississippi. These will, in all cases, be procured upon contract, to be based upon proposals previously issued.

38. Blankets and other articles required by treaty stipulations to be delivered to Indians, and which can be better procured in the principal commercial cities than in the interior, will be purchased by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and forwarded for delivery to the proper agent. None but the Mackinac blankets, so called, will be procured for Indians. These are much better suited to their wants and tastes than any others. Three and a half points must weigh ten pounds per pair; three points eight pounds per pair; and two and a half points six and a fourth pounds per pair. One half of any quantity should be three and a half points, one quarter three points, and one quarter two and a half points. Certificates of delivery, witnessed by two creditable persons will, in all cases, be required.

PROVISIONS.

39. The ration will consist of one pound of fresh beef or fresh pork, or of three-fourths of a pound of salt pork, and of three-fourths of a quart of corn or of corn meal, or of one pound of wheat flour to each person, and of four quarts of salt for every one hundred persons.

40. Provisions will be issued in steamboats as frequently as convenient, to prevent their being improvidently used; and by land they will be issued once a week, or oftener, depending upon the situation of the party and upon the facility of reaching points where provisions may be deposited or purchased. On land routes it will be proper to have depots of provisions at reasonable distances, unless where such routes are through the settled country, affording at all times, and at reasonable prices, adequate supplies.

41. These provisions will be procured either by contract, as already provided, or by purchase in open market. Except in a country where supplies are abundant, and while travelling, the former mode is preferable.

42. It is recommended that contracts be previously made for issuing such quantities of provisions as may be wanted, at proper places, during the collection of the Indians, and at suitable points upon the route. The contractors to be at every expense attending the delivery and distribution of the provisions, and the issues to be made under the inspection and direction of the officer having charge of the detachment, and none to be issued which are not examined and approved by him, and weighed or measured in his presence. Under such an arrangement, however, it will be necessary to ascertain, previously to the departure of any detachment, that the necessary provisions are ready, and to provide them otherwise, when there is a failure, lest the Indians might suffer where provisions could not be procured.

43. Where provisions are issued by contractors, the issues will be made upon provision returns, to be drawn by the officer having charge of the detachment; which detachment will be divided for their more convenient

receipt, as he may think proper. He will abstract the whole in the usual mode at the end of each month, or sooner if the contract relating to his detachment is fulfilled, and will certify that he saw the provisions delivered; and he will take special care that the issues do not exceed the quantity due by the muster-rolls. These abstracts will also be certified by some other respectable person in employment, and will, together with the contracts and the bills of parcels, form the vouchers of delivery. The provision returns will be transmitted to the Commissioner of Indian affairs.

44. Where the provisions are not issued by the contractor, but by the officer in charge of the detachment, he will call to his aid some respectable person employed in the business, upon whom the returns will be drawn, and who will take immediate charge of the issues; and whether issued by contractors or by the conductor, the latter will see that the provisions are properly distributed to the emigrants, so that each individual shall be supplied with proper subsistence.

45. The same principles will, in like manner, regulate the issues to the Indians during the first year after their arrival at the places of their permanent residence. But as they will then be placed beyond the reach of many of those temptations which now assail them, such issues may be made at longer intervals, and in larger quantities. Cattle or hogs may be delivered upon just estimates on foot, and by these means much expense will be saved. The Indian agent will determine whether a just regard to the convenience to the Indians requires the designation of more than one place at which these issues shall be made.

46. The year within which subsistence is to be provided will commence upon the day each party arrives in the country assigned to them. The conductor, and also the agent west, taking charge of such party, will immediately report to the department the arrival of every party, and will, at the same time, transmit any explanations rendered necessary by any change since the last muster.

47. Families or individuals detained by sickness or other unavoidable causes, and unable to reach their destination at the same time with the party to which they belong, will be allowed to draw for the term of one year after the termination of their journey; but those who quit their party unnecessarily, will only draw as long as such party draws.

MISCELLANEOUS.

48. In the collection of the Indians, special care will be taken that sufficient previous notice is given, and a day and place of meeting assigned, and in this their wishes and opinions will be consulted, so as to allow them ample time to make all their arrangements; and, in the mean time they will be reminded of the necessity of punctuality. No provisions will be issued till the arrival of the day which has been fixed for assembling, and on that day the journal of occurrences will be commenced. Every exertion will be used to set out as soon thereafter as possible. Two weeks, if necessary, will be allowed for them to collect after the day fixed; but no longer unless some unforeseen accident happens.

49. Superintendents and disbursing agents will forward to this office, on the first day of every month, a statement of letters received from, and written to, this office, on the Indian emigration, and the dates of writing and reception.

50. The attention of the superintendent and disbursing agent is also drawn to the *appointments of any agents* whom they are authorized to appoint. As soon as they are made, this office should be advised, and the date of commencement of service, nature of duties, rate of compensation, &c. distinctly stated.

51. No purchases of sugar, tea, coffee, or of any article not embraced in the ration will be made, unless deemed necessary for sick Indians.

52. *Medicines* will only be procured when actually required, or danger from sickness is apprehended. In no instance will full medicine chests or surgical instruments be purchased.

53. No kind of property, including tools, &c. will be purchased, unless it be indispensable, and it will, as soon as propriety will admit, be disposed of.

54. *No presents* will be made to Indians unless under the sanction of the department: and all promises will be avoided, if not in the contemplation of the instructions.

ACCOUNTS AND ACCOUNTABILITY.

55. The accounts of the removal and subsistence of the Indians are distinguished into monthly and quarterly, and the expenditures divided into three heads: subsistence, transportation, and contingencies.

1. *Subsistence*.—This will consist of all kinds of subsistence for Indians: corn, beef, salt, rations, &c.

2. *Transportation*.—This will consist of steamboat hire, wagon hire, purchases and expenses of wagons, horses, oxen, boats; purchases of forage for teams, and subsistence for teamsters; commutation of transportation, ferriages, &c.

3. *Contingencies*.—To embrace the pay and transportation of agents, clerks, teamsters, interpreters, and expresses; the cost of tools, and of all other implements; the expense incurred in the opening of roads; hospital expenses, &c.

The monthly accounts will consist *alone* of three abstracts under the above heads, and will be made for the first and second months of each quarter. The vouchers will not accompany them. The quarterly accounts will be made up in accordance with the following rules:

Account Current.

56. Credit the moneys received from the United States, and by transfer from others; and debit the amount of the three abstracts of disbursements, and the moneys transferred to others. (See form No. I.)

NOTE.—Transfers of moneys will be entered only on accounts current, supported by a receipt, and must not be put on any abstract of disbursements.

Abstract of Disbursements for Subsistence.

57. Enter all purchases of subsistence for Indians, (including rations received under contract,) and the cost of its transportation, &c. (See form No. II.)

Abstract of Disbursements for Transportation.

58. Enter all charges appertaining to the transportation of Indians, and no other kind of transportation. (See "transportation" above, and form No. III.)

Abstract of Disbursements for Contingencies.

59. (See "contingencies" above, and form No. IV.)

Return of Provision and Forage.

60. Charge first, the provisions from the abstract of disbursements for subsistence; secondly, the provisions and forage from the abstract of disbursements for transportation. Credit the issues per abstract of provisions and forage issued, and by sale or transfer to another agent. (See form No V.)

Abstract of Provisions issued.

61. Enter first, the issues of subsistence to Indians, including rations; and, secondly, the issues of subsistence to others than Indians, viz: teamsters, laborers, &c. This abstract will show the date of the commencement of issuing to each party, and the date of its arrival in the new country. (See form No. VI.)

Abstract of Forage issued.

62. The entries will show the kind of forage, number of horses, &c., &c. (See form No. VII.)

Return of Property.

63. There will be property under each of the *three* heads of disbursements; but particularly under that of transportation and of contingencies. The entries will be made from the abstract, specifying from whence derived. No return will be made of small articles of *stationery*. (See form No. VIII.)

Statement of Treaty Articles.

64. Agents receiving articles for delivery to Indians, under treaty stipulation conditioned upon their removal, whether by purchase or transfer, will make a quarterly return thereof to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for each tribe respectively, showing the articles received, on hand, and issued or transferred during the preceding quarter. A receipt for articles transferred from one agent to another will accompany the return as a voucher for the agent so transferring. (See form No. IX.)

Provision and Forage Checks.

65. These checks are specified *returns*, exhibiting the quantities actually

issued. The entries will also be made on the margin to avoid errors in settlement. When an issue of provision is required, a check will be drawn by the disbursing officer on the contractor. The assistant, where one is employed, will certify on the back of the check, "I have witnessed the issue of the subsistence within required." Where one is not employed, the disbursing officer will make this certificate. The original checks will be forwarded as evidence with the accounts, and the margins kept by the agent, in case of accident to the others in their transmission. (See form No. X.)

Miscellaneous.

66. *Articles of agreement or contracts* will be entered into in accordance with the regulations; they will be forwarded as soon as made, a duplicate or copy being kept by the disbursing officer.

67. *The vouchers* of the quarterly accounts will express the nature of the purchase or service as specifically as possible. Where services are paid for, the beginning and termination must be expressed, commencing on the _____, and ending on the _____

and not from _____

to _____

where the time of service was at intervals, the several periods must be explicitly named. The signatures of principals will be required, except in case of absence, and then a certificate that the agent was believed to be duly authorized, will answer. But where an order is given for payment, a power of attorney must be furnished; and, in cases of administration, an authenticated copy of the letters.

68. *Wagons and teams*, when engaged, will be entered on a roll in the name of the owner or of the person understood to be duly authorized to receipt for the wages, and the entry signed by him. This will be done at the time of engagement. Any thing occurring subsequently to affect the contract will be noted in the space for remarks. When there is any uncertainty, let the wagons and teams be entered upon condition of accepting as many as may be wanted, taking them in the order of the roll; provided those ordered are good and sufficient. (See form No. XII.)

69. *Agents* will be paid compensation and expenses by the disbursing agents, on the requisition of the superintendent, who will be held accountable for errors and inaccuracies, except those of calculation. (See form No. XIII.)

70. *The rule as to compensation is*, that the pay of no agent will commence till he reports, in person, for duty to his immediate superintendent, and that pay continues till the arrival west of the Indians, who are accompanied by the agent, and no longer. The rule with regard to the transportation of agents is, that they shall receive no allowance for transportation, *going to duty*, nor whilst *upon duty* at or near any point of location, but that they shall get their actual expenses, travelling west with the Indians, and ten cents a mile by the nearest route, returning from that duty. Exceptions to the strictness of this rule will be especially provided for by instructions, or on application to this office. Disbursing agents will be paid their *actual travelling expenses* in all cases, upon a certificate on honor.

The actual expenses of all other persons when accompanying Indians west of the Mississippi, will be in detail from day to day, and from place to

place, as specific as possible. The original memorandum will accompany the superintendent's requisition, and be transmitted to this office.

71. The monthly abstracts need only be forwarded by disbursing agents who are *located*, except where otherwise required.

72. Particular attention should be paid to the *quarterly statement of agents*. This should be regularly furnished by both superintendent and disbursing agent, and should exhibit a succinct account of the duties and labors of every person employed. (See form No. XIV.)

73. Too much care cannot be taken to note correctly the distances travelled and charged for. Let them always be stated on the best authority. Where they are not found on the Post Office book, and a post route is travelled, the certificate of the postmaster should, if convenient, be procured.

74. The *ferriage accounts* will be certified by the conductors of parties. They will, in every case, state distinctly the number of Indians, wagons, ponies, &c. with the cost of the ferriage of each one. As ferriages are very expensive, it will be advisable for the disbursing agent, conductor, &c. according to circumstances, to make an agreement for all that may pass over ferries, at a reduced price. This has been done heretofore, and resulted in a great saving to the United States.

75. *Estimates of funds*, in detail, for the *next* quarter will be forwarded regularly by the disbursing agent, so as to reach Washington at least twenty days before the expiration of the *current* quarter. No item will be inserted in the estimate, unless it be expressly authorized by this office. (See form No. XV.)

J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May* 13, 1837.

LIST OF FORMS

REFERRED TO IN THE PRECEDING REGULATIONS.

1. Account current.
2. Abstract of disbursements on account of subsistence.
3. Do. do. do. transportation.
4. Do. do. do. contingencies.
5. Return of provisions and forage.
6. Abstract of provisions issued.
7. Do. forage issued.
8. Return of property.
9. Statement of treaty articles.
10. Provision and forage check.
11. Bills of parcels.
12. Roll of wagons and teams.
13. Agents' accounts for services.
14. Quarterly statement of agents.
15. Estimate of funds.
16. Abstract of disbursements for subsistence, or transportation, or contingencies.
17. Baggage certificate.
18. Muster-roll.

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☞ In addition to the above, the following papers will be required ; but as to the forms of which the agents and others will be governed by their own views :

Weekly report, (see paragraph 5.)

Journal of occurrences, (see paragraph 8.)

Dr. *THE UNITED STATES* in account current with

on account of the removal and subsistence of

*Indians, for the quarter ending the**day of*

183 .

Cr.

DATES.		DOLLARS.	CENTS.	DATES.		DOLLARS.	CENTS.

SI

LAWS AND REGULATIONS..

I certify that the above account of moneys received and expended by me, in the period above stated, is just and true.

135

**ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS on account of subsistence by the Indians, in the quarter ending the* *day of* *; agent of the United States for the removal and subsistence of*
 183 .

DATE.	NO. OF VOUCHER.	TO WHOM PAID.	PORK.	BEEVES.	SLAUGHTERED BEEF.	FLOUR.	CORN MEAL.	CORN.	SALT.	RATIONS.	AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
			Bbbs. lbs.	No. and estimated weight.	Pounds.	Bbbs. lbs.	Pounds.	Bushs. qts.	Bushs. qts.	No.			Dolls. cts.

I certify, on honor, that the above abstract is just and true.

NOTE.—When any charge is made for which there is no head, to wit, for “Transportation of Subsistence,” it may be described in the space for “Remarks.”
 * See paragraphs 55 and 57.

•*ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS for transportation by
Indians, in the quarter ending the*

day of

*, agent of the United States for the removal and subsistence of
, 183 .*

DATE.	NUMBER OF VOUCHER.	TO WHOM PAID.	FOR WHAT PAID.	AMOUNT.	REMARKS.

I certify, on honor, that the above abstract is just and true.

*See paragraphs 55 and 58.

No. IV.

***ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS** for contingencies by
sistence of Indians, for the quarter ending the *day of* , agent of the United States for the removal and sub-
 183 .

DATE.	NUMBER OF VOUCHER.	TO WHOM PAID.	FOR WHAT PAID.	AMOUNT.	REMARKS.

I certify, on honor, that the above abstract is just and true.

*See paragraphs 55 and 59.

RETURN OF PROVISIONS AND FORAGE received by
in the quarter ending the

, and issued to the removing
day of , 183 .

Indians, at

DATE.	NUMBER OF VOUCHER.	FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	PORK.	BEEF.	FLOUR.	CORN.	CORN MEAL.	SALT.	RATIONS.	REMARKS.
			Bbls. lbs.	Lbs.	Bbls. lbs.	Bus. lbs. qts	Bushs. q's.			
Total to be accounted for										
Total issued										
Balance on hand										

I certify, on honor, that the above return is correct.

No. VI

*ABSTRACT OF PROVISIONS issued by _____ quarter ending the _____ day of _____ to the removing _____ Indians, at the _____ in the _____, 183 .

DATE.	NUMBER OF PER- SONS.	DAYS DRAWN FOR.	COMMENCING.	ENDING.	RATIONS OF PORK.	RATIONS OF BEEF.	RATIONS OF FLOUR.	RATIONS OF CORN.	RATIONS OF CORN MEAL.	REMARKS.	
Total rations - - -											
Quantity in bulk - -					Bbbs. lbs.	Pounds.	Bbbs. lbs.	Bbbs. lbs.	Bushs. qts.		

I certify, on honor, that the above mentioned provisions were issued to the Indians as above stated.

*See paragraphs 43 and 61.

**ABSTRACT OF FORAGE* issued by
during the quarter ending the

to the horses, &c., employed in the removal of the
day of 183 .

Indians,

DATE.	NUMBER OF VOUCHER.	NUMBER OF HORSES, &c.	DAYS DRAWN FOR.	COMMENCING.	ENDING.	RATIONS OF CORN.	RATIONS OF.	RATIONS OF.	REMARKS.
Total number of rations. - - - - -									
Quantity in bulk - - - - -						Bushs. qts.	Bushs. qts.	Pounds.	

I certify, on honor, that the above mentioned forage was issued as stated.

* See paragraphs 31 and 62.

RETURN OF PROPERTY received and issued by
Indians, in the quarter ending

, agent in the removal and subsistence of
183 .

DATE.	NUMBER OF VOUCHER.	FROM WHOM RECEIVED.					
Total received - - -							
		TO WHOM ISSUED.					
Total amount issued - - -							
Total amount on hand . . .							

I certify, on honor, that the above return is correct.

(Signed)

NOTE.—Fill up the property list *alphabetically*

of the removal and subsistence

Indians

*STATEMENT OF ARTICLES due the
183 , with that tribe, received by

Indians, under stipulations in the article of the treaty of
; and the disposition made of the same, for the quarter ending

DATE OF RECEP- TION.	FROM WHOM, AND WHEN RECEIVED.													REMARKS.	
	On hand per last statement.														
Total received, and on hand this quarter		-	-	-											
DATE OF TRANSFER.	TO WHOM ISSUED OR TRANSFERRED.														
	Issued per abstract A	-	-	-											
	Transferred to			per receipt											
Total issued		-	-	-											
Balance on hand		-	-	-											

*See paragraph 64.

*PROVISION OR FORAGE RETURN.

NO.

NO.

Number of

Return for _____ emigrating _____ Indians for

Number of days.

_____ days, commencing on the _____ day of _____ and ending on the _____

Rations

day of _____, 183—, inclusive.

dated at

183 .

No. of	No. of days.				

The _____ will issue,

dated at _____ 183—.

*See paragraphs 43 and 65.

THE UNITED STATES

To

Dr.

DATE.		DOLLARS.	CENTS.

LAW AND REGULATIONS.

The above account is approved, and the disbursing agent is hereby required to pay the same as stated.
 Dated this _____ day of _____

Superintendent.

Received,
 Indians,

, 183 , of
 dollars and

agent of the United States for the removal and subsistence of
 cents, in full of the above account.

*A ROLL OF WAGONS AND TEAMS employed in the removal of the
party conducted by , and under the superintendence of

Indians, commencing

ending

The undersigned agree to furnish to , agent of the United States, when required, within days, the wagons and teams set opposite to our names in this roll; both to be of good quality, and sufficient to haul, the distance required, one thousand five hundred pounds; the United States to be liable for no accidents of any description.

DATE OF ENTRY.	SIGNATURES OF OWNERS.	WITNESS.	COMMENCING.	ENDING.	NUMBER OF DAYS EMPLOYED.	NUMBER OF HORSES OR OXEN.	PAY PER DAY.		AMOUNT PAID.	RECEIPT.	WITNESS.	REMARKS.
							Going.	Returning.				

I certify that the teams above paid for were entered in the names of the persons authorized to receive pay for the same.

Approved:
(Signed)

(Signed)

Special Agent and Superintendent.

Disbursing Agent

Indians.

* See paragraph 68.

THE UNINED STATES,

To

Dr.

<p>For his pay as the day of 18 in the removal and subsistence of Indians, commencing on the day of 18, being days, at \$ per day - , and ending on the day of 18, being -</p> <p>For his actual expenses for transportation and subsistence while attending detachment of emigrating Indians west, for days, commencing on the day of 18, and ending on the day of 18, as per memorandum herewith -</p> <p>For his return travelling allowance from to , being miles, at ten cents per mile -</p>		
--	--	--

TO

disbursing agent of the

emigration.

Sir: The foregoing account of same as above stated.

is approved, and you are hereby required to pay the

Dated this

day of

18

Superintendent.

Received, this

day of

18, of

disbursing agent for the emigration of the

Indians,

dollars and

cents, in full of the above account. Signed duplicates.

*See paragraph 69.

NO XIV.

*QUARTERLY STATEMENT of agents and others employed in the removal and subsistence of the
for the quarter ending 183 , by

. special agent.

NO.	NAMES.	STATIONS.	DATES OF EMPLOYMENT.	COMPENSATION.	REMARKS, SHOWING THE NATURE OF THE EMPLOYMENT, WHAT BUSINESS WAS PERFORMED DURING THE QUARTER, ET CETERA.

*See paragraph 5.

*ESTIMATE OF FUNDS required in the removal and subsistence of the Indians, for the quarter ending
with the application, in detail, intended to be made of them, by

, 183 .

	Deduct amount estimated to remain on hand - -		
	Amount required - - - - -		

LAW AND REGULATIONS.

* See paragraph 21.

*MONTHLY ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS for the subsistence of the
183 , by

Indians for the month of

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	FOR WHAT PAID.	DOLLARS.	CENTS.	REMARKS—Showing whether the payments will continue—how long—the necessity for their continuance—what addition may become necessary, or reduction will be made—distinguishing between payments for the consumption or use of the present month, and for succeeding months, &c.

I certify, on honor, that the above abstract is just and true.
(Signed)

Dated

1st, 183 .

In the removal and subsistence of the Indians.

* An abstract under *each* of the heads of "subsistence," "transportation," and "contingencies," is required *monthly*.
See paragraph 22.

NO. XVII.

***BAGGAGE CERTIFICATE.**

*I hereby certify that I have seen the baggage of a company of
Indians, about to remove west of the Mississippi,
under the direction of
weighed ; and that said baggage weighed
pounds, and did not exceed the amount allowed by the regulations.*

*Dated**(Signed)*

183 .

*See paragraph 23.

*MUSTER ROLL of a company of

under the direction of

Indians about to emigrate west of the Mississippi river,

NAMES OF HEADS OF FAMILIES.	NUMBER AND AGES OF INDIANS.								NUMBER OF SLAVES.		REMARKS.	
	Males.				Females.				Males.	Females.		TOTAL NUMBER.
	Under 10.	Of 10 and under 25.	Of 25 and under 50.	Over 50.	Under 10.	Of 10 and under 25.	Of 25 and under 50.	Over 50.				

I certify that I have examined the above roll.

(Signed)

(Signed)

Enrolling agent.

Special agent and Superintendent.

NOTE.—The names of individuals not belonging to any family will be distinguished by an (*)

*See paragraph 2.

The following report was made at the last session of Congress. It presents, somewhat at length, the objects the Government then deemed it desirable to accomplish, for the permanent settlement of our Indian relations. Some of these have been effected in the treaties recently held in this city. It is now appended to this Report, as, in connection with it, and with the preceding papers, it renders more complete the view of the condition and management of the Indian Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office of Indian Affairs, January 9, 1837.

SIR: In compliance with your direction to report on the subjects embraced in the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 23d ultimo. and the letter of the honorable Mr. Garland, of the Committee on Indian Affairs, transmitting it, I respectfully submit the following remarks:

The resolution directs an inquiry "into the expediency of appropriating money for holding treaties with, and the purchase of lands belonging to, the Sac, Fox, Sioux, and Winnebago Indians, in Wisconsin Territory, and to provide for their removal west of the Mississippi river."

1. The Sacs and Foxes are one nation, and, jointly with the Ioways, claim an interest in the lands north of the State of Missouri, embraced within the lines described on Tanner's map of the United States, published in 1836, as belonging to them, estimated to contain eleven millions of acres. The claim of the Ioways to a portion of this tract was admitted by the Sacs and Foxes, in the third article of the treaty with them and other tribes, of the 19th of August, 1825. The "division of their respective claims," provided for in the same article, has not been made, and it is not known upon what authority a part is represented on the map as having been set apart for the Ioways. In point of fact, they have not occupied it, but have lived on the Little Platte, fifteen miles west of the line of the State of Missouri. Under an arrangement recently made with them, which is now before the Senate, they will remove south of the Missouri, where 400 sections have been assigned for them and the little band of the Sacs of Missouri, between the great Nemahaw and the northern boundary of the Kickapoos. The Ioways, however, must be a party to any negotiation for the extinguishment of the title to the lands described for them and the Sacs and Foxes on the map.

It is understood that the Sacs and Foxes, having, in a treaty now before the Senate, ceded and consented to remove from the reservation on the Ioway river, contemplate establishing new villages immediately west of it. If any new treaty is to be made with them, it is obviously desirable that it should be done before this design is carried into effect.

The country yet claimed by them, says the Governor of Wisconsin, "is not surpassed by any lands in the United States or Territory, and contains upwards of ten millions of acres. I have no doubt it is the policy of the Government to extinguish the Indian title to this country as soon as possi-

ble. The proximity of the white settlements to the boundary line between the United States and these Indians, and the tide of emigration being so great to this country that the sooner the country is purchased, and the Sac and Fox Indians removed south of the Missouri river, the better."

"The chiefs and principal men of these nations are under the belief that their country is to become immensely valuable; and, I have no doubt, their traders were the means of preventing their selling more of their country, at the treaty I made with them. It is inconvenient for traders to follow the Indians south of the Missouri. The members of the American Fur company find it much more profitable to keep the Sac and Fox Indians located near them."

These remarks indicate the expediency of acquiring possession of the lands of these Indians, and the obstacles to a successful effort. The probability, suggested by Governor Dodge, that more could have been obtained from them at the late treaty, is confirmed by a verbal statement of one of their traders—that if a delegation is permitted to come to this place, they would cede the lands west of the cession of 1832, to a line drawn due north from its southwest corner. A glance at the map will show that this would embrace the most valuable of the lands bordering on the rivers; which would, no doubt, be as quickly settled as the tract ceded in 1832, which now contains 40,000 persons.

The removal of these Indians south of the Missouri would put an end to the collisions and bloody encounters between them and the Sioux; while, when the line of military posts is established, as provided for by Congress at its last session, the aggressions of the latter upon our own settlements would be prevented.

2. A council was held with the Winnebagoes in October last, by Governor Dodge, at which a proposition was made to them to relinquish their country, and remove south of the Missouri river. To this proposition they did not accede. "I have no doubt," says the Governor in his report, "had the Indians been left to the exercise of their own judgment, they would have consented to have sold their country east of the Mississippi river. Their traders were opposed to their removal south of the Missouri river, and, I have no doubt, dictated the course taken by them at the late treaty held with them." He proceeds to express the opinion that they would agree to cede their lands, if the whole of the neutral ground, west of the Mississippi, a portion of which was given to them in the treaty of September, 1832, were assigned to them. The policy of this arrangement is more than doubtful, could it be effected, which is very uncertain.

The Winnebagoes, as stated in my annual report, are averse to residing on this tract, from their apprehension of the Sioux. They could not long remain there, as the white settlements would rapidly multiply around them. It would seem to be a wiser measure, looking merely at their own interests, to establish them permanently south of the Missouri, in the vicinity of the Ioways, Otoes, and Missouriias, who speak dialects closely connected with their own. The country owned by them north of the Wisconsin they cannot subsist on: and their condition in that ceded by them in 1832, upon which they have until recently remained, has been most wretched, notwithstanding the liberal provision then made for them. To a special agent, who visited them in 1835, they described their situation as "most deplorable." He stated that they were dispersed over the country, driven by the whites from place to place, and that some of their young men had been re-

cently whipped. Later accounts from the commanding officer at Fort Winnebago indicate the existence among them of the same degree of misery. It cannot be doubted that they would possess more advantages, and be in a state of greater security, tranquillity, and comfort, if they were settled south of the Missouri river.

3. The Governor of Wisconsin Territory has recommended the purchase of all the pine lands owned by the Sioux and Chippewas east of the Mississippi river. These may be described as lying west and south of a line drawn from the upper rapids of the Wisconsin to the junction of Muddy and Pine rivers, and reaching to the Mississippi; but it may be expedient that the purchase should be extended, to include the timbered lands south and west of that river. The following extract from a letter of Governor Dodge shows his views upon this subject: "I think, however, the proper policy would be, to purchase of the Chippewa and Sioux Indians all their pine country east of the Mississippi river, as early next season as these Indians could be convened. The country belonging to both the Sioux and Chippewas abounds in pine, is barren of game, and unfit for cultivation, and valuable alone for its lumber materials. That being the case, it would not be difficult to effect a purchase of that whole pine region of country. The Chippewa Indians are poor and in want; and, in justice to them, as well as the proper policy, I think, to be observed towards the Indians generally on our borders, the sooner the pine country can be purchased, the better both for the Indians and the citizens of this Territory."

It may be added, that privileges to erect mills for cutting this timber have been obtained from the chiefs for, it is believed, very inadequate considerations: the payment of which has been made directly to the Indians by the persons holding the privileges, without the intervention or supervision of any agent of the Government. The sanction of the department has of late years been refused to these grants of the chiefs; but, by a radical defect in the intercourse law, it has no authority to prevent any one from entering the Indian country, either with or without the assent of the chiefs, and cutting and carrying off the timber, although such practice is certainly at variance with its spirit and intent. The value of these privileges may be gathered from the statement of Governor Dodge, that "the amount which should be paid for each saw-mill of one saw. I would estimate at five hundred (500) dollars per annum:" "and for each additional saw in operation, the same amount should be paid." It would seem to be obviously better for the Indians, to purchase the whole pine country at once, and to give them a liberal compensation, to be applied for their benefit, under the direction of the President.

Having presented these views respecting the expediency of negotiating with the Indian tribes, named in the resolution before me, I proceed, in accordance with the wish expressed by Mr. Garland, to submit some remarks connected with the general subject of removal and settlement south of the Missouri river.

It may be proper for me to state here, in general terms, that if treaties, concluded during the past year with the Menomonee Indians, and the New York Indians interested in the lands at Green Bay, and which are now before the Senate, be ratified, their title will be extinguished to all the country north of Wolf river, and west of Fox river and Green Bay, with the exception of a reserve for a band of the latter of fifty thousand (50,000) acres, and one township for the Stockbridges and Munsees, which is conditionally

retained by them. The white settlements will be immediately extended to the new boundaries, and the extinction of the title of the Menomonees to the country still held by them will be a measure necessary to their comfort and quiet. Their ultimate removal south of the Missouri may be confidently anticipated. Their connexion with the Winnebagoes suggests the propriety of locating them near to each other, when the removal of both tribes is accomplished.

It was mentioned in my annual report that the Ottowas and Chippewas had transmitted a memorial, in which they requested that a negotiation might be opened with the Chippewas west of Lake Superior, and north of Rum river, to obtain from them a part of their country for a permanent home. I enclose a copy of this memorial, (marked A,) that the subject may receive the consideration of the committee. These Indians, it would seem, do not contemplate a removal before the expiration of the five years in which they are secured in the possession of the reservations provided for them in the treaty of March last. It is desirable, however, that their ultimate destination should be determined upon as early as practicable. If they cannot go west of Lake Superior, they must go to the country south of the Missouri; and it is questionable whether a suitable tract of sufficient extent can be provided for them there. They are accustomed to subsist upon fish and wild rice, taken and gathered from the numerous lakes and streams in their present country, and of this they would be deprived in the region south of Missouri. The scarcity of timber and game there is also a serious objection. If the proposed arrangement could be effected with their brethren, they would probably be willing to emigrate long within the time specified. The measures to be adopted for carrying into effect the stipulations in the late treaty, for farming and mechanical establishments, and for education, would be influenced, materially, by the action of the Government upon this memorial, and by the result of that action.

Treaties with the bands of Potawatomies in Indiana, for whom reservations were provided in 1832, are now before the Senate, which stipulate for their removal west of the Mississippi; and with a part of the Indians in New York for the same object. If these be ratified, and the negotiations herein indicated, and with the Miamies, prescribed by a resolution of the Senate, at its last session, be successful, there will be, north of the Missouri or east of the Mississippi, the Ottawas, Chippewas, and Potawatomies of Illinois, the Chippewas of Swan creek and Black river, and the Chippewas of Saginaw, in Michigan; the Wyandots, in Ohio; and a portion of the Six Nations, in New York and at Green Bay.

An appropriation will be required to effect the arrangement contemplated by a resolution of the Senate, at the last session, by which the assent of the first to take lands south of the Missouri for those north of it, given to them by the treaty of Chicago, may be procured. It is believed they will readily consent to this measure. The second are under treaty stipulations to remove west of the Mississippi, or north of St. Anthony's falls. A treaty will probably be made with the third this winter, and with the others at no distant day.

I submit a tabular statement, (marked B,)* showing the names of the tribes south of the river and west of the State of Missouri, the population of each, the quantity of land assigned to each, the number of acres for

*The same with No. 32, of the preceding papers

each individual, and the tenure by which it is held; and the same facts in relation to the tribes mentioned in the resolution. There are, besides, two large tracts in that region yet unoccupied. "The first district of unappropriated lands," (I quote from the report of the commissioners in 1834,) "is between the north line of the Osages, and the lands of the Weas, Shawnees, and Kansas, and is estimated to contain 20,252 square miles, or 12,965,120 acres." "The second district of land, not yet granted to any tribe, is situated north of the country of the Delawares and Kickapoo, to the sources of the Platte, and containing about 15,625 square miles, or 10,000,000 acres." The commissioners suggested suitable locations for all the Indians then east of the Mississippi; but they embraced in their calculation the lands acquired by the treaty of Prairie du Chien of 1830, containing about 16,120 square miles, or 10,312,000 acres. Of these 500,000 acres, between the State of Missouri and the Missouri river, will be annexed to that State, under a law of the last session, as soon as the title of the Sioux of the Mississippi is relinquished by them, and the treaties made with the tribes interested in it are ratified. Of the residue, 5,000,000 acres were assigned to the Ottawas, Chippewas, and Potawatomes in 1833; and it is now proposed, as I have stated, to give them lands south in exchange for it.

The new treaties, if they be ratified, will further diminish the quantity of disposable land. Four hundred sections, or 256,000 acres, between the Kickapoo land and the Great Nemahaw, will be required for the Ioways and Sacs of Missouri, and at least 500,000 acres north of the Osages for the New York Indians, who are to remove from that State and from the vicinity of Green Bay.

I have examined, with some care, the very interesting reports made by Mr. McCoy, the surveyor, in 1831 and 1832, in which he described the general features and the quality of the lands west of the State of Missouri, and between the Puncah and Red rivers; but I have not been able to form from them any exact idea of the quantity of good land now at the disposal of the Government. It is stated by Mr. Ellsworth, in a letter addressed to the department on the 13th of May, 1834, that "not more than one-half of the unappropriated lands is suitable for agriculture, on account of the scarcity of timber for fences, firewood, and building."

The whole quantity of unappropriated lands, as before stated, is 22,965,120 acres; deducting one-half, there will remain 11,482,560 acres of good land. Of this, 5,500,000 should be set off, in lieu of the lands to be annexed to the State of Missouri, and to be assigned to the Ottawas, Chippewas, and Potawatomes north of the Missouri river. There will be left 5,982,560 acres. From this is to be deducted 756,000 acres, that will be required for the Ioways, Sacs of Missouri, and New York Indians. There will then be open, for the location of other emigrating tribes, 5,226,560 acres. If one section be allowed for each individual of the Sacs and Foxes, Winnebagoes, Menominees, Potawatomes, and Miamies of Indiana, and the Wyandots, whose aggregate population is 20,500, there will be required 13,120,000 acres—7,894,000 acres more than are now held by the Government. To obtain the requisite quantity, negotiations will be necessary with some of the indigenous tribes in that region. The Osages, Otoes and Missourias, Omahas, and Pawnees, have, in all, 30,091,520 acres. Their aggregate number is 18,120. An allotment, to each, of 640 acres, will give them

11,596,800 acres, leaving 18,494,720 acres; of which 7,894,000 acres, the additional quantity required for the tribes to be removed, could, no doubt, be procured.

I proceed to make some suggestions in regard to the tribes with whom it may be most expedient to negotiate, having reference to their condition and wants, and to the present local position and habits of the Indians to be removed.

The Sacs and Foxes, with a population of 6,000, will require 3,840,000 acres. The Omahas, numbering 1,400, will require 846,600; which being deducted from their reservation, will leave 4,044,120 acres. They have settled on the Missouri bottoms, and commenced the cultivation of the soil. It appears desirable to obtain from them a part of their lands for the Sacs and Foxes, who live in the same parallel of latitude, and who, by removing, would acquire a fertile country of sufficient extent, with a front on the Missouri river, of 78 miles, measured without regard to its meanderings.

If another cession could be obtained from the Otoes and Missouriias, who have also established their villages on the Missouri bottoms, there would be ample space for the Menominees and Winnebagoes between the Platte river and the northern line of the lands of the Delawares.

In 1831, Mr. McCoy, after describing the destitute condition of the Kansas, recommended their location "at and above the junction of the Smoky Hill and Republican rivers, where they would all be induced cheerfully to settle." Some action is urgently demanded, to relieve them from the embarrassments and wants now pressing upon them; and if the course suggested by Mr. McCoy will accomplish this object, it should be adopted. This would leave the residue of their country open, and to it might be added a part of the Shawnees' lands, who have far more than they can occupy or cultivate.

These arrangements would enable the Government to propose to the Osages to exchange their lands for others south of their kindred, the Kansas, and near the Delawares, of which tribe they are "the adopted grandchildren." This was recommended by Mr. McCoy, in 1831, as a measure that "would doubtless promote their interests," after minute observation and inquiry with particular reference to it. In this connexion I beg leave to remind you, that in 1825, these Indians ceded to the United States their title to the lands west of the Missouri and Arkansas, north and west of Red river, and south of the Kansas river, with the exception of their present reserve, and a few tracts set apart for individuals; and for this extensive cession, the whole amount stipulated to be paid by the United States did not exceed \$220,000. At a council held with them by the late Major Armstrong, in 1834, they signed a treaty, by which they exchanged the southern half of their reservation for land east and north of it; but this treaty was not ratified. Their claim upon the liberality—I might add the justice—of the Government, is manifest and strong. In negotiating with them for their removal to the tract south of the Kansas Indians, this claim could be recognised, and discharged by liberal provisions for their benefit; and a country acquired, which, added to the vacant land adjoining, would be ample in extent for the accommodation of the Ottawas, Chippewas, and Potawatomes of Illinois, the Potawatomes and Miamies of Indiana, the New York Indians in that State and in Wisconsin Territory, and the Wyandots in Ohio.

✓ The successful accomplishment of all these measures will relieve the

States of their entire Indian population, except the fast disappearing remnants of tribes in some of the older States, and some Chippewas in the northern part of Michigan, on the borders of Lake Superior, and leave in the Territory of Wisconsin none but the Chippewas north and east of the Mississippi, and the Sioux and Mandans north of the Missouri. It will concentrate south and west of the latter, and between the Puncah and Red rivers, all the other tribes; and present for consideration the grave questions of protection and government, which were dwelt upon, at some length, in my annual report. In confirmation of the views then submitted, I beg leave to call your attention to an extract from a report of Mr. McCoy, made in March, 1832.

“The importance of the subject must be my apology for most earnestly recommending to your consideration the propriety of bringing together in council, as early as practicable, delegates from every tribe within the Indian territory, including the Pawnees and Omahas. The objects of this meeting would be, to explain to them the nature of the relation which, hereafter, they would be required to sustain one to another; to elicit mutual pledges of peace; and to originate measures suited to their present condition, which would lead to the rudiments of a territorial compact and government. Such a meeting, I think, would be acceptable to every tribe, nor can I feel a doubt of its expediency.

“With great deference, I ask leave to solicit your attention to the subject of creating such a superintendency of Indian affairs, within the Indian territory, as, extending to all tribes within it, should lead to establish that union which is essential to their future prosperity. It would be hoped, this superintendency would be adapted to the primary state of society, and with a view to their future organization.

“By adopting measures to develop to the various tribes the relation which they are to bear to each other, and the prospect of better days, embraced in the scheme of uniting them in one body politic, and constituting them an integral part of the community of the United States, difficulties, in relation to the particular limits of the several tribes, would vanish. Every tribe, possessing more lands than its wants would require, and which could not be sold for any thing else, would be happy to have others settle near them. The merchant would desire to multiply his neighbors, to enable him to extend his sales; and the owner of a mill would be pleased with the increase of his customers.

“The state of society, settling down into a regular territorial government, would, on its arrival at that state, allow of no greater partiality for metes and bounds, of a common character, than is felt in one of our States or Territories for the lines of counties.

“Could the spirit of uniting them in a territory be instilled into them, I am persuaded that hopes, unknown before, would animate every tribe, and lead to virtue, industry, and enterprise. The better informed, and those in more comfortable condition, would have the ascendancy among their less fortunate brethren; while the latter would profit by the talents and enterprise of the former. Where I have been so happy as to gain the attention of an Indian to this subject, explained, with a map of this country spread before him, it has invariably been the case, from the Ottawa of Lake Michigan to the more refined Indian of the south, that his feelings appeared to become enlisted in approbation of the plan, and hope seemed to spring up in his soul.”

In a letter, addressed by him to the commissioners of the United States at Fort Gibson, in October, 1832, he made a further suggestion, which seems to merit a favorable consideration.

"I would respectfully beg leave to recommend to your special consideration," he said, "the reservation of a tract, in the central part of the Territory, for the seat of government." "The upper branches of the Osage river afford a country well adapted to such a purpose: it is central, and it is yet unappropriated."

The reports made by this gentleman in 1831 and 1832, which are to be found at pages 561, of vol. 8, and 230 and 446, of vol. 9, of Senate Documents, 1st session 23d Congress, afford much valuable information respecting the general features, the soil, and the resources of the country south of the Missouri.

A more accurate knowledge of these is highly desirable, and, indeed, essential to the proper location of the Indians to be removed. I would submit, for consideration, the propriety of making an appropriation to meet the expenses of the necessary surveys and examinations.

In compliance with the request of Mr. Garland, I enclose the draught of a bill (marked C,) giving the requisite authority for accomplishing the objects indicated in this communication, accompanied by an estimate (marked D,) of the amount that will be required, if they receive the sanction of Congress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. HARRIS, *Commissioner.*

Hon. B. F. BUTLER,

Secretary of War ad interim.

Annual Report
of the
Commissioner
of
Indian Affairs
1838,

No. 9.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Indian Affairs, November 25, 1838.

SIR: In compliance with your directions, the following report is made of the transactions of this office for the last year.

The most striking feature of the peculiar relations that the Indians bear to the United States is their removal to the west side of the Mississippi—a change of residence effected under treaties, and with the utmost regard to their comfort that the circumstances of each admitted. The advance of white settlements, and the consuming effect of their approach to the red man's home, had long been observed by the humane with pain, as leading to the speedy extinction of the weaker party. But it is not believed that any suggestion of the policy now in a course of execution, was authoritatively made prior to the commencement of the present century. Since it has repeatedly, and at various intervals, received the sanction of the chief magistrates of the United States, and of one or the other House of Congress, without, however, any definite action prior to the law passed eight years ago. Treaty engagements had been previously made for their removal west with several of the tribes, but the act referred to was a formal and general recognition of the measure, as desirable in regard of all the Indians within any State or Territory east of the Mississippi. Whatever apprehensions might have been honestly entertained of the results of this scheme, the arguments in favor of its adoption, deduced from observation, and the destructive effects of a continuance in their old positions, are so far strengthened by the success attendant upon its execution, as to have convinced all, it is thought, of the humane and benevolent tendency of the measure. Experience had shown, that however commendable the efforts to meliorate a savage surrounded by a white population, they were not compensated to any great extent by the gratification which is the best reward of doing good. A few individuals, in a still smaller number of tribes, have been educated, and profited by the opportunities afforded them to become civilized and highly respectable men, but the mass has retrograded, giving by the contrast greater prominence to their more wisely judging brethren. What can even the moral and educated Indian promise himself in a white settlement? Equality he does not, and cannot possess, and the influence that is the just possession of his qualities, in the ordinary social relations of life, is denied him. Separated from deteriorating associations with white men, the reverse will be the fact. A fair and wide field will be open before him, in which he can cultivate the moral and intellectual virtues of the human beings around him, and aid in elevating them to the highest condition which they are capable of reaching. If these views are correct, the reflection is pleasant that is derived from the belief that a greater sacrifice of feeling is not made in their removal, than falls to the lot of our fellow-citizens, in the numerous changes of residence, that considerations of bettering their

condition are daily producing. Indeed, it cannot be admitted to be so great, for while the white man moves west or south, accompanied by his family only, the Indians go by tribes, carrying with them all the pleasures of ancient acquaintance, common habits, and common interests. It can scarcely be contended that they are more susceptible of suffering at the breaking up of local associations than we are, for apart from their condition not favoring the indulgence of the finer feelings, fact proves that they sell a part of their possessions without reluctance, and leave their cabins and burial places, and the mounds and monuments which were the objects of their pride or affection, for a remote position in the same district. For whatever they have ceded to the United States, they have been amply compensated. I speak not of former times, to which reference is not made, but of later days. The case of the Cherokees is a striking example of the liberality of the Government in all its branches. By the treaty, they had stipulated to remove west of the Mississippi within two years from its ratification, which took place on the 23d of May, 1836. The obligations of the United States, State rights, and acts by virtue of those rights, and in anticipation of Cherokee removal, made a compliance with this provision of the treaty indispensable at the time stipulated, or as soon thereafter as it was practicable without harshness. To insure it, General Scott was despatched to their late country, and performed a delicate and difficult duty, embarrassed by circumstances over which there is no human control, with great judgment and humanity. Early in the past season several parties had been despatched to the west, under the direction of officers detailed for that duty, amounting, as is estimated, to 6,000, of whom muster rolls have not yet been received at this office. The preparations for the removal of those who remained being in progress, John Ross, and other chiefs, in virtue of a resolution by "the National Committee, and Council, and people of the Cherokee nation, in general council assembled," proposed to the Commanding General that the entire business of emigration should be confided to the nation; that the removal should commence at the time previously agreed on, to wit, when the sickly season had passed away, unless some cause, reasonable in the judgment of the General, should intervene to prevent it; that the expense should be calculated on the basis of one wagon and team, and six riding horses for fifteen persons; and that the Cherokees should select the physicians, and such other attendants as might be required for the safe and comfortable removal of the several detachments to their places of destination. (*See the proposition marked 1.*) This proposal was accepted, on certain conditions, by General Scott, in a communication to the chiefs, (with an exception of such of the treaty making party as might not choose to emigrate under the direction of John Ross and his associates,) on the 25th of July. (2.) To the conditions prescribed they acceded on the 27th, stipulating for the months of September and October to get all their people in motion, and transmitting a resolution of the Cherokee council, conferring on them authority to make the necessary arrangements. (3.) The application as to time was answered, by saying that the emigration must recommence on 1st September, and be completed on or before the 20th October, with a reservation in favor of the sick and superannuated, who might be unable to travel by land, if the waters continued too low for steamboat navigation, and with permission to such respectable Cherokees as might apply for the purpose, to remove themselves on the first rise of the rivers, although it should be after the 20th of October. (4.) An estimate was

submitted by the Cherokee chiefs on the 31st July, which put the cost of the removal of 1,000 souls at \$65,880. (5.) General Scott intimated that this estimate appeared to be too high, and requested its re-consideration, (6.) when its reasonableness was affirmed, a trifling but indispensable article added, (7.) and the estimate was thereupon approved. (8.) Of their disposition to conduct themselves with propriety, there is evidence in the letter of General Scott to yourself of 3d August, of which I herewith send an extract. (9.) Throughout their collection and emigration, so far as this office is informed, the Cherokees have manifested proper temper, and an inclination to do whatever was required, with fewer exceptions than might have been expected, and these not of an important nature. It would seem that the cost of removal, according to the Indian estimate, is high, but as their own fund pays it, and it was insisted on by their own confidential agents, it was thought it could not be rejected. The latest advices give assurances that the last of the Cherokees would be on the road early in November. It has been estimated that 12,000 will be removed by John Ross and the other chiefs, which, added to the number that had emigrated previously during the year, believed to be about 6,000, will give an aggregate of 18,000 Cherokees, who have ceased to live east of the Mississippi during the spring, summer, and autumn. It is thought that when muster rolls of the emigrants come in, the number will be found to be somewhat larger, but at present the above is according to the information possessed. The last annual report of my predecessor made the number of east Cherokees 14,000, but when General Scott had collected the great body of the Indians for emigration, it was computed that there remained, after deducting those who had removed since the above report was made, 12,000. Those emigrants being reckoned, as before stated, at 6,000, would make the whole number 18,000 a year ago.

A retrospect of the last eight months, in reference to this numerous and more than ordinarily enlightened tribe, cannot fail to be refreshing to well constituted minds. In and previous to May last a large party, led by educated and intelligent chiefs, were dissatisfied and gloomy, discontented with the treaty of December, 1835, disinclined to emigration, and created by their conduct serious apprehensions for the consequences when the day of removal should arrive. It did come on the 23d May; but on the 18th the privilege of wealth and strength to yield what they might withhold was exercised in an act of grace and beneficence by the executive branch of the Government. In answer to a communication from a delegation of the Cherokee nation, then in Washington, the Secretary of War, on that day, informed them that the best efforts of the United States would be put forth to prevail on the States interested in their removal to refrain from pressing them inconveniently, or so as to interfere with their comfortable emigration, and that he was quite sure the exertion would be successful; that the Cherokee agents should remove the nation if desired, and he would so instruct the general in command in their country; and that he thought the expense of their emigration should be borne by the United States. He promised them an escort and protection while on the way west, and that, as the sum heretofore set apart for the payment of reclamations of various kinds and to defray the expenses of their removal was deemed inadequate for these purposes, a further appropriation would be asked to meet them. This communication met the approbation of the President of the United States, who transmitted it to Congress, "that such measures may be adopted

as are required to carry into effect the benevolent intentions of the Government towards the Cherokee nation, and which, it is hoped, will induce them to remove peaceably and contentedly to their new homes in the west." The fruit of this message was the law of 12th June, 1838, giving to the Cherokees the sum of \$1,147,067. When it is considered that, by the treaty of December, 1835, the sum of \$5,000,000 was stipulated to be paid them as the full value of their lands, after that amount was declared by the the Senate of the United States to be an ample consideration for them, the spirit of this whole proceeding cannot be too much admired. The communication to the Cherokee delegation, submitted by the Chief Magistrate to Congress, addressing itself to feelings correspondent with those in which it originated, found in both Houses a ready and willing concurrence. By some, the measure may be regarded as just, by others generous—it perhaps partook of both attributes. If it went farther than naked justice could have demanded, it did not stop short of what liberality approved. Thus was the foundation broadly laid for all that has since been constructed upon it. In compliance with his engagement the Secretary, on the 23d May, transmitted to General W. Scott a copy of the above communication, and authorized him "to enter into an agreement with the agents of the nation for the removal of their people," which produced the arrangement with John Ross and others already referred to. The natural results of granting so much to the means, to the feelings, and wishes of the Cherokees, followed. If our acts have been generous, they have not been less wise and politic: A large mass of men have been conciliated—the hazard of an effusion of human blood has been put by—good feeling has been preserved, and we have quietly and gently transported 18,000 friends to the west bank of the Mississippi.

The Pottawatomies of Indiana, the time for whose removal, by their treaty stipulations, had arrived for some and approached for others, showed an indisposition to comply with their engagements. White men had settled upon the lands they had ceded, and collisions arose that threatened the peace of the country and the spilling of blood, which induced the agent, to whom the direction of their emigration was confided, on the application of the white settlers, to call upon the Governor of Indiana for a military force to repress any outbreak that might occur. The Governor authorized General John Tipton to accept the services of 100 volunteers, who raised them, and used their services in the collection and removal of the Pottawatomies. A copy of his report to the Governor of Indiana is herewith submitted. (10.) By this operation, 768 Indians are now on their way to the west. There have emigrated within the year 151 Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies, 177 Choctaws, 4,106 Creeks, being chiefly composed of the families of the warriors of that tribe who served in Florida, and who had left their homes prior to the last report, but arrived west since, 4,600 Chickasaws, and 1,651 Florida Indians, making an aggregate of 29,453, which, added to those who had previously occupied their new abode, makes 81,082 emigrant residents, of whom 31,343 are now subsisted at the expense of the United States, at a daily cost of \$3,186 24. In the whole number of emigrants, of those for the year, and those living at the expense of the United States, are included the Cherokees and Pottawatomies, who, it is supposed, will have reached the end of their journey before this report is presented. There yet are east of the Mississippi, 26,682 Indians. A tabular statement, which accompanies this communication, exhibits in detail the foregoing facts. (11.)

Information was received on the 6th November, from the agent employed in that service, by letter dated at Pensacola, on the 28th October last, that all the Appalachiecola Indians, and thirty-four Creeks, were embarked for the west. Recent communications are calculated to induce the belief that the Winnebagoes will remove quietly in the spring. They concluded a treaty at Washington on the 1st November, 1837, which was ratified on 15th June, 1838, by which they covenanted to leave their present residences for the neutral ground west of the Mississippi, within eight months after the ratification. The day will arrive in winter, and it is understood they wish to be indulged till spring, which seems to be not unreasonable, although the distance to be travelled is short; and I am sure they will be gratified. On the other hand, information of a different character has reached this office, stating that it is uncertain whether they will remove. In any event, I think, the above request ought to be granted.

The number of Indians on this side of the Mississippi is comparatively small, and it cannot be that much time shall elapse before the entire east country will be relieved of their presence—an event desirable in all respects of the subject. It is an expensive operation, but it is difficult to withhold any draft upon the public funds in reference to it. Our great purpose is their peaceable and comfortable translation; and in effecting it, the movement should have a liberal infusion of feeling and humanity, and not be misshaped by narrow rules.

The different treaties providing for their removal, and the act of 1830, entitle the Indians to receive patents for the land allotted to them in the west. To so many of them as are there, would it not be just to give the evidence of title? They will look for it, and would be gratified by its receipt. Few surveys have been made: designation of boundary on the ground might prevent collisions, and is proper. This work should be attended to, I think.

Within the last twelve months, the following treaties, previously made, have been confirmed and ratified, and appropriations made by Congress for carrying them into effect. It is thought proper to notice them particularly, as having been acted on lately for the first time.

A treaty was concluded with the Miami tribe, on the 23d October, 1834, which, having been laid before the Senate with modifications, assented to by the principal chiefs, that body ratified the same with a certain amendment; "*Provided*, that the chiefs and warriors of the said tribe shall, in general council, as on the occasion of concluding the aforesaid treaty, agree to and sign the same." The amendment was adopted by the Miamies, and the treaty proclaimed by the President, on 22d December, 1837. By this contract a considerable body of land was conveyed to the United States, for which a fair equivalent in money was stipulated to be paid, viz: \$208,000, with reservations of land. The United States further agreeing to have their improvements on the ceded ground valued, and to expend the amount in building, clearing, and fencing land for the Indians, on such place or places as they might afterwards elect for their residence. An examination into the debts of this tribe, for the payment of which \$50,000 were appropriated, is now in progress. The stipulations of the United States in the treaty have been complied with, so far as the time has arrived for their performance.

With the Chippewas of the Mississippi a treaty was negotiated on the 29th July, 1837. By it a cession of land was made to the United States, and we undertook to pay them in money and goods, annually, for twenty years,

\$31,000, to meet which, remittances have been made to the public agents. There are also \$100,000 to be paid by the United States to the "half-breeds of the Chippewa nation," under the direction of the President, and \$70,000 to be applied in payment of their debts; \$58,000 to specific claims, and \$12,000 to other just demands against them. Governor Dodge recommends the postponement until spring, of the distribution of the \$100,000, and the allotment to the creditors of the \$12,000. The \$58,000 might be paid here on drafts of those entitled, but if necessary to appoint an agent in the spring for the other purposes mentioned, perhaps the whole had better be confided to him. There are some minor, and yet important provisions for the benefit of the Indians, such as the erection of blacksmiths' shops, the employment of farmers, and the delivery of agricultural implements, and grain or seed, &c., which the above gentleman has been asked to suggest the most judicious plan of carrying out.

From the Sioux of the Mississippi a cession of land was obtained by treaty, concluded at Washington in September, 1837. Instead of investing \$300,000, as provided by the treaty, \$15,000 were appropriated to pay the interest, at five per centum. This sum remains in the Treasury, it having been considered advisable not to pay it over until due. This, for a single reason, is, perhaps, most judicious. If the interest is paid in advance, an interval of more than a year must occur between such payment and one that may be made of the interest that shall have accumulated on an investment when convenient to make it; it will be difficult to explain this to the Indians, and dissatisfaction might grow out of it. Commissioners have been appointed to investigate debts and claims of the "relations and friends of the chiefs and braves." To the latter, \$110,000 have been appropriated by the treaty, and have been remitted to the proper agent; and the sum of \$90,000, set apart for the payment of the just debts of the Sioux, is retained to meet the drafts of the commissioners in favor of creditors, and until their report is received. The other stipulations of the treaty have been complied with, except those which appropriate, annually, \$8,250 to the purchase of "medicines, agricultural implements, and stock, and for the support of a physician, farmers, and blacksmiths, and for other beneficial objects," and bind the United States to supply the Sioux, as soon as practicable, with "agricultural implements, mechanics' tools, cattle, and such other articles as may be useful to them, to an amount not exceeding \$10,000," to enable them to break up and improve their lands. The agent has been directed to expend such a portion of the amounts mentioned, as prudence would warrant, for the objects intended; and Governor Dodge and he have been requested to submit a plan for the most beneficial application of the said sums.

The Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi ceded, by the treaty of October 21, 1837, 1,250,000 acres of land. The survey of the land is now making, at the expense of the United States, according to a provision of the treaty. A commissioner has been appointed to examine their debts, and the \$100,000 provided for their liquidation retained until his report comes in, which, it is understood, may be looked for very soon. Goods to the amount of \$28,500 have been delivered them according to the treaty; and instructions were given, on the 28th of August, for the execution of the other stipulations for the current year, except as to the interest of \$200,000, which has not been paid, because not due. In lieu of an investment of the principal, the interest was appropriated by Congress.

In consideration of a cession of land made by the Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, by treaty of October 21, 1837, the United States covenanted to invest for their use, \$157,400, and to apply \$3,370 of the interest of it for beneficial objects; to effect which instructions have been given. The money has not been invested, but the interest appropriated by act of Congress. The balance of it, amounting to \$4,500, (at five per centum,) has not been paid, because not due. The remaining provisions have been fulfilled.

The treaty made with the Yancton-Sioux, on the 21st of October, 1837, has been executed in all its stipulations.

The Winnebagoes ceded their lands east of the Mississippi to the United States, by treaty of November 1, 1837. In consideration thereof, the United States agreed to pay, "at the earnest solicitation of the chiefs and delegates" of the nation, \$50,000 to certain individuals, which will be paid here; \$150,000 for their debts, which may be ascertained to be justly due, and admitted by the Indians, and to pay, under the direction of the President, \$100,000 to the relatives and friends of said Indians, of not less than quarter blood. To ascertain the debts, and who are entitled under the last clause, commissioners are now engaged. The payments to be made presently in goods, horses, and provisions, have been attended to. The balance of the proceeds of the lands ceded, namely, \$1,100,000, is to be invested, and interest at five per centum guaranteed. The investment has not been made, but the interest has been appropriated by act of Congress. Forty-five hundred dollars of it are to be applied, by the treaty, to education and other beneficial purposes. For the attainment of these and other useful objects provided for, and to be gained when they remove, Governor Dodge has been desired to suggest a plan. The balance of the \$55,000 has not been paid, because not due.

The stipulations of the treaty made with the Iowas, on the 23d of November, 1837, have been complied with.

✓ The Oneidas at Green Bay, by a treaty made since the last annual report, viz: on the 3d of February, 1838, which was ratified on the 17th of May, ceded all the land "set apart for them in the first article of the treaty with the Menomonies, of February, 1831, and the second article of the treaty with the same tribe, of October 27, 1832," reserving to the said Indians, "to be held as other Indian lands are held," a tract of one hundred acres for each individual, which shall be so laid down as "to include all the settlements and improvements in the vicinity of Green Bay." The United States agreed to pay to the Orchard party of the Oneida Indians \$3,000, and to the first Christian party \$30,500. Of the last sum, \$3,000 are to go to the erection of a church and parsonage house; and the residue of the \$33,500 to be apportioned, under the direction of the President, to those having just claims thereto, the said aggregate having been "designed to be in reimbursement of moneys expended by said Indians, and in remuneration of services rendered by their chiefs and agents in purchasing and securing a title to the land ceded;" and the United States further agreed to have the reservations surveyed as soon as practicable. Instructions have been given for the execution of the several articles.

A treaty was concluded with the Chippewas of Saganaw, on the 14th of January, 1837. They ceded several large tracts of land, the proceeds of which the United States agreed should be invested for their use. The fourth article of the treaty set apart \$107,543 75 for specific

purposes, which the United States agreed to advance; but the third article of the supplement limited the amount to be advanced to \$75,000, and provided that the reduction shall be made upon the sums rateably, or in any other manner the President may direct. An appropriation of \$75,000 was accordingly made at the last session of Congress; but as it cannot be apportioned until the debts are ascertained, for the payment of which \$40,000 were allotted in the said fourth article, \$5,000 in money and \$10,000 in goods, provided for by the fourth article of the supplement for the year 1838, have only been paid, together with \$100 for vaccine matter and the services of a physician, and \$200 for tobacco, according to the fourth article of the treaty. The remaining \$59,700 will be retained until the report of the commissioner, recently appointed to ascertain the debts, comes in, when a ratable distribution can be made. The Land Office has been requested to hasten the surveys and sales. An exploring party has found a suitable location beyond the Missouri, and the acting superintendent thinks they will soon remove.

These Indians concluded another treaty with the United States on the 23d day of January, 1838, which was ratified on the 2d July, 1838, which relates to the sales of the lands ceded by the treaty of the 14th January, 1837, and to their emigration.

By these several compacts the United States have acquired 18,458,000 acres of land, for which the sum stipulated to be paid is \$3,955,000.

Efforts were made in the years 1834 and 1835, through the agency of Governor Lucas, to treat with the Wyandots of Ohio, which failed of their object. They were renewed in 1836, by John A. Bryan, Esq., who negotiated the treaty of 23d April, by which a part of their reservations was ceded. They still hold a generally fertile tract of country, in extent about fourteen miles long by twelve in width, watered by the Sandusky, and situated in Crawford county, nearly midway between Columbus and the shore of Lake Erie. The extinguishment of the Indian title to this land is desirable. The honorable Mr. Hunter, representing that district in Congress, and N. H. Swayne, Esq., of Columbus, have had, on the invitation of the department, various interviews with the Wyandots, and Mr. Swayne has been instructed to negotiate with them on the most liberal terms.

By the amended treaty of 1834 with the Miamies, already referred to, \$50,000 were appropriated to pay their debts. A commissioner was appointed to examine them, and it was discovered that, so far from \$50,000 being equal to their discharge, they had greatly accumulated since 1834, and amounted to upwards of \$200,000. It is probable, that to obtain a fund to relieve themselves from this unexpected embarrassment, they may be disposed to cede a part of their remaining lands.

The Osages, by their treaty of June, 1825, conveyed an extensive tract of country to the United States. The sum agreed to be paid for it was divided and absorbed in various ways, so that not much benefit resulted to them, except the temporary relief afforded by the distribution of money and clothing at the payment of their small annuities. They were poor and destitute, and they plundered our citizens and other tribes. Congress, at its last session, having, for one object, to place the Osages above the temptation to do wrong, made an appropriation for a treaty to extinguish, reads the law, "their title to reservations in lands within other tribes, and for other purposes." The conduct of the negotiation authorized has been intrusted to General M. Arbuckle and Captain Wil-

liam Armstrong, who, in conformity with what was believed to be the wish and intention of Congress in making the appropriation, were instructed to engage for allowances and payments on a liberal scale.

A treaty with the New York Indians has been for some time in a course of negotiation, for their lands at Green Bay. It at one period assumed a shape which induced the commissioner, who was charged with that duty, to accept it; but the Senate prescribed certain amendments, upon the full assent of the Indians to which it was to be promulgated. These changes the commissioner laid before them, with full explanation in council, and obtained the assent of all the tribes, in a manner entirely satisfactory, except that of the largest one, the Senecas. A fuller expression of their willingness to accept the terms proposed was deemed proper and necessary, and the honorable Mr. Gillet, the commissioner, has been requested to lay it again before them, with a view to such consent, if they choose to give it. Should they decline to do so, the treaty, by its own provisions and the resolution of the Senate, will nevertheless be ratified as to the other tribes. When the report is brought in, such course as it makes proper will be taken. I subjoin a part of a report of the commissioner, made on the 29th of December, 1837, (12,) which contains some information that may, perhaps, be interesting, respecting these Indians, of whom comparatively little is known out of the region they inhabit.

General Arbuckle and Captain Armstrong have been also charged to treat with the Creeks, "for the purpose of adjusting the claims for property and improvements abandoned or lost, in consequence of their emigration west of the Mississippi."

It has been deemed advisable to attempt a negotiation with the united band of Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pottawatomies, north of Missouri, for their lands, and Major John Dougherty and Major A. L. Davis have been instructed on the subject.

Under the treaty with the Cherokees, commissioners to value their improvements and examine the debts due by the nation and the individual members thereof have been engaged in the arduous and necessarily protracted duties assigned to them, which have been discharged by the different gentlemen, who at various times have constituted the commission, in a manner that is believed to be highly beneficial to the Cherokees. At what time their labors may be expected to close, I have no means of ascertaining, but I have no doubt they will be terminated at as early a day as consists with justice to all concerned.

Anthony Ten Eyck, Esq., of Michigan, was recently appointed, under the 4th article of the treaty with the Chippewas of Saganaw, which provides for the liquidation of their debts, and the ascertainment of the depredations committed by them, a commissioner to make the inquiries preliminary to payment.

Under the act of Congress of the 3d March, 1837, a commission was constituted to examine claims for spoliations committed by Creek and Seminole Indians, in Georgia, Alabama, and Florida. A report of examinations in the two former was made by Messrs. Pease and Smith, in November, 1837, which was submitted to Congress in January, 1838. The hostilities in Florida prevented any action by them in that Territory. It was not thought proper to direct their further progress until the report made was acted on by Congress. When it shall be judged necessary, a renewal of the investigations of the commission will be required, and an

enlargement of the law constituting it, so as to extend its jurisdiction to the State of Mississippi, is recommended, that depredations committed by the last Creek emigrants at Pass Christian, or elsewhere, may be examined.

The commission, consisting of Alfred Balch, Esq., and the undersigned, raised under the resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, of 1st July, 1836, has lately closed the investigations committed to it. The field to be explored was very wide, and it is hoped the examinations have been as extensive and thorough as, under the circumstances, could be expected. The reports made up to the close of the last session of Congress have been heretofore, by your direction, transmitted to the House of Representatives, and the further reports, since made, will, it is presumed, take the same course. The contract, made by certain Creek chiefs, with J. C. Watson & Co., provides for the appointment of an agent, to decide between it and such conflicting claims as might arise; the parties, opposed in interest to that deed, called for the appointment of such a commissioner: The person designated for that duty resigned, and a successor will be selected.

The act of Congress of March, 1837, provided for the appointment of three commissioners, "who shall constitute a board for the adjustment and decision of all claims of the Choctaw heads of families, for reservations of land, under the fourteenth article of the treaty concluded with said Choctaw nation at Dancing Rabbit creek," on the 23rd September, 1830. Under this law, James Murray, Esq., of Maryland, P. D. Vroom, Esq., of New Jersey, and P. R. R. Pray, Esq., of Mississippi, were appointed; but the latter having resigned, Roger Barton, Esq., of Mississippi, was selected to supply the vacancy. They assembled in the State of Mississippi, and entered upon their duties. Pending their discharge, the commission, which would have expired by the limitation contained in the law that created it, was extended, by the act of 22d February, 1838, until the 1st August last. On the 31st July, Messrs. Murray and Vroom made a report of their opinions upon 261 cases, and state that the number of claimants, whose names were filed with them, amounts, according to the lists returned with the report, to upwards of 1,300; and that "it is understood there are other claims yet to be filed." I would respectfully suggest that further legislative provision be recommended, for examining the claims that have not been investigated.

The performance of the stipulations for reservations, contained in several treaties, is complete in some instances, while in those more important and difficult, and requiring time, they have been only partially executed. Progress in the latter is, however, making, and it is expected that whatever the treaties and law require will be perfected as early as practicable.

The investment of moneys raised by sales of ceded lands, under treaty provisions, or paid for cessions, has latterly been carried to a considerable extent. It is a most beneficent policy, which furnishes an annual resource to those who would as certainly expend the principal in a twelvemonth as the income of the stocks. The funds thus put to interest, under the direction of this office, for Indian use, amount to \$1,776,321 76, and yield yearly \$92,722 92. The tabular exhibit herewith submitted (13) shows the nature of the investment, how much belongs to tribes respectively, and other particulars, which it may be gratifying to look at. Future sales of lands will increase this source of comfort and supply. It not being convenient to invest some of the amounts agreed to be so disposed of by late treaties, Congress appropriated sums equal to the aggregate of interest

that would have accrued according to the rate provided. This is doing full justice to the Indians, until it shall suit the Treasury to set the necessary capital aside.

An act of Congress was passed on the 7th of July last, appropriating \$150,000 "for affording temporary subsistence to such Indians west of the Mississippi, who, by reason of their recent emigration, or the territorial arrangements incident to the policy of setting apart a portion of the public domain west of the Mississippi, for the residence of all the tribes residing east of that river, as are unable to subsist themselves, and for the expenses attending the distribution of the same." This sum was "to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War." Soon after, viz. on 28th July, 1838, regulations (14) were prescribed for carrying out the intentions of the Legislature, and orders were issued to the proper agents for this purpose. No returns of those entitled to the benefits of this gratuity have been received, but it is, doubtless, in a course of distribution, and the donation will be received by those for whom it was supposed to be designed.

The principal lever by which the Indians are to be lifted out of the mire of folly and vice in which they are sunk is education. The learning of the already civilized and cultivated man is not what they want now. It could not be advantageously ingrafted on so rude a stock. In the present state of their social existence, all they could be taught, or would learn, is to read and write, with a very limited knowledge of figures. There are exceptions, but in the general the remark is true, and perhaps more is not desirable or would be useful. As they advance, a more liberal culture of their minds may be effected, if happily they should yield to the influences that, if not roughly thrust back, will certainly follow in the wake of properly directed efforts to improve their understandings. To attempt too much at once is to insure failure. You must lay the foundations broadly and deeply, but gradually, if you would succeed. To teach a savage man to read, while he continues a savage in all else, is to throw seed on a rock. In this particular there has been a general error. If you would win an Indian from the waywardness and idleness and vice of his life, you must improve his morals, as well as his mind, and that not merely by precept, but by teaching him how to farm, how to work in the mechanic arts, and how to labor profitably; so that, by enabling him to find his comfort in changed pursuits, he will fall into those habits which are in keeping with the useful application of such education as may be given him. Thus too, only, it is conceived, are men to be christianized; the beginning is some education, social and moral lives, the end may be the brightest hope: but this allusion ought not, perhaps, to have been made; upon it I certainly will not enlarge; it is in better hands. Manual-labor schools are what the Indian condition calls for. The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church has laid before the department a plan, based upon the idea suggested, for establishing a large central school for the education of the Western Indians. Into their scheme enter a farm, and shops for teaching the different mechanic arts. Experience, they say, has shown them, after much opportunity for judging correctly, that separate schools for the respective tribes, though productive of much good, are not so useful as one common school for the benefit of all would be. They assert truly that a knowledge of the English language is necessary, and they think that it can be best acquired in an establishment of the latter description. I would not hazard a different opinion; and yet it may not be improper to state that the funds

which have been set apart for education purposes belong to the several tribes, without whose consent the Government could not devote them to a general school; and this the society admits. There is no disposition to discourage the efforts of those who choose to labor in this work of benevolence. On the contrary, there is, as there should be, an eagerness to meet any advance which promises greater facilities for improving the mind and morals of the Indian. Upon success in this department hangs every hope. All that can be done to encourage and cheer on those who have devised this scheme of goodness and charity, I think, should be done. But, whatever reform may be deemed advisable in the direction and economy of the separate schools, it appears to me that if the proposed central school shall be established, they should be kept up too. They may, perhaps, be more numerous than is necessary or advantageous; they may be too expensively conducted, or more scholars ought to be taught for the money expended, or they may be badly located; but each, or all, of these objections may be obviated, and the schools improved. For such minor institutions, would not the central school be able to furnish teachers? Could not the Government, in consideration of any pecuniary aid it might render, exact, as a condition, that a certain number of young Indians of capacity should yearly leave the central school qualified to be instructors, who shall make compensation for their own education by teaching as long as might be thought a suitable return? After such a plan had been in operation three or four years there would be an annual supply.

The manual labor system has been advantageously employed in one or two instances, particularly among the Wyandots of Ohio; and by bringing it into general use, better success, it is hoped, may attend the exertions making to impart knowledge to the benighted Indians. Their capacities are represented as not inferior, and yet the different reports made are not very gratifying. There must be some defect in the course adopted, and, it is thought, it may be found where it has been stated to exist; whatever else may be deemed expedient, the connexion of manual labor in various shapes, with the benevolent toil of instruction, recommends itself by the strongest considerations. Herewith is communicated a statement (15) which gives the information, in possession of this office, respecting the various Indian schools.

The general obligations of the Government to the different tribes, the fulfilment of which is made through the agency of this office, have been attended to. The reports that have been received from the different superintendents and agents, (extracts from which, 16 to 33 inclusive, accompany this report,) show the general condition of their respective charges. Although here and there your eye rests on a green spot, the field is generally barren. For those not yet removed, much, if any amelioration, is not to be expected; for the emigrants every thing will depend upon the line of policy that may be adopted. If it be adapted to their condition and wants, and be directed by discretion and wisdom in those to whom its execution may be committed, the most beneficial results may be anticipated. A crisis in their fate has arrived which cannot but make an epoch in their history. The ground is untrodden, and for that reason, together with my own newness of relation to them, the observations already made, and any others which may follow, are submitted with diffidence. The powers and duties of agents, and their permanent assignment to particular tribes, are of long standing. The judiciousness of the latter, it is thought, may be well ques-

tioned. Referring not to personal considerations, which are always dangerous ground of legislative or executive regulation, is it expedient to identify the agent with the tribe into which he is sent? Is there not some hazard of his becoming attached to their particular interests, to their customs, to leading men among them, to all that is theirs? The more there is in the agent to esteem, the more likely will it be to happen. If there were but one tribe and one agency this would be most desirable; but the United States, observing their special treaty obligations to each, intend even-handed justice and protection, and improvement, as they owe them, to all. With the feelings that have been attributed to these fixed agencies, will not the individuals who fill them become the partisans each of his own particular charge? It cannot be otherwise, and experience must have shown it. In all differences between tribes, wherever there are conflicting interests, or criminations and recriminations, the several parties will find in their attached agents, willing and zealous advocates. However this may commend the individual, the Government seeks information from the calm who take no counsel from their feelings. A dispassionate representation of claims or acts is necessary to just conclusions, and it is not reasonable to expect it from devoted friends. Such, it is supposed, long continued residence and intercourse will make agents. It is suggested whether it would not be better to allow each of them to reside but a limited time in any one district. By transferring them from one position to another, as frequently as may be regarded proper, they will be cut off from the strong enlistment of their feelings, or if, perchance, it will still occur, a removal to another agency will produce kindred predilections elsewhere, and these attachments will neutralize each other. By a general consideration of the interests of all, those of each will be better understood. A general association will liberalize the views, and by widening the horizon, give a look over the whole surface. It might be well to authorize the yearly, or semi-annual assemblage of the agents within particular districts, to confer upon the condition of their several trusts. It may be said that the influence which the Government should hold among these rude beings has been preserved, and can be maintained only through agents; but cannot this influence be ours through others, and if it can, is it not unwise to confine it to our own officers alone? With them it must cease in a state of things which might be supposed. Besides, the traders are licensed; if they are as judiciously selected as they ought to be, might they not be useful in this particular? But the chiefs should be so treated as to make of them fast friends, and their continued presence, under any circumstances, among the Indians, would furnish us advocates when they would be most needed. If, upon full consideration, these suggestions should be adopted, there does not seem to be (for this particular purpose) any change of law necessary, for the act of 30th of June, 1834, providing for the organization of the Department of Indian Affairs, "authorizes the President, whenever he may judge it expedient, to discontinue any Indian agency, or to transfer the same from the place or tribe designated by law, to such other place or tribe as the public service may require." The superintendency of St. Louis is fixed, by the above law, at that place; it has become an inconvenient location, and should be removed to Fort Leavenworth, or some other point west of St. Louis; but this cannot be done without the interposition of Congress. It is respectfully recommended that the necessary legislation be requested, leaving the place discretionary with the War Department.

The statement of disbursements through this office (34) exhibits a large amount of expenditure. It shows what has been remitted to different public agents, for how much they have sent in accounts, and what proportion remains unaccounted for. This, except as to the amount drawn out, gives no precise information. The disbursements of the agents can be only settled finally in the accounting offices of the Government; and consequently, the balances unaccounted for may be less or more, as the sums expended and vouchers produced may be allowed or not. The statement is made from such information as is on file. However large the amount of the requisitions, they were made to fulfil treaty obligations, and to effect objects most desirable to the Government and the country. I also send a general statement, showing the amount applicable to expenditure, and the amount expended in the service of the Department of Indian Affairs, during the year ending 30th September last. (35.) The condition of the civilization fund is shown by exhibit 36, and of the treaty funds for education purposes by statement 37, herewith transmitted. As the law now stands, all sums that are not used within two years after they have been appropriated, go into the surplus fund of the Treasury; and, if they are wanted for the original objects, must be re-appropriated. It frequently occurs from limitations in treaties, from their having been ratified conditionally, and a variety of causes, that money appropriated for the purposes of this office cannot be used within two years, and great inconvenience would result, were it not that a practice has prevailed of drawing out such balances as it is thought will be wanted, and which would otherwise fall into the surplus fund. The amount so obtained is placed to the credit of the disbursing agent here, and applied in discharge of the Government obligations. This is, although substantially correct, irregular, and to avoid, for the future, the necessity of such a resort, I think the law ought to be altered, so as to allow three years for the expenditure. This, I hope, if a general change is not thought expedient, may be done in regard of this office, so that no money, except for contingencies, and the salaries of the gentlemen employed in the bureau, shall in future be called for, that is not paid at the Treasury, on special requisitions, at the time and for the precise object that requires the expenditure.

The disease which was so destructive of human life every where before the discovery of the art of vaccination, has been peculiarly fatal among the Indians during the past year. Their general want of medical advice, and neglect of precautionary measures, added to their irregular and exposed modes of living, made them certain victims to the scourge. It appeared among the Chickasaws, by whom it was introduced among the Choctaws in the west, and, from the wandering disposition of the sufferers, it was extended. Numerous deaths occurred, notwithstanding every exertion was made to confine the diseased, and prevent their association with the well, but by the early and diligent use of vaccine matter, much was done in this quarter to arrest the ravages of the disorder. It was, however, in the north-west that the greatest amount of human life was extinguished, among the most savage and unsettled tribes. It is computed that among the Sioux, Mandans, Riccaras, Minnetarees, Assinaboines, and Blackfeet Indians, 17,200 persons sunk under the small pox. In at least one other tribe it is known to have prevailed, but no attempt has been made to count the victims, nor is it possible to reckon them in any of these tribes with accuracy; it is believed that if the above number was doubled, the aggregate would not

be too large, for those who have fallen east of the Rocky mountains. Whether it reached beyond them is unknown. But vaccine matter was sent by a gentleman, who was travelling to the Columbia river region, with a request that he would endeavor to introduce it there. On this side, and where the malady prevailed so extensively, every exertion was used to vaccinate as generally as possible, and a physician was despatched for the sole purpose, under the direction of this office, while the pestilence was at its height. The intrinsic difficulties attending such efforts are apparent; still, it is believed much prevention was effected and good done. The medical gentleman employed on this benevolent errand vaccinated about 3,000 persons.

The removals west, make a new organization of the superintendencies and agencies advisable. I have already submitted some observations in favor of their mutual transfer, and if they remain as the law of 1834 arranged them, the Executive power, as heretofore remarked, is, perhaps, sufficient for the purpose. If, however, the change alluded to should take place, it would be proper to re enact the authority, with specific legal provisions as to compensation and the bonds for performance of duty. Some regulation as to the disbursing agents will also be expedient. By the law of the 5th of July last, officers in the line of the army cannot be employed on this duty after the 5th of July next. Officers of the staff may, it is presumed, render this service; none would do it more efficiently or faithfully. The only objection to them is that military exigencies might call them away.

There is one measure that, in my judgment, is of great importance; it has heretofore attracted the attention of Congress, and I hope will meet with favor. As any plan for the government of the western tribes of Indians contemplates an interior police of their own, in each community, and that their own laws shall prevail, as between themselves, for which some of their treaties provide, this, as it seems to me, indispensable step to their advancement in civilization cannot be taken without their own consent. Unless some system is marked out by which there shall be a separate allotment of land to each individual whom the scheme shall entitle to it, you will look in vain for any general casting off of savagism. Common property and civilization cannot co-exist. The few instances to be found in the United States and other countries of small abstracted communities, who draw their subsistence and whatever comforts they have from a common store, do not militate against this position. Under a show of equality, the mass work for two or three rulers or directors, who enjoy what they will, and distribute what they please. The members never rise beyond a certain point, (to which they had reached, generally, before they joined the society,) and never will while they remain where they are. But if they should, these associations are so small and confined as to place their possessions in the class of individual estates. At the foundation of the whole social system lies individuality of property. It is, perhaps, nine times in ten the stimulus that manhood first feels. It has produced the energy, industry, and enterprise that distinguish the civilized world, and contributes more largely to the good morals of men than those are willing to acknowledge who have not looked somewhat closely at their fellow-beings. With it come all the delights that the word home expresses; the comforts that follow fixed settlements are in its train, and to them belongs not only an anxiety to do right that those gratifications may not be forfeited, but industry that they may be

increased. Social intercourse and a just appreciation of its pleasures result, when you have civilized, and, for the most part, moral men. This process, it strikes me, the Indians must go through, before their habits can be materially changed, and they may, after what many of them have seen and know, do it very rapidly. If, on the other hand, the large tracts of land set apart for them shall continue to be joint property, the ordinary motive to industry (and the most powerful one) will be wanting. A bare subsistence is as much as they can promise themselves. A few acres of badly cultivated corn about their cabins will be seen, instead of extensive fields, rich pastures, and valuable stock. The latter belong to him who is conscious that what he ploughs is his own, and will descend to those he loves; never to the man who does not know by what tenure he holds his miserable dwelling. Laziness and unthrift will be so general as not to be disgraceful; and if the produce of their labors should be thrown into common stock, the indolent and dishonest will subsist at the expense of the meritorious. Besides, there is a strong motive in reference to ourselves for encouraging individual ownership. The history of the world proves that distinct and separate possessions make those who hold them averse to change. The risk of losing the advantages they have, men do not readily encounter. By adopting and acting on the view suggested, a large body will be created whose interest would dispose them to keep things steady. They would be the ballast of the ship.

Plans have at various times been proposed for a confederation of the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi, embracing those who shall hereafter remove. I incline much to doubt the expedience of such a measure. It could only be executed with the consent of the tribes that might become members of it. The Choctaws have twice signified their disinclination to it. The treaty with the Cherokees of December, 1835, discourages it. The idea of such a bond between dependant communities is new. The league could only be for regulation among themselves, and not for mutual protection, which is the usual object of such combinations. They have no common property to secure, or common interest to advance. Any plan I have seen is based upon the power of the President to reject their articles of association, which exhibits strikingly their true position. They may be likened to colonies, among whom a confederation does not exist. They are governed, and their legislation, by each community for itself, is supervised and controlled, by the parent country. When they contemplate a different attitude, they confederate. A general council of the Indians might pass resolutions of a pacific character, or to arrest actual hostilities, and to regulate their intercourse with each other, but this could be done better by Congress, leaving to each tribe the management of its own internal concerns, not interfering with treaties or laws. There are inherent difficulties in the dissimilar conditions of the tribes. Some of them are semi civilized, others as wild as the game they hunt. Some are rich, others poor. Some number but a few hundred souls, others more thousands. We cannot frame for them, much less could they do it, articles of confederation which would bring into council a just representation of the different tribes. If you allot so many representatives to a tribe, looking to its population, the smaller would be swallowed up in the larger. If you limit to a certain number, or within or between two numbers, you are unjust to the larger tribes, which a combination of the smaller, with fewer motives to rectitude, might control. A small proportion of all might come into the confederation, and

these separated from each other by bands who would not join in the arrangement, and would not on any principle be bound by the resolves of the general council. We owe duties to ourselves. Cogent reasons for not giving to these neighboring communities more concentration than they have must be seen. While they are treated with all kindness, tenderness even, and liberality, prudential considerations would seem to require that they should be kept distinct from each other. Let them manage their internal police after their own views. One or more superintendents, and as many agencies as may be deemed proper, with such regulation of their intercourse with each other, and such guards for their protection, as Congress shall think fit to prescribe, would, it appears to me, meet the emergence. Through the officers thus stationed among them, they could make their complaints known, and ask redress for grievances, which would be afforded when it was proper. It is not understood that the deliberations of the council could result in any act that would be valid, until approved by the chief magistrate, which does not lessen the force of what has been said.

It would perhaps be judicious not to pay a compliment at some hazard, especially where it would not be appreciated, but to assert directly for general purposes the authority which actually exists, and which must, upon any suggestion that may be adopted, be really felt and acknowledged. At some future period, if circumstances should be so changed as to call for a territorial government, or for any other alteration in the system, the United States can, in the guardian position they occupy, make such modification as sound judgment and an anxious desire to benefit the Indians shall dictate.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

Hon. J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Emigration of Indians.

1. Proposition of Cherokee delegation to General Scott.
2. General Scott's conditional acceptance of it.
3. Resolution of the Cherokee council.
4. General Scott's assent to it.
5. Estimate of cost of removal.
6. General Scott's reply.
7. Modification of the estimate.
8. General Scott's approval of it.
9. Extract from the letter of General Scott to the War Department.
10. Letter of Hon. John Tipton, relative to the removal of the Potawatomies.
11. Statement of the number of Indians removed, and to be removed, with the daily cost of subsisting them.

Miscellaneous.

12. Extract from a letter of the Hon. R. H. Gillet.
13. Statement of amount of investments for Indian account.
14. Regulations for the subsisting of indigent Indians.
15. Statement of the number and condition of Indian schools.

Condition of the Indian tribes, relations with them, and description of the Indian country.

16. Extract from the report of Henry R. Schoolcraft.
17. Extract from the report of Purdy McElvaine.
18. Extract from the report of Joseph M. Street.
19. Extract from the report of T. A. B. Boyd.
20. Extract from the report of D. P. Bushnell.
21. Extract from the report of Miles M. Vineyard.
22. Extract from the report of George Boyd.
23. Extract from the report of Joshua Pilcher.
24. Extract from the report of John Dougherty.
25. Extract from the report of Richard W. Cummins.
26. Extract from the report of A. L. Davis.
27. Extract from the report of William Armstrong.

Education and schools.

28. Extract from the report of Henry R. Schoolcraft.
29. Extract from the report of Purdy McElvaine.

30. Extract from the report of D. Lowry.
31. Extract from the report of Lawrence Taliaferro.
32. Extract from the report of Richard W. Cummins.
- 32½. Extract from the report of William Armstrong.
33. Extract from the report from Choctaw Academy.

Fiscal statements.

34. Statement of receipts and disbursements of the amount applicable to expenditure.
35. Statement of the amount expended in the year ending 30th of September, 1838.
36. Statement of the civilization fund.
37. Statement of the treaty funds for education purposes.

No. 1.

AMOKE DISTRICT, AQUOHEE CAMP,
July 23, 1838.

SIR: In respectfully presenting, for your consideration, the following suggestions in relation to the removal of the Cherokee people to the west, it may be proper very briefly to advert to certain facts which have an important bearing on the subject.

It is known to you, sir, that the undersigned delegates of the Cherokee nation submitted to the honorable the Secretary of War the project of a treaty on the basis of a removal of the Cherokee nation from "all the lands now occupied by them eastward of the Mississippi," and on terms the most of which the honorable Secretary expresses himself as "not unwilling to grant." The present condition of the Cherokee people is such that all dispute as to the time of emigration is set at rest. Being already severed from their homes and their property, their persons being under the absolute control of the Commanding General, and being altogether dependant on the benevolence and humanity of that high officer for the suspension of their transportation to the west at a season and under circumstances in which sickness and death were to be apprehended to an alarming extent, all inducements to prolong their stay in this country are taken away. And however strong their attachment to the homes of their fathers may be, their interests and their wishes now are to depart as early as may be consistent with their safety, which will appear from the following extract from their proceedings on the subject:

"Resolved by the national committee and council and people of the Cherokee nation in general council assembled, That it is the decided sense and desire of this general council, that the whole business of the emigration of our people shall be undertaken by the nation; and the delegation are hereby advised to negotiate the necessary arrangements with the Commanding General for that purpose."

In conformity, therefore, with the wishes of our people, and with the fact that the delegation has been referred by the honorable the Secretary of War to conclude the negotiation, in relation to emigration, with the Commanding General in the Cherokee country:

We beg leave, therefore, very respectfully to propose, that the Cherokee nation will undertake the whole business of removing their people to the west of the river Mississippi; that the emigration shall commence at the time stipulated in a pledge given to you by our people, as a condition of the suspension of their transportation until the sickly season should pass away, unless prevented by some cause which shall appear reasonable to yourself.

That the *per capita* expense of removal be based on the calculation of one wagon and team, and six riding horses, being required for fifteen persons.

That the Cherokees shall have the selection of physicians, and such other persons as may be required for the safe and comfortable conducting of the several detachments to the place of destination; their compensation to be paid by the United States.

We have the honor to be, your obedient humble servants,

JNO. ROSS,
ELIJAH HICKS,

JAMES BROWN,
 EDWARD GUNTER,
 his
 SAML. x GUNTER,
 mark.
 SITUWAKEE, his x mark.
 his
 WHITE x PATH,
 mark.
 R. TAYLOR.

Maj. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT,
United States Army, &c.

No. 2.

HEAD QUARTERS, EASTERN DIVISION,
Cherokee Agency, July 25, 1838.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter, submitting certain proposals, dated the 23d instant.

On the part of the United States, I am ready to place the whole business of completing the emigration of the Cherokee people remaining east of the Mississippi (with an exception* to be mentioned) to their new homes west of that river, in the hands of such functionaries of the eastern Cherokees as may exhibit to me from the same, due authority to undertake and carry through the emigration on the following conditions :

1. That the said functionaries and their people shall continue to observe and execute in good faith, the promises given to me in writing, by certain chiefs and head men, for themselves and people, present and absent, on the 19th ultimo.

2. That the said functionaries shall send intelligent Indian runners, to be furnished with written permissions, signed by the Commanding General, in search of, and to cause to be brought into the emigration, all Indian families and individuals who may remain out, and who are not citizens of the United States, or who have not received permission to remain in the States for the purpose of becoming denizens of the same.

3. That, with the exception of such Indians as are, or who may have obtained permission to remain, in order to become citizens or denizens of the United States, or of the States; also, with the exception* of such Indian families and individuals as may be permitted by the Commanding General to emigrate themselves, the said Cherokee functionaries shall cause all their people, now remaining east, and who may, at the time, be able to travel, including fugitive Creeks among them, to be put in motion, in convenient detachments, either by land or water, and transported without unnecessary delays on the routes to the Cherokee country west of the Mississippi, beginning the movement as early as the 1st of September next, and continuing to send off parties at intervals, not exceeding three days, so that all the emigrants able to travel within that time, shall be in motion for the west by the — of the ensuing month, (October.)

* NOTE FOR THE SECRETARY OF WAR.—This exception is intended for the benefit of such of the treaty making party as may not choose to remove under the directions of Mr. Ross and his associates.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Such Indians as, within that time, may not be able to travel by land, shall, if the rivers be not up, be permitted to remain until the next rise of waters, and in the mean time have, as attendants, a small number of their families or friends.

The foregoing conditions being agreed to, the United States, through me, are willing to stipulate to pay over to the Cherokee functionaries, from time to time, such portions of the moneys appropriated for the emigration as may seem reasonable to prepare for and carry it out.

I remain, gentlemen, &c.,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Messrs. JOHN ROSS, E. HICKS, J. BROWN, E. GUNTER,
S. GUNTER, SITUWAKEE, WHITE PATH, R. TAYLOR.

No. 3.

CHEROKEE AGENCY EAST,
July 27, 1838.

SIR: Your letter addressed to the undersigned, on the 25th instant, has been considered by the council and people assembled. The accompanying resolution confers the authority upon the late delegation to Washington city, to close with you the necessary arrangements for the entire removal and subsistence of the Cherokees. We are now prepared to discharge the duties devolving upon us in relation to this matter.

To the conditions mentioned in your letter upon which you are willing to place the whole business of managing the emigration in our hands, we are not disposed to object, but are ready and willing to accede to them, with, however, this further understanding: that we may be allowed the two entire months of September and October to get all our people in motion for the west, and that we shall not be required, positively, to send off a detachment "at intervals not exceeding three days." In the commencement the weather will be very warm, and before the arrival west of the last parties, the winter will have commenced its rigor; and we would prefer some discretion as to the time and arrangement in despatching detachments, especially as the time for the moving of the last will be fixed.

We have the honor to be, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servants,

JOHN ROSS,
EDWARD GUNTER,
JAMES BROWN,
ELIJAH HICKS,
SAMUEL GUNTER,

in behalf of others.

Maj. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT.

Resolved by the committee and council and people in general council convened, That Messrs. John Ross, Richard Taylor, Samuel Gunter, Edward Gunter, James Brown, Elijah Hicks, Situawakee, and White Path, be, and they are hereby, authorized and fully empowered on the part of the Cherokee nation to make and enter into any and all such arrangements with Major General Winfield Scott on the part of the United States, which they may deem necessary and proper for effecting the entire

removal of the Cherokee people from the east to the west side of the Mississippi river; and, also, to enter into such further arrangements with the Commanding General in relation to the payment of such sums of money by the United States as may be needed for the removal and subsistence of all the Cherokee people.

And they are hereby further authorized and empowered to make any such selection of persons as they may deem necessary to aid and assist in the said removal of the Cherokees to the western country.

RICHARD TAYLOR,
President N. Committee.

Samuel Gunter,
Thomas Foreman,
Hair Conrad,
James Hawkins,
Chu-nov-la-has-kee,
William Proctor,
James D. Wafford,

John F. Baldrige,
George Hicks,
Old Fields,
George Still,
Na-hoo-lah,
Elijah Hicks,
Ka-loo-sa-te-he,
STEPHEN FOREMAN,
Clerk N. Committee.

ASUOHEE CAMP, July 26, 1838.

Going Snake, Speaker of the national council, James Spears, John Watts, Small Back, Wa-hatch-cher, the Bark, Money Crier, Soft Shell Turtle, Bean Stick, John Otterlifter, John Keys, White Path, Charles, Chu-wa-lu-ga, John Wane, Sith-i-wa-gee, Peter, Sweet Water, Tarquah, the Coon.

Jesse Bushyhead, Clerk national council, Wa-loo-kah, Koolache, Tuff, Oo-sa-na-le, Choo-la-ske, Lying Fish, Ned, Michael Bridgemaker, Oo-qua-loo-tee, Ta-na-e, Too-now-ee, Oo-ga-la-ga-tle.

In behalf of the people.

Approved:

JOHN ROSS,
Principal Chief.
GEORGE LOWRY,
Assistant Principal Chief.

LEWIS ROSS,
EDWARD GUNTER, } *Executive Council.*

No. 4.

HEAD QUARTERS, EASTERN DIVISION,
Cherokee Agency, July 28, 1838.

GENTLEMEN: Your note of yesterday, in reply to mine of the 25th instant, is before me, and also the paper of the 26th, conferring upon you full powers to enter into arrangements with me for carrying on and completing the emigration of the Cherokee people remaining east to the west of the Mississippi.

The latter document is sufficient; and in reply to your note I will so far yield to your wishes as to say, that the emigration must recommence on or

before the first day of the ensuing September, and be continued, at short intervals, so as to be completed on or before the 20th of the following month, with the exception of such sick and superannuated Cherokees as may not be able to travel by land, and their necessary attendants. Should the rivers between this and your new country west, be not navigable for steamboats in the mean time, I have, further, no objection to give to the more respectable heads of families, whose names may be presented to me for the purpose, special permissions to remain, and to remove themselves and families, on the first sufficient rise of those rivers, although such rise may not happen until after the 20th of October next.

The moneys which, from time to time, may be deemed necessary to prepare for, and to carry on, the emigration, you will please make estimates for, addressed to me, specifying the immediate objects, and if the estimates shall appear reasonable, they shall be promptly complied with.

I remain, gentlemen, yours, with respect,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Messrs. J. ROSS, E. GUNTER, E. HICKS, S. GUNTER, and others,
Agents of the Cherokee nation.

No. 5.

CHEROKEE AGENCY, EAST,
July 31, 1838.

SIR: You have herewith the estimate of the expenses of each detachment of (one thousand) Cherokees, to be removed by land, as estimated for by this committee, and which is respectfully submitted for your consideration and approval.

It is desirable that immediate arrangements be entered upon for the purchase of wagons, &c., and the organization of detachments, as well as the timely establishment of depots for subsistence on the whole route. Your approval of the estimate being known, and a basis established to regulate expenditures, the immediate amount required will be specified.

With much respect, we have the honor to be your obedient servants,

JOHN ROSS,
EDWARD GUNTER,
JAMES BROWN,
ELIJAH HICKS,

In behalf of others.

Maj. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT,
U. S. Army, Commanding.

Estimate for the emigration of a party of one thousand Cherokees, to their country west of the Mississippi; distance 800 miles; 80 days going.

Fifty wagons and teams, (20 persons to each wagon,) at a daily expense of \$350, including forage	-	-	\$28,000 00
Returning, \$7 each for every 20 miles	-	-	14,000 00
250 extra horses, 40 cents each per day	-	-	8,000 00
Ferriages, &c.	-	-	1,000 00
80,000 rations, at 16 cents each	-	-	12,800 00
Conductor, \$5 per day	-	-	400 00
Assistant conductor, \$3 per day	-	-	240 00
Physician, \$5 per day	-	-	400 00
Physician returning, \$15 for every 100 miles	-	-	120 00
Commissary, \$2 50 per day	-	-	200 00
Assistant commissary, \$2 per day	-	-	160 00
Wagon master, \$2 50 per day	-	-	200 00
Assistant wagon master, \$2 per day	-	-	160 00
Interpreter, \$2 50 per day	-	-	200 00
			\$65,880 00

No. 6.

HEAD QUARTERS, EASTERN DIVISION,
Cherokee Agency, August 1, 1838.

GENTLEMEN: In your note of yesterday you estimate that \$65,880 will be the necessary cost of every thousand Cherokees emigrated by land from this to their new country.

As I have already stated to some of you, in conversation, I think the estimate an extravagant one. Take the principal item or basis of your calculation, one wagon and five saddle-horses for every twenty souls. I have already consented, with a view to lighten the movement by land, that all the sick, the crippled, and superannuated of the nation, should be left at the depots until the rivers be again navigable for steamboats. All heavy articles of property, not wanted on the road, may wait for the same mode of conveyance. Deducting the persons just mentioned, I am confident that it will be found that among every thousand individuals, taken in families, without selection, there are at least five hundred strong men, women, boys, and girls, not only capable of marching twelve or fifteen miles a day, but to whom the exercise would be beneficial, and another hundred able to go on foot half that distance daily. There would then be left, according to your basis, only 450 individuals, most of them children, to ride, and children are light. The 250 saddle-horses or ponies would accommodate as many riders, leaving but 200 souls to be steadily transported in fifty wagons, or only four to a wagon.

Now, the wagons being large, and each drawn by five or six horses, as must be presumed from your high estimate of seven dollars for each wagon, going and returning, it strikes me that one such team and five horses ought to accommodate on the route thirty or thirty-five emigrants, including subsistence for a day or two, from depot to depot.

I repeat that I do not absolutely reject or cut down your estimate, which I think also too high in putting down the rations at sixteen cents each. The whole expense of the emigration is to be paid out of appropriations already made by Congress, the general surplus of which is to go to the Cherokee nation in various forms. Therefore, they have a direct general interest in conducting the movement as economically as comfort will permit. Nevertheless, for the reasons stated, I wish the several items of the estimate submitted to be reconsidered.

I remain, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Messrs. J. Ross, E. Hicks, and others, Agents, &c.

No. 7.

CHEROKEE AGENCY EAST,

August 2, 1838.

SIR: We have had your reply of yesterday's date, to our estimate, under consideration. The estimate we believe reasonable, having the comfortable removal of our people solely in view, and endeavoring to be governed, as far as that object will allow, by the rates of expenditures fixed by the officers of Government.

After the necessary bedding, cooking utensils, and other indispensable articles of twenty persons (say four or five families) are placed in a wagon, with subsistence for at least two days, the weight already will be enough to exclude, in our opinion, more than a very few persons being hauled. The great distance to be travelled, liability to sickness on the way of grown persons, and the desire of performing the trip in as short a time as possible, induce us, still, to think our estimate of that item not extravagant.

In relation to the rations at 16 cents, the estimate is fixed at a rate which the Government agents had already made some arrangements to have them supplied.

The addition, however, of sugar and coffee has been made under this estimate, which, we trust, will be considered reasonable enough.

In our estimate we omitted an item, which we deem indispensable, but propose now the addition of soap, the quantity and cost of delivery at the rate of 3 lbs. to every 100 rations, at 15 cents per pound.

Whatever may be necessary, in the emigration of our people, to their comfort on the way, and as conducive to their health, we desire to be afforded them; at the same time, it is our anxious wish, in the management of this business, to be free, at all times, from the imputation of extravagance.

With high respect, we have the honor to be your obedient servants,

JOHN ROSS,
R. TAYLOR,
ELIJAH HICKS,
EDWARD GUNTER,
JAMES BROWN,
WHITE PATH,
SITUWAKEE.

Major General WINFIELD SCOTT,
U. S. Army, Commanding.

No. 8.

HEAD QUARTERS, EASTERN DIVISION,
Cherokee Agency, August 2, 1838.

GENTLEMEN: By your note of this date, in reply to my remarks of yesterday, on your estimate of the day before, I perceive, that after a full consideration, you adhere to the calculation of \$65,880, with a slight addition for soap, for the comfortable emigration, by land, of every thousand Cherokees from this to their new country, west of the Mississippi.

As the Cherokee people are exclusively interested in the cost, as well as the comfort of the removal, I do not feel myself at liberty to withhold my sanction. The estimate, therefore, submitted to me, on the 31st ultimo, with the small addition for soap, is hereby approved.

I remain, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Messrs. J. ROSS, R. TAYLOR, E. HICKS, E. GUNTER,
J. BROWN, WHITE PATH, SITUWAKEE,
Cherokee Agents for Emigration.

No. 9.

[EXTRACT.]

HEAD QUARTERS, EASTERN DIVISION,
Cherokee Agency, August 3, 1838.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 20th ultimo.

The accompanying papers (Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4) will show the estimated cost of emigrating the remaining Cherokees, as agreed upon between their agents, specially appointed to take charge of the operation, and myself. It seemed high, but I was finally induced to adopt it, as the basis of the advancements in money, which, from time to time, will be required.

Those agents do not deem a military escort necessary for the protection of the emigrants on the route, nor do I. We are equally of the opinion, that sympathy and kind offices will be very generally shown by the citizens, throughout the movement, and the Indians are desirous to exhibit in return, the orderly habits which their acquired civilization has conferred. The parties (of about a thousand each) will march without arms, under Indian conductors and sub-officers of intelligence and discretion, who are ready to promise to repress and to punish all disorders among their own people, and if they commit outrages on the citizens or depredations on their property, instantly to deliver the offenders over to the nearest civil officers of the States. I have full confidence in their promises and capacity to do all that they are ready to undertake.

I have the honor to be, sir, with high respect, your obedient servant,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

To the Hon. J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War.

No. 10.

ENCAMPMENT, SANDUSKY POINT,
Illinois, September 18, 1838.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the volunteers under my command reached this place last evening, with 859 Pottawatomie Indians. Three persons, improperly called chiefs, Me-no-mi-nee, Black Wolf, and Pe-pin-o-wah, are of the number. I have this morning put the Indians under the charge of Judge William Polke, who has been appointed by the United States to conduct them west of the Mississippi. I have the honor, also, to lay before your excellency a copy of my orderly book, or daily journal, to which I beg leave to refer you for a detailed statement of the manner in which my duties have been performed as commanding officer of the volunteers engaged in this delicate service. It may be the opinion of those not well informed upon the subject, that the expedition was uncalled for, but I feel confident that nothing but the presence of an armed force, for the protection of the citizens of the State, and to punish the insolence of the Indians, could have prevented bloodshed. The arrival of the volunteers in the Indian villages, was the first intimation they had of the movement of men with arms. Many of the Indian men were assembled near the chapel when we arrived, and were not permitted to leave camp, or separate, until matters were amicably settled, and they had agreed to give peaceable possession of the land sold by them. I did not feel authorized to drive these poor degraded beings from our State, but to remove them from the reserve, and to give peace and security to our own citizens. But I found the Indians did not own an acre of land east of the Mississippi, that the Government was bound to remove them to the Osage river, to support them one year after their arrival west, and to give each individual of the tribe 320 acres of land. I advised them to consent to remove immediately. Most of them appeared willing to do so. Three of their principal men, however, expressed a wish to be governed by the advice of their priest, Mr. Pettit, a catholic gentleman, who had resided with them, up to the commencement of the quarrel between the Indians and the whites, when he left Twin Lakes, and retired to South Bend. I addressed a letter inviting him to join the emigration, and go west. He has accepted the invitation, and I am happy to inform you that he joined us two days ago, and is going west with the Indians. It is but justice to him that I should say that he has, both by precept and example, produced a very favorable change in the morals and industry of the Indians, that his untiring zeal in the cause of civilization has been and will continue to be eminently beneficial to these unfortunate Pottawatomies when they reach their new abode. All are now satisfied, and appear anxious to proceed on their journey to their new homes, where they anticipate peace, security, and happiness. It may be expected that I should give your excellency an intimation or an opinion of the causes which have led to the difficulty now happily terminated. A few words on that subject must suffice. First, the pernicious practice, I believe first introduced into our Indian treaty making at the treaty of Fort Meigs, in 1817, of making reservations of land to satisfy individual Indians, and sometimes white men opened a door for both speculation and fraud. By the treaty of 1832, the Pottawatomie Indians sold all their claims to land within the State of Indiana, except a few small reserves for particular tribes or parties.

These reservations did not vest in the chief of any party a fee in the lands reserved; the original Indian title remained undisturbed, as you will see by the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States, in the case of a reserve made by a treaty with the Prairie Pottawatomies, 20th October, 1832, to which I beg leave to refer. Me-no-mi-nee's reserve, about which the dispute originated, was made for his band by the treaty of 1832. He being a principal man, (but not a chief,) was first named, and the reserve has ever since been called by both Indians and white men, Me-no-mi-nee's reserve. In 1834, a commissioner was appointed by the President to purchase that reservation. He succeeded in purchasing one-half the land at 50 cents per acre, the other half (about eleven sections) was reserved for individual Indians and whites, Me-no-mi-nee coming in for a large share of *individual property*. Hence the other Indians would have been defrauded out of their just claim to an interest in the reserve, if that treaty had been confirmed, but the President viewing the matter in the true light, did not submit the treaty to the Senate, but appointed A. C. Pepper, and authorized him to open the negotiation, and to purchase all the land for the Government. He succeeded in purchasing the whole of the reserve, at one dollar per acre. Me-no-mi-nee did not sign the latter treaty, because he could not possess himself of a moiety of the land, and endow the chapel with the balance. By the treaty of 1836, the Indians reserved the right to remain on the lands ceded for two years. The time expired on the 5th of last month, and the Indians refused giving possession to the settlers who had entered upon the land, in anticipation of the passage of a pre-emption law. The passage of the law of 22d June last, gave to each settler who had resided on the reserve for four months previous to that day, a pre-emption right to one hundred and sixty acres of land. On the 5th of last month, the day on which the Indians were to have left the reservation, the whites demanded possession, which they (the Indians) obstinately refused. Quarrels ensued, and between the 15th and 20th, the Indians chopped the door of one of the settlers, Mr. Waters, and threatened his life, (see his certificate, marked A.) This was followed by the burning of ten or twelve Indian cabins, which produced a state of feeling bordering on hostilities. The assistant superintendent of emigration, who had been stationed in the vicinity for some months, had failed to get up an emigrating party, and the public interpreters were so much alarmed as to be unwilling to remain in the Indian villages. I entertain no doubt but for the steps taken by your excellency, murders would have been committed on both sides in a very few days. The arrival of an armed force sufficient to put down hostile movements against our citizens effected in three days, what counselling and fair words had failed to do in as many months.

I see no reason for censuring the officers to whose charge the emigration has been confided. They should, perhaps, have prevented the Indians from planting corn in June, when every one must have known that they would be ousted on the 5th of August; but, on the other hand, the Indians had the right of possession until the 5th of August. The Indians were under the influence of bad counsel from different sources. They were owing large debts to the traders, who opposed the emigration of the Indians before their debts were paid or secured. Some were anxious to keep them where they were, hoping to obtain, with ease, a part of the money paid them as annuity. Lawyers, I am told, advised Me-no-mi-nee to keep possession, and defend his claim to the reserve in our courts. Another class of men, both

subtle and vigilant office-seekers, were using their influence to procure the dismissal of the officers heretofore engaged in the attempt to remove the Indians, that they might succeed to the places of the present incumbents. And still another class, perhaps less wicked, but not free from censure, is made up of those who influenced the Indians to plant corn, and contend for the possession of the reserve. I am happy in being able to state, that the removal of the Indians was effected without blood-shed or mal-treatment. Every attention that could be, was paid to their health, comfort, and convenience. When on our marches, which are sometimes very much hurried, owing to the great distance between watering places, it is not unusual to see a number of the volunteers walking, whilst their horses are ridden by the sickly or infirm of the Indians. I found no difficulty in raising the number of volunteers required, although the people of the northern portion of the State are much afflicted with sickness. I was compelled to discharge one or more every day, and permit them to return, in consequence of bad health. The greatest number in service at any one time was ninety-seven. The conductor of the emigrants has requested me to place at his disposal fifteen of the volunteers to attend the party, and keep order in the camp at night. Believing it necessary, I have consented to do so, and have detailed Ensign B. H. Smith, with fourteen dragoons, on that service. The rest of the corps will be discharged to-morrow.

In closing this report, already much longer than I could wish, I beg leave to express the obligations I am under to our mutual friend Colonel Bryant, who acted in the capacity of aid-de-camp, and has proved himself to be an excellent officer. I am not less indebted to Major Evans, of Laporte; his knowledge of military discipline enabled him to be eminently useful. To General N. D. Grover, Captains Hannegan and Holman, Lieutenants Eldridge, Lasselle, Nash, and Linton, and Ensigns McClure, Wilson, Smith, and Holman, as also to J. C. Douglass, adjutant, I am, also, under great obligations. Every non-commissioned officer and soldier has fully sustained the high character of western volunteers.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN TIPTON.

P. S.—I transmit, herewith, for the information of your excellency, an exhibit marked B, showing the names of the Pottawatomie Indians, enrolled as emigrants, and the number of their respective families.

No. 11.

Statement showing the whole number of Indians east of the Mississippi river with whom treaty stipulations have been made for their removal, distinguishing the different tribes; the whole number removed prior to the last annual report; the whole number removed since; the number of emigrant Indians now west of the Mississippi, November 1, 1838, and the number to be removed; the number under subsistence and the daily expense thereof.

TRIBES.	No. for emigration originally.	No. removed prior to last annual report.	No. removed since last annual report.	No. of emigrating Indians west of the Mississippi.	No. now to be removed.	No. now under subsistence west.	Price per ration.	Daily expense for subsistence.	Remarks.
Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies	} 8,000	2,190	151	2,342	5,648	2,044	7 cts. $\frac{44}{100}$	\$153 00	*Including the party now on the route.
Pottawatomies of Indiana		494	768*	1,262	150	768*	do. do.	57 60	
- Choctaws	18,500	15,000	177	15,177	3,323	none			
- Quapaws	476	476	-	476					
- Creeks	22,000	20,437	4,106	24,543	750	4,106	14 cents	574 84	
- Florida Indians	3,765	1,079	1,851	2,730	935	1,651	14 cents	131 14	
- Cherokees	22,000	7,911	18,000*	25,911	-	18,000*	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents	1,710 00	*Including parties now on the route.
Kickapoos	588	588	-	588					
Delawares	826	826	-	826					
Shawnees	1,272	1,272	-	1,272					
Ottowas	420	374	-	374	200	174	9 cents	15 66	
Weas	225	225	-	225					
Piankeshaws	162	162	-	162					
Peorias and Kaskaskias	132	132	-	132					
Senecas from Sandusky	251	251	-	251					
Senecas and Shawnees	211	211	-	211					
Ottowas and Chippewas	6,500	-	-	-	6,500				
Winnebagoes	4,500	-	-	-	4,500				
New York Indians	4,176	-	-	-	4,176				
- Chickasaws	5,000	-	4,600	4,600	400	4,600	14 cents	544 00	
	100,790	51,629	29,653	81,082	26,482	31,343		3,186 24	

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, November 1, 1838.

No. 12.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF THE HON. R. H. GILLET.

In order that you may fully understand them, (the difficulties that present themselves in making a treaty,) I will briefly describe the present situation of the members of the confederacy of the "Six Nations." The powers of this ancient confederacy, and their relative rights, I do not fully understand. At the present time, these nations have no community of interest, and but very little of feeling. They reside remote from each other, and it is doubtful whether a simple nation of them will consent to be bound by the unanimous act of the others, on any subject. From all I can learn, they consider the confederacy as merely nominal, and that each nation is independent of the others. It may be useful to the department to possess some details of the condition of the "New York Indians." The following is believed to be accurate.

Senecas.

This nation consists of 2,403 souls, and is in possession of four reservations, to wit: Buffalo creek reservation, which comprises 52,220 acres of land, and 730 Senecas reside on it; the Cattaraugus reservation, containing 21,469 acres, and 540 souls; Tonawanda reservation, comprising 12,800 acres, and 449 souls; the Alleghany reservation, containing 30,469 acres, and 684 souls. The latter reservation is in Alleghany county, and the first mentioned one in Erie. The Tonawanda reservation is in Genesee county, and Cattaraugus partly in Cattaraugus county and partly in Erie. This nation comprises about one-half of all the Indians in this State, and is in possession of five times as much land as all the others. The fee of this land is held by Massachusetts, in trust for individuals, known as the "Ogden Company," while the Senecas have a possessory right to it. The political jurisdiction is in the State of New York. A treaty with them, which shall provide for the relinquishment of their lands here, and their removal to the west, must receive the sanction of the State of Massachusetts, as well as the United States. The "Ogden Company" cannot pay the Senecas for their possessory interest, until the Senate confirms the treaty, nor can the Senecas quit claim until they get the money, and also secure a new home, which would depend upon the ratification of the treaty. To avoid these difficulties, I know of no better arrangement than to make the Secretary of War a trustee for both parties.

Tuscaroras.

This nation, originally from North Carolina, have a reservation in Niagara county of 6,920 acres. In all, there are 283 Tuscaroras. 1,920 acres of their land are situated precisely like the land of the Senecas. The remaining 5,000 acres they own in fee, and it is held by the Secretary of War, as their trustee. The same difficulties, in adjusting a treaty with them, occur as in the case of the Senecas.

St. Regis.

This tribe consists of between six and seven hundred souls. Their reservation is divided by the line separating the United States from

Canada. The part of their reservation in this State lies on St. Regis river, in Franklin county, and contains 10,000 acres. About 350 of this tribe claim to be "American Indians." The fee of their reservation belongs to the State. Before this tribe can bind itself positively to emigrate, it must be certain of a new home, and also make a treaty with the Governor of the State, for the relinquishment of their interest in these lands. They cannot sell to him, until they are certain of another home. If they agree to remove before they sell to him, they have no guarantee that he will buy at all, and they may be compelled to go and get nothing.

Cayugas.

There are but 130 of this tribe remaining in this State. There is a small number of Cayugas in the Indian territory. Those residing here own no lands. Many years since this tribe sold out all their lands, and gave the Senecas \$800 for the privilege of residing on their reservations. They are now dispersed among the Senecas on their different reservations.

Onondagas.

This nation has a reservation in Onondaga county, containing 6,000 acres. About 400 of their number reside on the reservation. The title to this tract is the same as that of the St. Regis in this State, and a treaty with them is attended with the same obstacles. No one has attended the council from this place. A portion of this tribe many years since came to reside among the Senecas, and paid them \$1,500 for the privilege of so doing. The number of Onondagas residing on the Seneca reservations is 194.

Oneidas.

This tribe owns in this State (partly in Madison and partly in Oneida) five thousand acres of land, which is occupied by about seven hundred of their number. Their land here is situated like the St. Regis lands in this State. A portion of this tribe reside at Green Bay, and hold lands under the Menomonic treaty.

Whether there are any of the Brothertowns, Stockbridge, and Munsee Indians in this State, I do not know. There are many, if not all of them, in the Green Bay country, and hold lands there. If the Senecas agree to remove, I confidently expect soon to see all these tribes settled in the Indian Territory.

From this statement you will see that the "New York Indians" have no interest in common, in this State, and none elsewhere, except what they derive under the Menomonic treaty. Under that the Senecas, Tuscaroras, Cayugas, Onondagas, St. Regis, and part of the Oneidas, have no legal claim.

Statement exhibiting the amount of investments for Indian account in State Stocks.

Names of the tribes for whose account the stock is held in trust.	Names of the States which issued the bonds.	Rate of interest.	Amount of each lot of bonds.	Aggregate amount of the bonds for each tribe.	Amount of the annual interest on each lot of bonds.	Aggregate amount of the annual interest for each tribe.	Amount of the cost of each lot of bonds.	Amount of the aggregate cost of the bonds for each tribe, &c.	When the interest is payable.	Where the interest is payable.	Where the interest is deposited until wanted for application.	Treaties—on reference to which, it may be seen for what objects the interest is to be applied.
		<i>Per cent.</i>										
Cherokees - - - - -	Kentucky - - - - -	5	\$94,000 00	- - -	\$4,700 00	- - -	25,000 00	- - -	Semi-annually	Philadelphia	Bank of America, New York	Treaty, December, 1835, and supplementary, 7th March, 1836.
Cherokees - - - - -	Tennessee - - - - -	5	250,000 00	- - -	12,500 00	- - -	30,000 00	- - -	do.	do.	do.	
Cherokees - - - - -	Alabama - - - - -	5	300,000 00	- - -	15,000 00	- - -	30,880 00	- - -	do.	New York	do.	
Cherokees - - - - -	Maryland - - - - -	5	761 39	- - -	45 68	- - -	6,120 00	- - -	Quarterly	Baltimore	do.	
Cherokees - - - - -	Michigan - - - - -	5	64,000 00	- - -	3,840 00	- - -	- - -	- - -	Semi-annually	New York	do.	
Cherokee (schools) - - - - -	Maryland - - - - -	5	41,138 00	- - -	2,056 90	- - -	42,490 00	- - -	Quarterly	Baltimore	do.	Treaty, February 27, 1819.
Cherokees - - - - -	Missouri - - - - -	5	10,000 00	- - -	550 00	- - -	4,000 00	- - -	Semi-annually	New York	do.	
Ottowas, Chippewas, and Pottawatomes - - - - -	Maryland - - - - -	5	130,850 43	- - -	7,851 02	- - -	15,000 00	- - -	Quarterly	Baltimore	do.	Treaty, September, 1833, (mills, &c.) Treaty, September, 1833, (education.)
Ottowas, Chippewas, and Pottawatomes - - - - -	Indiana - - - - -	5	68,000 00	- - -	3,400 00	- - -	7,264 09	- - -	Semi-annually	New York	do.	
Incompetent Chickasaws - - - - -	Indiana - - - - -	5	58,000 00	- - -	2,900 00	- - -	5,291 89	- - -	do.	do.	do.	Treaty, May, 1834.
Incompetent Chickasaws - - - - -	New York - - - - -	5	30,000 00	- - -	1,500 00	- - -	2,729 17	- - -	Quarterly	do.	do.	
Incompetent Chickasaws - - - - -	Maryland - - - - -	5	131,230 44	- - -	7,873 83	- - -	13,479 06	- - -	do.	Baltimore	do.	
Incompetent Chickasaws - - - - -	Kentucky - - - - -	5	150,000 00	- - -	7,500 00	- - -	13,375 00	- - -	Semi-annually	Louisville, Ky.	Bank of Kentucky, Louisville	
Chickasaw orphans - - - - -	Arkansas - - - - -	5	115,000 00	- - -	5,750 00	- - -	19,773 83	- - -	do.	New York	Bank of America, New York	Treaty, May, 1834.
Shawnees - - - - -	Maryland - - - - -	5	29,341 50	- - -	1,760 49	- - -	1,000 00	- - -	do.	New York	Bank of America, New York	Treaty, August, 1831.*
Shawnees - - - - -	Kentucky - - - - -	5	1,000 00	- - -	50 00	- - -	3,912 40	- - -	Quarterly	Baltimore	do.	
Sehecas - - - - -	Kentucky - - - - -	5	5,000 00	- - -	250 00	- - -	980 00	- - -	Semi-annually	New York	do.	Treaty, February, 1831.*
Senecas and Shawnees - - - - -	Kentucky - - - - -	5	6,000 00	- - -	300 00	- - -	1,900 00	- - -	do.	do.	do.	
Senecas and Shawnees - - - - -	Missouri - - - - -	5	7,000 00	- - -	385 00	- - -	4,900 00	- - -	do.	do.	do.	Treaty, July, 1831.*
Kanzas - - - - -	Missouri - - - - -	5	18,000 00	- - -	990 00	- - -	3,880 00	- - -	do.	do.	do.	
Creek orphans - - - - -	Alabama - - - - -	5	82,000 00	- - -	4,100 00	- - -	7,121 87	- - -	do.	do.	do.	Treaty, June, 1825.
Creek orphans - - - - -	Missouri - - - - -	5	28,000 00	- - -	1,540 00	- - -	3,000 00	- - -	do.	do.	do.	
Menomonies - - - - -	Kentucky - - - - -	5	77,000 00	- - -	3,850 00	- - -	3,000 00	- - -	do.	do.	do.	Treaty, March, 1832.
Chippewas and Ottowas - - - - -	Kentucky - - - - -	5	77,000 00	- - -	3,850 00	- - -	5,460 00	- - -	do.	do.	do.	
Chippewas and Ottowas - - - - -	Michigan - - - - -	5	3,000 00	- - -	180 00	- - -	2,000 00	- - -	do.	do.	do.	Treaty, September, 1836.
				1,776,321 76		92,722 92		1,823,830 96				

NOTE.—The interest, as it is collected through the agency of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is deposited in the Bank of America, New York, (except the interest on \$150,000, Kentucky, noted in the appropriate column,) to the credit of the disbursing agent for the Indian Department, at the seat of Government; and when it is wanted, it is drawn out by him, on the requisition of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The disbursing agent's checks to draw it out, under an arrangement with the banks, be countersigned by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and by the Secretary of War.
* See the treaties and the law relating to the investing the amount of 5 per cent. on net sales of their lands. Law June 14, 1836.

No. 14.

TEMPORARY SUBSISTENCE FOR INDIGENT WESTERN INDIANS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 27, 1838.

Extract from the act of Congress, approved 7th July, 1838, entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, for the year 1838."

"For affording temporary subsistence to such Indians west of the Mississippi, who, by reason of their recent emigration, or the Territorial arrangements incident to the policy of setting apart a portion of the public domain west of the Mississippi, for the residence of all the tribes residing east of that river, as are unable to subsist themselves, and for the expenses attending the distribution of the same, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War."

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is hereby directed to carry into effect the above clause of the act of 7th July, 1838. He will prescribe rules, regulations, and restrictions for its execution, and make all necessary arrangements at the earliest practicable moment.

J. R. POINSETT, *Secretary of War.*

Regulations for carrying into effect the clause in the act of 7th July, 1838, referred to in the foregoing order of the Secretary of War, appropriating \$150,000, for affording temporary subsistence to Indians west of the Mississippi river.

1. Indians, to be entitled to the benefits of this appropriation, must be distinguished by the following characteristics: 1st. They must be unable to subsist themselves, and not be receiving subsistence under treaty stipulations. 2d. Such inability must be the consequence of their recent emigration, or of the Territorial arrangements incident to the policy of setting apart a portion of the public domain, west of the Mississippi river, for the residence of all the tribes residing east of it.

2. Indians unable to subsist themselves by reason of their recent emigration are such as arrived in their new country at such a season of the year that they could not, with ordinary diligence, make a crop for use before the expiration of the year, for which they were entitled to subsistence as emigrants, according to treaty stipulations, or who were prevented by some other sufficient cause from so doing.

3. Indians unable to subsist themselves by reason of Territorial arrangements are such as have emigrated from the east of the Mississippi, located in their new country, and subsequently changed, or may hereafter change, their location in accordance with the policy of the United States; and indigenous Indians, who have relinquished, or shall, at any time during the execution of this act, relinquish, portions of their territory to the United States, and remove therefrom.

4. Some Indians of the first description will probably be found among the Creeks, Seminoles, and Pottawatomies of Indiana; some of the second among the Pottawatomies, &c. of Chicago; and some of the third among the Osages; and the benefits of the appropriation will not be extended to Indians of other tribes, without instructions from this department. The Chickasaws, having received the entire net proceeds of their lands and reserves, will not, any time, participate in the fund created by this act.

5. The superintendence and direction of all operations for affording temporary subsistence, from this appropriation, to Indians west of the Mississippi river, within the superintendency of the Western Territory, is hereby committed to the principal disbursing agent of the Department of Indian Affairs at Little Rock; and within the superintendency of St. Louis, to the principal disbursing agent of the same department at St. Louis.

6. The principal disbursing agents will direct the proceedings of the enrolling agents, appoint as many issuing agents as may be necessary, and give them the requisite instructions, and employ such other agents or assistants as may be wanted.

7. The compensation of the issuing agents will not exceed \$5 per day and necessary actual travelling expenses; nor that of any other agents or assistants who may be employed under the authority of the preceding paragraph, \$3 per day and necessary actual travelling expenses. Superintendents, Indian agents, sub-agents, and the principal disbursing agents will be entitled to travelling expenses.

8. Each principal agent shall transmit, monthly, to the Office of Indian Affairs, a list of all officers, agents, and servants, appointed or employed in pursuance of paragraph 6, in which shall be stated the date of appointment, the compensation, duties, locations, and period of service of each, and the tribe or tribes of Indians for which each is employed.

9. The duties of enrolling agents shall be performed by the Indian agents and sub-agents for the respective tribes.

10. Each enrolling agent shall inquire into the condition and circumstances of the Indians under his charge, as Indian agent or sub-agent, to ascertain which of them are entitled to the benefits of this appropriation.

11. He shall make out a roll of all such Indians, with this caption: "A roll of (Creek, Seminole, &c., as the case may be) Indians, who are entitled to the benefits of the appropriation of \$150,000 for the temporary subsistence of Indians west of the Mississippi river, per act of 7th of July, 1838." This roll will exhibit the name of the head of each family, and the number of persons therein; the number of Indians of fourteen years of age and under, and over fourteen; the number of slaves of fourteen years and under, and over fourteen; and the date of enrolment; and the enrolling agent shall certify that it contains a true statement of all the Indians under his charge entitled to the benefits of this appropriation.

12. Each roll shall be revised monthly, and all changes by diminution from any cause shall be noted thereon; the names of such as shall be dropped, together with the date, shall be given; and all additions shall be entered as enrolments.

13. A duplicate of each roll, embracing all additions or diminutions, shall be forwarded monthly to the principal disbursing agent of the proper superintendency, and he shall, forthwith, forward to this office a consolidated roll, prepared in the manner indicated for the separate rolls, and certified to be correct and true.

14. Each principal disbursing agent will fix the number and location of the issuing stands within his jurisdiction, and will therein consult economy, so far as is consistent with the convenience and proper supply of the Indians.

15. The rations will be obtained by the principal disbursing agents upon contracts, based upon previous advertisements; the provisions will be delivered to the Indians by the contractors at the issuing stands, and be paid

for monthly or quarterly. The ration will be that fixed by paragraph 39 of Revised Regulations No. 5, concerning the emigration of Indians.

16. Issues will be made for short periods, to be fixed by the principal disbursing agents; in doing which, regard will be had to the compact or dispersed situation of the Indians, but in no case will an issue be made for more than one month at a time.

17. Each issuing agent shall be furnished by the proper enrolling agent with a duplicate roll of the Indians to whom rations are to be delivered; and, in case more than one stand shall be provided for issues under the same roll, the stand at which each individual is to receive his rations shall be designated on the roll. All Indians and slaves enrolled, over fourteen years of age, shall be entitled to one full ration; and all Indians and slaves of fourteen and under, to one-half ration.

18. Provision checks will be drawn, from time to time, by the enrolling agents, on the contractor, for the number of rations required for each tribe, stating the number of Indians and slaves over fourteen years of age, and the number of fourteen years and under, the number of days to be issued for, and the number of full rations and half rations. The issuing agent shall attend to the issue in person, and see that the rations are delivered by the contractors to the Indians designated on the roll, and shall certify on the provision check that the number of rations and half rations were so delivered.

19. The provision checks shall be abstracted quarterly by the principal agents, and these abstracts shall accompany their quarterly accounts of disbursements under this appropriation.

20. All money and provisions will be accounted for, and with the same vouchers as is provided in the Revised Regulations No. 5, concerning the emigration of Indians, which will be considered as forming a part of these regulations, so far as the objects are analagous, except so far as they are herein modified.

21. The superintendents of Indian affairs, within their respective superintendencies, will co-operate with the principal disbursing agents, so far as may be necessary, in carrying these regulations into effect; they will require the Indian agents and sub-agents to perform such duties as may be indicated by the principal disbursing agents, as is herein provided, and will exercise a general supervision of the business.

22. The superintendents, Indian agents, sub-agents, and principal disbursing agents, will consider it their especial duty to detect, prevent, and report all abuses or frauds which may be practised or attempted in the execution of these regulations, and will, from time to time, make such suggestions in relation to the expenditure of this appropriation as they may deem useful.

23. It having been the intention of Congress, in making this appropriation, to afford substantial relief to the suffering among the Indians, all persons in any way connected with its disbursement will be expected to exert themselves to give full effect to this benevolent design. They will avoid extravagance and waste, exercise a vigilant and judicious economy, and be careful to husband the money, and the provisions purchased with it, so that the real wants of the most deserving Indians may be relieved for the longest possible period.

C. A. HARRIS, *Commissioner.*

No. 15.

Statement showing the number of Indian schools, their location, and the number of teachers and pupils. This embraces all, from which reports have been received, with which the Government has any connexion, either by contributing to their support from annuities for education, or from the civilization fund.

I.—ACTING SUPERINTENDENCY OF MICHIGAN.

Names of principals.	Tribes instructed.	Number of teachers.	Number of scholars.			Denomination.	Locality of schools.
			Males.	Females.	Total.		
Reverend L. Slater -	Ottawas - - -	4	16	14	30	Baptist church - -	Barry county, Michigan.
Reverend A. Bingham -	Chippewas - - -	5	-	-	41	Baptist church - -	Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.
Mr. J. Chub - - -	Chippewas - - -	1	-	-	14	Methodist Episcopal church -	Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.
Reverend J. Chandler -	Chippewas - - -	2	12	15	27	Methodist Episcopal church -	Kewywenon, Michigan.
Mrs. M. A. Fisher -	Chippewas - - -	1	18	19	37	Catholic church - -	Point St. Ignace, Michigan.
		13	-	-	149		

II.—SUPERINTENDENCY OF WISCONSIN.

Names of principals.	Tribes instructed.	Number of teachers.	Number of scholars.			Denomination.	Locality of schools.
			Males.	Females.	Total.		
Reverend D. Lowry	Winnebagoes	3	22	14	36	The Government	Near Prairie du Chien.
Rev. Bishop F. Rése	Menomonies	-	20	21	41	Catholic church	Little Chute of Fox river.
Rev. Solomon Davis	Oneidas, (Christian party)	-	-	-	26	Episcopal Missionary Society	Duck creek, near Green Bay.
Rev. David Pac	Oneidas, (Orchard party)	-	-	-	25	Methodist Episcopal church	Do. do. do.
Rev. D. E. Brown	Various tribes	-	2	9	11	Episcopal Missionary society	Green Bay.
	Brothertons	2	-	-	30	-	Lake Winnebago.
	Stockbridges	-	-	-	80	-	Lake Winnebago.
Rev. C. Marsh	Chippewas	4	-	-	15	Am. Bd. Com. Foreign Missions	Lapointe, Lake Superior.
Rev. S. Hall	Sioux	3	-	-	85	do. do. do.	Lac-qui-parle.
Rev. T. S. Williamson	Sioux	3	-	-	25	do. do. do.	Lake Harriet.
Rev. J. D. Stephens	Sioux	2	-	-	19	Swiss Foreign Board	Lake Pepin.
Rev. F. L. Denton	Sioux	1	-	-	8	do. do.	Wabishaw's village.
Rev. D. Gavin	Sioux	2	-	-	30	Methodist Episcopal church	Little Crow's village.
Rev. T. W. Pope	Sioux	-	-	-	-	-	-
					431		

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[1]

No. 15—Continued.

III.—SUPERINTENDENCY OF ST. LOUIS.

Tribes.	By whom established.	Where established.			Remarks.
			Teachers.	Pupils.	
Peorias -	Methodist Conference	North bank of Osage river	2	13	Suspended.
Ottawas -	Baptist Board Foreign Missions -	North bank of Osage river	2	-	
Pottawatomies	Baptist Missionary Convention -	Pottawatomie creek	2	-	
Kickapoos -	Methodist Epis. Church	Kickapoo town -	1	15	
Shawnees -	Methodist Society -	West of Mississippi	1	33	
Delawares -	Methodist Society -	West of Mississippi	1	15	
			9	74	

IV.—CHOCTAW ACADEMY.

Tribes										Pupils.
Choctaws	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Pottawatomies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Quapaws	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Miamies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Seminoles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Creeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Winnebagoes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Cherokees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Chickasaws	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Shippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Total										151

No. 15—Continued.

V.—ACTING SUPERINTENDENCY OF THE WESTERN TERRITORY.

Names of Teachers.	Locations.	Number of scholars.			Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
Moses Perry -	Shawneetown, Choc. nation	-	-	15	Number of pupils not reported.
A. Allen -	Fouch Maline, do.	-	-	27	
T. McKinney (native)	Sugar Loaf, do.	-	-	23	
Wm. Wilson -	Agency, do.	18	18	36	
R. D. Potts -	Pushamataha district, do.	26	9	35	
J. T. W. Lewis -	Clear creek, do.	-	-	16	
C. G. Hatch -	Pushamataha district, do.	17	10	27	
E. Hotchkiss -	Good water, do.	-	-	48	
H. G. Rind -	Rattle Snake Springs, do.	-	-	-	
				227	
<i>Missionary Schools, Choctaw Nation.</i>					
Miss E. Clough -	Lukfata - - - -	27	14	41	Number of male pupils not reported.
Mrs. Wood -	Baktukla - - - -	15	12	27	
A. D. Jones -	Eagletown - - - -	-	-	20	
J. W. P. McKenzie -	Shawneetown - - - -	-	15	15	
Miss Burnham -	- - - - -	11	9	20	
				123	
<i>Missionary Schools, Cherokee Nation.</i>					
C. Washburn -	Dwight - - - -	57	56	113	
Doctor Palmer -	Fairfield - - - -	-	-	20	
Mr. Newton -	Park Hill - - - -	-	-	25	
				158	

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT.

The Indians, generally, in the northwest, have got through the year with less abatement of the comfort belonging to their condition, than for several previous years. No epidemic disease has supervened, and the season has been favorable for raising corn and such garden stuffs as they rely on in part for subsistence. Some damage has been sustained in a few instances, on the alluvial lands, from contiguous hydraulic works, from the premature intrusion of settlers on the recent concessions; but a friendly disposition has generally been kept up on both sides, and the only difficulty which has occurred, of a serious nature, is not attributable to either cause; nor has any loss been sustained from the overflowing of streams which injured the corn crop so much in 1837. I shall proceed to offer some distinctive remarks on the several tribes.

Wyandots.

The fractional band of Wyandots on the Huron river, have cultivated corn and other products sufficient, it is believed, for their subsistence. They possess cattle and horses, and cut and cure hay for their support. This band numbers about seventy souls, who live on a few sections of land secured them on the tenure of their perpetuity. They subsist almost wholly by agriculture and grazing, and may be regarded as semi-civilized. They are connected with and receive part of the annuities paid to the Wyandots of Upper Sandusky. They are also closely connected with the Wyandots located in the vicinity of Amlemburg, Upper Canada.

Black River and Swan Creek Chippewas.

Very little change is visible in these bands, and that little is adverse to their improvement. Their population has been somewhat reduced, and does not exceed 360; of which number, 120 are men, 143 women, and 97 youths and infants. A few individuals are understood to have joined the Wesleyan mission near Port Samia, Upper Canada. A couple of heads of families have purchased lands from the United States Land Office, and settled on the upper part of Black river. The body of both bands, however, are intemperate and idle, cultivating but little, and maintaining a bare existence. They still dwell on the reserves they ceded in 1836; and, without a change of habits or location, are destined to a speedy extermination.

Saginaws.

This isolated tribe has lived down to the present time with all the essential traits common to the darkest period of their history. They are heady, bad tempered, fond of drink, and savage when under its influence. Yet they are a people of strong mental traits, of independent and generous feelings, and warmly attached to their ancient modes of living and superstitions. They speak a well characterized dialect of the Chippewa language, holding nearly the same relation to the great Algie family of the north, that the Seminoles do to the Creeks of the south. Their country appears to

have been a place of refuge to the other tribes. They succeeded to the possessions of the Sauks, who were driven from the banks of the Saginaw about the close of the 16th, or beginning of the 17th century. They have been observed for at least two or three centuries certainly to have had a ruling chief, who exercised more of the powers of a dictator than is usual with the other tribes. They are known to have indulged their predatory and warlike propensities, by participating in the scenes of attack and plunder which marked the early settlements of Western Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky.

The country occupied by the Saginaws is fertile, densely wooded, and abounds in streams affording valuable water power. It is still but sparsely settled, but in proportion as the lands are taken up, the natural means of subsistence of the Indians must diminish, although it is stated that portions of the public lands west and north of the Titta'awassa will afford a theatre for hunting for many years. The recent ratification by the Senate of the treaty of January 14, 1837, with this tribe, extinguishes their title to all their possessions in Michigan, saving the right to live for five years on two of the ceded reservations on Saginaw bay. In 1837 this tribe lost 354 persons by the small pox; of whom 106 were men, 107 women, and 141 children. Their present population, by a census just completed, is 993; 221 of whom are males, 298 females, and 474 youths and infants. In 1837 their corn fields were either damaged or wholly destroyed by high water in the Saginaw and its tributaries. The present year they have raised, collectively, 760 bushels of corn, besides potatoes and vegetables. Two traders purchased of them within the year, 40 bears, 65 deer, 35 otters, 33 pounds beaver, 570 muskrats, 140 minks, 55 fishers, 40 foxes, 17 elk, 4 moose, 890 racoons, and 19 cats. How many they sold to others is not known.

The department maintains for them a sub-agent, an interpreter, a blacksmith and assistant, and one principal and several subordinate farmers. They appear to have been overlooked by philanthropists, having, up to this date, neither schools nor teachers of any description.

Ottawas and Chippewas of the Upper Lakes. 4

These tribes occupy the entire peninsula of Michigan, north of Grand and west of Thunder Bay river, together with that part of Upper Michigan incorporated by the act of admission, which lies between Point Detour, at the mouth of St. Mary's and Tohisseebing, or Chocolate river, of Lake Superior. The large area included within these boundaries, was ceded by the treaty of March 28, 1836. No accurate map of the country is extant, and the surveys thus far executed do not extend beyond about 110 miles north of Grand river. The original estimate made at the time of purchase, was 15,000,000 of acres, nine of which were computed to lie within the lower peninsula. Much of this land is deemed to be of the first quality. Other sections embrace valuable pineries, with ample water power. It comprehends many rivers of the first class, together with numerous bays, harbors, islands, and fishing grounds, indispensable to the future growth and commercial prosperity of the State. For the geographical outlines of this cession, embracing also the boundaries of this superintendency, I beg leave to refer the department to a sketch transmitted with my last annual report. The present numerical strength of these tribes is 4,872, showing an increase

of 311, or about six and a half per cent. within the last year. The census, indicated by the pay rolls, exhibits the excess common to aboriginal tribes, of females over males, and the usual deficiency in the ratio of children to adults. The geographical distribution of this population is as follows: On Lake Superior, east of Chocolate river, 215; Straits of St. Mary's, 198; islands of Lake Huron, 208; Straits of Michilimackinac, 223; north shore of Lake Michigan, 81; Green Bay, north of Menomonie river, 425; Thunder Bay, 60; Cheboigan, 121; Little Traverse Bay of Lake Michigan, 1,043; Grand Traverse Bay, 476; east coast of Lake Michigan, between Grand Traverse and Manistee, 211; Grand River Valley and its adjunct bands, 1,197; islands of Lake Michigan, 113.

Instructions were issued to the various sub-officers and persons in the employ of this superintendency, to ascertain the precise amount of agricultural products raised by the Indians; the amount of fish taken and barrelled; and the amount and description of furs and peltries taken and sold; also the number of births and deaths, indicating the deaths by casualty, so as to determine the amount of public crime, together with data for determining the state of longevity and the average duration of life; the average number of souls to a family, and of children by one wife. But the returns are too imperfect to attempt any generalization from them. The sub-reports will indicate such facts as have been collected. It is believed that the leisure time of the officers and others could not be better employed than in the acquisition of facts of this nature. It is to be remarked, that the above indicated increase of population includes the correction of some inaccuracies in the counts of the previous year, owing to the inattention of some of the chiefs in bringing out all their people, and the ratio is, therefore, somewhat beyond the actual increase. One instance is known where a chief has had fourteen children by one wife, three of whom are still infants or children, and four have died after reaching maturity. This individual has been, most of his life, a temperate and industrious man, and has, consequently, enjoyed more of the comforts of life, and more ample means of subsistence than is usual with his people. There are many persons living among the Ottowas and Chippewas who are beyond seventy. There are still some individuals near this place who were youths or infants at the period of the massacre at Fort Mackinac, in 1763, and remember the transfer of the British post to this island. The general improvement of these tribes is marked by their dress and manners. They have, years since, abandoned the war and begging dance, and given up the use of the Indian drum and rattle. It is only among the more remote northwestern bands of them that these customs still exist, and the ceremonies of the *meta*, or medicine dance, are wholly confined to that quarter. A limited number of both tribes can read and write, and a few profess Christianity; and there are strong inducements to the teachers to persevere in their benevolent labors. Some of the Indians have died examples of piety, and a considerable number are strictly temperate, leading orderly and consistent lives, and making a proper use of their annuities.

Ojibwas of Lake Superior.

This tribe constitutes the body of the nation, elsewhere in our treaties with the aborigines called "Chippewas." They occupy the entire shores of this lake, comprising as it does parts of the State of Michigan, the Territory of Wisconsin, and the province of Upper Canada. They extend to and beyond the sources of the Mississippi, and under the sub-denominations of Kinistenos, or

Crees, and Muskigoes, or *Gens de Terres*, to the banks of the Mississippi of Hudson's Bay. They occupy the southern shores of Lake Superior, between Chocolate and Montreal rivers, extending south and west to the legal boundaries of Wisconsin Territory. The extent of the lake coast thus possessed by them is computed by the fur traders at 320 miles. As we have neither accurate maps nor surveys of any description of this part of the country, estimates of the quantity of land held by them must be vague. So far as comprehended within the bounds of Michigan, it may be put at twenty millions of acres. It is but eighteen years (in 1820) since the United States Government first sent an agent to explore this portion of its territory, and it is still too imperfectly known to justify anything like a complete description of its soil and resources. Travellers have descried, from the lake, its imposing mountains, some of which have a volcanic aspect, and have gazed with admiration on its varied coast scenery, but its interior has never been subjected to geographical scrutiny. (From what is actually known, it may be regarded as destined to be considered, hereafter, as one of the principal mining districts in North America.) (The indications of copper, iron, lead, and even of the precious metals, are decidedly favorable.) There are also detached valleys of rich soil, which are connected by contiguous hard-wood forests and openings on the south and west borders of the tract. Other portions abound in spar-pine and timber suitable for lumber. The streams, descending from the table lands, flow with a velocity which creates an abundant water power, until within a few miles of the lake, when they become tranquil, and of sufficient depth for the anchorage of vessels. The coast affords several capacious bays, harbors, and anchorage grounds, and the lake abounds in several species of valuable fish, which admit of being cured and barrelled for market; a branch of commerce which is already beginning to attract some attention, and, together with its lumbering and other resources, cannot but be appreciated the moment the lake is thrown open to the entrance of shipping from below, by the construction of an adequate canal round St. Marys falls.

The department first placed an agency among these bands in 1822, and occupied the country the same year with a detachment of troops, who have continued, with the usual changes, to garrison the pass at St. Marys up to this date. The intercourse with the Indians has been managed with a view to impress them with the justice and benevolent regard of our Government for their race, and its ability to protect both them and its own citizens who are permitted to trade among them, and the hope is indulged that these efforts have not been wholly without a favorable effect. Still, it is not to be concealed that their predilections are in favor of the British Government, under whose jurisdiction they have lived—with little, and certainly feeble efforts to assert our own—since the fall of the French power in this quarter, in 1763.

* *Chippewas and Kinistenos of Grand Portage and Isle Royal.*

The act of Congress, defining the boundary between Michigan and Wisconsin, establishes a line from the mouth of Montreal river "direct across Lake Superior to where the territorial line of the United States last touches said lake, northwest," which, it is believed, will throw the whole of Isle Royal, of Lake Superior, into the State of Michigan, together with other islands and fisheries lying south and east of Keministigusia, or old Grand Portage. The number of Indians occupying these islands, their means of subsistence, and the condition of the trade, whether carried on exclusively

by American citizens, in conformity to law, or by foreigners, in violation of it, constitute topics of pertinent inquiry, and I should deem a visit to the region in question expedient, as early as it may be found practicable.

Menomonies of Michigan.

The number of this tribe located north of the State boundary, through the Menomonie river of Green Bay, cannot be precisely stated, and therefore the department is referred to the estimate heretofore submitted. They are understood to be much mixed with the contiguous Chippewa bands at that point, and speak a dialect of this leading language of the north. This dialect is marked with peculiar inflections of its verbs and other parts of speech, and has more that is peculiar in its accent than other derivatives from the fruitful Algic stock. It has been stated that the Menomonies have engrafted the Chippewa upon an original language of their own, but if so, its radical forms have been unsuccessfully sought by philologists, nor does it seem probable that one barbarous tribe should have so completely adopted the language of another radically different and thrown away its own.

Ottowas of Maumee, in Ohio.

It has not been practicable to visit these Indians during the year, nor am I aware of the actual number who have lingered behind their brethren now on the Osage river, west of Missouri. From information received recently, from the agent who conducted a delegation of the Ottowas and Chippewas of the upper lakes to view that region the past summer, I am assured that the location of the Ohio Ottowas is every way favorable to their growth and improvement.

Pottawatomies and Ottowas of Southern Michigan.

These Indians are disposed at various points on the public lands, where the advantage of hunting, and making sugar from the maple in the proper seasons, entices them. In these situations, the act of Congress, regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes is inapplicable to them; they traffic in ardent spirits without restraint, and itinerate through the settlements, the objects of both commiseration and cupidity. What number the emigrating officers have drawn together and conducted west during the year, is not known, but my attention has been directed to the fact, that numbers of them have expatriated themselves to the Manatontin islands of Lake Huron, within the boundaries of Upper Canada. One hundred and thirty seven persons are reported to me to have gone the present year. They have passed in canoes, taking with them such effects as usually constitute Indian household property.

Labor done for the Indians, and cattle and agricultural implements distributed.

Four blacksmiths and four assistants, one gunsmith, two carpenters and joiners, three principal and five assistant farmers, have been employed at the several stations, under various treaty stipulations for the benefit of the Indians. All applications made by them for the repair of their arms, or

utensils used in their domestic economy, have been complied with by the smiths, and new iron work issued in cases demanding it, by the agents and interpreters. Blacksmiths' stock amounting to the aggregate sum of \$660, has been purchased for the shops during the year; the amount of which issued, and the amount on hand, is designated in the accompanying tables.

The farmers and their assistants have been employed in clearing, fencing, ploughing, and cultivating land at the stations assigned them, in raising and taking care of cattle and other stock for the Indians, in securing hay to winter them, fire-wood for the household, and in other necessary work. One of the assistants, being a female, has directed her efforts to teach the women some of the ordinary labors of their sex in husbandry and housekeeping. Cattle, ploughs, axes, carts, scythes, rakes, &c., have been distributed to as great an extent as it was thought they would be properly used, and the men have labored for them and with them, aiming to teach by example and by precept. If less has been accomplished than has been desired, the hope is yet indulged that the result has been productive of considerable good. Whatever serves to withdraw an Indian's mind from the pursuits of the chase, has a direct tendency to promote his civilization. And with this view, several families who had previously learned the art of taking care of them, have been supplied with cattle, and more have been promised them should the experiment succeed. It is my impression that better effects will result from inducing the Indians to labor, than from hiring men to labor for them, and that most of the funds should be applied directly to the Indians, whether living on the reserves or not. The carpenters have been employed in erecting dwellings for the Indians, and for those laboring among them, in preparing trains, repairing buildings, and making plain joiners' work, chests, tables, and other objects appropriate for them on the reserves. Two thousand seven hundred and four feet of lumber have been furnished to, and thus applied by them, during the year, together with shingles, nails, glass, and other materials denoted in their reports. It is found that this class of mechanics will effect more good both by their work and their instructions if sent from village to village, and not left too long at one particular station. By this distribution of their labor, jealousies among bands occupying so extensive an area are also obviated.

International communication of the Northwestern Indians.

The several tribes within the region of the upper lakes have a free and ready communication with each other. Affiliated by the ties of common original language, (throwing out the Wyandots and Winnebagoes,) by long established customs, and the facilities of a wide reaching intercourse by water, they are well advised of each others affairs, and keep up a verbal correspondence by persons passing to and fro. The circle of this correspondence is irrespective of political boundaries, and extends wherever the tribes are actually located. Their sympathies and feelings are united on all general questions, and it is known to all who have investigated the subject, that these feelings in their natural state are generally adverse to the white race, to their schools and religion, to their agriculture and arts, laws and customs, and are as strongly attached to their own primitive opinions and modes of action. The politician must encounter their prejudices as well as the teacher, moral or religious, and the effort to counteract them

requires perseverance in both cases. As a question between the United States and Great Britain, the feeling is adverse to the former, and favorable to the latter.

Condition of the Indians.

The Lake Indians suffered an extraordinary loss of numbers by the late war, not so much from losses in battle (which were not perhaps great) as from camp diseases, and hunger and misery consequent upon their return to their distant homes in the north. Whole villages were depopulated, or reduced to but a few souls, and I have within the present year passed over the ancient sites of towns, populous in 1812, which are now overgrown with grass and brambles; where not a single soul dwells to repeat the tale of their sufferings. With this result, the foreign fur companies, at present existing in this quarter, are chiefly chargeable; as the agents of these powerful monopolies had the double motive of interest and inclination to stimulate them in bringing out the Indians, even from the upper waters of the Mississippi. It is stated by those who were eye witnesses, that there has been no period in their modern history, when these tribes were so reduced in numbers and in spirit, and so beggared in means, as at the close of 1814, and the spring of 1815. And it is evident from a survey of the country that their population has never reached its previous numbers. The business of the fur trade was resumed with a new impulse about this time, and the Indians were urged in the pursuit by every motive which rivalry and cupidity could originate. For about ten or twelve years, there was something like a renewal of the prior efforts in this seducing branch of trade. But unfortunately for the Indians, the animals whose furs were most valuable very rapidly diminished, and the best hunters fell behindhand in paying up their credits to the traders. A lapse of ten years more completely prostrated this trade in Michigan. The Indians had been plied freely with ardent spirits (their greatest bane) during this time, and they were as a body deteriorated in their tone and independence of mind, and left sadly in debt. Several of the tribes began to think of disposing of their surplus lands to clothe their families and pay their debts. In 1817, the various northwestern tribes commenced the sale of their hunting grounds, in a general treaty, concluded at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of the lake; and between that and the present date, they have alienated their title to all their possessions in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, with a trifling exception in favor of the Wyandots and Miamis, and the large tract of the Ojibwas on Lake Superior. By the proceeds of these sales, the failure of the chase has been in a measure repaired, their families have been clothed and fed, and in many instances their debts paid. Hunting has become a minor employment, and raising corn and gardening have been more fully attended to. But it has become evident that they cannot exist prosperously in these positions, even were their annuities perpetual instead of limited, and did they as a general policy invest them not in drink and finery, but in lands for the purpose of cultivation. Every thing in the condition of the State communities, is adverse to their prosperity as *whole tribes*, and their emigration has therefore naturally forced itself upon the attention of the public, as the only practicable mode of rescuing them, and preserving them as a distinct race.

Policy.

The northern Indians are generally adverse to a removal south of the Missouri. The strong points of their objections are that the country is deficient in forests, game, and fish; that they are woodmen, and watermen, and unable to support the fatigues of field labor, in the prairies of that latitude, without a sacrifice of health. Much prejudice is felt against the entire plan, and but little true information is extant on the subject. The recent delegates have differed in their reports, and some of them have been guilty of duplicity, speaking well in one place, of the country, and its fertility, and ill of it in another. These tribes would generally prefer a location on the Upper Mississippi, for which they memorialized the President in 1836. To the Ottowas of Grand river, this question has assumed a more definite shape than it has to the other bands. Settlements press upon them at that point; they have parted with all their lands, and will probably be the first to migrate west. Judicious measures would probably meet with some success next year. The Ottowas of *L'Arbu Crocke* have fallen on the plan of laying by their annuities to purchase lands in Michigan. These people originally came from the Manitowish chain of islands in Lake Huron, Upper Canada. Some of these have returned to that point, where inducements are held out for their settlement; and should they be pressed, the majority of them would, it may be apprehended, flee thither. The Chippewas, at least those north of the straits of Mackinac, do not at present feel the inconvenience of intrusion by settlers. The country is not yet surveyed, and it will require some time before it can be brought into market. The great and governing motive with this tribe in objecting to a removal south, is, however, to be found in the fact, that they possess large tracts of territory on Lake Superior, to which there is a ready access of free communication during the open season by water. It is believed that a good effect would attend some general means for disseminating correct information among the whole number of lake tribes. They are much in the dark, not only with respect to our policy as to their removal, but do not well comprehend their political responsibility and duties to the United States, as contradistinguished from its enemies or allies. They have never recovered from the successful vituperation vented against the Americans by refugees of the character of Simon Girty, who fled during the wars of 1790 and 1812. I am of opinion that, if closely inquired into, it will be found that these tribes generally acknowledge fealty to Great Britain. Strenuous efforts have been made for a few years past, to colonize the Ottowas and Chippewas, in Upper Canada. If it be wisdom on the part of the Canadian Executive Government to effect this object, it would seem to be equally politic on the part of our own to prevent it. The question has to me a deeper aspect than the ostensible one of promoting their civilization. Perhaps a general convocation of the tribes at this island, attended by some of the officers of this Government, would be expedient. At the same time that our policy and wishes were explained, their action might be procured in a general treaty of amity and faith with the United States; and this would furnish a suitable occasion for delivering in a body the annual presents, and for investing the chiefs with appropriate medals and flags. It will be found, on examination, that most of our recent treaties are mere land treaties, and are at fault in this particular.

Girty

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF PURDY MCELVAINE.

As a part of my annual report, I beg leave (supposing it would be satisfactory to the department,) to report somewhat in *extenso* the physical geography of the Wyandot reservation, including the character and qualities of its waters, its geological and mineralogical character as far as ascertained, its products both wild and cultivated, with such other statistical statements as, in my opinion, may be interesting to the department.

This reservation is situated in $41^{\circ} 15'$ north latitude, and is now in extent 14 miles east and west, and 12 miles north and south. It is situated nearly in the centre of the county of Crawford, Ohio, sixty-five miles north of Columbus, (the State capital,) and fifty-five miles south of the southern shore of Lake Erie, occupying nearly a middle position between the State capital and the lake, and one of the most important and leading thoroughfares from south to north passes through it.

It is watered by the Sandusky with its numerous tributaries, which has its source in the east part of this county, and runs from its source, generally a westerly course, till it enters the Wyandot reservation, and follows along its southern border until it passes the centre, then makes an angle and runs a northerly course through the reservation, and continues that direction till it discharges itself into Lake Erie. It is also finely watered with never failing springs, gushing out from strata of limestone rock on each side of the river, the smaller tributary streams, rivulets, and ravines. The quality of the water is generally (with the exception of some mineral springs which I shall describe hereafter) limestone, and necessarily hard. Soft, or what is usually "called free-stone water," is not to be found within the limits of this reservation, nor indeed in any of the adjacent territory.

There are several sulphur springs, and others of a strong chalybeate quality; one of the former I will here briefly describe. It is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below this, (north,) situated within a few rods of the river, occupying an area of half an acre on a rich alluvial bottom; the quantity of water issuing therefrom, I should judge to be about two barrels per minute. Its waters are supposed by competent judges to be the strongest sulphur of any spring in the northwest part of the State, except the Delaware springs.

As no regular analysis of the qualities of the water has, as yet, been attempted, I can only say from the best lights I can command, that it will yield proportions of carbonate of soda, sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of lime, but the greatest proportion will be found to be pure sulphur. There is a constant bubbling or escaping of sulphurated hydrogen gas.

Remote from the streams, it is not a little remarkable that in digging for water, especially on what is usually termed the *prairies*, pure fresh limestone water is often found at the depth of from 12 to 15 feet, and in digging a few rods distant about the same depth, water of entirely a different quality is produced, and, in many instances, unfit for use. The rocks and stones are limestone, sandstone, granite, iron-stone, and sometimes quartz. The latter, however, is generally to be found in small pieces in isolated collections on the high ridges, and are generally round and smooth, rendered so by attrition. There are two classes of limestone, one called the *white lime*, and the other the *blue*; the former, when quarried, is usually in square blocks, from 4 to 6 or 8 inches in thickness, and very well adapted to building. It is of a light

grayish color, and, before exposed to the sun, is quite soft, and easily dressed by the mason. The latter (the blue limesone) is generally to be found in the beds of the streams in alternate strata of a thin scaly slate; it is generally from 1 to 2 inches in thickness, and, when quarried, can be raised in large slabs of an uniform thickness, and quite smooth. It is a much harder kind of rock than the white lime; when broken, the edges have almost a deep indigo blue color. It is said by those who have tried the experiment, that it makes a stronger and better lime than the white limestone, but it resists the action of fire with a greater degree of tenacity than the former, consequently more tedious and difficult to burn. In short, the reservation is abundantly supplied with stone for all purposes.

The reservation is divided into nearly two equal parts of *prairie* and wood land. The former is generally undulating and beautifully interspersed with groves of fine timber, such as white, black, and red oak, hickory, walnut, elm, and sugar trees. In some of these islands are most splendid lands; others are of a less fertile quality, being of a clay and gravelly nature, but yield fine crops of wheat and oats. The *prairies* proper are of a black loam, rich and luxuriant, yielding a great abundance of wild grass and tame hay.

The wood lands are generally fertile, of a strong loam, based upon a tough *diluvium* clay and gravel basis. On the high ridges, the soil is of a more barren or sterile character, having but a thin coat of productive soil, the bases being the diluvium already mentioned; yet these (to appearance) barren ridges produce good crops of wheat and oats. The bottom lands are rich alluvial soil, and produce fine crops of corn.

Timber generally.

The timber is generally white, black, and red oak, hickory, walnut, white walnut, sugar tree, maple, beach, poplar, white and blue ash, hackberry, red and slippery elm, gum, sycamore, buck eye, linwood, wild cherry, and mulberry.

Products—Fruits.

Apples, peaches, plums, cherries, wild cherries, crab apples, grapes, raspberries, strawberries, May apples, &c.

Mast.

Walnuts, white walnuts, hickory nuts, beach nuts, hazle nuts, and acorns.

Agricultural products.

Corn, wheat, oats, buckwheat, and potatoes are the principal. Taking the *mast* and agricultural products in connexion, they afford an abundance of means for fattening their swine, not only for family use, but for market; pork commanding from \$18 to \$25 per barrel. While dwelling upon the resources of the nation, I will add a large cranberry marsh, containing about 160 acres, off which the nation realizes, annually, from 4 to 5,000 bushels of cranberries. They are commonly sold at the marsh at the rates of from fifty to seventy-five cents per pushel, and when taken any distance,

readily command from \$1 to \$1 25. This, also, is quite a source of revenue to the nation, besides supplying each family with a very pleasant condiment for table use, and can be easily kept the year round. This year it is apprehended that in consequence of the excessive drought the crops will be unusually light.

Agriculture among the Wyandots for this year.

Last spring presented indisputable evidence of increased industry among the Wyandots. The nation presented a scene of bustle and hurry; the public blacksmith's shop was constantly thronged with wagons, plough irons, grubbing hoes, corn hoes, and all the variety of implements of husbandry to be repaired, or new ones made.

More new fields were fenced and more corn was planted last spring than any preceding season since I have had the honor of serving the department as Indian sub-agent for the Wyandots. They are manifestly on the rise as an agricultural people. They are now compelled to abandon the precarious reliance upon the chase, as their hunting grounds are now becoming thickly settled by a white population. Unfortunately the excessive drought this season and the unusually early frosts have prevented them from reaping the reward due to industry.

A large majority of the nation appears to be happy and contented, and peace and harmony exist between them and the surrounding white population. It is, however, to be regretted, that the lower classes of the Wyandots are addicted to intemperance. Their proximity to the whites affords them easy access to places where is vended

“Firey fell-destroying drink.”

In prosecutions for selling liquor to the Indians, I have always to rely upon the statute laws of this State by presentment to the grand jury, and having no contingent fund at my disposal for the purpose of conducting prosecutions, I cannot venture a suit unless there is a moral certainty of the conviction of the accused.

I encounter no difficulty in keeping liquor out of the limits of the reservation, as the chiefs at all times readily co-operate with me in its suppression.

They suffer much from the frequent thefts committed upon their property, especially their horses, by wandering vagabond whites.

No. 18.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF JOSEPH M. STREET.

The country retained by the Sacs and Foxes, after the treaty of 21st October, 1837, is in an irregular square form, of about 140 miles each way, on an average; the southern line on Missouri being shortest, and the northern line on the neutral ground being the longest. The eastern line adjoining the last cession, is the longest of the lines running north and south, being nearly straight and measuring about 150 miles. It is traversed in the whole extent by four considerable rivers, two of which

have been navigated without difficulty at spring tides, by steamboats of the middling class, and the other two by keel-boats, each a distance of from 120 to 130 miles by the steamboats, and 100 more by keels.

The Desmoines is a noble stream, passing through the Sac and Fox country, in a course from northwest to southeast, a distance of about 180 miles by land, and, it is believed, can be penetrated by steamboats, at the spring tides, to the Racoon fork, about 50 miles by land, into the Sac and Fox country. The Red Cedar is little inferior in size to the Desmoines, and apparently affords more water in the summer and fall, and has been penetrated this spring for 50 miles from the Mississippi by steamboats, and, when business may require, it is believed may be navigated 40 or 50 miles higher. The Iowa, no doubt, can be ascended by keel-boats a distance of 30 or 40 miles into the Indian country. The Skunk, running nearly through the centre of the Sac and Fox country, though navigable for keels through a great part of its course, is obstructed by a milldam near its mouth, within the country owned by the United States. The Skunk runs in a parallel course to the Desmoines, at a mean distance of about 30 miles; the Iowa about 45 to 50 miles from the Skunk; and the Red Cedar about 25 to 30 from the Iowa; all entering the Sac and Fox country from the northwest, through the neutral ground, and running out to the southeast into the country ceded to the United States by the treaties of 1824, 1832, 1836, and 1837.

The country retained by the Sacs and Foxes, it will be seen, is traversed by three considerable rivers, running parallel to each other through its whole extent, into which numerous tributaries pour their waters, cutting up the whole extent of country into convenient sections of prairie and woodland; the prairies occupying generally the plains between the streams, and the woods bordering all the large streams for several miles, and skirting the smaller from a half to two miles on each side; thus cutting the whole country up into prairies and woodlands, conveniently intermingled for the purpose of settlement and facile cultivation. This is the description of country, as far into it as my knowledge extends, and is variegated by woods and prairie in beautiful undulations of hill and dale. The soil on the Skunk and the Desmoines and intervening country, is universally of a rich, black, deep mould, in the dividing prairies distant from either river, inclined, from their flat, tabular situation, to retain standing water in the spring, and after hasty hard rains, or spells of wet weather. The lands on the Iowa and Red Cedar are more broken and diversified, though principally consisting of a rich, black soil, intermingled with sand. The prairies are larger, and the quantity of timber smaller; nor is the growth of timber as vigorous, tall, and thrifty as that on the Desmoines. Groves of timber appear in isolated spots on small streams that run into open prairie, and are not as universally continuous on the margins of all the streams as that on the Skunk and Desmoines. The whole of the country on the Iowa and Red Cedar is watered by living streams and fine springs of water. The Desmoines country, on the other hand, has few living streams and seldom a spring, after leaving the banks of the Desmoines; yet, wherever wells have been dug, good water is obtained, from 12 to 35 feet. Near the neutral ground, on the Iowa and Skunk, I am told the prairies become larger, and the groves, consequently, less. On the Desmoines, near the Racoon fork, there is a much larger portion of timber. The soil is near the same. These last facts are stated from information of Indians and whites

who have been into the country to those points. From my own observation of what I have seen, and the best accounts I have of the remainder, the Sacs and Foxes have a country, for fertility of soil, water, timber, and prairie, inferior to no portion of country of similar extent on this continent. This whole tract of country abounds in apparently large and extensive beds of stone coal, which is pronounced of excellent quality by blacksmiths who have tried it on the Desmoines.

You will perceive a great difference in the number of Indians reported by me last year and this year; this principally arises from my more intimate acquaintance with them since my former report, and from the frequent visits I have made to their towns during the spring, summer, and fall of the present year, in the discharge of duties required of me by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Last year they were reported at 6,400 souls. On a particular inquiry and my own observation at their several villages, I would state them at 4,546 souls, as follows, to wit:

Ap-pe-nooses band, Sacs, on the Desmoines	-	-	1,300
Ke-o-kuck band	-	-	800
Wa-pel-law band, Foxes	-	-	2,100
			400
On the Desmoines	-	-	2,500
Part of Wa-pel-law's band, on Skunk river	-	-	380
Pow-a-shicks band of Foxes, on the Iowa	-	-	1,666
			<hr/>
		Total	4,546

Making of Sacs two thousand one hundred, and of Foxes two thousand four hundred and forty-six; in all, Sacs and Foxes, four thousand five hundred and forty-six. Twenty-five hundred are on the Desmoines, and two thousand and forty-six on the Iowa and Skunk rivers.

It would be difficult to say how these Indians are employed, whether in the chase or in farming. Since their return from Washington last November, the whole of the two tribes have done little else than live upon the presents of horses, &c. given them, drink whiskey, and live amongst the white settlers on their borders and in their country: for great numbers of whites are settled in the Indian country, and going in and out of it continually. Notwithstanding this, the squaws have raised great quantities of corn, beans, and pumpkins.

The Foxes have about 250 acres in cultivation, and raised about 7,500 bushels of corn.

The Sacs have about 200 acres in cultivation, and raised about 6,000 bushels corn; making about 13,500 bushels corn, besides beans and pumpkins.

The Foxes have, during the summer, hunted and killed some game to eat. The Sacs have not attempted to hunt, the country in their immediate vicinity being very destitute of all game, and at one time, in June, July, and August, I thought the whole tribe would perish for provisions before their corn would arrive at a situation to be used. This state of the nation is traceable to two causes: first, the treaty provision for \$5,000 worth of provisions to be given them for two years, being (to them unexpectedly) withheld; and, second, the dispensing among the chiefs and braves of large

quantities of intoxicating drinks by the small dealers and border settlers, which latter came in shoals with accounts to the payment of annuities, the 8th instant, and have large claims to be presented to the Commissioner on the treaty stipulation of 1837, (setting apart \$100,000 to pay claims.) In order to curry favor and keep up an influence with the Indians, all this year, great quantities of whiskey have been freely dispensed to the Sacs and Foxes, beyond anything that has occurred since my first acquaintance with them in 1834; and although I have, under the instructions of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, located their agency among them within their own country, and within an hour's ride of their principal town, I have little hope that any good can be done the Indians, unless some more efficient plan can be adopted to exclude whiskey and the white people from the Indian country.

At the late payment of annuities in their own country, there were not less than one hundred white men in attendance, and perfectly excluded the Indians from the house the money was to be paid in, (a new hewed log house, unfinished, intended for a council house,) until I several times requested them to retire, to permit the Indians to come in and receive their money. They went out, but took out all the chinking between the logs, to look in and see what was going on. After the payment, the Indians paid to these small dealers, whiskey sellers, &c. something over \$12,000 in specie, and the Foxes took \$3,000 to pay to claimants, they said, not there. I mention these facts to show the department the absolute necessity of an exclusion of the whites, except licensed traders, from the Sac and Fox country; and, in relation to these, I would add that the only hope I can entertain of a benefit to the Indians is in the exclusion of all white men but one trader from the Indian country, whose goods and prices should be controlled by the United States agent, or that the United States take the trade into their own hands, and exclude all traders, &c.

Under the instructions of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the building of two saw and grist mills, and the breaking and fencing of 1,439 acres of prairie land, have been let to the lowest bidder, and in the progress of completion. The ground will, from all appearances, be ready for cultivation in the spring, and the mills during the ensuing summer and fall. 640 acres of the land are on the Iowa and 799 on the Desmoines, which will put it in the power of the Sacs and Foxes to put in large crops of corn, &c., the ensuing year, upon land well broke and fenced from the inroads of stock. But, unless the whites are prevented from taking whiskey into their country, little benefit can arise to the Indians from all that has been, or now is, doing for their improvement by the United States.

A promise was made in the treaty of 21st October, 1837, for the expenditure of \$2,000 per annum for five years, in support of a farm in the Sac and Fox country, and, by former treaties and appropriations, \$800 per annum to aid them in farming, the purchase of agricultural instruments, domestic animals, &c. &c. Under the exclusion of whiskey and white persons not authorized to go into the Indian country, these provisions might be made of great use to the Indians if early carried into effect at a point near the Indian towns, where the several improvements in farming, getting and saving grain, hay, &c. could be closely observed by the Indians, and the raising and taking care of hogs, cattle, and horses more immediately seen in their own country.

No part of the appropriation for the purchase of domestic animals, implements of husbandry, &c., and of the \$2,000 per annum for agricultural purposes, has yet been used, though \$60 was appropriated before 1836, \$740 in 1836, and \$800 in 1837, and \$2,000 in 1837; making appropriations now made to the amount of \$3,600 for those purposes. If, with the appropriations to be made for this year, these sums are directed to be expended for the purposes designed, and measures taken to exclude the whites and their whiskey from the country of the Sacs and Foxes, I believe that a great improvement upon the manners and habits of the Sacs and Foxes may be made.

No. 19.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF T. A. B. BOYD.

Thirty-eight families are living at the farm, who planted there the last spring, many of whom have abandoned the chase, and evidently evince a disposition to follow agricultural pursuits for a livelihood; there is every appearance that they will be amply rewarded for their industry, as their crops look well, and so far advanced as to be out of danger, which will encourage them to renew their exertions the coming spring.

The Winnebagoes number at this time five thousand souls, men, women, and children; out of this number, one thousand eight hundred are considered warriors. One-third of the tribe occupy at present a country at or near Fort Winnebago, on the portage of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, called the Barrebault and Rock River bands; the latter band have mostly removed west of the Mississippi. These two bands follow the chase for a support. The remaining two-thirds of the tribe live near Prairie du Chien, and at a distance of one hundred miles up the Mississippi; with the exception of eight or ten families, they all follow hunting for a living. The Winnebagoes in their present condition, from their near residence and intercourse with the white people, are a degraded, miserable set of beings, and can only be benefitted by their remote removal from the whites, of whom they procure whiskey, the origin of all their present wretchedness.

Having as yet had no opportunity of seeing Wabashaw's band all together, I am unable to say much about them; it has so happened that my duties have called me away, when they have visited my office. This band numbers at present two hundred and fifty souls, men, women, and children, out of which number seventy are considered *warriors*. They inhabit a country on the east of the Mississippi, one hundred and thirty miles from this place; they all follow the chase. From what little I have seen of this band, and can learn relative to them generally, they are well disposed and sober Indians.

On the subject of the welfare and improvement of the Winnebagoes, the only suggestions I would respectfully make towards permanently benefitting the Winnebagoes, is to give them a permanent home with assurances that they are not to be removed. I think in the course of a few years they will be disposed to remove southwest of the Missouri, or to some other point the Government may deem advisable. The country they get under the late treaty is not sufficiently extensive, is remote from the white population,

who will shortly crowd them from their present home, west of the Mississippi.

Should a course of this kind be pursued towards these people, those persons appointed to change and inspect the condition of these people would not labor in vain; and in the course of ten years or less, the Winnebagoes, in their habits and condition, would be materially changed for the better.

No. 29.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF D. P. BUSHNELL.

The number of Indians belonging to this sub-agency cannot be correctly given, until its boundaries are properly defined. There is no river answering to the "Brute river" of the regulations. If the bands of Little Lake Winnipeg, St. Croix river, and Lake Court Oreille, are included, their number will probably be about 5,000 souls. If not, about 3,000. The numbers of such bands as receive a portion of the annuity stipulated to be paid to the Chippewas this year will soon be accurately determined.

The streams emptying into Lake Superior, and the upper parts of the tributaries of the Mississippi, afford fine water privileges, and the country generally abounds in pine timber. Little is known of its mineral resources.

However destructive to the plans of the theoretical philanthropist, or to the moral view of one whose life is devoted to the propagation of the gospel, it is futile and a perversion of truth to deny that the efforts of these missionaries to improve the condition of the Indians, civil or moral, by pursuing their present plans, can ever be productive of any good. Their means are always too limited to pursue any system on an extended scale. Besides, the systems are in themselves objectionable. That portion of country owned by the Chippewas lying east of the ridge dividing the tributaries of the lakes from those of the Mississippi, is not at all adapted for cultivation, but the dense forest and numerous lakes and rivers, afford the Indian during a greater part of the year ample means of subsistence. Let the Government add to a more liberal appropriation for presents that portion of the civilization fund heretofore given to religious societies for purposes of education, to be applied to the purchase of ammunition, provisions, fishing utensils, and such other articles as they use in their present pursuits, and secure to them as far as practicable the enjoyment of the habits and mode of life to which they are so tenaciously attached, by preventing their intercourse with whites, except for certain purposes of trade, under wholesome restrictions, and it will accomplish more towards ameliorating the condition of the Indians, at a cheaper rate, than it ever will by its feeble efforts to civilize them, the worse than futility of which the experience of two centuries has sufficiently evinced. The few wretched inhabitants of the former numerous and powerful tribes in the older States exhibit a melancholy memento of the pernicious and destructive influence of civilization on the aboriginals. Take the Brothertons, who are so far civilized as to have lost sight of their primitive habits and customs entirely, and even their own language, and compare them with the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, who are among those who have yet had but little intercourse with civilized people,

and entirely without the reach of intoxicating liquors, the bane of the savage. The latter will be found the most cheerful and happy, and though sectarians might pronounce it of a negative order, enjoying the highest moral character.

The half-breeds who live among the Chippewas are very numerous, and very much dissatisfied with the acquittal, on such grounds, by a United States court, of the Indian who murdered Alfred Aitken, a half-breed, near Leech Lake, in the winter of 1836-7. They feel that they are not protected by the laws, and are ripe for any desperate deed. In the event of war between this country and any other, there is no doubt but they will be our enemies. The Indians would of course go with them.

It is highly desirable that the annuity hereafter to be paid to the Chippewas should be paid between the 1st of June and last of August. Their spring hunts are not finished before the former period, and they commence about the 1st of September to gather the wild rice which is a great article of food with the interior Indians. As soon as they have finished gathering the rice, the fall hunts commence. If called together after the 1st of September, they will generally be more injured than benefitted by the sum they receive.

No. 21.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF MILES M. VINEYARD.

The country belonging to the Chippewas of this sub-agency is level, but is not generally fertile; it is covered with pine forests, and interspersed with numerous lakes in many places connected with the Mississippi and its tributaries.

The Chippewas appear to be well disposed to the Government of the United States, though a great portion of their tribe and country is within the boundary of Great Britain, and some of the headmen frequently visit the British posts near the line and receive presents to a small amount, which keep up a friendly feeling between them and the British Government. The headmen express a particular wish to visit the President of the United States. They have but little knowledge as yet of the strength of the Government. They frequently have difficulties with the Sioux Indians, and a great portion of their time is taken up in attacking and defending themselves from the attacks of the Sioux. A great portion of their country is believed to be a valuable copper country, as numerous specimens of virgin copper and copper ore have been produced by them. I have procured a few during the summer, of the finest quality, which were found not more than 100 miles from St. Peters, or Fort Snelling. The headmen of the Mississippi offered to show me three places where they procured the specimens, where they stated and assured me large quantities could be procured. I was prevented visiting the places at the time. * * * * *
No mechanics, farmers, or teachers, have as yet been allowed or employed, or implements of any kind delivered to Indians. It is impossible for me as yet to give any correct statement of the number of Indians under my charge, as they are scattered over an immense tract of country, covered with swamps and lakes; and it will require some time for me to visit the different bands

and ascertain their number. They are all people of the chase, or live by fishing and gathering wild rice from the lakes, as but very few derive any portion of their subsistence from agricultural pursuits.

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No. 22.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF GEORGE BOYD.

The several reports from the teachers, employed among the five distinct tribes of Indians intrusted to this agency, are herewith enclosed in duplicates, as, also, the several annual reports required under the revised regulations. As these teachers, and others employed in the service of the department, shall be further informed of the demands and requirements of each, by the Government, the reports in question will be more ample, and consequently more to the satisfaction of the Government and the public generally. Before they can, however, meet the views and expectations of the department and of the nation, it will be necessary to apprise the Indians themselves, as well as their traders, (for without the co-operation of their traders nothing effectual can be accomplished,) that the Government are anxious to possess, at Washington, all and every thing that may interest the white man, as regards their dress, their habits, their manners and customs, and their language. The Indians, as well as their traders, will be duly informed of the views and wishes of the Indian Department, at their next annual payment of annuities, in respect to these matters, and I have no doubt that the next year will enable their agent here, whoever he may be, to throw into the cabinet, at Washington, a due proportion of whatever of Indian relics as may be interesting to the antiquarian and the philanthropist, belonging to the American family.

In an extended report, such as your letter of the 11th of July calls for, it becomes the duty of the agent to advert to all and every thing connected with the interest and well-being of the Indians committed to his charge, and respectfully to submit to your higher authority his own opinions as to the course hereafter to be pursued by the United States as regards these people.

The Senate of the United States, by your excellency's communication to me of the 9th ultimo, has rejected Mr. Schermerhorn's treaty of 1836. A majority of the Stockbridges and Munsees are anxious to sell the township in question, and cannot subsist without the sale of it, and are desirous to move west of the Mississippi, and south of Missouri. The remaining township is as much and more than will ever be cultivated by those opposing the sale. My opinion is that a treaty should be effected with these people without delay, and I am not without hopes that power to that effect will have been given to your excellency before the receipt of this letter, by the War Department. There are two parties in this small band of Indians; one (as they allege) governed and directed by their minister, Mr. Marsh, aided by three or four headmen, and the other by chiefs, anxious for the ratification of the treaty and to remove west of the Mississippi. The same account may be given of the Oneidas and the Brothertons. These last people have stated that a great portion of their annuity from the State of New York is ex-

pended in paying salaries to agents, who render them but little service. There should be no *State agents allowed as regards our Indians*. They should be paid State as well as United States dues to them by the regular and accredited agents of the United States, and for which they would receive no extra emolument. It gives, moreover, to the State agents a power over these Indians, which may not, at all times, be exerted, either for the benefit of the Indians or the Government. The Brothertons are an agricultural people, and, by a long intermixture with the whites, have no longer a language of their own. The same may be almost said of numbers of the Oneida and Stockbridge Indians. They are the best and most practical farmers in the country, and, as such, I should be sorry to see them removed from the Territory. On the other hand, all those who are anxious to join their brethren in the far west should be seconded and aided in every possible way by the Government, to effect this object. By such an arrangement we shall have a population at peace among themselves and with the whites, becoming, every hour, more prosperous and happy, and, consequently, more ready and willing to defend their homes and firesides, and ours, against any foreign or domestic enemy.

In June, 1832, in the midst of the Sac war, this agency was committed to my care; and, in my orders, so far as regarded these Indians, I can say, with truth, that they were obeyed to the letter, by the several bands of the New York Indians; and that I trusted to them mainly, in the event of an invasion by the hostile bands of Sacs, Foxes, and Winnebagoes, for the protection of this settlement. It is due to them to make this public declaration in their favor, and which will, I am sure, not be lost or disregarded by the able and efficient head of the Territory of Wisconsin.

I will remark, in addition, that the Menomonies are not an agricultural people. The men think it beneath their dignity to work, and, consequently, the little produce raised by them is produced through the labor of their women and children. They are allied more or less by intermarriage, with the Chippewas, Ottawas, Winnebagoes, and Pottawatomies, and especially with the two last named tribes of Indians.

The several bands of New York Indians are all cultivators of the soil. They are the best farmers we have, and are daily becoming more prosperous and happy. They are in bonds of friendship and alliance, it is believed, with the Sacs and Foxes, and the Delawares, called by them their grandfathers, and situated to the far west.

No. 23.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF JOSHUA PILCHER.

The tribes originally assigned to the agent for the Upper Missouri, were the several bands of Sioux of that river, the Puncas and Cheyennes; since which time, all the Indians formerly embraced within the Mandan sub-agency have been assigned to him. They consist of the Mandans, Minnitarées, Crows, Assineboins, Crees, Blackfeet, &c., and extend over the country west of the Mahas of the Missouri river, to the Rocky mountains; and from Arkansas river to the mouth of the Yellowstone.

It must be obvious to any one acquainted with the extent of the country and the habits of the Indians, that a general personal intercourse on the part of the agent is impracticable, and that his interviews with many of the tribes must result from casualty or accident.

The Puncas are a small band of the Maha tribe, and inhabit the country north of *L'Eau qui Coure* river, lead a wandering life, and live almost exclusively by the chase, and trade chiefly at the mouth of *L'Eau qui Coure*. They maintain friendly relations with the different bands of Sioux, and unite with them in resisting the assaults of the Pawnees of the River Platte.

The Sioux of the Upper Missouri are divided into the following bands; all speak the same language and range over the whole extent of country from the Mandan villages to the head of the rivers Platte and Arkansas: the Houkpapas, Sawous, Ogablallas, 'Tetons, and Yanktons. These are the five principal bands, which are subdivided into a number of smaller bands, each deriving a name, either from the chief or partisan that heads it, or from some other trivial circumstance. They all lead a wandering life, and rely on the chase for subsistence. A very extensive trade has been carried on with them for many years, and no Indians ever manifested a greater degree of friendship for the whites in general, or more respect for our Government, than the Sioux. One of the bands above alluded to (the Yanktons) receive an annuity from the Government, having been one of the bands included in the treaty of Prairie du Chien in 1830. Some efforts have been made to induce this band to adopt a system of cultivation similar to that pursued by the Pawnees, Mahas, and some other tribes of the Upper Missouri; but a total indisposition to any other labor or exertion than such as appertain to the chase, has convinced the agent that any further attempt to improve their condition in that respect will be useless, until the means of subsistence from other sources shall have so essentially failed as to *drive* them to some other pursuit.

In addition to the several bands of Sioux before alluded to, many of the *St. Peter* Sioux have wandered over the Missouri within the last five years, and may be considered, I suppose, under the agent for that region. Among them are the Yanktonas, a powerful band, not famous either for their general good conduct or their attachment to our Government. It is to these and other Indians on the *St. Peters*, that we are indebted for many acts of hostility committed during the late war with England, and the feeling engendered during that period will readily account for their present disposition. In the first communication I made to the department after my appointment as sub-agent in 1835, this band was referred to, as one which might give future trouble. Since then I have had occasion to refer to some depredations committed by them, and shall be glad if they are not followed by others.

The Cheyennes are a small tribe, who formerly lived on the Cheyenne river, and being in amity with the Sioux of the Missouri, ranged over and hunted in the same country, in common with the Sioux; but in consequence of jealousy and difficulties inseparable from Indians when different tribes occupy the same hunting grounds, the Cheyennes abandoned the country of the Sioux some years ago, and are now generally found on the Arkansas river, and carry on a trade with some of our citizens at a post on that river, near the crossing of the *Santa Fe* road. Their habits are, in all respects, such as those of the tribes heretofore mentioned.

The Mandans and Minitarees are a couple of small tribes living in the permanent villages on the Missouri, about 1,600 miles above St. Louis, and cultivate corn and some other vegetables, making frequent excursions into the prairies for a supply of buffalo meat and robes, in which they have frequent rencontres with other tribes, but heretofore have sustained themselves against all assaults. During the last year, however, one of these tribes (the Mandans) have been so diminished by the small pox that they will cease to exist as a nation, and will probably unite with and become dependant on the Riccaras, (formerly their neighbors,) who have taken possession of their villages, and will continue to occupy them, probably, much to the annoyance of the traders as they pass up and down the river, and of those whose establishments are located among the Sioux below. The Riccaras have long been notorious for their treachery and barbarity, and, within my own recollection, have murdered and pillaged more of our citizens than all the other tribes between the western borders of Missouri and the heads of the Columbia river. Since the earliest intercourse of the whites with the tribes on the Upper Missouri, until about eight years since, they had a village similar to that of the Mandans, about 170 miles below, and their habits, in all respects, were the same; and, though traders occasionally went among them, they committed frequent acts of hostility upon single individuals and small parties in different sections of the country; and in 1823 they committed such an outrage upon a party of our citizens as to cause the officer then in command at Council Bluffs to fit out an expedition against them, in which he was joined by a number of volunteers; and having been an actor in the scene myself, I was so unfortunate as to differ with some others, and regard the result as a total failure; believing, as I did, that a *mistaken lenity* would only tend to exasperate the offenders, and lead to future acts of hostility of a character more aggravated than those previously committed. How far I may have been correct will be shown by subsequent events. The expedition alluded to led to one of a different character shortly after. In 1825 commissioners were sent up the Missouri as high as the Yellowstone, accompanied by a competent military force, though their objects were altogether pacific. Treaties were entered into with all the tribes along the line of Missouri, as high as the Yellowstone, including the Riccaras of course. The efforts of our citizens to extend their trade into those remote regions commenced soon after, and by the application of additional means, and a more judicious organization of their business than had existed previous to that time, a very profitable and peaceable trade was opened with most of the tribes on the Missouri for a distance of more than 2,000 miles. In prosecuting their business, however, it was found that none of our operations with the Riccaras had changed their disposition, or was likely to result in any thing but increased abuses, as the extension of their business presented additional opportunities for pillage and exaction. All boats ascending the river, and parties passing over land, were laid under heavy contributions, and they were frequently beat and abused, and sometimes wantonly murdered, by wandering war parties, at a time when the tribe were gratified by having traders in their village. About the year 1831, the persons interested in the business, unwilling to submit longer to such outrages, determined to resort to the only means of punishment within their reach, and with this view withdrew the trade, and deprived them of supplies which habit had rendered almost indispensable. Thus situated, they were harrassed by their old enemies, the Sioux of St.

Peters, until compelled to abandon their location on the Missouri and resort to the chase alone for the means of living. From that time until 1836, they continued to lead a wandering life, ranging through the country south of the Yellowstone to the head of the river Platte; down that river to the Pawnee villages; from thence across to the Arkansas; up that river to its source; and in these excursions have killed about seven and thirty of our citizens. Several of these outrages have been committed since Governor Dodge's council with them in 1835. In 1836 they crossed the country from the river Platte and joined the Mandans, or rather took possession of their villages, being the stronger party; and as the Mandans have been literally annihilated, by causes heretofore alluded to, it may be considered a position which the Riccaras will occupy in future; and, if I mistake not, much to the annoyance of those who have been so imprudent as to invite them thither and encourage their continuance.

I have deemed it advisable to enter somewhat into details respecting these Indians, not by way of recommending any measures to be taken against them at present, but merely to develop their character and habits, and in the anticipation of *complaints*; none of which, unless of a character altogether different from such as I am led to expect, should receive the shadow of attention.

The same power that *drove* them from the banks of the Missouri, has been used to induce them to return, merely for the sake of a few packs of buffalo robes, and if heavy contributions upon all expeditions passing into the country above, and the exposure of all the establishments below, should be the consequence, the persons interested must attribute it to their own imprudence and folly. The Indian trade, when judiciously conducted, is its own best protection, and, moreover, the Government has quite enough on our immediate frontier to occupy its forces, without wandering into those remote regions to protect the trade. If let alone it will protect itself.

The Assinaboins are a band of Sioux, and their number heretofore has been imperfectly known; they range over the country on the Assinaboins, a branch of North Red river, and west in the direction of the Rocky mountains, between the Missouri and Sats-katch u-an rivers. Until a few years past, their intercourse has been confined to the British companies on the Assinaboins and Sats-katch u-an rivers, but, since our own traders have extended the line of establishments up the Missouri to the Great Falls, a distance of 2,500 miles, most of the Assinaboin trade has been drawn to that river, and is carried on at Fort Union, near the mouth of the Yellowstone.

The Blackfeet are a tribe of Indians very numerous, and consist of five principal or distinct bands, viz: the Blackfeet, Blood Indians, Searcies, Peagans, and *Gros Ventres*. These several bands inhabit the mountains and range over all that region of country, from the head waters of the Sats-katch-u-an and Athabaska rivers, to the Arkansas and river Platte. Though they are called indiscriminately *Blackfeet*, I believe some of the bands speak different languages. They are frequently found along the foot of the mountains on the waters of the Yellowstone, and at other times on the different tributaries of the Columbia, and Colorado of the west. The aggregate number of these several bands is imperfectly known, and has been variously stated: believing my own means of information to be as likely to lead to as correct a conclusion as any other, I have heretofore estimated them at 60,000 souls, but cannot undertake to assume that as the *cor-*

rect number. Until a few years past our citizens have had no friendly intercourse with these Indians. Soon after the exploration of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, by Lewis and Clarke, many of them engaged in a system of trapping and hunting in the mountains, which has continued ever since. Some of their expeditions have been very successful, but they have uniformly encountered the hostility of the different bands of Blackfeet, and many bloody rencontres have been the consequence. About six years ago, a large trading post was erected for the Blackfeet, by some of our citizens near the falls of Missouri, 2,500 miles above St. Louis. Previous to that time most of their trade had been carried on at one of the Hudson's Bay Company posts on the Sats-katch-u-an river. The establishment on the Missouri, however, has drawn most of the trade in that direction, like that of the Assinaboins. The reasons are very obvious. Their chief articles for barter are buffalo robes, an article which the British companies never purchase; which, together with the liberal prices allowed by our own traders, has drawn most of the Indians to the posts along the lines of the Missouri.

The Crees are a very numerous tribe of Indians, inhabiting the country north of the Sats-katch-u-an river, from the foot of the mountains down to the lakes, and extend over all the region north as far as Hudson's bay. A band of that tribe have been drawn over to the Missouri, and trade at Fort Union, near the mouth of the Yellowstone.

The Crows are a band of wandering Indians, inhabiting the country on the Yellowstone river; there is nothing essentially different in their character and habits from the other tribes embraced in this report. They have generally maintained a friendly understanding with all the whites that have passed through their country, and a profitable trade is carried on with them at the mouth of *Rosebud* river, a branch of the Yellowstone. No peace has ever been known to exist between them and the Blackfeet, and as they frequently roam over the same region of country, many bloody conflicts ensue between the parties.

With all the Indians embraced in this report, our citizens carry on an extensive trade, and the whole region of country alluded to is traversed with carts, wagons, and pack-horses, as circumstances require in the prosecution of their business; nor do the mountains present any obstruction to wheel carriages, in crossing to the region of the Columbia. The intercourse with that country is practicable, easy, and constantly increasing.

It will be perceived that all the Indians embraced in this report are much the same in their general character and habits of life, except the two small tribes of Mandans and Minitarees; all rely exclusively on the chase for a living, and wander over immense regions in quest of game, and in these excursions the different tribes occasionally meet and part on friendly terms, but such relations are seldom of long duration. War parties from one tribe against another are almost incessantly in motion; and, owing to the great number of whites that are now in the habit of traversing this great northwestern region for various purposes, it is a matter of no surprise when one of them falls a victim to his own wanderings, and a trait of character inseparable from wild savages.

The tribes herein mentioned, with the exception of some of the Sioux, are so remote as to render it very certain that our frontier will never be troubled by them; nor have the emigrating Indians any thing to fear, so long as they confine themselves to the limits prescribed to them. In re-

gard to the number of each tribe, I will just remark, that it is impossible to ascertain it with precision; and as the department has been lately furnished with ample estimates upon that subject, which will be found among the published reports of the last and preceding years, I will refer to those reports as data, with the single exception of the Mandans and Minitarees, each having been estimated at 15,000 souls, when 2,500 Minitarees and 1,600 Mandans was, in my opinion, the extent of their numbers.

No. 24.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF JOHN DOUGHERTY.

The several smiths employed among the tribes of my agency, and the Council Bluff and Grand Nemahaw subagencies, have been engaged during the present year, as heretofore, in making and mending all the various kinds of articles necessary to the Indians, for hunting and farming. The farmers for these tribes have been engaged, as usual, in aiding and instructing their respective tribes in the arts of agriculture, in which, however, they improve slowly, as all savage men do in the arts of civilization. But I discover that the almost total absence of game in their country has set them to thinking more seriously on the subject than they have been in the habit of doing heretofore, and although I do not believe that the present generation can ever be brought to labor in the field like white men, I have no hesitation in stating it as my decided opinion that the Government might soon make herdsmen of all the tribes who reside along, and in, the neighborhood of the large water courses in the Missouri country, and south of it, where such fine and everlasting summer and winter range for all kinds of stock is to be found. I beg leave, most respectfully, to call your attention to this matter, and I would suggest that an attempt be made, in this way, to better the condition of these people, even should it be done at the exclusion of every other effort now being, and about to be, made for that purpose. I feel confident that this plan will be more likely to succeed than any other I have been able to think of. The country within the Council Bluff agency is prairie, interspersed with groves of timber; the prairie is undulating, of good soil, and abounds with streams of water. The principal streams that water this country are Missouri, Big Platte, Loup Fork, Elkshorn, Great and Little Nemahaw rivers. They afford some fine water privileges; the timber is found on the borders of the streams; on the large rivers the cotton tree abounds; on the other streams are found the oak, black walnut, mulberry, hickory, and elm; the climate is healthy and favorable to the production of corn, wheat, potatoes, &c., &c. It is particularly adapted to the raising of horses, cattle, and swine; game is scarce. The large rivers are skirted with fine bottoms, in which rushes abound, as they do on the islands. There are two salt creeks emptying into the Saline river, on the west side, and 25 miles from its mouth. The Saline empties into the Big Platte on the south side, and about 46 miles from its mouth. I have no means of furnishing a better map of the above described country than the very rough one furnished with my report of last year. The Pawnees planted the present year between 4 and 500 acres in corn, beans, and pumpkins, from which they have, and will, gather from

12 to 15,000 bushels of corn, with a good supply of beans, &c. They have warded it this year against their red neighbors more than usual, owing to the fact of the Sioux crowding in upon their buffalo lands, above the Platte. They think it necessary to contend for every inch of ground, otherwise their natural enemies will soon get possession of the whole buffalo country; and they are right, for the day is not far off when the Sioux will possess the whole buffalo region, unless they are checked. The Otoes and Missourias planted about 400 acres in corn, beans, pumpkins, melons, and a few potatoes, from which they have gathered between 15 and 1,600 bushels of corn, pumpkins, &c. They are well enough supplied with bread stuff, but no means, whatever, of procuring a mouthful of meat, unless they leave their village and go out in a body to the buffalo plains of the Rocky mountains, where they would be almost certain to lose their horses, and, perhaps, cut off themselves by the numerous and hostile tribes of that region, or return to their old winter hunting ground, now in possession of the Pottawatomies. This, I fear, would lead to strife between these tribes, but the Senate of the United States having rejected the treaty, which was concluded with them and the Omahas last spring for their hunting claim, they will be obliged to hunt on it again, let what will be the consequence. * * * The Omahas planted about 300 acres in corn, beans, and pumpkins, from which they gathered about 12 or 14,000 bushels of corn, besides beans and pumpkins. This tribe will be exactly in the same condition as the Otoes, the coming winter and spring, if the treaty above alluded to is not ratified.

The Pottawatomies of the Council Bluff sub-agency planted very little corn or anything else the present year, except here and there one, who happened to have a hoe or a plough. Big Foot's band came in too late to raise corn, last spring. They came in last fall, and received their annuities and rations, and returned to the Des Moines river, where they spent the winter with some of the Missouri Sacs, and I understand it is their intention to return to that place as soon as they receive their annuities again.

The Sacs of the Grand Nemahaw sub-agency planted, the present year, about two hundred acres in corn, &c., from which they have collected about eight thousand bushels of corn, and a good supply of beans, melons, and pumpkins. They did not plant the prairie which was broken up for them under contract, last spring, as they considered it too late in the season. They will have, however, two hundred acres, the next year, of first rate land, well broken up and fenced. They have drank more whiskey during the present year than usual; a number of them died in consequence of it. The Iowas have raised a very good crop this year, at least their squaws have, of corn, beans, pumpkins, and melons. The men have been drunk constantly all spring and summer, and not unfrequently the squaws would join in the frolic. * * *

In relation to traders and trappers, and the intercourse generally, as now carried on between our citizens and the Indians, I am more than ever convinced of the correctness of my remarks in the report made to you last year, and embodied in your annual report of that year. The intrigue and management which has been carried on during the last spring and summer with them, by certain white men, has been sufficient to satisfy one that the intercourse law should be so framed as to enable an officer of the Government to go into an Indian village and clear it of white men, be they licensed traders or not.

There is one other subject to which I beg leave to call your attention ; it is the pay of interpreters. They should receive at least six hundred dollars per annum, otherwise the Government cannot expect the services of good and faithful men.

No. 25.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF RICHARD W. CUMMINS.

The *Delawares* number about 1,050, exclusive of those that remain on Red river. Their settlements are principally near the Kansas and Missouri rivers, on lands ceded to them by supplementary treaty of the 24th October, 1829, and extend from near the mouth of the former, about 20 miles up the same, and about 15 miles up the latter. From the best estimate that I can make, they cultivate about 1,500 acres of land in corn, beans, peas, pumpkins, Irish potatoes, and melons, and a very small quantity of oats and wheat.

I estimate their crops of corn at about 50,000 bushels ; they consume all, or nearly all, the produce they raise.

They raise a great many hogs, cattle, and horses ; on them, and the produce gathered from their farms, is their main dependence for a support. They are a brave, enterprising people. Parties of from 10 to 25 frequently make excursions into the country near the Rocky mountains, in search of beaver, and often make a rich return, amounting sometimes to upwards of \$1,000 to a single individual. It, however, seems to do them but little good, for in a few months after their return home, their situation is worse than those who remain at home. This nation is at peace with all the neighboring Indians.

Shawnees.

This tribe number about 975, besides those who still remain on Neosho, Arkansas. Their settlements are chiefly confined to the north-east corner of the country ceded to them by the 2d article of the treaty of the 7th November, 1825. Fifteen miles square would embrace their all, except a few scattering families that extend about 35 miles up the Kansas river. The Shawnees have no town or village, each family settling where they find a site that pleases them. I believe there is no family but what has a farm ; many of them have good farms, good houses of hewn logs, stables, &c. They cultivate their farms in the same way that the whites do. They raise corn, potatoes, cabbages, beans, peas, pumpkins, melons, &c., &c. They also raise a small quantity of wheat and oats, and procure hay from the prairies.

It is impossible for me to make any thing like an accurate statement of the number of acres in cultivation, or the quantity of produce raised. They generally raise a surplus of corn and potatoes, which they dispose of to the white citizens.

They are supplied by Government, by treaty stipulations, with two blacksmiths, who are constantly employed in making and repairing their farming utensils, ploughs, hoes, axes, iron wedges, log chains, &c. They suffer very little work to be done on guns ; none in the farming season. The blacksmiths' shops are located about 6 miles southwest of the north-east corner of their lands. They have entirely given up the chase ; very

few ever pretend to hunt even in their immediate neighborhood. The Shawnees are in a prosperous condition, raising a great many hogs, cattle, and horses, and they are at peace with all other nations.

The Kickapoos.

This tribe number about 725. They have settled in the country ceded to them by the 2d article of the treaty of Castor Hill, of the 24th October, 1832, on a point of land between Salt creek and the Missouri river, which is the southeast corner of their tract, and is about 4 miles north of Fort Leavenworth. Keanakuck, or the Prophet's band, that constitute the largest portion of the tribe, have improved rapidly in agricultural pursuits the last four years. They raise corn, beans, peas, Irish potatoes, cabbage, turnips, and melons in great abundance. They raised a small surplus of corn last year, which they disposed of at Fort Leavenworth. They are beginning to raise hogs and cattle, and have plenty of horses.

This band of the Kickapoos are making great improvements, and are approaching fast to a system of farming and government among themselves not far inferior to white citizens.

They profess the Christian religion, attend closely and rigidly to their church discipline, and very few ever indulge in the use of ardent spirits.

The Kansas.

This tribe number about 1,700. They are divided into three bands, each band having a village or town, all located on the Kansas river, two of which, one on the north and the other on the south bank, nearly opposite each other, are about 5 miles above where the line between them and the Shawnees and Delawares crosses the same. The other is on the north bank, about 30 miles higher up. The whole of the tribe follow the chase.

The squaws generally raise corn enough to do them with hoes. A few of the men, however, are beginning to plough. They raise also a few beans, pumpkins, cabbages, and potatoes.

They have three large fields under good fence, made by Government under the 4th article of treaty of 3d June, 1825, containing more than 300 acres, which they cultivate. In addition to this, they have many small patches not enclosed, which they also cultivate.

They leave their villages at least once a year, and go to the Arkansas and its waters in search of buffalo.

They are exceedingly poor, raise no cattle or hogs, and have none of the comforts of many of the neighboring tribes.

No. 26.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF A. L. DAVIS.

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The present population of the Pottawatomies may be estimated at about one thousand; these for the most part occupy the northeastern portion of the land assigned to them, and are with but few exceptions, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and are making such preliminary arrangements as are necessary for that mode of life, and show a disposition to adopt exclusively agricultural habits.

The Ottowas number about two hundred and fifty; they are more advanced in agriculture than the other tribes in this sub-agency. There are no Ottowas who follow the chase for a living, and there is not a family but have a corn-field, and many of the young men have one. The products of the farms are corn, potatoes, pumpkins, &c. They will have a surplus the present year.

The Peorias and Kaskaskias number about one hundred and fifty. They are still advancing in agricultural pursuits, and show an entire disposition to adopt civilized habits.

The Weas number about two hundred; they mostly pursue agricultural pursuits for a living, and will perhaps raise sufficient to subsist on the present year.

The Piankeshaws number about one hundred. A few of them follow agricultural pursuits, and are doing very well: the balance are not stationary, but are sometimes on Red river and sometimes at home. Upon the whole the Piankeshaws are not doing as well as their neighbors, the Weas, Peorias, and Kaskaskias.

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No. 27.

REPORT OF WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

I beg leave to submit for your consideration the following remarks in relation to the different tribes of Indians within this superintendency. Since my last annual report some changes have taken place amongst the tribes, owing mainly to the emigration, which may be expected soon to close, when a more permanent and settled policy may be extended to the tribes.

The most numerous and intelligent of the Indians in connexion with the Government, and I may safely add the most warlike, are now, or soon will be, concentrated upon this frontier. To effect this change in the location of the aborigines and place them beyond the limits of any State, seems to have been the policy of the wisest and best of statesmen. That it was the only alternative to preserve the remnant of a once powerful people, there cannot be a doubt. As stated, the removal is near its completion, and the great difficulty that presents itself to my mind, is, how are these tribes to be governed so far as the United States are concerned, or how indeed are they to be controlled from these domestic lands, which have proved so destructive to themselves, without a strong controlling power, which alone can be exercised by the Government of the United States.

We see how difficult it is to preserve peace and proper subjection to the laws in civilized States; how much more so is it when laws are to be enforced, old prejudices overcome, where civilization is but little known. To add to the difficulties it must be admitted that many of the emigrants have been brought to their new homes with highly excited feelings against the Government, and look with distrust upon every thing around them; yet, under all these unfavorable circumstances, the change is for the benefit of the emigrants, and with proper agents and an increase of military force I see no apprehension of difficulties. The Indians understand their true situation; they know there is no country further west for them to emigrate to in case of difficulties, and the safest guarantee that we have is, that the

leading tribes have considerable funds, vested by the Government of the United States for the benefit of the Indians. With these checks, which are well understood by those upon whom they would operate, we have additional security for peace. Justice to the Indians makes it proper that I should state, that I see no disposition or wish on their part to engage in hostilities, but on the contrary a desire to preserve peace, and live in friendship with their white brethren. I will make a brief statement of the situation of each tribe committed to my charge, so far as my information extends.

The Choctaws have not made much improvement for the last year. This is owing to the fact, that the Chickasaws who have lately settled amongst them, by a treaty between the two tribes, in emigrating, became infected with that dreadful scourge, the small pox, and scattered it over a portion of the nation, particularly that part lying on the Arkansas river. This disease spreading through the nation has been the means, in most instances, of breaking up temporarily the schools, and causing the crops to be greatly neglected, which, with the great drought that has prevailed over the most of the Indian country, will cause the grain crop to be very short; a sufficiency, however, for their own consumption will be made. There is one great disadvantage the Choctaws labor under, and the same is applicable to the Creeks and a portion of the Cherokees. In the month of July water begins to fail, and by September large streams have no water in them, except that which is in holes. Springs, which are scarce, with few exceptions, fail, and the only dependence is upon the standing water in the large streams. I attribute much of the sickness which the Choctaws have every fall, in a great degree, to the use of bad water. If wells were dug amongst them, this evil would be remedied. Some three or four intelligent half-breeds have succeeded in obtaining good water, but a common Indian has not the ability to undergo the cost of digging a well, and, withal, persons qualified to perform the labor are rarely found in the Indian country. Medical aid is greatly needed; the Indians are desirous to be attended by a white physician; and could these two objects be accomplished, I feel satisfied that the health of the Indians would be better. My experience enables me to state, that there is no tribe on the increase. The Choctaws, who are perhaps as advantageously located as any others, have remained stationary, until the last season, when the small pox spread amongst them, by which, I think, from four to five hundred have died. The Choctaws have a large and fertile country. That portion of the nation lying south, on Red river, is very well adapted to the raising of cotton. Many of the natives are engaged in the cultivation of that branch of agriculture to a small extent, and many of the wealthier half-breeds cultivate largely. There are three cotton gins owned by natives, several horse-mills, and three water-mills which run about three months in the year. The middle or mountainous part of the nation is settled by those engaged in the raising of corn and stock; the same may be said of the nation north of the dividing mountains between the Arkansas and Red rivers. Corn, beans, pumpkins, and melons grow finely all over the nation, and wherever a moderate share of industry is used, the laborer is amply repaid for his work. In no country that I have seen does grain grow better than in this, even on post-oak land, which has the appearance of being poor. The range for both cattle and hogs is good; but little is required of the stock raiser but to salt his cattle and keep them gentle. The prairies afford an abundance of good grass, and many

of the natives are beginning to avail themselves of the easy method of obtaining forage for their cattle in the winter, by cutting any quantity they may wish, the quality of which is but little inferior to timothy hay. Within the last year considerable progress has been made by Colonel David Folsom, an intelligent and wealthy Choctaw, in the manufacture of salt. The location of the works is on Boggy, near Blue, and particularly favorable for the Indians. They reside so far from where this indispensable article of consumption can be had, that it seems as if it were a providential blessing that salt water is found, and that a good supply of salt is within the reach of those who could not be otherwise supplied without great trouble and expense. Colonel Folsom has about one thousand bushels on hand, and designs enlarging his works, and will be able not only to supply the natives, but those above the raft of Red river, and even below, should the navigation admit, as well as the citizens south of Red river. The manufacture of salt will not only be a source of revenue to the Choctaws, but will afford them the means of obtaining, within their country, this indispensable article of consumption.

I have already stated the great drought which has prevailed through the Indian country. The Choctaws have suffered more severely than any other tribe. The prairies were on fire in August, and a great scarcity of food must be the inevitable consequence of such a protracted drought.

Heretofore, contracts for furnishing corn at Fort Towson have been made by the natives, and a great quantity has been sold to the new emigrants south of Red river; this year it will require all made to subsist themselves.

I find it extremely difficult to obtain the services of good blacksmiths for the Indians; some object to the compensation being too little, and others are alarmed at the many idle stories that are in circulation about the hostile intentions of the Indians. One of the blacksmiths for the Choctaws is a native, and so are all the strikers. When the assistant, or strikers, are able to do plantation work, they take a shop and tools owned by the nation, there being seven of this description amongst the Choctaws. Those shops are worked mostly in the spring and farming season. In a year or two more, I have no doubt but that all the shops will be taken up by the natives.

The Choctaws are governed by a written constitution and laws. They meet annually in their general council on the first Monday of October. The nation is composed of three districts, each district electing ten counsellors, by the qualified voters of each district, being every male twenty-one years and upwards of age. They have but the representative body, the three chiefs sitting, with the veto power, upon all laws passed by the council, which, however, when passed by two-thirds, becomes a law. They have judges appointed, and officers to enforce the laws, by a jury chosen in the ordinary way. They have, to a great extent, modelled their laws after some of our States, and, generally, their laws are executed. There is no enforcement for the collection of debts, and whatever trading is done upon credit rests upon the honor of the debtor to pay; and, in most instances, contracts entered into are punctually paid. The Choctaws have passed some wholesome laws against the introduction of spirituous liquors into their country. The light-horse, which are paid under treaty stipulations, are directed to seize the spirit and destroy it, and a fine is imposed upon the person introducing the whiskey. Facilities are so great for obtaining spirit that it is difficult to prevent its introduction.

A large and commodious council house for the nation has just been completed, and used for the first time this year by the council. The room in which the council meets is large and spacious, sufficiently so for the accommodation of all the members, and a railing round with seats for spectators. There is a separate room adjoining for each of the three districts, in which their committees meet. They usually remain in council from ten to twenty days; elect a president and secretary; the strictest order prevails; every thing is recorded; and, it would hardly be believed, but such is the fact, in few deliberative bodies is more order and propriety observed.

I have already stated that the schools in this nation have not prospered so well this year, owing to the small pox spreading over a portion of the nation. This disease has nearly subsided, and wherever a school-house has been built in a thickly settled neighborhood a sufficient number of scholars attend; but in some instances the settlements are sparse, and it is found difficult to get regular attendance from the children. Even amongst the whites, children are indisposed to attend unless parental authority is exercised. This is rarely done with the Indians; it, therefore, requires great care and perseverance on the part of the teachers to induce the children to attend.

There are with the Choctaws, perhaps, more missionaries than with any other tribes. It is a fact that cannot be doubted, that they have rendered important services to the nation, both by their example and precept. The Methodists have a large number of followers, and so have the Presbyterians. I shall, however, in a separate report, state the number of scholars at the public schools, as well as those in charge of the missionaries.

The Chickasaws have settled generally through the Choctaw nation, without going to the district assigned them by the treaty. They have, however, a right to settle in any part of the Choctaw nation, and enjoy equal privileges, one with another, except in the national fund. Generally speaking, they have settled in companies or bodies over the nation; and, although they arrived, with but few exceptions, too late to make much of a crop, they have labored hard to raise corn, and but for the drought would have succeeded better than could have been expected. The largest body of Chickasaws have settled on Boggy and Blue, a distance of 130 miles from this place. A road had to be opened, and many difficulties encountered, in getting the Chickasaws out.

The contractors deserve great credit for their exertions in getting out supplies which had to be taken from Fort Coffee a considerable portion of the time, and for the remainder to ship corn up Red river and boat it up Boggy, to where a depot was established, and then to haul the corn a distance of about thirty miles for issue.

The beef part of the ration was driven from Arkansas, and delivered on the hoofs, upon just estimates. I have one blacksmith's shop established on Boggy and another on the Canadian, the two strongest settlements of Chickasaws, and before the spring another will be established near Fort Towson. This will enable the Chickasaws to have their work done without interfering with the Choctaw shops. I know of but one site that affords sufficient water at all seasons for a grist and saw mill, which is on Boggy. According to your directions, I shall make a contract as early as possible, and endeavor to have a good mill where but a year or two ago the wild Indians roamed. The Chickasaws are well pleased with the country; and

with their wealth, which is greater than any other tribe, they will be enabled to live comfortably.

They have ample national funds arising from their stocks to furnish them with schools, erect mills, and to have such mechanics as their situation requires. I have already stated that the Chickasaws, in emigrating through Arkansas, unfortunately became infected with the small pox. From the best information I can obtain, from five to six hundred have died. Vaccination was resorted to, or the probability is that the disease would have been still raging. Every effort was made to prevent the disease spreading; but friends and relatives would not consent, even at the hazard of their lives, to being separated. The Choctaws have changed their constitution, and admitted the Chickasaws into their council, with a chief and ten counselors, the same as either of the other Choctaw districts. Speaking, as they do, the same language, and intermarrying with each other, there cannot be a doubt but in a few years they will be one people. A few of the wealthier half breeds have settled near Fort Towson, with the design of raising cotton largely. Colonel Colbert has a farm opened, and will cultivate, next year, from three to five hundred acres in cotton, besides making corn sufficient for his hands. Upon this farm he has one hundred and fifty slaves. There are many others who will cultivate upon a smaller scale: it was, therefore, important for the Chickasaws to have the privilege of settling where they pleased, as the further they go south the surer is the cotton crop.

The report of Colonel Logan, the Creek agent, is short, and, owing to the very limited time he has been with them, gives but little to enable me to report upon. It will be perceived that the Creeks enjoy good health, and that their general condition is improving. It is to be regretted that they so obstinately persist in their objection to missionaries being amongst them. This is attributable to the fact that those who were with them did no good, and one of them, unfortunately for a good cause, has produced a feeling which will require great prudence to remove. The Creeks are desirous for schools amongst them. I have directed Colonel Logan to endeavor to procure one or two suitable teachers to commence. It will require particular care in choosing the teachers, as upon their prudence and qualifications depend the success of education amongst the Creeks. They are far behind the Cherokees and Choctaws in education, and yet, perhaps, the most numerous and warlike tribe on our western frontier. They are more inclined to labor than any other tribe, and I have as much confidence in their friendship, if properly managed, as any of the nations. They have settled down to farming and raising stock; their chiefs are wealthy and feel contented. The Creeks own a rich and valuable country, adapted to the cultivation of corn, pumpkins, beans, &c. Large quantities of corn are raised, and usually the large amount consumed at Gibson is obtained from the Creeks. They are the only tribe that will have a surplus this year; my information is that they will have thirty or forty thousand bushels to sell. Their lands are richer than either the Cherokees' or Choctaws', but none possess the same facility for stock raising that the Choctaws do. The Creeks settled quite thick together when they first reached the country; they are now extending their settlements up the Canadian to Little river, and a few have even gone further out towards Camp Mason. This will enable them to raise stock and be more comfortably situated. Another portion of the late emigrant Creeks have gone up the Arkansas, and have joined what is

called the McIntosh party. The nation is divided into what is called upper and lower towns, as it was before their removal. McIntosh is the chief of the lower town, and Apothleyoholo of the upper town. The parties are nearly equally divided. The Creeks have not, like the Choctaws or Cherokees, formed a constitution and laws, except such as are passed by the chiefs in council. I have no doubt but in a few years they will do so. Possessing, as they do, a rich country, and furnished, under treaty stipulation, with blacksmiths, wheelwrights, and wagon-makers, there appears to be nothing wanting to make them the leading tribe on the frontier but education, which is the surest way to elevate and advance them in usefulness. It is strikingly illustrated with the Creeks. They are opposed to missionaries to instruct them, whilst the Cherokees and Choctaws are receiving the benefits of their labors; their prejudices are giving way, and it is to be hoped that the rising generation will be educated, which they are by nature as capable of being as any of the aborigines, and thereby be the means of advancing the true interest of the nation.

The Seminoles will probably settle on the north fork of the Canadian, and will occupy the middle ground between the two parties; situated in this way they will be closely watched. It is to be regretted that the Seminoles were permitted to bring their negroes with them, which were captured during the late Florida war; they should have been given up to those who purchased them from the Creeks who captured, and, according to the agreement with General Jesup, had a perfect right to dispose of them. The Seminoles are greatly under the influence of those negroes, and no doubt they participated in the bloody scenes of Florida. The population is bad, and such an one as will readily enter into difficulties; they will also be a refuge to which all runaway negroes will fly, and in a short time be a perfect den of thieves. I hope measures will be taken to have those negroes given up; both justice as well as self-defence seems to point out that it should be done.

The Seminoles have remained stationary near Fort Gibson. I have however, directed the agent to remove them to the situation they have selected, and let them prepare for cultivating the soil, in order that they may be able, with the next crop, to supply themselves with corn. They are destitute of farming utensils, and in no way could a portion of their annuity be so well applied as in purchasing those articles. With proper care and attention to their wants, surrounded as they are by the Creeks, they may probably lose that hostile feeling which they have so strongly manifested, and become, in fact, as it is designed they should be, a constituent part of the Creek nation. The Seminoles, as well as all the late emigrants, have suffered from sickness; it is usual the first year, after which it is not so common, yet the whole Indian country is subject to chills and fevers.

Within the last year the Cherokees have emigrated in considerable numbers, and by the close of the year we may expect the nation to be generally removed; they will then be one of the most numerous, and certainly the most intelligent, tribes upon our frontier. Should they settle down with the determination to devote themselves to agriculture and the raising of stock, their information and experience, possessing as they do a country every way adapted for farming purposes, will enable them to live as comfortably as citizens of our western States. With all their mechanics under treaty stipulations, and the multiplicity of business consequent upon

the late treaty and removal, it will require their agent to use the greatest diligence, and to be located at some central point most convenient to the great body of the nation. The new emigrants arrived to put in a crop; they have suffered from sickness; but by another season they will become acclimated and enabled to support themselves. The old emigrants are comfortably situated, live in good log houses, and dress as is usual for laboring men. They own considerable stock of horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep, and many families manufacture their own clothing; and but for the thirst which the Cherokees seem to have for the introduction of ardent spirits amongst them, they would doubtless be enabled in a few years to have fine stocks, and their country in a fine state of cultivation.

The Cherokee nation is less subject to sickness than either the Creek or the Choctaw; it is better watered, particularly by the northern part. Salt water is found in several places in the nation, and salt manufactured upon a small scale by two of the natives; the supply of water is extensive, and the quality such as that at the grand saline. If the works were properly managed, a sufficient supply of salt could be made for the whole Indian country. Arkansas stone coal is also found in the nation in many places, and is used in several of the public shops.

A considerable portion of the emigrants have settled in the northeastern part of this nation. The prairies are rich, the timbered lands abounding in oak, hickory, walnut, and such timber as is usual on western lands. Corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, beans, pumpkins, melons, and vegetables grow well in the Cherokee nation. When the late emigrants shall have opened land sufficient, there can be no doubt but that the Cherokees adjoining Missouri and Arkansas will be able to raise as fine wheat and manufacture as good flour as the citizens of those States.

Upon the subject of schools in the Cherokee nation, I beg leave to refer you to Governor Stokes's report, and the Rev. C. Washburn. I consider the school at Dwight, under the direction of the Rev. C. Washburn, as the best in the Indian country. The regulations and instructions of the school are well suited for the natives, and both males and females may there obtain as good an education as they could at any institution in the States. It is much to be regretted that there are not more schools upon the same plan of manual labor, where both males and females are taught to labor in their appropriate sphere, possessing, as the Cherokees do, so large an amount of school fund.

There is no way that I could so safely recommend its application as upon the manual labor system. They could not only acquire a good education, but, at the same time, understand practically how to farm, while the females would be taught to spin, weave, cut out, and make clothing; and, upon their return home, they would not only be useful to themselves, but, by their acquirements and example, be so to the nation. The Cherokees are governed by written laws, enacted by the council of the nation, which meets annually in October. Judges are appointed for each district, with a sheriff to execute the laws. Trials by jury, and generally the laws for holding property, and punishing crimes, are such as are enacted by our own States.

The Cherokees may be considered as farther advanced than any other tribe in civilization, and when they all shall have emigrated to their country, they will require, for a few years at least, the greatest care and attention from the Government. The nation has been divided, and the late treaty

and the removal has created a feeling which it is important should be allayed. A few years will convince the Cherokees that their situation, in every point of view, has been improved by their removal; they will be enabled to erect mills for the manufacture of flour, have salt water in abundance, stone coal in many parts of the nation, with wagon-makers, wheel-rights, and blacksmiths under treaty stipulations; and, with ordinary labor, they are destined to be a prosperous people.

The Neosho sub-agency, embracing the Senecas and Shawnees, with the Quapaws, in charge of Robert A. Callaway, Esq., has, since his location with those tribes, produced a beneficial result upon them. Their position, so near the Missouri line, where spirits could be readily obtained, was evidently doing injury to those small tribes. The presence of an agent amongst them has had the effect to lessen this evil, and I have no doubt but the next year will be attended by an increase of labor in the Indians, and a consequent increase of corn and stock.

Perhaps none of the tribes possess a finer country, according to the size, than those of the Neosho sub-agency. The country is well watered, with many good springs; is free from fevers, so prevalent in the other nations; is well adapted to raising corn, beans, pumpkins, melons, and wheat. At the Seneca mills, within the nation, wheat has been manufactured as yet but in small quantities; but the soil and climate being so well adapted for its cultivation, the quantity, no doubt, will be enlarged. A ready market can be obtained, thereby affording a means of profit to the natives, as well as an incitement to labor. The Seneca mills are not only of advantage to the nation, but are so to a portion of the people of Missouri. There is also a good saw mill connected with the grist mill. There are three blacksmiths, a farmer, and miller in the Neosho sub-agency. The blacksmiths are all sufficient to furnish agricultural implements for the nation. With a good farmer to instruct, a rich and fertile country interspersed with rich prairies, there seems but little doubt that this tribe, with industry, will be enabled to possess all the substantial of life as abundantly as they can be produced in the most favored section of our country. It was feared that there might be too much prairie for the portion of land assigned those tribes when they first emigrated. The lines were not surveyed that each tribe might have its particular portion of country, according to the treaty. The removing agents placed them upon their land as near as they could, which, however, was not correct by about two miles. The removal of one tribe would, consequently, cause a removal of the whole, and although, at one time, a wish was expressed on the part of one of the tribes for each to occupy its own particular section of country, it has not been done, and the probability is that they will continue as they are; however, each tribe, with the exception of a few families, live together, yet they are not on the land surveyed for each. Perhaps it is best so, for it would throw one of the bands upon too much of the prairie lands.

But little change can be reported in the Osages; they are not only indolent, but disposed to commit depredations upon the neighboring tribes as well as the people of Missouri.

Their mode of subsistence has heretofore been by hunting, but game is becoming scarce, and as they have been unaccustomed to labor, they must deplete upon those who have stock, or suffer greatly.

The Osages have not had any agent heretofore to turn their attention to labor, indeed they have been neglected until nothing but the benevolence of the Government can save them from sure and swift destruction.

There is a small portion that are disposed to labor, and should the nation at large embrace the favorable terms which will now be submitted by the directions of the War Department, they may yet be saved from impending ruin. The Osages have been and are now greatly under the influence of traders, whose object has been that they should not cultivate the soil; they have been led by this influence until the nation has degenerated, and nothing is now left them but a poor pittance of annuity. Great care will be taken at the expected meeting to explain their situation to them, and endeavor to induce them to look to those who have no inducement but to better their condition. The country owned by them is capable of subsisting a much larger population by labor. Corn grows well wherever it is cultivated, and nothing is wanted but a small share of labor to enable each to raise a sufficiency. I cannot doubt but that with a proper agent, and the facilities proposed by the Government, the Osages can be induced to go to work and provide for themselves as all others are doing.

But little fear seems now to be entertained from the wild Indians; occasionally they commit thefts upon the neighboring tribes, but this is not so frequent as heretofore; the number of emigrants has been so great, and they are pushing their settlements to the west, that the Camanchees, Pawnees, &c. give still further back. Frequently parties of Choctaws, Creeks, and Chickasaws furnish themselves with small outfits of goods suitable to the wants of the wild tribes, and exchange for mules. Of late considerable trade in this way has been carried on. Owing to some cause, Col. Chouteau has not yet succeeded in bringing in the wild Indians that were expected to visit Washington. I think it doubtful whether or not he will do so.

In relation to traders, their object of course is to acquire wealth; they too often obtain an influence over the Indians enabling them to counteract the views and wishes of the Government. This is especially the case whenever any measure is proposed which does not suit the pecuniary interest of the trader. Although it is desirable they should be in the Indian country, there should be such restrictions imposed upon them as would not only prevent an undue influence, but as well to protect the Indians from fraud. In cases of settlers, their goods are tariffed and the prices exposed. I see no reason why an Indian should not be protected and the trader compelled at least to exhibit the cost of his goods. Some of the tribes contend that they have natives with capital and capacity sufficient to carry on the trade amongst themselves. This is entitled to great consideration. A white trader will agree that an Indian has the same right to trade in any of the States with the same privileges that he has, and consequently the right should be reciprocal. This may be true, but will an Indian leave his own country to trade, and if the whites are permitted to come in, can it be expected that a native trader will be able to come in competition with him, and is not an Indian entitled to every advantage within his own country? I would not be understood as excluding white traders, unless it were obvious that the natives could and would keep up a good supply of goods, and sell them at a reasonable price.

Applications have been made to me by suttlers, to trade in the Choctaw nation. I have refused a license upon the ground that a suttler already enjoys the privilege of trading at the post for which he is a suttler, when a native, although in his own country, is debarred from selling good at the post.

It is true that the white trader might be enabled to give information of any hostile intention on the part of the tribe to which they were attached.

Scattered over the Indian country, their situation would give them the opportunity of ascertaining correctly the designs of the Indians. Their presence in the Indian country might thus far be of service to the Government. Under any circumstances, when licenses are granted, the agent should be satisfied that they were men of character and standing, and would offer for sale such goods as are adapted to the wants of the Indians.

In conclusion, I would beg leave to state that the Indians, like any other persons emigrating to a new country, have many difficulties to encounter. This has been an unusually sickly season, and a drought which has nearly destroyed the crops, has pervaded the whole Indian country; yet, still, I feel confident that a general improvement will be commenced through the Indian country. I see no prospect of difficulties, notwithstanding a different declaration has been made from high authority. Not one drop of blood will be shed, with proper attention on the part of those whose duty it is to preserve peace amongst the tribes.

I shall apprehend nothing like a serious rupture, yet it is right and proper there should be a sufficient military force on the frontier; this is due to the inhabitants upon whose borders such a numerous body of Indians have been located, as well as to prevent any excitement that might be produced.

To enforce strictly the law prohibiting the introduction of spirituous liquor in the Indian country, is every way desirable; its influence is more to be dreaded in civilizing the tribes than anything.

I speak of its effects from actual observation. In no way could the Government so humanely interpose its strong power, as by preventing the introduction of spirits among the Indians. If the wagon or conveyance upon which whiskey was found in the Indian country was subject to seizure, in a summary view, or if a slave introducing it, his master be liable to a heavy fine, it might be the means of arresting such large supplies as enter the country; by also making it the duty of each agent and military officer to seize and arrest all spirits that may come to his knowledge. White men should be prohibited from coming into the Indian country to settle, and each agent directed to order all such out under a severe penalty. As the law now is, you can only conduct a white person found in the Indian country, contrary to the law, to the nearest part of the line, and he can immediately return to any other part of the nation. It is rare that a mechanic, calculated to advance the interest of the Indians, will desire to take up his residence in the Indian country, but refugees from justice often seek a home amongst them, and intermarry, to the great prejudice of the Indian. To impose such restrictions as shall prevent this, as well as the introduction of spirituous liquors, would be an object of the highest importance to the Indians.

No. 28.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT.

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Less has been accomplished in this branch, during the last year, than was anticipated when the distribution of the education and mission funds

was first made. But this has been owing, almost wholly, to the delays consequent on procuring teachers, and getting them on the ground, by the respective boards to whom the disbursement and application of these funds is assigned. From the bishop and clergy of the Catholic church of Michigan no written reports have been received at this date, which is probably attributable to the Bishop's long absence in Europe. I have, however, recently conferred with him since his return, and stated in answer to his inquiries, that the department does not wish to prescribe, arbitrarily, in all the details, the mode of applying this fund, but leaves it, in a great measure, to the discretion and experience of the several ecclesiastical or mission boards, whose judgment and responsibility, in the application, it seeks to avail itself of; that, as a principle, the department looks mainly to the result of schools for Indian children, and requires reports from each teacher, to exhibit these results in a classified form to the country, annually, on the 30th day of September. The Rev. Mr. Bondwell, of this church, has labored as a missionary at Point St. Ignace, to the acceptance of the bands in that vicinity, whose chiefs have requested that he might participate in the fund. I have also received a report from Mrs. Mary Ann Fisher, who has been employed as a teacher under his direction, and at the same place. She has instructed 37 scholars, 11 of whom are Indians of full blood, and 26 *metis*, or half bloods. Of the former, 4 were males, and 7 females. Of the latter, 14 males and 12 females. Thirteen of these can read in the English Bible, and begin to write and cipher; the remainder are beginning to read. They are also, as stated, taught "cleanliness, sound morals, and a regard for our Government." It is added, that this school has been kept from November, 1837, to the present time, that it is her intention to continue it, and that no funds have been received for its support from the presiding bishop of that church.

The mission school of the Baptist board at Sault St. Maria has been maintained with faithfulness, although somewhat straitened in its pecuniary means. The Rev. Mr. Bingham, who has nearly completed the 10th year of his labors as a teacher at that location, states the number attending his school the first two quarters to have been 23, and during the third quarter 41; for the instruction of 9 of whom the parents paid. Ten of the total number, 6 males and 4 females, are beneficiaries, who are kept and boarded in the establishment. Five of the number previously reported have been dismissed, one of whom has been put apprentice to the blacksmith's trade. One of the females has married a man of active and industrious habits, and settled within 30 miles of the school. The branches taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, and geography; and the attainments of those dismissed in these studies are believed to have been respectable, and such as to be of value to them in future life. From the Rev. Mr. Slater, of the same denomination, who is located in Barry county, no report has been received for the present year.

The school operations of the Methodist board, within the ceded district, have been intermitted, chiefly, it is believed, from the ineligibility of the present location at Little Rapids, on the St. Mary's. Its removal to a point about 10 miles above, at Pusionowee bay, is contemplated, and I have no doubt of its expediency at once. In visiting that point the past summer, I found the soil fertile, bearing a various growth of hard wood, and quite sheltered from the lake winds, by the promontory of Cape Iroquois, added to which, there is fine anchorage in the bay, a good water power on a river

falling into it, and wild hay on the neighboring alluvions. The school at Kewywenon is west of the cession. Mr. Bangs, the secretary of this board at New York, writes to me that their efforts will be continued among these Indians without abatement, and that they are desirous of extending them, as far as practicable; and it is presumed that means to revive their school among the Chippewas of St. Mary's will be adopted the present autumn. I have, however, no report of recent date from which I can deduce facts.

Bishop McCoskry, of the Episcopal church, in this State, has had under consideration the establishment of a school and mission for these tribes, and he executed a visit to the country to learn the wants of the Indians, and to judge of the feasibility of making a systematic effort for their improvement. With this gentleman I have had several interviews in relation to this subject, and entertain a confident belief that no time nor opportunity will be omitted to bring about the desired object. In all efforts of this nature it is much easier to rush into indiscreet action than to plan a system of instruction which shall meet the wants of the Indians, and secure, at the same time, permanency in the application of the means.

The board of missions of the Presbyterian church has sent an agent to view the condition and the location of the Indians, since their acceptance of the trust committed to them; and I have, within a few days, received a letter from Walter Lowry, Esq., the secretary of this board, stating that the executive committee had decided on an immediate occupancy of this field of labor. Their plan is not fully indicated, but it is inferred that it will embrace instruction to adults as well as children, and they have very justly deemed it important that this instruction should be communicated by the teachers themselves in the native language.

I have thus presented to you a general view of the efforts in progress for applying the education and mission funds assigned to the several boards, and will only add, that as these funds are ample, and will extend through a period of twenty years, the hope may be confidently indulged that, under the joint efforts of five of the leading denominations of the country, a general and striking improvement in the condition of these tribes, moral and economical, will be produced.

No. 29.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF PURDY MC-ELVAIN.

Wyandot school.

This institution for the past year has been under the superintendence of Rev. Samuel M. Allen, a gentleman every way calculated to conduct it with successful results; and the annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church having recently adjourned, I am happy in being able to inform the department that it has re-appointed Mr. Allen to the superintendence of the school for the ensuing year. I take pleasure in bearing testimony to his ardent devotion to the work assigned him, his prudent management, the frugal and judicious manner in which he husbands the means placed in his hands by the Government and the church, under the joint auspices of which the institution was, in the first place, established.

In consequence of the mismanagement of the farm by the predecessor of Mr. Allen, (the present incumbent,) but little was raised from the farm, which compelled the latter to purchase provisions, grain, &c., to supply the establishment for the then ensuing year. This year the farm has been put under a thorough state of repair, with new and substantial fencing made, and good and abundant crops have been raised, considering the unfavorableness of the season. Enough, at all events, has been raised to supply the wants of the institution, including the pupils boarding there, and to prevent a recurrence of the expenditure to which the institution was subjected the past year.

The present school house (being a hewn log building) having become so much decayed and delapidated as not to justify the expense of repairs, the chiefs of the nation have recently entered into a contract with a Mr. Henry Welsh for the building of a new one, to be paid for out of the fund created by the 5th article of the treaty concluded at Washington, dated April 23, 1836.

No. 30.

REPORT OF D. LOWRY.

In compliance with a duty enjoined upon me by the late revised regulations of the Indian Department, I have the honor to submit the following report, relative to the present condition of the Winnebago school and farm near Prairie du Chien :

State of the school.

The number of children taught at the institution is thirty-six, fourteen of whom are females, and twenty two males ; all full Indians except four half-breeds ; eleven of this number board and lodge at the establishment, the others sleep at their wigwams and draw rations of provisions every evening, and clothing when necessary. This arrangement is generally preferred by parents, as it throws into their respective families daily a small amount of provisions, and when added to corn, potatoes, &c. raised by themselves, not only increases the quantity, but improves the flavor of their food. The plan is recommended by economy also, as well as by the wishes of the Indians, as a greater number of children are thereby kept at school than could be accommodated, were all lodged and boarded at the institution.

The proficiency of the children in the several branches to which their attention has been called, though respectable, is, perhaps, not equal to what might have been expected from white children enjoying the same advantages. This, however, is not to be attributed so much to a defect of intellect as to other causes peculiar to a savage state, such as ignorance of our language, a want of disposition on the part of Indian parents to co-operate with teachers in the government of children at school, which precludes every thing like coercion in the application of discipline.

Being unable to appreciate, in any degree, the advantages of an education, they are induced to avail themselves of the privileges of school with a view, more to the fact that they can thereby get their children clothed and fed,

than to any benefits which are expected to result from literary studies. In such circumstances a teacher has nothing to act upon in his attempts to stimulate to mental efforts by arguments drawn from the advantages of education, and being denied the use of the rod, but little can be achieved in appealing to the fears of his pupils. Irregularity in attendance, too, retards, in no small degree, the progress of the children, although I find no difficulty in keeping an average number of thirty-six in school, (that being the number which, it is supposed, can be supported by the amount allowed,) yet we have frequent changes in the course of the year.

Notwithstanding all these difficulties, however, the progress of the children has been sufficient to prove that the Indian character, however degraded, is not beyond the grasp of the ameliorating hand of science. Several are spelling in words of three or four syllables, and have made some progress in writing, while most of the others spell in words of three or four letters, and some in two syllables. (It should be here noted, that several half-breeds have been advanced so far as to read in the New Testament, who have left school.) The children are occasionally exercised in translating Indian words into English, and in counting. The girls are engaged in sewing from two to three hours each day, some quite pleased with the employment, and have become sufficiently acquainted with the use of the needle to be of considerable service in making clothes for the children of the school, most of whom now desire their garments cut and made like those worn by white children.

In view of the present state of this school, it should be recollected that, at the time of opening, the whole tribe declared in opposition to it, refusing to send a single child; now five hundred could be obtained, had we the means of supporting them. This opposition, too, had to be met without an interpreter, or a knowledge of a word of their language.

State of the farm.

Thirty-eight families planted last spring about two acres of ground to a family, principally in corn, potatoes, and beans. I had the land ploughed, laid off in rows and divided, according to the size of each family. Seed was also given them, and a considerable contest maintained during planting with them to prevent their eating it. Thirty bushels of corn, and eighty of potatoes, were issued during this period. Their crops have generally been worked well, and present, at this time, a prospect of an abundant harvest.

After affording the Indians the necessary aid in pitching their corps, the hands have only had time to sow about twenty-five acres in oats, plant ten acres in corn, and twelve in potatoes. They are now employed in cutting hay for the stock and teams in the winter.

Improvements.

Since my last report, six cabins have been built for the use of Indian families, and materials prepared and hauled for four more; also, a house of storage for the Indians, of hewed logs, and a stable for the teams belonging to the farms have been erected. A blacksmith's shop, coal house, and cabin for the smith's family, have been added to the improvements of the place. Since my last report, our yard has also been enclosed with posts and rails, furnished with two gates. About fifteen miles west of this, we have enclosed forty acres of ground, a considerable portion of which is

broken up, and sowed in oats. This new farm was intended to be occupied by the Indians this year, but they were unwilling to go unless I would accompany them.

Disposition of last year's crop.

The crop of last year, consisting of about 500 bushels of corn, 1,000 bushels of potatoes, and 1,500 of turnips, was issued to the Indians in small quantities, except so much as was necessary for the use and support of the establishment.

Families who have left the chase.

Six families belonging to this establishment may be considered as having given up hunting, as a means of support, and are now living on the proceeds of their labor and provision drawn by their children at school.

Number instructed in agriculture.

About 300 Indians are now living at this institution, 125 of whom may be considered as adults, the rest are minors. Should they save the provision made this year, and not dispose of it for whiskey, but little effort in the chase will be necessary to afford them ample support for the present year.

Physical aspect of the country.

This school and farm are located on a fraction of a township, bounded north by the neutral ground, and east by the Mississippi river. I am told the subdivision of this fraction has not been ordered, and the presumption is, it will not be brought into market till the Indian title is extinguished to lands adjoining on the north.

The country immediately in this vicinity is too precipitous to be of much use for agricultural purposes. The timber, however, is very fine, and in no country are water privileges to be found in greater abundance. Those skilled in mining say the surface gives evidence of minerals. No efforts, however, have as yet been made for the purpose of making discoveries, and of course I can say but little of the resources of the country in reference to this subject. A few miles distant, lands become gently undulating, variegated with rich prairie and beautiful groves of timber, presenting prospects of the most inviting character to the agriculturist.

Permit me to add, in conclusion, that I have no doubt these Indians have now commenced their march from the aboriginal to a civilized state, and nothing is wanting but patient and persevering effort to place them by the side of the white man, enjoying the rich blessings of science, agriculture, and religion. The length of time, however, to be consumed in conducting them to this very desirable position in society will depend much upon the policy adopted in affording them the requisite assistance. While I would be far from disapproving the practice of imparting both religious and literary instruction to the Indians, I have no hesitation in saying that agricultural pursuits should be urged upon their attention, as preparatory to every other improvement. Their roving habits must be subdued before the utility of schools can be realized by them, to any great extent, and they will never consent to keep their homes at one place till they acquire the art of drawing

the means of subsistence from the earth, and of holding unpartable property. Thus settled down as cultivators of the soil, they would be ready to enjoy the full advantage of schools, and of also religious instruction.

While on the subject of schools, I would remark that, in every institution of learning, designed for the benefit of the Indians, the English language should be taught. The practice of instructing them in their own language promises but little benefit of a prospective character. The continuance of the vernacular tongue of the different nations of Indians will always encourage those petty distinctions of tribes which now present both an amalgamation in marriage and a general union, under the same form of government. And I hold that no permanent disposition can be made of the Indians till these two objects be accomplished; and no effort will be of lasting benefit which will not tend to these points: moreover, their resources of knowledge must remain limited in the extreme, till access can be gained to our books, either by translating them into their language, or teaching them to read in the present English translation. No system of benevolence, I presume, designed for the benefit of the Indians, contemplates an extensive translation of English works for the use of the many little wandering tribes of North America, even if their language was sufficiently rich to admit of it. But of this I am by no means certain. Our knowledge of *words* does not extend beyond our knowledge of *things*, and the Indians having but limited ideas of law courts of justice, or divine things, can have but few if any suitable words to express sentiments on these subjects.

No. 31.

REPORT OF LAWRENCE TALIAFERRO.

Under this head, it will be observed by the department, that since my last annual statement, called for by the regulations, some considerable improvement has been effected in the condition of these establishments, in the advancement of the moral and intellectual condition of the Indians and their children. The reports of the principals of the several missionary stations within the agency, numbered from *one to five*, and herewith enclosed, will detail the condition of each, as well, also, their expenses in buildings, fencing, farmers, &c., with the quantity of land broken for cultivation, and amount of the various productions of the soil for consumption by the Indians. Specimens of epistolary correspondence by full blood Sioux are also forwarded, and written in their own language, perfectly intelligible to the recipients. Books in English and in *Sioux* have been published for the use of the mission at Lake Harriet; and as soon as it may be practicable the reverend T. S. Williamson, of Lacquiparle, will cause an edition of his own to be struck off in Boston under the direction of the American Board of Foreign Missions.

The several stations in this country are not supported in whole or in part from any funds of the Government, or from Indian treaties; hence, for the want of this aid, the heads of these institutions have met with difficulties and embarrassments at every step. Heavy expenditures for buildings, and for the purchase of agricultural implements and stock, deprive them of much means that might otherwise be advantageously employed.

It becomes my duty to ask that the sum of \$5,000, set apart in the Sioux treaty of September 29, 1837, may be divided, in just proportions, and paid to the gentlemen having charge of the several missions. Mr. D. Gavin removes this year from the "Mountain in the water" east, to the west, with Wabisha's band of Sioux. It would seem but just (on abandoning his mission on the ceded lands) that the sum of \$500 be paid him, to enable him to carry on his plans with this band west of the Mississippi at their new location.

The mission and farm for the Sioux at Lake Pepin is well located, and the buildings extensive. Here, too, Mr. Denton, in consequence of heavy expenses, ought to have a sum not less than \$500, as ought the station at Lake Harriet, under the supervision of the reverend J. D. Stevens. The mission at Little Crow, under Thomas W. Pope, of the Methodist society, should be transferred from its present position, being too near the village. I would, therefore, respectfully urge it for the consideration of the department whether, under these circumstances, it would not be advisable to purchase their buildings for the farmers which may be employed under the late treaty stipulations. This can be effected for some \$500, and the mission established at a more convenient distance from the Indians. I have, as far as my other more important duties would permit, visited the contiguous mission, and attended the examinations of the school at Lake Harriet, and am enabled to say that there has been much perceptible improvement, as will appear by the report of the principal. The teachers, Misses Stevens and Eggleston, are in every respect qualified for the arduous task of instruction, and they seem truly devoted to the laudable and praiseworthy calling.

Inasmuch as there are within this agency an unusual number of orphan children, many of whom seem very intelligent and interesting, might I not suggest, and would it not well comport with the just views of the President, and liberal policy of the treaty with the Sioux, to set apart \$3,500 per annum in founding an orphan asylum near this post, at which these neglected and friendless young might be collected and clothed, fed, and educated? For one, I know of no better use to apply the funds referred to, and the more particularly, as it is expected that this agency is to have the control of these means for the benefit of the Medawakanton Sioux tribe. A return, showing the number of Indian schools, where established, by whom, the number of teachers and pupils, will be forwarded for the information of the office.

I have endeavored to impress all missionaries with the true fact that Christianity must be preceded by civilization among the wild tribes. I hazard nothing in this, for an Indian must be taught all the *temporal* benefits of this life first, before you ask him to seek for eternal happiness; teach him to worship the true and living God through the self-evident developments of his mother earth. In fine, let agriculture and the arts precede the preaching of the gospel, after which, Christianity inculcate if practicable.

No. 32.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF RICHARD W. CUMMINS.

Delawares.

A school is still kept up among them, at the mission establishment, by the Methodist Episcopal church: they have at this time twelve scholars.

five of whom spell and read and have commenced writing, the other seven can spell. They all appear to be sprightly, cheerful, and healthy.

* * * * *

Shawnees.

The Methodist Episcopal church have a mission among them, and have kept up a school for several years. This year they have had generally about thirty-two—eleven of whom (8 girls and 3 boys) live in the mission family. Four of the girls read and write and have commenced the study of arithmetic; the other four can spell and two of them can read. The three boys living in the mission family are small and are beginning to spell. Ten girls attend the school who come from their homes; one of them can read, seven spell, and two are at the alphabet. Eight boys attend the school who come from their homes; five of them read and write and have commenced arithmetic; the other three can spell. Eleven of the girls have learned to sew, and two can weave.

There are three other boys who have not attended the school this year, that have just got through their apprenticeship at the cabinet making business, in a mechanical shop connected with the mission. These three boys make some very respectable looking furniture.

The Baptist Board of Foreign Missions have a missionary establishment among this tribe, but no school for the last three years.

The Quakers have also established a mission among them, and commenced a school, which was kept up only a few months during the latter part of the year.

* * * * *

Kickapoos.

There is a school kept up among them under the 7th article of the treaty of 1832, which I have connected with the missionary school among the Kickapoos, established by the Methodist Episcopal church. They have taken twelve boys and three girls into the mission family, four of whom study geography, three are reading, six spelling, the others in the alphabet; eight writing.

There are others that attend occasionally, who come from their homes, that have made but little progress. The larger portion of the money paid by the Government to the teacher is expended for provisions, clothing, and other beneficial purposes connected with the school.

No. 32½.

REPORT OF WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

The school reports which I have the honor to submit for this year, do not exhibit a very flattering prospect for the cause of education amongst the Indians. The Choctaws, who have more public schools than any other tribe, show quite a falling off since last year. This is mainly attributable to the introduction of the small pox, by the emigrating Chickasaws, during

the past spring, through the most of the Choctaw country, and, as might be expected, in every neighborhood of a school, was the means of breaking it up. The disease is subsiding, and the schools again commencing.

Another serious difficulty arises from parents not exercising proper authority over their children; they are not disposed to coerce attendance upon the school. In some cases this is done, and, whenever a regular attendance is had, the progress in learning is good.

The Choctaws are generally desirous of educating their children; in the summer they require some of their children to labor, and in the winter many of them are too thinly clad to attend. Yet, under this disadvantage, the schools through the nation have done much good. The teachers are generally men of good morals, and exert a happy influence through the country. The boys are taught to speak English, read, write, and cipher. I find no difficulty in furnishing the requisite number of youths for the school in Kentucky, whenever called on. While the other tribes seem unwilling to send their children to school, I may safely say of the Choctaws that in every way in which an opportunity for education is offered, they are ready to avail themselves of the benefit. The manual labor system, especially where children have had the advantage of such schools as are amongst the Choctaws, would certainly be the means of doing great good. I am clearly of opinion that it is the only plan that will succeed well amongst the Indians. They object, seriously, to sending their children so great a distance as the school in Kentucky. They are unwilling to be separated four or five years from their children. This difficulty would be obviated by manual labor schools in the Indian country. Children would be under the control of proper teachers, where the different branches of education, as well as agriculture, spinning, weaving, &c., would be taught.

The Rev. Ceptas Washburn, at Dwight Mission, teaches upon the manual labor system. His school has done much good amongst the Cherokees. There is no other school in the Indian country upon this plan.

The Choctaw academy, in Kentucky, has educated many of the most intelligent men in the Indian country. They can be seen in their councils taking the deepest interest in the welfare and prosperity of their people.

The missionary schools have done much for the education and good morals amongst the Indians. Their reports will be found enclosed with this communication.

The Creeks have no missionaries, or indeed schools of any description amongst them. They are opposed to every thing like religion, and only lately would they agree for a school being located amongst them. One is now preparing to go into operation on the Arkansas. It is also contemplated to establish another on the Canadian. With a judicious selection of teachers, and proper management, it is to be hoped that the prejudices of the Creeks will be removed, and that generally schools will be established in the nation.

The Cherokees have no public schools, and but two or three of any description. When the emigration shall be completed, it is to be expected that the number will be greatly increased.

REPORT FROM THE CHOCTAW ACADEMY.

The institution at this time is in a very prosperous condition, consisting of 152 Indian students, under rigid and strict discipline, and learning with considerable spirit and ambition. Twenty-two of the students are in the several shops learning trades, and one hundred and thirty in school, divided and arranged into 15 classes, viz :

1st class	consisting of	8	students in	English grammar and surveying.
2d	do.	10	do.	book-keeping and history.
3d	do.	8	do.	grammar, geography, and algebra.
4th	do.	10	do.	grammar and arithmetic.
5th	do.	10	do.	grammar, reading, and arithmetic.
6th	do.	10	do.	reading, writing, and arithmetic.
7th	do.	8	do.	reading, writing, and arithmetic.
8th	do.	10	do.	reading, writing, and arithmetic.
9th	do.	8	do.	reading, writing, and arithmetic.
10th	do.	8	do.	reading, writing, and arithmetic.
11th	do.	8	do.	reading, writing, and spelling.
12th	do.	8	do.	reading, writing, and spelling.
13th	do.	8	do.	reading and spelling.
14th	do.	8	do.	spelling in two syllables.
15th	do.	8	do.	spelling in two letters.

We have some young men in this institution of considerable promise, who bid fair to be very useful to their respective tribes, when they shall return to their homes, among whom I would mention Adam Nail, a Choctaw youth, who has turned his attention to the study of medicine, together with other useful studies, and has occasionally practised in this institution, under the regular physician, with great success. We have many others belonging to the school, who discover considerable talents to be useful as clerks, accountants, &c.

I have no hesitation in saying, that, from this institution, the permanent foundation for civilized life among many of the Indian tribes will be laid; and that the rising generation among that once degraded people will reap the blessings of civilization, learning, and the principles of the Christian religion, from the lessons received at the Choctaw academy.

The books used in this institution are as follows, viz :

In grammar,	we use	Kirkham.
philosophy,	"	Blake.
surveying,	"	Gibson and Gurnier.
history,	"	Tytler.
algebra,	"	Colburn.
geography,	"	Olney.
arithmetic,	"	Pike.
reading,	"	Emerson's 1, 2, 3, and 4 class reader.
spelling,	"	Emerson's A spelling book.

Report showing the condition in detail of the workshops at the Choctaw Academy, in Scott county, Kentucky, on the 30th September, 1838, being the end of the third quarter.

There are twenty-two Indians youths of this institution, employed in learning trades or professions, viz :

8 in the tailorshop.

8 in the shoe and boot shop.

4 in the smith shop, and

2 in the wagon shop.

In each shop several of the boys can make very respectable work, and all are rapidly improving.

On the 5th January, 1838, the department instructed the superintendent to introduce some new regulations in the workshops, which had a very salutary effect. Since that time they have prospered, and yet continue to flourish.

At the last quarterly inspection, a handsome profit was shown from the net proceeds of each shop. This net profit is to be divided among the boys who labor in the shops, when they shall have completed their trades and about to return home.

I feel very hopeful that much good will result to the different tribes whose sons are acquiring a knowledge of some of the most useful mechanical branches.

Statement showing the amount remaining in the hands of each of the disbursing agents of the Office of Indian Affairs, unaccounted for, on the 1st of October, 1837; the amount remitted to each from the Treasury, or turned over to him by other agent or agents, and those which came into the hands of each from the sales of property, rent of public buildings or grounds, or from other sources, during the last quarter of 1837, and each of the first three quarters of 1838; the amount accounted and unaccounted for by each, in each of those quarters, by accounts and vouchers of expenditures, or by evidences of transfers to other agents, or of replacements in the Treasury; and the balance unaccounted for by each at the end of each quarter.

FOURTH QUARTER, 1837.

Names of agents.	Balance in hand, and unaccounted for from last quarter.	Amount remitted from the Treasury, and turned over by other agents.	Amount derived from sales, rents, and other sources.	Total in hand to be accounted for.	Amount expended.	Amount turned over to other agents, and replaced in the Treasury.	Total accounted for.	Balance unaccounted for.
Armstrong, William	\$21,652 27	-	-	\$21,652 27	\$1,750 00	-	\$1,750 00	\$19,902 27
Bushnell, D. P.	400 00	\$187 50	-	587 50	262 50	-	262 50	325 00
Brown, Captain Jacob	17,662 42	49,637 22	-	67,299 64	197 13	\$46,363 04	46,560 17	20,739 47
Boyd, Thomas A. B.	-	5,513 61	-	5,513 61	5,513 61	-	5,513 61	-
Cruttenden, Joel	-	30,000 00	-	30,000 00	15,169 50	-	15,169 50	14,830 50
Clary, Lieutenant R. E.	5,424 00	1,450 00	-	6,876 69	561 62	-	561 62	6,313 67
Collins, Captain R. D. C.	15,100 17	1,008,915 46	-	1,024,015 63	596,037 95	274,795 03	870,832 98	153,182 65
Clendenin, Lieutenant I. M.	116 00	125 00	-	241 00	125 00	-	125 00	116 00
Deas, Lieutenant Edward	23,688 81	-	-	23,688 81	1,236 85	-	1,236 85	22,451 96
Davis, Lieutenant I. P.	898 42	-	-	898 42	36 00	-	36 00	862 42
Garland, Major John	120,214 85	30,347 50	-	150,652 35	42,143 55	35,593 79	77,737 34	72,915 01
Harris, C. A.	236,678 07	256,428 28	-	493,106 35	173,784 05	1,950 00	175,734 05	317,372 30
Hitchcock, Major E. A.	121,985 34	73,197 50	-	195,182 84	89,105 22	11,800 00	100,905 22	94,277 62
Hill, Lieutenant T. M.	-	59,477 46	-	59,477 46	35,833 66	-	35,833 66	23,643 80
Lindsay, Colonel William	13,594 74	-	-	13,594 74	3,510 22	-	3,510 22	10,084 52
Lacey, Lieutenant E. M.	981 04	-	-	981 04	-	-	-	981 04
Morrison, Captain P.	-	99,864 00	-	99,864 00	627 99	-	627 99	99,236 01
Miller, Lieutenant J. H.	503 28	13,395 50	-	13,898 78	4,440 78	9,458 00	13,898 78	-
McKissack, Lieutenant W. M. D.	14,000 00	9,073 42	-	23,073 42	3,538 71	720 00	4,258 71	18,814 71
Morris, Captain G.	-	10,000 00	-	10,000 00	7,862 90	-	7,862 90	2,137 10
Phillips, Captain J. A.	14,016 00	-	-	14,016 00	-	-	-	14,016 00
Page, Captain John	72,112 81	4,301 62	-	76,414 43	75,206 78	-	75,206 78	1,207 65
Rice, Nathan	152,620 01	-	-	152,620 01	4,908 00	16,300 00	21,208 00	131,412 01
Reynolds, Dr. J. C.	745 70	-	-	745 70	-	-	-	745 70
Reynolds, Benjamin	-	1,175 00	-	1,175 00	-	-	-	1,175 00
Searle, Lieutenant F.	-	9,000 00	-	9,000 00	136 00	8,864 00	9,000 00	-
Sibley, Lieutenant E. S.	-	54,407 87	-	54,407 87	54,407 87	-	54,407 87	-
Simonton, Captain J. P.	388,635 54	-	-	388,635 54	91,967 87	220,000 00	314,967 87	73,667 67
Searight, Lieutenant J. D.	40,285 83	-	-	40,285 83	3,654 61	16,600 00	20,254 61	20,031 22
Sprague, Lieutenant J. T.	212 64	21,279 00	-	21,491 64	10,785 18	-	10,785 18	10,706 46
Stephenson, Captain J. R.	63,034 57	-	-	63,034 57	20,219 72	-	20,219 72	42,814 84
Sloan, Lieutenant T. T.	2,285 49	-	-	2,285 49	1,345 90	-	1,345 90	939 59
Street, General Joseph M.	-	6,100 00	-	6,100 00	5,678 40	-	5,678 40	421 60
Sherburne, J. H.	-	1,500 00	-	1,500 00	1,226 49	-	1,226 49	273 51
Van Horne, Lieutenant J.	15,108 01	144,000 00	-	159,108 01	61,048 93	-	64,048 93	95,059 08
Westcott, J. D.	9,397 50	-	-	9,397 50	-	-	9,397 50	-
Wool, General John E.	12,186 77	-	-	12,186 77	-	-	-	12,186 77
								1,282,842 55

FIRST QUARTER, 1838.

Names of agents.	Balance in hand and unaccounted for from last quarter.	Amount remitted from the Treasury and turned over by other agents.	Amount derived from sales, rents, and other sources.	Total in hand to be accounted for.	Amount expended.	Amount turned over to other agents and re-placed in Treasury.	Total unaccounted for.	Balance unaccounted for.
Armstrong, William	\$19,902 27	-	-	\$19,902 27	-	-	-	\$19,902 27
Bushnell, D. P.	325 00	\$187 50	-	512 50	\$262 50	-	\$262 50	250 00
Brown, Capt. Jacob	20,739 47	-	-	20,739 47	-	-	-	20,739 47
Cruttenden, Joel	14,830 50	49,891 40	-	64,721 90	16,841 27	-	16,841 27	47,880 63
Clary, Lieut. R. E.	6,313 07	600 00	-	6,913 07	1,991 54	-	1,991 54	4,921 53
Collins, Capt. R. D. C.	153,182 65	143,474 59	-	296,657 24	29,003 40	\$155,000 00	184,003 40	112,653 84
Cledenin, Lieut. J. M.	116 00	-	-	116 00	-	-	-	116 00
Deas, Lieut. Edward	22,451 96	10,000 00	-	32,451 96	657 40	-	657 40	31,794 55
Davis, Lieut. J. P.	862 42	-	-	862 42	-	-	-	862 42
Garland Major John	72,915 01	25,250 00	-	98,165 01	-	-	-	98,165 01
Harris, Carey A.	317,372 30	1,456 58	-	318,828 88	15,013 47	193,600 96	208,614 45	110,214 43
Hitchcock, Major E. A.	94,277 62	120,701 92	-	214,979 54	97,426 79	12,362 58	109,789 37	105,190 17
Harris, S. P.	-	8,500 00	-	8,500 00	2,326 54	-	2,326 54	6,173 46
Hill, Lieut. T. M.	23,643 80	14,032 58	-	37,676 38	13,387 34	-	13,387 34	24,289 04
Lindsay, Colonel William	10,084 52	-	190 74	10,275 26	2,211 23	-	2,211 23	8,064 03
Lynde, Lieut. J.	-	1,161 04	-	1,161 04	-	1,161 04	1,161 04	-
Lacey, Lieut. E. M.	981 04	720 00	-	1,701 04	540 00	1,161 04	1,701 04	-
Morrison, Capt. P.	99,236 01	10,000 00	-	109,236 01	1,161 03	9,000 00	10,161 03	99,074 98
McKissack, Lieut. W. M. D.	18,814 71	-	-	18,814 71	440 00	-	440 00	18,374 71
Morris, Capt. G.	2,137 10	3,536 30	-	5,673 40	5,663 40	-	5,663 40	10 00
Phillips, Capt. J. A.	14,016 89	148,000 00	1,563 93	163,580 82	166,357 49	-	166,357 49	-
Page, Capt. John	1,207 65	-	1,124 00	2,331 65	906 89	700 00	1,606 89	724 76
Rice, Nathan	131,412 01	318 18	-	131,730 19	-	15,500 00	15,500 00	116,230 19
Reynolds, Doctor J. C.	745 70	63,763 25	11 40	64,520 53	37,261 61	24,052 79	61,314 40	3,205 95
Reynolds, Lieut. J. C.	-	9,500 00	-	9,500 00	6,243 10	-	6,243 10	3,256 90
Reynolds, Benjamin	1,175 00	-	-	1,175 00	-	-	-	1,175 00
Sibley, Lieut. E. S.	-	21,000 00	-	21,000 00	2,069 54	30 46	21,000 00	-
Simonton, Capt. J. P.	73,667 67	173,042 00	-	246,709 67	139,298 04	10,000 00	149,298 04	97,411 63
Searight, Lieut. J. D.	20,031 22	-	-	20,031 22	189 00	-	189 00	19,842 22
Sprague, Lieut. J. T.	10,706 46	25,283 00	-	35,989 46	27,116 45	7,000 00	34,116 45	1,873 01
Stephenson, Capt. J. R.	42,814 85	4,015 00	-	46,829 85	13,825 96	-	13,825 96	33,003 89
Sloan, Lieut. T. T.	939 59	-	-	939 59	383 87	-	383 87	555 72
Street, Gen. Joseph M.	421 60	-	-	421 60	-	-	-	421 60
Swords, Capt. Thomas	-	-	752 98	752 98	-	752 98	752 98	-
Smith, Archibald, jr.	-	1,350 00	-	1,350 00	1,150 00	-	1,150 00	200 00
Sherburne, J. H.	273 51	-	-	273 51	-	-	-	273 51
Van Antwerp, Verplank	-	90,000 00	-	90,000 00	7,326 80	82,930 80	90,257 60	-
Van Horne, Lieut. J.	95,059 08	143,135 00	-	238,194 08	91,952 82	-	91,952 82	146,241 25
Westcott, J. D.	9,397 50	-	-	9,397 50	-	-	-	9,397 50
Wool, Gen. John E.	12,186 77	-	-	12,186 77	-	-	-	12,186 77
								1,151,676 44

SECOND QUARTER, 1838.

Names of agents.	Balance in hand and unaccounted for from last quarter.	Amount remitted from the Treasury and turned over by other agents.	Amount derived from sales, rents, and other sources.	Total in hand to be accounted for.	Amount expended.	Amount turned over to other agents and replaced in the Treasury.	Total accounted for.	Balance unaccounted for.
Armstrong, William	\$19,902 27	\$7,250 00	-	\$27,202 27	\$8,832 40	-	\$8,832 40	\$18,369 87
Andrews, Major T. P.	-	336,536 75	-	336,536 75	64,578 28	\$101,496 17	166,074 45	170,462 30
Brown, Captain Jacob	20,739 47	-	-	20,739 47	-	-	-	20,739 47
Bushnell, D. P.	250 00	262 50	-	512 50	262 50	-	262 50	250 00
Bush, Chauncey	-	8,832 00	-	8,832 00	8,832 00	-	8,832 00	-
Cruttenden, Joel	47,880 63	45,817 46	-	93,698 09	60,694 45	-	60,694 45	33,003 64
Clary, Lieutenant R. E.	4,921 53	-	-	4,921 53	482 50	-	482 50	4,439 03
Collins, Captain R. D. C.	112,653 84	-	-	112,653 84	106,704 76	-	106,704 76	5,949 08
Cross, S. T.	-	6,775 00	-	6,775 00	7,590 33	-	7,590 33	-
Clendenin, Lieutenant J. M.	116 00	560 00	-	676 00	560 00	116 00	676 00	-
Deas, Lieutenant Edward	31,794 55	12,188 87	-	43,983 42	18,307 76	1,000 00	19,307 76	24,675 66
Dougherty, John	-	5,590 87	-	5,590 87	6,749 32	-	6,749 32	-
Davis, Lieutenant J. P.	862 42	-	-	862 42	-	-	-	862 42
Garland, Major John	98,165 01	-	-	98,165 01	-	-	-	98,165 01
Harris, Carey A.	110,214 43	1,617 61	-	111,832 04	68,972 43	27,894 87	96,867 30	14,964 74
Hitchcock, Major E. A.	105,190 17	100 00	-	105,290 17	23,853 61	2,463 06	26,316 67	78,973 50
Harris, S. P.	6,173 46	-	-	6,173 46	-	-	-	6,173 46
Hill, Lieutenant T. M.	24,289 04	1,286 06	-	25,575 10	1,634 14	-	1,634 14	23,940 96
Lindsay, Colonel William	8,064 03	-	-	8,064 03	1,546 87	-	1,546 87	6,517 16
Lynde, Lieutenant J.	1,161 04	-	-	1,161 04	-	1,161 04	1,161 04	-
Morrison, Captain P.	99,074 98	-	-	99,074 98	3,557 40	20,100 00	23,657 40	75,417 57
McKissack, Lieutenant W. M. D.	18,374 71	302 14	-	18,676 85	16,663 65	-	16,663 65	2,013 20
Morris, Captain G.	10 00	-	-	10 00	-	-	-	10 00
Phillips, Captain J. A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Page, Captain John	721 76	53,437 00	-	54,161 76	1,775 75	49,000 00	50,775 75	3,386 01
Rice, Nathan	116,230 19	-	-	116,230 19	-	100 00	100 00	116,130 19
Reynolds, Doctor J. C.	3,205 95	-	-	3,205 95	-	-	-	3,205 95
Reynolds, Lieutenant J. G.	3,256 90	33,810 16	-	37,067 06	35,291 36	-	35,291 36	1,775 70
Reynolds, Benjamin	1,175 00	-	-	1,175 00	-	-	-	1,175 00
Sibley, Lieutenant E. S.	-	9,738 25	-	9,738 25	9,671 75	66 50	9,738 25	-
Simonton, Captain J. P.	97,411 63	338,362 40	-	435,774 01	130,036 16	99,056 80	229,092 96	206,681 04
Searight, Captain J. D.	19,842 22	-	-	19,842 22	126 00	19,716 22	19,842 22	-
Sprague, Lieutenant J. T.	1,873 01	18,600 00	-	20,473 01	1,536 85	-	1,536 85	18,936 16
Stephenson, Captain J. R.	33,003 89	111,192 30	\$208 68	144,404 87	36,466 18	-	36,466 18	107,938 67
Sloan, Lieutenant T. T.	552 72	-	-	552 72	-	-	-	552 72
Street, General Joseph M.	421 60	-	-	421 60	-	-	-	421 60
Smith, Archibald, jr.	200 00	-	-	200 00	-	-	-	200 00
Sherburne, J. H.	273 51	-	-	273 51	-	-	-	273 51
Tilley, Henry W.	-	1,500 00	-	1,500 00	1,245 00	-	1,245 00	255 00
Van Horne, Lieutenant J.	146,241 25	1,000 00	15 00	147,256 25	29,404 40	-	29,404 40	117,851 85
Westcott, J. D.	9,397 50	-	-	9,397 50	-	-	-	9,397 50
Wool, General John E.	12,186 77	-	-	12,186 77	-	-	-	12,186 77
Whitely, Lieutenant R. H.	-	5,000 00	2 50	5,002 50	4,851 72	150 78	5,002 50	-
								1,185,294 74

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THIRD QUARTER, 1838.

Names of agents.	Balance in hand and unaccounted for from last quarter.	Amount remitted from the Treasury, and turned over by other agents.	Amount derived from sales, rents, and other sources.	Total in hand to be accounted for.	Amount expended.	Amount turned over to other agents, and re-placed in the Treasury.	Total accounted for.	Balance unaccounted for.
Armstrong, William	\$18,369 87	\$225 00	-	\$18,594 87	\$1,750 00	-	\$1,750 00	\$16,844 87
Andrews, Major T. P.	170,462 30	971 06	-	171,433 36	3,898 21	\$167,535 15	171,433 36	-
Brown, Captain Jacob	20,739 47	499,675 58	-	520,415 05	4,172 41	498,675 58	502,847 99	17,567 06
Bushnell, D. P.	250 00	620 50	-	870 50	828 50	-	828 50	50 00
Bush, Chauncey	-	47,324 94	-	47,224 94	47,109 16	-	47,109 16	115 78
Cruttenden, Joel	33,003 64	29,390 00	-	62,393 64	73,521 05	-	73,521 05	-
Clary, Lieutenant R. E.	4,439 03	-	-	4,439 03	313 77	-	313 77	4,125 26
Collins, Captain R. D. C.	5,949 08	-	-	5,949 08	2,015 85	-	2,015 85	3,933 23
Cross, S. T.	-	3,315 00	-	2,999 67	-	-	-	2,999 67
Deas, Lieutenant Edward	24,675 66	13,224 00	-	37,899 66	312 50	-	312 50	37,587 66
Davis, Lieutenant J. P.	862 42	-	-	862 42	-	-	-	862 42
Garland, Major John	98,163 01	308,011 88	-	406,176 89	-	-	-	406,176 89
Harris, Carey A.	14,964 74	-	-	14,964 74	11,820 15	3,144 59	14,964 74	-
Hitchcock, Major E. A.	78,973 50	565,220 28	-	644,193 78	265,362 48	-	265,362 48	378,831 30
Harris, S. P.	6,173 46	-	-	6,173 46	-	-	-	6,173 46
Hill, Lieutenant T. M.	23,940 96	-	-	23,940 96	-	-	-	23,940 96
Kurtz, Daniel	-	161,585 73	-	161,585 73	4,266 48	-	4,266 48	157,219 25
Lindsay, Colonel William	6,517 16	-	-	6,517 16	299 99	6,217 17	6,517 16	-
Morrison, Captain P.	75,417 57	20,000 00	-	95,417 57	6,634 00	-	6,634 00	88,783 57
McKissack, Lieutenant W. M. D.	2,013 20	-	-	2,013 20	-	-	-	2,013 20
Morris, Captain G.	10 00	-	-	10 00	-	-	-	10 00
Phillips, Captain J. A.	-	8,000 00	-	5,223 33	3,250 62	850 00	4,100 62	1,122 71
Page, Captain John	3,386 01	691,296 55	-	694,682 56	-	-	-	694,682 56
Rice, Nathan	116,130 19	-	-	116,130 19	-	22,100 00	22,100 00	94,030 19
Reynolds, Dr. J. C.	3,205 95	-	-	3,205 95	-	-	-	3,205 95
Reynolds, Lieutenant J. G.	1,775 70	30,000 00	\$25 00	31,800 70	6,375 13	-	6,375 13	25,425 57
Reynolds Benjamin	1,175 00	925 00	-	2,100 00	-	-	-	2,100 00
Simonton, Captain J. P.	206,681 04	-	-	206,681 04	-	-	-	206,681 04
Sprague, Lieutenant J. T.	18,936 16	-	-	18,936 16	-	-	-	18,936 16
Stephenson, Captain J. R.	107,938 67	-	40 50	107,979 17	25,439 03	-	25,439 00	82,540 14
Sloan, Lieutenant T. T.	552 72	-	-	552 72	-	-	-	552 72
Street, Joseph M.	421 60	-	-	421 60	-	-	-	421 60
Smith Archibald	200 00	-	-	200 00	-	-	-	200 00
Sherburne, J. H.	273 51	-	-	273 57	-	-	-	273 51
Tilley, Henry W.	255 00	25,100 00	-	25,355 00	-	-	-	25,355 00
Smith, A. J.	-	74,580 66	-	74,580 66	15,796 16	-	15,796 16	58,784 50
Van Antwerp, Verplanck	-	9,516 22	-	9,516 22	3,813 14	5,703 08	9,516 22	-
Van Horne, Lieutenant J.	117,851 85	-	-	117,851 85	-	-	-	117,851 85
Westcott, J. D.	9,397 50	1,364 29	-	10,761 79	10,761 79	-	10,761 79	-
Wool, General John E.	12,186 77	-	-	12,186 77	-	-	-	12,186 77
								2,491,584 85

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Indian Affairs, December 1, 1838.

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Statement showing the amount applicable to expenditure, and the amount expended in the service of the Department of Indian Affairs, during the year ending 30th of September, 1838.

Names of appropriations.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury 30th of September, 1838.	Balance in hands of disbursing agents at that date.	Additional sum appropriated during the ensuing session of Congress.	Amount added by sales and rents of public property.	Total amount under each head of appropriation applicable to expenditure in the Department.	Amount disbursed.			
						In fourth quarter of 1837.		In first quarter of 1838.	
						By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers in payment of claims presented to, and first liquidated by them.	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers in payment of claims presented to, and first liquidated by them.
Fulfilling treaties with—									
Christian Indians	-	\$400 00	\$400 00	-	\$800 00	-	-	-	-
Chippewas, Ottoes, and Pottawatomies	\$112,360 00	6,200 00	42,490 00	-	161,050 00	-	\$17,293 32	\$6,638 70	\$630 00
Chippewas of Swan creek, &c.	1,860 00	4,165 00	1,000 00	-	7,025 00	\$649 33	1,650 00	828 50	250 00
Chippewas of Saganaw	-	-	6,500 00	-	6,500 00	-	-	-	-
Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians	750 00	-	1,500 00	-	2,250 00	-	-	-	-
Choctaws	21,361 75	9,228 56	72,625 00	-	103,215 31	1,750 00	7,654 00	1,072 50	2,745 00
Chickasaws	4,375 00	-	6,000 00	-	10,375 00	-	1,762 00	-	-
Creeks	331,900 06	93,632 81	413,910 00	-	839,472 87	435,421 36	2,934 42	6,040 09	7,188 75
Cherokees	2,876 50	4,471 26	15,140 00	-	22,487 76	-	555 00	-	-
Caddoes	-	-	10,000 00	-	10,000 00	-	-	-	-
Delawares	1,110 00	-	8,140 00	-	9,250 00	-	4,600 00	551 66	-
Florida Indians	30,870 00	26,701 39	280,610 00	-	338,181 39	1,990 48	692 00	6,904 19	-
Iowas	56,940 00	2,940 00	8,950 00	-	68,830 00	10,313 73	1,250 00	18,384 37	-
Kanzas	860 00	1,742 70	6,010 00	-	8,642 70	3,860 00	1,750 00	265 15	-
Kickapoos	750 00	250 00	5,500 00	-	6,500 00	2,800 00	2,500 00	700 00	-
Kaskaskias and Peorias	-	-	3,000 00	-	3,000 00	1,500 00	1,500 00	-	-
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws	360 00	186 00	-	-	546 00	360 00	-	-	-
Miamies	3,491 50	-	154,110 00	-	157,601 50	1,715 00	13,396 00	-	-

Names of appropriations.	Amount disbursed.				Aggregate amount disbursed between the 30th of September, 1837, and 30th of September, 1838.	Balance in the hands of agents unexpended on the 30th September, 1838.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury 30th September, 1838.	Total amount unexpended on the 30th of September, 1838, and applicable to future expenditures, or to be restored to the unappropriated moneys in the Treasury.
	In second quarter of 1838.		In third quarter of 1838.					
	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers in payment of claims presented to, and first liquidated by them.	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers in payment of claims presented to, and first liquidated by them.				
Fulfilling treaties with—								
Christian Indians					\$800 00		\$800 00	
Chippewas, Ottoes, and Pottawatomies	\$2,166 85	\$630 00	\$16,710 85	\$630 00	1,360 25	\$114,860 00	116,220 28	
Chippewas of Swan creek, &c.					3,377 83	1,000 00	3,647 17	
Chippewas of Saganaw						2,000 00	6,500 00	
Chippewas, Menomories, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians						1,500 00	2,250 00	
Choctaws	7,590 30	2,180 51		15,808 71	33,801 05	32,473 34	31,910 92	61,414 26
Chickasaws				963 00	2,725 00	210 50	7,409 50	7,650 00
Creeks	17,775 78	29,171 33		43,019 03	541,550 76	65,729 59	232,192 56	297,922 11
Cherokees				1,257 50	1,812 50	11,152 76	9,522 50	20,675 26
Caddoes						10,000 00		10,000 00
Delawares			2,337 01		7,488 70	901 30	860 00	1,761 30
Florida Indians	25,080 34		6,634 00	7,071 00	48,372 01	41,830 38	247,979 00	289,809 38
Iowas			2,632 25		32,580 35	10,889 65	25,360 00	36,249 65
Kansas	599 16		264 69		6,739 00	1,043 70	860 00	1,903 70
Kickapoos	240 00				6,240 00	10 00	250 00	260 00
Kaskaskias and Peorias					3,000 00			
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws								
Miamies				160 50	360 00	186 00		186 00
					15,271 50	84,384 50	57,945 50	142,330 00

No. 35—Continued.

Names of appropriations.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury 30th of September, 1830.	Balance in hands of disbursing agents at that date.	Additional sum appropriated during the ensuing session of Congress.	Amount added by sales and rents of public property.	Total amount under each head of appropriation applicable to expenditure in the department.	Amount disbursed.			
						In fourth quarter of 1837.		In first quarter of 1838.	
						By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers in payment of claims presented to, and first liquidated by them.	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers in payment of claims presented to, and first liquidated by them.
Miamies of Eel River - - - - -	-	-	\$1,100 00	-	\$1,100 00	-	-	-	-
Menomonies - - - - -	\$12,460 00	\$16,286 64	32,650 00	-	61,396 64	\$4,278 05	\$13,000 00	\$1,516 05	-
Ottowas and Chippewas - - - - -	11,985 00	6,974 54	65,465 00	-	84,424 54	3,820 79	21,000 00	-	\$99 00
Omahas - - - - -	1,560 00	775 75	3,940 00	-	6,275 75	360 00	-	280 00	-
Otoes and Missourias - - - - -	2,110 00	983 29	5,640 00	-	8,733 29	1,610 00	-	860 00	-
Osages - - - - -	2,360 00	5,320 00	17,040 00	-	24,720 00	-	-	1,869 66	1,562 65
Ottowas - - - - -	864 20	-	26,800 00	-	27,664 20	450 00	2,150 00	4,799 00	-
Pottawatomies - - - - -	131,394 64	20,000 00	88,120 00	-	239,514 64	30,996 03	34,828 28	23,233 37	41,898 20
Pottawatomies of Huron - - - - -	-	-	400 00	-	400 00	-	-	-	-
Pottawatomies of the Prairie - - - - -	-	-	16,000 00	-	16,000 00	4,969 00	-	-	-
Pottawatomies of Indiana - - - - -	2,000 00	-	17,000 00	-	19,000 00	7,500 00	-	-	-
Pottawatomies of Wabash - - - - -	-	-	20,000 00	-	20,000 00	-	-	-	-
Piankeshaws - - - - -	-	500 00	800 00	-	1,300 00	400 00	-	360 00	-
Pawnees - - - - -	2,700 00	6,249 16	12,000 00	-	20,949 16	360 00	-	180 00	-
Quapaws - - - - -	1,063 00	2,580 00	4,660 00	-	8,303 00	-	-	-	-
Six Nations, New York - - - - -	1,680 67	-	4,500 00	-	6,180 67	-	194 00	-	-
Senecas, New York - - - - -	-	-	6,000 00	-	6,000 00	-	-	-	-
Sioux of Mississippi - - - - -	1,420 00	-	7,760 00	-	9,180 00	1,626 00	-	330 00	-
Yancton and Santee Sioux - - - - -	360 00	1,085 00	4,340 00	-	5,785 00	500 00	-	-	105 00
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi - - - - -	80,189 00	42,569 55	41,920 00	-	164,678 55	47,607 15	67,057 67	14,033 50	1,667 75
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri - - - - -	-	-	4,700 00	-	4,700 00	-	-	-	-
Shawnees - - - - -	780 00	282 92	7,180 00	-	8,242 92	5,041 53	-	549 67	-
Sacs, Foxes, and Iowas - - - - -	713 00	-	3,000 00	-	3,713 00	-	628 00	-	-

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Names of appropriations.	Amount disbursed.				Aggregate amount disbursed between the 30th of September, 1837, and 30th of September, 1838.	Balance in the hands of agents, unexpended on the 30th of September, 1838.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury on the 30th of September, 1838.	Total amount unexpended on the 30th September, 1838, and applicable to future expenditure, or to be restored to the unappropriated moneys in the Treasury.
	In second quarter of 1838.		In third quarter of 1838.					
	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.				
Miamies of Eel River	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,100 00	-	\$1,100 00
Menomonies	\$432 50	-	-	-	\$19,276 60	32,030 04	\$10,090 00	42,120 04
Ottowas and Chippewas	10,592 00	-	-	\$3,600 00	44,111 79	32,657 75	17,655 00	40,312 75
Omahas	1,010 00	-	\$3,034 26	-	4,684 26	31 49	1,560 00	1,591 49
Ottoes and Missourias	760 00	-	1,081 69	-	4,311 69	2,061 60	2,360 00	4,421 60
Osages	-	\$1,500 00	-	-	4,932 31	12,990 34	6,797 35	19,787 69
Ottowas	1,388 25	-	2,712 94	-	11,500 19	501 63	15,662 38	16,164 01
Pottawatomies	144 12	-	-	2,090 00	133,190 00	11,127 08	95,197 56	106,324 64
Pottawatomies of Haron	-	-	-	-	-	353 16	46 84	400 00
Pottawatomies of the Prairie	-	-	1,000 00	-	5,969 00	10,031 00	-	10,031 00
Pottawatomies of Indiana	-	-	9,657 09	-	18,656 06	343 94	-	343 94
Pottawatomies of Wabash	1,498 97	-	-	-	-	20,000 00	-	20,000 00
Piankeshaws	-	-	200 00	-	960 00	340 00	-	340 00
Pawnees	-	-	6,202 02	-	6,742 02	11,507 14	2,700 00	14,207 14
Quapaws	-	-	-	-	-	7,174 50	1,128 50	8,303 00
Six Nations, New York	-	500 00	-	-	694 00	5,486 67	-	5,486 67
Senecas, New York	-	-	-	-	-	6,000 00	-	6,000 00
Sioux of Mississippi	435 00	-	-	-	2,391 00	6,369 00	420 00	6,789 00
Yancton and Santee Sioux	-	-	-	-	605 00	4,820 00	360 50	5,180 00
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	1,410 00	456 00	-	-	132,232 07	16,686 48	15,760 00	32,446 48
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	3,380 00	1,320 00	4,700 00
Shawnees	-	-	-	-	5,591 20	1,811 72	840 00	2,651 72
Sacs, Foxes, and Iowas	-	-	-	1,584 00	2,212 00	622 00	879 00	1,501 00

No. 35—Continued.

Names of appropriations.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury on the 30th of September, 1837.	Balance in the hands of disbursing agents at that date.	Additional sum appropriated during the ensuing session of Congress.	Amount added by sales and rents of public property.	Total amount under each head of appropriation applicable to expenditure in the department.	Amount disbursed.			
						In fourth quarter of 1837.		In first quarter of 1838.	
						By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.
Shawnees and Senecas	\$360 00	\$885 50	\$2,240 00	-	\$3,485 50	-	\$549 00	-	-
Senecas	720 00	2,731 92	2,660 09	-	6,111 92	-	-	-	-
Weas	-	-	3,000 00	-	3,000 00	\$1,500 00	\$1,500 00	-	-
Wyandots	1,160 00	-	6,840 00	-	8,000 00	3,397 90	233 00	-	-
Wyandots, Munsees, and Delawares	-	-	1,000 00	-	1,000 00	-	-	-	-
Winnebagoes	6,369 00	8,250 81	37,860 00	-	52,479 81	1,642 14	14,000 00	\$1,030 00	\$50 00
Current expenses	30,705 89	16,945 10	-	-	47,650 99	25,842 23	-	5,664 22	-
Miscellaneous objects	18,250 00	12,880 00	-	-	31,130 00	-	10,722 42	300 00	964 00
Transportation and incidental expenses	8,175 18	11,099 82	-	-	19,275 00	802 30	716 12	924 95	398 40
Relief of the administrators of E. W. Duvall	-	-	342 27	-	342 27	-	-	-	342 47
Cherokee delegation	-	-	100,000 00	-	100,000 00	-	-	-	-
Pay of superintendents and Indian agents	500 00	-	16,500 00	-	17,000 00	1,500 00	-	4,500 00	-
Pay of sub-agents	812 50	1,540 15	13,000 00	-	15,352 65	-	684 13	-	-
Pay of interpreters	723 88	186 00	9,300 00	-	10,209 88	-	-	500 00	-
Clerk to superintendent of Wisconsin	-	-	800 00	-	800 00	-	-	-	-
Clerk to superintendent of Western Territory	-	-	1,000 00	-	1,000 00	-	-	-	-
Presents to Indians	4,792 83	356 88	5,000 00	-	10,149 71	-	7,136 96	-	-
Provisions to Indians	4,840 07	629 27	11,800 00	-	17,269 34	-	-	-	-
Buildings and repairs	772 81	200 00	10,000 00	-	10,972 81	-	-	-	-

Names of appropriations.	Amount disbursed.				Aggregate amount disbursed between the 30th of September, 1837, and 30th of September, 1838.	Balance in the hands of agents, unexpended on the 30th of September, 1838.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury on the 30th of September, 1838.	Total amount unexpended on the 30th September, 1838, and applicable to future expenditure, or to be restored to the unappropriated moneys in the Treasury.
	In second quarter of 1838.		In third quarter of 1838.					
	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.				
Shawnees and Senecas	-	-	-	-	\$549 00	\$2,516 50	\$420 00	\$2,936 50
Senecas	-	-	-	-	-	5,391 92	720 00	6,111 92
Weas	-	-	-	-	3,000 00	-	-	-
Wyandots	-	-	-	-	3,690 90	3,442 10	867 00	4,309 10
Wyandots, Munsees, and Delawares	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00	-	1,000 00
Winnebagoes	\$18,162 97	\$748 26	-	-	35,633 37	14,066 44	2,780 00	16,846 44
Current expenses	7,092 85	507 00	\$7,494 33	-	46,599 73	1,051 26	-	1,051 26
Miscellaneous objects	-	900 00	-	-	12,886 42	18,243 58	-	18,243 58
Transportation and incidental expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Relief of the administrators of E. W. Duval	415 47	944 28	975 66	\$2,006 09	7,183 27	2,915 35	9,176 38	12,091 73
Cherokee delegation	-	-	-	-	342 47	-	-	-
Pay of superintendents and Indian agents	-	-	-	-	-	62,000 00	35,000 00	100,000 00
Pay of sub-agents	1,500 00	-	750 00	-	8,250 00	63 20	8,686 80	8,750 00
Pay of interpreters	250 00	818 65	750 00	-	2,502 78	440 78	12,409 09	12,849 87
Clerk to superintendent, Wisconsin Territory	750 00	-	900 00	-	2,150 00	5,709 88	2,350 00	8,059 88
Provisions to Indians	-	-	-	-	-	400 00	400 00	800 00
Buildings and repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	201 00	-	43 70	7,381 66	500 00	500 00	1,000 00
	-	-	-	-	-	891 35	1,876 70	2,768 05
	-	-	-	-	-	3,163 30	14,106 04	17,269 34
	-	-	-	-	-	1,900 00	9,072 81	10,972 81

No. 35—Continued.

Names of appropriations.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury on the 30th of September, 1837.	Balance in the hands of disbursing agents at that date.	Additional sum appropriated during the ensuing session of Congress.	Amount added by sales and rents of public property.	Total amount under each head of appropriation, applicable to expenditure in the department.	Amount disbursed.			
						In fourth quarter of 1837.		In first quarter of 1838.	
						By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.
Contingencies, (Indian Department) -	\$6,785 37	\$2,326 69	\$36,500 00	-	\$45,612 06	-	\$4,442 26	-	\$679 42
Subscription to Indian Biography -	-	-	3,000 00	-	3,000 00	-	-	\$300 90	-
Expenses of Indian medals -	-	-	2,500 00	-	2,500 00	-	-	-	-
Mission of A. P. Chouteau -	-	-	20,000 00	-	20,000 00	-	-	-	-
Running boundary line between Choctaws and Chickasaws -	-	-	1,085 00	-	1,085 00	-	-	-	-
Provisions to destitute Indians -	-	-	1,750 00	-	1,750 00	-	-	-	-
Expenses of delegations of Iowas, Sioux, and Sacs and Foxes -	-	-	9,000 00	-	9,000 00	-	-	6,523 18	-
Expenses of delegations of Pawnees, Otoes and Missourias, and Omahas -	-	-	12,500 00	-	12,500 00	-	-	5,296 97	-
Expenses of delegations of Choctaws, Creeks, and Osages -	-	-	5,000 00	-	5,000 00	-	-	-	-
Value of lands ceded by Miamies -	-	-	5,607 00	-	5,607 00	-	-	-	-
Carrying into effect treaties with—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chippewas of Saganaw -	-	-	81,000 00	-	81,000 00	-	-	-	-
Chippewas of Mississippi -	-	-	208,500 00	-	208,500 00	-	-	-	-
Sioux of Mississippi -	-	-	258,250 00	-	258,250 00	-	-	-	-
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi -	-	-	184,350 00	-	184,350 00	-	-	-	-
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri -	-	-	12,970 00	-	12,970 00	-	-	-	-
Iowas -	-	-	5,000 00	-	5,000 00	-	-	-	-
Yancton and Santee Sioux -	-	-	7,000 00	-	7,000 00	-	-	-	-
Winnebagoes -	-	-	445,500 00	-	445,500 00	-	-	-	-

Names of appropriations.	Amount disbursed.				Aggregate amount disbursed between the 30th of September, 1837, and 30th of September, 1838.	Balance in the hands of agents, unexpended on the 30th of September, 1838.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury on the 30th of September, 1838.	Total amount unexpended on the 30th September, 1838, and applicable to future expenditure, or to be restored to the unappropriated moneys in the Treasury.
	In second quarter of 1838.		In third quarter of 1838.					
	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.				
Contingencies, (Indian Department) -	-	\$4,296 01	-	\$1,364 56	\$10,782 25	-	\$34,829 81	\$34,829 81
Subscription to Indian Biography -	-	-	-	-	300 00	-	2,700 00	2,700 00
Expenses of Indian medals -	-	-	\$2,024 31	-	2,024 31	-	475 69	475 69
Mission of A. P. Chouteau -	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000 00	20,000 00
Running boundary line between Choc-taws and Chickasaws -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,085 00	1,085 00
Provisions to destitute Indians -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,750 00	1,750 00
Expenses of delegations of Iowas, Sioux, and Sacs and Foxes -	-	-	-	-	6,523 18	-	3,476 82	3,476 82
Expenses of delegations of Pawnees, Otoes and Missourias, and Omahas -	-	-	-	-	5,296 97	\$5,490 00	1,713 03	7,203 03
Expenses of delegations of Choctaws, Creeks, and Osages -	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000 00	5,000 00
Value of lands ceded by Miamies -	-	-	-	-	-	308 00	5,299 00	5,602 00
Carrying into effect treaties with—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chippewas of Saganaw -	-	-	3,712 93	-	3,712 93	16,153 68	61,133 39	77,287 07
Chippewas of Mississippi -	\$15,796 16	-	12,338 92	58 500 00	86,635 08	86,364 92	35,500 00	131,864 92
Sioux of Mississippi -	-	-	25,321 20	-	25,321 20	105,678 80	127,250 00	232,928 80
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi -	-	-	-	28,500 00	28,500 00	5,150 00	150,700 00	155,850 00
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri -	-	-	-	-	-	2,600 00	10,370 00	12,970 00
Iowas -	-	-	2,500 00	-	2,500 00	-	2,500 00	2,500 00
Yancton and Santee Sioux -	-	-	4,000 00	-	4,000 00	-	3,000 00	3,000 00
Winnebagoes -	-	-	51,414 77	71,786 42	123,201 19	96,298 81	226,000 00	332,298 81

No. 35—Continued.

Names of appropriations.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury on the 30th of September, 1837.	Balance in the hands of disbursing agents at that date.	Additional sum appropriated during the ensuing session of Congress.	Amount added by sales and rents of public property.	Total amount under each head of appropriation, applicable to expenditure in the department.	Amount disbursed.			
						In fourth quarter of 1837.		In first quarter of 1838.	
						By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.
Expenses attending treaty with Six Nations, New York	-	-	\$13,500 00	-	\$13,500 00				
Carrying into effect treaty with Oneidas, of Green Bay	-	-	37,047 00	-	37,047 00				
Osages—interest for education	-	-	3,456 00	-	3,456 00				
Delawares—interest for education	-	-	2,304 00	-	2,304 00				
Holding treaty with Creeks	-	-	2,000 00	-	2,000 00				
Payment to Choctaws for depredeations by Osages and Camanches	-	-	825 00	-	825 00				
Holding treaty with the Wyandots	-	-	1,500 00	-	1,500 00				
Expenses of delegation of Senecas, of New York, opposed to treaty	-	-	789 23	-	789 23				
Expenses of delegation of Senecas, in favor of treaty	-	-	9,500 00	-	9,500 00				
Expenses of submitting the treaty to the several bands of New York Indians	-	-	4,000 00	-	4,000 00				
Expenses of a party of Sacs and Foxes	-	-	221 50	-	221 50				
Negotiations with the Miamies	-	-	868 00	-	868 00				
Expenses of exploring party, do.	-	-	1,990 00	-	1,990 00				
Temporary subsistence of Indians west, &c.	-	-	150,000 00	-	150,000 00				
Holding treaties with the Osages	-	-	2,000 00	-	2,000 00				
Treaty stipulations	\$1,136 66	\$16,908 28	-	-	18,044 94		\$1,648 25		

Names of appropriations.	Amount disbursed.				Aggregate amount disbursed between the 30th of September, 1837, and 30th of September, 1838.	Balance in the hands of agents, unexpended on the 30th of September, 1838.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury on the 30th of September, 1838.	Total amount unexpended on the 30th September, 1838, and applicable to future expenditure, or to be restored to the unappropriated moneys in the Treasury.
	In second quarter of 1838.		In third quarter of 1838.					
	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.				
Expenses attending treaty with Six Nations, New York	-	-	-	-	-	\$13,500 00	-	\$13,500 00
Carrying into effect treaty with Onondagas, of Green Bay	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$34,500 35	34,500 35
Osages—interest for education	-	-	-	\$2,546 65	\$2,546 65	-	3,456 00	3,456 00
Delawares—interest for education	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,304 00	2,304 00
Holding treaty with Creeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000 00	2,000 00
Payment to Choctaws for depredations by Osages and Camanches	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	825 00
Holding treaty with the Wyandots	-	-	-	-	-	825 00	-	825 00
Expenses of delegation of Senecas of New York, opposed to treaty	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500 00	1,500 00
Expenses of delegation of Senecas in favor of treaty	-	-	-	-	-	-	789 23	789 23
Expenses of submitting the treaty to the several bands of New York Indians	-	-	-	2,137 26	2,137 26	6,800 00	1,362 74	7,362 74
Expenses of a party of Sacs and Foxes	-	-	-	1,000 00	1,000 00	-	3,000 00	3,000 00
Negotiations with the Miamies	-	-	\$334 00	534 00	868 00	-	221 50	221 50
Expenses of exploring party, do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,990 00	1,990 00
Temporary subsistence of Indians west, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holding treaties with the Osages	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000 00	150,000 00
Treaty stipulations	-	-	500 00	-	-	-	2,000 00	2,000 00
					2,148 25	14,760 03	1,136 66	15,896 69

Names of appropriations.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury on the 30th of September, 1837.	Balance in the hands of disbursing agents at that date.	Additional sum appropriated during the ensuing session of Congress.	Amount added by sales and rents of public property.	Total amount under each head of appropriation, applicable to expenditure in the department.	Amount disbursed.			
						In fourth quarter of 1837.		In first quarter of 1838.	
						By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.
Blacksmiths' establishments	\$3,070 00	\$8,056 63	-	-	\$11,126 63	-	-	-	-
Carrying into effect treaty with Cherokees, 1835	3,069,384 22	460,464 86	-	-	3,529,849 08	\$213,870 63	\$602 50	\$18,893 46	\$175 00
Carrying into effect treaty with Chickasaws, 1834	-	41,006 34	\$888,249 71	-	929,256 05	65,731 85	286 25	192,347 13	17,467 96
Removal and subsistence	300,501 05	53,870 02	-	-	444,371 07	87,786 85	438 00	136,527 25	187 99
Carrying into effect treaty with Choctaws, 1830	-	21,652 27	-	-	21,652 27	-	-	-	144 59
Indian annuities	161,164 15	13,362 70	-	-	174,526 85	-	-	-	2,200 00
Treaty with Otoes and Missourias, 1834	-	1,850 00	-	-	1,850 00	-	-	400 00	-
Payment for improvements	-	4,275 75	-	-	4,275 75	-	-	-	-
Treaty with the Shawnees and Delawares	-	158 29	-	-	158 29	-	-	-	-
Running lines	-	7,251 41	-	-	7,251 41	-	1,095 00	-	-
Locating reservations	50 13	100 00	-	-	150 13	-	-	-	100 00
Holding treaties with certain Indian tribes, 1836	857 22	-	-	-	857 22	-	-	-	-
Holding treaty with Chippewas of Saganaw	97 13	-	-	-	97 13	-	-	-	-
Rifles for Pottawatomies	112 38	-	-	-	112 38	-	-	-	-
Expenses of certain Indian delegations	2,630 00	-	-	-	2,630 00	-	-	-	-
Education of Indian youths	16,384 68	-	-	-	16,384 68	-	-	854 66	-

Names of appropriations.	Amount disbursed.				Aggregate amount disbursed between the 30th of September, 1837, and 30th of September, 1838.	Balance in the hands of agents, unexpended on the 30th of September, 1838.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury on the 30th of September, 1838.	Total amount unexpended on the 30th September, 1838, and applicable to future expenditure, or to be restored to the unappropriated moneys in the Treasury.
	In second quarter of 1838.		In third quarter of 1838.					
	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.				
Blacksmiths' establishments - - -	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,056 63	\$3,070 00	\$11,126 63
Carrying into effect treaty with Cherokees, 1835 - - - - -	\$212,972 75	\$1,856 40	\$4,527 50	\$6,985 20	\$463,483 44	1,070,401 67	1,995,953 97	3,066,355 64
Carrying into effect treaty with Chickasaws, 1834 - - - - -	32,159 22	533,890 35	4,720 77	1,367 59	847,971 12	19,727 41	61,557 52	81,284 93
Removal and subsistence - - - - -	19,050 30	20,517 92	370 50	48,484 77	313,363 58	52,971 85	78,035 64	131,007 49
Carrying into effect treaty with Choctaws, 1830 - - - - -	-	-	-	-	144 59	2,662 82	18,844 86	21,507 68
Indian annuities - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2,200 00	10,757 70	161,569 15	172,326 85
Treaty with Otoes and Missouriias, 1834 - - - - -	-	-	-	-	400 00	1,450 00	-	1,450 00
Payment for improvements - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	4,275 75	-	4,275 75
Treaty with the Shawnees and Delawares - - - - -	-	-	-	-	158 29	-	-	-
Running lines - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,095 00	6,156 41	-	6,156 41
Locating reservations - - - - -	-	-	-	-	100 00	-	50 13	50 13
Holding treaties with certain Indian tribes, 1836 - - - - -	400 00	-	-	-	400 00	457 22	-	457 22
Holding treaties with Chippewas of Saganaw - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	97 13	97 13
Rifles for Pottawatomies - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	112 38	112 38
Expenses of certain Indian delegations - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,630 00	2,630 00
Education of Indian youths - - - - -	-	-	2,611 00	-	3,465 66	-	12,919 02	12,919 02

Names of appropriations.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury on the 30th of September, 1837.	Balance in the hands of disbursing agents at that date.	Additional sum appropriated during the ensuing session of Congress.	Amount added by sales and rents of public property.	Total amount under each head of appropriation, applicable to expenditure in the department.	Amount disbursed.			
						In fourth quarter of 1837.		In first quarter of 1838.	
						By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.
Carrying into effect the treaty with Ottowas and Chippewas, 1836 -	\$72,726 80	-	-	-	\$72,726 80	-	-	-	\$2,000 00
Carrying into effect the treaty with Chippewas of Swan creek and Black river -	24 66	-	-	-	24 66	-	-	-	-
Removing Choctaws from Mississippi	30,000 00	-	-	-	30,000 00	-	-	-	-
Carrying into effect Chicago treaty	41,728 41	\$2,370 80	-	-	44,099 21	-	-	-	-
Transportation and incidental expenses	48,812 17	6,412 96	-	-	55,225 13	\$9,000 00	-	\$3,100 00	3,000 00
Civilization of Indians -	17,496 57	-	\$10,000 00	-	27,496 57	-	-	1,572 50	115 00
Proceeds of 54 sections of land	3,405 46	-	-	-	3,405 46	-	-	-	-
Treaty with Pawnees, 1834 -	-	6,200 00	-	-	6,200 00	-	-	-	-
Expenses of commissioners west, &c.	-	38 03	-	-	38 03	-	-	-	-
Expenses of Pawnees, Otoes, and Missourias, 1834 -	-	131 27	-	-	131 27	-	-	-	-
Treaty with Shawnees and Seneas	-	258 74	-	-	258 74	-	-	-	-
Removing intruders on Creek lands	-	788 42	-	-	788 42	-	-	-	-
Surveying Sioux and Chippewa lands	-	44 29	-	-	44 29	-	-	-	-
Vaccination of Indians	-	4,656 60	-	-	4,656 60	-	-	-	210 00
Treaty with Delawares	-	22,607 39	-	-	22,607 39	8,060 00	-	-	-

Names of appropriations.	Amount disbursed.				Aggregate amount disbursed between the 30th of September, 1837, and 30th of September, 1838.	Balance in the hands of agents, expended on the 30th of September, 1838.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury on the 30th of September, 1838.	Total amount unexpended on the 30th September, 1838, and applicable to future expenditure, or to be restored to the unappropriated moneys in the Treasury.
	In second quarter of 1838.		In third quarter of 1838.					
	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.				
Carrying into effect the treaty with Ottawas and Chippewas, 1836 -	-	\$3,430 00	-	-	\$5,430 00	\$17,050 66	\$50,246 14	\$67,296 80
Carrying into effect the treaty with Chippewas of Swan creek and Black river -	-	-	-	-	-	-	24 66	24 66
Removing Choctaws from Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	30,000 00	-	30,000 00
Carrying into effect Chicago treaty	-	-	-	-	-	44,099 24	-	44,099 21
Transportation and incidental expenses	\$2,050 00	2,000 00	\$11,050 00	-	30,200 00	25,025 13	-	25,025 13
Civilization of Indians -	3,847 50	1,072 50	200 00	\$1,872 50	8,680 00	-	18,816 57	18,816 57
Proceeds of 54 sections of land	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,405 46	3,405 46
Treaty with Pawnees, 1834 -	-	-	-	-	-	6,200 00	-	6,200 00
Expenses of commissioners west, &c. -	-	-	-	-	-	38 03	-	38 03
Expenses of Pawnees, Otoes, and Missourias, 1834 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treaty with Shawnees and Senecas -	-	-	-	-	-	131 27	-	131 27
Removing intruders on Creek lands -	-	-	-	-	-	258 74	-	258 74
Surveying Sioux and Chippewa lands -	-	-	-	-	-	788 42	-	788 42
Vaccination of Indians -	50 00	-	160 00	617 50	1,037 50	44 29	-	44 29
Treaty with Delawares -	-	-	6,500 00	-	14,560 00	3,619 10	-	3,619 10
						8,047 39		8,047 39
								6,547,561 55

WAR DEPARTMENT, Office of Indian Affairs, December 1, 1838.

Statement showing the condition of the civilization fund.

Balance to credit of the fund 1st January, 1838	-	-	-	-	-	\$16,896 57	
Appropriated in 1838	-	-	-	-	-	10,000 00	
							\$26,896 57
Deduct amount of payments to 30th September, 1838	-	-	-	-	-	7,177 50	
Required to complete the payments for the year	-	-	-	-	-	2,010 00	
							9,187 50
Balance	-	-	-	-	-		<u>17,709 07</u>

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, *December 1, 1838.*

No. 10.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Indian Affairs, November 25, 1839.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I report the operations of this office, in the branch of public service committed to it, for the last twelvemonth.

On the 6th day of November, 1838, a treaty was made at the Forks of the Wabash, in the State of Indiana, with the Miamies, which was ratified on the 8th of February following. By it the United States have extinguished the Indian title to 177,000 acres of land, as well as it can be computed, for which we stipulated to pay \$335,680, as follows: \$60,000 so soon as the necessary appropriation was made; \$6,800 to John B. Richardville, and \$2,612 to Francis Godfroy, for claims against the tribe; \$140,588 in discharge of their debts, and the residue in yearly payments of \$12,568 each. The price given appears to be high, and more than is usually paid for the occupant right of what may be called wild land, but it is situated in the midst of a settled country, has a different value from Indian districts generally in its location and circumstances, and is said to be of fine quality. The \$60,000 and the first instalment of \$12,568, have been met. The stipulation for their debts included Indian creditors, confined the claims to those which had accrued since the last treaty was concluded with them, in October, 1831, and provided for the appointment of a commissioner to investigate their justice and legality. The gentleman assigned to this duty has not yet reported.

The seventh article binds the United States to appraise the buildings and improvements on the lands ceded, and to have others of corresponding value made at such places as the chiefs of said tribe may designate, and, until this shall be done, to permit the Miamies to occupy the existing improvements. The valuation has been made and returned to this office, and amounts to \$3,069. We further engaged to cause the boundary lines of their land in Indiana to be run and marked within one year after the ratification of the treaty; to possess them of a body of land west of the Mississippi for their future residence, when they should be disposed to leave their present country, "sufficient in extent, suited to their wants and condition," and "contiguous to that in the occupation of the tribes which emigrated from the states of Ohio and Indiana," and to defray the expenses of a deputation of six chiefs or head men, to explore the region of country in which it is anticipated they will hereafter settle.

Their lands are now receiving marked boundaries. Until the report is made, how much remains to the Miamies cannot be precisely known, but it is estimated at 511,000 acres, or thereabouts. An exploring party has not yet been determined on by the Indians. The spring is the most suitable season for such a journey, and probably they may then undertake it. After they shall have had an inspection, personally, of a location that will

be agreeable to them, it may be the duty of the department to appropriate it to their future use.

With the Iowas a treaty was concluded on the 19th October, 1838, which was confirmed by the President and Senate on the 2d of March last. This band of Indians held, in common with the Sacs and Foxes, a large body of land between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. They did not number one-fifth of the latter tribe, but their rights were distinctly recognised by the Sacs and Foxes in the third article of the treaty of the 19th August, 1825. They united in subsequent treaties themselves with the Government, and the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi also negotiated with the United States, and by these arrangements, especially that of the 21st September, 1832, became entitled to large benefits, in which, by virtue of their right to a part of the above land, the Iowas claimed to participate, and with good reason, it would seem, in the proportion of their number. To procure a cession of this right, and to quiet all just claim to any share in the annuities, &c. of the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, this treaty was made. It was thought to be judicious, and so it appears to have been, by those who directed the negotiation, to abrogate all interests under previous treaties, and consolidate them, with the exception of certain beneficial stipulations provided for them by the third article of the treaty of 17th September, 1836. For the cession and relinquishment the United States agreed to invest, for their use, \$157,500, and to guaranty an interest thereon of not less than five per centum "during the existence of their tribe." A life annuity of fifty dollars, it was provided, should be deducted from said income, and the balance be paid them, in money or merchandise, at their discretion, where the President may direct, annually, in October. These provisions, with one for the erection of ten houses for the Iowas, compose the treaty.

The investment was not made, but, in lieu of the interest at five per cent., \$7,875 have been appropriated, and remitted with \$2,000 for the erection of ten houses. Measures have also been taken for fulfilling our engagements under a former treaty, and the second clause of the first article of the late one. The third clause of the second article provides that such portion of their income as the chiefs and headmen may require, shall be expended for education, agricultural assistance, and a blacksmith shop. It was at first thought the portion that could be advantageously so used might be designated here, but, upon a nearer view of the provision, I was reluctantly compelled to submit the decision of the question to the Iowa chiefs, who, I have reason to believe, are utterly averse to its civilizing application.

The negotiation referred to in the report of 1838, as pending with the Creeks, was closed on the 23d November last, and received its ratification on the 2d March. The Creeks complained that they had lost considerable property, and been compelled to abandon improvements on their emigration. For a relinquishment of their claims on these accounts, the United States agreed to furnish them \$50,000 in stock animals, to be distributed in proportion to their loss, as set forth in a schedule accompanying the treaty, and to invest, for the benefit of the individuals referred to, the sum of \$350,000 at an interest of 5 per cent., to be paid annually for 25 years, when the President shall appropriate the investment for the common benefit of the Creek nation. For the McIntosh emigrants \$21,103 33 additional were provided for distribution, according to a schedule transmitted, and on account of the suffering

condition and extreme poverty of about 2,500 Creeks, who were removed from Alabama as "hostiles," Government contracted to purchase for them ten thousand dollars worth of stock animals. Policy may have required that this distinction should be made, and a mark be set upon those who had engaged in the outbreak of 1836, but we cannot if we would avoid a feeling of sympathy for their misfortunes. As deluded as wicked they forced upon the Government the necessity of putting them down by arms, have lost their all but an allotment of land in the west and the benefaction of this treaty, and will not for twenty-five years to come, when the present generation will be well nigh extinct, have any part in the tribe fund. The interest appropriated by Congress has been paid, and the McIntosh fund remitted. An order was given for supplying the stock animals, but the acting superintendent advised that the purchase be deferred until next spring; in the reasons assigned by him I concurred, and approved of his suggestion.

In this connexion it is proper to mention, that in virtue of the authority granted by the act of February 13, 1839, to change the location assigned the Seminoles west, under the treaties of May 9, 1832, February 14, and March 28, 1833, between the main branch and north fork of the Canadian river, Captain Armstrong and General Arbuckle were instructed to make an arrangement with the Creeks for the purpose. It was effected, and a tract of country, equal in extent to that originally contemplated for them, secured between the deep fork of the Canadian and the Arkansas river. This was of great moment to those poor people, and to the peace of the western territory, for the Seminoles, to the number of more than 2,000, remained where they landed on the Arkansas, and resolutely refused to remove to their original district, for reasons stated at large in my report to you of 14th January last, were in a most miserable condition, and would, when their year's subsistence terminated, have been still more distressed. The appropriation of \$10,000, which was made for their benefit, and the land arrangement referred to, have contributed very essentially to their relief.

As stated a twelvemonth ago, the Osages were destitute, wandered into the lands of other tribes, and committed depredations upon them and our citizens. They had suffered much, and we had profited much by purchases of land from them. Large reservations were held by half-breeds, under the treaty of 1825, in the Indian country, the titles to which it was important to extinguish; the humane disposition was felt and acted on by Congress, and seconded by the department, to make them more comfortable. The negotiation authorized with them terminated on the 11th January last in a treaty, which met the approbation of the President and Senate on the 2d March. By this instrument, they released all claims or interests under the treaties of 10th November, 1808, and 2d June, 1825, except the provision of the sixth article of the latter, and bound themselves to remove from the lands of other tribes, and to remain within their own boundaries. The above exception was well made. It embraces 54 tracts of land of a mile square each, reserved for the education of Osage children. This land was bought by the United States, by resolution of the Senate of 19th January, 1838, at \$2 per acre; creating for the most useful of all purposes a fund by investment of \$69,120, producing annually \$3,456. In consequence of this relinquishment and obligation of the Osages, we contracted to pay them yearly, for the period of 20 years, \$12,000 in money

and \$8,000 in goods, stock, provisions, or money, as the President may direct: to furnish them blacksmiths, mills and millers, &c., and to each head of a family, who would form a settlement, the necessary agricultural implements and stock, besides a similar but larger provision and houses for 22 chiefs. In addition to all this, we undertook to pay the claims against them for depredations, which should appear to be just after examination, to an extent not exceeding \$30,000, to purchase the half-breed reservations at \$2 per acre, and pay annuity arrearages amounting to \$6,000. The annuity, the price of the reservations, and the arrearages, have been paid. As soon as the Osages are settled, the beneficial objects (mills, &c.) shall receive immediate attention. Of the stock, instructions were given for the purchase of one-fifth, being as much as it was thought could be usefully delivered, or they would be entitled to by the conditions of the treaty; for which an appropriation of \$7,300 was made, which has been remitted. Since, however, the agent has suggested that a delivery of two-fifths of the stock next spring would be a more advantageous course, and that the subsequent annual furnishing of a fifth, will place the Osages in a comfortable situation. The idea appears to be judicious, and has been approved. A commissioner has investigated the depredation claims against them according to the treaty stipulation, and made his report.

It is a gratification to reflect on this proceeding. The Osages had little to give in return for the liberal provisions of the treaty. They were poor and destitute, and troublesome. The property the half breeds retained was purchased at a full price. They released small comparative rights, and received, not an equivalent measured by value, but a consideration graduated by a generous spirit that sought their advantage. They were in want and are relieved, retaining what may be to them a well-spring of much good in their education fund.

An appropriation having been made for that object by the last Congress, a negotiation was opened with the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes, who live immediately east of Lake Winnebago, in Wisconsin. It eventuated in the purchase of a township of land, or one half of their possessions. This was no object, especially as a large proportion of the band will remain as residents on the unsold township; but the Indians were divided on the subject of emigration, differed about their system of government, and lived unhappily. In the cession the whole band unite; and, if the treaty shall be ratified, the consideration will be distributed so as to do full justice to all. The intent was, while the interests of the United States were taken care of, to benefit both sides of this distracted little community, which, it is believed, has been effected.

Connected with them by residence only, they not being property holders there or elsewhere, are some 115 or 120 Munsees and Delawares. These Indians resided in Canada, whither, it seems, they had removed during the last war, in which they sided with England. About two years ago they were invited by the weaker, or emigrating, party of the Stockbridges and Munsees, with a view of strengthening themselves, to come and settle among them, holding out, as an inducement, that, as they were a part of the Munsee band, they had rights to land in common with the Stockbridges and Munsees. The assertion of this right was resisted, at the making of the above treaty, by the other party, and correctly, as the claimants were not New York Indians, and were inhabitants of a British province when the land was acquired, and it was given up. These people are exceedingly

poor, and, when their friends emigrate, will be without a home. They ask that some provision be made for their removal west with them. There are no means applicable to the purpose, but I trust Congress will furnish them. An estimate will be submitted, and the necessary appropriation requested.

The first Christian party of Oneidas, at Green bay, is split in opinion on various subjects, among which is emigration, and the respective divisions are headed by active chiefs. The emigrating party amount at present to 182, and their proportion of the lands, held in common, is upwards of 18,000 acres. This property they desire to sell to the United States, and, it is understood, both parties will join in the cession, by which they will severally be rid of the difficulties that disturb them. Those who choose it, can go west and better their condition, while those they leave behind will live in quiet. To defray the necessary expenses of treating with them, a small appropriation will be required.

The negotiation with the Wyandots is still pending. An exploring party, bearing their own expenses, and composed of three against, and three in favor of, emigration, visited the west during the last summer, and were tolerably well pleased with the district proposed to them, and with the condition of the tribes in that vicinity. But a difficulty was made, and they received some assurance from the Delawares and Shawnees, that they would grant the United States a part of their land, at its value, for Wyandot use. This they much prefer, and proposed to send another delegation to examine it. The commissioner, Hon. W. H. Hunter, of Ohio, thinks if the grant can be procured, there will be little difficulty in making a treaty with the Wyandots. The second exploring party to go at their own expense, although it was not very apparent that it was necessary, was, therefore, authorized, and the commissioner instructed to make a purchase from the Delawares and Shawnees, subject, of course, to the ratification of the President and Senate, and made dependant on the condition that the Wyandots will accept it as their future home.

The negotiation with the united band of Chippewas, Ottowas, and Potawatomes, failed. The commissioners reported, that the proposition to exchange their present possessions for land south of the Missouri river was declined, at one time positively, and, at another interview, until all their brethren shall have joined them under the treaty of Chicago. They desired an exploring party, and expressed a wish to see the land. The second section of the law of 25th May, 1830, under which the above negotiation was opened, has been repealed by the second section of the act of 3d March last, but as \$5,000 were appropriated on the 7th July, 1838, for the expenses of a negotiation with the above Indians for their removal to the Osage river country, it was deemed advisable to further the views of Congress, by acceding to their wishes in reference to an inspection of the land southwest, and the necessary directions were given to the proper superintendent on the 27th July last. I have not since heard from him on that subject, as the expectation was that the journey would not be undertaken before October, if they should even then be induced to commence it. The branch of this family of Indians who did not remove from, but remained around and near St. Joseph, in Michigan, in violation of the treaty of 26th September, 1833, which bound them to go within three years after the 21st February, 1835, manifest a strong indisposition to comply with this their engagement. An attempt was lately made to persuade them to perform their contract, but without any apparent effect.

There remain in Indiana some Pottawatomies who, it is represented, are in a most deplorable condition. The body of these unfortunate people were emigrated last year, under the authority of the Governor of the State, leaving a remnant, whose exact number is not known. They are without property, and, it is feared, must suffer. They have heretofore shown a disinclination to remove, according to their covenants, and, judging from the past, it was deemed prudent not to incur fruitless expense. If they are sincere in late expressions of willingness to go, the door has been opened for them, by instructions to the agent to inform the Indians that, if they would come in, and collect for emigration in such number as will make a party, he was authorized and would immediately take all the necessary measures for their comfortable emigration, including a proper supply of subsistence for such time previous as might be necessary for preparation. What may be the result of this communication is unknown, but there is reason to believe that a party may be formed for removal on the principle stated.

The organization of a Winnebago delegation, to explore the country southwest of the Missouri, with a view to a suitable selection for their tribe, has been authorized. Hopes have been through the whole summer communicated from time to time, that the measure would be adopted, but it has failed. The emigration of these Indians from their present position, is of the utmost consequence. Right to remain where they are, to the great annoyance and disturbance of the white population, they have none. By the third article of the treaty of 1st November, 1837, they agreed to remove within eight months after the ratification thereof, to that part of the neutral ground west of the Mississippi, which was conveyed to them in the treaty of 15th September, 1832, on the unconveyed or western part of which the privilege to hunt was granted, "until they shall procure a *permanent settlement*." By this instrument they ceded all their lands east of the Mississippi, and agreed to remove to the neutral ground west of it before the 15th February last. They have not so removed, and, as neither they nor we contemplated more than a temporary residence at the latter place, it would be best for all parties, if they can be so convinced, that they should go at once southwest of the Missouri river. If they do not, a second removal as disagreeable as the first must soon take place, the expense of settling them permanently must be greatly increased, and what is of more consequence, they can neither be comfortable, nor make any advance while they are in this floating condition. Besides, they will be between very warlike tribes, who will, in all human probability, be found destructive, as they will certainly be dangerous neighbors. These and other considerations have created some anxiety that a deputation of these Indians should travel west, and be favorably impressed by what they saw. In the event that has occurred, an agent has gone, who can, from personal observation, represent the quality and condition of the country.

The emigration west for the last season has been small—of the Florida Indians 205, of the Ottowas of Maumee 108, and of the Swan creek and Black river Chippewas 62. These, besides six straggling Creeks, make the whole, counting 381. The number of Indians now east of the Mississippi, who are under treaty engagements to remove, is 27,251; showing that there were for emigration at the commencement of the year 27,632. There is a discrepancy between this statement and the one contained in the last annual report, which is thus explained. In the present exhibit are included 1000 Cherokees, who, as the emigration of 1838 was not closed when that report

was prepared, were not known to have been left behind, and were not therefore stated to be east. Their precise number is not now known; it has been represented to be under, but what is thought the better information makes a higher computation than is put down. I believe them to be between 1000 and 1100. If to these you add 150 Swan creek and Black river Chippewas, you have 1150 who were not mentioned in the tabular statement of 1838, and they make the difference between the last and present exhibits. (See tabular statement 1.) These Swan creek and Black river Indians, are not under treaty obligations to emigrate, but they are placed in the table for convenience, and because the United States contracted in the fourth article of the treaty of 9th May, 1836, to furnish them with 8320 acres of land west of the Mississippi, or north-west of St. Anthony's falls, expressing thereby the expectation that they would remove, and because further that anticipation has been realized as to a part of them. There was no appropriation of funds in the treaty to meet the expenses attendant upon their removal, but they were entitled by the second article to the net proceeds of the sales of their lands; upon a pledge of as much of this fund as would be adequate to their return, the required means were advanced. This was thought to be absolutely necessary, for their lands were in a good measure sold, the purchasers were entitled to the possession, and a compliance with their reasonable expectation would leave the Indians homeless. The lands have not realized, so far as sold, by a considerable amount, what was looked for; in consideration whereof, I would suggest the propriety of asking Congress, by an appropriation, to make good the fund which advanced the money expended in removal, and allow the Indians to retain whatever their lands will bring.

The Cherokees now in North Carolina, expressed a desire in the summer to join their brethren in the west. They are believed to be entitled to a participation in the benefits of the treaty of 1835, and there is a willingness to gratify them. It is understood, however, that the unsettled condition of Cherokee affairs has indisposed them to avail themselves at present of the provisions of the treaty. I think they should be required to elect within a short time. They have a right to remain or to go, but the interests of others are involved in their decision, and they ought to make it.

Of the Indians removed last year, these are now 768 Pottawatomies of Indiana upon subsistence, which will cease in December, 10,000 Cherokees, whose twelve months will expire at different periods from December to March next, and of those recently transported six Creeks and 205 Florida Indians are drawing rations. (1) The Ottowas of Maumee engaged merely to remove from the lands ceded on 18th February, 1833, by treaty of that date, but the treaty of 30th August, 1831, provides for the expenses of their emigration and subsistence for a year. The latter has consequently been ordered.

There is no authority for supplying the Swan creek and Black river Indians with the annual subsistence, which emigrants have usually received, but how they were to pass the approaching winter without it, I was unable to see. I think humanity made it imperative to advance what was required from the fund for removal and subsistence, and ask of Congress to reimburse it. The amount will be small, and the necessity was so urgent it could not be resisted.

The Cherokees, alleging that they have made crops of corn the last season, have through the superintendent asked, in June last, to have the beef

and corn rations, due after 1st September, commuted for pork, of which they can make bacon for the next winter's and summer's consumption. This he stated to be their wish and recommended as a good arrangement, subject, however, to their choice. Upon these representations the superintendent was authorized to permit the exchange by so many of the Indians as chose to make it, under his sanction—the option being entirely with them, as the department was informed by him that they were esteemed competent to determine judiciously for themselves.

In September, 1838, the chiefs and headmen of the Chickasaws, representing that sickness had prevailed among them, and occasioned many deaths, and that crops had not, from drought and the late arrival of many of their people, been made by them, applied to be furnished with seven months' additional rations. This request I thought not unreasonable, as the expenditure would be met by their own means, but that it could not be granted under the treaties with them, unless the President and Senate assented to the measure. On a proper representation that consent was obtained, the requisite directions given, and their wishes have been gratified.

Under the law of 7th July, 1838, for affording temporary subsistence to those Indians, whose indigence, traceable to their emigration, required it, eighty-five thousand dollars have been drawn from the Treasury, of which sixty-nine thousand were assigned to the western territory, and sixteen thousand dollars to the St. Louis superintendency. A larger sum, however, than the amount drawn has been applied to the relief of indigent Indians. The annexed statement (2) shows what tribes have profited by this fund, and to what extent according to the best estimate that can be formed in the absence of full returns, which have not been received, and upon which wait such further drafts on the appropriation as settlements shall show its liability to meet. The issue of rations on this account has ceased in the western territory, except to Seminoles. Their circumstances are peculiar. It will be recollected that, owing to a misunderstanding respecting their settlement in the Creek country, a large body of them refused to leave the banks of the Arkansas, on which they had fastened when they arrived last year, and they removed therefrom in the spring under a new arrangement. In the meanwhile, their annual subsistence was consuming without the slightest advance in ability to sustain themselves; they will, therefore, require longer proportional aid.

The report of the commissioner appointed to investigate the debts, and claims for depredations against the Chippewas of Saganaw, under the treaty of January 14, 1837, was received in the summer. That of the gentleman selected to reinvestigate the debts of the Winnebagoes, and the distribution of money among the mixed blood Indians of this tribe, according to the provisions of the treaty of November 1, 1837, has not been submitted.

— The Chippewas of Mississippi set apart \$100,000, by the last treaty with them, to be distributed among their half-breeds, under the direction of the President, and \$70,000 to discharge their debts, of which in that instrument they applied \$58,000 specifically leaving 12,000 for their general creditors. To ascertain their debts, and the half-blood Chippewas entitled to participate in the above fund, and to pay the latter, a commissioner was appointed, who has not yet reported.

The report of the commissioners appointed under the 17th article of the treaty with the Cherokees, to investigate and decide upon demands against them, to value their improvements, to adjust their claims for spoliations,

and to determine their reservation rights, has been received. The immense mass of papers, records, and documents, accompanying it, upon which their proceedings were founded, and in which they are preserved, has made the examination of them in this office very laborious, but it has been completed, and my views thereon submitted to you.

Information of the excited condition of the Cherokees, and of the horrible assassinations it had produced, was received with the deepest regret. Farther advanced than their fellows of other tribes, placed upon a rich and valuable tract of country, with large means, and surrounded by all the elements of prosperity, the hope was cherished that their dissensions while east would be forgotten, and that there would be a common effort for the common good. Disappointment has taken the place of benevolent expectation, which is bitter in proportion to the desperate extremes that have been resorted to. Instead of a temperate course shaped by reason, the arm of the strong has prostrated the weak, and the murders of leading and distinguished Cherokees have been perpetrated in the presence of their families, at their dwellings, or on the public road, and in one instance within the limits of the State of Arkansas. The first official intelligence of these distressing events was conveyed in a letter from Capt. William Armstrong, acting superintendent of the Western Territory, dated 29th June, and received on 27th July. (3.) A letter of a prior date from M. Stokes, Esq., Cherokee agent, to yourself, but received on 31st July, with its enclosures, (4,) states that the murders of John Ridge, of Major John Ridge his father, and of Elias Boudinot were immediately preceded by a general Cherokee council, convened to compose the disquietude of the nation, and that they were severally destroyed on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of June last, in the order in which their names are given above. A communication from General Arbuckle, of 26th June, goes into detail on the subject of the Cherokee differences, mentions the murders as having occurred on the 22d, (which is the true date,) and furnishes a correspondence between John Ross and himself on the subject, in which he invites Mr. Ross to Fort Gibson if he did not feel secure at home, expresses his apprehensions of a general conflict, and proposes a meeting at the fort of the principal chiefs on both sides with a view to reconciliation. The invitation to repair to the garrison for safety was declined, Mr. Ross stating that his friends had voluntarily assembled for his protection, with a determination to act only on the defensive, if a threatened attempt on his life should be made. He consented at first to attend the proposed meeting, subsequently informed the general that his friends deemed it best they should attend him armed, hoped the act would not be misconstrued, and afterward declined an escort of troops offered him. He denied all knowledge of or participation in the murders, and when informed that it was alleged some of the murderers were at his house, and that, if so, the troops sent out would take charge of and carry them to the fort, he replied that if the fact was so, it was wholly unknown to him, though from the threats made against him personally, he was himself probably held to be one of them. He gave notice of "a convention of the people," which met within a few miles of his house, at "Illinois camp ground," on 1st July. (5.) The contemplated assemblage of chiefs did not take place. A general meeting of both parties in council was considered by the superintendent to be the only expedient by which harmony could be restored, and every effort to accomplish it made in vain. (6.)

The struggle at the council in June appears to have been between the old settlers and the Ross party. The former insisting that the existing laws should be enforced until "the regular meeting in October;" the latter proposing that an equal number of individuals should be selected from each party to form a constitution, and, if it was approved by the people, that the same persons should proceed under it to enact laws for the Cherokee nation. This proposition was rejected, the Ridge party uniting with the old settlers, and being the effective opponents of Mr. Ross and his friends. The dissolution of the council and the sad events mentioned soon followed.

"A number of the old emigrant Cherokees, as well as a portion of the Ridge party" had sought shelter in Fort Gibson, and, on the 28th June, addressed by John Brown, John Looney, John Rogers, and John Smith, executive council, a communication (7) to John Ross and others, chiefs or principal men of the emigrant Cherokees, proposing to meet their "eastern brethren," on the conditions that no Cherokee should be "killed for their former political acts or opinions," and that a convention of the nation should be held at Fort Gibson, in which both parties should be equally represented, with power to remodel the government. This communication was made on 29th June, through General Arbuckle and Governor Stokes, who accompanied it by an expression of their own views, (8,) recommending the acceptance of the proposition; which an answer to these gentlemen of the next day (9) did not decisively reject, although it showed that the advance was not favorably met. The conduct of General Arbuckle appears to have been characterized by prudence and sound judgment in this delicate crisis. Although he wrote again to John Ross and others, on 1st July, (10,) on the subject of the last two letters, yet, with the exception of a verbal communication from Mr. Ross, transmitted by Captain McCall, (11,) general in its character, and embracing a promise to give definite answers as soon as the chiefs had determined, no reply was made to the proposition submitted. This was evaded, and for it was substituted an invitation (12) dated 5th July, and signed by John Ross as principal chief, and the officers of the "convention" then sitting at Illinois camp ground, to "John Brown, John Looney, and John Rogers, chiefs of the western Cherokees," to unite with them in efforts to promote the prosperity and happiness of their common country. This appears to have closed the prospect of a general meeting, and the Cherokees who had been at the garrison left it; rumors of contemplated highhanded measures by the Ross convention were communicated to it, and strenuously denied, (13.) This party was again requested by Captain Armstrong, who used every exertion directed by zeal and good sense to tranquillize the excitement, to meet the western chiefs at a council they had called for the 22d July, which received a general and evasive reply, expressive of pacific feelings and intentions, but without point, (14.) The council of 22d July met, and continued in session about three weeks. During its deliberations, however, communications between it and the "convention," and between General Arbuckle, and both took place, (15;) and a new proposition was submitted by the old settlers' party to their opponents (16) to call a convention of representatives from both, which was declined, and the invitation to join the "convention" renewed, (17.) At this stage of their difficulties, John Brown, John Looney, and John Rogers, "Chfs. Cher. nation," make their appeal to the United States, asking that they "may be sustained in the enjoyment of our rights, and in the execution of our laws, and that the lives and liberties of all our citizens may be protected," &c., (18.) Against this appeal "the convention" pro-

tests, insisting that, as the pending differences have grown out of questions of mere tribe police, it is not a case for United States interference, (19.) Between the dates of the appeal and protest a part of the old settlers, acting in concert with Mr. Ross and his partisans, passed resolutions declaratory of their disapprobation of the conduct of John Brown and John Rogers, and resolving that they be deposed from the office of chiefs, (20.) Up to the appeal, they had been treated and communicated with as chiefs by the "convention," of which those who made the above resolves formed a part. John Looney escaped deposition by passing over to the Ross party about the middle of August, although he had been a principal and efficient chief of the old settlers, and had attended the council of 22d July, about a week after the close of which he deserted his former friends. In connexion with this act, and as forming an historical portion of the proceedings of the Ross interest, it is proper to mention that, on the 12th July resolutions were adopted uniting the eastern and western Cherokees "into one body politic, under the style and title of the Cherokee nation," (21.) Of this paper, perhaps the most remarkable feature is that it does not mention, or even refer to, the treaty of December, 1835, but speaks of the late emigration as constrained by the force of circumstances.

It is necessary to recur to early acts of the convention. On the 7th of July, that body passed a decree, which, after reciting the murders of the Ridges and Boudinot, and that they and others in connexion with them, had laid themselves open and liable to the pains and penalties and forfeitures of outlawry, extended to the survivors a full and free pardon, amnesty, and exemption from punishment, on the condition that they should appear before the general council within eight days, and disavow and retract all threatenings which they might have put forth against any person or persons on account of the aforesaid deaths, and give satisfactory assurances of peaceable and orderly future demeanor. (22.) The still further mark of reprobation was set upon them, of ineligibility to any office of profit, trust or honor, for the period of five years, and, at the expiration of that time, the incapacity to be removable at the option of the general council. The period limited for their appearance was subsequently extended until further provision should be made. By the above decree it was also determined to raise by voluntary association, eight auxiliary police companies. Annexed is the form of submission required of those who chose to avail themselves of the proffered pardon, drawn up and signed on the 10th of July, by several individuals. (23.) It is sufficiently humiliating. As a part of the system adopted, another step of a most extraordinary character was taken on the day last named, which was no less than legalizing by resolution the horrid crimes of murder before mentioned, and exempting, releasing and discharging the unfeeling and wicked perpetrators of these cruel deeds, by ordinance of the convention, from any prosecution, punishment or liability whatever by reason thereof, and restoring them to the confidence and favor of the community, and the protection of the laws. (24.) For what laws are made, if such acts are permitted to go unpunished, or what security any individual has in an association that so misdirects power as to cover atrocious guilt, it is not easy to perceive. In the course of the month, frequent communications passed between General Arbuckle and the leaders of each party, relative to the proceedings and views of both, to reports that had reached the General, and measures he had adopted, which are given as aids to understanding the whole matter. (25.) On the 28th of August, a decree,

supplemental to that of the 7th of July, (extended on the 13th,) was made, calling upon all those who had not availed themselves of the latter, to appear before the convention on the 4th of September following, and comply with its requirements, "it being essential to the preservation of peace, that the life of a citizen shall not be unlawfully endangered;" (26) and of this order notice was given throughout the country, and where practicable, served personally. It is probable this measure was resorted to in consequence of a meeting of "the treaty party of the Cherokee nation," on the 20th of August, at which they passed spirited resolutions, denouncing the murders and the murderers of the Ridges and Boudinot, and the general course of the Ross party, and adopted an address to yourself, setting forth their grievances, appealing to the United States for redress and protection, and appointing John A. Bell and Stand Watie, delegates to represent their condition to the War Department. (27.) It appears that active exertions had been used to induce the old settlers to participate in the proceedings of the convention, and that they had been successful with many. (28.)

The intelligence of the destruction of the Messrs. Ridge and Mr. Boudinot was received with abhorrence, and created the most lively apprehensions that a Cherokee civil war would be the consequence. Happily so far that evil has been averted. Instructions were issued, in accordance with your directions, to General Arbuckle and the acting superintendent of the Western Territory, to use the most prompt and energetic measures for the discovery, arrest, and bringing to punishment of the murderers. (29.)

The address and appeal of 20th August were transmitted to this office through Captain Armstrong, and received on the 7th October. However much the situation of those who made them was deplored, and whatever of sympathy was indulged for their sufferings, the relations of the United States to the whole tribe required them to observe their treaty obligations and their engagements. It is impossible to look upon a denationalized minority, now struggling against, now flying from, power in the hands of a majority that moves straight forward to its object, regardless of the happiness or interests of the few, without feeling deep commiseration for their misfortunes. The political principle, however, is of general, as it ought to be of universal, adoption, that the majority of any community shall prescribe rules for all; and it is, with the qualifications necessarily arising out of their peculiar relations, as Indians, to the United States, admitted to be applicable to the Cherokees. But the absolute and indefeasible independence which they assert does not belong to them, nor can the United States, without a total abandonment of their whole Indian policy, for one moment admit it. The fifth article of the treaty of 1835 makes it incumbent on the Government "to secure to the Cherokee nation the right, by their national councils, to make and carry into effect all such laws as they may deem necessary for the government and protection of the persons and property within their own country belonging to their people, or such persons as have connected themselves with them," not inconsistent with the constitution or acts of Congress; and the sixth article binds the United States "to protect the Cherokee nation from domestic strife and foreign enemies, and against intestine wars between the several tribes." Domestic strife may be more or less widely diffused. It may consist of the slaughter of a few or the embroiling of all; and if the forms of law are used, and the laws themselves tyrannically perverted, so as to become a sword instead of a shield—if life is taken without law, or against it, though by its officers; or if acts

innocent when done are declared subsequently to be crimes, to reach those who are obnoxious, few though they be, the interposition of the United States, in these and other cases, tending as strongly to the production of domestic strife and intestine commotion, which might be put, would be called for by every consideration of humanity and duty. These views were fully communicated through the superintendent and Gen. Arbuckle, on the 8th and 12th October, to the chiefs of both parties. (30)

Very recently, there was received at the department a decree of the national committee and council, and people of the Cherokee nation in general council assembled, which was adopted on the first day of August, 1838, at Aquohee camp, before the Cherokee emigration, but now for the first time made known here (31); that is remarkable for the pretensions it advances, and utterly inconsistent with the acknowledged rights of States, and the just authority of the United States. It claims for the Cherokee tribe a title to the land ceded by the treaty of 1835, as paramount to that of "any other portion of the human race," and that it is even now their property—repudiates the treaty as void, and arrogates for the nation an existence "as a distinct national community, in the possession and exercise of the appropriate and essential attributes of sovereignty," which "are now in full force and virtue," and, as the council resolves, "shall continue so to be in perpetuity;" it is further declared, that the Cherokees have a claim for all damages and losses by reason of the late emigration, above the treaty and irrespective of that instrument. The arrogance of this paper it is true wisdom, I think, to rebuke at the threshold. If the argument be maintainable that their rights are unchanged by the treaty of 1835, it follows that the United States are, according to the highest judicial opinion, the owners of the fee simple in the land it ceded, (subject to certain State rights,) and in that view the doctrines it asserts are unfounded; but the treaty must be considered valid, it has been ratified by all the sanctions prescribed by the constitution, and is now in a good measure executed. It is not, however, in the contempt with which the treaty, and the acts of the Government in regard of it, are treated, reprehensible as this part of the decree is, that it merits the severest condemnation; but in its total inconsistency with the supreme power of this nation. The Government exerts control over all within the territorial limits of the United States. It is an attribute of sovereignty which cannot be controverted, and could not be yielded without destroying the vital principle of this not less than of any other frame of government, which, republican in form and practice, embodies, nevertheless, supreme or sovereign power, that rests here in all, instead of being vested as elsewhere in one or a few. Limitations and restrictions are put on its exercise by the constitution; but they only give it mould and shape. This authority has been further modified by our several Indian treaties as to its extent and the manner of its use. Their rights are peculiar and distinguished from ours, and will be freely accorded; but at this day it cannot, in my judgment, be permitted them to act without regard to the treaties we have recognised, or the laws and constitution and undoubted power of the United States. This inalienable authority remains, and will be used, whenever what the Government may deem proper occasions shall call for its exertion. The power to enact laws or rules for the government of their own conduct, the United States have, in one shape or another, recognised to be in all the tribes. So far they have a right to exercise it, and will not be, as they ought not to be, overruled. But it must

be remembered, that the constitution and laws of the United States extend over all as their provisions may be applicable to each, and that they must command obedience. No Indian treaty has ever been made by the General Government in which this supremacy has not been asserted and admitted, and by this particular tribe more than fifty years ago in unequivocal terms.* While it is preserved untouched, acknowledge the existing rights of the Indians fully, and not only so, but, if need be, protect them in their legitimate exercise.

The great offence of those intended to be reached by the order of 7th July, extended on the 13th of that month, and made definite on the 28th August, was the signing of the late treaty. It is nowhere expressly admitted, but all the correspondence shows it; when it has been asserted to be so it was not denied, and those signers were alone singled out for vengeance. (32.) In pursuance of their instructions, General Arbuckle and Captain Armstrong very judiciously demanded the surrender of the murderers of the Ridges and Boudinot of Mr. Ross, as the acknowledged head of the eastern Cherokees, among whom they did not doubt those criminals would be found. In reply, he denied all knowledge of them, and the right of the United States to arrest or punish them. It is said the murders were resolved on at the Double Spring council ground, in June last, that those who took the life of John Ridge started from that ground for the express purpose, and that Mr. Ross was at the time performing the duties of principal chief of the emigrant Cherokees. Information has been communicated to the department that, since the demand for the murderers, he has sent beads and tobacco, and friendly talks to the chiefs of the Creeks, that the proceedings of his convention were transmitted to a Choctaw chief, and that "some of the band of Alligator," a Seminole chief of note, "who has located himself in the Cherokee nation, with about one hundred warriors," lately paid Mr. Ross a visit. (33.)

The stand taken by the Ross party of the Cherokees, and the various facts herein detailed, determined you to issue the orders of the 9th instant to General Arbuckle, and on the same day the superintendent was instructed, by your direction, to make no further payments to the Cherokees, until the excitement was allayed and their controversies settled. (34.) Of the precise day on which the convention separated, I am not informed, but have heard it was from the 6th to 10th September, and that it was succeeded by a council, answering to our Legislature, which assembled to enact laws under the constitution the convention had adopted. This body adjourned on the 12th October last, having appointed John Ross, principal chief, W. Shorey Coodey, Edward Gunter, Richard Taylor, Joseph M. Lynch, Looney Price, John Looney, Elijah Hicks and Jesse Bushyhead, a delegation to visit Washington, with authority to attend to "various important questions, and much business with the Government of the United States, both of a public and private character," which "yet remain in an unsettled state." (35.) Whether these delegates are commissioned to close the business and claims of the Cherokees under the treaty of 1835, or, as is more likely, to urge the demand set forth in the resolutions of the 1st August, which reach over and beyond the treaty, and regard that instrument as wholly inoperative, I am not advised.

* Vide Treaty of Hopewell, 28th November, 1785.

The foregoing is believed to embrace every material fact and document necessary to a plain representation of the origin and progress of the Cherokee feud, and of the proceedings that have grown out of it in the Indian Territory, as well as of the measures that have been adopted on the part of the United States.

A contract made by James C. Watson & Co. with certain Creek chiefs, for the purchase of a large number of reservations under the treaty of March, 1832, was warmly opposed by counter claimants to the lands embraced by it. The controversy has been adjusted by the parties to it during the past summer, with a few exceptions, which the compromise left to the disposition of the special commissioner, appointed under a clause in the contract.

The sales of Chickasaw reservations, under the treaties of 1832 and 1834, have been extensive. They have yielded \$3,446,412 92, which, (according to the reports of the agents,) have been paid to the several owners thereof; and \$396,857 12, belonging to those who were not esteemed competent to the care of their own interests, and for orphans \$146,610 55. The investments on the two last accounts have been large. It was thought from the reports of Colonel Benjamin Reynolds, prior to June, 1838, that land had been appropriated for all the Indian reserves; subsequently, however, as well that agent as Colonel Upshaw, his successor, reported a considerable number of claimants under the several provisions made for them, for many of whom selections have been made, which conflict, it is stated at the Land Office, in numerous instances, with sales by the register at Pontotoc. These locations have not been approved, and this office, as a measure of indispensable precaution, determined to suspend all action on them until registers, showing the names and qualifications of the claimants, should be received. Such a guide was ordered by the regulations, adopted by the late president, for executing the treaty provisions. It has been called for through the proper agent and superintendent, but the chiefs named in the fourth article of the treaty of 1834, who, in virtue of a provision of the treaty of 1832, were required by the regulations, with the assistance of the agent, to furnish it, have not yet done so. By the fourth article of the treaty of May, 1834, sales of reservations could be made, provided the President of the United States, or such person as he might designate, approved thereof. Under this clause a commissioner acted until December last, when it was thought unnecessary longer to incur the expense of such an agency, as the conveyances of the then unsold reservations, which were few, should they be purchased, could be submitted to the President of the United States through this office, one of the Government officers at Pontotoc certifying to the necessary facts.

The treaty of Dancing Rabbit creek, made numerous reservations of land. Many of them were duly claimed, and the requisite preliminary steps adopted, so as to vest the titles. These have been acted on, where the circumstances admitted of it, and finally disposed of—in some instances, however, the lands have been sold by the Choctaws, and to more than one individual—in others interferences have occurred between the reservation claimants and purchasers from the United States—and out of these and other causes have grown many very complicated questions, wrapped up in discordant and contradictory testimony. As they have arisen and been prepared for examination, they have been decided. The claims under the fourteenth article, known as contingent locations, Congress has determined to deal with as may appear to be just, when a correct knowledge of all the facts is obtained. To furnish the desired information, a commission was raised by act of 3d March, 1837; the gentlemen selected for the duty continued in its

performance, under the supplemental act of 22d February, 1838, until the 1st August of that year. They made a report so far as they had progressed, leaving the work unfinished, because of the limitation put upon their official existence. The creation of a new commission to complete the investigation, with such powers as Congress may judge fit to confer, is respectfully recommended, as preliminary to the final decision which it may be the pleasure of the Legislature to make. Under the nineteenth article of the treaty, 465 claims were registered, and of these, 347 have been located, leaving 118 claimants, to whom particular tracts of land have not been assigned to be provided for. They have, as it is believed, gone west, and it has been stated that in the most, if not all of these cases, the land occupied by them at the date of the treaty, has been sold by the United States. The department has not appointed an agent to locate these individuals; because the reasons that are presumed to have induced Congress to legislate in respect of the reservations under the fourteenth article, which produced the contingent locations, are thought to apply with equal, if not greater, force to the claims under the nineteenth article, which have not been located, and besides there is a provision in the last article, that if, having taken the required previous steps, any prefer it, or omit to take reservations, they shall be paid fifty cents per acre after reaching their new homes. It seems to me that this class should be embraced in the inquiries that may be committed by Congress to a new commission. If it shall be reported that they either preferred to receive the above price, or omitted to take the reservations, the treaty provides for the case—but if they left the land because others came upon it, or for any other reason that would constrain an Indian to abandon his premises, whatever measure or mean of compensation Congress may adopt for the claimants under the fourteenth article should, in my opinion, be extended to those under the nineteenth. Where the titles vested under the last article, the lands might be sold by the treaty with the consent of the President of the United States: a Commissioner has been, and is now engaged in the duty of certifying and reporting the necessary facts, who has been lately written to, asking a report of what remains to be done, and instructing him to close the business as early as practicable.

The annexed statement (36) exhibits the investments in State stocks, that have been made for Indian use, of moneys raised from sales of land, and provided by various treaties, as well as appropriations by Congress, in lieu of interest, when the sums stipulated to be funded have not been so set apart. This course fulfils our engagements with them, and is, perhaps, for several reasons, the most judicious one. There is wisdom in this most benevolent feature of our Indian policy, for, while it serves them and meets their wants, it must have a powerful effect in binding them to the performance of their duty to us. Under the 19th article of the treaty of September, 1830, the Choctaw orphans were entitled to a fourth of a section of land each, which might be sold with the consent of the President, and the proceeds beneficially applied for their use. These lands (except two reservations) have been purchased for full prices payable by equal annual instalments on the 28th of May and 6th of June, 1840, 1842, 1844, with interest payable annually, on the same days of May and June in 1839, and the years already mentioned. Of the interest due there have been received \$3,822 79, leaving unpaid \$3,465 04. Those who owe have been written to, urging them to pay their respective proportions of what is yet undischarged.

Congress at its last session appropriated \$5,000 to defray the expenses of vaccinating the Indians. An apportionment was made of the money so as, according to the best judgment that could be formed, most effectively to further the benevolent purpose of the donation. The sum of \$500 was retained to purchase vaccine virus, which was procured and forwarded. \$1,500 were allotted to the St. Louis superintendency; \$500 to that of Wisconsin; \$1,500 to the Western territory; \$500 to the Michigan superintendency, and \$500 to that of Iowa. It is hoped that much good may result from the faithful and careful use of this preventive agent, but the sufferings and destruction of life from small-pox among self-willed and exposed savages will be inevitably great.

The information possessed by the department, respecting Indian schools, will be found in the appendix. (37.) This is one of the most important objects, if it be not the greatest, connected with our Indian relations. Upon it depends more or less even partial success in all endeavors to make the Indian better than he is. No direction of these institutions appears to me so judicious as that of religious and benevolent societies, and it is gratifying to observe the zeal with which all the leading sects lend themselves to this good work; discouragements do not seem to cool their ardor, nor small success to dissuade them from persevering efforts. It is a purpose without the ordinary incitement to sacrifice, or great exertion; there can be no individual or even sect distinction acquired; the consciousness of rightly directed aim is the only, but it is the richest while it is the simplest, reward, and unmingled with the strifes and rivalries that often attend the faithful performance of other duties, we find each society, according to its own system, endeavoring to open the Indian mind to new views of life through education, not only not crossed or jostled by its co-laborers, but cheered and encouraged: by all, the least success of either, is received with grateful feeling. The methodist episcopal church, in accordance with the plan proposed last year, is engaged in making an establishment near the mouth of the Kansas river and the western line of the State of Missouri, in the country of the Shawnees. The report of the Fort Leavenworth agent (38) exhibits in detail the great progress they have made towards the completion of their preparations for entering upon this broad field of philanthropy. The connexion of manual labor and mechanic arts with book instruction, leads to the confident expectation that good fruit will be gathered. Without this combination, which may change Indian habits, I think effort must be almost unproductive. Having dwelt heretofore on the great utility of this union, I will not enlarge upon it. The subject of Indian education has been much thought of, from a thorough conviction that all attempts at general civilization, or any hope of impressing many with proper views of a Providence over all, without the efficient aid of schools, will be vain. It seems to me that, extending all proper aid to every scheme that offers any recommendation, and every possible assistance to such as your judgment decidedly approves, after all, the greatest prospect of ultimate success is held out by small schools with farms attached, in the most compact Indian settlements. The teacher mingles familiarly with his scholars, and frequently meets and converses with the parents, who see their offspring from time to time engaged at their books and on the little farm, become familiarized with the process, and observe (which even they must do) the change that is gradually but surely wrought upon the tempers, habits, and conduct of their children. A moral influence surrounds and fills the cabin; the heads of families, or adult brothers and sis-

ters, may not learn to read or write, but they will feel what they cannot explain, and unconsciously respect, by altered lives, what they do not understand. The agent is constantly at work—time and opportunity are daily given for effecting that which requires both. The humble household concerns are mixed up with those of the schools; if the progress is more tardy it is more certain, and the kind laborer operates upon more than his pupils. Whereas, if the school be distant, and the scholar returns home at intervals of months or years for a season, the recess is one of indulgence and pleasure, in which he contrasts the restraints of the tutor with the freedom of his native wilds, and his parents, entirely ignorant of what have been his engagements, or are his acquirements, think only of their separation, and cannot appreciate the advantages that are offered him. When he returns finally, the same feelings and opinions operate, with this addition, that he has lost acquaintanceship; his knowledge is despised by the uncultivated men around him, who value the capability of enduring fatigue, or of throwing a bullet or the tomahawk with accuracy, more than all he knows, while he, without association or interest, either relapses into savage habits, or is more likely to fall into vicious indulgence. I rely much upon these clan schools, but would by no means discourage efforts upon a larger scale. Let them strive together to a common end, and the absentee will find, on his return, companions in those who have received local instruction, be properly estimated, and communicate what the smaller institution did not teach. One great mistake has, I think, been made. In every instance that is now recollected, more boys are educated than girls, and the preparatory arrangements seem to contemplate it. Upon what principle of human action is this inequality founded? All experience and observation throughout the world argue against it. Unless the Indian female character is raised, and her relative position changed, such education as you can give the males will be a rope of sand, which, separating at every turn, will bind them to no amelioration. Necessity may force the culture of a little ground, or the keeping of a few cattle, but the savage nature will break out at every temptation. If the women are made good and industrious housewives, and taught what befits their condition, their husbands and sons will find comfortable homes and social enjoyments, which, in any state of society, are essential to morality and thrift. I would therefore advise that the larger proportion of pupils should be female. The effect may not be, and, I presume, will not be suddenly perceived, but they will acquire influence and weight, and must form, in a good degree, there as elsewhere, the characters of their children. Without this ever-busy and ever affectionate auxiliary there can be no radical success. Failure, substantially, so far, has marked the kind and beneficent agency of the Government and of good men and benevolent societies—if the manual-labor system and a liberal extension of female instruction shall also prove unavailing after years of trial, then, but not until then, the hope of the philanthropist may be abandoned.

Connected closely with the preceding, is the policy of establishing plantations, and employing farmers to teach the Indians our modes of culture. How far they may have profited by these establishments, it is difficult to say, but they can hardly fail to be useful as models for imitation. When the Indians join the farmer in his operations, and which, to a greater or less extent, they appear to do, they must learn something, and may acquire a taste for the occupation. The agents are required to state annually, how

“the farmers, mechanics, and others, have been employed during the year ; the quantity of agricultural implements, or other articles delivered to them, and by them to the Indians ; the number of farms or acres cultivated, the kind of cultivation, and the amount and disposition of the produce, the number of Indians instructed in agriculture or mechanical arts, distinguishing minors from adults.” The regulation would seem to apply not only to the plantations which are in some tribes appropriated to culture by employed farmers, but likewise to the cultivation, with their instruction and aid of their own small clearings, by the Indians themselves. General reports are made, and although I have reason to believe that the surplus produce of the former is distributed to the chiefs for their people, or to the families themselves, yet I do not find that any special account is rendered of it. The amount of relief it affords must be trifling. It would, perhaps, be judicious, after their families shall be supplied with what may be necessary for their own consumption, to require a strict account of, and accountability for, the remainder from the farmers, which might be made subject to the order of the agent in kind, for distribution at his discretion among the Indians who may desire to open farms, of seed-grain, potatoes, increase of stock that could be spared, &c. As the distribution would of necessity be limited to a few, the most industrious and deserving should be the recipients, which would excite emulation, a struggle for preference ensue, and the standard of Indian character be elevated.

The exhibit (39) of balances in the hands of agents of the office of Indian affairs on the 1st October, 1838, of the sums remitted to them in the three first quarters of 1839, and received from other agents, &c., of the amount accounted for, and that which remains open, will give a general view of the fiscal operations of the department. You will also find (40) a statement of the sums applicable to expenditure, and of those disbursed during the year ending on the 30th September last. The moneys appropriated for the Indian service are required for specific objects, which are stated in the estimates transmitted to Congress. Of the contingent fund only is there any direct control. In regard of the civilization fund, and of appropriations for agency houses, and such like purposes, the discretion of the department is restricted to the time of expenditure, and fitness of the occasion. The civilization of the Indians is a paramount duty, and wherever and whenever the money can be usefully spent, Congress intended it should be used, and so far as the comfort of the agents of the department requires it, the amount necessary should be drawn for the erection and repair of houses, &c., with an especial eye to the prevention of decay in the public buildings. There is a discretion as to the time when you may most advantageously for the Indians deliver stock, erect mills, furnish agricultural implements, and extend to them similar beneficial provisions, but the duty to meet scrupulously your engagements remains, and the funds therefor, although the expenditure of them may be wisely and benevolently deferred for short periods, must be used. The contingent fund alone can be said to be subject to absolute control, but it was appropriated because it was believed to be necessary to the prosperous conduct of Indian affairs, and it may well be doubted if that discretion be sound which refuses its expenditure on proper occasions. True economy consists more of the seasonable and judicious application of means furnished, than of withholding their use. With the foregoing exceptions, the yearly expenditure of the appropriations for the twelve months' service, seems to be indispensable to the

payment of treaty debts, and the performance of treaty and legal duties. It will, therefore, I hope, be seen that however large the disbursements through this office are, they are not only not to be avoided, but enjoined by the most solemn obligations. The provision known as the civilization fund, and its condition, and that of the treaty stipulations for education, are exhibited. (41, 42.)

The annuities due, and the various other obligations growing out of Indian treaties which are executed by this department, have had proper attention. The annual reports received from the respective superintendents and agents, (extracts from which, numbered 43 to 62, inclusive, are annexed,) state the general situation of the several interests and tribes confided to their care. Although these papers show that their authors have been faithful and attentive to their duties, I do not gather from them that there has been much improvement in the Indian condition, and I fear there never will be, except in the western territory, where there has not been time to test the effect of their new position. So long as they roam about the country in idleness, taking now and then a little game, half-starving during the inclemency of winter, or if any untoward event takes place, and mixing occasionally with vicious white men, differing only from themselves as they may be more cunning, more mercenary, and more unprincipled, they will grow worse and more degraded. Their course must be onward or backward—stationary they cannot be, and forward they do not go. The whole history of the race bears testimony to the fact that the contact of the white man is death to them. Whether it be that barbarity necessarily recedes before civilization, that ignorance timidly retires before science and the arts, instead of improving by them, or that the pursuit of game carries them further into the forest, and the vices they learn of us sicken and kill them—certain it is that, without advancing in any degree worthy almost of mention, we find, after ages of exertion by benevolent men, they are not less vicious, are diminishing gradually in number, and tending rapidly, by all the signs which precede it, to extinction. This has been the fate of many powerful tribes. It will be the end of all, unless the experiment of the Government in the Indian territory shall be blessed with success. If that issue is uncertain, and the experience of the past for them every where else is most disheartening, the redeeming of an interesting race from the slavery of bad habits and the degradation of vice, and the inclination for both, which is the offspring of ignorance, is worth more than all we can do. The least advance is something. To lay the first stone is the commencement of a foundation—the height of the superstructure is in the womb of time. Perseverance, then, is a duty, and success will be as welcome to the heart of the officer as of the philanthropist.

The disbursements of this department since its organization in 1834, and prior to this year, were made chiefly through military officers. The employment of those of the line after 5th July last, was prohibited by an act of Congress of July, 1838. Deprived of the efficient aid of the military gentlemen who had been in the service of the office, and no other provision having been made, I was necessarily thrown upon such officers as could by law be employed in paying annuities, and making the other heavy disbursements of the season, and it is with great pleasure, I am enabled to say, that, so far as is known, despatch, accuracy, and fidelity, have marked the service of the year. (63.)* It is thought, however, a different

* Additional regulations thought to be required.

system of disbursements should be adopted. The ordinary superintendencies and agencies of the department, (whose useful services have been referred to,) in superintending the Indian tribes, in looking to their condition, suggesting their wants, and redressing their grievances, if their duties are properly performed, will find ample employment. The system does not recommend itself which puts different, and in some respects discordant, duties into the same hands. Besides, the checks which are to be found in assigning them to separate officers, is a consideration of paramount weight. In so large disbursements as are and will be made through the Indian office, too much caution cannot be exercised in securing fidelity. Much is necessarily committed to distant agents, and all the responsibility which it is possible to throw upon a failure to be just to the Government and the Indians, should be imposed. The necessity for reposing great confidence creates the correspondent obligation to be exacting to the outermost line of duty. That there may be no excuse in the oppression of business, either for not performing duty at all, or doing it unseasonably, for not rendering accounts promptly, or for not meeting any other requirement strictly, I advise that the employment of district pay-agents be authorized by law. Past experience points to the army. In paymasters, accustomed to this branch of business, and almost proverbially punctual and upright, would probably be found all that is desired. It might, to enable you to detail for this service as many as would be required, be necessary to increase this class of officers in the army by four. This suggestion has the advantage of having met the approbation of the Senate last session.

I was gratified to receive lately from Governor Lucas the law of the Territory of Iowa, of which I send a copy. (64.) It brings local enactments in aid of those of the union, and situated as the Indians are in Iowa, will, if rigidly enforced, have a powerful effect in restraining the trade in the great instrument of their destruction. The United States officers are few and widely scattered, making, when the utmost vigilance is exerted, the execution of the intercourse law difficult, and its restraints less efficacious than all good men desire them to be, whereas, the admixture of the resident white population and their legal officers, runs through the territory, and must make this well-drafted law, unless its provisions are wholly neglected, answer the purpose of its framers. A law of the same character, which I have not seen, I understand exists in Missouri. A similar provision is most desirable, wherever there are subjects for its operation, not in those States or territories only, within the limits of which there may be Indian population, but in those also out of the confines of which these misguided people live, and over which they will certainly go for the gratification of their appetites. The intercourse law might, I think, be judiciously amended, by strengthening the hands of the War Department, and allowing of no intercourse whatever by whites with the Indians in the Indian country, except by its express permission or authority. As it is, you can remove those who are found there contrary to law, that is violating the provisions of the law, but the power of exclusion would be infinitely more effectual.

The views expressed in my last annual report, on the subject of confederating the tribes who now are, or hereafter may be, settled in the Indian territory west of the Mississippi, are unchanged. Subsequent reflection and recent events have made those opinions more decided, in which I am happy to know I have the concurrence of the head of the War Department. One or two of the large tribes must acquire a preponderating influ-

ence in the councils of such a confederacy ; and, controlling that influence, an ambitious and daring chief could mould their deliberations to the furtherance of his own designs, if he did not use those assemblages for arranging a more direct and desperate attempt at maintaining his own policy. The idea of convening the Indians by representatives of bands, annually or oftener, to consult upon the means of preserving peace, and regulating their intercourse with each other, however plausible, involves more hazard than benefit. Each of the tribes will make the laws deemed to be best suited to its circumstances, and we have undertaken (apart from special stipulations) to protect them, at their new residence, "against all interruption or disturbance from any other tribe or nation of Indians, or from any other person or persons whatsoever."* Beyond this, my impression is strong, it would be impolitic to go. Interfere with no right they possess, fulfil to the letter every covenant you have made, but do not gratuitously place them in a position from which the mass can gain no solid advantage, but in which craft may find a field to work. Congress can most judiciously prescribe the regulations that shall govern their intercourse with each other. I may overrate the risk, but with the disposition, and the determination so far as I have means and capacity, to lift these people out of their depressed condition, there is no desire to do even that, much less to make them further than they are the blind instruments of their leaders, to the detriment of the United States. If we owe them much, we owe more to ourselves.

Respectfully submitted,

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

Hon. J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War.

*Act of 28th May, 1830, Sect. 6.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Emigration and subsistence of Indians.

1. Statement of the number of Indians removed, and to be removed, with the daily cost of subsisting them.
2. Statement of the number of indigent Indians subsisted, and the aggregate expense of the same.

Cherokee disturbances.

3. Letter of Captain Armstrong, reporting murders of Major John Ridge, John Ridge, jr., and Elias Boudinot.
4. Letter of Governor Stokes, reporting same, with details; and the accompanying papers.
5. Letter of General Arbuckle, reporting same, and the differences between the "old settlers" and "late emigrants," and his correspondence with John Ross upon the subject.
6. Letters of Captain Armstrong, stating the proceedings of each party, and the efforts made by him to produce a reconciliation.
7. Letter of John Brown, John Looney, John Rogers, and John Smith, "executive council" of the "old settlers," to "John Ross, Esq. and other chiefs or principal men of the emigrant Cherokees," proposing terms for an accommodation of differences.
8. Letter of General Arbuckle and Governor Stokes, to the same, recommending the acceptance of these propositions.
9. Letter of John Ross and others, "on behalf of the eastern Cherokees," to General Arbuckle and Governor Stokes in reply.
10. Letter of General Arbuckle to John Ross and others, "acting on behalf of the eastern Cherokees," urging an acceptance of the terms proposed.
11. Letter of Captain McCall to General Arbuckle, reporting the result of his interview with John Ross, in relation to these propositions.
12. Letter of John Ross and others, to John Brown and others, chiefs of the western Cherokees, inviting the western Cherokees to attend the "national convention."
13. Correspondence between General Arbuckle and the late emigrants, in relation to reports that violent measures were meditated by the Cherokees, &c.
14. Letter of the late emigrants to Captain Armstrong, expressing pacific feelings and intentions; and from Captain Armstrong, transmitting it.
15. Correspondence between General Arbuckle and the "convention" of the late emigrants.
16. Letter of General Arbuckle to the "convention," communicating further propositions on the part of the chiefs of the old settlers.

17. Letter of General Arbuckle, transmitting documents; of the "convention" to the chiefs of the old settlers declining to accede to their proposals, and renewing the invitation to the old settlers to attend the "convention;" of the same to General Arbuckle, with a copy of that letter.
18. Appeal of the old settlers and "treaty party" to the United States Government.
19. Protest of the "convention" against the appeal.
20. Resolutions of "citizens of the Cherokee nation, known as old settlers," deposing and removing John Brown and John Rogers from the office of chiefs of the western Cherokee nation. Letter from Captain Armstrong transmitting them and the protest.
21. Act of union passed by "the people composing the eastern and western Cherokee nation, in national convention assembled."
22. Decree of "the people of the eastern and western Cherokees, in general council assembled," pardoning certain persons who had "laid themselves liable to the pains and penalties and forfeitures of outlawry," on certain conditions.
23. Form of submission required under the decree.
24. Decree of the "convention" pardoning all Cherokees chargeable with murder or homicide committed on the person of any Cherokee, previously to its passage.
25. Correspondence between General Arbuckle and the "convention," in relation to the first decree, (22,) &c. ; and letter from him to the chiefs of the old settlers, recommending to them to approve the proceedings of the "convention."
26. Order that those who have not availed themselves of the decree of the 7th of July, (22,) be notified to comply with its conditions on or before the 4th of September.
27. Proceedings of a meeting of the "treaty party" on the 20th of August; correspondence between Captain Armstrong and George W. Adair and others, General Arbuckle and same, and letter from General Arbuckle to the "convention," in relation to the decree of the 7th of July, (22) &c.
28. Letter from General Arbuckle, stating that many of the old settlers had been induced to join the "convention," &c.
29. Instructions to Captain Armstrong and General Arbuckle, to arrest the murderers of the Ridges and Boudinot.
30. Instructions to Captain Armstrong and General Arbuckle in relation to the course to be pursued by them, to reconcile the opposing parties.
31. Decree of the eastern Cherokees, claiming the territory described in the first article of the treaty of 1819, repudiating the treaty of 1815 as void.
32. Correspondence between General Arbuckle and the "convention," in relation to the decree of July 7th, (22,) and the subsequent order.
33. Letter of General Arbuckle and Captain Armstrong, to John Ross, requesting him to deliver the murderers of the Ridges and Boudinot; his reply refusing, and denying any knowledge of them; letters from General Arbuckle and Captain Armstrong, reporting these facts, and that Ross has endeavored to gain over the Creeks and Choctaws.
34. Instructions to General Arbuckle, to use every exertion to arrest the murderers; to arrest Ross, and to hold him to bail for trial; and to Captain Armstrong, to suspend all payments to the Cherokees.

35. Letter from "W. Shorey Coodey, president national committee, Young Wolf, speaker of council, John Ross, principal chief, and J. Vann, assistant chief," to Governor Stokes, informing him of the appointment of a delegation to visit the seat of Government.

Condition of the Indian tribes, relations with them, and description of the Indian country.

43. Report of William Armstrong, agent for the Choctaws, and acting superintendent, Western Territory.
 44. Report of Henry R. Schoolcraft, agent at Mackinac, and acting superintendent, Michigan.
 45. Report of His Excellency Henry Dodge, Governor of Wisconsin, ex officio superintendent. ~
 46. Report of D. Lowry, sub agent Prairie du Chien.
 47. Report of D. P. Bushnell, sub agent Lapointe. —
 48. Report of His Excellency Robert Lucas, Governor of Iowa, ex officio superintendent.
 49. Report of Lawrence Taliaferro, agent, St. Peter's.
 50. Report of Joseph M. Street, agent for Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.
 51. Report of Richard W. Cummins, agent, Fort Leavenworth.
 52. Report of Joseph V. Hamilton, agent, Council Bluffs.
 53. Report of A. L. Davis, sub agent, Osage river.
 54. Report of Samuel Milroy, sub agent, Indiana.
 55. Report of Purdy McElvain, sub agent, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

Education and Schools.

37. Statement of the number and condition of Indian schools.
 38. Report of Richard W. Cummins, agent, Fort Leavenworth, in relation to manual labor school, with sub-report.
 56. Report of D. Lowry.
 57. Report of H. R. Schoolcraft.
 58. Report of Lawrence Taliaferro, with sub-report.
 59. Report of A. L. Davis, with sub-report.
 60. Report of D. P. Bushnell, with sub-reports. ~
 61. Report of Moses Merrill, teacher Ottoes and Missouriias.
 62. Report of Richard W. Cummins, with sub-reports.

Fiscal Statements.

36. Statement of amount of investments for Indian account, and of appropriations by Congress, in lieu of interest.
 39. Statement of receipts and disbursements of the amounts applicable to expenditure.
 40. Statement of the amount expended in the year ending 30th September, 1839.
 41. Statement of the civilization fund.
 42. Statement of the treaty funds for education purposes.

Miscellaneous.

63. Additional regulations.
 64. Law of Iowa Territory.

No. 1.

Statement showing the number of Indians of the respective tribes east of the Mississippi river, at the date of the last annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to be removed in pursuance of treaty stipulations; the number of each tribe removed since last report; the number remaining east to be removed; the number of Indians now under subsistence west, and the daily expense thereof.

Names of tribes.	Number for removal at date of last report.	Number removed since last report.	Number now to be removed.	Number now under subsistence west.	Daily expense for subsistence.	Remarks.
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies	5,648	-	5,648			The year's subsistence of these Indians will cease in December, 1839.
Pottawatomies of Indiana	150	-	150	768	\$57 60	
Choctaws	3,323	-	3,323			The year's subsistence of these Indians will cease in December, 1839, and February, 1840. Whether the remaining Cherokees shall hereafter be removed by the United States, is not absolutely certain. It depends upon themselves chiefly, as they are believed to be entitled to the benefits of the treaty.
Creeks	750	6	744	6	78	
Florida Indians	835	205	630	205	23 63	
Cherokees	1,000	-	1,000	10,000	1,300 00	
Swan Creek and Black River Chippewas*	150	62	88			
Ottawas of Maumee	200	108	92			
Ottawas and Chippewas	6,500	-	6,500			
Winnebagoes	4,500	-	4,500			
New York Indians	4,176	-	4,176			
Chickasaws	400	-	400			
	27,632	381	27,251	11,087	\$1,382 01	

* The treaty with these Indians does not stipulate for their removal by the United States. It has been deemed advisable, however, to emigrate them, the expenses of which will be paid from the appropriation for removal and subsistence of Indians; and it is expected that this money will be reimbursed from the proceeds of the sales of their lands.

Statement showing the number of Indians who have been subsisted under the appropriation, per act of 7th July, 1838, "for affording temporary subsistence to such Indians west of the Mississippi river, &c., as are unable to subsist themselves, &c.," distinguishing the number of each tribe, the period of subsistence, and the aggregate expense of the same.

Names of tribes.	Full number of rations.	Time drawn for.		Amount of rations in money.	Remarks.
		Months.	Days.		
Osages - - - - -	1,800	5	-	\$39,690 00	There are no documents in this office to show the number of these Indians, and the period of their subsistence. It is reported that the accounts amount to \$8,000.
Quapaws - - - - -	214	6	-	5,741 00	
Choctaws - - - - -	120	6	-	3,155 00	
Creeks - - - - -	1,735	4	-	30,605 00	
Seminols - - - - -	1,002	-	-	14,204 00	
Iowas, Sacs and Foxes - - - - -	-	-	-	8,000 00	
Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies - - - - -	120	6	-	2,178 00	
Pottawatomies on the Osage river - - - - -	276	6	-	4,968 00	
	5,267	-	-	108,541 00	

NOTE.—Of the appropriation of \$150,000 \$85,000 have been drawn from the Treasury, which have been remitted as follows, viz: For subsistence of indigent Indians in the St. Louis superintendency, \$16,000; and for the same purpose in the southwestern superintendency, \$69,000.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS.

No. 3.

VAN BUREN, ARK., June 29, 1839.

SIR: I avail myself of the opportunity of writing you a few lines, upon my returning thus far on my way to the agency.

* * * * *

When I left home I was apprehensive of difficulties with the new emigrant Cherokees, and in consequence hurried back. I learn here that Major Ridge, and his son John Ridge, are both killed, also Mr. Boudinot. Mr. Ross is at his residence, about eighteen miles from Gibson, with a guard of from five hundred to a thousand Cherokees. The whole nation is in a high state of excitement. I will go on to my agency to day, and proceed on up to Fort Gibson to-morrow. I will advise you more fully in my next; and hope that with General Arbuckle, some accommodation of differences may be made.

Respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. ARMSTRONG,
Acting Superintendent, W. T.

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD, Esq.,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 4.

CHEROKEE AGENCY, BAYOU MENARD,
June 24, 1839.

SIR: I send you herewith three reports; two from the principal chiefs of the old Cherokee nation who first removed to this country, and one from John Ross and a portion of the late emigrants who removed under his direction.

About the 10th to the 19th June, the Cherokees of all parties held a council at their new council house at Takuttokah. The whole nation were invited, and about six thousand attended, for the purpose of reconciling all differences, and uniting in forming a government for the whole Cherokee nation. This object was clearly and distinctly expressed in all their letters and messages. General Arbuckle and myself attended two days, by special invitation, and did all in our power as friends and mediators. We found that the parties did not agree, but we saw nothing like hostility. On the 15th and 19th I received by express the two reports of the (which) copies are herewith sent, marked (1) and (2); and on the 21st I received by express the report from the Ross party, marked (3).

When General Arbuckle and myself got to the council, Major John Ridge and his son John Ridge, Elias Boudinot and his brother Stand Watie, were all present, but they all left the council ground that evening, and (as I have since understood) under some apprehension of danger. It was known before they went away, that most of those concerned in making the late treaty of New Echota had joined the old Cherokee party, who first removed to this country, and were opposed to John Ross and his party.

I am exceedingly sorry to inform you that John Ridge was killed on the 18th June, instant. His father, old Major John Ridge, was killed on the 19th, and Elias Boudinot was killed on the 20th instant. The murder of Boudinot was treacherous and cruel. He was assisting some workmen in building a new house. Three men called upon him and asked for medicine. He went off with them in the direction of Wooster's, the missionary, who keeps medicine, about three hundred yards from Boudinot's: when they got about half way, two of the men seized Boudinot, and the other stabbed him; after which the three cut him to pieces with their knives and tomahawks. This murder taking place within two miles of the residence of John Ross, his friends were apprehensive it might be charged to his connivance; and at this moment I am writing, there are six hundred armed Cherokees around the dwelling of Ross, assembled for his protection. The murderers of the two Ridges and Boudinot are certainly of the late Cherokee emigrants, and of course adherents of Ross; but I cannot yet believe that Ross has encouraged the outrage. He is a man of too much good sense to embroil his nation at this critical time; and, besides, his character, since I have known him, which is now twenty-five years, has been pacific.

General Arbuckle has invited all the principal men of both parties to meet in council to-morrow at Fort Gibson, to endeavor to effect a reconciliation: if it prove successful I will inform you. I have deemed it to be my duty to make this communication at this time, lest these horrid transactions in the Cherokee nation should be misrepresented. Ten of Ridge's friends called on me yesterday. They say they know many of the murderers of their friends, but they would not disclose to me the names of any, although there were several of my old friends and acquaintances among them. I am glad of one thing: I am on terms of friendship with all parties, and they all agree that there is no intention to injure or disturb any of the white citizens of the United States.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

M. STOKES,
Agent for Cherokees.

The Hon. J. R. POINSETT, *Secretary of War.*

Boudinot's wife is a white woman, a native of New Jersey, as I understand. He has six children.

The wife of John Ridge, jr., is a white woman, but from whence, or what family left, I am not informed. Boudinot was in moderate circumstances. The Ridges, both father and son, were rich. This is added for the sake of their friends.

M. STOKES.

(1).

TAKUTTOKAH, *June 15, 1839.*

SIR: The national council has called upon the chiefs, requiring of them to notify you that the nation stands in great need of their public funds; having for several years been without such moneys, the nation has not been able to meet its public expenses. You will please therefore to call

on the proper authorities of the United States Government for all the moneys which may be due the Cherokee nation; that is, the interest money due on the national annuity commuted, arising from treaty stipulations.

If there are any other moneys due the nation, it may be included.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN BROWN,
JOHN LOONEY,
JOHN ROGERS,
Chiefs Cherokee Nation.
WM. THORNTON,
Clerk National Council.

Governor M. STOKES,
United States Indian Agent.
A true copy.

M. STOKES,
Agent for Cherokee Nation.

(2).

TAKUTTOKAH, CHEROKEE NATION,
June 19, 1839.

SIR: The national council has on this day been dismissed, without being able to do any thing apparently to the satisfaction of Mr. Ross and his party; nothing more has been done between the parties than when General Arbuckle and yourself were here. The national council has endeavored to do all it could for the complainants; and nothing it appears can be done without infringing upon the rights of the people; the national council has therefore determined to respect the laws and Government of the nation, and likewise the welfare of the people. We address you these lines for your information, believing it necessary, as you are the agent for the Cherokees and the United States Government, and also believe such information will be satisfactory. We have called the people together, telling them that the national council has been dismissed; and telling them that they have been made welcome in the country; that the laws are equally for the benefit of all, and hope we shall all part in peace.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN BROWN,
JOHN LOONEY,
JOHN ROGERS,
Chiefs Cherokee Nation.
WM. THORNTON,
Clerk National Council.

Governor M. STOKES,
Agent for Cherokees.

A true copy.

M. STOKES,
Agent for Cherokee Nation.

(3).

TAKUTTOKAH COUNCIL GROUND,
June 21, 1839.

SIR: We deem it our duty to address you on this occasion, for the purpose of communicating the result of this general council. You are aware that the objects for which it was convened were to effect a union of the eastern and western Cherokees, and to take measures for remodelling their Government and laws so as to meet the exigencies of both branches of the Cherokee family, and to provide equally for the tranquillity and permanent welfare of the whole people. But we regret to say that the reasonable propositions submitted to the consideration of the representatives of our western brethren, have not been received by them in a manner compatible with the wishes of the whole people. They require the unconditional submission of the whole body of the people who have lately arrived, to laws and regulations, in the making of which they have had no voice. The attempt of a small minority to enforce their will over a great majority contrary to their wishes, appears to us to be a course so repugnant to reason and propriety that it cannot fail to disturb the peace of the community, and to operate injuriously to the best interest of the nation.

We are not without hopes, however, that every thing will yet be amicably settled. The sense of the people who form a branch of this general council, has been expressed on the subject. They deem it essential to the welfare of the nation that the desired union should be formed, and equal and wholesome laws established, by which the general prosperity and happiness of the country may be promoted: and to carry their wishes into effect they have called a national convention of the eastern and western Cherokees, to meet at Illinois camp ground on Monday, July 1, 1839. Under these circumstances, we feel it due to the interest of the late emigrants, as well as to all concerned, to request, through your official authority, that no disbursements of moneys due to those whom we represent, nor any other business of a public character affecting their rights, be made or transacted by the agents of the Government, with any other Cherokee authority than the undersigned, until a reunion of the people shall be effected.

We have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your friends and brothers,

JOHN ROSS,
Principal Chief.

R. TAYLOR,
President of the National Committee.

G. W. Gunter,
Thomas Foreman,
Hair Conrad,
George Hicks,
William Proctor,
James Hawkins,

J. D. Wofford,
George Still,
O'd Fields,
Na hor lah,
Chu noo-la-hus kee,
Cul-sa-te-hee.

Governor M. STOKES, *United States Agent.*

A true copy.

M. STOKES,
Agent for Cherokee nation.

No. 5.

HEAD QUARTERS, 2D DEPT., W. DIVISION,
Fort Gibson, June 26, 1839.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit, for the information of the Government, documents from (1) to (7), in relation to the late outrages committed in the Cherokee nation.

By invitation from several of the chiefs, I attended a Cherokee council, which assembled early in this month, for the purpose (as I understood) of entering into some arrangements with the late emigrants that would be satisfactory to the whole Cherokee people. It was perceived by their agent (who was present) and myself, that there was a difficulty existing between the old settlers and the late emigrants, which was likely to prevent a reunion of the Cherokee nation. We exercised what influence we could to induce them to come to a friendly understanding. Nothing, however, was effected, the old settlers contending that, as their government was elective, the new emigrants would be entitled to vote for officers when vacancies occurred, which they conceived to be a fair participation in the government. The late emigrants wished to have a convention called for the purpose of framing a new constitution for the government of the nation, which was objected to on the part of the old settlers, and the council broke up without any arrangements having been entered into. Soon after the breaking up of the council, (the morning of the 22d,) information was received at this post that John Ridge had been killed. In the afternoon of the same day it was reported that Mr. Boudinot was killed, and on the 23d it was reported that Major Ridge, the father of John, was also killed. From subsequent information received, it appears that the three persons mentioned above were killed on the same day, (22d,) and although John Ridge lived seventy-five miles from this post, news of his death reached here within a few hours of the time it is said he was killed. It will be perceived by Mr. Ross's communication of the 24th instant, that notification has been given that a general convention will be held soon, within a few miles of his residence. I have conversed with some of the chiefs and principal men on this subject, who inform me that the notification has not been general, as they have not been informed of it; and it would appear as though the convention was to be composed principally of the late emigrants. An immediate reunion of the Cherokee nation is absolutely necessary to prevent a civil war. The principal chiefs, Brown, Looney and Rogers, and others, together with their agent, are expected here to day, when it is hoped that some arrangements may be made with them that will give satisfaction to the late emigrants, and prevent the further effusion of Cherokee blood. The Government may rest assured that every effort will be made on my part to restore tranquillity to the Cherokee nation, which, it is hoped, may be effected without further acts of violence being committed.

Messrs. John A. Bell, Star, and Smith, signers of the Ridge treaty, with nine or ten others, who believe they are in danger from the late emigrants, are now at this post, and will leave in a few days in a body, for their mutual protection, and will remain in this manner until such an arrangement is made by the Cherokee nation, or otherwise, as will afford them personal security. I am, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

M. ARBUCKLE, *Brevet Brig. Gen., U. S. A.*

To Brigadier General R. JONES,
Adjutant General, Washington city.

(1).

PARK HILL, *June 22, 1839.*

SIR: It is become my painful duty to report to you that I have just heard that Elias Boudinot is killed. Upon receiving intelligence of this unhappy occurrence, I immediately requested my brother-in-law, John G. Ross, who, accompanied by Mr. Lenoir and others, to repair to the place and ascertain the facts, with a view of reporting the same to you. They have returned with a message from Mrs. Boudinot confirming the report, with the advice from her, for me to leave home for safety—saying that Stand Watie had determined on raising a company of men for the purpose of coming forthwith to take my life! Why I am thus to be murdered without guilt of any crime, I cannot conceive; therefore, with all due respect, in order that justice may be done, I trust that you will deem it expedient forthwith to interpose and prevent the effusion of innocent blood, by exercising your authority, in order that an unbiased investigation might be had in the matter.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient humble servant,

JOHN ROSS.

Brevet Brig. General M. ARBUCKLE.

True copy.

S. G. SIMMONS, *A. D. C.*
and *A. A. Adj. Gen., 2d Dept., W. Div.*

(2).

HEAD QUARTERS, 2D DEPT., W. DIVISION,
Fort Gibson, June 23, 1839.

DEAR SIR: I received your letter of the 22d late last evening, and independent of your express, sent your nephew to you, advising you to retire to this post immediately, provided you did not feel yourself secure at your residence. I greatly regret the murder of Mr. Boudinot, and fear that the report of John Ridge having been killed, is also true; and if so, there is great danger of a civil war being commenced in your nation. With very little delay I have therefore sent an express to the chiefs, John Brown, John Looney, and John Rogers, requesting them to repair to this post with the least delay possible, and judge they may be here by Tuesday next, when it is hoped some arrangements can be made by them, in conjunction with yourself and other principal men of the late emigrants, to put a stop to further acts of violence and outrage. Be so good as to let me hear from you by the return of the express; and believe me, dear sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

M. ARBUCKLE,
Brevet Brig. Gen., U. S. A.

JOHN ROSS, Esq.,
Principal chief of the emigrant Cherokees, Illinois.

True copy.

S. G. SIMMONS, *A. D. C.*
and *A. A. Adj. Gen., 2d Dept., W. Div.*

(3).

PARK HILL, *June 23, 1839.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of this date, by Lieutenant Porter. Your kind advice through my nephew, to retire to that post, provided I did not feel secure at my residence, was thankfully received; but the propriety of my remaining at home having been determined previous to the arrival of my nephew, I remain yet in that course, believing it more secure here, than in attempting to go to the fort; as there is at this time a party of armed men in this immediate neighborhood, who, by message this day received, hold me accountable for the murder of Boudinot, and are still gathering their forces, for what purpose I know not, unless it be for an attack upon my residence.

A portion of my friends have assembled at my house for the purpose of acting *alone* on the defensive in case of an attack; and would, therefore, again suggest the propriety of your interposition, by sending some of the troops up without delay, to prevent any further difficulty.

I will again repeat that I exceedingly regret the disaster that has happened, and if the report of the death of Ridge be true, I assure you that no one will regret the circumstance more than myself. With regard to the meeting of the chiefs, mentioned in your letter, for the purpose of preventing further acts of violence, it meets my entire approbation; and unless prevented by some providential occurrence, it will afford me pleasure to be present at the time proposed, hoping that some satisfactory arrangements may be made to secure the peace and tranquillity of the people.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient humble servant,

JOHN ROSS.

Brevet Brig. Gen. M. ARBUCKLE,

Head Quarters, U. S. Army, Fort Gibson.

True copy.

S. G. SIMMONS, A. D. C.

and A. A. Adj. Gen., 2d Dept., W. Div.

(4).

HEAD QUARTERS, 2D. DEPT., W. DIVISION,

Fort Gibson, June 24, 1839.

DEAR SIR: A number of the friends of Messrs. Ridge and Boudinot are here. I have advised them of your desire to have a full investigation of the late murders committed in your nation; this, they declare, is all they desire; and they requested me to say to you, that they expect that you will take immediate measures to have the murderers apprehended and brought to trial, agreeably to the laws of the Cherokee nation. Justice to you requires that I should state to you, that they have informed me, that they have heard that some of the murderers are now at your house; if this is the case, I must believe that you are not apprized of the fact, and if, on inquiry, the report made to me on this subject, is correct, the troops sent out will take charge of them, if turned over, and convey them in safety to this post.

I hope you will avail yourself of the opportunity of the command, to visit this post, as I expect the chiefs, named to you in my letter of the 23d instant, will be here this evening, or early to morrow morning.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

M. ARBUCKLE,
Brevet Brig. General, U. S. A.

JOHN ROSS, Esq.,

Principal Chief of the emigrant Cherokees, Illinois.

True copy.

S. G. SIMMONS, A. D. C.
and A. A. Adj. Gen., 2d Dept., W. Div.

(5).

PARK HILL, June 24, 1839.

DEAR SIR: Since my communication to you of yesterday's date, by Lieutenant Porter, an additional number of my friends have assembled at this place for the purpose of preventing or repelling an attack upon me, as was reasonably anticipated from the violent threats of personal revenge. I have explained to them fully the contents of your despatch, relating to the proposed meeting at Fort Gibson on to morrow, and the nature of my reply to you. They have, after a conversation among themselves, concluded that it is not advisable for me to proceed to Fort Gibson, without a sufficient escort of armed men to ensure safety, and have determined, as I am informed, that, in consequence of the present position of things, I shall be so accompanied. I have, therefore, deemed it proper to apprise you of this fact, and also to assure you, that no improper feelings on the part of our people towards the Government or its officers, prompts the course they have determined upon, and sincerely hope, with this explanation, that no prejudicial motive will be attributed to such a movement; and I would respectfully suggest, inasmuch as I shall be under the necessity of attending the proposed meeting at Fort Gibson accompanied by my friends in this manner, whether it would not be more advisable that you request the chiefs, and those whom you have requested to attend, to proceed hither, accompanied by yourself, or such of your officers as you may designate, and let the proposed consultation be held here. This, it seems to me, would be calculated to give a more general satisfaction, and, perhaps, lead to a more speedy adjustment of any question involving a difference of opinion or feeling among the Cherokee people. A convention of the people will also take place, by a general notification which has been given, on this day week, within a few miles of this place, for the purpose of effecting a peaceable and brotherly reunion between the former citizens of this country and the late emigrants from the east. In the late unhappy causes which have thrown the country into excitement, there is no question involved which should produce difficulty or alienation of feeling between the late emigrants and the old citizens of this nation; and as there is a probability that no definite and conclusive arrangements will be arrived at previous to the general meeting I have referred to, I submit these things for your consideration. If you still think it best to attend at Fort Gibson to morrow, I will do so, trusting there will be no excitement or feeling produced by the course my friends have determined upon. I shall not move, however, until your answer is received. If you desire any further information in relation to the subject of this communication, I would respectfully refer you to Messrs.

Charles Coody, Stephen Foreman, and William S. Coody. These have been deputed to visit you for the purpose, if necessary, of conversing more fully upon this, or any other matter upon which you may wish to be informed.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, very respectfully, your obedient humble servant,

JOHN ROSS.

Brevet Brig. Gen. ARBUCKLE,

Head Quarters, U. S. Army, com'dg Fort Gibson.

True copy.

S. G. SIMMONS, A. D. C.

and A. A. Adj. Gen., 2d Dept., W. Div.

(6).

PARK HILL, 24th June, 1839.

DEAR SIR: A few hours since, I despatched a communication to you, by Messrs. Coody and Foreman, who, meeting with Major Lear and his escort, returned with them.

In reply to your communication by Major Lear, offering the safety of a conveyance to Fort Gibson, it may, perhaps, be necessary for me to repeat again, that circumstances will not allow me to accept of the kindness of your offer. My reasons will appear more fully from the communication I had already despatched before Major Lear arrived, and which will be handed you by the gentleman above named.

If any of the persons charged with the late murders are here, they are not known to me, nor have they been reported to me; and from the threats which have been made against me personally, I do not know but that I am looked upon as one myself.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient humble servant,

JOHN ROSS.

Brevet Brig. Gen. M. ARBUCKLE,

U. S. Army, commanding Fort Gibson.

True copy.

S. G. SIMMONS, A. D. C.

and A. A. Adj. Gen., 2d Dept., W. Div.

(7).

FORT GIBSON, June 25th, 1839.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions of yesterday, I proceeded with Captain Buchanan, of the fourth infantry, Lieutenant Northrop, first dragoons, and Lieutenants Freeman and Porter, of the fourth infantry, with eighty-six mounted men, to the residence of John Ross, in the Cherokee nation, and communicated to him the object of my visit. He declined my offer to escort him to the garrison, and stated that a number of his friends (I suppose 500) had assembled around him, without his solicitation, for the purpose of protecting him against the violent threats of the friends of Messrs. Boudinot and Ridge; at the same time to act entirely on the defensive against that party. He stated that he had received a message from them, threatening to hold him responsible for the murder of Boudinot, &c.; in which he declared he had not the slightest participation, and if there were any of the individuals,

who had been concerned in the murder of the persons alluded to, about his premises, he was totally unaware of the fact.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. LEAR,

Major U. S. Army, commanding detachment.

General M. ARBUCKLE,

U. S. Army, commanding 2d Dept., W. Division.

True copy.

S. G. SIMMONS, A. D. C.

and A. A. Adj. Gen., 2d Dept., W. Div.

No. 6.

Extract from letter of Capt. Wm. Armstrong, acting superintendent, Western Territory, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated July 2, 1839.

"I arrived here to day by water from my agency. Upon my arrival, I found a number of the old emigrant Cherokees, as well as a portion of the Ridge party, who had come in to see the general, and for protection. The whole nation is in the highest state of excitement. Mr. Ross is in council with his people about eighteen miles from this place. I have written him, requesting that the council progress no further until the whole nation participate in it; unless this is done, the two parties cannot be reconciled. I have pressed the necessity of it upon Mr. Ross. The old chiefs, I believe, will agree to meet in a general council. I have offered to negotiate between the parties; and, in connexion with General Arbuckle, perhaps something may be done, yet I really fear that all our efforts will be unavailing, under such exasperated feelings as both parties now manifest. I have never seen a time on this frontier requiring such vigilance, and the great necessity of a strong military force, as the present. I shall remain until I see an adjustment, or that my presence can no longer avail any thing. I hope to hear from Mr. Ross early to-morrow, and will apprise you as early as possible of the result."

CHOCTAW AGENCY WEST,

July 12, 1839.

SIR: I will endeavor briefly to explain to you the proceedings of the Cherokees, from the time of the late council early in June, called by both parties, up to the termination of my visit a few days since.

The council, as stated, was called by all parties to adopt such rules and regulations as might be deemed proper for the Cherokee nation. I was invited to attend the council, and should have done so but for public engagements otherwise. At this council, as I am informed by General Arbuckle and General Stokes, who were both present, it soon became evident that the parties would not unite. The Ross party proposed to the old settlers, that they would select an equal number from both parties, and adopt a constitution to be submitted to the people; and that, if approved of, the same individuals should proceed on, in convention, to pass laws under the constitution for the Cherokee nation. This proposition was a reasonable one, when the strength of the parties is considered. The old settlers, however, unfortunately rejected the proposition, giving as a reason, that laws as now in existence must stand until the regular meeting in October.

The consequence was, that the council adjourned, after becoming much excited against each other, and the Ridge party joined the old party. Mr. Ross called a convention to meet 1st July on the Illinois, and called upon the Cherokees to attend.

I had the honor to address you from Fort Gibson, in relation to the difficulty between the Cherokees. When I landed at Gibson, I immediately addressed Mr. Ross, requesting him either to adjourn, or postpone his council, in order that the old party might be induced to participate with them, knowing, that, without the parties were united, there could be no adjustment of their difficulties. I received an answer from Mr. Ross, declining to adjourn the council or convention. but requesting me to visit them. This I did. I found about two thousand Cherokee men on the ground. I remained all night; there was nothing like disorder; every thing indicated a friendly feeling; not a drunken Indian was in the camp. I met them in council, and explained to them the object of my visit, and that the old chiefs, with what was called the Ridge party, were at Fort Gibson; that they had now determined to accede to the proposition made by them at the council, to appoint an equal number from each party, and meet in convention, and adopt such a constitution and laws as might be proper for the whole Cherokee nation. To this the Ross council answered that they were then assembled in convention embracing both parties, and were anxious that the old chiefs should unite with them.

There were at this council perhaps a dozen old settlers, neither of whom was either a chief or a leading man. I bore this communication to the old party at Gibson who declined the meeting, stating their unwillingness to meet the council, having no authority to do so. They, however, fixed upon a council to be held on the 22d instant by the old settlers, and such others as might choose to attend, at which the whole subject would be laid before the people. If I can possibly do so, I will attend this council. How this unfortunate difficulty between the Cherokees may eventuate, I am unable to say.

There is the greatest feeling manifested by both parties. At one time I thought an immediate rupture would take place; such was the opinion of General Arbuckle, and indeed every one else.

I hope the difficulty will be settled between the Cherokees. I have informed them, as well as the other tribes, that until harmony should be restored no money would be paid them; that the state of the country was too unsettled to do so; that they therefore saw the deep interest they had in restoring good order.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. ARMSTRONG, *Acting Sup., W. T.*

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD, Esq.,

Commissioner Indian Affairs.

No. 7.

FORT GIBSON, *June 25, 1839.*

FRIENDS AND BROTHERS: We, the undersigned, principal chiefs of the Cherokee nation, have been invited to this post by General Arbuckle, the commandant of the United States troops in this quarter, to take into

consideration matters of the greatest importance to the peace and prosperity of our nation. We have met here in accordance with that invitation.

We have received information that three of our people, or three Cherokees who had been received as citizens of our nation, have been killed, and, it is believed, by some of the late emigrants. This has caused us much sorrow and distress, and we learn further, that other Cherokees are threatened with death wholly, or principally, for their political acts. This is not all we have to complain of, as it would appear from a communication made by John Ross and other principal men of the late emigrants, to General Stokes, Cherokee agent, under date of the 21st June instant, that the late emigrants have called, what they denominate, a convention of the Cherokee nation, on Monday, the 1st day of July next, to establish a government for the Cherokee nation, without the least notice having been given to the undersigned. It must be apparent to Mr. John Ross, and to those who have called this meeting, that these proceedings are altogether irregular, and we feel ourselves bound to protest against all acts that may be passed by the said nominal convention of the Cherokee nation, that may have the effect to impair the free and undisturbed authority of said nation as it existed and was in force before the arrival of the late emigrants, all of whom have been received as friends and as citizens of the present Cherokee nation, and allowed fully to participate and enjoy all the privileges and benefits thereby secured to the people. It was believed that this kind and just treatment on our part, would have been received in the spirit in which it was offered, and that if our present form of government was not altogether satisfactory to our brethren late from the east, they would, at an early period, have an opportunity of having a full share in that government, when the desired change might be made.

The undersigned wish nothing but peace and friendship from their brethren late from the east, but as it appears they are not satisfied, and that mischief has already taken place, the undersigned, in the hope and wish to spare the further shedding of Cherokee blood, will agree to meet their eastern brethren upon the following terms:

That no individual of the Cherokee nation shall be killed hereafter for their former political acts or opinions.

That a convention of the Cherokee nation shall be held at Fort Gibson, in which both parties shall be equally represented, and that the said convention shall have power to remodel the government for the Cherokee nation.

The undersigned do not wish to dictate, or arbitrarily to determine the number of which this proposed convention shall consist, but they believe that sixteen men from each party, of good understanding and approved characters, would be a sufficient number to form a constitution calculated to harmonize and reunite the whole Cherokee people. And that they have power to elect a president. If these propositions are acceded to, it is the sincere belief of the undersigned that it will tend to the re-establishment of peace and confidence in the Cherokee nation, and greatly promote the happiness and prosperity of the people. If these just and reasonable propositions shall be accepted by our eastern brethren, we shall be much gratified; but if they are disregarded, and an appeal to arms be determined on, however much we may deplore the shedding of more Cherokee blood, and the disasters of such a conflict, we, and our friends must meet it, and will meet it as men unwilling to surrender our own rights, or to invade the rights of others.

If we should have the good fortune to hear that these propositions, however uncalled for, are accepted by our eastern friends, we further propose that the convention meet at Fort Gibson, on the 25th of July next, and proceed to consider and decide upon the important matters confided to them.

The undersigned regard it as a respect due to themselves and to the Cherokee people, distinctly to state to the principal men of the late emigrants, that they are not insensible of the indignity offered to the Cherokee government and themselves, by the late outrages and acts committed in the Cherokee nation by the late emigrants, and could not, for any other motive than that given here, thought of making a further concession to them, which they do not conceive they are in justice entitled to.

JOHN BROWN,
JOHN LOONEY,
JOHN ROGERS,
JOHN SMITH,
Executive council.

Witnesses :

M. STOKES, *Agent for the Cherokee nation.*

S. G. SIMMONS, *1st Lieut., 7th Regiment.*

JOHN ROSS, Esq., and other chiefs or principal men of the emigrant Cherokees.

True copy.

S. G. SIMMONS, *A. D. C.*
and A. A. Adj. Gen., 2d Dept., W. Div.

No. 8.

FORT GIBSON, *June 29, 1839.*

GENTLEMEN: We have the pleasure of enclosing, herewith, a communication to you from the chiefs of the Cherokee nation, which we hope will be acceptable to you and your people, who have arrived here of late from the east; as a compliance with the proposition now made to the late emigrants will, at an early period, enable them to enjoy a full participation in the government of the Cherokee nation, when such alterations in that government can be made as will secure justice to the whole nation.

If the proposition now made to you by the old settlers is rejected, we can scarcely doubt that serious difficulties and misfortunes will happen to the Cherokee people at an early period, which we hope you will cordially assist us to prevent. We have done all we could, with the chiefs and others here, to induce them to make the accompanying proposition to you, and which we hope and believe you ought to accept; and that you should, without delay, take measures to prevent the further effusion of Cherokee blood.

A report was received here yesterday that a party of armed Cherokees is now ranging through the country, about Honey creek, with the object of killing three Cherokees, two of them for former political offences, and the other, as it is supposed, for an offence of a personal nature.

We believe that two governments cannot exist in the Cherokee nation without producing a civil war, and are of the opinion that the government that existed before the arrival of the late emigrants, should continue until it is changed in a regular and peaceable manner.

We hope that you will take the proposition of the chiefs into consideration, and make an early decision, as some of the chiefs will remain here until they know the result.

We are, gentlemen, with much respect, your obedient servants,
 M. ARBUCKLE,
Brevet Brig. General, U. S. A.
 M. STOKES,
Agent for the Cherokee Nation.

JOHN ROSS, Esq., and other chiefs or principal men of the late emigrant Cherokees.

True copy.

S. G. SIMMONS, A. D. C.
and A. A. Adj. Gen., 2d Dept., W. Div.

No. 9.

PARK HILL, June 30, 1839.

GENTLEMEN: Yours, with the accompanying communication, by Captain McCall, has been duly received, and is under serious consideration.

We perfectly coincide with your judgment, that two governments cannot, and ought not to exist in the Cherokee nation any longer than arrangements can be made for uniting the two communities, and, in conformity with these views, we have used our best endeavors to bring about this desirable event in a manner which might be satisfactory to all parties, and by which all rights might be provided for, and the peace and well being of the Cherokees permanently secured.

We have claimed no jurisdiction over our western brothers, nor can we consistently with the responsibilities with which our constituents have invested us. We claim to stand on equal ground. We ask for no concessions, nor for any admissions which would be humiliating in the slightest degree.

We have no wish to trample on their laws, nor to disregard their rights. And as a proof that we entertain no such disposition, we have not availed ourselves of the advantages of our superior numbers in our intercourse with them.

When they refused to mingle councils with us for free conversation on our affairs, and requested that our wishes might be reduced to writing, we offered to meet them on equal ground. But our just and reasonable overtures were unconditionally rejected by them, and our communication treated with contempt. We have no disposition, however, to stand upon punctilios. But what are we to understand by the propositions now made? (and even these, rigorous as they are, it appears are yielded with reluctance, through your influence, and at your instance.) Is it required that the late emigrants relinquish all their rights, and appear before the western chiefs in the attitude of suppliants? If such be their wish, and and we know not how otherwise to construe their words, we are compelled to say that we do not believe our brethren, *the western people*, have the least desire to reduce us to so abject a condition. Indeed, they have expressed their sentiments; and in the exercise of their inalienable and inalienable rights, have appointed a national convention for Monday, July 1,

1839: and for ourselves, we are unable to perceive any irregularity in their proceedings.

They formed an integral branch of the late general council, their acts are perfectly legitimate, and we cannot assume the responsibility of protesting against them, or of declaring them invalid.

It appears to us that the western chiefs, in their communication, blend questions which, in their nature, are altogether separate and distinct, and in so doing, have fallen into glaring inconsistencies; while the eastern Cherokees are denied recognition in the character of a political community, and their representatives are, by the western chiefs, stripped of their official relations to the people; it would seem somewhat out of character to lay on the shoulders of these *private individuals* the burden of controlling the ebullition of public feeling, and stopping the effusion of Cherokee blood; regardless, however, of this inconsistency, we feel forward to use our influence, and to exert our utmost efforts to stay the hand of violence, and to restore tranquillity with the least possible delay.

We have thought it proper to say this much, in advance, by Captain McCall, the subject being still under serious consideration. Entertaining the hope that all excitement may be allayed, and a satisfactory accommodation speedily effected,

We have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

JOHN ROSS,
GEO. LOWRY,
EDWARD GUNTER,
LEWIS ROSS,

On behalf of the Eastern Cherokees.

Brig. Gen. M. ARBUCKLE, *U. S. Army*, and
His Excellency Gov. M. STOKES, *U. S. Agent*.

P. S.—Of the “report of a party of Cherokees ranging through the country, about Honey creek, with the object of killing three Cherokees,” we have heard nothing, except what is contained in your letter. But we beg you to be assured that no pains on our part shall be spared to put a stop to all such proceedings.

True copy.

S. G. SIMMONS, *A. D. C.*
and A. A. Adj. Gen., 2d Dept., W. Div.

—
No. 10.

HEAD QUARTERS, 2D DEPT., W. DIVISION,
Fort Gibson, July 1, 1839.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication of the 30th ultimo, in reply to one addressed to you by your agent and myself, under date of the 29th ultimo, and I very much regret that there should be the least difference of opinion between us, and that the late propositions of the chiefs of the established government of the Cherokees in this country appear to

be substantially rejected, as I believe their adoption would at once have quieted the minds of the Cherokee people, and secure at an early period all the eastern Cherokees desire, and I do not believe any other plan can be taken to effect this object; and I can assure you, gentlemen, that I would not regard it proper to offer my opinion to you on this subject, except with the object of restoring harmony and peace between the Cherokee people, as I am fully apprized that I would not otherwise be justified in interfering with the concerns of the Cherokee people.

I have not communicated to the chiefs and others here, your communication (referred to), as I judge it best that they should await the arrival of a communication Captain McCall informed them they would receive from you to-day.

I have taken a copy of the documents sent to me by Mr. Ross; and if it meets his approbation, (of which I wish to be informed by the return of the bearer,) I will transmit them to the Government of the United States, or such of them as relates to the present difficulties in your nation.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient servant,

M. ARBUCKLE,

Brevet Brig. General, U. S. A.

JOHN ROSS, GEO. LOWRY, EDWARD GUNTER, and

LEWIS ROSS, Esquires,

Acting on behalf of the eastern Cherokees.

P. S.—There is reason to believe, should the eastern Cherokees accept the main propositions of the chiefs of the old settlers, there will be no difficulty in inducing them to meet the eastern Cherokees at the national council ground.

M. A.

True copy.

S. G. SIMMONS, A. D. C.

and A. A. Adj. Gen., 2d Dept., W. Div.

No. 11.

FORT GIBSON, July 3, 1839.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of this date, to put in writing what I was requested by Mr. Ross to say to you on the 30th ultimo, I have the honor to state:

When, on the 29th, I handed him your communication, he informed me he would be enabled to give me an answer to the propositions of the chiefs of the old residents by the next day.

On the 30th, however, he told me the matter was still under serious consideration, and that an answer could not be given before the day following. I informed him I should return this day, and then proposed to him that, inasmuch as an answer was expected by this time, he should address to you, or to the chiefs with you, a note, embracing the substance of what he had already said to me, viz: that he was willing to meet the chiefs of the opposite party in open council, to take them by the hand as friends and brothers, and, in a peaceful manner, to adjust the differences existing between the two parties.

I told him it would be satisfactory to yourself and the chiefs waiting here, to know this much, and that he would send definite answers to their several propositions, (some of which he thought required the most serious deliberation,) as soon as the opinions of the chiefs of his own party could be made up.

To this he consented, and said that you might expect his answer by the evening of the 1st of July.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE A. McCALL,
Captain, 4th Infantry.

GEN. M. ARBUCKLE,
Commanding, &c., &c.

True copy.

S. G. SIMMONS, A. D. C.
and A. A. Adj. Gen., 2d Dept., W. Div.

—
 No. 12.

ILLINOIS CAMP GROUND, *July 5, 1839.*

FRIENDS AND BROTHERS: In behalf of ourselves and the people of the eastern and western Cherokees, now in national convention at this place, we affectionately and respectfully invite you, together with the balance of our brethren, to repair to this place without delay, for the purpose of co-operating with us in promoting the peace, tranquillity, and future prosperity and happiness, of our *common country*. In doing this we are actuated by the kindest feelings, and we hope it will be received in the same spirit. We wish nothing but what is strictly equitable and just between man and man. And we flatter ourselves with the belief, that *those desirable objects* can be accomplished by your coming and co-operating with us.

Very respectfully, your friends and brothers,
JOHN ROSS,
Principal Chief of the eastern Cherokees.

GEORGE LOWRY, } *Presidents of*
GEORGE GUESS, his x mark, } *Convention.*

Vice Presidents.

John Drew,	R. Taylor,	
David Melton,	Going Snake,	his x mark.
Tobacco Will,	his x mark. Kalsolchee,	his x mark.

Committee.

Edward Gunter,	Young Wolf,	
Moses Daniel,	Hair Conrad,	his x mark.
Looney Price,	Archibald Campbell,	his x mark.

Lewis Melton,
George Hicks,
Charles Coody,

George Brewer, his x mark.
John Benge, his x mark.
Moses Parris.

S. Foreman, }
W. S. Coody, } *Secretaries.*

JOHN BROWN, JOHN LOONEY,
and JOHN ROGERS,
Chiefs of the Western Cherokees.

True copy.

S. G. SIMMONS, A. D. C.
and A. A. Adj. Gen., 2d Dept., W. Div.

No. 13.

HEAD QUARTERS, 2D DEPT., W. DIVISION,
Fort Gibson, July 8, 1839.

GENTLEMEN : I forwarded to you yesterday a communication from the chiefs of the Cherokee nation, or of the old settlers in this country, by Lieutenant Robinson, who I requested to inform you that Star and other Cherokees, who had claimed protection at this post, had left it on the evening of the 6th instant, with the object, as they informed me, of returning home, and collecting some of their friends, for the purpose of securing themselves from violence, without the slightest intention of injuring any one ; and to remain in that state until some arrangement is made which will give them personal security.

In consequence of my efforts to restore peace to the Cherokee people not having received from you the attention they merited, I determined to have no further concern with the present difficulties in the Cherokee nation, unless my duty should imperiously require it ; and I much regret, that the information I have received does not justify me in remaining longer silent ; it having been reported here last evening, that our citizens on the western border of Arkansas have become alarmed, and are leaving their homes in consequence of the critical state of affairs in the Cherokee nation ; and an armed force having passed into that State, as it is reported, and killed Major Ridge, one of your citizens. This has produced a state of things that, you cannot fail to perceive, must be of short duration, otherwise, the most serious consequences may be apprehended on this frontier ; and I regard it a duty to call your attention to this subject ; and to request that you will, without delay, adopt such measures as you may judge best calculated to quiet the minds of the Cherokee people. If this is effected, the citizens of Arkansas, who have fled from their homes, will no doubt feel secure in returning to them. It was reported here last evening, that it has been determined on at your present council, to kill a large number of your people, for political and other offences. This report, I hope, is destitute of truth.

You are no doubt apprized of the obligations of the Government of the United States to protect the Cherokee nation from domestic strife, and foreign enemies, and you ought not to doubt the fulfilment of these obliga-

tions; or that the United States will permit the Cherokees to make an unnecessary war, which cannot fail to cause the destruction of many American citizens, and their property, without holding them accountable for all expenses and losses occasioned by such war.

Gentlemen: It is believed that it is in your power to restore quiet to this frontier, or to adopt such measures as will inevitably lead to a cruel and destructive war. Therefore, it is hoped, you will, in your wisdom, adopt such measures as will restore peace to your nation, and give security to the frontier of Arkansas; and if you should be so unfortunate as to disappoint my just expectations in this particular, women and children, and others, without regard to what party they belong, will receive at this post, all the protection the military force here can give them.

I request that you will reply to this communication by the return of the express.

I am, gentlemen, with much respect, your obedient servant,

M. ARBUCKLE,

Brevet Brig. General, U. S. A.

JOHN ROSS, Esq.,

Principal Chief of the eastern Cherokees, and others.

True copy.

S. G. SIMMONS, A. D. C.

and A. A. Adj. Gen., 2d Dept., W. Div.

IN CONVENTION.

ILLINOIS CAMP GROUND,

July 9, 1839.

SIR: Your communication of yesterday has been received, and its contents carefully noticed. We would also acknowledge the receipt of the communication of the western chiefs, by Lieut. Robinson, and the substance of a note, saying that Star and other Cherokees, who had claimed protection at the fort, had left for their respective homes, where they propose collecting some of their friends for the purpose of securing themselves from violence, "until some arrangement is made to give them personal security."

With regard to the communication from the chiefs, we are constrained to express our regret at their refusal to meet with us at this place, as the present occasion so greatly required it. We further regret that those persons who were at the fort for protection, should have left before they were apprized of the result of the measures which were in progress for the relief of themselves and others. Had they awaited that result, they would, in all probability, have returned to the bosoms of their families, and the society of their friends, without apprehension of danger, or the necessity of collecting "friends for the purpose of securing themselves from violence." We are again compelled to express our regret at that portion of your communication which relates to our treatment of our western brethren, and of your interposition in behalf of the Cherokee people. It never has been our wish or desire to neglect or mistreat any of them; nor are we forgetful of the kindness proffered by yourself, in order to quieting the excitement existing in the country. We are fully apprized of the relation in which we stand to the General Government, and of the high responsibilities under

which you are acting, and we feel assured that with your co-operation, both tranquillity and perfect safety can be secured to the citizens of the United States and the Cherokee people. It has ever been our wish and desire to cultivate the most friendly feelings towards our white brethren, and towards all others. And every reflecting mind must be irresistibly brought to the conclusion (even if there were not paramount considerations) that the weighty and unsettled business between the Government and the Cherokee people forbids the thought of any thing like hostilities on the part of the Cherokees.

We would again repeat, that the citizens of the frontier have no cause of fear from the Cherokees. Of this fact, you can give them the most unqualified assurances. With regard to the report, that it was determined by the council to kill a large number of our people for political and other offences, we can only reply, that a more base and false fabrication never was invented. Our individual attention has been constantly directed to the maturing of measures to stop the shedding of blood, instead of laying plans for carnage and death.

With great respect, we have the honor to be, your friends and obedient servants,

GEORGE LOWRY, } *Presidents of*
GEORGE GUESS, his x mark. } *Convention.*

Vice Presidents.

Going Snake,	his x mark.	Tobacco Will,	his x mark.
James Brown,		David Melton,	
R. Taylor,		John Drew.	

Select Committee.

Edward Gunter,		George Brewer,	his x mark.
Moses Parris,		Lewis Ross,	
Jesse Bushyhead,		Ah-sto-la-dee,	his x mark.
Young Wolf,		Jack Spears,	
Archibald Campbell,	his x mark.	Luney Riley,	
Lewis Melton,		Daniel McCoy,	his x mark.
George Hicks,		Charles Goard,	his x mark.
Looney Price,		Thomas Foreman,	
John Benge,	his x mark.	James Campbell,	his x mark.
Charles Coodey,		S. Foreman,	
De na-lay-wee-stah,	his x mark.		

By order of the convention.

JOHN ROSS.

Brig. General M. ARBUCKLE,
U. S. Army, commanding.

True copy.

S. G. SIMMONS, A. D. C.
and A. A. Adj. Gen., 2d Dept., W. Div.

HEAD QUARTERS, 2D DEPT., W. DIVISION,
Fort Gibson, July 10, 1839.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication of yesterday's date, by which I notice that you appear determined to proceed with your present convention without the Cherokee government (which the late emigrants found here) having appointed a single member thereto. It is the continuance of your convention, as it is now constituted, that gives uneasiness to a considerable portion of the Cherokee people and others; particularly as the representatives or chiefs of the old settlers have offered to meet you in convention at an early period, for the purpose of establishing a new government for the Cherokee nation.

It is not to be understood from the above statement of facts, that I desire to interfere with the concerns of the Cherokee people; or that I have any motive whatever, except the preservation of peace and good order on this frontier. It is, therefore, of no concern to me what measures the Cherokee people may take to form a new government, provided these objects are secured.

I am, gentlemen, with much respect, your obt. servant,

M. ARBUCKLE,
Brevet Brig. General, U. S. A.

JOHN ROSS, Esq.,

Principal Chief of the Eastern Cherokees, and others.

True copy.

S. G. SIMMONS, A. D. C.
and A. A. Adj. Gen., 2d Dept., W. Div.

No. 14.

ILLINOIS, *July 9, 1839.*

DEAR SIR: We received your favor by General Arbuckle's express, and were sorry to hear that excitement had worked itself up to so high a pitch. As no fresh facts had occurred, it is clear that there could be no cause for such a state of feeling. So far as the action of the Cherokees is concerned, their undivided efforts have, from the first, been directed to the maturing of measures for effecting a general pacification; and we are happy, sir, that you are yourself an eye and ear witness to this fact.

With regard to the fears entertained on the frontier, we can assure you that they are altogether unnecessary, so far as the Cherokees are concerned, as measures have been adopted by the general council, which will effectually stop further effusions of blood, and remove all cause of alarm.

We feel grateful for your kind offices to bring the western chiefs to cooperate with us in this work of peace, and regret exceedingly to find that they have been unsuccessful. Their people, however, have taken the matter in hand, and we have little doubt but all matters in controversy will soon be brought to an amicable close. The course of the convention appears more and more to commend itself to the good sense of the western people.

We accept, with gratitude, the kind offer of your aid in the adjustment of our difficulties, and in our efforts to promote tranquillity. We take the

liberty, respectfully, to request the favor of you to remove any misapprehension which may be entertained with the peaceable disposition of the Cherokees.

We thank you for having addressed the Creeks on this subject, and shall be still further obliged by the same favor in regard to the other neighboring tribes.

With great respect, we have the honor to be your friends and obedient servants,

GEORGE LOWRY, } *Presidents of*
 GEORGE GUESS, his x mark, } *Convention.*

Vice Presidents.

Going Snake,	his x mark.	David Melton,
Tobacco Will,	his x mark.	R. Taylor,
James Brown,		John Drew.

Select Committee.

Edward Gunter,		George Brewer,	his x mark.
Moses Parris,		Lewis Ross,	
Jesse Bushyhead,		Ah-sto la-dee,	his x mark.
Young Wolf,		Jack Spears,	
Arch. Campbell,	his x mark.	Luney Riley,	
Lewis Melton,		Daniel McCoy,	
George Hicks,		Charles Goard,	his x mark.
Looney Price,		Thomas Foreman,	
John Benge,	his x mark.	James Campbell,	his x mark.
Charles Coodey,		S. Foreman.	
Dee-nah-lay-wee stah,	his x mark.		

By order of the convention.

JOHN ROSS.

Major WM. ARMSTRONG,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

CHOCTAW AGENCY WEST, *July 20, 1839.*

SIR: I enclose you a copy of a letter received from Mr. Ross's council, in answer to one addressed by me from Fort Gibson. The letter seems pacific, but entirely avoids the point I insisted on, to meet the western chiefs on the 22d, or to make provision at the council now in session, provided they adjourned before the 22d, to meet what may be done by the western Cherokees to settle the present difficulties. You will see that Mr. Ross feels authorized to proceed on with the few old emigrants that have joined him, consisting of George Guess, who is made president to represent the western Cherokees; Tobacco Will, David Melton, and John Drew, vice presidents; Jesse Bushyhead, Lewis Melton, Looney Price, Charles Coody, Jack Spears, and Luney Riley, select committee. Should the council go on without a union on the 22d, there will be serious difficulties. I understand that Mr. Ross's council have passed a general law, granting a

pardon to the Ridge party for making the late treaty, (for which the two Ridges and Boudinot were killed;) if the others will come in by a certain time, they will be pardoned, if not, they will be declared outlaws; to this, Star, Bell, Stand Watie, West, and others, are determined not to submit; under all the circumstances, if the council of the 22d fail to bring about a reconciliation, and if there is any further killing, there will be a general difficulty between the Cherokees, which, in all probability, may be increased by accession from the Creeks and Seminoles. What course General Arbuckle may adopt, I am unable to say.

I can only use my exertions in a pacific way to reconcile all parties. I shall attend the council on the 22d, and keep you advised, from time to time, of what is doing by both parties of Cherokees.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. ARMSTRONG,
Acting Superintendent, W. T.

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD, Esq.,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 15.

IN CONVENTION.

ILLINOIS CAMP GROUND, *July 24th, 1839.*

SIR: We received your communication of the 22d inst., and also a copy of that to Messrs. Brown, Looney, and Rogers. Your advice to them in regard to the proceedings of this convention, if accepted and followed, will, no doubt, lead to a speedy removal of all misunderstanding, and we conceive those proceedings to be based upon principles so equitable, and reasonable as to justify the belief, that they would at once be approved, if not opposed by counsel of a different tendency.

We deputed a committee from our body to go to the council at the mouth of the Illinois, to report to the people assembled there, the proceedings of the convention, so far as they have progressed. But we were greatly surprised this morning to see the greater number of them return. They had been compelled to retire from the council to escape the massacre of some of their number, by the company of Star, Bell, and others, who appeared there in arms, and who were watching an opportunity to execute their fell purpose. We deem it proper to communicate this to you, because they had placed themselves under your protection, and appear still to consider themselves sustained by your power. This is the ground on which their friends defend their course, and sustain their hopes of success.

It is boasted by them, that you had advised Brown to hold on to his laws, and by no means to give them up, and that they shall be sustained by the forces of the United States, and the people of the nation compelled to submit.

These are things, sir, to which we shall be slow to yield our assent, but as the assertions are made in argument, to sustain the feasibility of the course of these men, we deem it proper that you should know it.

The troubles with which we appear to be threatened, bring forcibly to our minds the statements often made, and the arguments often pressed on the attention of the late emigrants, to induce them to remove to this country.

Here they were to have peace—to have a government of their own choice—to make and to enjoy the benefits of their own laws without interruption, and without control; and those of us who had previously resided in this country, were ready to receive our brethren, and do all in our power to realize the hopes which these declarations were justly calculated to produce. Among the promises and assurances so often repeated, it was never hinted that they were to be reduced to a state of vassalage, to an undefined despotism.

It is well known to you, sir, that the late emigrants are not in this country by their own procurement, but in conformity with the mandate of the United States Government. But they have come in peace, and peacefulness has characterized every part of their conduct in the movements which have brought them here. The toils, and sufferings, and privations, they have endured, cannot be readily estimated.

The loss of property and loss of life have saddened many hearts, made many parents childless, and many children orphans: nor can their wounded and yet bleeding hearts be suddenly healed. And yet, for the sake of peace, all has been borne in silence. Yes, sir, and all their behavior towards the United States, in peace and in war, since the formation of their first connexion, has proved, more forcibly than words can do, their disposition to cultivate the most friendly feelings towards your Government and people. Their confidence in the magnanimity and justice of the United States has been unqualified: and still they are unwilling to relinquish it. And although they have here been treated with much indignity and insult by a portion of our people, we are not yet prepared to believe they are to be deemed intruders, counted as aliens, and punished as rebels, in the country which their great father had assured them should be their *own*.

We were surprised to learn from your communication of the 20th instant, that your apprehensions of hostilities were so strong as to call for the issue of arms and ammunition, and levying forces to repel invasion from the Cherokees. But as we had repeatedly assured you of our peaceable intentions, and you had assented to the sincerity of our declarations, having “no doubt of our desire to preserve peace with the United States, and with our own people,” we are relieved from the supposition that it was expected to originate from us. With regard to Messrs. Brown, Looney, and Rogers, having a just agency in the formation of a new government, we can only say such has been our constant desire, as our repeated declarations and invitations evince. But if they will persist in refusing to come to any understanding, and are determined that nothing short of unconditional submission of their mandate can be admitted, we are compelled in a friendly and respectful way, to protest against such usurpation. We have inalienable rights, which we are bound to respect, and which we cannot relinquish, consistently with our sense of duty to ourselves and our families.

With great respect, we have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servants,

GEORGE LOWRY,

GEORGE GUESS, his x mark,

} Presidents.

Crying Bird,

James Brown,

Lewis Ross,

Bird Doublehead,

his x mark.

R. Taylor,

Young Wolf,

G. W. Gunter,

Charles Gourd,

his x mark.

Charles Coodey,
Jesse Busheyhead,
Luney Riley,
Riley Keyes,
Stephen Foreman,
Edward Gunter,

Thomas Foreman,	his x mark.
John Bengé,	his x mark.
Tobacco Will,	his x mark.
Small Back,	his x mark.
The Bark,	his x mark.
George Brewer,	his x mark.

By order of the convention.

JOHN ROSS.

Brevet Brig. Gen. ARBUCKLE,
United States Army, commanding.

True copy.

S. G. SIMMONS, A. D. C.
and A. A. Adj. Gen., 2d Dept., W. Div.

HEAD QUARTERS, 2D DEPT., W. DIVISION,
Fort Gibson, July 29, 1839.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of the 24th instant, was handed to me yesterday, and in reply I have to remark, that I had hoped that my letter of the 22d instant, with the document accompanying it, would have closed my correspondence with you in relation to the difficulties you have produced in the Cherokee nation, as an examination of the paper referred to, and my previous communication to you, cannot fail to show my strong desire to see peace and friendship restored to the Cherokee people, and it will not be found that I am in the habit of giving *counsel* different from what is contained in my public communications.

The chiefs of the Cherokee nation have informed me of a number of your committee having left their council, and expressed their regret that they should have taken alarm from idle reports. Be this as it may, it cannot be doubted that the killing of the Ridges and Boudinot, and the proceedings of your convention, have greatly dissatisfied many individuals of the Cherokee nation, who might, under their present excitement, commit the greatest outrages.

In relation to promises made to Bell, Star, and others, who claimed protection at this post for a short time, you are already fully informed; and as respects the boast attributed to them, of my having advised Brown to hold on to his laws, and by no means to give them up, and that they shall be sustained by the forces of the United States, the documents now in your possession fully establish the falsehood of this statement, without regard to (with) *whom* it may have originated.

You say much of the trouble with which you are threatened, and hint that you are not permitted to enjoy your own laws in this country, agreeably to the promises made to you before your departure from the east. If you have any difficulties in this respect, you have created them yourselves, as the chiefs of the Cherokee Government you found here have repeatedly offered to meet you in convention for the purpose of forming a new Government, and thereby (as the late emigrants are more numerous than the old settlers) to give you up the offices. What more could you reasonably desire? Have you accepted their propositions, or have you determined,

without the agency of that Government, to establish a Government for the Cherokee nation, thereby declaring that you will not accept the offices from the existing Government of the country, which are offered to you, but that you will take them? This is the positive state of affairs in the Cherokee nation, so far as I understand them; and in order that further and greater violence than has already taken place may not happen, you will notice (by my letter to the chiefs of the 22d instant) that I have urged them in substance to yield to your will and pleasure; yet, I can assure you that I have no certainty that they will comply with my recommendation; and, if not, and your present course to obtain power, which you could obtain in a peaceable manner, is continued, it is uncertain to what measures you may drive the old settlers, or compel them, and others, to adopt in defence of their Government and rights.

It would appear that you are surprised, that a portion of the citizens of Arkansas has been armed and equipped for the defence of their frontier, in consequence of the state of affairs in the Cherokee nation. I earnestly hope that there will be no occasion for them to leave their homes. This you can render necessary, or otherwise, as you think proper; not that you may have the least desire of going to war, but that your course may be so unjust and oppressive to others that it will not be submitted to. And finally, you have charged the old settlers, or chiefs, with usurpation. The facts above given will tend to show to whom that charge applies.

Gentlemen, I can assure you that in order to ensure the continuance of peace in the Cherokee nation, and on this frontier, I deem it necessary that the change of Government you have commenced be speedily terminated in a peaceable manner; and it is clearly shown, by this communication, that you have the power of doing so if you desire it.

I am, gentlemen, with much respect, your obedient servant,

M. ARBUCKLE,

Brevet Brig. General, U. S. A.

JOHN ROSS, Esq., and others, in convention at Illinois camp ground.

True copy.

S. G. SIMMONS, A. D. C.

and A. A. Adj. Gen., 2d Dept., W. Div.

No. 16.

HEAD QUARTERS, 2D DEPT., W. DIVISION,
Fort Gibson, August 4, 1839.

GENTLEMEN: You will herewith receive a copy of my communication of this date, to the chiefs of the Cherokee nation, in relation to their recent proposition to you, which I confess is not as well understood by me as I could wish, or in strict accordance with the first proposition made to you by the chiefs, on this subject; yet I must believe that the meeting of the representatives of the eastern and western Cherokees, at this post, would result in securing to the former all they desire, and giving quiet to the Cherokee people.

You are already apprized of what I regard just to the late emigrants, which I will continue to urge in their favor, and in the event you accept the proposition made to you by the old settlers, and Mr. Ross should desire to attend the convention, he may be assured that he will not (at this post) require a guard of his own people to give him personal security.

I am, gentlemen, with much respect, your obedient servant,

M. ARBUCKLE,

Brevet Brig. General, U. S. A.

JOHN ROSS, Esq., and others, in convention at camp ground, Illinois.

True copy.

S. G. SIMMONS, A. D. C.

and A. A. Adj. Gen., 2d Dept., W. Div.

GENTLEMEN: The national council has, by order of the chiefs, appointed a select committee of fifteen men, to meet the same number appointed by yourself and the emigrants lately come to the country.

The two committees thus selected, to meet and devise such means, and come upon such terms, as will settle all the difficulties and differences existing between the said emigrants and the old settlers, and such others as are under the laws of the nation. Whatever the committees come upon, will be laid before the national council and chiefs for their consideration and approval, before the terms shall be binding. The committee to meet at Fort Gibson, as soon as possible.

Messrs. JOHN ROSS, and others.

August 3, 1839.

SIR: For your information we transmit this to you, and from what we understood from you when there, it is expected you will make preparations to board the committees. Please let us know if you can do it.

In haste, respectfully yours,

JOHN BROWN,
JOHN LOONEY,
JOHN ROGERS,

Chiefs Cherokee Nation.

Gen. ARBUCKLE.

True copy.

S. G. SIMMONS, A. D. C.

and A. A. Adj. Gen., 2d Dept., W. Div.

No. 17.

HEAD QUARTERS, 2D DEPT., W. DIVISION,
Fort Gibson, August 14, 1839.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit, for the information of the Government, documents, from 1 to 6, in relation to the state of affairs in the Cherokee nation, which, for the present, or for a short time, may remain without further violence being committed; yet as the government of the Cherokee nation heretofore (or the old settlers) have made repeated propositions to Mr. Ross, or the late emigrants, to unite with them, which have been rejected, they, you will perceive, desire to be protected in the undisturbed exercise of their laws, as they existed before the late emigrants arrived.

Mr. Ross and his party, it will be noticed, claim to be a distinct community, and, if they do not attempt to control the whole of the Cherokee nation, will not permit the old settlers in any way to control them; therefore, as they are all settled together, this state of things cannot long exist without further violence taking place, and it is, therefore, necessary that the Government should take such measures as may be judged best, to effect a union between the parties, as it will be seen that other agents of the Government and myself have done all that we could, *with propriety*, to effect this desirable object, without success.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ARBUCKLE,
Brevet Brig. General, U. S. A.

Brigadier General R. JONES,
Adjutant General, Washington city.

IN CONVENTION.

CONVENTION GROUND, August 6, 1839.

FRIENDS AND BROTHERS: From your letter of the 6th July, we were given to understand that you were desirous to meet us, and to see unity and harmony prevail among the Cherokees; and that the meeting at the mouth of the Illinois was called for the specific purpose of consulting a portion of the people of the old settlers on the subject of your attending and co-operating with the convention, in maturing and establishing a government for the security and happiness of the Cherokee people.

Being desirous to afford every facility for a clear understanding of the subject, we sent a committee to your council, with the proceedings of the national convention, so far as they had been definitively acted upon; and notwithstanding the treatment received by that committee, which compelled the greater number of them to retire from the council, we sent down another communication, to which, as well as to the document in their hands, your attention was called by the remaining members of the committee. But after waiting many days, they returned, without receiving from you any answer or any notice whatever.

The communication prepared by your order, dated August 2d, 1839, which is now before us, makes no mention of our committee, nor of the documents of which they were the bearers.

And from the intentions avowed in that paper, it clearly appears to be your desire to deprive us of the rights and privileges of freemen, and to assume for yourselves powers incompatible with the liberties of the Cherokee people.

We cannot consent to appoint a committee to meet you at Fort Gibson, on the terms proposed, because the people are allowed no voice in the matter. We are now acting in national convention, in the exercise of our primary and plenary powers as a people: and we cannot agree to surrender these inherent rights.

The only question which we consider open for discussion and settlement is, the government and laws which shall be established on the basis of the union of the old and late emigrants. And if you will but seriously reflect on the great importance and necessity of speedily bringing this question to

a close, you cannot fail to see, that on our part we have done and said every thing in our power to induce you, as brethren, to come forward and co-operate with us in our deliberations in convention at this place, where every necessary preparation has been made for the accommodation of the people.

There can be no reasonable objection to meeting us here. It is unnecessary to propose a meeting at any other point, as such a change would be attended with much inconvenience, trouble, and expense. Hoping, that on further reflection, you may determine on the expediency of coming up and co-operating with us, we conclude by assuring you of a kind and brotherly reception, and by making the following proposal, viz, that this convention appoint a committee, to meet that appointed by you, at this place, on the 12th instant, to devise measures for the settlement of existing differences, and forming a system of government providing for the protection of the Cherokee people in the enjoyment of all their rights; and that the proceedings of the said committee be laid before the people for their action.

We remain your friends and brothers,

GEO. LOWRY, *President.*
GEO. GUESS, &c., &c., &c.

By order of the convention.

JOHN ROSS.

MESSRS. BROWN, LOONEY, and ROGERS.

.True copy.

S. G. SIMMONS, *A. D. C.*
and A. A. Adj. Gen., 2d Dept., W. Div.

IN CONVENTION.

CONVENTION GROUND, *August 7, 1839.*

SIR: We, the people of the Cherokee nation, in national convention assembled, have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 4th instant, with the accompanying copy of your letter to Messrs. Brown, Looney, and Rogers. Our answer to their communication to us, of the 2d instant, a copy of which you will herewith receive, will put you in possession of our views of that document, and also of our earnest desire, by just and honorable means, to bring the present difficulties to an amicable close.

From the tenor of your communication of the 29th ultimo, we were not disposed to press that correspondence, which you were desirous should be discontinued, and for that reason it has not been replied to; but the receipt of yours of the 4th instant having renewed the correspondence, we feel it due to ourselves to notice certain paragraphs in yours of the 29th ultimo. The charge of having produced the existing difficulties among the Cherokees, we can by no means admit. And, for proof of our desire to *remove difficulties*, and to promote peace and friendship, we appeal, with confidence, to our communications and to our conduct, which have been uniformly peaceable and conciliating. With regard to offers to meet the emigrants, the only offer made, besides that of the 2d instant, was that by Messrs. Brown, Looney, and Rogers, to meet at Fort Gibson, on the 25th July; and that was so unreasonable, so indefinite, and in other respects, so inappropriate, that it can hardly be viewed as a serious proposition; unless it was intended that their voice alone should be heard in the matter.

The late emigrants had no desire whatever, that the old settlers should "yield to their will and pleasure," but that both parties should meet in the full possession and enjoyment of all their powers and prerogatives, and without yielding up any right, or destroying any thing that was valuable in the institutions or resources of either, to combine the virtue, and wisdom, and advantages, of both, and to render the whole available to the general welfare.

But this desire was not reciprocated. At the general council, composed of the chiefs, councils, and people of both communities, at Ta-ka-to-ka, every movement of the emigrants towards effecting a union was repulsed by the western chiefs; and no proposition was made by them, on the part of the old settlers. The result was, a failure to effect the object for which the council had been convened.

The people who formed a constituent branch of that council, being dissatisfied with the failure of their representatives, passed resolutions expressive of their sentiments, and called a general council of the people, of both parties, to meet in national convention, on the 1st day of July, 1839, which convention assembled accordingly. The call of the people, under which this convention has assembled, invites the attendance of the chiefs of both parties, with the members of their respective councils. They were invited by a committee, composed of respectable men of both parties. They were invited by message from the convention, through the politeness of Captain Armstrong; and also by a special letter from the convention, and since the meeting of the council at the mouth of Illinois, the same invitation has been pressed on their attention by a committee from this convention, of whose treatment, and the reasons for their return, we had the honor to report to you on the 24th ultimo, from unquestionable authority, which has since been fully confirmed.

Every thing in the way of courtesy and respect has been done, to induce their attendance and co-operation in the important business of providing for the good government and peace of our people, but all has been disregarded.

We assure you, sir, that we are equally solicitous with yourself, that the government of the nation be speedily and peaceably established.

You will perceive, sir, that we have made a proposition to Messrs. Brown, Looney, and Rogers, to meet their committee, on the principles you recommend, which we hope their good sense, and their desire for the happiness of the people, will induce them to accept.

With much respect, we have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servants,

Geo. Guess,	his x mark.	GEO. LOWRY, <i>President.</i>	
Edward Gunter,		Crying Bird,	his x mark.
Young Wolf,		Charles Coody,	
Moses Parris,		Stephen Foreman,	
Thomas Foreman,		Tobacco Will,	his x mark.
Geo. Brewer,	his x mark.	Archd. Campbell,	his x mark.
Small Back,	his x mark.	Richard Taylor,	
The Bark,	his x mark.	James Brown,	
		John Benge.	

By order of the convention.

JOHN ROSS.

Brevet Brig. Gen. ARBUCKLE,

United States Army, commanding.

True copy.

S. G. SIMMONS, *A. D. C.*

and A. A. Adj. Gen., 2d Dept., W. Div.

TULLUNTUSKY, *August 9, 1839.*

SIR: It is known to you that the western Cherokee nation has existed many years, as an organized Government, that we have been recognised as a body politic by the Government of the United States, and that the said Government has, by treaty, engaged to protect and sustain us in the enjoyment of our rights and in the execution of our laws; it is also known to you that we have, in our national capacity, expressed our willingness to receive into our country, under the protection of our laws, and to a full participation in all our rights and liberties, any of our brethren who might be disposed to emigrate from the land of our fathers, and seek a permanent home with us; and that since the treaty of 1828, many hundreds of our brethren have availed themselves of the liberal overtures we have held out to them, and have settled in our country. All these have been received by us as brothers, and have fully participated with us in the enjoyment of all our rights and privileges.

The individuals who are known as the treaty or Ridge party, following the example of previous emigrants, have submitted to the government and laws as already existing in our nation; accordingly they have been cordially received by us, and enjoy with ourselves, the protection of our laws, and all the rights and privileges of the nation.

It is also known to you, that the numerous party who lately emigrated to our land, under the conduct of Mr. John Ross, late principal chief of the eastern Cherokee nation, have refused to submit to our government and laws. It is further known to you, that individuals of that party lately committed a most savage murder upon the persons of three of our most useful citizens.

It is also known to you, that we have made the most pacific overtures to these our brethren, and that we have neglected no means or efforts to effect an amicable union with them; we regret extremely that we are compelled to say, that all our efforts for peace and union with this party have been unavailing.

We now, therefore, make our appeal to you, and through you to the Government of the United States, to ask that we may be sustained in the enjoyment of our rights, and in the execution of our laws, and that the lives and liberties of all our citizens may be protected from violence and disturbance, as promised to us by treaty.

JOHN BROWN,
JOHN LOONEY,
JOHN ROGERS,

Chiefs Cherokee Nation.

WM. THORNTON,

Clerk of the National Council.

Captain WM. ARMSTRONG,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

No. 19.

CONVENTION GROUND, CHEROKEE NATION,

August 27, 1839.

SIR: A copy of a communication to you, from Messrs. John Brown and John Rogers, is before us, and has received our deliberate attention.

In that communication they have assumed a position unwarranted by the laws and usages of the Cherokee people, unbecoming the relations subsisting between the two branches of the Cherokee family, and disapproved by the "old settlers" whom they profess to represent.

The arrival of the eastern Cherokee nation in this country, formed so important a crisis in the affairs of the Cherokees, as by universal consent to require a union of the two communities, and such a remodelling of their government and laws, as would meet the exigences of their condition, and the feelings and expectations of the people, on both sides, were such as to forbid the anticipation of any difficulty in accomplishing a measure so evidently beneficial.

The course of these persons has been the very reverse of their professions. So far from having "neglected no means or efforts to effect an amicable union," they have used their utmost exertions to prevent its accomplishment. At Ta-ka-to-ka, every effort towards effecting that object was repulsed by them. When the people expressed their disappointment and dissatisfaction at the result of that council, and called a convention of the people of both parties, the attendance and co-operation of their chiefs, and the members of the respective councils, was required. But Brown and Rogers declined to attend, and used all their influence to dissuade others from attending also. And at a council called by themselves at Tulluntusky, for the declared purpose of consulting with the people of the "old settlers," on the subject of attending the national convention, they continued to repel every effort of the late emigrants, and of the "old settlers," to induce their friendly co-operation with the people; but in total disregard to the opinions or the voice of the people, they have, without their consent, made this inapposite appeal to the Government of the United States.

But what is the intention of their appeal? Do they mean to ask that the Cherokee people be subjected to their domination by the sword of the United States? The question being one of a purely internal character, the only tribunal competent to adjudicate their case would be the people of their own community. But the principles of justice, as well as the relations subsisting between the United States and the Cherokees, would forbid the Government from adopting a measure of the kind invoked.

We, therefore, respectfully enter our solemn protest against it. We consider this appeal as utterly inappropriate and uncalled for, and as equally a violation of the rights and liberties of the Cherokees, and an imposition on the Government of the United States. As a further illustration of the value which ought to be attached to this appeal, and in proof of the non-existence of circumstances requiring the protection invoked, we respectfully refer to the proceedings of the council of the people of the "old settlers," in reference to the conduct of the appellants.

Your request that we should use every exertion to preserve peace and harmony in the Cherokee nation, is in perfect consonance with our own

feelings. Measures have already been adopted to secure that desirable result, and we trust the amicable union which has been formed between the two branches of the Cherokee people, will give permanency to the tranquillity and prosperity of the country.

We have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servants,

GEORGE LOWRY, *President.*

GEORGE GUESS, his x mark,
Vice President.

Hair Conrad,	his x mark.	Geo. Hicks,	
Major Pullum,	his x mark.	Elijah Hicks,	
Young Elders,	his x mark.	Young Wolf,	
Sul-lee-tee-skee-watts,	his x mark.	Luney Riley,	
Oo-le-nah-wah,	his x mark.	John Spears,	
Tah-luh-see-nee,	his x mark.	Thomas Candy,	
Kee-nah,	his x mark.	Aaron Price,	his x mark.
Logan,	his x mark.	Tobacco Will,	his x mark.
W. S. Coody		Jas. Spears,	his x mark.
Thos. F. Taylor,		Turtle Fields,	his x mark.
Edward Gunter,		Archibald Campbell,	his x mark.
R. Taylor,		Bark Flute,	his x mark.
W. S. Adair,		Warhatcha Glass,	his x mark.
Jesse Bushyhead,		Crying Buffalo,	his x mark.
John Drew,		John Benge,	his x mark.
Thomas Foreman,		George Brewer,	his x mark.

By order of the national convention.

JOHN ROSS,

Principal Chief.

JOHN LOONEY, his x mark,

Acting Principal Chief.

Captain Wm. ARMSTRONG,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

True copy, original retained in this office.

THOMAS IRWIN, *Clerk.*

No. 20.

Whereas, the entire removal of the Cherokee people, from their ancient homes to this country, forms an important crisis in their affairs, and which renders a reunion of the two portions of the people thus brought together, indispensable to their general welfare :

And whereas, the most sanguine expectation was cherished that such union would be speedily effected, and a system of government established with just and equitable laws, adapted to the present condition of the whole people :

And whereas, a general council, by joint call of the authorities of both communities, was appointed for that purpose, at Ta-ka-to-ka, which met on the 3d day of June last; but the design of which council was defeated by the improper course of Messrs. John Brown and John Rogers, in reference to the objects for which said council was convened :

And whereas, they have continued to oppose the friendly reunion of the two parties, which was so generally desired and expected, and, by misrepresenting the views and wishes of the late emigrants, have endeavored to create estrangement and misunderstanding, and party feeling, and have, under various pretexts, refused to meet the late emigrants, and exerted their influence to keep back the people of the "old settlers" from meeting them for friendly conference on this subject, in which the interests and happiness of the whole people are so deeply concerned :

And whereas, they called a council at Tulluntusky on the 22d July, 1839, for the avowed purpose of consulting with the people in reference to their attending the national convention, and co-operating with the people in maturing and establishing a Government suited to their condition ; but, instead of adopting any measure tending to union and the promotion of the general welfare, they have repelled every such effort, both of the late emigrants and of the old settlers, and have evinced their sole object to be, to fasten themselves on the Cherokee people as chiefs, and to exercise arbitrary authority, without regard to their voice or the general welfare :

And whereas, in identifying themselves with those individuals known as the Ridge party, who, by their conduct, have rendered themselves odious to the Cherokee people, they have acted in opposition to the known sentiments and feelings of that portion of this nation known as Old Settlers, frequently, and variously, and publicly expressed :

And whereas, their appeal to the United States, dated "Tulluntusky, August 9, 1839," on behalf of the old settlers, to be sustained in the enjoyment of their rights, and in the execution of their laws, is altogether uncalled for, and unauthorized by the people of this nation, and an outrage upon their rights : Therefore,

Resolved, by us, the undersigned citizens of the Cherokee nation, known as *old settlers*, in council assembled, that the aforesaid John Brown and John Rogers have acted in a manner unworthy of the office of chiefs, and have assumed powers incompatible with the liberties of the Cherokee people, and, in various instances, have perpetrated acts unauthorized by the laws and usages of the nation.

Resolved, That the said John Brown and John Rogers have, by their unworthy and unlawful conduct, betrayed the trust reposed in them, and forfeited the confidence of the Cherokee people : and, therefore, we, as "old settlers," in the exercise of our inalienable rights, do collectively and individually declare our disapprobation of their conduct.

Wherefore we, the people of the western Cherokee nation, in national council assembled, in our own name and by the authority, and in the exercise of our primary and plenary powers, do, for the causes herein set forth, depose and remove the aforesaid John Brown and John Rogers from the office of chiefs of the western Cherokee nation ; and by the authority aforesaid, the said John Brown and John Rogers are hereby deposed, and disqualified from exercising, in any manner, the powers and functions of chiefs of the Western Cherokee nation.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures. Done at the convention ground, this 23d day of August, 1839.

JOHN LOONEY, his x mark, *President*.

GEORGE GUESS, his x mark, } *Vice Presidents.*
TOBACCO WILL, his x mark, }

Young Wolf,		Isaac Bushyhead,
George Brewer,	his x mark.	Charles Coody,
Pheasant,	his x mark.	Big Pheasant,
David Melton,		Aaron Price,
Thomas Candy,		Major Pullum,
Moses Parris,		Young Elders,
Lewis Melton,		Deer Tract,
Wasp Emory,	his x mark.	Turtle Fields,
Watt Graves,	his x mark.	Salahteskee,
Talahsewe,	his x mark.	W. P. Davis,
Jesse Russell,	his x mark.	The Eagle,
Kenah,	his x mark.	Crying Buffalo,
Robert Brown,	his x mark.	July,
Beaver Tail,	his x mark.	Daniel R. Coody,
Ash-toletah,		Riley Keys,
John Drew,		Lewis Keys.
Jesse Wolf,		

And others of "old settlers," whose signatures are too numerous to be copied, (upwards of two hundred.)

True copy, original retained in this office.

THOMAS IRWIN, *Clerk.*

CHOCTAW AGENCY WEST,
September 3, 1839.

SIR : I had the honor to enclose you, on the 27th August last, a communication from John Brown and John Rogers, chiefs of the western Cherokees ; since which I have received from John Ross the enclosed, from which you will perceive that a portion of the old settlers have deposed the old chiefs Brown and Rogers, and are acting in concert with Ross's council : also, that a formal protest is made by the council against any decision being made by the United States, to whom the "old settlers" had appealed. What course the old chiefs will take I am unable to say. Brown is a firm, determined man, and, I should judge, would not submit to what a very small portion of the old settlers have done, a portion of whom are the relatives or immediate friends of Ross.

Mr. Ross never, in any communication, seems to recognise the late treaty in any form ; yet he appears very desirous to have the money paid under it. I have visited the parties several times, and have used every exertion to preserve peace. I was fully aware of the exposed situation of our own people, and the weak force on the frontier, as well as the great danger of the Creeks and Seminoles entering into the contest. I yet think it very probable that there will be difficulty. If Ross denies the treaty, it would seem useless to be paying such large sums of money. The situation of the treaty party is most uncomfortable ; they are in great danger ; they have either been embodied since the murder of the Ridges and Boudinot, or taken refuge in Arkansas.

I have forwarded most of the papers in relation to the controversy to the department ; these, together with what General Arbuckle has sent to

the Adjutant General's Office, will enable the Government to understand the whole difficulty.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. ARMSTRONG,

Acting Superintendent, W. T.

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD, Esq.,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 21.

Whereas, our fathers have existed as a separate and distinct nation in the possession and exercise of the essential and appropriate attributes of sovereignty, from a period extending into antiquity, beyond the records and memory of man; and whereas, these attributes, with the rights and franchises which they involve, remain still in full force and virtue, as do also the national and social relations of the Cherokee people to each other and to the body politic—excepting in those particulars which have grown out of the provisions of the treaties of 1817 and 1819, between the United States and the Cherokee nation, under which a portion of our people removed to this country and became a separate community. But the force of circumstances having recently compelled the body of the eastern Cherokees to remove to this country, thus bringing together again the two branches of the ancient Cherokee family, it has become essential to the general welfare that a union should be formed, and a system of government matured, adapted to their present condition, and providing equally for the protection of each individual in the enjoyment of all his rights.

Therefore we, the people composing the eastern and western Cherokee nation, in national convention assembled, by virtue of our original and inalienable rights, do hereby solemnly and mutually agree to form ourselves into one body politic, under the style and title of the Cherokee Nation.

That in view of the union now formed, and for the purpose of making satisfactory adjustments of all unsettled business which may have arisen before the consummation of this union, we agree that they shall be settled according to the provisions of the respective laws under which they originated, and the courts of the Cherokee nation shall be governed in their decisions accordingly. And also, the delegation authorized by the eastern Cherokees to make arrangements with Major General Scott for their removal to this country shall continue in charge of that business with their present powers until it shall be finally closed.

And also, that all rights and title to public Cherokee lands on the east or west of river Mississippi, with all the public interests which may have vested in either branch of the Cherokee family, whether inherited from our fathers or derived from any other source, shall henceforward vest entire and unimpaired in the Cherokee nation as constituted by this union.

Given under our hands, at Illinois camp ground, this 12th day of July, 1839. By order of the national convention.

GEORGE LOWRY,

President of the Eastern Cherokees.

GEORGE GUESS, his x mark.

President of the Western Cherokees.

R. Taylor,
Te-ke-chee-lar-kee,
V. P. of the Eastern Cherokees.

Tobacco Will,
Daniel Melton,
John Drew,
V. P. of the Western Cherokees.

George Hicks,
John Benge, his x mark.
Thomas Foreman,
Archibald Campbell,
Jesse Bushyhead,
Lewis Ross,
Edward Gunter,
Te-nah-la-wes-tah,
Stephen Foreman,
Daniel McCay,
George Brewer,

Thomas Candy,
Moses Parris, his x mark.
James Campbell,
Luney Riley,
Charles Coard, his x mark.
Lewis Melton,
Young Wolf,
Charles Coody, his x mark.
Ah-sto-la-tee,
Jack Spears,
Looney Price,

By order of the Nat. convention.

JOHN ROSS, *Principal chief*
Eastern Cherokees.

By order of the Nat. convention.

JOHN LOONEY, his x mark.
Acting Principal chief
Western Cherokees.

GOING SNAKE, his x mark.
Speaker of the Council.

The foregoing instrument was read, considered and approved by this 23d day of August, 1839, and signed by Aaron Price, Major Pallum, Young Elders, Deer Track, Young Puppy, Turtle Fields, and a large number of other respectable old settlers and late emigrants.

True copy, original retained in this office.

THOMAS IRWIN, *Clerk.*

No. 22.

Whereas, the removal of the eastern Cherokees to this country has brought together the two branches of the ancient Cherokee family, and rendered it expedient that a union of the two communities should be formed, and a system of government matured and established, applicable to their present condition and satisfactory to all parties. And whereas, a general council of the representatives and people of both communities was appointed for that purpose by the joint call of their respective authorities, which met accordingly at Ta-ka-to-ka, on Monday the 3d day of June, 1839:

And whereas, the representative branches of said general council having been unsuccessful in effecting the objects for which the general council was convened, the people, who formed a constituent branch of said general council, called a national convention of the people of the eastern and western Cherokees to meet at Illinois camp ground, July 1, 1839, to take those important matters into consideration; which convention has assembled accordingly, and is now in session:

And whereas, in the interval between the call and the meeting of this annual convention, the unhappy fact of Major Ridge, John Ridge, and Elias Boudinot's being killed occurred. In consequence of which, violent threats against the lives of innocent and peaceable citizens, were made by some of the friends of the deceased, by which the tranquillity of the community has been interrupted, and a state of excitement and alarm produced, dangerous to the public safety and destructive to domestic and social order :

And whereas, the unfortunate persons deceased, together with others in connexion with them, had by their acts unhappily exposed and laid themselves liable to the pains and penalties and forfeitures of outlawry :

Therefore, in order to stop the further effusion of blood, to calm the present unhappy excitement, and to restore peace and harmony and confidence to the community, we, the people of the eastern and western Cherokees in general council assembled, in our own name, and by the authority and in the exercise of our plenary powers, do ordain and decree ; and by these presents it is ordained and decreed accordingly ; that a full and free pardon and amnesty be, and is hereby granted to all those persons who are liable, as aforesaid, to the pains and penalties and forfeitures of outlawry, and that they be fully exempted, released, and discharged, from all liability to prosecution or punishment of any kind whatever, on the aforesaid account. And that they be restored to the protection of the community, and the enjoyment of the benefits of the laws, to all intents and purposes, as if the acts which rendered them liable to the penalties aforesaid, had not been committed—excepting, that they shall not be eligible to any office of profit, trust, or honor, in the eastern and western Cherokee community, or under any union or other modification of said communities which may be effected.

Nevertheless, the general council shall have power, after the lapse of five years, if in their opinion the good conduct of any person or persons affected by this decree shall render it proper, to revoke, with regard to such person or persons, that portion thereof which declares them ineligible to office, and thereby restore them to the enjoyment and exercise of all the immunities and franchises of the community ; provided, however, that, in order to guard the public peace and the personal security of the citizens from being endangered by the operation of this decree, the benefits of its provisions shall be available to those persons only, who, shall within eight days* after the passage of this decree (appear) before the general council, and shall retract or disavow any threatenings which may have been made by themselves or their friends against the life or lives of any citizen or citizens of the eastern or western Cherokee nation, or against that of any other person in revenge or as a retaliation for the death of the unfortunate persons deceased, or for any other cause, and shall give satisfactory assurances that for the time to come they will demean themselves as good and peaceable members of the community. That in order effectually to carry out the intentions of this decree, to suppress disturbances, to remove public nuisances, and to preserve good order and tranquillity, eight auxiliary police companies shall be organized throughout the country by voluntary association ; each company to be commanded by a captain and lieutenant and such subordinate officers as may be required, who shall be elected by the people, any of whom

may also be removed by the people whenever they deem it expedient. The whole of these companies to be under the general command of Jesse Bushyhead 1st, and Looney Price 2d, in command : provided always, that the general council shall have power by law to control, modify, suspend, or discontinue, these police companies as the welfare or safety of the country may require.

Given under our hands at Illinois camp ground, this 7th day of July, 1839. By order and on behalf of this general council of the eastern and western Cherokees in national convention assembled.

Numerously signed by the people in convention.

* Ordered, by the Cherokee people in general convention assembled, that inasmuch as information concerning the decree of amnesty passed on the 7th inst., had not reached some of the persons affected by its provisions ; that the time specified for their giving assurances for the future maintenance of peace, be extended until further provisions shall be made by the convention for that purpose. The intention of the said decree being solely to obtain assurances for the preservation of the peace, and not to endanger the safety of any person whatsoever.

Given under our hands, by order of the General Convention, this 13th day of July, 1839.

True copy.

S. G. SIMMONS, A. D. C.
and A. A. Adj. Gen., 2d Dept., W. Div.

No. 23.

Whereas, by a decree of the general council of the eastern and western Cherokees in national convention assembled, at Illinois camp. July 7th, 1839 : It is provided, that a full and free pardon and amnesty be granted to certain persons, who, by their acts, had exposed and laid themselves liable to the pains and penalties of outlawry ; and that they be fully exempted, released, and discharged from all liability to prosecution or punishment, of any kind whatever, on the aforesaid account ; and that they be restored to the protection of the community, and to the enjoyment of the benefits of the laws. Provided, however, that the benefits of this decree shall be available to those persons only who shall retract or disavow any threatenings which may have been made by themselves or their friends against the life or lives of any citizen or citizens of the eastern or western Cherokee nation, or that of any other person or persons, in revenge for the death of Major Ridge, John Ridge, and Elias Boudinot ; and shall give satisfactory assurances that for the time to come they will demean themselves as good and peaceable citizens of the community.

Now we, the undersigned, gratefully accepting the clemency of our people, humanely provided for our benefit and relief, do, in the presence of the Supreme Judge and Searcher of all hearts, and in the presence of this great assembly, hereby sincerely acknowledge our error, and express our deep contrition for the same ; and we do declare our readiness to submit to our people, and to make all the reparation in our power for the injury we have done ; and we do hereby recall and retract any threatenings which may have been made by ourselves or any of our friends against the life of any person whatever, and we do disavow any such threats made by any of our friends in revenge or retaliation for the death of the

persons aforesaid, or for any other cause : and in conformity with the requirements of the ordinance and decree aforesaid, we do, in the presence of the Supreme Judge, and of this general council, solemnly pledge ourselves to abstain from all acts which may in any way or manner disturb the peace and endanger the security of the community or of any individual thereof. But that, for the time to come, we will sacredly regard these our solemn assurances, and in good faith demean (ourselves) as good and peaceable citizens, in fulfilment of the obligations involved in this pledge, and in the true intentions of the ordinance and decree.

Given under our hands, at Illinois camp ground, in the presence of the national convention, this 10th day of July, 1839.

Witness :

Daniel McCoy,
R. Taylor,
Geo. Lowry,
Jesse Bushyhead.

George Chambers, his x mark.
Jesse Haltbreed, his x mark.
Te-ka-e-she, his x mark.
Wm. H. Davis,
Tah-ye-ske, his x mark.
James Foster,
Charles Forman.

No. 24.

Know all men by these presents, that, in order to stop the further effusion of blood, to calm the present unhappy excitement, and to restore peace and harmony and confidence to the community, we, the people of the eastern and western Cherokees, in national convention assembled, in our own name, and by the authority and in the exercise of our plenary powers, do ordain and decree, and by these presents it is ordained and decreed accordingly, that a full and free pardon and amnesty be and is hereby granted to all persons, citizens of the eastern and western Cherokee nation, who may be chargeable with the act of murder or homicide, committed on the person of any Cherokee previously to the passage of this decree; whether the same may have been committed within the limits of the eastern or western Cherokee country or elsewhere. And by the authority aforesaid, we do further ordain and decree, that all persons so chargeable are, and by these presents are declared to be, fully exempted, released, and discharged from all liability to prosecution, punishment, or disabilities of any kind whatever, on the aforesaid account; and that they be restored to the confidence and favor of the community, and to the enjoyment and protection and benefits of the laws, to all intents and purposes as if the act or acts for which they stand chargeable had not been committed.

Given under our hands, at Illinois camp ground, this 10th day of July, 1839. By order of the national convention.

GEORGE LOWRY, } *Presidents of*
GEORGE GUESS, } *Convention.*

Vice Presidents.

Young Wolf,
Lewis Melton,
Jack Spears,
Luney Riley,
Ah-sto-la-de,

Te-ge-ton-les-ge, his x mark.
Tobacco Will, his x mark.
James Brown,
David Melton,
Richd. Taylor.

Jesse Bushyhead,
 Thomas Foreman,
 Thomas Candy,
 Te-no-la-wes-ta,
 George Brewer,
 John Benge,
 Charles Gourd,
 James Campbell,
 Looney Price,

By order of the convention.

Lewis Ross,
 Edward Gunter,
 John Drew,
 Moses Parris,
 George Hicks,
 Charles Coodey,
 Archd. Campbell,
 Daniel McCoy.

his x mark.

JOHN ROSS,

Principal Chief of the eastern Cherokees.

No. 25.

IN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

ILLINOIS CAMP GROUND, July 12, 1839.

SIR : We deem it proper to report further to you for your information the proceedings of the national convention in reference to the late excitement.

In order effectually to stop the further effusion of blood, the convention has, by decree, buried all past grievances in oblivion, on the sole condition of the parties giving assurances to maintain the peace in future.

Measures have been taken to inform those persons who claimed protection at the fort of these proceedings, so that the collecting of their friends to secure themselves from violence is rendered altogether needless.

These provisions which are in exact conformity with your wishes, as well as with our own, will prove to you our determination to prevent mischief, and to promote peace.

We have the honor to be, sir, your friends, and obedient humble servants,

GEO. LOWRY, President.

GEO. GUESS, Vice President, his x mark.

Young Wolf,
 Edward Gunter,
 R. Taylor,
 Luney Riley,
 George Hicks,
 Jesse Bushyhead,
 Riley Keys,
 George Brewer,
 John F. Boot,
 Archibald Campbell,
 Charles Gourd,
 Stop,

his x mark.
 his x mark.
 his x mark.
 his x mark.
 his x mark.

G. W. Gunter,
 Thomas Foreman,
 James Brown,
 John Drew,
 Thomas Candy,
 Moses Parris,
 Ashtolahtee,
 Small Back,
 Crying Bird,
 Tobacco Will,
 Bark,
 John Benge,

his x mark.
 his x mark.
 his x mark.
 his x mark.
 his x mark.
 his x mark.

ELIJAH HICKS, Secretary.

By order of the convention.

JOHN ROSS.

Brevet Brig. Gen. M. ARBUCKLE,

U. S. Army, commanding.

True copy.

S. G. SIMMONS, A. D. C.

and A. A. Adj. Gen., 2d Dept., W. Div.

IN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

ILLINOIS CAMP GROUND, July 13, 1839.

SIR : Since our communication of yesterday to yourself, we have been honored with the receipt of yours of the 10th instant, but we had not the satisfaction of seeing the officer through whom it was despatched, nor do we know by whom it was delivered. In justice to ourselves, we beg leave to remark, that it appears you have mistaken the true character of this convention. In order, therefore, that it may be fully understood, we will state, that this convention has been called by the Cherokee people, and not by the chiefs or people of the late emigrants alone ; consequently, the undersigned members have derived their appointment and authority directly from the people, in the exercise of their plenary power ; and not through the limited authority vested in any of the chiefs, or other delegated functionary. There certainly exists no just cause for uneasiness on the part of any portion of the Cherokees, much less of others, from the apprehension that the sitting of this convention may produce any interruption of peace and good order in the Cherokee community, or on this frontier. And, having full confidence in the sincerity of your disposition not to interfere with the concerns of the Cherokees, and that your efforts are solely directed to the preservation of peace and good order on this frontier, we take pleasure in saying that we hope, by the acts of this convention, to evince to you and to the Government and people of the United States, that the Cherokee people fully appreciate the blessings of peace and good order, and that every thing in our power will be done to ensure these desirable objects.

We have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient humble servants.

GEO. LOWRY, *President.*GEO. GUESS, *Vice President,* his x mark.

Thomas Foreman,		Young Wolf,	
James Brown,		George Hicks,	
Thomas Candy,		Jesse Bushyhead,	
Moses Parris,		John F. Bool,	his x mark.
Riley Keys,		Archibald Campbell,	his x mark.
John Benge,	his x mark.	Charles Gourd,	his x mark.
John Drew,		Stop,	his x mark.
George Brewer,	his x mark.	Small Back,	his x mark.
Ashtolatee,	his x mark.	Crying Bird,	his x mark.
Edward Gunter,		Tobacco Will,	his x mark.
R. Taylor,		Bark,	his x mark.
Laney Riley,			

ELIJAH HICKS, *Secretary.*

By order of the convention.

JOHN ROSS.

Brevet Brig. Gen. M. ARBUCKLE,
U. S. Army, commanding.

True copy.

S. G. SIMMONS, *A. D. C.*
and A. A. Adjt. Gen., 2d Dept., W. Div.

HEAD QUARTERS, 2D DEPT., W. DIVISION,
Fort Gibson, July 14. 1839.

GENTLEMEN : I addressed to you a communication under date of the 10th instant, in which I acknowledged the receipt of yours of the 9th. At that time I determined not to reply to a portion of your letter, which is unjust to myself, and, as I judge, uncalled for. That part of your letter to which I refer is in the following words : " We are again constrained to express our regret at that portion of your communication which relates to our western brethren, and your interposition in behalf of the Cherokee people."

It is strange that you should in your *first* letter to me say that you are *again* constrained to express your regret ; and this is rendered more unaccountable, as I have no recollection of receiving a letter from any of your friends containing such remark. To be sure that there is no cause for regret, as relates to my communication, I judge it is only necessary for you to refer to it—and as relates to any other matter of regret, you may have, if you will be so good as to state the facts on which it is based, I shall have no difficulty in convincing you that my conduct, in every particular connected with the difficulties between the old and new settlers, is entitled to your thanks.

It is indeed singular, that, after having been requested by Mr. Ross, in his letters of the 22d and 23d ultimo, to interpose by force, and otherwise, to prevent the further effusion of blood in the Cherokee nation, that my interposition should now be complained of, and without any justifiable *cause* being assigned. You advise me of the high responsibility under which I act. I am well apprized of that fact ; and hope that all who have public business to transact, will equally respect the high obligations they are under. And you further remark—that with my co operation, both tranquillity and perfect safety can be secured to the citizens of the United States and Cherokee people. I can assure you that it will afford me very great pleasure to unite with you in any measure, calculated to effect this desirable object, which is not positively unjust to others—but so long as the Cherokee people are divided into parties, you must perceive that there is little left for me to do, except to request each party to abstain from such measures as are liable to lead to acts of violence.

The military force in this country cannot, nor will not, be employed in conjunction with either party, (in the event of difficulties in the Cherokee nation, which, I assure you, I fear will very soon take place,) but will only be employed to preserve peace and prevent the shedding of blood, unless self-defence should render the reverse necessary.

It has been reported to me by several individuals of respectability, that your convention has decreed, that the signers of the Ridge treaty shall appear before the convention in eight days, and that the time for their appearing will expire to-morrow, where they are required to confess their sorrow for having signed that treaty, and pledge themselves to live peaceably ; in that event they are permitted to live—but are not eligible to any office for five years, and not then, unless the general council of the Cherokee nation should so decree ; that in the event they do not appear before the convention within the time prescribed, they will be regarded outlaws, and punished accordingly.

You must be assured, gentlemen, if I am correctly informed, and I have no reason to doubt my information on this point being substantially true, that there is much responsibility connected with such a proceeding in many ways, and that the peace of this frontier is not secure for a single day after an attempt is made to destroy those that do not come in; and I am this day informed that several of the signers of the treaty referred to will not accept the terms you have proposed. Will you be so good as to give me correct information on this subject by the return of the bearer? You will herewith receive a letter from the Creek nation, which I was requested to forward to you.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant.

M. ARBUCKLE,
Brevet Brig. General, U. S. A.

JOHN ROSS, Esq.,
Principal Chief of the Eastern Cherokees, and others.
True copy.

S. G. SIMMONS, A. D. C.
and A. A. Adj. Gen., 2d. Dept., W. Div.

IN CONVENTION.

ILLINOIS CAMP GROUND, July 15, 1839.

SIR: We have just been honored with your communication of yesterday, by Lieut. Freeman. As it has been our constant desire so to act as to promote peace and good feeling, we are not a little mortified to find that our proceedings have been misconstrued. In order, therefore, effectually to remove all misunderstanding, we will do ourselves the honor to wait on you to-morrow, by committee for that purpose.

We have the honor to be, sir, your obedient humble servants,

GEO. LOWRY, *President of the convention.*

GEO. GUESS, *Vice President,* his x mark.

Daniel McCoy,		George Brewer,	his x mark.
Moses Parris,		Boot,	his x mark.
Jesse Bushyhead,		John Benge,	his x mark.
Jack Spears,		Charles Gourd,	his x mark.
James Brown,		Bird Cryer,	his x mark.
Young Wolf,		Lewis Melton,	
Thomas Candy,	his x mark.	Riley Keys,	
Tobacco Will,	his x mark.	Thomas Foreman,	
Arch. Campbell,	his x mark.	Luney Riley,	
James Campbell,	his x mark.	G. W. Gunter,	
Ah-sto-la-dee,	his x mark.	Edward Gunter,	
Te-nah-la-wes-lah,	his x mark.	George Hicks,	
Small Back,	his x mark.	Looney Price,	
		R. Taylor.	

By order of the convention.

JOHN ROSS.

Brevet Brig. Gen. M. ARBUCKLE,

U. S. Army, commanding.

True copy.

S. G. SIMMONS, A. D. C.
and A. A. Adj. Gen., 2d Dept., W. Div.

HEAD QUARTERS, 2D. DEPT., W. DIVISION,
Fort Gibson, July 17th, 1839.

GENTLEMEN : I was highly gratified when Mr. Ross and a deputation from your body arrived here yesterday. as I did not doubt that something would be proposed which would enable me to act usefully with you in allaying the excitement now existing in the Cherokee nation, and securing the continuance of peace on this frontier. This reasonable expectation, I regret to say, has been totally disappointed, as the only thing suggested was my interposition in urging Star, Bell, and others, (who took protection here for a short time,) to comply with a decree of your body, which renders them ineligible to office for five years in the Cherokee nation, or, should they not come in, require them, at least to give the necessary security to keep the peace.

The conduct of these men in threatening violence to Mr. Ross, I hope, is not believed to have received from me the least countenance or approbation; and I can assure you that they have received no encouragement from me in any way, to act otherwise than in an orderly manner; or assurances that they would receive any protection from the military force that would not be extended to any individual of your nation.

But you must notice, that the character of your decree is such, that if I were to send an officer to induce Bell, Star, and others to comply with it, no good would result from it, unless that decree was so altered as not to deprive them of the rights of Cherokees.

I have, gentlemen, repeatedly assured you of my serious apprehensions of difficulties in the Cherokee nation, and on our frontier. And now, without wishing to be understood as expressing any opinion as to what is right or wrong in relation to this subject, I believe that a civil war in the Cherokee nation is almost certain, unless the decree referred to is so changed as not to deprive any one of your nation of the rights of Cherokees, and you agree to meet in convention the members that may be appointed by the council of the old settlers, which you are aware assembled on the 22d instant.

I take this occasion to again assure you, that it matters not to me what course is pursued with regard to the Government of the Cherokee nation, so long as the tranquillity of the nation and of this frontier, is preserved.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ARBUCKLE,

Brevet Brig. General, U. S. A.

JOHN ROSS, Esq.,

Principal Chief of the eastern Cherokees, and others.

True copy.

S. G. SIMMONS, A. D. C.

and A. A. Adj. Gen., 2d Dept., W. Div.

HEAD QUARTERS, 2D DEPT., W. DIVISION,
Fort Gibson, July 18th, 1839.

GENTLEMEN: I deeply regret to inform you that reports have reached me this evening, from various quarters, that the late emigrants, or the adherents of Mr. Ross, intend preventing, by force, the assemblage of the old settlers in council, which is to convene on the Illinois on the 22d inst.

I hope for the welfare of the Cherokee people that this report is entirely destitute of truth, yet it has been in a measure confirmed by its having been reported that the force at your convention, has been and is now daily increasing, and that you intend to have in service at an early period, at least eight companies of mounted men.

It will be highly gratifying to me to receive from you correct information on this subject by return of the bearer, together with a reply to my communication of the 17th instant.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

M. ARBUCKLE,
Brevet Brig. General, U. S. A.

JOHN ROSS, Esq.,
Principal Chief of the emigrant Cherokees, and others.

P. S. Should you deem public opinion worthy your consideration, I beg leave to refer you to my communications to your body, particularly that under date of the 10th instant.

M. A.

True copy.

S. G. SIMMONS, *A. D. C.*
and A. A. Adj. Gen., 2d Dept., W. Div.

IN CONVENTION.

ILLINOIS CAMP GROUND, July 19th, 1839.

SIR: We have, in a former communication, assured you that our individual efforts were directed to the preservation of peace. We now beg leave to report the same sentiments, and again to assure you that the reports of our hostile intentions are, as you correctly anticipated, utterly destitute of truth.

But on a charge so grave, we deem it due to ourselves respectfully to demand the names of your informants.

We have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servants,

GEORGE LOWRY, *Pres't. Convention,*
GEORGE GUESS, *Vice President,*

John Martin,
Thomas Candy,
Thomas F. Taylor,
John Drew,
George Brewer,
John Bena,
A. Campbell,
Moses Parris,
John Looney,

George Sticks,
James Brown,
G. W. Gunter,
Lewis Melton,
Looney Price,
Lewis Ross,
Edward Cante,
R. Taylor,
Charles Coody,

Riley Keys,
T. Foreman,
The Bark,
Crying Buffalo,
Young Wolf,

Jesse Bushyhead,
Small Back,
Stop,
Moscs Daniel.

Brevet Brig. Gen. M. ARBUCKLE.
True copy.

S. G. SIMMONS, *A. D. C.*
and A. A. Adj. Gen., 2d Dept., W. Div.

IN CONVENTION.

ILLINOIS CAMP GROUND, *July 20th, 1839.*

SIR: We were both surprised and disappointed when your letter of the 17th inst. came to hand, as we had flattered ourselves that the interview we had the pleasure of having with you, as well as the attention and kindness received while at the fort, would have given to you not only the greatest assurances of our continued desire to prevent the further effusion of blood, but every disposition so far as we were able to restore peace and quiet to the Cherokee people, as well as perfect security to the frontier. The sole object of our trip to the fort was to inform you that we had done all in our power to bring about that result which appeared so desirable to you as well as ourselves, to wit, the prevention of further bloodshed and a restoration of peace and quiet. Your disappointment at not being furnished with any propositions from us to enable you to co-operate in our behalf with the western chiefs and old settlers, in settling all our causes of difference, is certainly not rightfully chargeable to us, as we neither wished nor desire to produce disappointment, and feel mortified and hurt at the remarks made on that subject. The view taken by us was this—that having done all we could and that, too, in conformity with your request, to prevent bloodshed and promote peace—that you as our mutual friend, would be prepared to say to the chiefs and others—the emigrants have done their part in this matter, it now behooves you to do your part, and all is quiet—or something to that effect. Such mediation as this is never without its benign influences upon the human heart, and seldom fails in producing the most happy results. The decree which has been passed so far as we are concerned throws a veil of oblivion over all past offences, on as reasonable terms as any offenders and violators of our laws could expect, and a number of those who were exposed to the penalties of our laws have come in, accepted of the terms, been received with open arms, and are now in peace and safety, to traverse the country and pursue their common avocations free from the fear of harm. Among those who had violated the laws were individuals connected to many of us by the closest ties of consanguinity. No exceptions were made for them, none were asked; and shall we make distinctions? No—the fiat has passed and cannot be changed with partiality. If any of our people refuse to abide the Cherokee laws, the world is large, they can leave us; but if they remain in our country, being a part of our people, they must come under our laws. The reports we have from time to time received from the fort, induce us to believe that

those men who had gone there for protection had received assurances of protection from the military, and that feeling was somewhat strengthened by their course since returning home. But we are now bound, from the assurance in your communication of the 17th. which is now before us, to say we were under mistake, and are happy to correct it. We do not apprehend any danger of civil war in this country, and no set of men in Christendom would more deeply deplore such a state of things than we would. We say we do not apprehend any danger of civil war, and for the best of reasons. We are looked upon as one of the parties to engage in this war, and of this we have no idea. We have been, and still are trying in solemn convention to wage a war of reason upon our own intellects and those of our western brothers, in order to enable us to unite as one people, (which we are,) and make such government and laws as will be suitable to our condition and wants—these we consider not only lawful, but commendable and praiseworthy motives, and such as every philanthropist and patriot should hail with feelings of the liveliest gratitude. But it appears that our motives and wishes are mistaken and misconstrued both by our western brothers and white friends, as both seem to entertain fears of our *fiendish purposes*. It is not only strange, but passing strange, that such a report as the one received from you yesterday could have originated, that we designed to prevent the meeting of the old settlers at the mouth of the Illinois by an armed force. We are almost induced to believe that these are groundless fabrications for political effect, and hope that in future you will treat them with their merited contempt—silence. We have, among other regulations, it is true, adopted the light-horse system for the purpose of executing the laws of the country, which has been the custom of the Cherokee people for many years, but not for the purpose, as supposed, of hostilities. We have been making such regulations as we think suitable to the Cherokee people, with a view of sending them down to the contemplated meeting of the 22d inst. by a respectable committee from our convention, armed and accoutred with prudence and discretion, to show them what has been done, the propriety thereof, and the importance of friendship and union to our future prosperity and happiness. If there is any thing wrong in all this, we would like to hear it, as we are ready at all times, when in error, to correct it at the earliest period. From the assurances given you of our peaceable feelings towards the citizens of the United States, we do hope in justice to us, and to the citizens on the frontier, you will, without delay, adopt such measures as in your discretion you may think best to give them quiet. As for danger, they have none to fear from any of us or our adherents. We had forgotten to mention that John Looney (one of the western chiefs) was with us here on yesterday, and expresses himself not only satisfied, but pleased at what has been done at this convention, and promised to give his influence to our proceedings, at the approaching meeting which is just at hand. May we hope for better times or not? Does this look like civil war? We think not. We send you the copy desired, &c.

We have the honor to subscribe ourselves, your friends and humble servants,

GEORGE LOWRY, *Pres't. Convention.*
 GEORGE GUESS, *Vice President.*

Richard Taylor,	John F. Boot,	his x mark.
George Hicks,	Bark,	his x mark.
Thomas F. Taylor,	Small Back,	his x mark.
Jesse Bushyhead,	Charles Gourd,	his x mark.
John Martin,	Moses Daniel,	
Thomas Candy,	Lewis Ross,	
G. W. Gunter,	John Benge,	his x mark.
Edward Gunter,	James Brown,	
John Drew,	Archd. Campbell,	his x mark.
Riley Keys,	Stop,	his x mark.
Luney Riley,	Thomas Foreman,	
Bird Doublehead,	Crying Buffalo,	his x mark.
Young Wolf,		

By order of the Convention.

JOHN ROSS.

To Brevet Brig. Gen. M. ARBUCKLE,
United States Army, commanding.

True copy.

S. G. SIMMONS, *A. D. C.*
and A. A. Adj. Gen., 2d Dept., W. D.

HEAD QUARTERS, 2D DEPT., W. DIVISION,
Fort Gibson, July 20, 1839.

GENTLEMEN : I have received your communication of the 19th inst., and was much gratified to learn that the reports which had been received here in relation to an intended attack on the council of the old settlers, which is to assemble on the 22d inst., are destitute of truth.

You are already informed how and when that report was received at the Grand Sabine--and young Mr. Dillard was about the same time at Webber's Falls, where he heard several individuals (Cherokees, as I understood him) say that information had been received there that it was the intention of your convention to send an armed force to the council of the old settlers, with the object of seizing their chiefs and taking them before you. The names of the individuals who made these statements can be ascertained if proper inquiry is made.

Gentlemen : I have no doubt of your desire to preserve peace with the United States, and with your own people ; yet the course you pursue will result very different, (as I believe,) if not speedily changed ; and, as you had not permitted me to suppose that any change would take place, I yesterday authorized arms and ammunition to be issued to a portion of the militia residing near to the western borders of Arkansas, to enable them to protect the frontier in the event the State is invaded, or the Cherokees should commit acts of hostility against the citizens of the United States. Except in these cases, they are forbid entering the Cherokee nation, unless it may be to pass to Fort Wayne to obtain subsistence stores. Yet, as they are not required to leave their homes, it is presumed they will not do so without orders, or some circumstances near the time should render it necessary. And I have also written to the governor of Arkansas, ad-

vising him of the propriety of making preparatory arrangements to promptly send to this frontier a large force, provided it should be necessary.

I most earnestly hope that you will, at an early period, enable me, by a union of the Cherokee people, to say to the citizens of Arkansas that there is no occasion for their leaving their homes or bearing arms to ensure peace on their western border.

To effect this very desirable object, it is only necessary that you should allow the old government of the Cherokees in this country a just agency in forming a new government,—and to forgive all offences, provided individuals who have made threats of violence against others, shall give a satisfactory pledge or security that they will demean themselves in a peaceable manner hereafter.

If this course is adopted—and the time has arrived when something of a decisive character must be done—you may expect my hearty co-operation; and if there are any other measures that can be resorted to, to effect this object, I am not apprized of them.

I was much gratified to be informed to-day, by my aid-de-camp, Lieut. Simmons, who visited you yesterday, that you intended to send a deputation from your body to meet the council of the old settlers. Send such men as Mr. Lowry, or men as similar to him in temper as you can find them, with an offer to them of a just participation in forming a new government, and a pledge to forgive offences on the terms stated, and all difficulties will soon subside in the Cherokee nation. I hope you will think well of all I have said in this communication, and if so, you and the old settlers, and all others, will soon be united as brothers.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your obt. servant,

M. ARBUCKLE,

Brevet Brig. General, U. S. A.

JOHN ROSS, Esq.,

Principal Chief of the eastern Cherokees, and others, in council.

P. S. It is not to be understood that the terms I have suggested for an accommodation of all difficulties in the Cherokee nation, are intended to dictate to you; as I can assure you, that if the object is effected by any other peaceable means it will be equally agreeable to me.

With respect to Bell, Star, and others similarly situated, a moment's reflection must satisfy you that your decree in relation to them must be revoked, except so much as requires them to keep the peace, before I could act usefully in settling the difficulties with them. M. A.

True copy.

S. G. SIMMONS, A. D. C.

and A. A. Adj. Gen., 2d Dept., W. D.

HEAD QUARTERS, 2d DEPT., W. DIVISION,

Fort Gibson, July 22, 1839.

GENTLEMEN: I have received a copy of your decree of the 7th instant, together with your communications of the 19th and 20th, and a letter from Mr. Ross of the 21st.

It would appear by your decree, that the people of the eastern and western Cherokees were justly represented at your convention. If this is true, there certainly can be no just cause to apprehend a civil war in the Cherokee nation; and this would have been rendered less probable, had your decree contained nothing more than is shown by your communication of the 12th inst.

You will receive herewith a copy of my letter to the chiefs of the Cherokee nation of this date, which I hope will receive from them the serious consideration its importance demands; and if so, and your proceedings are such as they can approve, it is believed that security will at once be given to the Cherokee nation, and the inhabitants on this border, when it will afford me much pleasure to inform the governor of Arkansas, and the citizens of the frontier, that there is no occasion for them to be in readiness to defend their homes.

I judge that my letters previous to this date fully informed you of all that my duty requires, and therefore I have nothing more to add, except my sincere desire for the peace and happiness of the Cherokee people.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient servant,

M. ARBUCKLE,

Brevet Brig. General, U. S. A.

To JOHN ROSS, Esq., and others,

In convention at Illinois camp ground.

True copy.

S. G. SIMMONS, *A. D. C.*

and A. A. Adj. Gen., 2d Dept., W. D.

HEAD QUARTERS, 2D DEPT., W. DIVISION,
Fort Gibson, July 22, 1839.

GENTLEMEN: I received last evening a communication from the convention in session at the camp ground on the Illinois, by which I am notified that Mr. John Looney has visited that body, and is well pleased with its proceedings, which I am informed will be laid before you by a committee appointed for that purpose; and as these proceedings have already been approved by one of you, it is earnestly hoped that the other two, and your council generally will approve of them, and by that measure at once give quiet and security to the Cherokee people. It is for them that you are acting, and to them that you are responsible; therefore, I hope you will act wisely, and without any motive except the general good of your people, and to ensure their welfare.

Gentlemen, you have already admitted that a new government for the Cherokee nation is proper and necessary, and that it ought to go into effect at the earliest period possible. Under such circumstances, it is earnestly hoped and expected that notions of form or ceremony will not influence your conduct on so important a subject.

I have received the decree of the convention in relation to Bell, Star, and others similarly situated, by which it appears, that "the time specified for their giving assurance for the future maintenance of peace, is extended until further provision shall be made by the convention for that

purpose." therefore, it is not known why they may not return home and remain in perfect security for the present. A copy of this communication will be transmitted to the convention now in session at Illinois camp ground.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

M. ARBUCKLE,
Brevet Brig. General, U. S. A.

JOHN BROWN, JOHN LOONEY,
and JOHN ROGERS, *Chiefs of the Cherokee nation.*

True copy.

S. G. SIMMONS, *A. D. C.*
and *A. A. Adj. Gen., 2d Dept., W. D.*

The decree in relation to Bell, Star, and others similarly situated, will be sent to Washington, with such other papers as are regarded necessary to a correct understanding of that decree.

If you cannot concur in the proceeding of the convention, I hope you will not for a moment think of resorting to violent measures, but will again, and at an early period, offer to meet your eastern friends in convention, for the purpose of establishing a new government for the Cherokee nation.

M. A.

True copy.

S. G. SIMMONS, *A. D. C.*
and *A. A. Adj. Gen., 2d Dept., W. D.*

No. 26.

Whereas, a decree was passed by the Cherokee people, in national convention, at the Illinois camp ground, on the 7th day of July, 1839, providing for a general amnesty to all such individuals as had, by their acts and conduct, exposed and made themselves liable to the penalty of outlawry, and all such persons being requested to appear in eight days from the date thereof before the general council, to avail themselves of its provisions; and whereas, it was again ordered by the Cherokee people, on the thirteenth day of July, 1839, that the time specified above should be extended until further provisions shall be made by the convention:

And whereas, some of the individuals affected by the aforesaid decree have not availed themselves of its liberal and humane provisions, and by their improper conduct are endangering the peace of the country and threatening the lives of valuable citizens: It is, therefore, ordered by the convention, that public and general notice be and is hereby given to all such persons as have not availed themselves of the benefits of the aforesaid decree, to appear before this convention on or before the 4th of September, 1839, and comply with its requisitions; it being essential to the preservation of peace, that the life of a citizen shall not be unlawfully endangered. It is further ordered, that two persons be selected to disseminate through the country, and if possible, personally notify all such individuals as are hereby affected to come forward in accordance with this order.

Done in convention, in behalf of and for the whole Cherokee people, at Tah-le-quah, this 28th day of August, 1839.

GEORGE LOWRY, *President.*

George Guess,
Aaron Price,
Hair Conrad,
John Benge,
A. Campbell,
She-Cow Elders,
The Eagle,
Logan,
James Spears,
Sul-lu-tu-skee,
Young Glass,
Major Pullum,
George Gunter,
Edward Gunter,
Kee-nah,
Crying Buffalo,
Jesse Russell,
Bark Flute,
Oo-le-nah-wah,
Elijah Hicks,
Daniel Colston,

George Hicks,
Tobacco Will,
Turtle Fields,
Tah-lah-see nee,
Jesse Bushyhead,
Lewis Melton,
Moses Parris,
Luney Riley,
Young Wolf,
Thomas Foreman,
R. Taylor,
George Brewer,
L. Price,
John Spears,
John Drew,
W. S. Coodey,
W. S. Adair,
Charles Coodey,
Thomas F. Taylor,
Thomas Candy.

True copy, original retained in this office.

THOMAS IRWIN, *Clerk.*

No. 27.

At a meeting of the treaty party of the Cherokee nation of Indians, held at Price's prairie, in the Cherokee nation, on Tuesday, the 20th day of August, 1839, on motion, George W. Adair was called to the chair, and Thomas Wilson was appointed secretary. The objects of the meeting were explained by the chairman. The following preamble and resolutions were offered by John A. Bell :

Whereas, on the 22d day of June last, our then distinguished friends, Major Ridge, John Ridge, and Elias Boudinot, were cruelly and inhumanly assassinated, and, as we are informed and really believe, by an order of the partisans of John Ross, in consequence of the deceased having signed the treaty of December 29, 1835 :

And whereas, since that time the state of anarchy and confusion in the country has been intolerable ; and the decree passed by the partisans of John Ross, as well as many other circumstances, clearly demonstrate that all the signers of the treaty and many of their friends are in imminent danger of secret and cowardly assassination :

And whereas, a civil war is seriously deprecated, inasmuch as it would tend to the total destruction of our nation : Be it, therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That we regard the recent conduct of the partisans of Ross, in the murder of the deceased, in the decree passed relative to the

signers of the treaty and their friends, and in the keeping together of so great a number of persons armed, in a military and hostile manner, deserving the reprobation of all mankind, and meriting the severest punishment.

2. *Resolved*, That, inasmuch as we would seriously deprecate a civil war, we will not engage in one, unless assured that it is the only means left for our personal safety.

3. *Resolved*, That we believe it to be right that we should appeal to the Government of the United States for the punishment of the murderers of the deceased Ridges and Boudinot, and for justice and protection for ourselves and families.

4. *Resolved*, That, for that purpose, we will send a delegation of two, viz : John A. Bell and Stand Watie, to Washington city, in order to lay our grievances before the Secretary of War.

5. *Resolved*, That the chairman appoint a committee of six to draft an address to the Secretary of War, making known our grievances and our wants, and to report the same, forthwith, to this meeting, for adoption.

6. *Resolved*, That the said John A. Bell and Stand Watie, our delegates, be intrusted with full authority to enter into arrangements with the Secretary of War for our protection and relief.

The chairman appointed the following persons a committee, under the 5th resolution: Charles Reese, John Field, James Star, Thomas Wilson, William Roling, William Lassley.

The committee appointed reported the following address, which was adopted by the meeting:

CHEROKEE NATION, *August 20, 1839.*

The undersigned, a committee appointed by the party of Cherokees, known as the treaty party, to represent the recent history of events in relation to themselves and their present condition to the honorable Secretary of War, beg leave respectfully to state:

That a great portion of the treaty party emigrated to the Cherokee nation west, as early as arrangements were made for their removal, under the treaty of December 29, 1835: that the remainder of their party emigrated during the last year; that, on their arrival, they found their brethren, known as the Cherokees west, in the possession of a country healthy and fertile, and every way adapted for the prosperity of the Cherokee people. They found a Government regularly organized, with a code of laws suitable to their condition, and equal in their operations. Such of the treaty party as arrived at an early day, were permitted to associate in the council of their brethren and to hold offices under the Government: all either purchased or improved farms, bought cattle, and embarked in various branches of business, according to their several skills. They welcomed that portion of their countrymen opposed to the treaty to their new homes, and extended to them every act of courtesy and kindness in their power: many of their friends extended to the poorer class credit, in order to enable them to purchase the articles of husbandry and make shelter for their children. The treaty party believed all was going well, until the call of a council on the first Monday in June last.

Upon the adjournment of Mr. Ross's part of his meeting, his party called for a council of the whole nation to meet on the first day of July.

On the 22d of June, their three distinguished men, known as the leaders of their party, Major Ridge, John Ridge, and Elias Boudinot, were cruelly assassinated by the partisans of John Ross. The number and prominence of the persons engaged in these massacres prove that the plot was arranged at the previous council, and the perpetrators of the horrid deeds selected, and chosen, and organized into three separate banditti. But if proof were wanting, the subsequent proceedings are a proof of the truth of our assertion.

We beg, however, that the honorable Secretary of War will bear in mind, that this "convention" was only attended by the partisans of Mr. John Ross. The treaty party have only been able to obtain the copies of the proceedings of that meeting, hereto annexed, and numbered. What further steps have been taken they cannot know, for Mr. Ross's council still continues in session. But, from the history of the past, the decree itself, and the daily threats which we hear in the country, the treaty party are not only convinced that their enemies approved the murder of their friends, but would sanction the total destruction of themselves.

The honorable Secretary of War will see the humiliating condition upon which we are required to save our lives.

We must, however, submit to these conditions, thus degrading to ourselves and reproachful to the United States Government itself, or to be driven from the country, or engaged in a civil war in self-defence. The Government of the United States is well aware that either alternative would be equally destructive to ourselves and families; were we tamely to submit to the dictation of our enemies, we have too many reasons to know that there would be no safety for us. Before we can consent to leave the country, which we love quite as well as our enemies loved the country which they have left, we must inquire where we are to go, and what are we to do with the homes which we have purchased and improved? Hardly as we are oppressed, and flagrant as are our injuries, we value too highly the Cherokee blood to engage in the horrors of a civil war, unless driven to it in acts of self-defence, and thus be the destruction of our own people.

The treaty party deny that they have committed any acts deserving of punishment. If they have violated any laws, they are willing to be tried by its provisions, and abide the decision of the proper tribunals of their country.

But they acknowledge not the power or mobocracy of John Ross or his constituted authorities. They will never submit to his authority or dictation. As the only alternative, then, which seems to be left them, they confidently and solemnly appeal to the Government of the United States for justice and protection. They cannot, like Mr. Ross, invest themselves with military guards of their countrymen for life, and promise them pay from money due their whole countrymen; and they are too well warned of the consequences of remaining at home and attending to their ordinary concerns. Secret assassinations would again go on, and their whole party be destroyed, before any declaration of hostilities would be made, which the military of the country would feel authorized to treat as "domestic strife."

The treaty party have, therefore, sent their trusty friends, John A. Bell and Stand Watie, to the Secretary of War, to solicit that protection promised in the treaty, and which they confidently believe the Government of the United States are able and willing to afford. They solemnly ask for redress for the murders of their friends, who have been assassinated without a hearing, without a trial, and without a crime. They ask that their own lives remain not in jeopardy. They ask that they be not brought under the power of John Ross and his partisans. They ask that the money due to the Cherokee people under the treaty be not paid to a party who acknowledge not its sanction, destroy its framers, and yet, with their characteristic cupidity, seek to appropriate its benefits to accomplish the ambitious purposes of their leaders.

The ways and means of their relief they pretend not to dictate; but they confidently appeal to the Government of the United States, and, as their only hope, trust to them for relief.

Signed in behalf of the meeting.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the chairman and secretary, and forwarded to the Secretary of War by our delegates.

Hon. J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War.

True copy, original retained in this office.

THOMAS IRWIN, *Clerk.*

SEPTEMBER 2, 1839.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed we send you a copy of a communication from Mr. Ross's convention. You will see that they have given us until the 4th of this month to come forward and sign the pledge. They are anxious for us to "comply with the requisition, it being essential (they say) to the preservation of peace, that the life of a citizen shall not be unlawfully endangered."

They tell us plainly that our lives will be in danger if we do not comply within the time given. We have been told by some of these conventioners, that a portion of their body insisted upon closing the decree and marching forthwith upon us, without giving us any timely notice of its being closed. It is impossible that we can remain as we are much longer. It seems a duty we owe to ourselves that we prepare to defend our persons; likewise, that we send some person to the city of Washington, to fully apprise the Government of the United States of our situation, and insist upon its interposition. However, these are matters that we wish to consult you on, and we wish you to speak fully and frankly to us on these important subjects.

We have the honor to subscribe ourselves your obedient humble servants,

GEORGE W. ADAIR,
J. A. BELL, and others.

Capt. WM. ARMSTRONG,
Acting Superintendent, W. T.

CHOCTAW AGENCY WEST,

September 4, 1839.

GENTLEMEN : I have received yours of September 2d, enclosing me a decree of Ross's council, by which I find that the treaty party have until this day given them to come into the council, otherwise their lives are forfeited. From the commencement of the unpleasant difficulties between the Cherokees, I have endeavored to stop the further effusion of blood. That your friends, the Ridges and Boudinot were so inhumanly murdered for the conspicuous part they bore in the late treaty, is not denied by the Ross party ; and that your situation is now one of great peril cannot be doubted. Your lives will now be sought, and when taken, justified by the dominant party in the Cherokee nation. I was in hopes Mr. Ross would have agreed to refer the existing difficulties to the Government of the United States. With this view, I furnished him with a copy of the appeal of John Brown and John Rogers, chiefs of the western Cherokees, in which they appealed to the Government to settle the present difficulty between the Cherokees. I regret to find that the object and motives of the old settlers are misconstrued, and that they are charged with a design of placing the Cherokees under a territorial Government, such as was contemplated by Congress. Their only object was, that the present difficulty should be settled by the United States, without a resort to arms between the Cherokees themselves. This is decidedly rejected by Mr. Ross. I have sent to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington all the documents that have come into my hands relative to the difficulties between the Cherokees. These, together with what Gen. Arbuckle has written, will enable the War Department to understand fully the present controversy.

You also enclose me a copy of a meeting of the treaty party, by which I find that you have appointed two of that party to go on to Washington and represent your case fully to the honorable Secretary of War. I can only say to you, that it is against the instructions of the department, as well as a positive act of Congress, for any agent or other person to get up or encourage a delegation of red people to visit Washington.

Sympathizing deeply with you in your unpleasant situation, I regret that I have not the power of averting the danger which threatens you, and, which you very well know, I have solicited that nothing be done by the Ross party to affect the old settlers, or those whom they represent, until the Government should be heard from. This is all I could do.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. ARMSTRONG.

Acting Superintendent, W. T.

MESSRS. GEORGE W. ADAIR,
J. A. BELL, and others,
Cherokee nation.

AUGUST 30, 1839.

DEAR SIR : Enclosed you will see a communication that we received yesterday from Mr. Ross's convention. You will see by it that our day of probation is set. You see that they invite us to come forward and partake with their "*liberal and humane provisions,*" as they call them,

that our lives "shall not be unlawfully endangered." Now we call upon the United States for protection, according to treaty stipulation.

This convention we consider the father of strife, and it will certainly extinguish the flame of domestic peace and happiness in a great many Cherokee families, if suffered to go on. Will you suffer us (to be) driven from our homes, or be forced to bow to a band of assassins, contrary to all law, justice, and humanity? Surely not; however, we leave the matter with you and the United States Government.

We sent Mr. Ross word that we could not sign his pardon, and that all we desired was peace. But if they again commence killing us, we will certainly resist them with all the power and energy that we are masters of, without consulting consequences.

We are, sir, your humble servants,

GEORGE W. ADAIR,

J. A. BELL, and others.

General ARBUCKLE.

True copy.

S. G. SIMMONS, *A. D. C.*
and *A. A. Adj. Gen., 2d Dept., W. D.*

HEAD QUARTERS, 2D DEPT., W. DIVISION,
Fort Gibson, September 2, 1839.

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 30th ultimo, enclosing a copy of the decree of the Cherokee convention, under date of the 21st of August, has been received: and in answer I would advise you either to pass into the State of Arkansas, or to come to this post. In the latter case I will promise you protection, which it would be impossible to do with troops at the several residences of the persons claiming it.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient servant,

M. ARBUCKLE.

Brevet Brig. General, U. S. A.

J. A. BELL, and others.

True copy.

S. G. SIMMONS, *A. D. C.*
and *A. A. Adj. Gen., 2d Dept., W. D.*

HEAD QUARTERS, 2D DEPT., W. DIVISION,
Fort Gibson, September 4, 1839.

GENTLEMEN: I received, on the 2d instant, from Geo. W. Adair, John A. Bell, and others, a copy of your decree of the 21st ultimo, by which it appears that they are required to appear before your convention on or before this date, otherwise to be regarded outlaws.

It is true that the decrees in relation to the individuals referred to, do not particularly state the principal offence with which they are charged; yet it is distinctly understood that the material offence for which they are outlawed (if they do not comply with the conditions of your decrees) is, their having signed a treaty made with the United States at New Echota, on the 29th day of December, 1835.

They have demanded protection from the Government of the United States ; and inasmuch as said Government regarded the signers of the treaty referred to competent and duly authorized to conclude that treaty, it could not therefore be anticipated by the United States that any other portion of the Cherokee nation could or would attempt to hold said individuals criminally responsible for that act.

If they have made threats against any one or more individuals of the Cherokee nation, they ought certainly to give a suitable pledge or security to demean themselves in a peaceable manner, and to abstain from violence to any one.

I request that you will favor me with a reply to this communication by the return of the bearer.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ARBUCKLE,

Brevet Brig. General, U. S. A.

JOHN ROSS, Esq., and others,

In convention near the Illinois river.

True copy.

S. G. SIMMONS, *A. D. C.*

and A. A. Adj. Gen., 2d Dept., W. D.

No. 28.

HEAD QUARTERS, 2D DEPT., W. DIVISION,
Fort Gibson, September 4, 1839.

SIR: I have not written a line to Mr. Ross or his convention since my letter to you of the 14th ultimo, nor have I since then received any communication from that convention.

I visited Fort Smith late in August, and understood, in passing through the Cherokee nation, that the emissaries of Mr. Ross were passing through the Cherokee country with the object of collecting and bringing to the convention as many of the old settlers as possible ; and since my return here, I am informed that John Looney, one of the principal chiefs of the old settlers, has joined the late emigrants, and that a number of the old settlers had assembled and deposed the chiefs, Brown and Rogers, and declared them ineligible to any office of honor or profit in the Cherokee nation hereafter, in consequence of their having referred their dispute with the eastern Cherokees to the Government of the United States, and for other offences, of which I am not particularly informed ; and it is said that this is the day on which an election is to take place at the convention ground for all the officers required for the new government of the Cherokee nation.

I am of the opinion, that Mr. Ross and his adherents have induced so many of the old settlers to join them, that the chiefs, Brown and Rogers, and their friends, will not attempt any resistance to the new government, yet the means that have been employed to establish that government will no doubt long disturb the harmony of the Cherokee nation, and be the cause of frequent quarrels and violence between individuals, or small parties.

You will herewith receive a copy of a decree of the convention, handed to me on the 2d inst., with a letter from George W. Adair, John A. Bell, and others, under date of the 30th ult., a copy of which is herewith enclosed; also of my reply thereto on the 2d inst.

I am in hopes that Adair, Bell, and others, who have offended by signing the late Cherokee treaty with the United States, will keep themselves out of the way of the friends of Mr. Ross, until instructions from the Government are received in relation to them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ARBUCKLE,

Brevet Brig. General, U. S. A.

Brigadier General R. JONES,

Adjutant General, Washington city.

P. S. Since writing the foregoing, I have addressed a communication to Mr. Ross and his convention, a copy of which is herewith enclosed.

M. A.

No. 29.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Indian Affairs, August 20, 1839.

SIR: The recent murders which have been perpetrated in the Indian country, impose upon the Government the duty of arresting and bringing to punishment the individuals who have been guilty of these cruel and cold-blooded acts. It is supposed, as well from the nature, manner, and time of these dark deeds, as from letters received at the department, that the guilty men must be known in the territory, and, it is hoped, that with active vigilance they may be made to feel the just consequences of such atrocious conduct.

You are, therefore, instructed to adopt the most prompt and energetic measures to discover, arrest, and bring to condign punishment the murderers of the Ridges and Boudinot. This duty is enjoined by the dictates of humanity, as well as by law and the treaty of 1835. E. Boudinot was murdered by three men who called on him while engaged in the erection of a house with some workmen, who could probably say who they were; and the friends of the Ridges informed Mr. Stokes they knew many of the murderers of these persons.

Similar instructions will be issued to-day from the War Department, to General Arbuckle, and if you act in concert the likelihood of success will be greater.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

Captain WM. ARMSTRONG,

Choctaw Agency west, Arkansas.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *August 20, 1839.*

SIR: The department has received, with great pain and sorrow, the unpleasant intelligence communicated by yourself and others of the cruel and wanton murders of Boudinot and the Ridges, chiefs of the Cherokee

Indians, which have recently been perpetrated. The information reached here during the absence of the Secretary of War at some distance, and the necessity of submitting the subject to him, and of receiving his instructions, has been productive of some delay in making known to you the views and wishes of the Government.

The following is the language of the Secretary, by which you will please be governed. "The most prompt and energetic measures ought to be adopted by General Arbuckle and Captain Armstrong, to discover, arrest, and bring to condign punishment the murderers of the Ridges and Boudinot."

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has particularly instructed Captain Armstrong as to his duty in the case. Of these instructions I herewith enclose a copy for your information, and that you may have the benefit of the suggestion therein made, as to the manner in which the murderers may be identified. Very, &c.,

S. COOPER,

Acting Secretary of War.

Brigadier General M. ARBUCKLE,
Fort Gibson, Western Territory.

No. 30.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
October 8, 1839.

SIR: Your several communications of 20th and 27th August, and of 3d and 10th September, with their several enclosures, have been received.

It is with the deepest regret, the Secretary of War, to whom these papers have been submitted, and myself learn that the differences between the Cherokees still exist. It was hoped that the excitement would gradually subside, and that all the parties concerned would see that their immediate and permanent interests lay in composing the irritation which had so unhappily grown up among them, instead of which the difficulties are apparently increased, and each party more tenacious of the stand it has assumed. In all communities where there are diverse and inconsistent interests, there must be a yielding by each of what is most obnoxious to the other, and a meeting on some middle ground. It is on this principle that all associations of men are successfully maintained, and upon which only they can prosper. It was thus the United States framed their constitution, which has been always administered in a spirit of compromise, with wonderful advantage, as the world knows. Still there must always be, so long as the opinions and interests of men differ, parties who will advocate the views they severally entertain. How shall they be reconciled?

I am instructed by the Secretary of War, that the great and liberal principle of modern times is the only one, in his opinion, by which the Cherokee nation can be made one in feeling, interest, and government. That the majority shall rule, is an axiom in politics now substantially admitted almost every where, and one that must prevail universally. It is as applicable and its adoption as necessary to the Cherokees as to other com-

munities. It is, therefore, recommended to the Cherokee nation of all parties to assemble in national council, and as one people to determine on such laws and regulations, as the larger number of them shall think best calculated to ensure their prosperity and happiness. To this point it must come. The minority, unless it amount to a nearly equal proportion, must eventually yield to the great mass, whether they arrange their difficulties in a pacific temper, or a resort be had to violence. If the former course shall be happily taken, I do not doubt the magnanimity of the majority will induce them to concede all the reasonable requests of the weaker division.

You will please to press this view of the department upon the Cherokees, and communicate a copy of this letter to each of the parties among them.

I regret the determination of one of the parties to send two delegates to Washington. It is thought the existing difficulties are understood, and that no benefit can result from the visit, which, if Messrs. Bell and Watie have not undertaken the journey upon the receipt of this communication, you will discourage by all the means you may think judicious.

I observe in the letter of Messrs. John Ross and others to you, of 13th August, that an inquiry is made whether you have received funds for the Cherokee nation, and if not, the cause of the "extraordinary delay." In answer to this remark I would observe, that an official communication was made by Messrs. John Ross and others, on 21st June, 1839, to M. Stokes, Esq., the Cherokee agent, of which there is a copy on file in this office, requesting, "through your official authority, that no disbursements of moneys due to those whom we represent, nor any other business of a public character affecting their rights, be made or transacted by the agents of the Government with any other Cherokee authority than the undersigned, until a reunion of the people shall be effected;" and that the form of an address by the opposite party to the Secretary of War, was adopted on the 20th August, a copy of which was enclosed in yours of 10th September, that contains the following: "They ask that the money due to the Cherokee people under the treaty be not paid to a party who acknowledge not its sanction, destroy its framers, and yet, with their characteristic cupidity, seek to appropriate its benefits to accomplish the ambitious purposes of their leaders."

In regard of the appeal of Messrs. Brown, Looney, and Rogers, in which they ask to be sustained "in the enjoyment of our rights, and in the execution of our laws, and that the lives and liberties of all our citizens may be protected from violence and disturbance," and the communication of Messrs. John Ross and others protesting against the appeal, it may be proper to refer to the treaty of 1835. By the 5th article, the United States engage to "secure to the Cherokee nation the right, by their national councils, to make and carry into effect all such laws as they may deem necessary for the government and protection of the persons and property within their own country belonging to their people, or such persons as have connected themselves with them;" by the 6th article, the United States "agree to protect the Cherokee nation from domestic strife and foreign enemies, and against intestine wars between the several tribes." Against the operation of such laws as a majority of

the Cherokee nation may pass and enforce, the United States cannot protect or defend any portion of the tribe—so far from it, they are bound to secure the right to the nation, through the national council, of devising and executing laws. In their dissensions, therefore, concerning domestic polity, the United States cannot interfere, but against personal violence or “domestic strife,” without or against law, the Cherokees will be protected.

The course pursued by General Arbuckle towards “the committee of the Cain Hill independent regulators,” is approved. The department can lend no countenance whatever to such proceedings, and will recognise no effort at punishing any man except through the laws of the land. The Cherokees are entitled to be free from “interruption and intrusion from citizens of the United States, who may attempt to settle in their country without their consent,” and still more from any interference with their persons, unless authorized by law, which affords ample means for securing the innocent and punishing the guilty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

Capt. WM. ARMSTRONG,
Choctaw Agency West.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *October 12, 1839.*

SIR: Your communications of the 4th ultimo and others, addressed to the Adjutant General, have been submitted to me and duly considered. The letter of the commissioner of Indian affairs to the agent will have informed you of the views of this department in relation to the political differences unfortunately existing between the former and recent emigrants of the Cherokee nation. It is highly desirable, and it is the wish of the Government, that they should assemble in council together, and be governed by the declared will of the majority of the whole nation fairly and properly obtained. But while this principle will govern the department in the exercise of their superintendence over the tribe, it will not suffer that majority to exercise any tyranny towards those persons who may be odious to them, nor especially to commit any outrages upon those Cherokees who signed or adhered to the treaty of New Echota. The news of the cruel murder of the Ridges was received with just indignation by the department, and the summons to George W. Adair, J. A. Bell, and others to appear before the council on the 4th September, to answer for their conduct in signing that treaty, is regarded as a gross usurpation of power which will not be sanctioned or allowed. Whatever may be the opinion of the chiefs and people who emigrated last as to the character of that transaction, they shall not be permitted to punish or persecute those who, in good faith and with upright and honest intentions, executed that instrument, and faithfully complied with its provisions.

You will, without delay, communicate this determination of the department to the chiefs and head men of the Cherokee nation, and will convey to me, with all possible despatch, their reply, in order, if they persist in their unjustifiable measures, that prompt and efficient steps may be taken

to protect the parties threatened with further outrage, and to bring to justice the perpetrators of such acts of violence.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Brig. Gen. M. ARBUCKLE,
Fort Gibson, Western Territory.

J. R. POINSETT.

No. 31.

AQUOHEE CAMP, August 1, 1838.

Whereas, the title of the Cherokee people to their lands, is the most ancient, pure, and absolute known to man: its date is beyond the reach of human record: its validity confirmed and illustrated by possession and enjoyment antecedent to all pretence of claim by any other portion of the human race:

And whereas, the free consent of the Cherokee people is indispensable to a valid transfer of the Cherokee title: and whereas, the said Cherokee people have neither by themselves, nor their representatives, given such consent: it follows that the original title and ownership of said lands still vest in the Cherokee nation unimpaired and absolute:

Resolved, therefore, By the national committee and council, and people of the Cherokee nation, in general council assembled, That the whole Cherokee territory, as described in the first article of the treaty of 1819, between the United States and the Cherokee nation, still remains the rightful and undoubted property of the said Cherokee nation. And that all damages and losses, direct or incidental, resulting from the enforcement of the alleged stipulations of the pretended treaty of New Echota, are in justice and equity chargeable to the account of the United States.

And whereas, the Cherokee people have existed as a distinct national community, in the possession and exercise of the appropriate and essential attributes of sovereignty, for a period extending into antiquity beyond the dates and records and memory of man:

And whereas, these attributes, with the rights and franchises which they involve, have never been relinquished by the Cherokee people, but are now in full force and virtue.

And whereas, the natural, political, and moral relations subsisting among the citizens of the Cherokee nation towards each other, and towards the body politic, cannot in reason and justice be dissolved by the expulsion of the nation from its own territory by the power of the United States' Government:

Resolved, therefore, By the national committee and council, and people of the Cherokee nation, in general council assembled, That the inherent sovereignty of the Cherokee nation, together with the constitution, laws, and usages of the same, is, and by the authority aforesaid, is hereby declared in full force and virtue, and shall continue so to be, in perpetuity, subject to such modifications as the general welfare may render expedient.

Resolved, further, That the Cherokee people, in consenting to an investigation of their individual claims, and receiving payment upon them, and for their improvements, do not intend that it shall be so construed as yielding or giving their sanction or approval to the pretended treaty of 1835: nor as compromising, in any manner, their just claim against the United States hereafter, for a full and satisfactory indemnification for their country, and for all individual losses and injuries.

And be it further Resolved, That the principal chief be, and he is hereby authorized to select and appoint such persons as he may deem necessary and suitable for the purpose of collecting and registering all individual claims against the United States, with the proofs, and to report to him their proceedings as they progress.

RICHARD TAYLOR,
President National Council.
GOING SNAKE,
Speaker of Council.

STEPHEN FOREMAN, *Clerk Nat. Committee.*

Capt. Brown,	Howestee,
Toonowee,	Beaver Carrier,
Katelah,	Samuel Christee,
Ooyah Kee,	Kotaquaskee,
Richard Foreman,	Yeh-natsee,
William,	Samuel Foreman.

Signed by a Committee in behalf of the people.

True copy.

S. G. SIMMONS, *A. D. C.*
and A. A. Adj. Gen., 2d Dept., W. Div.

No. 32.

HEAD QUARTERS, 2D DEPT., W. DIVISION,
Fort Gibson, Sept. 4, 1839.

GENTLEMEN: I received on the 2d inst. from Geo. W. Adair, John A. Bell, and others, a copy of your decree of the 21st ultimo, by which it appears that they are required to appear before your Convention on or before this date, otherwise to be regarded outlaws.

It is true that the decrees in relation to the individuals referred to do not particularly state the particular offence with which they are charged, yet it is distinctly understood that the material offence for which they are outlawed, if they do not comply with the conditions of your decree, is their having signed a treaty made with the United States at New Echota, on the 29th of December, 1835.

They have demanded protection from the Government of the United States, and inasmuch as the said Government regarded the signers of the treaty referred to competent to conclude *that* treaty, it could not therefore have been anticipated by the Government of the United States, that any other portion of the Cherokee nation could, or would, attempt to hold said individuals criminally responsible for that act.

If they have made threats against any one or more individuals of the Cherokee nation, they ought certainly to give a suitable pledge or security to demean themselves in a peaceable manner, and to abstain from violence against any one.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ARBUCKLE,
Brevet Brig. General, U. S. A.

JOHN ROSS, Esq., and others,

In convention near the Illinois river.

True copy.

S. G. SIMMONS, *A. D. C.*
and A. A. Adj. Gen., 2d Dept., W. Div.

IN CONVENTION.

TAHLEQUAH, CHEROKEE NATION, *Sept. 5, 1839.*

SIR: Your note of the 4th inst. has just been submitted before us.

You were some time past furnished with a copy of the decree of the Cherokee people, and the subsequent *order* extending to those affected a longer time to comply with its provisions. The convention engaged in maturing a Government suited to the Cherokees under the act of the union, being on the eve of closing their duties, passed a second order, (a copy of which it seems you have received. requesting the appearance of those affected by the 4th inst. to give such pledges for their personal behavior as might ensure security to the lives of our citizens.

The convention in its course has given evidence of the anxiety which exists to restore peace and quietude throughout the country; and it is much regretted that efforts so laudable, directed to an object so much desired by the whole Cherokee people, has not been crowned with merited success.

It surely cannot be deemed compatible with the interests of our country, that a few misguided individuals should be permitted to threaten and jeopard the lives of our most worthy citizens with impunity, and that such is the fact, we apprehend, you have already abundant proof.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants.

GEORGE LOWRY, *Pres't. Convention.*

Hair Conrad,
John Benge,
Thomas Candy,
Archibald Campbell,
John Drew,
George Guess,
W. S. Adair,
Young Elders,
W. S. Coodey,
Thomas Foreman,
Thos. H. Taylor,
Lewis Melton,
Richard Taylor,
Logan,
James Spears,
John Spears,
Stephen Foreman,
Young Glass,
Looney Price,
Tobacco Will,
Major Pullum,
Elijah Hicks,
By order of the convention.

Moses Parris,
G. W. Gunter,
The Hawn,
Young Wolf,
J. M. Lynch,
George Brewer,
Joshua Buffington,
Jesse Bushyhead,
Jesse Russell,
John F. Boot,
Crying Buffalo,
Bark Flute,
Oo-la-yo-ec.
Softshell Turtle,
Edward Gunter,
Daniel Colston,
Lewis Ross,
George Hicks,
Turtle Fields,
Tah-lah-see-nee.
James Brown.

JOHN ROSS,

JOHN LOONEY, his x mark.

M. ARBUCKLE, *Brevet Brig. General, U. S. A.*
True copy.

S. G. SIMMONS, *A. D. C.*
and A. A. Adj. Gen., 2d Dept., W. Div.

No. 33.

Fort Gibson, September 28, 1839.

SIR : We are required, by instructions from the War Department, to arrest and bring to trial the murderers of the Ridges and Boudinot. Although we have the names of several of the individuals charged, yet, as you are the chief of the emigrant Cherokees, by some of whom we have no doubt these murders were perpetrated, we therefore deem it proper to apprise you of this order.

We believe that you can have the persons charged delivered at this post without resorting to other means, which it is our wish to avoid. Should we be disappointed in our expectations in this particular, the military force of the United States will be employed in carrying out the instructions of the War Department.

In the meantime, we expect and require of you, that no violence or disability whatever be imposed on the treaty party in consequence of the treaty of 1835, which has received the sanction of the Government of the United States.

We extremely regret the unfortunate events to which we have referred, and also that no union has taken place between the eastern Cherokees, of whom you are the acknowledged head, and John Brown, principal chief of the western Cherokees. An early reply to this communication is requested.

Respectfully, your very obedient servants,

M. ARBUCKLE,

Brevet Brig. General, U. S. A.

WM. ARMSTRONG,

Acting Superintendent, W. T.

JOHN ROSS,

Principal Chief of the late emigrant Cherokees.

True copy.

S. G. SIMMONS, *A. D. C.*

and A. A. Adj. Gen., 2d Dept., W. Div.

TAHLEQUAH, CHEROKEE NATION,

September 30, 1839.

GENTLEMEN : Your communication of the 28th inst. came duly to hand by express.

You apprise me of having received instructions from the War Department to arrest and bring to trial the murderers of the Ridges and Boudinot, "and express expectations that I will arrest the persons charged, and deliver them over to the military post at Gibson, without resorting to other means."

I hold myself at all times in readiness, so far as I may be concerned, to comply with the established regulations between the United States and the Cherokee nation. And for all offences which may be committed by individual Cherokees, and over which the United States may have proper jurisdiction, and their courts cognizance, assuredly I could not in duty to the nation and to myself but exercise all necessary and proper efforts to sustain and preserve unimpaired the confidence and friendship of both parties. You cannot be otherwise than fully impressed with the fact, that

there exists in this country a feeling decidedly friendly to the Government and people of the United States, and no wish or attempt to cause innovation in the plain and well-understood method of communication and intercourse.

In relation to the particular subject of "arrest and trial" of which you speak, I am wholly at a loss to conjecture by what right or sound policy the Cherokee people are to be deprived of the exercise of their own legitimate authority over acts of one Indian against another; an authority founded upon *natural* as well as conventional rights; I cannot conceive how, if the persons charged be Cherokees, they have violated either treaty stipulation or act of Congress, that they should be held answerable to the courts of the United States, and the military force employed for their arrest. Any effort directed to that purpose is deprecated as calculated to disquiet the country, to weaken the confidence of the people in their exertions to allay excitement, and the enjoyment of some respite from the difficulties and embarrassments which have so long distressed them. None of the persons, charged with the act you are instructed upon, are known to me; some of them may be of the late emigrants, or all, for aught I know; nor do I feel that it is again necessary for me to revive the subject among the people, when you are doubtless apprized that they themselves, in convention, considered and disposed of the matter in a manner satisfactory to the whole Cherokee people. You express regret "that no union has taken place between the eastern Cherokees and John Brown, principal chief of the western Cherokees." This may be true to some extent, yet it is equally true that a union has been formed between the eastern and western Cherokee people. To that union, if it has pleased some to withhold their approbation, and among them John Brown, still the people acted for themselves; they are the acknowledged source of power in this country, and their original acts require not the sanction of any chief to accredit it with authority.

Many of the old settlers who could not attend in person forwarded their names to be enrolled upon that act. Although the fact may not have been formally announced to you, yet it was believed that you were informed of the adoption of a constitution for the government of the Cherokee nation in accordance with the act of union. Elections have also taken place under its provisions for officers, &c., and the national council composed both of the *old settlers* and *emigrants*, without, however, any distinction, are now about to terminate its session, having been engaged in passing such laws as were required for the security and protection of the persons and property of the people. From these facts, I trust that you will be fully convinced of the earnest desire of the Cherokees to preserve and maintain the peace and friendship which have so long subsisted between them and the United States.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN ROSS, *Principal Chief.*

Brevet Brig. Gen. M. ARBUCKLE, *U. S. A.*

and Capt. WM. ARMSTRONG,

Acting Superintendent, W. T., Fort Gibson.

True copy.

S. G. SIMMONS, *A. D. C.*

and A. A. Adj. Gen., 2d Dept., W. Div.

HEAD QUARTERS, 2d DEPT., W. DIVISION,
Fort Gibson, October 2, 1839.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit, for the information of the Government, a copy of a communication addressed to John Ross, principal chief of the late emigrant Cherokees, by Captain William Armstrong and myself, under date of the 28th ultimo; also a copy of a letter addressed by me to Mr. Ross and his convention, under date of the 4th ultimo, and their reply of the 5th. By the latter it would appear, that I am informed that Bell, Star, and others have made threats against Mr. Ross and his friends. I am apprized that several of those that assisted in making the treaty of 1835 would have killed Mr. Ross at the moment they heard of the Ridges and Boudinot being murdered, from the belief that he was the cause of their murder. These individuals took protection at this post for several days, and when they left it they declared they would look to the Government to punish the murderers, and all, except one, assured me that they would pledge themselves to keep the peace, if nothing more was required of them. After their departure from this post they were informed of their having been deprived of their rights as Cherokees, and that to be permitted to live they were required to submit to great humiliation.

I have this evening received a letter from Mr. Ross, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, (who styles himself principal chief, notwithstanding the old chiefs, Brown and Rogers, still consider their authority unimpaired.) I hope that within a short time a peaceable and friendly union will take place between the whole of the Cherokees.

I am not of the opinion, from the sentiments expressed by Lewis Ross, and Messrs. Vann and Price, Cherokees, who conveyed to me the letter above referred to from Mr. John Ross, that the troops of the United States will be opposed in apprehending the murderers of the Ridges and Boudinot, notwithstanding I am well apprized that there is a strong desire to protect them from punishment by the greater portion of the Cherokee people. A want of time prevents me from saying more on this subject at present.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ARBUCKLE,

Brevet Brig. General, U. S. A.

Brig. Gen. R. JONES,

Adjutant General, Washington city.

HEAD QUARTERS, 2d DEPT., W. DIVISION,
Fort Gibson, October 8, 1839.

SIR: I had the honor to transmit, for the information of the Government, on the 2d instant, the copy of a demand to Mr. Ross by Captain Armstrong and myself for the murderers of the Ridges and Boudinot, together with his reply thereto, in which he not only refuses to deliver them up, but denies the right of the United States to try or punish them. Mr. Ross also denies any knowledge of the murderers, yet, from information received not only from his enemies but his friends, it appears that the death of the Ridges and Boudinot was determined on at the Double

Spring council ground in June last, and that the party that killed John Ridge started from that council ground for that express purpose; and John Ross was at this time performing the duties of head man, or principal chief, of the emigrant Cherokees—still he denies any knowledge that these acts were to be committed, or of the persons who committed them. These circumstances, together with the subsequent proceedings of Mr. Ross, with which you have been furnished, will enable the Government to judge for itself as to the truth of Mr. Ross's assertions.

Although I have received assurances from some of the principal men of the Cherokee nation, that no resistance would be made to the troops in executing the orders of the Government, yet I have subsequently received information that Daniel Colston, one of the individuals implicated, says he will assemble his friends and sell his life as dearly as possible, should any attempt be made to take him; and I am apprehensive, that, notwithstanding the influence of the chiefs will be exerted to prevent the lower class of Indians from opposing the troops, they may be induced to do so in consequence of the excited state of feeling in the Cherokee nation at this time. Information has also been received, that, since the demand for the murderers, John Ross has sent beads and tobacco to the chief of the upper Creeks; and, it is presumed, has made similar friendly overtures to the surrounding tribes. These circumstances, together with my own conviction that the troops may be opposed, and thereby cause a war between the United States and the Cherokee nation, have induced me to notify the Governor of Arkansas that the militia of the State may be required; and also to request the Governor of Missouri to have a brigade near the southwestern border of his State in readiness to turn out to defend their border—at the same time informing him that I was not authorized by the Government to make this call, yet circumstances might render such a measure necessary.

I have also requested the Creeks to organize themselves into companies and regiments, that they might act in conjunction with other troops, should their services be required by the United States. Although I believe that the great majority of the Creek nation are friendly disposed towards the United States at this time, still I know not how far the measures of Mr. Ross may affect them; I cannot believe so far as to cause them to act against the United States, but perhaps to remain neutral. Some of the band of Alligator, a Seminole chief, who has located himself in the Cherokee nation, with about one hundred warriors, lately paid a visit to John Ross.

The demand for the murderers would have been deferred until the dragoons were ready to act, (which they were not, in consequence of being separated from their horses.) had it not been supposed by Captain Armstrong and myself, that such a demand would prevent others of the treaty party from being killed—an attempt having been made to that effect but a short time previous.

Lieut. Colonel Mason has now sent for his horses, and I shall be able in a week or two to commence operations in seizing such individuals as have been, or may be reported to me, who will, I have no doubt, (if they do not determine on resistance,) leave the country so soon as they find they are closely pressed by the troops.

I deem it necessary to remark, that the small number of officers present with the dragoons, and the sickly condition of his men, will render Colo-

nel Mason's command less efficient than I could wish—as it will be seen that the dragoon force is best suited for the service required.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. ARBUCKLE,
Brevet Brig. General, U. S. A.

Brig. General R. JONES,
Adjutant General, Washington city.

CHOCTAW AGENCY WEST,

October 10, 1839.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions I called on General Arbuckle, and after consulting with him upon the subject of arresting the murderers of the Ridges and Boudinot, we deemed it most prudent to make a demand of the murderers from Mr. Ross, as chief of the emigrants by whom the murders were committed. Owing to the small force, together with the fact that a portion of the command was at Fort Wayne preparing stables, &c., for the horses belonging to the dragoons, the General was not prepared to have attempted to arrest those of the murderers whose names had been furnished us; to have delayed until he could have been prepared might have endangered the lives of others of the treaty party, who were liable to be murdered at any time, and were at the time concealed in the nation, and at times within the State of Arkansas. When it was known that the Government had demanded the murderers, the Ross party would probably refrain from further bloodshed. Before any thing was done, we saw the Creek chiefs; we were aware that Mr. Ross had been sending tobacco with friendly talks to them, and would probably continue to be as troublesome as he could. While every exertion should be used, and no effort left undone to preserve peace, it seemed proper to counteract any unfavorable impression that might be made or attempted on any of the other tribes. I visited the Choctaw general council; I found that the proceedings of Mr. Ross's council had been sent to one of the chiefs. I cannot think that the Cherokees will resist, especially as they will find themselves unaided by their red brethren. When General Arbuckle sends out a command to take the murderers, if resistance is made at all, it will be then. It is, however, very hard to tell what course Mr. Ross will adopt.

My great object has been to inform the surrounding tribes of the true state of things. Without their co-operation, I cannot think that any difficulty will arise.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

WM. ARMSTRONG.

Acting Superintendent, W. T.

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD, Esq.,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington city.

No. 34.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *November 9, 1839.*

SIR: Your several communications with their enclosures, relating all to the extraordinary conduct and unwarrantable pretensions of the Cherokee chiefs, have been received and considered with all the care and attention their importance demands.

The President recognised the right of the majority of the Cherokees to frame a constitution, and to enact all laws necessary for the government of the nation: but at the same time he supposed that this right would be exercised judiciously, and in a manner not calculated to authorize murder and excite intestine commotions. The chiefs and council of the Cherokee nation cannot be ignorant that to condemn to outlawry and death the chiefs who, in the exercise of the authority vested in them, signed a treaty with the United States, for the alleged crime of executing that instrument, is to exceed the powers vested in them as legislators, and that such acts are as illegal as they are cruel and vicious. The Government of the United States is not disposed to interfere with the enactment or the execution of laws which do not violate natural rights, lead to domestic strife, and provoke intestine wars; but in all such cases it becomes its paramount duty to interpose, and in this instance treaty stipulations positively require the performance of that duty.

In the remonstrance of the chiefs against the demand of the United States for the murderers of the Ridges and Boudinot to be delivered up to them, they say that "such persons are not amenable to the laws of the United States, and ought not to be arrested and imprisoned for murdering an Indian, because the United States courts can entertain no jurisdiction of a crime committed by an Indian against the person and property of another Indian." The chiefs who signed that document labor under an error, and the interests of all concerned require that they should be promptly disabused. The Government of the United States has a right to take all proper measures to preserve the peace of the country, and to protect the innocent against the vindictive passions of their persecutors, who, in sating their vengeance, may compromit that important interest. This sovereign right cannot be relinquished. The provisions of the treaty of 1835 render it the imperative duty of the Government to extend their protection to the western Cherokees, who have been thus cruelly assailed by the late emigrants: and they can do so in no manner so effectually as by seizing and punishing the assassins who murdered the Ridges and Boudinot. Besides, it is stated that the elder Ridge, who was put to death with so much barbarity, was slain within the boundary of the State of Arkansas, which renders it still more imperative upon us to demand the delivery of these men. I would suggest, however, that in all such instances it will be better to confine the demand to the leaders of the parties that committed the crime.

With respect to the conduct of John Ross, in sending wampum and warlike talks to the Creek and Seminole chiefs, and, as is supposed, thereby seeking to excite hostile feelings against the United States, the same exercise of sovereign power on the part of the Government, and the same treaty obligations to preserve and maintain the peace of the country, to protect the Cherokee nation from domestic strife and against in-

testine wars between the several tribes before adverted to, will, in the opinion of this department, authorize the arrest of such chiefs of the Cherokee nation who foment internal dissensions, and seek to form alliances with other tribes, for the purpose of involving the country in war. The right to arrest Ross and hold him to bail to be tried in the courts of the State of Arkansas is undoubted under the non-intercourse law; but under that law the punishment is very inadequate to the offence, and therefore, if it be judged proper to arrest him, he must be held liable for both misdemeanors. In exercising the authority hereby vested in you, it is expected by the department that you will do so with the utmost discretion, and in such a manner as not to endanger the peace of the country. The department regards the permanent maintenance of peace as a much higher obligation than the punishment of the guilty, and you will constantly have this in view in the discharge of the important duty with which you are intrusted.

In order to enable you to act with vigor, if it becomes necessary to use the military force under your orders, Col. Kearney has been directed to join you with the disposable force of his regiment with all despatch, and before you receive this Col. Many will be in march from Fort Jesup with his command.

The superintendent, Major Armstrong, will be instructed to pay no more money to the Cherokees until this matter is settled and the country pacified; and the department will very shortly communicate its views to you on the subject of the extraordinary protest of John Ross and others, in relation to the Cherokee lands east acquired by the United States by treaty, and now in the possession of the States entitled to them.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

J. R. POINSETT.

Brig. Gen. M. ARBUCKLE,
Fort Gibson, Arkansas.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Office Indian Affairs, November 9, 1839.

SIR: I am instructed by the Secretary of War to inform you that no further payments will be made to the Cherokees until the excitement now existing in the nation is composed, and their difficulties settled; and this determination I have to request that you will communicate to the Indians immediately on the receipt hereof. Should any of the agents have moneys in a course of disbursement, you will please to arrest it until otherwise directed.

This instruction is not intended to interfere with the issuing of rations to them in completion of the year's subsistence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD.

Capt. W. M. ARMSTRONG,
Choctaw Agency West.

No. 35.

TAHLEQUAH, CHEROKEE NATION.

October 13, 1839.

SIR: The national council, which has been for some time in session at this place, adjourned yesterday: the two communities of the Cherokee people having by their act of union become one, and such measures for the preservation of order and the advancement of the general welfare as seemed to have been required adopted.

Various important questions and much business with the Government of the United States, both of a public and private character, yet remain in an unsettled state, and which require to be adjusted as early as practicable; the council, therefore, determined upon the expediency of appointing a delegation to Washington, with proper authority for this purpose. The following persons were appointed a delegation: John Ross, principal chief, W. Shorey Coodey, Edward Gunter, Richard Taylor, Joseph M. Lynch, Looney Price, John Looney, Elijah Hicks, and Jesse Bushyhead; which we report to you in order that it may be communicated to the Government.

The Cherokees have no desire other than the promotion of their welfare, and the cultivation of the utmost good feeling and friendship for the United States.

We flatter ourselves that henceforward there will exist no local cause to disquiet public feeling, and that harmony will prevail uninterrupted throughout the country. That there may possibly be a few disaffected persons is not unlikely: they are to be found in all communities; but no danger is apprehended to the peace of the country. The wholesome operation of the laws will prevail as a remedy for such evils, and we trust the agents and officers of the Government will not permit the wanton fabrications from such a source to cause doubt of the correct and just course of the nation in all of its public transactions.

It may also be proper to apprise you that Mr. Lewis Ross has been appointed national treasurer, and who is authorized to receive any public funds which may be transmitted for payment to the Cherokees.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants.

W. SHOREY COODEY, *Pres. of Nat. Committee.*

YOUNG WOLF, *Speaker of Council.*

JOHN ROSS, *Principal Chief.*

J. VANN, *Assistant Chief.*

M. STOKES, Esq., *U. S. Agent for Cherokees.*

True copy.

S. G. SIMMONS, *A. D. C.*
and *A. A. Adj. Gen., 2d Dept., W. Div.*

Statement exhibiting the amount of invest

Names of the tribes for whose account the stock is held in trust.	Names of the States which issued the bonds.	Rate of interest—per cent.	Amount of each lot of bonds.	Aggregate amount of the bonds for each tribe.	Amount of the annual interest on each lot of bonds.	Aggregate amount of the annual interest for each tribe.
Cherokees	Kentucky	5	\$94,000 00	-	\$4,700 00	-
Do.	Tennessee	5	250,000 00	-	12,500 00	-
Do.	Alabama	5	300,000 00	-	15,000 00	-
Do.	Maryland	5	761 39	-	48 68	-
Do.	Michigan	6	64,000 00	-	3,840 00	-
Do. (schools)	Maryland	5	41,138 00	-	2,056 90	-
Do.	Missouri	5½	10,000 00	-	550 00	-
Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pottawatomies	Maryland	6	130,850 43	-	7,851 02	-
Do. do. do.	Indiana	5	68,000 00	-	3,400 00	-
Incompetent Chickasaws	Indiana	5	53,000 00	-	2,900 00	-
Do.	New York	5	30,000 00	-	1,500 00	-
Do.	Maryland	6	131,230 44	-	7,873 83	-
Do.	Kentucky	5	150,000 00	-	7,500 00	-
Chickasaw orphans	Arkansas	5	-	369,230 44	-	19,773 83
Shawnees	Maryland	6	29,341 50	146,000 00	1,760 49	7,300 00
Do.	Kentucky	5	1,000 00	-	50 00	-
Senecas	Kentucky	5	-	30,341 50	-	1,810 49
Senecas and Shawnees	Kentucky	5	6,000 00	5,000 00	300 00	250 00
Do. do.	Missouri	5½	7,000 00	-	385 00	-
Kansas	Missouri	5½	-	13,000 00	-	685 00
Creek orphans	Alabama	5	82,000 00	18,000 00	4,100 00	990 00
Do.	Missouri	5½	28,000 00	-	1,540 00	-
Menomones	Kentucky	5	-	110,000 00	-	5,610 00
Chippewas and Ottawas	Kentucky	-	77,000 00	77,000 00	3,850 00	3,850 00
Do. do.	Michigan	-	3,000 00	-	180 00	-
				80,000 00		4,030 00
				1,807,321 76		94,272 92

ments for Indian account in State stocks.

Amount of the cost of each lot of bonds.	Aggregate cost of the bonds for each tribe.	When the interest is payable.	Where the interest is payable.	Where the interest is deposited until wanted for application.	Treaties, or reference to which it may be seen for what objects the interest is to be applied.
\$94,000 00	-	Semi-ann'y	Philadelphia	B'k America, N. Y.	Treaty Dec. 1835, and supplementary, March 7, 1836.
250,000 00	-	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
300,000 00	-	Do.	New York	Do.	Do.
880 00	-	Quarterly	Baltimore	Do.	Do.
69,120 00	-	Semi-ann'y	New York	Do.	Do.
42,490 00	714,000 00	Quarterly	Baltimore	Do.	Treaty Feb. 27, 1819.
10,000 00	-	Semi-ann'y	New York	Do.	Do.
150,000 00	52,490 00	Quarterly	Baltimore	Do.	Treaty Sept. 1832, (mills).
72,264 09	-	Semi-ann'y	New York	Do.	Treaty Sept. 1833, (education)
57,291 89	222,264 09	Do.	Do.	Do.	Treaty May, 1834.
29,729 17	-	Quarterly	Do.	Do.	Do.
151,479 06	-	Do.	Baltimore	Do.	Do.
146,375 00	-	Semi-ann'y	Louisville	Bank of Kentucky	Do.
-	384,875 12	Do.	New York	B'k America, N. Y.	Do.
-	146,000 00	Quarterly	Baltimore	Do.	Treaty August, 1831.
33,912 40	-	Semi-ann'y	New York	Do.	Do.
980 00	34,892 40	Do.	Do.	Do.	Treaty Feb. 1831.
-	4,900 00	Do.	Do.	Do.	Treaty July, 1831.
5,880 00	-	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
7,121 87	-	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
-	13,001 87	Do.	Do.	Do.	Treaty June, 1825.
-	18,000 00	Do.	Do.	Do.	Treaty March, 1832.
82,000 00	-	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
28,487 48	-	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
-	110,487 48	Do.	Do.	Do.	Treaty Sept. 1836.
75,460 00	75,460 00	Do.	Do.	Do.	Treaty March, 1836.
3,000 00	-	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
-	75,460 00				
	1,854,830 96				

No. 36—Continued.

Statement exhibiting the amount of interest appropriated by Congress to pay the following tribes in lieu of investing the sums provided by the treaties in stocks.

Names of tribes.	Amount provided by treaties to be invested in safe stocks.	Annual interest appropriated by Congress.	Treaties.
Ottowas and Chippewas - -	\$200,000 00	\$12,000 00	Resolution of the Senate.
Osages - - - -	69,120 00	3,456 00	Resolution of the Senate, Jan. 19, 1838.
Delawares - - - -	46,080 00	2,304 00	Treaty, 1832.
Sioux of Mississippi - - - -	300,000 00	15,000 00	Treaty, September 29, 1837.
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi - - - -	200,000 00	10,000 00	Treaty, October 21, 1837.
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri - - - -	157,400 00	7,870 00	Treaty, October 21, 1837.
Winnebagoes - - - -	1,100,000 00	55,000 00	Treaty, November 1, 1837.
Creeks - - - -	350,000 00	17,500 00	Treaty, November 23, 1838.
Iowas - - - -	157,500 00	7,875 00	Treaty, 1837.
	2,580,100 00	131,005 00	

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Indian Affairs.

No. 37.—Statement of the number and location of Indian schools, scholars, and teachers, embracing all which derive any benefit from education annuities, or the civilization fund, so far as reports have been received.

Name of principal.	Tribe instructed.	Location of school.	No. of teachers.	Scholars.			Denomination.
				No. of boys.	No. of girls.	Total.	
<i>Michigan Superintendency.</i>							
Right Rev. Frederick R��s��	Ottowas and Chippewas	L'Arbre Croche - - -	1	30	34	64	Catholic.
		Village of the Cross - - -	1	32	10	42	
		Sault de Ste. Marie - - -	1	-	-	32	
		Point St. Ignace - - -	1	-	-	46	
		Michilimackinac - - -	1	-	-	46	
Bishop McCoskry - - -	Ottowas - - -	Barry county, Michigan - - -	1	-	-	-	Protestant Episcopal.
Rev. Peter Dougherty - - -	Ottowas and Chippewas - - -	Grand Traverse - - -	2	-	-	12	Presbyterian.
Rev. Leonard Slater - - -	Ottowas - - -	Ottawa Colony - - -	1	15	11	26	Baptist.
Rev. Abel Bingham - - -	Chippewas - - -	Sault de Ste. Marie - - -	1	6	4	10	Baptist.
Rev. W. H. Brockway - - -	Do. - - -	Little Rapids - - -	1	-	-	24	Methodist Episcopal.
			11			302	
<i>Wisconsin Superintendency.</i>							
Rev. A. McDowell - - -	Winnebagoes - - -	Near Prairie du Chien - - -	5	43	36	79	Baptist.
Rev. Sherman Hall - - -	Chippewas - - -	La Pointe, Lake Superior - - -	4	42	30	72	Amer. Board Commis. For. Mis.
Rev. Francis Pierz - - -	Do. - - -	Grand Portage - - -	1	43	32	75	Catholic.
Rev. F. J. Van De Berck - - -	Menomonies - - -	Little Shute of Fox river - - -	-	20	21	41	Catholic.
Rev. Solomon Davis - - -	Oneidas, (Christian party) - - -	Duck creek, near Green bay - - -	-	-	-	26	Episcopal.
Rev. Daniel Poe - - -	Do. (Orchard party) - - -	Do. do. - - -	-	-	-	25	Methodist.
Rev. Cutting Marsh - - -	Stockbridge - - -	Eastern shore of Lake Winnebago - - -	-	-	-	-	
			10			318	
<i>Iowa Superintendency.</i>							
Rev. T. S. Williamson - - -	Wah-pee-ton Sioux - - -	Lac-qui-parle - - -	4	46	44	90	Amer. Board Commis. For. Mis.
Rev. F. L. Denton - - -	Med-a-wa-kanton do. - - -	Wabisha's village - - -	2	-	-	-	Swiss Foreign Board.
Rev. D. Gavin - - -	Do. do. - - -	Lake Pepin - - -	2	-	-	-	Swiss Foreign Board.
Rev. J. D. Stephens - - -	Do. do. - - -	Lake Harriet - - -	3	-	-	-	Amer. Board Commis. For. Mis.
			11			90	

No. 37—Continued.

[1]

Name of principal.	Tribe instructed.	Location of schools.	No. of teachers.	Scholars.			Denomination.
				No. of boys.	No. of girls.	Total.	
<i>St. Louis Superintendency.</i>							
Moses Merrill -	Ottos and Missourias -	Ottoo village -	2	17	5	22	Not known.
Elias Newby -	Shawnees -	Fort Leavenworth agency -	-	-	-	13	Friend's Society.
Johnson Lykins -	Do. -	Do. do. -	-	6	4	10	Baptist.
(Not known) -	Do. -	Do. do. -	-	14	7	21	Methodist.
Rev. Mr. Kinnear -	Kickapoos -	Do. do. -	2	14	2	16	Methodist.
(Not known) -	Peorias -	Do. do. -	-	-	-	7	Methodist.
Robert Simmerwell -	Pottawatomies -	Osage River sub-agency -	2	11	4	15	Baptist.
Jotham Meeker -	Ottowas -	Do. do. -	-	-	-	-	Baptist.
			6			104	
<i>Western Superintendency.</i>							
The superintendent reports -	10 Choctaw schools, numbering in all -	in all -	12	-	-	160	Amer. Board Commis. For. Mis.
Also, "a number" (further particulars not given,) supported by the -	particulars not given,) supported by the -	-	-	-	-	-	
The Creeks have three schools, numbering -	numbering -	-	4	-	-	90	
And there are several among the Cherokees, of which no returns have been received.							
<i>Miscellaneous.—Wyandot Sub-agency.</i>							
Rev. Samuel Allen -	Wyandots -	Upper Sandusky, Ohio -	2	20	20	40	Methodist.
<i>Choctaw Academy.</i>							
Rev. Thomas Henderson -	52 Choctaws, 23 Chickasaws, 8 Cherokees, 11 Creeks, 13 Pottawatomies, 5 Seminoles, 4 Miamies, and 9 miscellaneous -	Scott county, Kentucky -	-	-	-	125	125

No. 38.

Report of Richard W. Cummins, Agent at Fort Leavenworth, upon the Manual Labor School.

FORT LEAVENWORTH AGENCY,

May 23, 1839.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from your office of July 10, 1838, I have the honor to make the following report on the subject of the intended manual labor school, located within this agency by the Methodist Episcopal church. Rev. Thomas Johnson, agent, made a beginning about the 1st of February. At this time he has 400 acres of land enclosed under a good new fence; 12 acres of which set in apple scions, selected fruit, also planted in Irish potatoes, and other garden vegetables, 176 acres planted in corn, 85 acres in oats; five ploughs are breaking the balance of the ground enclosed, which is intended for timothy and blue grass. One hundred acres in addition to the 400 enclosed is expected to be ploughed by the 15th July, and enclosed in September, which will make 500 acres ready for next year. The rails, upward of 40,000, were all made in a short time by the Shawnee Indians, with the exception of about 3000.

The buildings are under way: mechanics preparing brick, 30,000 feet of lumber at the place, 15,000 of it dressed, ready for laying floors, 2,500 lights of sash made, stone quarried for the first building, nails, glass, hinges, locks, &c., ready on the premises.

They expect to have a part of the buildings ready to commence the school in October. I think, however, this is doubtful; although they have gone on very rapidly, there is yet a great deal to do. The agent is very attentive and persevering. At this time, about 40 hands are employed.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

RICHARD W. CUMMINS,

Indian Agent.

Major JOSHUA PILCHER,

Supt. of Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Mo.

Extract from the Report of the Rev. Thomas Johnson to Major Cummins.

Experience and observation during the past year strengthen us in the belief that our plan for a central manual labor school is the best that can be adopted to meet the wants of the Indians in this part of the country. They are scattered over a large portion of the country, a few hundred only in a tribe in many cases, and each tribe speaking its own dialect; and if a teacher should go and settle down among them, he will only succeed in collecting a small number around him a few hours in the day; the principal part of their time would be spent among their own people, and of course they will speak and understand the language of the people with whom they associate, and no other. It is true, they may be greatly improved in agriculture, religion, &c., by having suitable persons to live among them, who are willing to labor for the good of the Indians; but they never can be advanced in education so as to become English scholars. Now we think that a central manual labor school will go very

far to remove the difficulties alluded to. Here the children from the different tribes will be taken to one place, and put under the care of competent teachers, with a suitable number of white children mixed in with them, and all required to speak the English language; which they will be inclined to do, for as they come from different tribes, they cannot understand one another in any other way; consequently, when they have learned to read our books, they will understand what they read, and profit thereby; and as we will have them under our care all the time, we can give them a physical education as well as mental, by having suitable men connected with the institution to learn them the more useful branches of mechanism, agriculture, &c. But we do not intend to convey the idea that we think a school of a higher order is necessary for the Indians, or that they need a classical education at present. We only mean to concentrate our efforts at one point, that we may make them more efficient, so that we may be able to give the Indians an education suited to their wants in the cheapest way, and not spend our time, and money too, by following the old plan which avails so little. But while we make our central school our chief dependence for education, we do not expect to slacken our efforts to instruct the Indians in their different tribes; for we expect to continue our regular missionaries in the different tribes, who, in addition to the religious instruction of the Indians, will be expected to instruct them in agriculture, to select children and send them to the central school, to exercise a kind of guardianship over the children who may be educated at the central school when they return home, by aiding them in settling themselves and commencing business, and, when it is necessary, they can teach a school; though I presume this will only be done as preparatory to the central school.

We expect to be able to commence our central school in about two months. We have teachers engaged; but as the spring and summer were very wet, and the clay not of a good quality, our brick work has been protracted beyond our former calculations, so that we shall only have buildings to accommodate 60 or 70 children this fall; but our present plan of buildings when completed will be sufficient for 150 children or more, with the necessary teachers. We have the principal part of the materials for the whole of the buildings collected at the place, and hope to have them completed in the course of the next summer.

We have laid off a farm of 500 acres, and have the whole of it ploughed up, and 400 acres fenced. We have raised this year 1,500 or 1,800 bushels of oats, and have 175 acres in corn, which we think is good for 5,000 bushels. We have sowed 100 acres in wheat, and 100 acres in timothy, and planted an orchard of 10 acres.

Statement showing the amount remaining in the hands of each of the disbursing agents of the Office of Indian Affairs, unaccounted for, on the 1st of October, 1838; the amount remitted to each from the Treasury, or turned over to him by other agent or agents, and those which came into the hands of each from the sales of property, rent of public buildings or grounds, or from other sources, during the last quarter of 1838, and each of the first three quarters of 1839; the amount accounted and unaccounted for by each in each of those quarters, by accounts and vouchers of expenditures, or by evidences of transfers to other agents, or of replacement in the Treasury, and the balance unaccounted for by each at the end of each quarter.

Names of agents.	Balance on hand, and unaccounted for for last quarter.	Amount remitted from the Treasury and turned over by other agents.	Amount derived from sales and rents, and other sources.	Total to be accounted for.	Amount expended.	Amount turned over to other agents and replaced in the Treasury.	Total accounted for.	Balance unaccounted for.
4th quarter, 1838.								
Armstrong, William - - -	\$16,944 87	\$300 00	-	\$17,144 87	\$16,464 50	-	\$16,464 50	\$760 37
Brown, Captain Jacob - - -	17,567 06	-	\$849 79	18,416 85	1,287 18	-	17,287 18	17,129 67
Bushnell, D. P. - - -	50 00	1,091 00	-	1,141 00	1,059 50	-	1,059 50	81 50
Bush, Chauncey - - -	115 78	15,118 69	-	15,234 47	15,111 90	-	15,111 90	122 50
Clary, Lieutenant R. E. - - -	4,125 26	32,270 15	-	36,395 41	28,394 57	\$8,000 84	36,395 41	-
Collins, Captain R. D. C. - - -	3,933 23	655,030 00	20,924 52	679,887 39	-	-	-	679,887 39
Cross, S. T. - - -	2,999 67	-	-	2,999 67	2,527 99	-	2,527 99	474 68
Deas, Lieutenant Edward - - -	37,587 66	32,023 00	-	69,610 66	54,941 22	-	54,941 22	14,669 44
Davis, Lieutenant J. P. - - -	862 42	1,634 11	-	2,496 53	-	-	-	2,496 53
Garland, Major John - - -	406,176 89	81,017 50	-	487,194 39	72,482 64	411,135 17	483,617 81	3,576 58
Hitchcock, Major E. A. - - -	378,831 30	342,144 92	-	720,976 22	318,254 85	116,465 82	434,720 67	219,404 58
Harris, Samuel P. - - -	6,173 46	4,688 00	-	10,871 46	8,771 69	-	8,771 69	2,099 77
Hill, Lieutenant T. M. - - -	23,940 96	-	-	23,940 96	-	-	-	23,940 96
Kurtz, Daniel - - -	157,219 25	-	-	157,219 25	3,072 64	-	3,072 64	154,146 61

Names of agents.	Balance on hand, and unaccounted for from last quarter.	Amount remitted from the Treasury, and turned over by other agents.	Amount derived from sales and rents and other sources.	Total to be accounted for.	Amount expended.	Amount turned over to other agents and replaced in the Treasury.	Total accounted for.	Balance unaccounted for.
<i>4th quarter, 1838—Continued.</i>								
Morrison, Captain P.	\$88,783 57	-	-	\$88,783 57	\$1,548 25	-	\$1,548 25	\$87,235 32
McKissack, Lieut. W. M. D.	2,013 20	\$15,450 25	-	17,463 45	4,813 61	\$7,000 00	11,813 61	5,649 84
Morris, Captain G.	10 00	-	-	10 00	-	-	-	10 00
Phillips, Captain J. A.	1,122 71	-	-	1,122 71	-	-	-	1,122 71
Page, Captain John	694,682 56	460,694 71	-	1,155,377 27	696,609 29	404,785 00	1,101,394 29	53,982 98
Rice, Nathan	94,030 19	-	-	94,030 19	-	-	-	94,030 19
Reynolds, Dr. J. C.	3,205 95	91,230 00	-	94,435 95	37,612 65	-	37,612 65	56,823 30
Reynolds, Lieutenant J. G.	25,425 57	-	-	25,425 57	607 38	-	607 38	24,818 19
Reynolds, Benjamin	2,100 00	-	-	2,100 00	2,100 00	-	2,100 00	-
Simonton, Captain I. P.	206,681 04	120,000 00	-	226,681 04	234,410 42	9,000 00	243,410 42	83,270 62
Sprague, Lieutenant J. T.	18,936 16	18,000 00	-	36,936 16	27,905 35	316 78	28,222 13	8,714 03
Stephenson, Captain J. R.	82,540 14	23 50	-	82,563 64	23,895 63	-	23,895 63	58,668 01
Sloan, Lieutenant T. T.	552 72	-	-	552 72	-	-	-	552 72
Street, Joseph M.	421 60	-	-	421 60	-	-	-	421 60
Smith, Archibald	200 00	-	-	200 00	-	-	-	200 00
Sherburne, J. H.	273 51	-	-	273 51	-	-	-	273 51
Tilley, H. W.	25,355 00	16,878 91	-	42,233 91	42,233 91	-	42,233 91	-
Smith, A. J.	58,784 50	91,013 71	-	149,798 21	93,282 71	56,515 50	149,798 21	-
Smith, Colonel Henry	-	76,084 26	-	76,084 26	19,456 49	8,333 05	27,789 54	48,294 72
Van Horne, Lieutenant J.	117,851 85	50,794 73	-	168,646 58	3,439 59	111,192 30	114,631 89	54,014 69
Wool, General J. E.	12,186 77	-	-	12,186 77	-	12,186 77	12,186 77	-
								1,696,793 01
<i>1st quarter, 1839.</i>								
Armstrong, William	680 37	-	-	680 37	-	-	-	680 37
Brown, Captain Jacob	17,129 67	-	-	17,129 67	1,634 32	15,495 35	17,129 67	-
Bushnell, D. P.	81 50	-	-	81 50	-	-	-	81 50
Fush, Chauncey	122 50	-	-	122 50	-	-	-	122 50
Collins, Captain R. D. C.	679,887 39	80,000 00	-	759,887 39	-	-	-	759,887 39
Cross, Captain S. T.	471 68	-	-	471 68	471 68	-	471 68	-
Deas, Lieutenant Edward	14,669 44	-	-	14,669 44	295 51	14,373 93	14,669 44	-
Davis, Lieutenant J. P.	2,496 53	-	-	2,496 53	-	-	-	2,496 53
Garland, Major J.	3,576 58	-	-	3,576 58	-	-	-	3,576 58
Hitchcock, Major E. A.	219,404 58	3,083 35	-	222,487 93	28,880 86	66,028 63	94,900 49	127,578 44
Harris, Samuel P.	2,099 77	-	-	2,099 77	-	2,099 77	2,099 77	-
Hull, Lieutenant T. M.	23,940 96	-	-	23,940 96	-	-	-	23,940 96
Kurtz, Daniel	154,146 61	19,496 86	-	173,643 47	1,979 89	1,398 00	3,377 89	170,265 58
Morrison, Captain P.	87,235 32	-	-	87,235 32	2,276 40	-	2,276 40	84,958 92
McKissack, Lieut. W. M. D.	5,649 84	1,027 44	-	6,677 28	2,928 30	-	2,928 30	3,748 98
Morris, Captain G.	10 00	-	-	10 00	-	-	-	10 00
Phillips, Captain J.	1,122 71	-	-	1,122 71	-	-	-	1,122 71
Page, Captain John	53,982 98	-	-	53,982 98	-	53,982 98	53,982 98	-
Rice, Nathan	94,030 19	-	-	94,030 19	-	-	-	94,030 19
Reynolds, Dr. J. C.	56,823 30	1,349 39	-	58,172 65	52,692 51	3,455 22	56,147 73	2,024 92
Reynolds, Lieutenant J. G.	24,818 19	-	-	24,818 19	307 45	-	307 45	24,510 74
Simonton, Captain I. P.	83,270 62	112,133 84	-	195,404 46	156,260 31	12,331 95	168,592 26	26,812 20
Sprague, Lieutenant J. T.	8,714 03	-	-	8,714 03	-	-	-	8,714 03
Stephenson, Captain J. R.	58,668 01	2 00	-	58,670 01	23,578 26	-	23,578 26	35,091 75
Sloan, Lieutenant T. T.	552 72	-	-	552 72	-	-	-	552 72
Street, J. M.	421 60	-	-	421 60	-	-	-	421 60
Smith, Archibald	200 00	-	-	200 00	-	-	-	200 00
Sherburne, J. H.	273 51	-	-	273 51	-	-	-	273 51
Tilley, H. W.	-	1,344 00	-	1,344 00	-	-	1,344 00	-
Van Horne, Lieutenant J.	54,014 69	17,955 00	-	71,969 69	60,853 98	-	60,853 98	11,115 71
Smith, Colonel Henry	48,294 72	-	-	48,294 72	-	-	-	48,294 72
								1,430,512 55
<i>2d quarter, 1839.</i>								
Armstrong, William	680 37	111,156 27	-	111,836 64	5,877 92	-	5,877 92	105,958 72

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Names of agents.	Balance on hand, and unaccounted for from last quarter.	Amount remitted from the Treasury and turned over by other agents.	Amount derived from sales and other sources.	Total to be accounted for.	Amount expended.	Amount turned over to other agents and replaced in the Treasury.	Total accounted for.	Balance unaccounted for.
<i>2d quarter, 1839—Continued.</i>								
Bushnell, D. P. - - -	\$81 50	-	-	\$81 50	-	-	-	\$81 50
Bush, Chauncey - - -	122 50	-	-	122 50	-	-	-	122 50
Collins, Captain R. D. C. - - -	759,887 59	-	-	759,887 59	-	-	-	759,887 59
Davis, Lieutenant J. P. - - -	2,496 53	-	-	2,496 53	-	-	-	2,496 53
Garland, Major J. - - -	3,576 58	-	-	3,576 58	-	-	-	3,576 58
Hitchcock, Major E. A. - - -	127,578 44	\$3,035 22	-	130,613 66	\$128,280 86	-	\$128,280 86	2,332 80
Hill, Lieutenant T. M. - - -	23,940 96	-	-	23,940 96	-	-	-	23,940 96
Kurtz, Daniel - - -	170,265 58	-	-	170,265 58	-	-	-	170,265 58
Morrison, Captain P. - - -	84,958 92	23,209 67	-	108,168 59	6,897 12	\$80,000 00	86,897 12	21,271 47
McKissack, Lieut. W. M. D. - - -	3,748 98	-	-	3,748 98	3,334 24	414 74	3,748 98	-
Morris, Captain G. - - -	10 00	-	-	10 00	-	-	-	10 00
Phillips, Captain J. A. - - -	1,122 71	-	-	1,122 71	-	-	-	1,122 71
Pilcher, Joshua - - -	-	285,185 00	-	285,185 00	26,717 73	23,988 85	50,706 58	234,478 42
Rice, Nathan - - -	94,430 19	-	-	94,430 19	-	-	-	94,430 19
Reynolds, Dr. J. C. - - -	2,024 92	-	-	2,024 92	-	-	-	2,024 92
Reynolds, Lieutenant J. G. - - -	24,510 74	-	-	24,510 74	114 62	23,209 67	23,324 29	1,186 45
Simonton, Captain I. P. - - -	26,812 20	-	-	26,812 20	-	-	-	26,812 20
Sprague, Lieutenant J. T. - - -	8,714 03	-	-	8,714 03	-	8,714 03	8,714 03	-
Stephenson, Captain J. R. - - -	35,091 75	3,554 46	-	38,646 21	15,518 00	-	15,518 00	23,128 21
Sloan, Lieutenant T. T. - - -	552 72	-	-	552 72	-	-	-	552 72
Street, J. M. - - -	421 60	48,350 00	-	48,771 60	47,679 86	-	47,679 86	1,091 74
Smith, Archibald - - -	200 00	-	-	200 00	-	-	-	200 00
Sherburne, J. H. - - -	273 51	-	-	273 51	-	-	-	273 51
Tilley, H. W. - - -	-	332 24	-	332 24	332 24	-	332 24	-
Smith, Colonel H. - - -	48,294 72	17,845 00	-	66,139 72	12,364 89	53,774 83	66,139 72	-
Van Horne, Lieutenant J. - - -	11,115 71	11,505 00	-	22,620 71	3,673 02	-	3,673 02	18,947 69
								1,494,092 99
<i>3d quarter, 1839.</i>								
Armstrong, William - - -	105,958 72	207,097 13	-	313,055 85	89,755 51	11,056 63	100,812 14	212,243 71
Bushnell, D. P. - - -	81 50	-	-	81 50	-	-	-	81 50
Bush, Chauncey - - -	122 50	-	-	122 50	-	-	-	122 50
Collins, Captain R. D. C. - - -	759,887 59	-	-	759,887 59	-	-	-	759,887 59
Davis, Lieutenant J. P. - - -	2,496 53	-	-	2,496 53	-	-	-	2,496 53
Garland, Major J. - - -	3,576 58	-	-	3,576 58	-	640 42	640 42	1,692 38
Hitchcock, Major E. A. - - -	2,332 80	-	-	2,332 80	-	-	-	23,940 96
Hill, Lieutenant T. M. - - -	23,940 96	-	-	23,940 96	-	-	-	170,265 58
Kurtz, Daniel - - -	170,265 58	-	-	170,265 58	545 30	20,726 17	21,271 47	-
Morrison, Captain P. - - -	21,271 47	-	-	21,271 47	-	-	-	10 00
Morris, Captain G. - - -	10 00	-	-	10 00	-	-	-	1,122 71
Phillips, Captain J. A. - - -	1,122 71	-	-	1,122 71	-	-	-	94,430 19
Rice, Nathan - - -	94,430 19	-	-	94,430 19	-	2,024 92	2,024 92	-
Reynolds, Dr. J. C. - - -	2,024 92	-	-	2,024 92	-	-	-	1,186 45
Reynolds, Lieutenant J. G. - - -	1,186 45	-	-	1,186 45	-	26,812 20	26,812 20	-
Simonton, Captain I. P. - - -	26,812 20	-	-	26,812 20	-	-	-	23,128 21
Stephenson, Captain J. R. - - -	23,128 21	-	-	23,128 21	-	-	-	552 72
Sloan, Lieutenant T. T. - - -	552 72	-	-	552 72	-	-	-	1,091 74
Street, J. M. - - -	1,091 74	-	-	1,091 74	-	-	-	200 00
Smith, Archibald - - -	200 00	-	-	200 00	-	-	-	273 50
Sherburne, J. H. - - -	273 50	-	-	273 50	-	-	-	18,947 69
Van Horne, Lieutenant J. - - -	18,947 69	-	-	18,947 69	-	-	-	1,534 66
Davis, A. L. - - -	-	37,562 39	-	37,562 39	36,027 73	-	36,027 73	23,675 61
Cummins R. W. - - -	-	24,800 00	-	24,800 00	23,675 61	-	23,675 61	1,124 39
Hamilton, J. V. - - -	-	14,482 94	-	14,482 94	19,978 66	-	13,978 66	504 28
Lowry, D. - - -	-	52,445 00	-	52,445 00	1,883 38	-	1,883 38	50,561 62
McElvain, Colonel J. - - -	-	8,217 50	-	8,217 50	9,420 00	-	9,420 00	-
Milroy, General S. - - -	-	112,628 00	-	112,628 00	114,874 42	-	114,874 42	-
Pilcher, Joshua - - -	234,478 42	218,079 94	-	452,558 36	72,328 28	233,551 94	305,880 22	146,678 14
								1,515,653 63

Statement showing the amount applicable to expenditure, and the amount expended in the service of the Department of Indian Affairs, during the year ending September 30, 1839.

Names of appropriations.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury September 30, 1838.	Balance in the hands of the disbursing agents at that date.	Additional sum appropriated during the ensuing session of Congress.	Amount added by sales and rents of public property.	Total amount under each head of appropriation applicable to expenditure in the department.	Amount disbursed.			
						In 4th quarter of 1838.		In 1st quarter of 1839.	
						By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.
Fulfilling treaties with—									
Christian Indians	-	\$800 00	\$400 00	-	\$1,200 00				
Chippewas, Ottowas, & Pottawatomies	\$114,860 00	1,360 28	34,290 00	-	150,510 28	\$12,270 65			
Chippewas of Swan creek, &c.	1,000 00	2,647 17	-	-	3,647 17	1,600 00			
Chippewas of Saganaw	2,000 00	4,500 00	5,800 00	-	12,300 00	7,029 78	\$250 00	\$250 00	\$250 00
Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians	750 00	1,500 00	1,500 00	-	3,750 00	-	-	-	-
Choctaws	31,940 92	32,473 34	57,625 00	-	122,039 26	1,109 09	4,051 50	-	3,992 50
Chickasaws	7,409 50	240 50	6,000 00	-	13,650 00	-	1,134 00	-	1,030 50
Creeks	232,192 56	65,729 59	56,440 00	-	354,362 15	75,892 04	29,188 05	38,766 40	33,743 26
Cherokees	9,522 50	11,152 76	7,640 00	-	28,315 26	-	-	2,181 56	-
Caddoes	-	10,000 00	10,000 00	-	20,000 00	-	-	-	-
Delawares	-	900 30	10,444 00	-	12,205 30	820 00	-	-	-
Florida Indians	860 00	41,830 38	9,610 00	-	299,419 38	21,000 74	64 00	18,289 68	500 00
Iowas	247,979 00	10,889 65	8,950 00	-	45,199 65	1,120 00	-	-	445 37
Kansas	25,360 00	1,043 70	6,040 00	-	7,943 70	-	-	-	-
Kickapoos	860 00	10 00	5,500 00	-	5,760 00	240 00	250 00	-	-
Kaskaskias and Peorias	250 00	-	3,000 00	-	3,000 00	-	-	-	-
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws	-	186 00	-	-	186 00	-	-	-	-

Names of appropriations.	Amount disbursed.				Aggregate amount disbursed between September 30, 1838, and September 30, 1839.	Balance in the hands of agents unexpended September 30, 1839.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury September 30, 1839.	Total amount unexpended September 30, 1839, and applicable to future expenditure, or to be restored to the unappropriated moneys in the Treasury.
	In 2d quarter of 1839.		In 3d quarter of 1839.					
	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.				
Fulfilling treaties with—								
Christian Indians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,200 00
Chippewas, Ottoes, and Pottawatomies	\$20,749 24	-	\$1,410 00	\$1,672 30	\$36,102 19	3,220 39	\$110,187 70	113,408 09
Chippewas of Swan creek, &c.	-	-	-	-	1,600 00	1,047 17	1,000 00	2,047 17
Chippewas of Saganaw	1,022 54	-	-	250 00	9,052 32	1,047 68	2,200 00	3,247 68
Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians	-	-	50 00	-	-	-	-	-
Chictaws	-	\$4,142 50	625 00	5,255 75	50 00	2,950 32	750 00	3,700 00
Chickasaws	-	-	-	884 00	19,176 34	71,108 85	31,754 07	102,862 92
Creeks	918 55	535 25	-	700 65	3,048 50	127 50	10,474 00	10,601 50
Cherokees	1,872 55	-	-	-	179,744 40	139,353 89	35,264 16	174,617 75
Caldoes	-	-	-	-	4,354 11	14,438 65	9,522 50	23,961 15
Delawares	-	-	7,621 18	-	-	20,000 00	-	20,000 00
Florida Indians	7,328 71	13,092 15	-	267 50	8,941 18	500 12	2,764 00	3,264 12
Iowas	903 33	-	1,203 33	-	60,488 15	55,734 87	183,196 36	238,931 23
Kanzas	1,403 70	-	3,814 78	-	3,226 66	26,152 99	15,820 00	41,972 99
Kickapoos	240 00	-	5,000 00	-	5,218 58	265 12	2,460 00	2,725 12
Kaskaskias and Peorias	-	-	3,000 00	-	5,730 00	30 00	-	30 00
Ka-kaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws	-	-	-	-	3,000 00	-	-	-
						186 00		186 00

No. 40—Continued.

[1]

Names of appropriations.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury September 30, 1838.	Balance in the hands of the disbursing agents at that date.	Additional sum appropriated during the ensuing session of Congress.	Amount added by sales and rents of public property.	Total amount under each head of appropriation applicable to expenditure in the department.	Amount disbursed.			
						In 4th quarter of 1838.		In 1st quarter of 1839.	
						By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.
Fulfilling treaties with—									
Miamies - - - - -	\$57,945 50	\$84,384 50	\$40,110 00	- - - - -	\$182,440 00	\$97,070 40	\$189 50	\$900 00	\$9,516 16
Miamies of Eel river - - - - -	- - - - -	1,100 00	1,100 00	- - - - -	2,200 00	1,100 00	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Menomonies - - - - -	10,090 00	32,030 04	32,650 00	- - - - -	74,770 04	46,942 25	- - - - -	180 00	- - - - -
Ottowas and Chippewas - - - - -	17,655 00	22,657 75	62,465 00	- - - - -	102,777 75	10,904 22	- - - - -	1,959 66	2,250 00
Omahas - - - - -	1,560 00	31 49	3,940 00	- - - - -	5,531 49	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Ottos and Missourias - - - - -	2,360 00	2,061 60	5,640 00	- - - - -	10,061 60	- - - - -	- - - - -	7,000 00	- - - - -
Orages - - - - -	6,797 35	12,990 34	14,496 00	- - - - -	34,283 69	2,000 00	- - - - -	- - - - -	1,131 88
Ottowas - - - - -	15,662 38	501 63	4,300 00	- - - - -	20,464 01	1,900 00	- - - - -	- - - - -	2,660 01
Pottawatomies - - - - -	95,197 56	11,527 08	20,200 00	- - - - -	126,924 64	27,922 75	1,892 11	517 82	- - - - -
Pottawatomies of Huron - - - - -	46 84	353 16	400 00	- - - - -	800 00	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Pottawatomies of the Prairie - - - - -	- - - - -	10,031 00	16,000 00	- - - - -	26,031 00	3,290 02	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Pottawatomies of Indiana - - - - -	- - - - -	343 94	17,000 00	- - - - -	17,343 94	6,580 04	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Pottawatomies of Wabash - - - - -	- - - - -	20,000 00	20,000 00	- - - - -	40,000 00	9,973 39	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Piankeshaws - - - - -	- - - - -	340 00	800 00	- - - - -	1,140 00	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Pawnees - - - - -	2,700 00	11,507 14	12,000 00	- - - - -	26,207 14	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Quapaws - - - - -	1,128 50	7,174 50	4,660 00	- - - - -	12,963 00	- - - - -	210 00	3,440 00	- - - - -
Six Nations of New York - - - - -	- - - - -	5,486 67	4,500 00	- - - - -	9,986 67	6,315 23	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Senecas of New York - - - - -	- - - - -	6,000 00	6,000 00	- - - - -	12,000 00	6,000 00	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Sioux of Mississippi - - - - -	420 00	6,369 00	42,510 00	- - - - -	49,299 00	13,065 00	- - - - -	2,840 00	- - - - -

Names of appropriations.	Amount disbursed.				Aggregate amount disbursed between September 30, 1838, and September 30, 1839.	Balance in the hands of agents unexpended September 30, 1839.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury September 30, 1839.	Total amount unexpended September 30, 1839, and applicable to future expenditure, or to be restored to the unappropriated moneys in the Treasury.
	In 2d quarter of 1839.		In 3d quarter of 1839.					
	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.				
Fulfilling treaties with—								
Miamies - - - - -	-	\$5,196 50	\$36,521 55	\$735 38	\$150,129 49	\$24,435 33	\$7,875 18	\$32,310 51
Miamies of Eel river - - - - -	-	-	1,100 00	-	2,200 00	-	-	-
Menomonies - - - - -	\$681 33	-	4,761 25	-	52,561 86	11,095 18	11,110 00	22,205 18
Otowas and Chippewas - - - - -	6,252 83	700 00	47,597 55	100 00	70,364 28	9,458 47	22,955 00	32,413 47
Omahas - - - - -	3,167 37	-	180 00	-	3,347 37	44 12	2,140 00	2,184 12
Otoes and Missourias - - - - -	6,612 37	-	635 00	-	7,247 37	124 23	2,690 00	2,814 23
Osages - - - - -	1,530 75	-	-	-	10,530 75	2,819 59	20,933 35	23,752 94
Otowas - - - - -	891 00	-	5,045 00	-	8,967 88	2,345 83	9,150 30	11,496 13
Pottawatomies - - - - -	8,400 00	1,602 00	11,789 46	1,100 68	55,884 83	1,313 30	69,726 51	71,039 81
Pottawatomies of Huron - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	753 16	46 84	800 00
Pottawatomies of the Prairie - - - - -	22,740 98	-	-	-	26,031 00	-	-	-
Pottawatomies of Indiana - - - - -	-	-	10,763 90	-	17,343 94	-	-	-
Pottawatomies of Wabash - - - - -	30,026 61	-	-	-	40,000 00	-	-	-
Piankeshaws - - - - -	-	-	800 00	-	800 00	340 00	-	340 00
Pawnees - - - - -	6,915 66	-	180 00	-	7,095 66	11,711 48	7,400 00	19,111 48
Quapaws - - - - -	220 00	105 00	160 50	-	4,135 50	7,174 50	1,653 00	8,827 50
Six Nations of New York - - - - -	-	-	3,671 44	-	9,986 67	-	-	-
Senecas of New York - - - - -	-	-	6,000 00	-	12,000 00	-	-	-
Sioux of Mississippi - - - - -	-	-	1,419 00	-	19,324 00	6,305 00	23,670 00	29,975 00

No. 40—Continued.

Names of appropriations.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury September 30, 1838.	Balance in the hands of the disbursing agents at that date.	Additional sum appropriated during the ensuing session of Congress.	Amount added by sales and rents of public property.	Total amount under each head of appropriation applicable to expenditure in the department.	Amount disbursed.			
						In 4th quarter of 1838.		In 1st quarter of 1839.	
						By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to, and first liquidated by them.	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to, and first liquidated by them.
Yancton and Santie Sioux - -	\$360 50	\$4,820 00	\$4,340 00	-	\$9,520 50				
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi - -	15,760 00	16,636 48	54,540 00	-	86,986 48	\$2,000 00	\$937 75		
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri - -	1,320 00	3,380 00	12,570 00	-	17,270 00				
Shawnees - - - - -	840 00	1,811 72	7,180 00	-	9,831 72	677 65			
Sacs and Foxes, and Iowas - - - -	879 00	622 00	3,000 00	-	4,501 00		97 00		\$420 00
Shawnees and Senecas - - - - -	420 00	2,516 50	2,060 00	-	4,996 50			\$1,732 37	
Senecas - - - - -	720 00	5,391 92	2,660 00	-	8,771 92	462 88		1,267 11	
Weas - - - - -	-	-	3,000 00	-	3,000 00				
Wyandots - - - - -	867 00	3,442 10	6,540 00	-	11,149 10	2,400 00		1,230 00	
Winnebagoes - - - - -	2,780 00	14,066 44	92,860 00	-	109,706 44	5,203 02		2,457 27	
Wyandots, Munsees, and Delawares -	-	1,000 00	1,000 00	-	2,000 00	1,000 00			
Current expenses - - - - -	-	1,051 26	-	-	1,051 26				
Miscellaneous objects - - - - -	-	18,243 58	-	-	18,243 58	3,250 00			
Transportation and incidental expenses	9,176 38	27,940 48	-	-	37,116 86	23,336 54		2,093 62	1,843 16
Pay of superintendents and agents - -	8,686 80	63 20	16,500 00	-	25,250 00	3,000 00		3,025 64	250 00
Pay of sub-agents - - - - -	12,409 09	440 78	13,000 00	-	25,849 87	2,812 50		1,550 00	
Pay of interpreters - - - - -	2,350 00	5,709 88	9,300 00	-	17,359 88	3,145 85		1,195 29	25 00
Clerk to superintendent of Wisconsin Territory - - - - -	400 00	400 00	-	-	800 00				
Clerk to superintendent of Western Territory - - - - -	500 00	500 00	1,000 00	-	2,000 00				
Presents to Indians - - - - -	1,876 70	891 35	5,000 00	-	7,768 05				

Names of appropriations.	Amount disbursed.				Aggregate amount disbursed between September 30, 1838, and September 30, 1839.	Balance in the hands of agents, unexpended on September 30, 1839.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury, September 30, 1839.	Total amount unexpended September 30, 1839, and applicable to future expenditure, or to be rec'd to the unappropriated moneys in the Treasury.
	In 2d quarter of 1839.		In 3d quarter of 1839.					
	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to, and first liquidated by them.	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to, and first liquidated by them.				
Yancton and Santie Sioux - - - - -	-	-	\$3,660 00	-	\$3,660 00	\$5,280 50	\$580 00	\$5,860 50
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi - - - - -	\$47,116 23	-	-	-	50,073 98	18,777 67	18,154 83	36,932 50
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri - - - - -	784 50	\$3,197 63	764 50	-	4,746 63	3,933 37	8,590 00	12,523 37
Shawnees - - - - -	412 65	-	6,099 93	-	7,190 26	1,801 46	840 00	2,641 46
Sacs and Foxes, and Iowas - - - - -	-	472 50	791 50	-	1,781 00	850 00	1,870 00	2,720 00
Shawnees and Senecas - - - - -	220 00	-	-	-	1,952 37	2,624 13	420 00	3,044 13
Senecas - - - - -	220 00	-	-	-	1,949 99	6,101 93	720 00	6,821 93
Weas - - - - -	-	-	3,000 00	-	3,000 00	-	-	-
Wyandots - - - - -	180 00	-	6,190 00	-	10,000 00	282 10	867 00	1,149 10
Winnebagoes - - - - -	-	-	12,941 33	-	20,601 62	27,124 82	61,980 00	89,104 82
Wyandots, Munsees, and Delawares - - - - -	-	-	1,000 00	-	2,000 00	-	-	-
Current expenses - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,051 26	1,051 26
Miscellaneous objects - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation and incidental expenses - - - - -	6,236 19	146 50	-	-	3,250 00	14,993 58	-	14,993 58
Pay of superintendents and agents - - - - -	2,000 00	-	3,000 00	-	33,656 01	1,177 61	2,283 24	3,460 85
Pay of sub-agents - - - - -	2,775 00	187 50	1,012 50	-	11,275 64	3,041 66	10,932 70	13,974 36
Pay of interpreters - - - - -	2,130 00	75 00	2,099 16	\$280 00	8,337 50	1,000 78	16,511 59	17,512 37
Clerk to superintendent of Wisconsin - - - - -	216 66	-	-	-	8,950 30	7,389 58	1,020 00	8,409 58
Clerk to superintendent of Western Territory - - - - -	-	-	-	-	216 66	583 34	-	583 34
Presents to Indians - - - - -	94 40	-	1,862 17	-	-	1,500 00	500 00	2,000 00
					1,956 57	1,511 48	4,300 00	5,811 48

Names of appropriations.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury 30th September, 1838.	Balance in hands of disbursing agents at that date.	Additional sum appropriated during the ensuing session of Congress.	Amount added by sales and rents of public property.	Total amount under each head of appropriation applicable to expenditure in the department.	Amount disbursed.			
						In 4th quarter of 1838.		In 1st quarter of 1839.	
						By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.
Provisions to Indians - - -	\$14,106 04	\$3,163 30	\$11,800 00	-	\$29,069 34	\$3,890 31	-	\$547 52	
Buildings and repairs - - -	9,072 81	1,900 00	10,000 00	-	20,972 81				
Contingencies, (Indian Department) - - -	34,829 81	-	36,500 00	-	71,329 81	6,043 34	\$464 00	2,669 15	\$1,472 22
Subscription to Indian Biography - - -	2,700 00	-	-	-	2,700 00	-	300 00	-	600 00
Expenses of Indian medals - - -	475 69	-	-	-	475 69	-	-	-	-
Mission of A. P. Chouteau - - -	20,000 00	-	-	-	20,000 00	-	-	-	-
Running boundary line between Choctaws and Chickasaws - - -	1,085 00	-	-	-	1,085 00	-	-	-	-
Provisions to destitute Indians - - -	1,750 00	-	-	-	1,750 00	-	-	-	-
Expenses of delegations of Iowas, Sioux, and Sacs and Foxes - - -	3,476 82	-	-	-	3,476 82	1,000 00	-	-	85 00
Expenses of delegations of Pawnees, Ottoes, and Missourias and Omahas - - -	1,713 03	5,490 00	-	-	7,203 03	-	-	-	-
Expenses of delegations of Choctaws, Creeks, and Osages - - -	5,000 00	-	-	-	5,000 00	-	-	-	-
Value of land ceded by Miamies - - -	5,299 00	308 00	-	-	5,607 00	-	-	-	-
Carrying into effect treaties with—									
Chippewas of Saganaw - - -	61,133 39	16,153 68	-	-	77,287 07	8,873 03	-	7,746 26	-
Chippewas of Mississippi - - -	35,500 00	86,364 92	35,000 00	-	156,864 92	16,750 00	-	-	16,369 06
Sioux of Mississippi - - -	127,250 00	105,678 80	-	-	232,928 80	-	60,000 27	-	-

Names of appropriations.	Amount disbursed.				Aggregate amount disbursed between September 30, 1838, and September 30, 1839.	Balance in the hands of agents unexpended September 30, 1839.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury September 30, 1839.	Total amount unexpended September 30, 1839, and applicable to future expenditure, or to be restored to the unappropriated moneys in the Treasury.
	In 2d quarter of 1839.		In 3d quarter of 1839.					
	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.				
Provisions to Indians - - - - -	\$410 81	-	\$4,557 62	-	\$9,406 29	\$10,346 05	\$9,295 00	49,663 05
Buildings and repairs - - - - -	-	-	650 00	-	650 00	2,922 81	11,400 00	20,322 81
Contingencies, (Indian Department)	2,842 49	\$1,313 78	18,244 43	2,310 84	33,389 75	5,433 60	32,501 46	37,940 06
Subscription to Indian Biography	-	-	-	-	900 00	-	1,800 00	1,800 00
Expenses of Indian medals	-	-	-	-	-	-	475 69	475 69
Mission of A. P. Chouteau - - - - -	-	6,365 68	-	2,872 00	9,237 68	-	10,762 32	10,762 32
Running boundary line between Choctaws and Chickasaws	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,085 00	1,085 00
Provisions to destitute Indians - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,750 00	1,750 00
Expenses of delegations of Iowas, Sioux, and Sacs and Foxes - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,085 00	-	2,391 82	2,391 82
Expenses of delegations of Pawnees, Otoes, and Missourias and Omahas	-	-	-	-	-	3,000 00	4,203 03	7,203 03
Expenses of delegations of Choctaws, Creeks, and Osages - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000 00	5,000 00
Value of land ceded by Miamies	-	-	-	-	-	308 00	5,299 00	5,607 00
Carrying into effect treaties with—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chippewas of Saganaw - - - - -	63 15	8,808 61	-	332 74	25,823 79	14,400 88	37,062 40	51,463 28
Chippewas of Mississippi - - - - -	-	17,252 46	104,000 00	599 58	128,602 92	4,262 90	24,000 00	28,262 90
Sioux of Mississippi - - - - -	-	23,452 03	1,419 00	170 00	101,410 36	113,581 12	17,937 32	131,518 44

No. 40—Continued.

Names of appropriations.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury September 30, 1838.	Balance in hands of disbursing agents at that date.	Additional sum appropriated during the ensuing session of Congress.	Amount added by sales and rents of public property.	Total amount under each head of appropriation applicable to expenditure in the department.	Amount disbursed.			
						In 4th quarter of 1838.		In 1st quarter of 1839.	
						By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi -	\$150,700 00	\$5,150 00	-	-	\$155,850 00	-	\$0,245 90	-	\$4,650 00
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri -	10,370 00	2,600 00	-	-	12,970 00	-	-	-	-
Iowas -	2,500 00	-	-	-	2,500 00	-	-	-	-
Yancton and Santie Sioux -	3,000 00	-	-	-	3,000 00	-	-	-	-
Winnebagoes -	226,000 00	96,298 81	-	-	322,298 81	-	3,000 00	-	2,350 49
Expenses attending treaty with Six Nations, New York -	-	13,500 00	-	-	13,500 00	-	12,839 26	-	-
Carrying into effect treaty with Oneidas at Green bay -	24,500 35	-	-	-	24,500 35	\$672 42	-	-	8,282 00
Osages' interest for education -	3,456 00	-	-	-	3,456 00	-	-	-	-
Delawares' interest for education -	2,304 00	-	-	-	2,304 00	-	-	-	-
Holding treaty with Creeks -	2,000 00	-	-	-	2,000 00	200 89	-	-	-
Expenses of delegation of Senecas of New York, opposed to treaty -	789 23	-	-	-	789 23	-	-	-	394 62
Expenses of delegation of Senecas, in favor of treaty -	1,362 74	6,000 00	-	-	7,362 74	6,039 23	-	-	-
Expenses of submitting the treaty to the several bands of New York Indians -	3,000 00	-	-	-	3,000 00	3,000 00	-	-	-

Names of appropriations.	Amount disbursed.				Aggregate amount disbursed between September 30, 1838, and September 30, 1839.	Balance in the hands of agents unexpended, September 30, 1839.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury September 30, 1839.	Total amount unexpended September 30, 1839, and applicable to future expenditure, or to be restored to the unappropriated moneys in the Treasury.
	In 2d quarter of 1839.		In 3d quarter of 1839.					
	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.				
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	-	\$519 88	-	\$100 00	\$5,515 78	\$30,107 50	\$30,226 72	\$60,334 22
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	-	-	-	213 13	213 13	2,386 87	10,370 00	12,756 87
Iowas	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500 00	2,500 00
Yancton and Santie Sioux	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000 00	3,000 00
Winnebagoes	\$3,507 57	20,005 42	\$1,210 00	650 37	30,723 36	130,740 35	160,835 10	291,575 45
Expenses attending treaty with Six Nations, New York	-	-	-	-	12,839 26	-	660 74	660 74
Carrying into effect treaty with Oneidas at Green bay	-	17,668 00	-	4,406 42	31,028 84	2,927 58	643 93	3,471 51
Osages' interest for education	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,456 00	3,456 00
Delawares' interest for education	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,304 00	2,304 00
Holding treaty with Creeks	-	-	-	-	200 89	-	1,799 11	1,799 11
Expenses of delegation of Senecas of New York, opposed to treaty	-	-	-	-	394 62	-	394 61	394 61
Expenses of delegation of Senecas, in favor of treaty	-	-	-	-	6,433 85	268 15	660 74	928 89
Expenses of submitting the treaty to the several bands of New York Indians	-	-	-	-	3,000 00	-	-	-

No. 40—Continued.

Names of appropriations.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury, September 30, 1838.	Balance in the hands of the disbursing agents at that date.	Additional sum appropriated during the ensuing session of Congress.	Amount added by sales and rents of public property.	Total amount under each head of appropriation applicable to expenditure in the department.	Amount disbursed.			
						In 4th quarter of 1838.		In 1st quarter of 1839.	
						By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.
Expenses of a party of Sacs and Foxes	\$221 50	-	-	-	\$221 50	-	\$221 50	-	-
Expenses of exploring party of Sacs and Foxes - - - -	1,990 00	-	-	-	1,990 00	-	-	-	-
Temporary subsistence of Indians west, &c. - - - -	150,000 00	-	-	-	150,000 00	-	-	-	-
Holding treaties with Osages - - - -	2,000 00	-	-	-	2,000 00	\$850 67	-	-	-
Treaty stipulations - - - -	1,136 66	\$14,760 03	-	-	15,896 69	475 25	-	-	-
Blacksmiths' establishment - - - -	3,070 00	8,056 63	-	-	11,126 63	55 13	-	-	-
Carrying into effect treaty with Cherokees, 1835 - - - -	1,995,953 97	1,070,401 67	\$934,367 06	-	4,000,722 70	829,858 06	-	\$22,890 76	\$17,445 50
Carrying into effect treaty with the Chickasaws, 1834 - - - -	61,557 52	19,727 41	191,983 87	-	273,268 80	382 89	-	-	115,700 00
Removal and subsistence - - - -	78,035 64	52,971 85	-	-	131,007 49	-	-	10,000 00	34 01
Indian annuities - - - -	161,569 15	10,757 70	-	-	172,326 85	-	-	-	-
Objects specified in third article Cherokee treaty - - - -	1,047,067 00	-	-	-	1,047,067 00	-	-	-	963,367 06
Running lines - - - -	-	6,156 41	-	-	6,156 41	-	-	-	-
Locating reservations - - - -	50 13	-	-	-	50 13	-	-	-	-
Holding treaties with certain Indian tribes, 1836 - - - -	-	457 22	-	-	457 22	-	-	-	-

No. 40—Continued.

Names of appropriations.	Amount disbursed.				Aggregate amount disbursed between September 30, 1838, and September 30, 1839.	Balance in the hands of agents, unexpended on September 30, 1839.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury, September 30, 1839.	Total amount unexpended, September 30, 1839, and applicable to future expenditures, or to be restored to the unappropriated moneys in the Treasury.
	In 2d quarter of 1839.		In 3d quarter of 1839.					
	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.				
Expenses of a party of Sacs and Foxes	-	-	-	-	\$221 50	-	-	-
Expenses of exploring party of Sacs and Foxes -	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,990 00	\$1,990 00
Temporary subsistence of Indians west, &c.	-	-	\$8,300 00	-	8,300 00	\$16,700 00	125,000 00	141,700 00
Holding treaties with Osages -	-	-	-	-	850 67	-	1,149 33	1,149 33
Treaty stipulations -	-	-	-	-	475 25	-	-	15,421 44
Blacksmiths' establishment -	-	-	98 31	-	153 44	7,903 19	3,070 00	10,973 19
Carrying into effect treaty with Cherokees, 1835 -	\$205 50	\$21,255 07	58,800 00	-	950,544 89	959,384 32	2,090,793 49	3,050,177 81
Carrying into effect treaty with the Chickasaws, 1834 -	-	125 07	25,000 00	\$24,030 85	165,238 81	77,029 99	31,000 00	108,029 99
Removal and subsistence -	-	15,073 50	-	141 62	25,249 13	59,577 62	46,180 74	105,758 36
Indian annuities -	-	-	-	-	-	10,757 70	161,569 15	172,326 85
Objects specified in third article Cherokee treaty -	-	-	-	-	963,367 06	-	83,699 94	83,699 94
Running lines -	-	-	-	-	-	6,156 41	-	6,156 41
Locating reservations -	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 13	50 13
Holding treaties with certain Indian tribes, 1836 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	457 22	457 22

No. 40—Continued.

Names of appropriations.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury, September 30, 1838.	Balance in the hands of the disbursing agents at that date.	Additional sum appropriated during the ensuing session of Congress.	Amount added by sales and rents of public property.	Total amount under each head of appropriation applicable to expenditure in the department.	Amount disbursed.			
						In 4th quarter of 1838.		In 1st quarter of 1839.	
						By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.
Holding treaties with Chippewas of Saganaw - - -	\$97 13	-	-	-	\$97 13	-	-	-	-
Rifles for Pottawatomies - - -	112 38	-	-	-	112 38	-	-	-	-
Expenses of certain Indian delegations - - -	2,630 00	-	-	-	2,630 00	-	-	-	-
Education of Indian youths - - -	12,919 02	-	-	-	12,919 02	-	\$1,182 50	-	-
Carrying into effect treaty with Ottowas and Chippewas, 1836 - - -	50,246 14	\$17,050 66	-	-	67,296 80	\$15,552 99	2,191 90	-	-
Carrying into effect treaty with the Chippewas of Swan creek and Black river - - -	24 66	-	-	-	24 66	-	-	-	-
Removing Choctaws from Mississippi - - -	-	30,000 00	-	-	30,000 00	9,618 00	-	-	-
Carrying into effect Chicago treaty - - -	-	44,099 24	-	-	44,099 24	-	-	-	-
Civilization of Indians - - -	18,816 57	10,000 00	-	-	28,816 57	-	1,430 00	-	\$2,060 00
Proceeds of fifty-four sections land - - -	3,405 46	-	-	-	3,405 46	-	-	-	-
Treaty with Pawnees, 1834 - - -	-	6,200 00	-	-	6,200 00	-	-	-	-
Expenses of commissioners west, &c. - - -	-	38 03	-	-	38 03	-	-	-	-
Expenses of Pawnees, Ottos and Missourias, 1834 - - -	-	131 27	-	-	131 27	-	-	-	-
Treaty with Shawnees and Senecas - - -	-	258 74	-	-	258 74	-	-	-	-
Removing intruders on Creek lands - - -	-	788 42	-	-	788 42	-	-	-	-
Arrearages Cherokee annuity - - -	38,000 00	62,000 00	-	-	100,000 00	-	-	-	-

Names of appropriations.	Amount disbursed.				Aggregate amount disbursed between September 30, 1838, and September 30, 1839.	Balance in the hands of agents, unexpended on September 30, 1839.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury, September 30, 1839.	Total amount unexpended, September 30, 1839, and applicable to future expenditures, or to be restored to the unappropriated moneys in the Treasury.
	In 2d quarter of 1839.		In 3d quarter of 1839.					
	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.				
Holding treaties with Chippewas of Saganaw	\$97 13	\$97 13	
Rifles for Pottawatomies	112 38	112 38	
Expenses of certain Indian delegations	2,630 00	2,630 00	
Education of Indian youths	.	\$664 00	.	.	\$1,846 50	11,072 52	11,072 52	
Carrying into effect treaty with Ottowas and Chippewas, 1836	.	165 60	.	.	17,910 49	\$35,371 31	49,386 31	
Carrying into effect treaty with the Chippewas of Swan creek and Black river	24 66	24 66	
Removing Choctaws from Mississippi	9,618 00	472 00	19,910 00	
Carrying into effect Chicago treaty	.	.	.	\$333 33	333 33	43,765 91	43,765 91	
Civilization of Indians	.	1,747 50	\$500 00	1,872 50	7,610 00	1,911 57	19,295 00	
Proceeds of fifty-four sections land	3 405 46	3,405 46	
Treaty with Pawnees, 1-34	6,200 00	6,200 00	
Expenses of commissioners west, &c	38 03	38 03	
Expenses of Pawnees, Otoes and Missourias, 1834	131 27	131 27	
Treaty with Shawnees and Senecas	258 74	258 74	
Removing intruders on Creek lands	788 42	788 42	
Arrearages Cherokee annuity	33,000 00	67,000 00	

No. 40—Continued.

Names of appropriations.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury, September 30, 1838.	Balance in the hands of the disbursing agents at that date.	Additional sum appropriated during the ensuing session of Congress.	Amount added by sales and rents of public property.	Total amount under each head of appropriation, applicable to expenditure in the department.	Amount disbursed.			
						In 4th quarter of 1838.		In 1st quarter of 1839.	
						By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to, and first liquidated by them.	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to, and first liquidated by them.
Surveying Sioux and Chippewa lands.									
Vaccination of Indians - - -		\$3,619 10	\$5,000 00	-	\$8,619 10				
Treaty with Delawares - - -		8,047 39	-	-	8,047 39				
Payment to Choctaws for depredations by Osages and Camanches - - -		825 00	-	-	825 00				
Holding treaty with Wyandots	\$1,500 00	-	-	-	1,500 00				
Carrying into effect treaty with Miamies, 1838, viz :									
Payment on ratification - - -		-	60,000 00	-	60,000 00				
First of ten instalments - - -		-	12,568 00	-	12,568 00				
Payment of claims - - - - -		-	150,000 00	-	150,000 00				
Expenses of valuing buildings and improvements, &c. - - - - -		-	3,300 00	-	3,300 00				
Expenses of surveying and marking boundary lines, &c. - - - - -		-	200 00	-	200 00				
Expenses attending examination of claims - - - - -		-	2,500 00	-	2,500 00				
Expenses of commissioner to examine claims - - - - -		-	2,000 00	-	2,000 00				

No. 40—Continued.

Names of appropriations.	Amount disbursed.				Aggregate amount disbursed between September 30, 1838, and September 30, 1839.	Balance in the hands of agents, unexpended September 30, 1839.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury, September 30, 1839.	Total amount unexpended September 30, 1839, and applicable to future expenditures, or to be restored to the unappropriated moneys in the Treasury.
	In 2d quarter of 1839.		In 3d quarter of 1839.					
	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to, and first liquidated by them.	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to, and first liquidated by them.				
Surveying Sioux and Chippewa lands.	-	-	\$600 00	-	\$600 00	\$4,519 10	\$3,500 00	\$8,019 10
Vaccination of Indians	-	-	-	-	-	8,047 39	-	8,047 39
Treaty with Delawares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment to Choctaws for depredations by Osages and Camanches	-	-	-	-	-	825 00	-	825 00
Holding treaty with Wyandots	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500 00	1,500 00
Carrying into effect treaty with Miamies, 1838, viz:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment on ratification	-	-	60,000 00	-	60,000 00	-	-	-
First of ten instalments	-	-	12,568 00	-	12,568 00	-	-	-
Payment of claims	-	\$9,412 00	-	-	9,412 00	-	140,588 00	140,588 00
Expenses of valuing buildings and improvements, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,300 00	3,300 00
Expenses of surveying and marking boundary lines, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	200 00	200 00
Expenses attending examination of claims	-	-	2,120 00	-	2,120 00	-	380 00	380 00
Expenses of commissioner to examine claims	-	-	-	-	-	292 30	1,707 70	2,000 00

No. 40—Continued.

Names of appropriations.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury, September 30, 1838.	Balance in the hands of the disbursing agents at that date.	Additional sum appropriated during the ensuing session of Congress.	Amount added by sales and rents of public property.	Total amount under each head of appropriation, applicable to expenditure in the department.	Amount disbursed.				
						In 4th quarter of 1838.		In 1st quarter of 1839.		
						By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to, and first liquidated by them.	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to, and first liquidated by them.	
<i>Pottawatomies.</i>										
Expenses of Pottawatomies of Indiana, for corn crop - - - - -	-	-	\$742 50	-	\$742 50					
Expenses for 12 log houses destroyed - - - - -	-	-	600 00	-	600 00					
Removal and subsistence - - - - -	-	-	50,000 00	-	50,000 00					
To enable the Executive to purchase from Wa-pan-seh five sections of land - - - - -	-	-	4,000 00	-	4,000 00					
<i>Omahas.</i>										
Expenses of fencing and clearing ground for tillage - - - - -	-	-	800 00	-	800 00					
Expenses of the salary of farmer - - - - -	-	-	800 00	-	800 00					
<i>Sacs and Foxes.</i>										
Balance of expenses of commissioner for examination of claims under second article of the treaty of 1837, with the Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi - - - - -	-	-	1,500 00	-	1,500 00					

Names of appropriations.	Amount disbursed.				Aggregate amount disbursed between September 30, 1838, and September 30, 1839.	Balance in the hands of agents, unexpended September 30, 1839.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury, September 30, 1839.	Total amount unexpended September 30, 1839, and applicable to future expenditures, or to be restored to the unappropriated moneys in the Treasury.
	In 2d quarter of 1839.		In 3d quarter of 1839.					
	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to, and first liquidated by them.	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to, and first liquidated by them.				
<i>Pottawatomies.</i>								
Expenses of Pottawatomies of Indiana, for corn crop	-	-	-	-	-	\$742 50	\$742 50	
Expenses for 12 log houses destroyed - Removal and subsistence	-	-	-	-	-	600 00	600 00	
To enable the Executive to purchase from Wa-pan-seh five sections of land	-	-	-	-	-	\$11,000 00	50,000 00	
<i>Omahas.</i>								
Expenses of fencing and clearing ground for tillage	-	-	-	-	-	800 00	800 00	
Expenses of the salary of farmer	-	-	-	-	-	800 00	800 00	
<i>Sacs and Foxes.</i>								
Balance of expenses of commissioner for examination of claims under second article of the treaty of 1837, with the Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	1,500 00	1,500 00	

No. 40—Continued.

Names of appropriations.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury, September 30, 1838.	Balance in the hands of disbursing agents at that date.	Additional sum appropriated during the ensuing session of Congress.	Amount added by sales and rents of public property.	Total amount under each head of appropriation applicable to expenditure in the department.	Amount disbursed.				
						In 4th quarter of 1838.		In 1st quarter of 1839.		
						By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	
Support of miller for Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi - - -	-	-	\$600 00	-	\$600 00					
Expense of procuring rations for Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi, one year -	-	-	14,657 00	-	14,657 00					
<i>Sioux.</i>										
Balance of expenses of commissioner in examining claims under treaty of 1837 with the Sioux - - -	-	-	500 00	-	500 00					
<i>Creeks.</i>										
Payment for investigating frauds in reservations - - - - -	-	-	5,000 00	-	5 000 00					
Expenses of removal and subsistence - - - - -	-	-	85,000 00	-	85,000 00	-	-	-	\$54,236 16	
Payment in stock animals - - - - -	-	-	50,000 00	-	50,000 00					
Interest of five per cent. on \$350,000, one year - - - - -	-	-	17 500 00	-	17,500 00					
To pay claims of the McIntosh party - - - - -	-	-	21,103 33	-	21,103 33					
Purchase of stock animals for hostile Creeks - - - - -	-	-	10,000 00	-	10,000 00					
To meet the expenses of the purchase and distribution of stock animals - - -	-	-	3,000 00	-	3,000 00					

Names of appropriations.	Amount disbursed.				Aggregate amount disbursed between September 30, 1838, and September 30, 1839.	Balance in the hands of agents unexpended September 30, 1839.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury, September 30, 1839.	Total amount unexpended September 30, 1839, and applicable to future expenditures, or to be restored to the unappropriated moneys in the Treasury.
	In 2d quarter of 1839.		In 3d quarter of 1839.					
	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to and first liquidated by them.				
Support of miller for Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi - - - - -	\$600 00	\$600 00	
Expense of procuring rations for Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi, one year - - - - -	14,657 00	14,657 00	
<i>Sioux.</i>								
Balance of expenses of commissioner in examining claims under treaty of 1837 with the Sioux - - - - -	500 00	500 00	
<i>Creeks.</i>								
Payment for investigating frauds in reservations - - - - -	\$560 00	5,000 00	
Expenses of removal and subsistence - - - - -	.	.	.	\$3,374 08	\$62,610 24	22,389 76	22,389 76	
Payment in stock animals - - - - -	50,000 00	50,000 00	
Interest of five per cent. on \$350,000, one year - - - - -	17,500 00	17,500 00	
To pay claims of the McIntosh party - - - - -	21,103 33	21,103 33	
Purchase of stock animals for hostile Creeks - - - - -	10,000 00	10,000 00	
To meet the expenses of the purchase and distribution of stock animals - - - - -	3,000 00	3,000 00	

No. 40—Continued.

Names of appropriations.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury, September 30, 1838.	Balance in the hands of disbursing agents at that date.	Additional sum appropriated during the ensuing session of Congress.	Amount added by sales and rents of public property.	Total amount under each head of appropriation applicable to expenditure in the department.	Amount disbursed.				
						In 4th quarter of 1838		In 1st quarter of 1839.		
						By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to, and first liquidated by them.	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to, and first liquidated by them.	
<i>Cherokees.</i>										
Payment to the Cherokees value of missionary improvements - -	-	-	\$15,111 75	-	\$15,111 75					
Compensation to commissioner - -	-	-	8,000 00	-	8,000 00					
<i>Chippewas of Saganab.</i>										
For payment of purchase money of 40 acres of land - -	-	-	320 00	-	320 00					
Expenses in negotiating treaty - -	-	-	125 00	-	125 00					
<i>Osages.</i>										
For payment of annuity - -	-	-	20,000 00	-	20,000 00					
Support of blacksmith's establishment, &c. - -	-	-	7,800 00	-	7,800 00					
Furnishing cows, calves, ploughs, harness, axes, and hoes - -	-	-	7,300 00	-	7,300 00					
Erection of houses for chiefs, and furnishing wagons, carts, &c. - -	-	-	6,980 00	-	6,980 00					
For payment of claims for depredations - -	-	-	30,000 00	-	30,000 00					
Expenses of commissioner to examine and settle claims - -	-	-	2,500 00	-	2,500 00					

Names of appropriations.	Amount disbursed.				Aggregate amount disbursed between September 30, 1838, and September 30, 1839.	Balance in the hands of agents unexpended September 30, 1839.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury, September 30, 1839.	Total amount unexpended September 30, 1839, and applicable to future expenditures, or to be restored to the unappropriated moneys in the Treasury.
	In 2d quarter of 1839.		In 3d quarter of 1839.					
	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to, and first liquidated by them.	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to, and first liquidated by them.				
<i>Cherokees.</i>								
Payment to the Cherokees the value of missionary improvements	-	\$9,306 87	-	-	\$9,306 87	-	\$5,804 88	\$5,804 88
Compensation to commissioner	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000 00	8,000 00
<i>Chippewas of Saganaw.</i>								
For payment of purchase money of 40 acres of land	-	-	-	-	-	\$320 00	-	320 00
Expenses in negotiating treaty	-	-	-	-	-	125 00	-	125 00
<i>Osages.</i>								
For payment of annuity	-	6,924 64	-	\$275 00	7,199 64	12,800 00	36	12,800 36
Support of blacksmith's establishment, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00	6,800 00	7,800 00
Furnishing cows, calves, ploughs, harness, axes, and hoes	-	-	-	-	-	7,300 00	-	7,300 00
Erection of houses for chiefs, and furnishing wagons, carts, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,980 00	6,980 00
For payment of claims for depredations	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000 00	30,000 00
Expenses of commissioner to examine and settle claims	-	-	\$2,000 00	-	2,000 00	-	500 00	500 00

No. 40—Continued.

Names of appropriations.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury September 30, 1838.	Balance in the hands of disbursing agents at that date.	Additional sum appropriated during the ensuing session of Congress.	Amount added by sales and rents of public property.	Total amount under each head of appropriation applicable to expenditure in the department.	Amount disbursed.				
						In 4th quarter of 1838.		In 1st quarter of 1839.		
						By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to, and first liquidated by them.	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to, and first liquidated by them.	
For payment for reservations - -	-	-	\$43,520 00	-	\$43,520 00					
Reimbursement of annuity - -	-	-	6,000 00	-	6,000 00					
<i>Iowas.</i>										
Payment of interest - - -	-	-	7,875 00	-	7,875 00					
Building ten houses - - -	-	-	2,000 00	-	2,000 00					
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>										
Completing surveys with the Delawares, and for expenses of locating Miamies and Winnebagoes - -	-	-	2,000 00	-	2,000 00					
Defraying the expenses of holding treaty with Stockbridge Indians -	-	-	2,000 00	-	2,000 00	-	-	\$800 00		
Travelling expenses and board in Washington of Munsee, Stockbridge, and Seneca Indians - - -	-	-	2,000 00	-	2,000 00	-	-	-	\$2,000 00	
Physician to vaccinate Indians -	-	-	5,000 00	-	5,000 00					

Names of appropriations.	Amount disbursed.				Aggregate amount disbursed between September 30, 1838, and September 30, 1839.	Balance in the hands of agents unexpended September 30, 1839.	Balance undrawn from the Treasury September 30, 1839.	Total amount unexpended September 30, 1839, and applicable to future expenditures, or to be restored to the unappropriated moneys in the Treasury.
	In 2d quarter of 1839.		In 3d quarter of 1839.					
	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to, and first liquidated by them.	By disbursing agents.	By accounting officers, in payment of claims presented to, and first liquidated by them.				
For payment for reservations - -	-	-	-	-	\$43,520 00	-	\$43,520 00	
Reimbursement of annuity - -	-	-	-	-	6,000 00	-	6,000 00	
<i>Iowas.</i>								
Payment of interest - - -	-	-	-	-	2,355 00	\$5,520 00	7,875 00	
Building ten houses - - -	-	-	-	-	2,000 00	-	2,000 00	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>								
Completing surveys with the Delawares, and for expenses of locating Miamies and Winnebagoes - -	-	-	-	-	-	1,500 00	2,000 00	
Defraying the expenses of holding treaty with Stockbridge Indians -	-	-	-	-	\$800 00	1,200 00	1,200 00	
Travelling expenses and board in Washington of Munser, Stockbridge, and Seneca Indians - - -	-	-	-	-	2,000 00	-	-	
Physician to vaccinate Indians -	-	-	-	-	-	3,500 00	5,000 00	
							6,419,714 91	

Statement showing the condition of the civilization fund.

Balance to the credit of the fund 1st January,		
1839	- - - - -	\$18,289 07
Appropriated in 1839	- - - - -	10,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$28,289 07
Deduct amount of payments to 30th September, 1839	- - - - -	7,385 00
Deduct amount required to complete payments for 1839	- - - - -	4,220 00
		<hr/>
		11,605 00
Balance	- - - - -	<hr/> <hr/> 16,684 07

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Statement showing the amount and disposition of funds provided by treaties for education purposes.

Chippewas	-	-	-	September 24, 1819	-	\$1,000 00	Baptist Board.
Pottawatomies	-	-	-	October 16, 1826	-	2,000 00	Choctaw Academy.
Pottawatomies	-	-	-	September 24, 1827	-	1,000 00	Choctaw Academy.
Pottawatomies	-	-	-	October 27, 1832	-	2,000 00	Choctaw Academy.
Miamies	-	-	-	October 23, 1826	-	2,000 00	Choctaw Academy.
Menomonies	-	-	-	August 11, 1827	-	1,500 00	Protestant Episcopal Church.
Cherokees, west	-	-	-	May 6, 1828	-	2,000 00	Schools in the nation.
Sacs, Foxes, and Iowas	-	-	-	July 15, 1830	-	3,000 00	Choctaw Academy.
Kickapoos	-	-	-	October 24, 1832	-	500 00	Schools in the nation.
Shawnees and Delawares	-	-	-	October 26, 1832	-	500 00	Schools in the nation.
Choctaws	-	-	-	September 27, 1830	-	2,500 00	Schools in the nation.
Choctaws	-	-	-	September 27, 1830	-	12,000 00	Choctaw Academy.
Creeks, west	-	-	-	March 24, 1830	-	3,000 00	Choctaw Academy.
Florida Indians	-	-	-	September 18, 1823	-	1,000 00	Choctaw Academy.
Quapaws	-	-	-	May 13, 1833	-	1,000 00	Choctaw Academy.
Ottos and Missourias	-	-	-	September 11, 1833	-	500 00	Schools in the nation.
Pawnees	-	-	-	October 8, 1833	-	1,000 00	Schools in the nation.
Chickasaws	-	-	-	May 24, 1834	-	3,000 00	Choctaw Academy.
Creeks	-	-	-	February 11, 1833	-	1,000 00	Choctaw Academy.
Ottowas, Chippewas, and Pottawatomies	-	-	-	September 26, 1833	-	3,400 00	Choctaw Academy.
Ottowas and Chippewas	-	-	-	March 28, 1836	-	8,000 00	Schools in the nation.
Osages	-	-	-	June 25, 1825	-	3,456 00	
Delawares	-	-	-	September 24, 1829	-	2,304 00	
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	-	-	-	October 21, 1837	-	770 00	
Winnebagoes	-	-	-	September 15, 1832	-	3,000 00	Schools in the nation.
Winnebagoes	-	-	-	November 1, 1837	-	2,800 00	Schools in the nation.

Report of William Armstrong, Agent for the Choctaws, and Acting Superintendent, Western Territory.

SIR : The requirements of the Indian Department make it obligatory on me to lay before you an annual report of the condition of the various tribes belonging to this superintendency. The policy of removing the Indian population from the east to the west of the Mississippi may now be said to be consummated. Within the last year, the great body of the Cherokees, with a portion of the Seminoles, have been placed upon lands assigned them. These with the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, Osages, Quapaws, Senecas, Senecas and Shawnees, embrace the tribes within the Western Superintendency. With the exception of the Osages, they all were emigrated by the United States, and placed upon lands assigned by treaty stipulations. The Osages once claimed the lands at present occupied by all these tribes. They are now located upon a portion of it fully adequate to all their wants.

It has been seriously apprehended by many whose opinions are entitled to great consideration, whether or not concentrating so large a body of the aborigines upon our western border might not endanger the peace and prosperity of the frontier, especially as many of the emigrants have left their native land with great reluctance, and come over to the homes prepared for them in the west with embittered feelings. They are here contiguous to each other, and could soon unite and make themselves thereby more formidable to those whom they look upon as their oppressors. This feeling is more or less implanted in the bosom of every Indian to a white man. Thus far, however well founded those fears were supposed to be, they happily have not been realized. Every Indian of common intelligence, regardless of the feelings he may entertain of what is past, cannot but look forward and see that here is the last home left for the red man : beyond him, to the west, he is bounded by the vast prairies stretching to the mountains. Heretofore treaties have been made for their lands whenever their necessities seemed to require it, or the wants of their white brethren seemed to demand it. They are now removed from beyond the limits of any state or territory, are exclusively under the control of the Government of the United States. Its plighted faith is given for the undisturbed possession of the lands. Large amounts have been invested by the United States for the benefit of the different tribes, arising from the proceeds of the sale of their lands. This policy gives them a common feeling with us in the perpetuity of our Government, as well as a strong inducement to refrain from every thing calculated to disturb the peace of our citizens. Thus by pursuing a steady, parental, and soothing care over the different tribes, they will be induced to look upon us, not as oppressors, but as benefactors.

The Cherokees, from their numbers and advancement in civilization, may be considered, perhaps, the most important tribe of red people. Previous to their late emigration serious difficulties were at one time apprehended. The Government, with its usual liberality, and to satisfy all parties as they believed, made them a further compensation, when the whole tribe removed under their head men. Shortly after their arrival at their new homes, where they were welcomed by their brethren who had emigrated some years previous, it was soon discovered that dissatisfaction

and jealousies existed among them. and that the emigrants, divided as they were into two parties, designated by the appellation of the Ridge or treaty party and the Ross party. had brought with them the elements of discord to such a serious extent. that three of the principal leaders of the Ridge or treaty party were murdered, avowedly for the part they had taken in effecting the late treaty. At a council a few days previous to the murder above stated the treaty party united themselves with the old settlers; since which time separate councils have been held by both parties, at which every exertion by the commanding general on this frontier, as well as myself, have been made, thus far without success, to effect a reconciliation. All the information from personal visits to both councils, together with the papers from the same, has been submitted to the Department. It has been thought by many that the Cherokee country was insufficient for the accommodation of the whole tribe. That the country was unhealthy, badly watered, and not adapted to agricultural purposes. The reverse is the fact. The Cherokees possess a country in extent far beyond their wants, rich and fertile, with a large portion of it well watered.

Notwithstanding many of the emigrants arrived late in the season, and the unhappy difficulties causing them to neglect their fields, yet the Cherokees have an abundant crop, more than their wants require.

The country is well adapted to agricultural purposes; corn, wheat, oats, pumpkins, melons, beans, and vegetables of all kinds, grow well; considerable attention is paid to gardening. There are many well-improved farms, with good comfortable houses, and all the substantial of life found as plenty and well prepared as is usual in a new country. The Cherokees own large stocks of horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep; the country is not only well adapted to raising grain, but peculiarly so for stock raising. The rich prairie, while it affords the best summer range, produces fine grass, which, when cut and properly cured, is but little inferior to our timothy hay. But little attention has been paid by the Cherokees in the mechanic arts. They are furnished by the Government of the United States with four blacksmiths, one wagon-maker, and one wheelwright. There are a few private blacksmith's shops; this branch of industry is much neglected. A number of Cherokee families both spin and weave; it is quite common to see them dressed in their own manufacture. A number of the merchants are natives, who have purchased large assortments of goods to supply the demands of the late emigrants, who were supposed to have large sums of money either with them or in expectancy from the United States.

It is to be regretted, that the cause of education has not progressed with the Cherokees proportionate to their emigration. Few, if any, additional schools have been put in operation since the great body of the nation came over. There are, however, several missionaries, who have been steadily laboring for the advancement of the Cherokee people, who have not relaxed any of their efforts. The subject of schools will be briefly noticed in another report.

Salt water is found in several places in the Cherokee country. The Grand Saline, in the northern part of the nation, owned by John Rogers, is the most important; a sufficiency of salt is made to meet the demand; there is no doubt those works are capable of being worked to great advantage, if they were in the possession of those who understood this branch of business. Stone coal is also found in many parts of the nation. In fact,

the country is inferior to none west of the Mississippi. With the Arkansas river passing through a large portion of it, upon whose waters the surplus productions of the nation can be transported to market, steamboats can ascend, bringing goods, groceries, and such articles as are required for the use and consumption of the people. With a country thus suited to the wants of the nation, possessing so many advantages, with large amounts of funds invested for the common benefit of the people, with a population, among whom are men of intelligence and learning, when the present unhappy difficulties shall cease to exist, the cause of education, with its enlightening influence, will in a few years present the Cherokee people as a civilized race.

Since my last annual report, but little change has taken place with the Choctaws. There is no tribe of red people who have been more faithful to the Government of the United States, in their intercourse with our people; they have demeaned themselves so as to gain their confidence and good will. Their present country was obtained by the treaty of 1820.

At this early day, when the United States owned such a vast extent of country west of the Mississippi, designated for the different Indian tribes, the Choctaws had all the advantage of making a good selection. Their country adjoins the state of Arkansas on the east, running from the Arkansas due south to Red river, a distance of about one hundred and fifty miles, which narrows some as it progresses west. The length of the nation is perhaps some four or five hundred miles, not more than two hundred of which is settled. The nation is divided into four districts, one of which is for the Chickasaws, who, by a late agreement with the Choctaws, obtained a home in their country. Each district elects every four years a chief, who receives two hundred and fifty dollars annually from the United States, by treaty stipulations; also forty counsellors are elected annually according to the population of the districts, who convene on the first Monday in October at the general council house on Kiameshu, about the centre of the nation, where a large and comfortable house has been erected by the United States for the benefit of the nation. A president and secretary are elected, good order and decorum are preserved, motions are made, and the question put as is done in our legislative bodies; every thing is reduced to writing. There is but one legislative body, called the general council of the Choctaw nation. The chiefs are present without participating in the deliberations of the Council, except approving or vetoing of such laws as are passed. If vetoed, they become a law when passed by two-thirds of the council. Their bill of rights guaranties to each individual similar privileges, trial by jury, and a defence by counsel before judges, who are elected in each district. There is no enforcement by law for the collection of debts; this is left discretionary with the debtor, usually, however, their engagements are complied with.

It is justly considered a work of ages to change habits of any people from a rude and barbarous state to the civilized; if done, it must be slow. The Choctaws before their emigration were governed by chiefs, as is usual with other tribes. They now have a written constitution, and under it enact such laws as secure the life and liberty of all the people. They may, therefore, be considered as enjoying, under their government, the rights and privileges of a civilized people.

They have passed many good and wholesome laws, among which one deserves particular notice; it is against the introduction of spirituous li-

quors. This is the great barrier to Indian improvement. Benevolent societies for the amelioration of the Indians, may send their missionaries; individual philanthropy may be extended to them, with all the kind attentions and expenditures of money by the Government; spirituous liquor is doing more to retard the Indian in his onward march to civilization than all the evils combined together. If intemperance has, in any measure, abated among our own population, it has certainly extended itself to an increased degree upon our borders with the red people.

The law of Congress which prohibits the introduction of spirituous liquors or wine into the Indian country is defective. It should be made the duty by enactment of every officer or agent of the Government to seize the spirits, as well as the individual who has it: and also the wagon or vehicle upon which it is carried be confiscated. If these enactments were made and carried out, whiskey would cease to be introduced to the destruction of the people; as it is, the law is but partially attended to. It is a rare occurrence for a barrel of whiskey to be brought into the Choctaw nation, but with Texas on one side and Arkansas on the other, where every facility by whiskey shops on the line is afforded, small quantities are introduced, which has a very demoralizing influence upon the people.

There are none of the Indian tribes located with the same advantage to raise cotton that the Choctaws are; a considerable number on Red river are engaged in raising this valuable staple; some have small fields, while the more wealthy, who own slaves, cultivate largely. There are several cotton gins erected through the country; the production of the article will no doubt increase. Heretofore corn has commanded such a high price, owing to the great emigration, that cotton has been neglected.

The country is well suited to raising corn, oats, pumpkins, beans, melons, potatoes, and vegetables of different kinds; wheat also grows in some parts of the nation very well. There are several grist and saw mills; they, however, fail in the fall months for want of water. They also own large stocks of horses, hogs, cattle, and some sheep. The country is well adapted to raising of stock; it is scarcely necessary to feed any, unless it is the hogs before killing, or the oxen or horses that are kept up for use. Good water is scarce through the nation, and in a dry time the running streams generally fail; water has been obtained by digging, but the country may be said to be badly watered. Salt water is found in several places in the nation, at two of which salt is manufactured. At the works on Boggy, owned by Col. David Folsom, an enterprising half breed, a quantity equal to the consumption is made for both Choctaws and Chickasaws in that part of the nation, as well as Texans, who have only Red river to cross and travel twenty miles to the works.

Trade is carried on at different points in the nation; there are several native traders who buy largely in our cities and sell to their own people. This branch of business is very much overdone all over the Indian country. Heretofore peltries were a considerable article of trade; the game has however disappeared, and but little is done in that way. There are twelve schools in the Choctaw nation by treaty stipulations; some of these have not done so well the past year, while others have even increased in their numbers, as well as their usefulness.

There are also several missionaries belonging to the Presbyterian board, as well as Methodists, who are doing great good among the Choctaws; without education and religious instruction, there can be no advancement

with any people ; this is no where more clearly indicated than with the Choctaws. There are four public blacksmith's shops in the nation, two of which are worked by natives ; all the strikers are natives, such as were selected by the chiefs with the intention of their learning the trade. There is also a number of shops put up in different parts of the country, the tools for which have been paid for by the nation. These are worked during the spring and summer, in crop time, by some of their own people, who are paid from their annuity ; this is not only a great convenience, but will prepare the nation, gradually, to supply themselves, when the Government will be no longer bound to do so. There are yet about two thousand Choctaws east of the Mississippi who have never emigrated ; they are remaining to obtain lands, after which they design most of them to come over ; they are no doubt in a worse situation than they were before the treaty. Their brethren here express a great wish for them to emigrate. There are also some scattering Choctaws who emigrated to Texas previous to the last treaty ; ineffectual attempts have also been made to induce them to join their nation.

The Chickasaws are at present promiscuously scattered over the Choctaw nation. By agreement between the two tribes a separate district was laid off for the Chickasaws, to be called the Chickasaw district of the Choctaw nation. They were to constitute a fourth district and to have an equal representation in the General Council, to settle in whatever district they chose and to be eligible to any office in the nation. The only distinction between them was in their pecuniary affairs, which each is to have separately. Where the agreement was made between the two tribes, it was expected that the Chickasaws, as they emigrated, would generally go to the district of country assigned them. At this time, there is not a dozen families in the bounds of the district. The country was new, entirely unsettled, and exposed to depredating parties from other tribes.

It would be greatly to the advantage of the Chickasaws, as a people, to be located together.

They have the largest invested fund of any other tribe, which, scattered as they are, cannot be so beneficially applied, either in the mechanic arts, the erection of mills, to education purposes, or indeed any other object calculated to improve them as a people. There are among them some intelligent enterprising men of wealth who are engaged in cultivating cotton. Others who have located on the Blue and Boggy and other parts of the nation are making corn. The whole population, with the exception of a small party of about five hundred who came last, have raised fine crops of corn. They have generally small stocks of cattle and hogs, and will be enabled to subsist themselves without any additional expense from their national fund, from which all their subsistence, removal, &c., has been furnished. No schools have yet been established ; they have a separate fund for that purpose, which no doubt will soon be applied. They have four blacksmith's shops in operation, located at different points, so as to accommodate the settlers ; a less number might perhaps do, if they were more densely settled ; lately, a separate agent has been appointed, and will locate himself within the district allotted for them. This will doubtless bring many around him, and from the individual and national wealth of the Chickasaws they have it in their power to educate and improve their people.

The Creeks adjoin the Choctaws on the south : the Canadian river is the line between them. They are bounded on the east and north by the Cherokees, running to the limits of the United States. Their country is rich and well adapted to raising corn, beans, pumpkins, melons, &c. It is not well watered ; there are, however, some good springs, but like the Indian country generally the large streams, except the main and north fork of the Canadian, generally go dry or stand in large holes during the latter part of summer and fall. The Creek country has been considered unhealthy ; the summer after the late emigrants arrived there were many sick, numbers died. The Creeks were very much disheartened ; indeed, I have no doubt, if the next year had proved so unhealthy, that a large portion of the late emigrants would have gone to Texas, where they had a strong inclination to go when they left their old country. But they have enjoyed very good health since, and are perhaps as well satisfied with their location as any other tribe.

The Creeks still adhere to their ancient mode of working by towns, that is, all who are attached to a particular chief live near together and cultivate what is termed a town field ; it is the duty of all to assist in clearing up and cultivating these fields.

Individuals also cultivate separately. It is conceded that the Creeks raise more corn than any other tribe. This season has been unusually good ; they, therefore, will have a very large amount beyond their wants. Their country is not so good for stock raising, nor have they so much as the other large tribes. They are paying more attention to stock than heretofore, and with industry and the large number of cattle soon to be furnished them by the Government of the United States, they will be as well supplied as any of their brethren. The Creeks heretofore have been involved in war with the Government of the United States many of them were sent to their new homes not only with embittered feelings, but really as hostile. They have settled down promiscuously through the nation, attaching themselves to the McIntosh party known to be friendly to the Government ; by which means alone they can no longer, if they were disposed, carry on their predatory warfare. Within the last year the Creeks have manifested a great wish for the education of their people ; heretofore they have been opposed to it ; they have now schools among them which are well attended. They have a prejudice against missionaries, arising from the bad conduct of one, which unfortunately will take time to remove ; the consequence is, that they continue their opposition to having them among them. They are divided into what is called upper and lower towns ; this distinction has existed for many years. Opothleyoholo is the chief of the upper, and Roly McIntosh of the lower. To these two chiefs all the towns adhere, each having a chief, who, with the principal chief, hold councils and pass laws for the government of the nation. They have no written constitution, but reduce generally to writing their laws. Although the Creeks are not so far advanced in civilization as either the Cherokees or Choctaws, they are certainly improving. They not only evince it by their increased desire for education, but general appearance at home shows them to be a thrifty and industrious people. They live in good comfortable cabins ; there are but few mechanics among them ; as is the case generally with Indians, this is much neglected. They are furnished by the United States with four blacksmiths, strikers, iron and steel, a wheelwright, one wagonmaker, and also agricultural implements. These are in addition

to their large annuity. The Creeks, as well as all other tribes, have had extended to them the utmost liberality by the Government of the United States. They only require a continued and watchful care over them to place them in the foremost rank of red people.

The Seminoles may be considered as a constituent part of the Creek nation; they speak the same language; they were expected to have settled down as they emigrated upon a portion of country lying between the main and north fork of the Canadian, but they did not remove as early as was calculated on. In the meantime Opothleyoholo, the Creek chief, emigrated with a large body of his people, many of whom located themselves upon the reservation for the Seminoles. By direction of the War Department, under an act of Congress, a country equal in extent to the first has been obtained from the Creeks in another portion of their nation, fully sufficient for the whole tribe now west, as well as those who are yet in Florida. Their present location is between the deep fork of the Canadian and the Arkansas river. A number of the emigrants are now there: to induce them to cultivate corn and make provision for their own support, laborers were employed to assist them in breaking ground and planting; they were late in getting out, and have not made corn enough to support themselves until another year. They are indisposed to labor; their negroes are equally so, who, unfortunately, have great control over them. It is to be deeply regretted that their slaves were ever permitted to enter the Indian country. The Seminoles have a blacksmith's shop, with a striker, iron and steel furnished them on the deep fork of the Canadian; they have also been furnished with agricultural implements, and, as they emigrate, they commence their subsistence for a year; those whose time has expired and are destitute, have had additional provisions furnished. They still show their bad feeling, notwithstanding they have been treated with so much forbearance. Indeed, I have thought some of them would find their way back to Florida, particularly Alligator and some of his associates. The Osages heretofore committed many depredations, by killing stock belonging to other tribes as well as our own people.

To induce them to labor and to unite themselves as a people upon their lands, the Government of the United States, in January last, entered into a treaty with them, affording them great facilities and inducement to become an agricultural people. They provided for the erection of houses, for the building of mills, furnishing stock animals, agricultural implements, blacksmiths, strikers, iron and steel. Under the late agreement the Osages are concentrating in their country, where, with the attention of an agent lately appointed for them, they will probably turn their attention to labor. They have lived heretofore mainly by the chase, but game has become so exceedingly scarce that they must necessarily abandon it. There is no tribe where benevolent societies could do more good than with the Osages. Their character has been greatly misunderstood. They are represented as fierce, and disposed to war; they are on the contrary civil and easily governed. They are a fine looking race of Indians, but little removed in point of civilization from the prairie Indian. They have been reduced very much in numbers within a few years; their country grows corn finely, and no doubt would produce good wheat. It is ample in extent and fertility for the wants of the tribe; it is better watered than many other parts of the Indian country. It is not common to see one of their men working; women cultivate small fields of corn. They have suffered very much for

provision, until the Government has had them temporarily supplied. From their indolent habits, it has thus far been impracticable to induce them, with few exceptions, to labor : they own a number of horses, but very little other stock; there are no schools in the nation; there is a fund provided for education purposes; it is expected that a beginning will soon be made to educate a portion of the children : this can be better done by procuring a competent teacher with a family—by their example in cultivating a small field and garden, and showing the Osage females how to cut out clothing. By such means alone they are to be gradually enlightened, and enjoy at least a small portion of the blessings of civilization.

The Neosho sub-agency embraces the Senecas, Senecas and Shawnees, (mixed band,) and Quapaws. They are in charge of Robert A. Callaway, Esq., a faithful and efficient agent; he resides with the tribe, and gives his undivided attention to their interest and wants. The Senecas number about one hundred and seventy, and are located on the Cowskin, a handsome running stream, which passes through their country, and empties into the Neosho or Grand river. The bottoms of this stream afford a sufficient quantity of timber, with fine land, not inferior to any in the west, for their convenient accommodation, either as farmers or graziers. Their reservation is situated in latitude $36^{\circ} 36'$, north, and lies between the western boundary of Missouri and Neosho; it is from twelve to fifteen miles north and south, and from eight to ten miles east and west; about one third of which is prairie of the richest soil, and well adapted to the raising of corn, wheat, oats, peas, beans, Irish potatoes, cabbage, and other culinary plants. The uplands, though less fertile, produce well; the whole reservation may be said to be of the first quality of land. The timber of the bottoms is white and black oak, hickory, black and white walnut, sugar maple, black ash, hackberry, wild cherry, and mulberry; the growth very clearly indicates the quality of the soil. They cultivate about one hundred and fifty acres in corn, beans, &c., and about sixty in wheat and oats, which will yield them a sufficiency for support. They live in log cabins; their residence is so close to the Missouri line, where whiskey can be so easily procured, that the Senecas have become much addicted to drinking spirits; the natural consequence is, that they are becoming indolent. The state laws of Missouri are very good in relation to selling of whiskey to an Indian, but it has not been found practicable to carry them out. The Senecas have a good grist and saw mill. Flour is manufactured at the mills to a considerable extent. The people of Missouri have both grinding and sawing done, which afford considerable profit. It is doubted that too much dependance is placed upon the mills for a support. They have also a blacksmith, striker, iron, steel, &c., furnished them. They have no schools and incline but little to education.

The Senecas and Shawnees, (mixed band,) number about two hundred and ten; their location lies north, and adjoining the Senecas; is about six miles north and south, and from ten to twelve east and west; is divided into about equal proportions of prairie and timber, is similar in point of soil and fertility to the lands of the Senecas. They are, with few exceptions, industrious and less given to intemperance than either of the neighboring tribes. They have generally comfortable log cabins to live in; they cultivate about two hundred and fifty acres in corn, wheat, &c., from which they will raise an abundance for their consumption. They have good stocks of hogs, horses, and cattle; they cut hay from the prairie to support their

cattle and horses upon during the winter. They have no schools among them, and are but little inclined to education. A saw mill is yet to be erected for the Senecas and Shawnees ; a suitable stream and site are difficult to be had within their country, although it is finely watered ; a plan for the building, with the cost, has been furnished ; they have a blacksmith, striker, iron and steel furnished them. The Quapaws, the third tribe attached to the Neosho sub-agency, number about three hundred ; their land, containing one hundred and fifty sections, is adjoining and north of the Senecas and Shawnees. When they first emigrated in 1834, the lands designed for them were not properly indicated ; the removing agent believed he was placing them upon their own reservation ; unfortunately, when the lines were accurately run, they were found to be on the reservation belonging to the Sandusky Senecas, where they remained until the past fall and winter ; they had with the aid of their late farmer, Mr. Bright, (an excellent man,) erected for themselves comfortable cabins, and cultivated, in common, considerable ground. They lived, as they formerly had done, in towns. It became necessary to place them upon their own lands ; in doing so, the agent and farmer have wisely located each family to themselves, that they may cultivate separately. An appropriation of one thousand dollars was allowed them by their late treaty, to aid them in building cabins, &c. This stipulation is now doing since their removal, and will be complied with before the approaching winter. The Quapaws are an inoffensive people, inclined to be indolent and to drink spirituous liquors. They have no schools in their nation ; they express a great wish to have a school among them, and their education fund expended at home where they can see their children. The Quapaw lands are inferior in point of soil to either of the tribes they adjoin ; there is too great a proportion of prairie ; sufficient table land for the support of the tribe is, however, within their bounds. It is well watered and very healthy ; they own horses, hogs, and cattle ; have a blacksmith's shop, striker, iron and steel furnished them, with a farmer to instruct them in cultivating their lands.

The bill for the organization of the Indian Territory does not meet with that favor from those for whose benefit it was intended, that its importance and salutary provisions entitle it. They look upon it with great distrust and jealousy ; the uneducated and common portion view it as the first step towards extending our laws over them ; and even the intelligent and educated, who would be expected to welcome the measure as one every way calculated to advance the true interest and prosperity of the people, manifest the deepest hostility to it. This is to be deeply regretted. The situation and circumstances, since the emigration, render some such bill absolutely necessary for the protection of the weak and the prosperity of all. The past season has been one of general good health ; the crops are abundant, furnishing a large surplus, and to all who arrived in planting time a sufficiency. It is at least a pleasing retrospection, if some of the tribes, yielding to the force of circumstances and emigrated to the west, have found a country ample in extent and well calculated, both by fertility of soil, climate, and, indeed, every thing, to make them comfortable. Under such circumstances, with the kind and continued aid of the Government, their destiny may be changed, these people reclaimed, and enjoy the liberty and blessings of a civilized people. They are, however, exposed to many temptations from a portion of our own people. But of all the evils that so easily beset them, that of

intemperance is the greatest. Keep spirituous liquors from them, and their improvement would be onward.

The subsisting of the different emigrant tribes, who are entitled to a year's provision after their arrival in their new country, will close with the present year, except a portion of the Cherokees, whose time may extend a month or two in the next year, with the Seminoles that may arrive, or who may be subsisted from the appropriation for indigent Indians. There is also a small party of Chickasaws, numbering about five hundred, who have not received provision for seven months in addition to their year's supply as the balance of the tribe has done. These, however, have been subsisted from their own fund. Owing to the emigration and the scarcity of provision, the expenses of Indian subsistence have been very great. Emigrants, numbering between fourteen and fifteen thousand, arrived within a month or two of each other. The term of their subsistence is expiring, and in a short time the whole will be closed. The crops in the Indian country are unusually abundant; no future aid will be required, as all who were in the country time enough to plant can subsist themselves. The Government will therefore be relieved from the very heavy expenditures which it has undergone for several years in subsisting the different emigrating tribes. A sufficient military force should be stationed on this frontier to preserve good order, and to enable the Government to carry out the various treaty stipulations. Momentary excitements may arise, whereby the peace and safety of the frontier may be endangered. Taking into view the immense Indian population now concentrated on this border, their ability to carry on a war, together with our exposed situation, it would seem but an act of sheer justice to extend the greatest protection to this frontier.

During the past summer a delegation of Camanches, Kioways, and other tribes, who roam upon the borders of their more civilized red brethren, visited this place; they came by agreement previously made with the late Colonel A. P. Chouteau, who had been appointed, under an act of Congress, to treat with and conduct a delegation of the wild tribes to Washington. At the appointed time and place of meeting, (Camp Mason,) the chiefs came in; they there learned the death of Col. Chouteau; they were, however, brought to Fort Gibson by a Delaware hunter, who understood their language. From Fort Gibson they were conducted to this place by order of the commanding general. I stated to the chiefs that I was aware of their intention in coming on: that if they wished to visit Washington, and see what a vast extent of country we had, and the great number of people they would see on the way, they could do so; but that the season of the year was so far advanced that they would be exposed to sickness, especially as they would have to travel in steamboats, (such a one as they had just seen, and was fortunately at the landing near this place;) that there would be a change of diet, water, and, indeed, every thing; under these circumstances I did not encourage their going on. They finally determined to return, after receiving some blankets, strouding, domestic, and other articles, amounting to four or five hundred dollars, in presents, with which they seemed highly delighted. I was aware that many of our citizens had opened a trade direct from the Arkansas river to Chihuahua, and would necessarily pass through the country inhabited by these tribes. I was, therefore, on that account

particularly anxious that they should return home well-pleased with their visit.

Respectfully, your most obedient servant,
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.
Acting Superintendent, W. T.

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD, Esq.,
Comm. of Indian Affairs, Washington city.

No. 44.

Report of Henry R. Schoolcraft, agent Mackinac, and acting Superintendent, Michigan.

ACTING SUPERINTENDENCY INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Michillimackinac, September 30, 1839.

SIR : Pursuant to instructions and the standing regulations of the department, I have the honor to forward, herewith, statements and abstracts, which exhibit, in detail, the condition and affairs of this superintendency during the year terminating this day, including the disbursements of public funds during the portion of the year that this branch of duty has been performed by the acting superintendent.

The object of this office, as at present organized, is to supervise and conduct the general business of the department with the Indian tribes and with the citizens ; to enforce the laws of Congress regulating trade and intercourse with the tribes, and preserve peace on the frontiers : and to fulfil locally with each of them, the existing treaty obligations of the Government. The latter object has largely increased within late years, and embraces at this time the payment of the annuities, the employment of farmers, and mechanics, and teachers, and the application of funds set apart by treaties or by acts of Congress for the payment of their creditors, or half-breed beneficiaries, and for objects essential to their general advancement in civilization and the arts.

Prior to 1836 the fiscal obligations of the department to the tribes within the limits of Michigan were comparatively light. By the treaty of March 28, of that year, the Chippewas and Ottowas of the upper lakes, ceded to the Government the entire peninsula of Michigan north of Grand river, and about 6,000,000 acres north of the straits of Michillimackinac, in that portion of the present State limits which was granted by Congress as an equivalent for the disputed Ohio boundary. This cession was made by these two leading tribes of the Algonquin stock on the principle of making permanent reservations of from 1,000 to 7,000 acres at a few points, reserving at the same time the usufructuary right of living and hunting upon and cultivating the ceded portions of the soil, until it was actually required for settlement. To provide for their advancement, they set apart, out of the ample sum paid to them by the Government for this large territory, funds for agriculture, cattle, and implements, and mechanics' tools, the pay of smiths and artisans, education, books, missions, annual supplies of provisions and salt, to enable them to engage in the fisheries, besides a heavy annuity in coin. It was the design of these tribes, in the original sale, to have these means applied on

their reservations, under the expectation that they would find themselves so far advanced in agriculture, letters, and the arts. at the termination of the 20 years annuity, as to be able to sustain themselves thenceforward without reliance on the chase. When the Senate came to consider this treaty they changed the tenor of the reserves from perpetual to a limited number of years, awarding the tribe an equivalent in coin, to be paid when the reserves were surrendered. This measure, when it came under discussion in their councils, induced the Indians to throw themselves upon the usufructuary right to the ceded territory. secured to them by the 13th article of the treaty, and they subsequently gave up the idea of concentrating on the reserves, as it was foreseen the time would expire before they could derive permanent benefit from them. Five years appeared to them too short a time to justify such of their numbers as were not already located upon these reserves, to change their location and open new planting grounds. This policy, which was not so fully known at the public councils held with them in the summer of 1836, soon became manifest, and there is now no idea entertained among them of a concentration on the reserves, which will all expire in 1841.

The change in the term of the reserves made none, however, in the obligations of the department to employ the mechanics and teachers required, and to execute all the duties assumed by the treaty for promoting their improvement. No time was lost in obtaining the services of competent and industrious men to labor for them and with them.

The accompanying statement, marked A, indicates the number and names of the persons employed in the year ending this day; the salaries paid, the stations occupied, and their places of nativity; together with the number of persons thus employed who are of mixed or Indian blood, to whom places have been yielded in conformity with a provision of the 9th article of the act to organize the Indian Department.

Abstracts B and C denote the amount and kind of work done for the Indians at the shops at Michillimackinac during the year, and the amount of iron and steel and tools purchased, and the articles now on hand. It has not been practicable to obtain similar evidences of the industry of the mechanics at the out-shops in the Indian territory; but the object is one that will be persevered in.

The farmers and assistants have been employed in ploughing the Indian fields, and fencing and clearing land, and taking care of cattle at the Indian stations. Oxen, bulls, milchcows, and swine have been furnished the Indians at various points between the Sault Ste. Marie and Manistee river, together with carts, ploughs, and other agricultural improvements; and, also, mechanic's tools, and lumber for the floors of dwellings, and for plain furniture; and two carpenters have been employed for the past three years to aid them in the proper application of the materials and use of tools.

Abstract D shows the amount disbursed for these purposes from the fund provided by the treaty, during the years 1837, 1838, and 1839. The 7th article of the treaty provides, in general terms, for the employment of two mechanics, leaving it discretionary with the President to designate the kind. It is believed that advantages would result to the Indians, in future, from embracing cabinetmakers, masons, coopers, and perhaps some other trades, in the selection. Whenever it is thought this can be done, I shall lose no time in apprizing the department of the circumstances

of the Indians, and recommending suitable individuals. The true policy has been found to be, in relation to all mechanics, except smiths, and also with respect to farmers, to teach the Indians and to aid them in working, but not to work exclusively for them. Whatever skill in the mechanic arts does not excite the industry of the natives, is not found to be permanently advantageous to their condition. * * * * *

For these tribes, there has likewise been applied, during the year, the sum of three hundred dollars for vaccine matter, medicines, and the services of physicians; and there have been personally delivered to them, at this office, and at Grand river, and at St. Mary's, two thousand dollars worth of provisions, six thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco, one hundred barrels of salt, and five hundred barrels for curing the lake fish. And there has been paid to them the stipulated annuity of forty-one thousand dollars, in coin, divided in equal shares *per capita*, and paid to heads of families. The department has also discharged for them, during the year, further duties connected with the examination and payment of their debts, and claims arising from treaty obligations. Every dollar due to them in coin, for the year, has been paid in coin, and every article provided to be delivered or paid in kind, has been paid in kind, within the usual time of the year. No effort has been withheld by the agents under the control of this office to ensure promptitude in the payments and deliveries.

Chippewas of the Upper Mississippi.

In the treaty concluded with this tribe, at St. Peter's, on the 29th of July, 1837, one hundred thousand dollars were set apart by them as the acknowledgment of lineage to their half-breed relations, and a reward of services and aid received from them. The department having appointed a commissioner to ascertain the number and names of the claimants entitled to share in this fund, and committed to this office its payment, an agent was despatched to Lapointe early the present month to execute this, and the claimants have been paid, respectively, in accordance with the commissioner's award.

Fifty thousand dollars of this sum were paid in gold of American coinage, and the remainder in bank notes of specie-paying banks.

Swan creek and Black river Chippewas.

By the treaty of May 9th, 1836, these bands, who constitute the remnant of the Chippewas of Detroit, ceded their reservations in Michigan, on the condition of receiving the entire avails as paid in at the land-office, deducting the expense of survey and sale. In addition to which, they were furnished by the United States the same quantity of land west of the Mississippi, as a gratuity. No agreement was entered into as to their removal; but, in order to determine the question, a delegation of their chiefs visited the country west in the summer of 1837, and selected their lands at the forks of Osage river, a location combining the prerequisites of a good soil and climate, running waters, and a due proportion of forest.

These bands have been living amid populous white settlements, in parts of the State where their increase was hopeless, and their decline

and degradation certain. They had dwindled to a small fraction less than 200, in the autumn of 1838.

In the course of the difficulties subsequently existing on the frontiers a considerable number of these went off into Canada, part of whom have permanently settled there. At the payment of their annuity, on the 27th instant, but 91 presented themselves at the pay-table. To these the sum of six hundred dollars, the usual amount, was paid in coin. And the majority of the two bands are now on their way to settle on their new tract in the west, headed by their intelligent chief, Esh-ton-a-quot. By a compact made with them on the 23d instant, their annuity is made payable hereafter on their new location west : and such of their numbers as have declared their separation, by migrating to the Canadas, are excluded from participation in the annuity. It is believed that many who yet linger in the north, even from Upper Canada, will rejoin their friends in the west at no distant date, and that the movement is one sanctioned by their best interests.

Saganaws.

Up to the close of the late war with Great Britain, these bands were the terror of the country in which they lived, and they are chiefly remembered by the elder inhabitants of Michigan for the depredations committed by them on American citizens and property ; some remuneration, limited to \$10,000, is provided to be made for these depredations by the Indians in the treaty of the 14th of January, 1837 ; and the sum of forty thousand dollars pledged to them to pay their debts to citizens. The necessary legal examination, preparatory to the fulfilment of this trust, has been made during the year under a special commissioner, and the result transmitted by the proper agent for the sanction of the department.

In the treaty ceding the Saganaw reserves, the United States extends to this tribe the principle previously conceded to the Swan creek, securing the entire proceeds of the sales, deducting contingent expenses, and providing them, gratis, a refuge of proper extent in the Indian territory west. The survey of the ceded lands in Michigan is now in the process of execution, and it is probable that they will be put in market in all the year 1840. Meantime the Indians are secure in a five years' residence from the date of treaty on two of the reserves. This tribe receives a permanent annuity of twenty-two hundred dollars in coin, and a limited annuity of five thousand dollars in coin, and ten thousand dollars in goods. The two latter are advances made to them by the United States, to be refunded from the proceeds of their lands ; and the period of these advances will terminate the present year. But little change has occurred among this tribe the present year. They have pursued their usual mode of subsistence, which is derived partly from the Indian trade, and partly from raising corn and fishing. They have suffered less from sickness than during the previous year. Their ruling chief, Ogeema Keegido, died during the summer, and it is contemplated to fill the vacancy by election of the local chiefs.

Minor Tribes.

These consist of fragmentary bands of the Wyandots, the Ottawas of Maumee, the Pottawatomies of Huron, the Menomonies of Bay de Noc ;

quet, and that portion of the Delawares and Munsees known in our treaties as the Christian Indians. Of these the Wyandots are the only band that possess any remaining title to soil. They live on a few reserved sections on Huron river, Munroe county, Michigan. They share in the Upper Sandusky annuity, and subsist chiefly by agriculture. The Ottowas of Maumee are wanderers over a part of the country which they formerly owned in the northwestern angle of Ohio. Most of this band have removed to the Indian territory west in previous years; others left the country at the time they were assembled for emigration, and went into Canada. The few that remain will, if they remain in their present location, perish from intemperance and idleness. The Menomonies of Bay de Nocquet are rather interlopers within the western bounds of this agency. Some of them have heretofore drawn pay among the Chippewas of that border. One hundred and ninety-two of this erratic population, with their chief, Shawanageezhick, have been transferred this year from the Mackinac pay-rolls to Mr. Boyd's sub-agency at Green Bay, where they properly belong. The "Christian Indians" have suffered mutations of fortune of a striking character. These Indians have been under the care of the Moravian brethren from a period long anterior to the revolutionary war. They migrated into Upper Canada about that era; but, finding circumstances in the present settlement at their location adverse to their prosperity, the major part of them set out to rejoin their friends in the northwestern part of the United States two years ago. From the latest account but 37 of the number have, as yet, reached their destination. One hundred and twenty-one were recently reported to me, by their chief, John Peter, as living among the Stockbridges of Wisconsin. Eighty-four remain on the river Thames, in Upper Canada.

Intercourse Laws.

By the accompanying abstract, marked F, it will be seen that thirty-eight persons have been licensed at this office to trade with the Indians, who have given bonds with sureties in the aggregate amount of \$11,200. There is every reason to believe that the laws have been in general faithfully observed by the persons licensed, and that ardent spirits have been wholly excluded from the trading stations, excepting the few cases in which the Indians themselves have introduced them. The large portion of country ceded in the region of the Upper Lakes will, in a short time, take from the control of the department and transfer to State laws the observance of police regulations respecting trade and intercourse. It is the practice to grant licenses for any station, as well *within* as *without* the ceded district, which appears, in the meaning of the act, to be "Indian country." This construction is applied, in effect, to all the newly acquired tracts, which have not yet been surveyed and returned into the land-office. It has been deemed questionable, however, whether a prosecution, under the latter circumstances, for infractions of the act of Congress could be successfully maintained by the agents.

Movements and feeling of the Indians.

I am not aware that any facts have occurred which make it necessary to alter the general views on this topic, presented to the department last

year. Numbers of each of the leading northwestern tribes on the upper Lakes have migrated to the group of Manatoulin islands of Lake Huron, Upper Canada; and a still larger number have visited those islands the last summer to share in the distributions of presents, and returned to their usual places of residence in the United States. The policy pursued in relation to both these visits to a foreign post, and the permanent migration of the Indians thither, has never contemplated a resort to compulsory measures to prevent either. The Indians have been counselled as to their obvious interests, but left to their choice in the matter. Those who have emigrated have been informed that they would thereby forfeit their shares of the annuities, which would be divided among the tribe remaining. Neither provisions, nor the benefit of the mechanic's shops have been furnished at the agencies to such emigrants; nor have those gratuities been, knowingly, afforded to the mere visiting Indians.

It is very desirable that the military posts on the Upper Lakes should all be garrisoned during these partial defections, for the moral effect troops inspire in the tribes. I have it from the best authority that rising 3,000 Indians, men, women, and children, attended the last assemblage at these islands, in July and August. A large portion of these, however, were visitors. Could a large colony of Indians be permanently located there, its future influence on the frontiers would be important. But it is doubted whether the soil and climate alone offer sufficient inducements to the United States Indians to settle there. So long as presents are gratuitously distributed by the British Indian Department, there will be a large summer resort; but the withdrawal of these would, I think, as certainly produce a corresponding withdrawal of the Indians.

Interpreters.

Among the objects calling for legislative attention this continues to present itself. The low salary provided for this necessary and useful class of subordinates keeps out of Government employ those best capacitated to serve it. Very frequent changes occur by resignation. The consequence is, the department suffers for the want of faithful, competent men. It is not only necessary that an interpreter should well understand the native languages, but also the English, the principles and forms of which are so widely different. At present, we often suffer for the blunders of interpreters, who are not only illiterate, but not trustworthy.

Regulations.

The restoration of the disbursement duties to the Indian agents renders some of the clauses of the regulations inoperative, particularly in No. 3; and their revision, with a view to the present system, is called for, at the earliest practicable time.

Payment of annuities.

The summer season is a time of leisure and ease with the northern Indians. At this time the pelt of the furred animals is out of season, and they do not hunt. And it is the most suitable time for convening them to

receive their annuities. Could the funds be transmitted, as near as might be, on the first of July every year, the whole of the Indians might be paid before the 30th of September; which being the end of the fiscal year, would enable the officers to make all their returns in season to be laid before Congress. By deferring the payments to October, November, and even December, as is sometimes done, the northern Indians are exposed to much physical suffering, and they are called to receive their payments at a time when they are engaged in making their fall hunts, the neglect of which is an irreparable detriment to them. By transmitting the northern annuities early in the season, there would also be a saving in the cost of the transportation of provisions and other bulky articles, and in the personal services of agents to make or assist in making the payments, as the officers of the department could do the whole duty, if they had the whole summer season to do it in.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT,
Acting Superintendent, &c.

Hon. T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD,
Commissioner Indian affairs, Washington.

P. S.—The Indian population within this superintendency cannot be made out till the pay-rolls all come in. It will be furnished at the earliest possible moment, with the accounts.

No. 45.

Report of His Excellency, Henry Dodge, Governor of Wisconsin, ex-officio Superintendent.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FOR THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN,
Mineral Point, Oct. 18, 1839.

SIR: In obedience to your letter of the 5th ultimo, and in accordance with the regulations of the department, I have the honor to submit my annual report, accompanied by reports from the sub-agents of the Winnebago and Chippewa Indians. The report of the sub-agent at Green Bay has not yet been received, but will be forwarded as soon as it comes to hand.

I shall, first, present the condition of the several Indian tribes of this superintendency, with some general remarks relative thereto; and, second, suggest such changes in the existing laws regulating the Indian department, as would, in my opinion, promote the public interest, and conduce to the benefit of the Indians.

The report of Mr. Lowry furnishes a full and satisfactory view of the situation and prospects of the Winnebago school and farm, near Prairie du Chien; and particularly designates the present location of the several bands of Indians attached to his sub-agency.

By the treaty of November 1, 1837, the Winnebagoes stipulated to leave the country then ceded to the Government in eight months after its ratification. This event, had the treaty been strictly complied with,

must have occurred at a season so inclement, that the greatest difficulty would have ensued any attempt to remove them at that time; and subsequently, in the spring, danger was to be apprehended, it would appear, from the removal, by bringing these Indians in collision with war parties of the Sac and Fox and Sioux nations, then scouring the confines of their country west of the Mississippi. About two-fifths of the Winnebago nation reside within 30 miles of Fort Winnebago; and from the manner in which several of the chiefs of this portion have expressed themselves in relation to the last treaty, and from their refusal recently, after being duly notified by the agent of the time of payment, to go down into the country west of the Mississippi to receive their proportion of the annuities, a determination on their part is evinced not to comply with their treaty stipulations, but to continue at their present homes. In several letters addressed to your department during the year past, I have fully expressed my views on the removal of these Indians, whose frequent intrusions on the lands south of the Wisconsin, depredating on the stock and other property of the settler, must, unless a removal takes place early in the next spring, be the cause of a very serious difficulty between them and the whites. Compulsory measures will be required to effect this, and a mounted force, to collect them and form an escort, will be absolutely necessary. If the judicious policy of the government, in designing permanently to locate this people south of the Missouri river, could but be carried out, it would be attended with the happiest results to the Indians themselves, and would give peace and security to the frontier settler. The promise, however, of being able to do this in a reasonable time is by no means encouraging, as will appear from the following extract of a letter from Mr. Lowry on the subject, dated 10th instant: "As was expected by me, and suggested to the department, the Indians have refused to explore the country southwest of the Missouri this fall, declaring they never will remove there. I am not disposed, however, to regard their present decision as final on this subject; but think a change in the prosperity of their creditors would procure a favorable action on the mind of the Indians relative to a removal." It is understood that Mr. Boilvin intends to proceed alone to the Missouri country, and will make such exploration as the advanced state of the season will permit. From this mission it is not believed that much good can be effected, as, for the purpose of controlling the annuities and securing to themselves the benefits of them, a mighty influence is exerted by the trader now on the Wisconsin to prevent the emigration of the Portage bands west of the Mississippi; and this influence the traders of the whole nation combined will continue to exert, to retain them in the country assigned them under the treaty of 1832.

Prairie du Chien and the Portage of Fox and Wisconsin rivers have, for a half century back, been places of resort for [these Indians to trade, where spirituous liquors have been freely dealt out to them. Their intercourse with the white man at these places has tended to produce and to confirm in them habits of indolence, vice, and dissipation, subversive of their best interest. Unfortunately, these poor deluded creatures esteem those to be their best friends who most freely gratify their strong propensities for drinking, and whose motives are of the most mercenary character. Indeed, it has been long apparent to the intelligent portion of the community, that the Indian can only be redeemed from his present de-

graded state by the protecting policy of the Government removing him where intercourse with the white man can be prohibited, and establishing schools and farms among them, under the supervision of competent agents. Thus, by instructing the rising generation in a knowledge of letters, and acquainting them with the arts of agriculture, and the easy and certain subsistence the tillage of the soil affords, the adult Indian, by their example, would be gradually withdrawn from the chase, his roving inclination would be overturned to habits of industry, and the whole nation ultimately converted to agriculturists and stock raisers, and brought to appreciate the benefits of civilization. With these advantages, and in the enjoyment of the large amount of specie, goods, and provisions, annually secured to them, they would become a happy and prosperous people.

The report of Mr. Bushnell contains the census and location of the different bands of Chippewas belonging to his sub-agency; designating those who have participated in the annuities under the treaty of 29th July, 1837. At that treaty, all the bands of the Chippewa nation, west of Lake Michigan, were represented, although several of the chiefs then present, and who signed the treaty, disclaimed any interest in the cession made; declaring that those only who immediately occupied the land sold were entitled to the annuities. It was, however, deemed proper that the whole of the bands should become parties to the treaty, leaving it to the tribe afterward to determine their rights under it. These Indians depend much on their annuities; and it is a matter of vital importance to the people settled on the St. Croix and Chippewa rivers that the Government should strictly and fully comply with all the requisitions of that treaty. It will not only afford peace and safety to the settler on those rivers, but will attach those Indians to our Government, and prevent and destroy the influence to be apprehended from agents of the British government. Heretofore, the Chippewas have been wholly dependant on the American Fur Company for arms, ammunition, and supplies of every kind; and their country has been apportioned among these traders as best suited their convenience and interest. Until within the past two years, our citizens have had very little intercourse with them. Like all other tribes of remote Indians, they are fond of war; and it would be extremely difficult, in their present state of feeling, to restrain them from attacks on their old enemies, the Sioux. You have been advised of the killing of more than one hundred of the Chippewas by the Sioux, on the 4th July last: an event greatly to be deplored. The warfare between these nations has continued so long, and so deep rooted has become their animosity to each other, that a peace effected by the mediation of the Government would be of short continuance. Although it is contrary to the long-established policy of the Government towards those nations of Indians with whom it is in friendly intercourse, it is highly probable that the vindictive wars that have existed, and yet continue, with these people, are calculated to preserve peace with the whites, and to promote the safety of the remote settlements on the St. Croix and Chippewa rivers, which would be completely in the power of the Indians meditating an attack.

The Chippewas possess a very large extent of country, extending to the sources of the Mississippi in the west and Lake Superior in the north, interspersed with numerous lakes connecting with the waters of the Mississippi and the rivers emptying into Lake Superior, furnishing fish and wild rice in abundance, which afford them great facilities for travel in

canoes. This, and the fact that the country, from its high northern latitude, is illy adapted for agricultural purposes, render it probable that these people will retain their wandering and warlike habits.

Not having received the report of Colonel Boyd, the sub-agent for the Menomones, I can only at this time present a general view of their condition to your department. The Menomones retain their wandering habits, and are divided into several bands: some of which raise small quantities of corn on the Oconto, Menomonie, and Fox rivers. They, however, principally depend on their annuities from the Government, and on fowling and fishing for a subsistence. They are scattered over a large extent of country, which I think it would be the policy of the Government to purchase and remove them to the country southwest of the Missouri. Such a measure would be greatly to the advantage of these Indians; and the title to a large and valuable tract of country, bordering on the Fox river, and extending from the Wolf river to the Portage of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, would be thereby extinguished. Some of these lands are in the immediate vicinity of and adjoining the contemplated canal, connecting the waters of the Wisconsin with those of Fox river: a work of immense importance to the whole country, as opening a direct water communication between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river, and which, when completed, must increase greatly the growth of that part of the Territory bordering on these rivers, by bringing into market a large and fertile district of the public lands. The advantages that would result to the Indians and the Government from the extinguishment of the Menomonie title to those lands bordering on the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, will be admitted by every one acquainted with the country and with the situation of this people. The Menomones derive but little advantage from that portion of their annuities which is paid in specie, as the traders give them sufficient credits during the year previous to absorb that fund for the most part, and these possess influence enough at the payment to convert it from the hand of the Indian immediately to their own pockets. The experiment made under the treaty of 1831, to establish farms, furnish farmers, and to teach the Menomones the arts of agriculture, proved a failure; yet, were these Indians removed to the country southwest of the Missouri, afar from the influence of their *white friends*, with the example of the different tribes of red men who have become agriculturists and stock raisers on that frontier, the tendency would be to restrain the elders in their present erratic and dissipated habits, and the rising generation would be greatly improved. It is, at all events, worthy an experiment, and the condition of the Indian cannot be made worse thereby. The Menomones and Winnebagoes are at this time friendly disposed towards each other; the difficulties of the last summer having been satisfactorily adjusted. The most friendly disposition, too, on the part of these Indians, has always been evinced towards the white settlers, and no complaints of intrusions upon the lands or property of the borderers have been heard. Indeed, no nation of Indians on the borders of our whole country have stronger claims on the friendly regard and protection of the Government than the Menomones.

The Oneida, Munsee, and Stockbridge Indians, that are located within the Green Bay sub-agency, appear more like civilized than savage people, depending on the cultivation of the soil for their support. A part of these are very desirous to exchange the lands they now occupy for lands

of the Government south of the Missouri river, and another part express an anxiety to be admitted to the rights and privileges of citizens. I am induced to believe that if this exchange of lands was effected, the condition of these Indians would be eventually improved. The Missouri country is better adapted to the growth of corn and the raising of stock, than that now held by them; and they would be removed from an intercourse with the whites—always fatal to the Indians. For this latter reason, these families found it advantageous to emigrate from the State of New York to Green Bay many years since; and now that their settlements are about to be surrounded by a white population, the same inducement will prompt them again to change their location. From the earliest period of the settlement of our country history has shown that the Indian never prospered in the vicinity of the white man. Few in numbers, the Oneidas, Stockbridges and Munsees more especially require the fostering and protecting care of the Government; which, I trust, will be extended to them. * * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY DODGE.

Supt. Ind. Affairs.

T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD, Esq.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs

No. 46.

Report of D. Lowry, Sub-agent at Prairie Du Chien.

Physical aspect of the country.

The general face of the country, with the exception of that portion immediately in the vicinity of the school, is undulating, alternately beautiful groves of timber and rich prairies. Water privileges, too, are found in abundance on streams of the most lasting character.

But little is known of the mineral resources of this country, as the spirit of enterprise is yet too limited to call forth experiments on this subject.

Numerical strength of the Winnebagoes.

Nothing definite can be said on this subject, as the only data on which we have to rely is the pay roll of the tribe, which I have no doubt presents a very incomplete and inaccurate return of the number of Indians belonging to the several bands. The head of each family wishes to make his number as large as possible, knowing that he draws money according to the inmates of his wigwam; and very often the chiefs who witness the fraud and whose business it is to correct it are afraid to exercise their authority.

My predecessor, Major Boyd, estimates the number of Winnebagoes at five thousand, men, women, and children. One thousand and eight hundred of this number are considered as warriors. I have no authority for saying this is incorrect, though I think the number full large.

Location of Indians.

Big Canoe's band live on Black river, east of the Mississippi, near one hundred miles from Fort Crawford. The band under the brother of Big Canoe, Wah-con, reside in the same vicinity on the Mississippi. Win-o-shick's, on the Upper Iowa river, west of the Mississippi, fifty miles from Fort Crawford. The band of Two Shillings, at the Winnebago school, on Yellow river. The united bands of Little Priest and Whirling Thunder, at a new farm recently opened for them, fifteen miles west of the school.

Indians of the Portage.

Yellow Thunder's band reside in the Menomonic country, on the south side of Wisconsin river, fifteen miles from Fort Winnebago. Caramana's, on the Baubois river, twenty-seven miles from Fort Winnebago. Dandy's and Little Soldier's, sixteen miles from Fort Winnebago, on the same river. Decory's, eight miles from the garrison, on the same river. The Big Head's band have no settled home, but encamp about the country wherever it is most convenient.

Indian houses.

The villages of these Indians consist of huts, made either of bark or flags, crowded together without order in their arrangement. Here they live in the summer, and cultivate patches of corn with hoes. These fields are generally without enclosures, and all the labor performed on them is done by the squaws. In the winter these Indians change their encampments as the prospect of game suggests, being entirely dependant on the chase for the means of subsistence, except the few bushels of corn raised at their villages and the provisions drawn from Government, which, were they capable of taking care of them, would go far towards relieving their wants. But such is their improvidence that these provisions are generally exchanged in a few weeks after they are received for whiskey.

General suggestions.

It would be of great service to these Indians could their provisions be delivered to them early in the spring, as at this season of the year they are almost entirely without the means of subsistence, and generally commit more depredations among the whites than at any other time.

D. LOWRY, *U. S. S. Indian Agent.*

P. S.—An amicable understanding exists between the Winnebagoes and other neighboring tribes, so far as I know, except a small difficulty with the Menomonies, which will no doubt be settled to the satisfaction of the parties concerned, in a few days.

D. LOWRY, *U. S. S. Indian Agent.*

No. 47.

Report of D. P. Bushnell, Sub-agent at Lapointe.

SUB-AGENCY FOR CHIPPEWAS,
Lapointe, August 24, 1839.

SIR : In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report :

* * * * * * * *

Number of the tribe and their location.

The following is an accurate census of the bands who share in the annuity by virtue of the treaty of 29th July, 1837, with the location of their respective villages, namely :

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Pelican and Wisconsin river villages -	139	138	145	422
Lac Du Flambeau village -	151	148	166	465
Lac Comtrouille village - - -	82	86	152	320
Chippewa river village - - -	88	93	130	311
Pa-qua-a-mo's village - - -	26	33	47	106
Folle avoine villages - - -	161	212	288	661
Mille Lac villages - - -	66	82	104	252
Gull lake and Swan river village -	55	72	119	246
Sandy lake village, (on the Mississippi) -	42	59	83	184
*Fond Du Lac village - - -	73	101	103	277
*Lapointe village - - -	82	96	135	313
Total - - - - -	965	1120	1472	3557
To which add the remaining villages, the population of which is not accurately known, but which has been estimated from the best sources of information, and it is believed will be found sufficiently correct for general purposes, as follows :				
For Leech lake village - - -	200	220	400	820
For Rainy lake and Lake Vermillion -	100	110	200	410
For Lake of the Woods - - -	80	90	150	320
For Grand Portage - - -	30	35	70	135
For Red Lake - - -	70	90	130	290
Total in the Lapointe sub-agency -	1445	1665	2422	5532

Of this number one fifth may be estimated as warriors, making over eleven hundred.

* These two villages will not be paid this year ; this census is taken from the pay rolls of the previous year.

Sites of public buildings, &c.

There are no public buildings of any kind at this place. Letters should be sent to Sault de Ste. Marie, it being the nearest post-office.

Mineral resources.

From the specimens of iron and copper that I have seen, I have no doubt those minerals exist to some extent in the vicinity of this lake. The researches of a geologist and mineralogist might be productive of important discoveries.

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I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

D. P. BUSHNELL.

His Excel'y, HENRY DODGE.

Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 48.

Report of his Excellency, Robert Lucas, Governor of Iowa, ex-officio Superintendent.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, IOWA TERRITORY,

Burlington, October 23, 1839.

SIR: The report of Major Taliaferro, transmitted on yesterday to the department, gave a detailed account of the number, location, situation, and habits of the several bands of Sioux Indians within the St. Peter's agency, together with a description of the country occupied by them—to which I have nothing to add, not having an opportunity to visit personally those tribes of Indians, but I would respectfully solicit the attention of the department to the suggestions in his report, recommending a further purchase of lands from them. If the claim of these Indians to the land lying between the neutral ground and the St. Peter's river, and from the Mississippi river westward to the Blue Earth river of St. Peter's, and the Cactus, a branch of Calumet or Sioux river, of Missouri, it would be of immense importance to this territory, as well as the United States. It would effectually separate the Sioux from their implacable enemies the Sac and Fox Indians, and add greatly to the security of the frontiers of the United States in this region of country.

The Sioux Indians are constantly at war with some of their neighboring tribes, yet they appear to be friendly disposed towards the United States, and I have no doubt will continue to be friendly as long as a proper attention is paid by Government to their affairs.

The country occupied by the Sac and Fox Indians embraces the head waters of Grand river of the Missouri on the south, and extends north from the Missouri line to the neutral ground, embracing the Des Moines, Checauque, Iowa, and Red Cedar rivers. The country is not surpassed by any lands in the United States as to fertility of soil. This country is described as being well watered and interspersed with timber and prairie

land. It is well adapted to agricultural purposes, and abounds with mineral coal, marble, and various other minerals. The boundary of the land ceded to the United States by these Indians, in 1837, has been recently run. Previous to the boundary being known, some of the citizens of the United States had made improvements on the Indian lands, in consequence of which the four principal chiefs solicited the privilege to visit Washington city with their agent and interpreter, (see General Street's letter of the 16th of September,) with a view to make a further cession of land, and to alter the boundary line so as to run from the present boundary on the Missouri line, due north, to the neutral ground; this would embrace half a million of acres of land or more, and would contain within the proposed cession the improvements made by Government on the Iowa river, under the treaty of 1837.

I am still of the opinion, as expressed in a former communication, that could the Government of the United States purchase of the Sac and Fox Indians the whole country claimed by them in this territory, and remove them south of the Missouri river, where they would be entirely cut off from the white settlements, and introduce schools among them under the care of pious missionaries, that their propensities for war would be overcome, their wandering habits reclaimed, and they ultimately become a civilized and agricultural people. There has not as yet been a school or missionary established among these Indians, and I am satisfied from personal observation that there are no people more susceptible of improvement than they are. But to prepare them effectually for civilization, they must be first Christianized by the introduction of the Gospel among them; with the aid of schools, its beneficial influence would soon be felt, and its effects manifested by the moral department and desire for improvement, which would open the way to civilization and habits of industry generally. This subject I consider of the greatest importance to the future welfare and prosperity of these Indians. But should it be found impracticable to induce them to remove south of Missouri river, I am clearly of the opinion that, should a further cession of land be made by them, it ought to extend to all their lands between the Des Moines river and the neutral ground. The line the chiefs propose in their letter would include the improvements made for Powasheek's band on Iowa river. If this band had to remove, it is probable they would be willing to remove south of Des Moines river, near the other bands.

These Indians have an idea that their lands will become immensely valuable, and by selling small parcels at a time they will ultimately obtain a high price for them. The policy, as I have heretofore observed, of purchasing Indian lands in small parcels I think a bad one, both for the Government and the Indians. The Government will have to give, comparatively, a very high price for this small parcel of land, and the avails are generally expended by the Indians more to the advantage of the trader than themselves. It should be kept in mind, when treating with the Sac and Fox Indians for cessions of land in this territory, that they have heretofore acknowledged by treaty the right of the Ioways to a portion of their lands, and that Government has obtained from the Ioway Indians a relinquishment of all their right to lands north of Missouri river; consequently the United States have a joint claim with the Sac and Fox Indians to the land in this territory. This, in my opinion, ought to be pressed upon the consideration of the Sac and Fox Indians at

all subsequent treaties that may be held with them for a further cession of lands to the United States.

Should the department think it advisable to authorize a treaty for a cession of land, on the application of the chiefs as expressed in their letter of the 16th of September, I would submit to the department the query, whether it would not be likely to give more satisfaction to the whole confederated tribe to have the treaty held in the Indian country, where the chiefs would act in the immediate presence of their braves and warriors, and where all would have an opportunity of participating in the council. The head chiefs, I regret to find, do not possess the confidence of their respective bands as much as could be desired; some of them are quite unpopular with the braves and warriors, and are suspected by them of being controlled by the agents of the American Fur company and other traders, to their prejudice.

In regard to the laws regulating Indian affairs, I concur in the views expressed by Governor Dodge in his report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in 1837, and am satisfied that the benevolent designs of Government towards the Indians can never be consummated until the power and influence of the traders are counteracted. They exercise in many respects a controlling influence over the chiefs. Their interests are opposed to the policy of the Government, and frequently their influence is exerted to embarrass the officers of Government in the discharge of their official duties. The laws are not only evaded, but often violated by persons in the employ of traders, who introduce spirituous liquors or wine into the Indian country, or keep it near the borders where the Indians can be supplied with it at pleasure. Although I think it difficult to prevent an evasion of the laws by the traders, or persons in their employ, yet, I am convinced it would have a beneficial tendency in checking this nefarious practice, if every Indian trader was required, before they were permitted to trade, to take or subscribe an oath or affirmation, *that they would neither directly or indirectly, give, sell, or permit to be given or sold, by any person, or persons in their employ, to any Indian or Indians within the United States, any spirituous liquors, wines, or other intoxicating drinks, or permit such spirituous liquors, wines or other intoxicating drinks to be taken into the Indian country, or near its borders, and that they would use all due diligence to prevent any such spirituous liquors, wines, or other intoxicating drinks, being given, sold, or taken into the Indian country, or near its borders, by individuals not in their employ; and that a failure to fulfil such oath or affirmation be deemed guilty of perjury, and subjected to all its pains and penalties.*

The foregoing suggestion I made upon a former occasion, and now most earnestly press it upon the consideration of the department, for until the practice of furnishing the Indians with intoxicating drinks is suppressed, all our efforts to improve their condition will be measurably ineffectual.

The payment of the annuity to the Sioux Indians was made to the heads of families, and as far as I have been informed, was entirely satisfactory to the nation.

The payment of the annuity to the Sacs and Foxes was made to the chiefs, and was handed over to the agent of the American Fur company, which caused considerable dissatisfaction, as will be seen by a letter containing the expression of several Indians on this subject, which is here-

with transmitted for the consideration of the department. By a careful examination of this letter, the malign influence that operates upon some of the chiefs of this tribe will be plainly discovered. The braves have sent me word by a messenger that they were dissatisfied with the proceedings, and asked to have a talk with me on the subject as soon as they returned from their fall hunts, and were desirous that their complaint should be forwarded to the President through me. I informed the messenger that I would attend to their request. Should they meet me in council, their complaint and views will be promptly transmitted to the department. In anticipation of such council, I refrain from an expression of my opinion on the subject in this report, but am fully satisfied that the mode of paying the annuity to the chiefs ought to be changed to that of a more general distribution among the Indians, and if they could be prevailed upon to require the annuity to be paid to them in goods by the Government at cost and transportation, it would secure them in a great measure against the impositions that have so frequently been practised upon them by the traders.

The difficulties that arose last summer between a war party of the Sac and Fox Indians and an encampment of the Omahas, I believe have been satisfactorily settled. The Omaha prisoners taken by the Sac and Fox warriors have been returned to their tribe, and I have not learned that the Omahas manifest any disposition to seek revenge for the injury done them.

There is not the least probability of our ever being able to effect a reconciliation between the Sac and Fox Indians and the Sioux. Their animosity seems to be implacable, and until they are separated by a barrier that neither nation can pass, we may expect to hear of occasional depredations on each other by these tribes.

These two tribes are the occupants of the frontier of this Territory, and are the only Indians to which we are at present exposed; though at war with each other, they both express friendship for the United States. Their friendship I have no doubt may be rendered permanent by a proper regard to their rights, and our fulfilling promptly all treaty stipulations with them; but they cannot bear disappointment or delay in our fulfilling our promises to them, without murmuring.

I therefore consider it indispensable in securing the continued friendship of these Indians, that we should be prompt in fulfilling all treaty stipulations, and that the annual payments should be promptly made at the times and places promised in the several treaties made with them. I therefore urge upon the consideration of the department the necessity of having remittances made to this remote superintendency early in the season, while the navigation is uninterrupted, so that payments may be made at the precise times and places specified in the several treaties with these Indians. If this is done, our peace with the Indians will doubtless be continued; if not, the safety of our frontier may be endangered by disappointing them.

By the treaty concluded with the Winnebagoes the 1st of November, 1837, this tribe ceded to the United States all their lands east of the Mississippi river, and agreed to remove, eight months after the ratification of the same, to that portion of the neutral ground west of the Mississippi river, which was conveyed to them in the second article of the treaty of the 21st of September, 1832—with permission to hunt upon the

western part of said neutral ground, until they shall procure a permanent settlement. This tract includes that portion of the neutral ground lying between the east branch of the Red Cedar river and the Mississippi. I have been much gratified to learn that the department is using means to effect the removal of these Indians south of the Missouri river. Should they have been removed to the neutral ground designated in the treaty, I am apprehensive that difficulties would have ensued between them and the Sacs and Foxes, and probably with our frontier settlers near the neutral ground. A party of the Winnebagoes last spring came to the Sac and Fox country, and Keokuck, the principal chief, immediately complained to me of the encroachment, and requested that they should be removed to their own country, which they did on the request of the Sac and Fox chiefs being communicated to them.

I hope that satisfactory arrangements may be made, so that the Winnebagoes may be permanently removed south of the Missouri river, in the Indian country.

The withdrawal of the services of officers of the United States army from the Indian Department as disbursing agents, and transferring the duties to superintendents and Indian agents, must have embarrassed the department under its present arrangement. This embarrassment, in my opinion, would be removed, and the public interest advanced by the appointment of a special paymaster to each superintendency, whose duties it should be to disburse all moneys appropriated by Congress for Indian affairs within their respective superintendencies. The appointment of such an officer, under proper regulations, would add greatly to the convenience and prompt payment of public funds, and would harmonize the system of disbursements in the Indian Department.

The extreme press of public business, in connexion with indispensable official duties as Executive of the Territory, and in the absence of clerical aid in the Indian Department of this office, must account for the tardiness of this report, and omissions in its detail.

With sincere respect, I am your obedient servant,

ROBERT LUCAS,

Governor of Iowa, and

Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

HON. T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington.

No. 49.

Report of Lawrence Taliaferro, Agent, at St. Peter's.

NORTHWESTERN AGENCY, ST. PETER'S,
IOWA TERRITORY, *September 30, 1839.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following, with other reports (in place), embracing the numbers and locations of the several tribes of Sioux within the prescribed limits of this agency; together with such other general information (called for under the Revised Regulations) as may be useful to the department, or of interest to the public.

Medawakantons.

This tribe number exactly 1658 souls : 484 warriors, 406 women, and 768 children of all ages. These reside in seven detached villages, composed of bark houses ; and in winter, buffalo, elk, or other skin lodges are resorted to during their migrations or hunting excursions. The idea of hereditary chiefs is nearly lost sight of with this tribe ; therefore, each town may be found governed by its own *little king*, many of whom possess but little influence with their people. After disposing of all their lands east of the Mississippi by the treaty of 1837, these people have been prevailed upon (such as had been residing east) to remove west—which has been arranged permanently, without expense or trouble, and they now rest upon their remaining soil west, extending from the *Little Rapids* of the St. Peter's to the neutral ground line, twenty miles above the upper Iowa river. All the bands of this tribe have, under the liberal provisions incorporated in their treaty, been supplied amply with agricultural implements ; well-qualified farmers have been assigned to each town, and two blacksmith shops put in *blast* at points suited to the views and wishes of the Indians. There have been distributed, under the 6th clause of the treaty of 1837, at the date of this report, \$5,789, in work cattle and horses, wagons, carts, ploughs, &c., for the use of the farmers for the benefit of the Indians. The smiths and armorers, employed under the treaty with the Medawakantons, are of the first class of mechanics, and these have been diligently engaged in making and repairing every description of useful work—guns rendered useless are renewed by these indispensable mechanics. The report of Mr. Pond, the farmer of Lake Calhoun, presents a flattering prospect for his charge, which has, under his direction, raised some 2,300 bushels of corn, 200 bushels of potatoes, and other vegetables. Some one or two Indians ploughed and raised their own crops—all *labored* with the hoe. Mr. Holton reports 1,500 bushels of corn, many potatoes, &c., raised at the village of Little Crow ;—and from all I can learn of the other farms, over 6,000 bushels in all have this year been housed. Comfort and abundance are now placed within reach of economy and industry : but it is painful to confess, that the peculiar habits of indolence, and total disregard and want of knowledge of the value and uses of time and property almost forbid any hope of a speedy improvement in either the physical, moral, or intellectual condition of this or any one of the northwestern tribes. Yet in some few instances, and under more favorable circumstances, they have turned their attention to the soil for support—a change for the better seems in the wake of industry. The general features of the country of this particular tribe are level, with undulating rolling prairie lands, interspersed with ravines and valleys, as you approach the Mississippi from inland. It is well watered ; having the Crow, St. Peter's, Cannon, Racine, Desembarras, and numerous other small streams passing through it to the great "Father of Waters," with numerous inland lakes, many of which afford fine fish. The soil is generally what is termed *second* rate, though its texture improves as you approach the low or wood lands. Timber is yet to be had, but in time must be succeeded by *coal*, of which no doubt is entertained of its location. Lead ore prevails to a greater extent on the lands ceded by the treaty of 1830 to the half-breeds on Lake Pepin, than elsewhere in their country. Over 325 acres of land have been broken and planted this

year, and the result of the crops is as before stated. With attention and management, this people may do well.

East Wahpetons.

This fractional band number 325 souls, and have their village at the "Little Rapids" of the St. Peter's, 35 or 40 miles from the agency, and are the first neighbors to the Medawakantons. They are poor and miserable, raise but little corn, and their dependance upon the chase precarious and doubtful; as their country though good, from being much hunted upon by the Chippewas, their game is at an end. Their fate is sealed, and they are anxious for a treaty with the Government; and I believe it to be the only means whereby this remnant of people may be saved much suffering and certain destruction in a very few years from want and sickness.

South Sussectons.

This people, once formidable, have become much reduced from migrations, and wars with the Sacs and Foxes at a former period, and are reduced in number to 276. On leaving the Terra Blue river and the Pelet Rosche, they have taken up their residence at the river "Aux lairds," and a position at the Swan lakes, near the "Traverse des Sioux," contiguous to and on the river St. Peter's, and over one hundred miles from this post. The country claimed by this fractional band is an interesting one, beautiful to view, pretty well timbered and watered. I have it from a respectable citizen, that evident signs of the best stone coal prevail in this region, and that specimens taken by him to St. Louis were pronounced well adapted to furnaces. A small interest is held by these people in the treaty of 1830, July 15, which expires by limitation in 1840. But little corn is cultivated; and the game having become greatly diminished of late years, the trade of corn has declined in the same ratio with this fact, and the decline in the price of the muskrat, their staple commodity of barter with the white man; hence much suffering was experienced during the past fall and severe winter, and this unpleasant state of things will continue until some portion of their country is ceded to the Government, and these destitute people, with others of their nation, equally interested in preserving friendly relations with us. A trader knows his own interest too well to barter something for nothing; and so long as there is a possible hope of gain, so long will the Indians be served, flattered, and counselled to his purpose; but as soon as his money and his skins fail him, the poor Indian is driven from door to door, and may be left to starve, without the poor boon of a glass of rum even, to enable him to weep over his approaching destiny.

Wahpaakootas.

This ill-fated tribe, from being once warlike and a terror to their enemies, have, since 1812, nearly been exterminated. Many have been cut off by marauding parties from the Sacs and Foxes, besides those who fell in battle. This state of things, in connexion with the small pox, has left but 325, and they are wending their way to their destiny with rapid

strides. Yet this tribe, in conjunction with the South Yanctons of the river Des Moines, once held nearly all the soil comprising the beautiful territory of Iowa. It was permitted the Sacs and Foxes to conquer it, and thence it fell into our hands. The Government owes something to the Wahpaakoota Sioux. Without a fixed home of security against their implacable old enemies, the Sacs and Foxes, they can raise no corn; and though interested in the small annuity under the treaty of 1830, this is now of not even a temporary sufficiency, and the pittance received ends with the year 1840. From the head waters of the Des Moines they pass over a beautiful country, touching on the Cannon river, the Mixed lakes, Terra Blue, and the other tributary streams. Water power abounds upon the Cannon river, and in other portions of the country. These people claim an equal right in the famed *pipe-stone quarry* with the Susseeton Sioux. This bed of red soapstone may be considered as the joint property of both of the tribes. The past year the American Fur company felt themselves obliged to stop their credit system with some of the tribe of Sioux. This, although I believe it will if continued be for the good of the tribes, has borne heavily upon all during the past winter and spring, and contributed greatly to their poverty this summer. It has been with some difficulty that the agent could preserve order or his own personal standing from this and other vexatious causes.

West Wahpeetons.

This band of Indians reside at Lac-qui-parle, on the river St. Peter's, and number 425—are at war with the Chippewas—and raised nothing, but depended upon the chase alone for subsistence, and with no means of improving their condition, until the American Board of Missions located the Rev. T. S. Williamson, M. D., and S. R. Riggs, A. M., at Renville's trading post. Since when, a visible change for the better has been effected in the habits and general conduct of the tribes around their mission station. Lands have been broken, and they have planted—their women have been taught to spin and knit, and by last accounts, the *farmer* at the mission was engaged in framing a *loom* in which it was in contemplation to instruct the females in the art of weaving cloth. It is justly observed by a highly intelligent member of the mission, that "although we have the evidence before us, that in reference to the cultivation of the soil the Indians are improving as rapidly as we could expect from persons of their slothful habits, yet you will readily perceive that they are *poor* and *needy*, and are the fit objects of such favors as Government can bestow upon them." They have remarkably few horses and cattle; and in reference to other things, such as they use, many are equally destitute. The jealousies and *internal* strifes of the Indians generally will prevent them from possessing live stock of any kind to any considerable amount for perhaps a long time to come; but still I hope for better days and a brighter era in the history of the poor Indian. I have said in another place that a portion of the civilization fund might be beneficially applied in aid of the improvement of a people having no treaties with us, and whose friendship must, in due course of time, prove important to the growing border population of Iowa and Wisconsin. The general features of the country owned by this band is similar to that of many other sections

of country claimed by the *Dacota* nation. Timber, however, is not very abundant—soil and water as observable elsewhere.

North Sussectons.

This tribe number 980, and at certain seasons are encamped at the Big Stone lake on the St. Peter's, and at Lac Traverse ; and from these points (raising little or no corn) follow the chase for subsistence, and roam over the country on the Chippewa border, (with whom they are at war,) on Red river of the north and its tributaries: often in company with the *Yanctonas*. The trade, during the past season, was withdrawn for these people from Lac Traverse by the American Fur company, and this being their main post for the exchange of buffalo robes and other skins and furs, much suffering and want have been experienced in consequence of the necessity the company felt themselves under to suspend their business for a time at least with these people. Many in consequence had to resort to the Missouri in quest of supplies, and a few to the British settlements on Red river. The small-pox, in connexion with some natural causes, has tended to diminish the general census of the Indians within this agency ; and a perceptible decrease has taken place within the last twenty years that I have been their agent. Internal feuds and jealousies at an early period produced the dismemberment of bands and tribes ; hence the secession of what are termed the "Five Lodge" bands of Sussecton Sioux from the main tribe ; who were a terror in former days to all travellers, and have now fixed their village near the "Two Woods lake," or on what is called "Wa-ta-pah-ink-pah" river, near the confines of the Coteau de Prairie, and at present number 245 souls, and depend mainly on the chase for food and raiment. The rough draft of the map transmitted with my last annual report to the department presents a condensed view of the physical aspect of the *Dacota* country, its rivers, lakes, and water power, the numbers and locations of the several tribes of Sioux, timber and mineral developments, site of the agency buildings, &c. : from which there have been remarked but few changes during the past year worthy of observation.

Yanctonas.

This is the most populous tribe of Sioux within this agency, and have at times been troublesome on the plains, and may be rated at 2150 souls. These depend on the buffalo for subsistence and raiment to a very great extent, as they trade but little any where, and roam in the country on Red river of the north and its tributaries, and upon those of the Missouri, and rest with others at certain seasons at the "Devil's lake," beyond the Cheyennes of the north. One or two seasons past the small-pox was quite destructive among these people ; upward of 60 lodges perished by this loathsome disease. Their country is extensive and would afford ample subsistence for their population, were it not for the annual encroachments by the half-breeds and freed men from the English posts and settlements, who hunt within the limits of the *Yanctonas'* country and destroy an incredible number of the Buffalo, which is dried and broken into *pembican* for the Hudson bay and Red river posts. The Indians have fre-

quently complained of this infringement of their rights at this office, and the subject was laid officially before the Government. A trading post for the "Devil's lake" has been authorized, though the supplies taken into that quarter will not be equal to the wants of the Indians.

Assinaboine, or Stone Sioux.

The Stone Sioux, as they are termed, have been but little noticed or attended to, and are but imperfectly known, and from the best information at hand number over 3,000. Some scattering members have visited this post with the Yanctonas. They range over the country about "Devil's lake," and upon the Assinaboine, a tributary of North Red river; and in consequence of an accidental rencontre with the Yanctonas two years since they removed into the high lands, and resorted to the Missouri for purposes of trade. This band being a roving one and as frequently on the Missouri as upon the waters of Red river, but little attention has been paid to their affairs in my former reports. The scientific expedition, which is now progressing with their interesting labors in the southwest and western sections of this agency, may be soon expected to report, when the geographical position of this, as well as some ten or twenty other tribes, will no doubt be given, with other facts at this important crisis of our policy as connected with the future location and preservation of the Indians west, as well as evince the sound discretion and wisdom of the projector and lay before the country an interesting field for the philanthropic statesman.

Respectfully submitted,

LAWRENCE TALIAFERRO,

Indian Agent at St. Peter's.

HON. T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 50.

Report of Joseph M. Street, agent for Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY,

September 14, 1839.

SIR: Herewith you will receive the several returns due to the 30th of September, 1839, required by law, which I hope may be found correctly made out.

It will be perceived that the business devolving upon the Sac and Fox agent since the treaty of 1837, and the improvements authorized by that treaty have become numerous and important.

Two sections of land and four mills have been added to their improvements since last year, and they have become easy and would be beforehand if the bane of Indian population could be kept from them, *whiskey*.

The Sacs and Foxes are in four divisions, under four principal chiefs, who each has a town. Three on the Des Moines, within ten miles of this place, Keokuck, Wapello, and Appanoose, and one on the Iowa, about one hundred miles from the agency, (Powsheek.)

The numbers of persons vary very little from that stated in my last year's report, though I am induced to think they have decreased some little, perhaps from one hundred to one hundred and fifty souls. I would now report them at four thousand three hundred and ninety-six souls, inhabiting a fertile, well-watered country, with the improvements made for the Sacs and Foxes during the present year, and which could not be got into operation in time for their benefit to be appreciated during the present year. These Indians have the most flattering prospects of doing well and living happy.

I am again constrained, by the facts daily coming to my knowledge, to lament over the depravity of the Indians, and the allurements held out to them by the white settlers. During the latter part of the summer large quantities of intoxicating liquors have been freely taken to the Indian towns on the Des Moines, within ten miles of this place, in barrels. And ten miles below this, and above the line of the Indian country, quantities are hauled in and deposited for sale, of course principally to Indians.

Before the surveyor run the line, a number of persons settled on the Indian lands, planted, fenced, and built, who now utterly refuse to remove; and in some of these houses the vilest practices take place to defraud the Indians. A man named Reason Jordan has built, two or three miles above the line, on the Indian lands, and refuses to remove until he shall please. He has violently taken a cow, given by the Indian agent to Black Hawk, (since his death: purchased a horse, without a permit, of an Indian (that was stolen,) and at this moment has a yoke of oxen belonging to Keokuck, the Indian chief, who is now gone out on his fall hunt, and says he will kill and eat them for a debt Keokuck owed him and did not pay.

It is in vain that authority is given me to forcibly act in case of the introduction of intoxicating liquors, or with respect to the being or residing in the Indian country, for without *force* to call to my aid I am less able than an ordinary man, within a State or Territory, to do any thing. The laws and authority of the United States are held in derision, when they know there is no power to enforce them by the military. * * *

The mills are ready for delivery over, and a certificate of their reception will be forwarded in a few days.

The mills on Soap creek are calculated to do a fine business, and are so near the settlements that the business will be thronged, as it is the only mill for 50 miles that has water to run this summer. Sawing to any amount can be done there, and much lumber is wanted in the adjoining country. Bills for a considerable amount now are in the mills. The other mill at the Indian town, though also nearly completed, is not as fortunately situated as to water. This summer, which has been uncommonly dry, it has wanted water, and I apprehend will only operate about five or six months in each year.

I was fearful of the stream at the time of the location, but it was near the towns, and greatly desired by the Indians, Appanoose particularly, who lives within 50 yards of the mill-house.

I have placed two yoke of oxen and a wagon and three log-chains at the Soap creek mills, and appointed Samuel Smith, a millwright and a good man, to be miller, and entered into an agreement with Van Caldwell, two miles from the mills, on the Des Moines river within the Indian country, to keep a ferry across the Des Moines, and pass over all

persons in the employment of the United States, free of charge, and keep a ferry for all persons coming and going to and from the mills. At the mills near the Indians' towns, I have appointed the millwright who built the mills (Jeremiah Smith) the miller. At the Soap creek mills there will be required at least two hands to cut and haul logs, and to attend the saw-mill, while the miller will be attending the grist-mill.

A bolt will also be required to make flour, as the country is putting in large crops of wheat, and I have had 100 bushels seeded on the Indian farms at their request.

At the Indian towns on the Des Moines, I have had three fields broke up and substantially fenced, and, at the desire of the Indians, have had 100 bushels of wheat sowed on the farms and well put in by the farmer and harrowed with large iron-teeth harrows drawn by three yoke of oxen. If a bolt is appended to the mill, which can easily be done, the Indians will be able the next year to make much of their bread stuff at their mills. The wagon and two yoke of oxen have been furnished, without orders, at the request of the Indians, seeing they were needed at the mills. The commissioner will direct me in relation to this, and what should be done as to a bolt, in time to prepare for the ensuing season. The miller also suggests the purchase of a pair of large-size wheels for carrying large logs.

I presume the field of 640 acres on the Iowa will be ready for delivery over in 15 or 20 days, as the contractor was here a few days past to see me about coming to receive it.

When that is completed, the Sacs and Foxes will have four fields broke and fenced on the Iowa and Des Moines, and be prepared to farm to a considerable extent.

I am, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH M. STREET,

U. S. Indian Agent for the Sacs and Foxes.

His Excellency ROBERT LUCAS,

Governor of Iowa, and Superintendent of

Indian Affairs, Burlington, Iowa Territory.

No. 51.

Report of Richard W. Cummins, Agent at Fort Leavenworth.

FORT LEAVENWORTH AGENCY,

October, 1839.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report in compliance with instructions, on the subject of the condition of the Indians within the Fort Leavenworth agency, their progress in civilization, agriculture, education, &c.

Shawnees.

This tribe may fairly be considered an agricultural people; they depend almost entirely on their labor for a support; they have raised the present year bountiful crops of corn, pumpkins, Irish potatoes, cabbages,

beans, some wheat and oats ; they also raise horses, cattle, hogs, chickens, and some sheep. It is impossible for me to make any thing like an accurate estimate of the corn raised by this tribe ; a large majority raise and crib as the whites do ; they also procure prairie grass for their horses and cattle during the winter. Many of them labor for the whites, hire to make rails, clapboards, cut and hew logs, work on the farm. &c. In this way many make money to purchase clothing and other articles they stand in need of ; they also sell corn, beef, Irish potatoes, milch cows, and some few of them pork. They have no town or village ; they settle in neighborhoods similar to the whites ; their buildings are generally of hewn logs, small and neat ; many of them have good stables for their horses, and shelters for their hogs in winter. The number of this tribe at present within this agency is 963.

Delawares.

This tribe have raised this year good crops, corn, pumpkins, potatoes, cabbages, &c., though they are far behind the Shawnees in point of agricultural pursuits. They are leaving their village and settling out in neighborhoods, and have a great many good farms ; their houses are similar to those of the Shawnees. Some of the men go every year out on a trapping hunt for beaver and otter. This tribe number this year within this agency 970.

Kickapoos.

This tribe have fine crops, nothing short of the Shawnees ; they raise corn, potatoes, cabbages, pumpkins, beans, &c. This tribe have only been engaged in agricultural pursuits about five years, and I have no hesitation in saying that the proficiency made by them is not to be exceeded by any people under similar circumstances. They are also raising horses, cattle and hogs ; their cattle winter in the rushes ; they procure hay from the prairie grass for their horses in winter. This tribe number this year within this agency 419. A part of the tribe went to Red river two years since on a hunting expedition, and have not yet returned.

Kansas.

This tribe this year have raised more corn than is usual for them. I suppose they have raised a plenty to do them until the new crop comes in, if taken care of ; they, however, are very generous in dividing with the Indians of other tribes that visit them for the purpose of begging ; they will give any thing to eat as long as they have, and think it very strange that provisions are ever sold, but they never refuse to give ; their dependance for meat is entirely on wild animals : there are perhaps ten or a dozen families that have been raising hogs for the two last years, and they have about a half dozen milch cows and calves ; they generally plant their corn as early in the spring as the season will admit, during which the young men go out and bring in some buffalo meat ; the women are employed in clearing out and laying by the crops of corn, &c. ; as soon as this is done the whole tribe go into the prairie after buffalo ; they

return about the time that they expect the corn to be in good roasting ear, sometimes a little later; they then cure their corn, pumpkins, &c., and cart them away by the 10 or 15th of September; a few days after, they all leave their villages; sometimes at this season some go in search of buffalo, and others hunt for deer, &c., wherever they can find them most plenty; they all return at the same time to their villages, about the middle or latter part of December, where they spend the winter in their houses, which are made chiefly of dirt; the size of the house is proportioned to the size of the family; they are round, from forty to sixty feet in circumference, and about ten feet high; the inside, a frame of poles fastened together with strings or bark; the dirt is cut out of the prairie sod, which is held together by the roots of the grass, in suitable sizes to cover the frame about twelve inches thick; through the top of this building they leave a round hole through which the smoke from the fire passes, which is always made in the middle of the castle; they leave a place for a door, to pass out and in, and have for a shelter, generally, an elk hide. This tribe has been exceedingly sickly this season; many of them died; their number at present is 1,602. The Kansas, when in the prairie or buffalo ground, consider themselves at war with all the prairie or wild Indians that they feel able to manage; at this time they are unfriendly with the Pawnees and Ottoes, as has been the case for a great many years past, except at short intervals. The other tribes within this agency are at peace with all nations, and, I think, wish to remain so. The only hinderance now in the way of the Shawnees, Delawares and Kickapoos is ardent spirits, which they obtain from some of the white people living near the line; these whiskey traffickers, who seem to be void of all conscience, rob and murder many of the Indians; I say rob—they will get them drunk, and then take their horses, guns, or blankets off of their backs, regardless of how quick they may freeze to death; I say they murder—if not directly, indirectly; they furnish the weapon—they make them drunk, and when drunk they kill their fellow-being. Some freeze to death when drunk; several drunken Indians have been drowned in the Missouri river this season, aiming to cross when drunk. This, sir, your Indian agents cannot prevent. Your officers of the army cannot prevent it under the present laws, and it is not to be expected that those that are now, and have been engaged in this traffic, will cease; and if they were, that others, equally dishonorable and dishonest, would not take their place, for wherever you find an Indian whiskey-trader, you will find, in my opinion, a dishonest man—a man that will condescend to the meanest of acts.

I mail with this report, for the use of the Indian department, 15,000 pages of print in the Indian language, and enclose herewith, reports from the following persons connected with the schools within this agency, to wit: Rev. Johnson Lykins, Rev. Thomas Johnson, Rev. J. C. Berryman, and Elias Newby.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD W. CUMMINS, *Indian Agent.*

Maj. JOSHUA PILCHER,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Mo.

No. 52.

Report of Joseph V. Hamilton, Agent at Council Bluffs.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 18, 1839.*

SIR : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 19th ultimo, on the subject of the condition of the Indians within my agency. The short space of time that I have been in office, prevents my being able to give as full a description of their actual situation as should be done. Such information, however, as is herein given, can, I believe, be relied on.

The four different bands of Pawnees reside upon the waters of the Platte, and about one hundred and fifty miles from its junction with the Missouri river. They support themselves almost entirely by the chase, but little more corn and other things being raised in the summer than what are consumed before the cold weather sets in. No attempts have as yet been made by any missionary to undertake their civilization, nor do I think the time has yet arrived for doing so. Their method of cultivating the soil is not different from any other tribes that are equally remote from the whites, and is done in small patches and by the squaws. When the Pawnees were at Bellevue this fall to receive their annuity, they expressed a wish that some person or persons might be appointed to go with some of their chiefs to locate permanent situations for their villages, they being desirous of reaping the full and immediate benefit of those portions of treaty stipulations yet unfulfilled, and which were not to be given them until the President of the United States saw proper to do so. Agreeably to their request, Messrs. Dunbar and Allis, missionaries residing at Bellevue, volunteered to go with the Indians for the object herein expressed. These gentlemen are intimately acquainted with the Pawnee country, and are, moreover, much esteemed by the Indians : their offer to go with them caused great satisfaction. It is their intention, as stated to me, to reside among them, so soon as the Indians may be permanently located.

The Omahas reside about one hundred miles from Bellevue on the Missouri river, and their situation is not different from that of the Pawnees. Attempts have been made by Mr. Chandler Curtis, a missionary, to establish a school among them for the education of their children ; but, whether the failure of the plan originated from his own incapacity to conciliate them, or whether it arose from the general apathy of all wild Indians towards civilization, I am not able to say, but fail it did ; and Mr. Curtis finding that nothing was to be done for them, came down to Bellevue, and has resided there ever since. The limited annuity of these Indians expires the ensuing year, and then they will have to depend upon their own exertions altogether.

The Ottos and Missouriias reside about equi-distant from the Platte river and Bellevue, upon the edge of a level plain, skirted by timber. This has been their location for some time. Their principal support has heretofore been derived from the game on the land now given to the Potawatomes of the prairie, and which is on the other side of the Missouri from them. Since the treaty made with these Indians by their former agent, by which they relinquished all claim upon this their hunting ground in consideration of being fed by the United States for a certain term of years, these Indians have not gone over the river, except in small

parties. Even to this the Pottawatomies expressed a strong dislike, and they have not recently gone over at all. The rejection of this treaty by the Senate has caused a great dissatisfaction among the Ottoes, they having, as they say, virtually given up their hunting ground upon the faith of the treaty, and now the Government has failed to comply with its obligations. Without entering upon the justness of their complaints upon this subject, I would merely add, that it is very hard to make an Indian understand why, when a treaty has been formally made with them by authorized persons and rejected by higher authorities, the treaty stipulations, as they deem them, should not be fulfilled.

The situation of these Indians appears to me to be truly a deplorable one, and I would here most respectfully suggest that something should be done for them ere long. The dissatisfaction alluded to above, and their starving condition have no doubt induced them to commit the many depredations upon the whites residing among them, and which Col. Kearney went to see and chastise them for recently.

The attempts heretofore made among these Indians towards civilization have not, in my opinion, had any beneficial effects so far. I do not wish herein to cast any reflection upon the conduct of the missionaries among them. Mr. Merrill and his lady have, in my opinion, not only done all that could be expected from persons in their situation, but in fact much more. They are truly pious people, and appear to have the interest of the Indians sincerely at heart. It is to be regretted that their zealous endeavors have produced no better result. The disposition of these Indians towards the whites does not appear to me to be friendly; they are morose and sullen, and experience has shown that they can be troublesome neighbors if they choose. It is to be hoped that, from the recent warning given to them by Colonel Kearney and myself, they will conduct themselves better for the future.

In conclusion I will remark, that the relation that the tribes mentioned herein bear towards each other is an amicable one; nor do I remember to have heard that they have recently committed any serious depredations upon each other.

Enclosed you will find the report called for by the regulations from the teacher of the Ottoes, Mr. Merrill.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOS. V. HAMILTON, *Indian Agent.*

Major JOSHUA PILCHER,

Sup. Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Missouri.

No. 53.

Report of A. L. Davis, Sub-agent at the Osage River.

OSAGE RIVER SUB-AGENCY,

October 15, 1839.

SIR: The last instructions from the department of Indian Affairs came to hand so late, that, owing to that circumstance and a severe attack of bilious fever, it has been impossible to make this report as early as the time required by the department. I have improved the

earliest opportunity of preparing the report which is now respectfully submitted, and I hope it may be in season.

This sub-agency embraces the Weas, the number of whom is about two hundred; the Piankeshaws, in number about one hundred; the Kaskaskias and Peorias, whose number is about two hundred; the Ottowas, numbering three hundred and fifty; and the Pottawatomies, in number about fifteen hundred.

The site selected by authority of the Department of Indian Affairs for the sub-agency is within the lands of the Pottawatomies. But no orders having been received for the erection of buildings, the sub-agency has remained on the lands of the Weas. The post-office for this sub-agency is Westport, Jackson county, Missouri.

* * * * *

The Weas and Piankeshaws are improving their condition; they own some cattle and hogs, work oxen, own farming utensils, &c., have fields enclosed with rail fences, and most of them live in comfortable log cabins; some of them are occasional hunters, but their chief dependance for subsistence is on their domestic supplies.

The Kaskaskias, and Peorias, and Ottowas are in advance of the Weas in point of improvement and comfort. The Pottawatomies are in the rear. Drunkenness prevails among all the tribes to an alarming extent, but most so among the Pottawatomies. Notwithstanding all the disadvantages of intemperance, all the tribes are rapidly advancing in the habits and comforts of civilization, except the Pottawatomies; and even the latter, considering the lateness of their settlements in their present places, and the reluctance with which many of them removed from the State of Indiana, furnish just grounds to hope for unlimited growth in improvement. Already their condition is substantially superior to what it ever was before.

The tribes of which I have charge occupy a country which, for situation and fertility, is second to none as a grain-growing and grazing country. Could the choice of man easily select a more desirable spot on the continent for residence? Coal, the value of which is enhanced by the extent of prairie lands, is found, and no doubt it exists in endless abundance.

* * * * *

The five tribes within my sub-agency sustain a friendly relation to all other tribes of their acquaintance, excepting depredations on property. Complaints, which I doubt not were well founded, have been made to me, that members of neighboring tribes had stolen their horses. I lamented the evil, but had not power to redress the wrong.

* * * * *

In reference to the future prospects of the people in my charge I would respectfully say, that since Indians do not differ from white men either physically or mentally, their prospects, with equal opportunities, could not be inferior to ours. Our own daily wants teach us theirs. They are without *law* and other institutions which we know are essential to our own prosperity. The scheme, which has been under consideration in Congress for several years past, for organizing a civil government for the benefit of the tribes appears evidently to lay the foundation for all that is necessary for the tribes in this country.

Smitheries, mills, farming utensils, and the fencing and ploughing of land are matters which render substantial benefit to the tribes in their

improving state. But their improvement in civilization must necessarily be slow, and their miseries considerable, as would be the case with any other people, so long as they remain destitute of *law*. Should the tribes be brought under the influence of *law*, so that the injured could obtain a redress of wrongs received from other tribes, as in the case mentioned above, or wrongs suffered from the hands of individuals of their own tribe, and by which the reward of industry would be secured, the career of improvement would be certain and rapid. Schools would flourish, moral instructions would be regularly attended to, the virtuous would be honored, and men of talents promoted. In a word, could the Indians be released from that policy which properly belongs to *savage life*, and could they be furnished with such instructions as we enjoy the benefit of, all of which they would cheerfully accept, their improvement would be similar to that of new settlements of citizens of the United States.

The Pottawatomies came to this country under the expectation that their lands would be laid off to them severally in suitable farm lots. They still desire it, and it is a measure which would no doubt tend greatly to the promotion of civilization among them.

* * * * *

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
ANTHONY L. DAVIS,
Indian Sub-agent.

Major JOSHUA PILCHER,
Sup. Ind. Affairs, St. Louis, Mo.

No. 54.

Extract from the report of Samuel Milroy, Sub-agent, Indiana.

DELPHI, Indiana, Sept. 19, 1839.

In consequence of my sickness various matters were omitted, that otherwise would have been attended to. One of these was the obtaining a list of names of Indians to go on an exploring expedition to the country west of the Mississippi.

I have the strongest assurances, however, of their willingness to send a party at a proper season. I have to suggest to the department, the propriety of deferring this expedition until next spring, as that season is greatly the most favorable time to see a prairie country, as in the fall these are burnt over, and present a most dreary aspect; the spring is also the most healthy.

Notwithstanding the embarrassments alluded to, I am pleased to be able to say to the department, that I have succeeded in conciliating those Indians, and establishing a confidence between them and their great father, (the President,) to use a phrase of their own. For this, I owe much to the department for the promptitude with which funds were remitted to meet the several payments. It was a matter of surprise to them to see large sums of money from opposite directions meeting on the payment ground, and at the same time find the iron, steel, tobacco and salt ready for delivery to them, all of the best quality. I state these

details as not uninteresting to the department, being calculated to facilitate the future objects of the Government towards these Indians.

I have heretofore stated my belief that a treaty of cession with these people was practicable. This belief I still entertain. The plan of such a treaty is a matter of deep interest as well to the Government as to the Indians.

It was my intention to have made a report detailing at length the situation of those Indians—my health will not permit it at present. I must content myself with stating, that the large amount of their annuities compared with their numbers is the leading cause of their rapid decline. One of their principal chiefs communicated the fact to me through the interpreter, Capt. Andre, that in his knowledge, in eighteen years 450 men and 36 women had perished by the knife. Perhaps in the whole history of man, savage and civilized, there is not an instance of a nation being exterminated by assassination, or as nearly so, as is the case of the Miamies—and *this national suicidal propensity* is wholly occasioned by intemperance, as there is perhaps no instance of killing among them except when intoxicated.

I made an effort to obtain their number, but could not succeed. It is said that they do not exceed 700 in number, though once among the most powerful and warlike tribes of the northwest. Most of them cultivate corn, some raising enough to do them. Under different circumstances they would, I doubt not, soon become an agricultural people.

They have no schools for the education of their youth, but much desire to have them among them. They utterly refuse to send their children to the Choctaw academy, or to any school that would separate their children from them during the time of obtaining an education, believing such separation to be injurious to them.

No. 55.

Report of Purdy McElvain, Sub-agent at Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

WYANDOT SUB-AGENCY,
UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO, *October 22, 1839.*

SIR: * * * * * The condition of the Wyandots, at present, is about as it was at the close of last year, except that the bills of mortality in the nation, through the past year, show quite a decrease in point of numbers, and yet it cannot be said to have been sickly in this part of the country, neither have they suffered from actual want; they are generally comfortably situated, (with a very few exceptions,) and have enough to live upon.

A general fatality, that has long been seen and experienced, seems to attend them, as well as the nations now extinct, of all tribes contiguous to, or surrounded by a white population—showing at once conclusively the imperious necessity of their removal from this State to the west.

I think, however, the prospect at this time of their falling into the benevolent policy of Government is much more flattering than it has been

for some years past, and I hope the Government will not relax in pressing this policy, until the whole plan is perfected and consummated.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

PURDY McELVAIN,

Indian Sub-agent.

HON. T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington.

No. 56.

Report of D. Lowry, Sub agent at Prairie Du Chien.

REPORT OF WINNEBAGO SCHOOL AND FARM.

The number of pupils now belonging to the Winnebago school is seventy-nine, which is supposed to be as many as the means provided under the treaty stipulations will at present sustain. It is hoped, however, that a more advanced state of improvement among the Indians will induce them to draw on their own resources for purposes of education, when this number may be greatly increased. At any rate, I think the period not far distant when the expense of clothing the children may be principally defrayed by the Indians themselves, from their goods received from Government. The labor of the boys on the farm attached to the school, as their disposition to work increases, will add something to the resources of the institution, and thereby diminish the expense of board.

Forty-three of these children are males, and thirty-six females. Fifteen board and lodge at the school, the residue remain at their wigwams, except in school hours, and at the close of each day draw rations of provisions. Clothing is also issued when necessity requires. The pupils are full Indians, except three half-breeds.

Improvement of the children.

The progress of the children, in charge of Miss Brownson, will be seen by reference to the following statements of this lady, furnished at my request:

"At the present time four of my scholars are able to read fluently the New Testament, or any other reading book we have in our school—spell with ease—write a fair legible hand—are studying mental and practical arithmetic, and geography. Two of my pupils have also a daily exercise in composition. Of the remainder, seven are able to read without difficulty easy lessons, spell words of two and three syllables, and write a fair round hand; eight are beginning to read and spell words of two syllables; four are reading monosyllables of three letters; four are in their abs, and one the alphabet."

The extract below of a letter from Mr. Mills will show the improvement of the children under the care of himself and lady.

"We commenced teaching early in May last, with near fifty pupils—twenty-six boys and twenty girls. Four of the boys, who had been at the establishment for some time previously, could read easy lessons in the En-

lish tongue intelligibly; seven other boys and three girls could spell in easy monosyllables. The remainder were fresh from the wigwam, having perhaps never before seen the inside of a school room. The average attendance has not been so great as forty-six. Some of the children recently left the school to accompany their parents on a fishing excursion, but have now returned.

“With respect to the advancement of our pupils, it has not been so great as we could wish, but it should satisfy reasonable expectations. The Indian is not only indolent in body, but also in mind; of course, no persevering mental effort is to be expected. The children have not been accustomed to the restraints of the school-room—speak a foreign language; indeed, no one can anticipate the difficulties which lie in the way of teaching such pupils. Notwithstanding, I can say with truth, that the boys I first named have learned to read more fluently than I could have supposed, and can write as well as white children at their age of advancement. They seem to be pleased with the science of numbers, and can write them and enumerate as far as 1,000. It requires labor and patience, however, to teach an Indian child even these simple principles of arithmetic, owing, I suppose, to their limited conception of numbers.

“The new scholars learned their alphabet as readily as white children could, but to combine letters in syllables is hard work for an Indian. Their want of acquaintance with English sounds is doubtless the principal cause of this difficulty. Even after they can read simple sentences, it is still dry business for them, not understanding what they read. Such of these children, however, as have been regular in their attendance, can now spell well in three letters. What is here said of the boys applies to the girls, with this addition, that many of them have learned the use of the needle in making their own and the boys' clothes.”

It will be understood, that last spring the school was enlarged in view of \$2,800, provided in the treaty of 1837 for purposes of education, when a considerable portion of the children, then added, were placed under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Mills. We had no building sufficiently large to contain the whole of the children together, nor was it believed that such a number of wild, undisciplined Indians could be so easily controlled in the same apartment, as if separated. Subsequent experience has fully confirmed this belief, as well as shown that the spirit of emulation growing out of the division of the school has exerted a most salutary influence upon the progress of the pupils.

Mr. Mills has referred to the girls' sewing, as a part of their school exercises. This employment not only reduces the expense of clothing the children, as well as prepares the girls for usefulness in after life, but contributes greatly to the convenience of the teachers in governing the school. When the children grow weary of their studies, the monotony of the school-room is at once removed by placing a piece of work in their hands, which they cordially receive, and, indeed, are displeased when they cannot be furnished. Upward of two hundred garments have been made by the girls, during the present summer.

While the females are thus employed in the school, the boys are called out by classes in turn for exercise on the farm, where their employment in manual labor is varied as necessity requires. They are much delighted with an hour's recreation in this way, and return with cheerfulness, at the close of the term of service, to the recitation-room, while a second class is required to take the place of the first in the field.

Indian Farm.

Fifty Indian families have planted this year, in corn and vegetables, from two to three acres each, manifesting more industry than usual in cultivating the soil, and are now reaping a rich reward of their labors. This shows an increase of twelve families since last year, who have turned their attention to agriculture.

These Indians have principally given up the chase, and are now depending on their own industry, the provisions drawn from Government, and the rations obtained by their children at school for a subsistence; and there seems to be nothing wanting to render this change of habit permanent, but a settled home. Moreover, I have no hesitation in saying, that the experiment thus commenced, if carefully fostered by Government, and skilfully managed by those appointed to its supervision, will speedily send an ameliorating influence throughout the *whole tribe*.

Nothing but the fact that we are unsettled, has prevented me from encouraging the families residing at the farm to live in log-houses, as I have had frequent applications to build them. This change in their mode of living would go far towards checking their roving habits, especially when the means of subsistence could be commanded at home, as they would then cease to be the owners of a portable shelter, which now enables them to make one place of residence almost as comfortable as another.

Manner in which the laborers have been employed.

The first business of the hands in the spring is to break and prepare ground for the Indians to plant. Their attention is then directed to pitching a crop to cultivate themselves. This, however, is small, as the season for planting is generally far elapsed before the Indians can be accommodated; and it is deemed important to arrange for them *first*, that they may have every encouragement to till the soil that can possibly be given.

So soon as the season for cultivating the crop closes, (which is generally about the middle of July,) the hands repair to the prairie for the purpose of making hay for the teams and stock on the farm. This job consumes the remainder of the summer; and when completed, the next business is to secure an ample supply of seed-corn for the ensuing year, which is done by taking the ears from the stock previous to the falling of frost, and drying them thoroughly in the sun. There is then hardly time to house the crops before the setting in of winter. During this season the hands are engaged in hauling hay a distance of from five to ten miles from the establishment, procuring fire-wood, and in feeding and taking care of the stock. A portion of the winter, too, is employed in making and hauling rails for the purpose of extending the farm in the spring, in anticipation of an increase of Indians wishing to plant. Considerable hauling is also done for the Indians in the course of the year, particularly in the spring when building their bark houses, and in the fall when storing away their crops. During the present year, two log buildings have also been put up by the hands to accommodate the school as recitation-rooms.

Number of farms cultivated.

There is one farm attached to the school of about one hundred and thirty acres, and two other fields immediately in the vicinity, of ten acres

each. Forty acres have also been broken, fifteen miles west of this, where ten Indian families are now cultivating. These different locations were made to accommodate the wishes of the Indians, who, owing to the fact that they are without government, constantly in the habit of stealing from each other, and disposed to quarrel, fight, and even kill when intoxicated, are unwilling to live in large bodies together. The chiefs, too, are jealous of one another, and wish to keep their respective bands to themselves.

Amount of provisions raised.

Two thousand bushels of potatoes, four hundred bushels of corn, besides a quantity of turnips and other vegetables were made last year, on the Indian farm, by the labor of the men employed.

Disposition of the products of the farm.

The provisions raised by the Indians are, of course, under their own control. These, at their request, were stored away last year in a house built for the purpose, and the portion of each family kept separate from the others. I retained in my possession the key of the door, and the different owners gained access by my permission, and they had to be carefully watched to prevent their stealing.

The produce raised by the labor of the white men on the farm was in part used for their support, and that of the children boarding at the school. The balance was distributed among the Indians, as necessity dictated. The largest portion, however, was reserved till spring, when their wants are always more pressing than at any other season of the year. I have invariably found it necessary, too, to furnish them with seed corn and potatoes to plant in the spring, as but few are sufficiently provident to lay up for themselves.

General suggestions.

The propriety of sending, with the permission of parents, a few of the most promising children belonging to the school, to an institution among the whites, has been with me a subject of consideration for some time. By thus removing them beyond the reach of savage example, where they could be under the influence of moral instruction, and the discipline of school brought to act upon them without the resistance of relations, their progress in learning would receive facilities which cannot be expected while surrounded with wild, uncultivated Indians. In carrying out the plan proposed, I would encourage matrimonial connexions at a proper age, among the children sent to reside with the whites, and then their return to the vicinity of the school in the nation, where their example as farmers, &c., would be of service to their people. But little, if any, additional expense would attend the experiment I propose, as the rations issued to the children at the Indian school would cover the cost of board among the whites, in the interior of the country. In testing this experiment, it would be improper, perhaps, to send off many children at once, particularly at first, but increase the number as advantages and other circumstances might dictate.

I have already conversed with parents and children on this subject, and find them favorably disposed—indeed, two or three boys are now anxious to be sent to school among the whites.

The letter accompanying this report is from a disinterested source, and enclosed for the satisfaction of the department.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Sept. 10, 1839.

DEAR SIR : As you kindly invited us to visit your mission on Yellow river, we hope you will allow us the additional favor of expressing our gratification with what we have there witnessed. In our examination of the school, we were much pleased at the rapid and very encouraging progress made, especially by several of your first scholars ; their knowledge of astronomy, geography and arithmetic surprised us ; the beauty of their penmanship is remarkable. Their reading and spelling did them much credit, considering the difficulty they have to contend with, as strangers to our language, which is so different in pronunciation, &c., from their own. The pleasing decorum of their conduct, also, should give every friend of the *red man* high hopes, that the intellectual and moral culture they are now receiving will raise them high in the scale of human happiness, as well as usefulness. We would likewise express our satisfaction, at the productive appearance of your farm ; and the comfortable situation of the inmates of the numerous wigwams, by which it was surrounded, was not the least pleasing portion of the lively scene. Much may be expected from the example which is thus set before the rest of the nation ; especially if you get them west of the Mississippi, from the baneful influence by which they are now surrounded, both morally and physically, in the vicinity of our frontier villages : until then, our opinion is, that no effort of yours, or of any other philanthropist, can avail much *with the adult Indians*.

Should the first location of the Winnebagoes be on the neutral ground, west of the Mississippi, we would respectfully suggest, (from the long experience of some of us with Indian relations,) that to prevent their frequent and clandestine visits to this place to obtain liquor, it may be necessary for you, as agent, to place yourself in some favorable position between them and the Mississippi ; this may enable you to prevent much mischief in the way of intercourse, either by whites going *in*, or Indians coming *out*.

Should you be aided by the Government in making *proper selections* of teachers, farmers, &c., much good may be anticipated from your benevolent efforts to meliorate the condition of these wretched beings. Our country owes them a great debt, and owes to itself and to humanity its full liquidation ; and we are happy to witness in your institution favorable indications to this end.

We are, with much esteem, dear sir, yours truly,
 ALFRED W. ELWES,
Surgeon, U. S. A.
 ROBERT STUART,
of Detroit, Michigan.
 JOHN H. BRODHEAD,
of Pennsylvania.
 JOHN McFARLANE,
of Pennsylvania.
 JOHN H. JONES,
of Michigan City, Indiana.
 STEPHEN MACK, *of Illinois.*
 JOHN V. INGERSOLL,
 H. L. DOUSMAN,
 JOHN H. KINZIE,
of Chicago, Illinois.

Rev. D. LOWRY.

No. 57.

Report of Henry R. Schoolcraft, agent at Mackinac, and acting superintendent, Michigan.

The application of the funds assigned by these tribes for the purposes of education and missions could, it was thought, be best made through the intervention of organized boards, devoted to similar objects. And a division of the sum annually applicable, for twenty years, was made among the five principal religious denominations of the country, including the Roman Catholic church. The result of their efforts with these tribes during the fiscal year is shown by abstract C, and by copies of the several reports therein forwarded, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Reports made under the authority of F. V. Baden, vicar general, and representative of the bishop of Detroit, indicate that there are four teachers employed among these tribes by the Catholic church, having 230 scholars under their instruction. One hundred and eleven of these pupils are located at L'Arbre Croche, and at the village of the Cross, all under the care of the Rev. P. Simon Sandaerl. Forty-six are under the tuition of Mrs. Mary Ann Fisher, at Michillimackinac; the same number of Maria Scott, at Point St. Ignace; and thirty-two of the Rev. Francis Pierz, at Sault Ste. Marie. Mr. Pierz remarks that the school at St. Mary's was undertaken by him in 1836, with 40 scholars, and kept up in 1837, in the summer of which the children were nearly all taken off by their parents to assist in fishing, which is the reason no report was made. On the 20th of June last the school was reorganized. Owing to the fishing season the attendance is irregular. They are taught reading and writing, both in the French and English languages. Mr. Sandaerl states in his report, that his pupils at L'Arbre Croche "understand well their own Indian books, and are able to write down their sentiments on paper." The chief difficulty they encounter is from the want of a settled orthography. They are also instructed in the science of numbers, and in various economical arts. His pupils at the village of the Cross are also instructed in their own language, and can read their own books, and the men are nowise behind those of L'Arbre Croche, and live well and comfortably.

Bishop McCroskey, of the Episcopal church, reports under the date of July 30, that the fund committed to him has been, and is in process of being applied to the objects, with good prospects of success. In several councils held by him with the Ottowas of Grand river, a part of that tribe consented to concentrate for the purpose of moral and religious instruction under his supervision. He has subsequently appointed the Rev. M. Selkirk, of Niles, to take the immediate superintendence of the school, and make the necessary purchase of land, and construct a building. Under this authority 160 acres of land have been purchased, in a favorable situation; and the necessary contracts were made, and it was expected the school would be in operation in a very short time. Every confidence is felt that the trust committed to him will be faithfully executed.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions at New York has located a mission and school among the Chippewas at Grand Traverse bay, on the east shore of Lake Michigan. The Rev. Peter Dougherty, their agent, reports favorably of the location, and the disposition the Indians manifest

to send their children to school, and engage themselves in the active labors of erecting houses and planting fields.

The soil and climate appear to be well adapted to the growth of corn, which they have been in the habit of raising.

This station was occupied by Mr. Dougherty and Mr. Fleming early in the spring of 1839; and a school was opened on the 20th of June in one of the Indian houses. Mr. Dougherty reports that the pupils have evinced great eagerness and aptness to learn; some of the boys have learned the alphabet correctly, in a few hours. Both men and children have pressed around the door, as soon as the teacher was up in the morning, seeking instruction. The school was in regular operation about one month, with an average attendance of 10 to 12 children, besides adults. Their progress has been very satisfactory; some having learned to spell, in this time, quite readily. The room used for a school being too small, the chiefs and their young men helped to cut and draw in logs to build a school-house, and have, in various ways, evinced their disposition to second the effort for their improvement.

The Baptist Board of Missions occupy two stations among these tribes; one at Ottawa colony, near Gull Prairie, Barry county; and the other at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. The school at Ottawa colony, under the care of the Rev. L. Slater, numbers 48 pupils, of all ages and both sexes, from 4 to 26. The register of this school, of which a copy is herewith forwarded, is quite complete, indicating all the facts essential to the formation of correct inferences in relation to it.

This school is maintained without interruption from the seasons, as the Indian population in the vicinity is fixed, and relies on agriculture for its chief subsistence. And it is decidedly the best managed and most prosperous Indian school within the limits of this superintendency. The school at St. Mary's, under the charge of the Rev. A. Bingham, has been continued through the year without any striking changes. Ten boarding scholars have been supported and taught gratuitously, of which number four are of pure Indian blood.

A school is also kept at this station for the white and mixed children of the settlement, for whose tuition a moderate price is charged. The total number of pupils, whose names are recorded, during the whole or part of the year, is 44.

The Methodist mission, under the care of the Michigan conference, has maintained a teacher at Little Rapids, on the St. Mary's river, two miles below Fort Brady. Mr. Brockway reports the number of pupils at 24, some of whom have been irregular in their attendance. Five are sustained as boarders. The poverty of the natives, and the want of the means of living the whole year at one place, are referred to as a reason for enlarging the number of boarding scholars hereafter. They are taught the elementary branches. It is in contemplation by this society to remove this station to Pussissowee bay, at the foot of Lake Superior, which is deemed a more favorable location for a permanent school.

The sum of \$750, heretofore transmitted to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions at Boston for the purpose of education among these tribes, has, within the year, been turned over by the treasurer of that board to the Western Michigan society to benefit the Indians, located at Allegan, within this State. A letter from John R. Kellogg, Esq., the secretary of this society, acknowledges the receipt of this sum, and gives

assurance that it will be applied for the benefit of the Ottawas who have recently, under the patronage of that society, purchased lands on North Black river of Lake Michigan.

These details point out the means which have been taken to execute a trust assumed by the United States in the treaty of 28th March, 1836, for applying \$8,000 per annum for a term of 20 years, for the education and moral culture of the Chippewas and Ottawas of the upper Lakes. Several of the schools and stations have been personally visited and examined by me during the year, and all are known to me, by their geographical position, population, and teachers or principals. And I have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that the funds have been, throughout, faithfully applied.

HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT.

No. 58.

Report of Lawrence Taliaferro, agent at St. Peter's.

NORTHWESTERN AGENCY, ST. PETER'S,
Iowa Territory, September 30, 1839.

SIR: Most of the schools at the several mission stations within this agency have during the past year been suspended temporarily from various causes. Funds have been wanting, and in the absence of such means nothing very satisfactory can be accomplished. Again the Indians generally are averse to placing their children in charge of the missions, or even of permitting them to attend as day scholars. The enclosed report of the school at Lac-qui-parle "with the general operations of the American Board" in that remote quarter under the Rev. Dr. T. S. Williamson, the able superintendent, and his assistant, the Rev. Mr. Riggs, is flattering and satisfactory. Yet they want *funds*, and it affords me pleasure to ask the favorable consideration of the department upon the propriety of placing \$1,000 of the now ample civilization fund at their disposal, for these means could not be placed in safer or better hands for the views of the office. Certificates have issued in favor of Messrs. Stevens, Gavin, and Denton, in the *sum* of \$500 each, for their respective stations, under the authority of the department, which relief, when in hand, will be but justice in aid of liquidating the debts of these posts.

I have paid some attention to the propriety of general schools through the Indian country, and of the probable success of such institutions as at present organized and attempted to be carried out. I have also paid some attention to Indian affairs, and have some knowledge of what may be accomplished with Indians after the short experience of *twenty-one* years. Therefore, under the treaty of Washington of the 29th of September, 1837, I still see no reason to change my views as to the founding of an orphan asylum, (as brought forward in my last report to the office of Indian Affairs,) to be located near the seat of this agency, for the education, and protection of an unusually large number of interesting children of both sexes, and ages, now with the several bands of Medawakanton Sioux, which seem destitute, friendless, and degraded, and, indeed, daily becoming more deplorable in their habits and morals as *time* advances them to maturity.

The Medawakanton Sioux set apart, in the treaty before noted, the sum of \$5,000 per annum *unlimited*, for schools and missions and for other beneficial objects under the direction of the President. This admitted, the Indians are more strenuously in favor of one general establishment upon which to expend their funds, (or of appropriating their means directly to their own wants,) than to throw this gratuity as they say to the "four winds," and from which they can see no corresponding benefits resulting to the nation. I have at my disposal and at hand all the material, embracing talent and peculiar fitness and known moral worth, to conduct the proposed academy upon a scale of economy and successful government that could be desired. My selections of competent persons would be confined to the several mission families now on duty within this agency. Many of which, both male and female, are endowed with no ordinary share of intellectual accomplishments.

Now all we seek is the sanction of the department to show to the civilized world a true plan of enlightening the benighted savage, and send him forth among his fellow-men a rational being—well educated, with the means of usefulness, and capable of imparting this knowledge as a Christian teacher, a mechanic, or a husbandman; as it is of course intended, by no means, to neglect the manual-labor system, while imparting the finer arts to the males and females. This renewed proposal may fail—but a decision adverse to a plan so well understood here would be in opposition to the will of the nation, and sensibly felt and regretted by every well-regulated mind in this country, for so important has this become with intelligent Christians, and others in this territory, that I feel assured the office will find my new plan of education, and in separating the children from their connexions and friends for this purpose, ably and fully sustained in the course of a few months.

I lay no claim to the idea of perfection, however, in the plan proposed for your most earnest consideration. The improvement of the condition of mankind, when in a state of mental disease, is a subject worthy of attention. On the catalogue of philanthropists of the day are to be found "both great and small," and various are the opinions in regard to each other's motives and means of doing good; minds, and opinions, conflicting as they are at every point on which humanity is suspended, must necessarily lead to results as opposite as light is from darkness.

The amelioration of the condition of the Indian tribes is not exempt from this kaleidescopic malady, though there may be certain laws and deductions in the pathology and treatment of the various subjects that are irresistible. Time and experience, however, will make known the result of all benevolent undertakings, and he whose opinions and means of benefiting are verified by this unerring test of all things, will be doubly rewarded in contending, *though the contest may be long and loud.*

With high respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

LAW. TALIAFERRO.

HON. T. HARTLEY CRAWFORD,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

A report of the Lac-qui-parle Mission Station, for the year ending July, 1839.

LAC-QUI-PARLE, July 11, 1839.

Thomas S. Williamson, M. D., and Stephen R. Riggs, A. M., missionaries; Alexander Huggins, farmer and teacher; Mrs. Riggs and Miss Huggins, female teachers; Mrs. Williamson and Mrs. Huggins; Newton W. Kirker, hired laborer.

Gideon H. Pond, and Mrs. Pond, teachers here the past winter, have removed to Lake Harriet.

Names of the scholars in attendance during the past year, were as follows: [Here follows a list of the names of 44 females and 46 males.]

SUMMARY.

Number of teachers during the past winter	-	-	4
Whole number of scholars	-	-	90
Average attendance during the winter term	-	-	30
Average attendance during the spring term	-	-	17½
Readers of the first class who attended: male 14, female 9	-	-	
Readers of the second class who attended: male 12, female 8	-	-	
	26	17	
Whole number of readers	-	-	43

Besides those who attended during the past year, there are, who have learned to read since the commencement of the mission, of the first class, males 4, females 2; second class, males 2; altogether 8; making the whole number who have learned to read their own language at this station 51; half-breeds, 10; readers of English, 8; those who have attended to arithmetic, 12.

Their progress has been as good as could be expected from persons with their habits and in their circumstances. No school since the last of May.

The mission premises consist of one two story log-house and a double log cabin, five acres of ground under cultivation, and a woods pasture enclosed, containing perhaps 10 acres; cattle belonging to the mission, 19; and five head of horses, three sheep, and four hogs.

The land cultivated by the Indians is probably about *fifty-five* acres in corn; they raise scarcely any thing else. Some have planted pumpkins, peas, beans, and this season they wish to sow turnips. This last spring we ploughed for them fourteen days, chiefly new ground.

They have now only two or three horses, and perhaps half a dozen cattle. The whole number of Indians here is about four hundred. They have been increasing from year to year their fields, and we think they will probably still more and more feel the necessity of trusting more to agriculture, and less to the chase for their livelihood.

Yours, truly,
S. R. RIGGS,
THOS. WILLIAMSON.

TO THE GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

No. 59.

Report of A. L. Davis, Sub-agent at the Osage river.

The Methodists have a school among the Kaskaskias and Peorias, connected with which is Rev. N. M. Talbott, teacher, and Mrs. Talbott. Its condition and prospects have not been reported to me.

The Baptists have a school among the Ottowas; Rev. Jotham Meeker, teacher, and Mrs. Meeker, are missionaries at this station, assisted by David Green, an Ottawa. The condition and prospect of this school also have not been reported to me. The failure, in both cases, is attributable to sickness, which this year has been more distressing to whites than was ever before known in this country, though less severe among the Indians. Both of the above-mentioned institutions are well conducted, though on a limited scale, and are eminently useful in proportion to their means.

The Baptists have a mission among the Pottawatomies, embracing a school taught by Mr. and Mrs. Simerwell, a report of which accompanies this, marked A. Several considerations have induced the denomination to feel a deep interest in the success of this institution, and they have accordingly entered upon measures for enlargement and lasting utility. In a central situation, upon a commodious site, they are erecting good wooden buildings, which will be ready for occupancy in a few weeks.

Among the Pottawatomies, also, the Methodists have a missionary station, under the management of Rev. Mr. Peery and Mrs. Peery, but no school. The Catholics, also, have a missionary, the Rev. Mr. Allen, among the Pottawatomies, but no school.

Duplicates of three books in Pottawatomie, and one in Ottawa, printed by the Baptists and for their use, at their printing establishment among the Shawnees, one book in Wea, printed at the same office, for the use of the Presbyterians, and one in Wea, for the use of the same, printed at the Presbyterian press among the Cherokees, accompany this.

The two in Wea are not in use; those in Ottawa and Pottawatomie have been introduced among those tribes respectively, and the success attending these incipient operations has been encouraging.

All, excepting the latter book in Wea, are written upon the *new system*, the success of which system, so far as the experiment has been made, has exceeded previous anticipations. This system, on which adults as well as youths can learn to read in their own language in a few days, or a few weeks at most, is likely to prove a prominent auxiliary in the work of Indian reform generally.

* * * * *

If pecuniary assistance could be liberally afforded the schools within my sub-agency, their influence would be increased greatly to the advantage of the Indians; and if an appropriation could be made for employing native teachers to teach in the respective Indian languages upon the new system, it would no doubt be followed by happy effects.

A.

POTTAWATOMIE BAPTIST MISSION STATION,
October 15, 1839.

SIR: In compliance with notice received from you, I beg leave to submit the following report on the subject of my labors among the Pottawa-

tomies as teacher, under the patronage of the board of managers of the Baptist General Convention for the United States.

1. A school of from nine to fifteen has been taught the year past, viz: four females and eleven males. Their studies have been conducted in both English and Pottawatomie. On account of unsuitable accommodations in the way of house-room, the scholars have boarded and lodged at their homes; but it is designed, so soon as the mission buildings (now in process of erection) are completed, to board and lodge the pupils, when they will be taught different branches of labor appropriate to their sexes, and when their numbers will be increased as the means of support shall justify.

2. Books on the new system. I have prepared and had printed in the Pottawatomie language, for their use, three different books. The first, of eight pages, embracing the elementary sounds of the language, and containing some hymns; the second, of thirty two pages reading matter, the subject chiefly religious; the third, a book of eighty-four pages, containing a summary of Bible history, Christian and moral precepts, with hymns. These prints have been well received, but, on account of the unsettled condition of the Indians, have been but partially used; still some adults have learned to read, while many have made a beginning, among whom are the principal chief and other chiefs of the nation. The experiment of teaching the adults to read and write in their own language has been pushed so far as to warrant the hope that, when they shall have become quietly settled, their improvement in the knowledge of letters will be speedy and rapid.

Owing to my protracted and severe indisposition, I am unable at present to furnish a statement showing the number of native readers.

Mrs. Simerwell and myself are the only missionaries here at present; we hope soon to be reinforced by others.

My time is devoted to the school taught in English and Indian, a portion of each week; the balance to visiting and teaching the natives on the new system at their homes.

In the course of a few weeks it is expected that the mission family will remove to the new establishment now erecting near this place, when labors more systematic, and, it is hoped, more efficient will immediately be entered upon. We hope to sustain a school at the new station of from twenty to thirty scholars.

During the year religious instruction has been regularly imparted to the natives, which, in some instances, has been attended with pleasing success.

Copies of the above-mentioned books are herewith furnished.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. SIMERWELL, *Teacher.*

Major A. L. DAVIS, *U. S. Indian Sub-agent.*

No. 60.

Report of D. P. Bushnell, Sub-agent at Lapointe.

Schools.

I have little information in relation to the operations of these establishments, as my duties have prevented me from visiting any of them, with the exception of the one at this place. An account of its operations will be

found in the report of the Rev. S. Hall, herewith transmitted, marked A. The school at Fond Du Lac has been discontinued. There is one at Snake river, but I am in possession of no information as regards its operations. The Rev. Francis Pierz has located a school at Grand Portage since my last report. A detailed report of his operations is herewith transmitted, marked B.

A.

LA POINTE, LAKE SUPERIOR,

September 4. 1839.

SIR: I submit to you the following report, for the past year, of the mission station of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions at this place, which is under my superintendence.

Laborers.

The number of persons who have been employed at the station as missionaries, during the past year, is four, viz:

Sherman Hall, missionary, Mrs. Hall, G. T. Sproat, teacher, and Mrs. Sproat.

Disbursements.

The expenses of the station during the year will not vary much from one thousand dollars. This amount has been expended chiefly for the support of the mission family and in maintaining a school, with the exception of about one hundred dollars, which have been expended for medicines and seeds, and in other ways for the benefit of the Indians.

Property on hand.

Neat cattle, valued at	-	-	-	-	-	\$200
Fishing apparatus, valued at	-	-	-	-	-	50
Farming and mechanic tools, valued at	-	-	-	-	-	60
Buildings and improvements, valued at	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
						<hr/>
						1,310
						<hr/> <hr/>

School.

The whole number which has been on our school list, during the past year, is 72. Some of these have attended but a few days. Males, 42; females, 30. Average attendance of boys, for 304 days, 9 per day; of girls, for the same time, $6\frac{3}{4}$ per day, making an average of about 16 scholars per day during the year. The number of scholars who have been instructed in reading and spelling only, is 31; reading, writing, and spelling, 18; Indian Testament, 19; English Testament and other English books, 17; elementary arithmetic, 9; geography, 9; history of the United States, 8. The school is free, no charge having been made for instruction, and is open to all who wish to enter it. The children taught, with the exception of three or four, are pure Indian and mixed blood. No scholars are boarded at the expense of the station.

I transmit herewith two copies of each of our publications in the Ojibwa language, which I now have on hand, for the use of the department, as I was requested in Governor Dodge's letter, a copy of which you furnished

me. An edition of Matthew's gospel has been printed by the board at Boston, which has not yet arrived.

I have not been able to obtain any Indian curiosities which will be of any use to the department. They cannot be obtained without more expense of time and money than I have had to devote to the subject hitherto.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

SHERMAN HALL.

B.

Report of the Catholic mission school of Grand Portage, commenced 1st August, 1838.

Teacher.	Scholars.	Children.		Adults.		Total.	Course of instruction.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Male.	Female.		Reading.	Writing.
F. Pierz	Indians -	21	18	10	9	58	58	10
	French -	4	1	8	4	17	14	4
	Total. -	25	19	18	13	75	72	14

REMARKS.

The Indians of this place are a part of the Chippewa tribe, but they are distinguished from others of the same tribe by their desire for civilization and education.

The climate also admits the culture of a few vegetables, which had never been introduced among them before my arrival.

The number of Indians is not so great at present as formerly.

The savages, from their great desire of civilization and education, deserve to have their request granted, and their manners changed, and be ranked among civilized people; and also serve as an example to other tribes of this Territory.

N. B.—The undersigned was, by a special invitation of the Indians of Grand Portage, requested to establish a Catholic mission among them, which he thought proper to do, and has since organized a school for the benefit of these poor ignorant savages.

He hopes also, by the assistance of the Government of the United States,* to continue his efforts for the temporal and spiritual welfare of the Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS PIERZ, *Missionary.*

* I believe Mr. Pierz's school as much entitled to the bounty of the Government as any of these establishments.

No. 61.

OTTOE VILLAGE, *September 12, 1839.*

The United States school teacher for the Ottoe and Missouriia tribes of Indians would respectfully report, that the Ottoe and Missouriia tribes of Indians have passed but five months of the last year at their village, near the mouth of Big Platte river. During the first two months, instruction was given in the Ottoe language. Seventeen males and one female, from the age of ten to twenty years, composed the school. Several of these have read more than fifty pages of what has been translated into their language. The others read in reading lessons. At the request of the chiefs and principal men, the teacher formed another class of pupils, and the last three months taught the English language. These scholars are from eight to twelve years of age. Seventeen are males and five are females. They are children of the chiefs. Their progress is slow, and must be so, as long as they remain with their parents, who are at present absent from their village one half the year. It is believed, however, that many of them will soon remain in their village through the year. The chiefs are desirous to have the teacher take these children into his family to board, clothe, and instruct. The teacher would gladly do so, provided he had the means furnished him. He designs to take into his family soon two or three of these children to board and teach.

The Ottoes and Missouriias, are very partial, in sickness, to the medicine of the white man. While they are in the village, the teacher is daily called on to administer to their sick, and much of his time is occupied in this service.

No money is appropriated by Government for feeding or clothing the children of these tribes.

Respectfully submitted.

MOSES MERRILL,
U. S. Teacher.

Major JOSEPH V. HAMILTON,
Indian Agent.

62.

Report of Richard W. Cummins, Agent at Fort Leavenworth.

Shawnees.

The Baptist, Quaker, and Methodist societies have each a missionary establishment among this tribe; the Methodists have kept up a constant school for several years; this year they have twenty regular scholars living in the mission family, fourteen girls and six boys, eight of whom can read, write, and cipher a little, recite the tables in arithmetic and the first lessons in geography; eight others spell and read a little, and recite the tables in arithmetic; the other four have made but little progress, this being their first year; all the girls are handy with the needle, and some of the larger ones weave. The Quakers also have a school in operation this year, thirteen regular scholars living in the family, ten boys and three girls; this

school has not been long in operation; two boys read, six spell in three syllables, two in two syllables, and three in one; four of the boys are beginning to write. A part of this tribe evince a determination to give their children a plain English education, and learn them trades.

Delawares.

The Baptist and Methodist societies have each a missionary establishment among this tribe; the Methodists have a school of fourteen scholars, seven boys and seven girls; all live in the mission family; eight of whom read, write, and cipher a little, the other six spell well, and have commenced reading; the girls have made considerable proficiency in learning to sew; the boys are taught on the farm. The Baptist school consists of seven children at present, three of whom live in the mission family, and are taught in English and domestic arts.

Kickapoos.

The Methodist society have a missionary establishment among this tribe, at which a school is constantly kept in operation; the teacher is employed by Government, and some books furnished; there are sixteen regular scholars this year, thirteen boys and three girls; they live in the mission family, and are subsisted and partly, or wholly clothed by them; seven of these children read, write, study geography and arithmetic; six others can read, and have commenced writing; three others spell, and are beginning to read; this school was going on finely until one of the sons (not a member of the school) of Keennakuck, or the prophet, who is their second chief, killed their blacksmith. After this unfortunate circumstance happened, there seemed to be a backwardness in some of the parents of the children in sending or letting them remain at school.

Extract from the Report of Rev. Thos. Johnson.

As it is desirable the department over which you have the honor to preside should be duly informed of all that is doing for the civilization of the Indians, I beg leave to submit the following hasty report of the schools under my control, and patronised by the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church:

1. *Shawnee School.*—During the past year, we have had twenty regular scholars living in the mission family, fourteen girls and six boys, eight can read, write, cipher a little, recite the tables in arithmetic, and the first lessons in geography; eight others can spell and read a little, and recite the tables in arithmetic, &c.; four are new beginners, and have made but little progress. A few others have attended school occasionally, but as it is common with those who attend from their homes, they have learned so little that we shall not number them. The girls in this school are quite ready with the needle, and some of the larger ones can weave.

2. *Delaware School.*—Fourteen scholars, seven boys and seven girls, all live in the mission family; eight read, write, and cipher a little; the other six spell well, and have commenced reading; all the girls have made considerable proficiency in learning to sew, &c., while the boys are taught to work on the farm.

3. *Peoria School.* As other engagements have prevented my visiting this school for a few months past, I can only say that I believe the average number of scholars has been about twelve during the year. Only four or five reside in the mission family; the others return home when dismissed from school, and spend their time, except the few hours at school, as the other Indians do, and consequently have learned but little.

4. *Kickapoo School.* You will have a report of this school from J. C. Berryman, missionary of the Methodist Episcopal church, for the Kickapoos.

5. *The Kansas School.* We have no regularly organised school among the Kansas, but the missionaries have taken four or five children with their families, and teach them more or less every day, as they can find time from their duties.

SHAWNEE, Mo., October 7, 1839.

SIR: The severe indisposition which I have suffered, as you are aware, for many weeks has occasioned some delay in this communication. I now respectfully beg leave to make the following report of the missionary station among the Shawnees and Delawares, under the patronage of the board of managers of the Baptist general convention for the United States:

Connected with the station among the Shawnees are, the undersigned and his wife, Rev. Francis Barker, and Miss Elizabeth Churchill. Mr. J. G. Pratt, printer, with his wife, left this station a few days since, on account of ill health. A successor to Mr. Pratt in the printing office is expected shortly; so that we hope the operations of the press will be suspended a few weeks only.

During the preceding year, up to the departure of Mr. Pratt, the press was kept in successful operation. The print of greatest magnitude was a *Harmony of the Four Gospels*, in the Delaware language, consisting of 210 pages, Svo., a portion of which will be delivered to the Indians in good binding.

All the prints of the preceding year have been on the new system of writing, which, so far as the experiment has been made, succeeds well, and promises to be of incalculable benefit in the work of Indian reform.

No school has been in operation during the past year. A school will be resumed in the course of a few days with ten scholars, viz: six males and four females, all between the ages of four and nine years. The number will be increased as the means of support shall justify. They will receive instruction in English, and will also be taught habits of industry in the different departments appropriated to each sex. They will board, lodge, &c., in the institution and at its expense. Religious instruction has been regularly imparted to the neighboring nations, and, it is hoped, with some success.

I omit a description of buildings and other improvements, because these have been reported in preceding years.

Connected with the station among the Delawares are, the undersigned superintendent, and J. D. Blanchard teacher, and wife, and Miss Sylvia Case. The school commenced in 1837 has been continued. During the preceding year the number of pupils increased to thirteen, viz: eight boys and five girls, between the ages of five and ten years. The number at present is seven, three of whom are supported wholly by the mission, which

also supports, in a great measure, the other four. They are instructed in English, and are also taught to labor in branches appropriate to their respective sexes. The number of scholars will be increased in proportion to the means of support.

Also, a considerable number of adults, among both the Delawares and Shawnees, have learned to read in their own language upon the new system; but as these take lessons only occasionally, and do not give regular attendance on instruction, the number cannot be stated with precision. Among the Delawares religious instruction has been attended with a good degree of success, and several have become hopefully pious.

Some additional improvements in out-buildings and fields have been made at this station within the year.

I herewith furnish copies of the different prints published within your agency, viz:

One small book, in Shawnee, 54 pages, 16mo., 300 copies; total pages 16,200.

Small book, in same, 24 pages, 300 copies; total pages 7,200.

Translation of the Gospel by Matthew, in Shawnee, (not finished,) 64 pages printed, 500 copies; total pages 30,000.

Hymns, in Shawnee, 16 pages, 200 copies; total pages 3,200.

Copies of Shawnee Sun for 1835, 1836, and 1837.

Small book, in Delaware, 24 pages, 300 copies; total pages 7,200.

Small book, in same, 48 pages, 300 copies; total pages 14,400.

Harmony of the Four Gospels, in Delaware, 210 pages 8vo., 500 copies; total pages 105,000.

Hymns, in Delaware, (not at hand,) pages, say 15,000.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. LYKINS, *Superintendent schools.*

Maj. R. W. CUMMINS,

U. S. Agent Indian Affairs.

DEAR SIR: In the absence of Mr. Kinnear, the teacher of the Kickapoo school, it devolves on me to represent to you the state of said school, as taught at present by Miss Elizabeth Lee, employed by the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The school numbers sixteen scholars, and has averaged that for a year or two past. These are tolerably regular, though of late, through the detrimental influence of the prophet and others, we have found it difficult to keep the children in regular and orderly attendance; and it seems to me that at present it is almost impracticable to keep our school under good discipline and management, while the children can, at any moment when they become dissatisfied, abscond and go home with impunity.

The children in school are classed as follows, viz:

First class. Jesse, Silas, Joseph, George, Stephen, Allen, Francis. This class read and write, and have been studying geography and arithmetic.

Second class. Davis, Henry, Andrew, Monroe, Jane, Amelia, Sarah. These spell and read, and have been practising a little in writing.

Third class. Andrew Jackson, Joshua, Daniel. This class spell well in three syllables, and read pretty well in simple lessons.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

J. C. BERRYMAN.

Major R. W. CUMMINS.

FRIENDS' ESTABLISHMENT,
Shawnee Nation, 10th Month 11, 1839.

RESPECTED FRIEND: These will inform you that we have had thirteen Shawnee children at school pretty regular, some a little over and others a little under ten months, aged as follows:

Two about sixteen years old; four about eleven years old; two about nine years old; five under eight years old. None knew all their letters when they commenced, with the exception of two; they could spell a little in two syllables. Now, two are beginning to read in the Testament.

Four spell and pronounce pretty well any where in the spelling book; three spell and pronounce in one or two syllables; four know their letters, but are backward in starting to spell; two are writing on paper; seven on slates. Their advance in that branch, equals any thing I ever saw among the whites. The prospect is to continue the school. We teach them the English language. I cannot tell but what the capacity of the Indian is equal to that of white children, put them under the same embarrassments.

RICHARD W. CUMMINS.

ELIAS NEWBY.

No. 63.

Additional regulations for paying annuities, and executing treaty stipulations.

1st. Superintendents to be general receivers of funds within their superintendencies, which they shall distribute in their several districts, by requiring the presence of one agent or sub-agent at the superintendency, through whom the moneys shall be conveyed to the different agencies.

The actual and necessary expenses of the agent or sub-agent who renders this service shall be paid.

2d. Annuities to be remitted as follows: those that it will be necessary to send early, on account of difficulty of transmission by water, (on the Missouri and Arkansas,) to be remitted first, and those for the Mississippi and lake country at a proper interval within the time that the money is expected.

The same of goods and other articles under treaties.

3d. Moneys for expenses of agencies, including pay of agents employed, blacksmiths, farmers, and others, to be remitted quarterly; and no second quarter's payment to be turned over to agents by superintendents, until an account of each preceding quarter's disbursements is rendered; or

4th. The agents shall give certificates to the persons employed or appointed by them, respectively, of the sums that may be due at the end of each quarter, which will pass as cash, and obviate any inconvenience that might result from the third provisions. This arrangement to be adopted or not, as the superintendent and agent may agree. Payments not to be made by agents when they grant certificates. These evidences of debt to be lifted by the superintendent, who will make no payments of the character contemplated without them.

5th. With the preceding qualifications, the moneys due for annuities, by treaty stipulations, and for expenses, to be turned over to the several agents and sub-agents by the superintendents.

6th. Each agent and sub-agent shall transmit, on the first day of every month, direct to the office of Indian Affairs, one abstract of the receipts and expenditures of the previous month, prepared as the quarterly abstracts are except that they will be unaccompanied by vouchers, including goods, provisions, stock, implements of husbandry, and every species of property confided to his care; and another to his superintendent. And each agent and sub-agent shall, within five days after the expiration of every quarter, make out and certify his accounts for that quarter, and by the first mail thereafter, (or by the first opportunity where there is no mail,) transmit the same to his proper superintendent, sending by the mail, where there is one, a certificate of the postmaster to said office, that he has made said transmission.

The superintendents shall severally, within five days after the receipt of the quarterly accounts, transmit the same, by mail, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with a certificate of the postmaster as above. Upon a failure to comply with the foregoing, or the non-arrival of the accounts in due course at this department, one request for explanation shall be made of the agent, sub agent, or superintendent, as the case may be; and if it is not satisfactory, such omission or neglect shall be regarded as just cause of removal.

7th. The superintendent at St. Louis, and the acting superintendents of the Western Territory and of Michigan, shall each give bond, with two sureties, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars; the different agents and sub-agents, who disburse upward of fifty thousand dollars, shall give the like security; those whose disbursements are under fifty, and over twenty thousand dollars, shall enter into bond, as above, in a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars; and those whose disbursements will be under twenty thousand dollars, in bond not exceeding five thousand dollars; conditioned, severally, for the faithful discharge of their respective duties, and the rendering of just accounts, as herein before provided, of the receipt and expenditures of all moneys, and property of every description intrusted to them, and the paying over of balances and delivery of property that may be at any time in their hands, on the requisition of the department.

8th. The emigration of Indians to be conducted as heretofore, under special superintendents and agents, with the modification made necessary by the law of 5th July, 1838.

9th. The regulations heretofore prescribed to continue in force, except where changed hereby. The different superintendents and agents will have reference to so much of the 13th section of the law of 30th June, 1831, as requires their accounts for the year to be on file by the first of October.

10th. The form of the voucher will be varied according to the change of circumstances. The agent will take the receipt of the individual to whom he makes payment, and below it will add, "I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this _____ day of _____, paid the amount thereof." General accounts of moneys or property will be certified as heretofore directed by regulations.

11th. Receipts for annuities will be taken in duplicate, and certified by the agent and interpreter and by a military officer, where one is present under the next regulation; and, when there is none, by at least one respectable citizen.

12th. When an annuity is about to be paid, the Secretary of War will order a military officer, where one can be had for the purpose, to attend at the point of payment, carrying with him a small number of soldiers, say fifteen or twenty, to preserve order, exclude the sale and prevent the use of ardent spirits, to protect the Indians from losing the benefits intended them by the Government, either by their own improvidence, or the acts of others, and generally to enforce the intercourse laws.

13th. Where there are independent agencies, as for the Wyandots, Munsees and Delawares, in Ohio; the Miamies and Eel Rivers, in Indiana, and the Six Nations, in New York, the agents will be furnished with funds, and transmit their monthly abstracts, quarterly accounts, and certificates of postmasters, according to the restrictions as to time, &c., in the 6th of these regulations, direct to the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

J. R. POINSETT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
March 23, 1839.

No. 64.

Law of the Territory of Iowa.

AN ACT to prevent the selling of spirituous liquors to Indians.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Iowa,* That if any tavern-keeper, grocery-keeper, or other person or persons shall sell or barter, or in any manner dispose of any spirituous liquor, or any other liquor of intoxicating quality to any Indian or Indians within this Territory, such person or persons shall forfeit and pay, for the use of the county, a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than twenty-five dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit by action of debt in the name of the United States of America, or by indictment or information, in any court having competent jurisdiction to try the same; and the person or persons so offending shall moreover forfeit the article, of whatever nature or kind, he, she, or they, have received in exchange, which shall be restored to the proper owner, upon the proper proof of ownership being made before any justice of the peace within the Territory; and all justices of the peace, constables, and all other proper officers are hereby authorized and required, under the penalty of forfeiture of their respective offices, to make complaint of such violations of this law as come within their knowledge.

SEC. 2. This act to take effect and be in full force after the first day of March next.

Approved, January 3, 1839.