

WESTERN CHEROKEES.

FEBRUARY 15, 1878.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MARTIN I. TOWNSEND, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany H. R. 1089.]

The Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1089) for the relief of the Western Cherokee Indians, report as follows:

The bill referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs (H. R. No. 1089) proposes to reopen the transactions of the government with the Western Cherokee Indians, or, as they call themselves, the "Old-Settler Cherokees," from 1828 to 1852, inclusive, by allowing them to commence an action in the Court of Claims, wherein every question which arose or was settled during the period of twenty-four years, commencing a half-century ago, shall be received upon such evidence as can now be obtained, when nearly every person who participated in the transactions has passed to another world, where errors are never committed and where there can be no mistakes made which shall need rectification.

The first suggestion which will occur to every man's mind must be that, after such a lapse of time, it would be impossible to establish the rights of the parties on either side of the questions which would arise by reliable proofs, and that questions which have slept a quarter or half a century should be allowed to sleep "the sleep which knows no waking." Every government in every civilized country has enacted or maintained statutes of limitation—"statutes of repose"; have fixed some day when the possibilities of litigating old questions should cease. Five, six, ten, and, in rare cases, twenty years after the day when questions arise have been fixed as the periods when controversies between parties should cease to be reviewable. But this bill proposes to go back fifty years as against the government, and review questions which arose before a majority of the present Congress were born.

It will be conceded that such a measure should not be adopted except for the purpose of granting a hearing to those who have *never had a hearing* or to correct some *manifest wrong*. The sequel will show that in this case the parties seeking relief have had a hearing, and no wrong has been done.

It will be necessary to trace at some little length the history of the transactions of the government with this branch of the Cherokees and with the whole Cherokee Nation. It will be well, perhaps, to premise that our relations with our Indian population since the establishment of our government has been anomalous. We have at the same moment negotiated treaties with them as independent nations, and legislated for them as feeble wards, unable to look after and decide upon their own interests.

In both capacities the "Old Settlers" now apply to us for relief. They ask us to fulfill our treaties made with them as a contracting nation, and to relieve them from the effects of a receipt in full and release of claim signed individually by every member of their division of the Cherokee Nation.

But to our history. It was the early policy of the government to obtain, in every reasonable and proper way, the removal of the whole Cherokee Nation from their early homes in the South, where State governments were already established, to the then uninhabited regions on the west side of the Mississippi River. A portion of the Cherokee Nation were already located there in the year 1828. The circumstances attending their removal from the South and their location in the West are not pertinent to our present discussion.

In 1828, on the 6th day of May, the government contracted a treaty with them. The government contracted a further treaty with them on the 14th day of February, 1833, and still further treaties in 1835 and 1836 with the Cherokee Nation east of the Mississippi.

The treaties of 1835 and 1836 were measurably treaties with the whole Cherokee Nation, the "Western" or "Old-Settler Cherokees" participating in and assenting to the treaties through delegates, although such delegates reserved all claims of the Western Cherokees against the United States; the government and the two branches of the Cherokee Nation substantially, as the result of the treaties mentioned, agreeing that the Cherokee Nation should relinquish all their Southern lands to the United States, and that the United States should allow the nation a wide territory in the West, to wit, the territory then occupied by the Western Cherokees, as a home for all their people, and that the government should pay to the Cherokee Nation a stipulated sum for their property in the South. The Old Settlers were to share in the moneys to be paid for the lands which they had long since abandoned in consideration of their admitting to their new homes in the West their brethren from the East, from whom they had been for some time separated. The gross amount to be paid, as provided by the treaty of 1835, was \$5,000,000. To that amount, by treaty of 1836, was added the sum of \$600,000, making in all the gross sum to be paid by the United States for the Cherokee lands east of the Mississippi, \$5,600,000.

But these moneys were not by the treaty to be all paid to the Cherokees. The fifteenth article of the treaty of 1835 has this provision:

It is expressly understood and agreed between the parties to this treaty, that after deducting the amount which shall be expended for the payment of improvements, ferries, claims for spoliation, removal, subsistence, and debts, and claims upon the Cherokee Nation for the additional quantity of lands and goods for the poorer class of Cherokees, and the several sums to be invested for the general national funds provided for in the several articles of this treaty, the balance, whatever the same may be, shall be equally divided between all the people belonging to the Cherokee Nation east, according to the census just completed, and such Cherokees as have moved west since June, 1833.

By the treaty of 1846, and especially by the fourth article of that treaty, the "Old Settlers," to all intents and purposes, adopted and became parties to the treaties of 1835 and 1836, and secured to themselves their share of the benefits of those treaties. In the fourth article is the following provision: "Now, in order to ascertain the value of that interest"—the interest of the Old Settlers—"it is agreed that the following principle shall be adopted, viz: All investments and expenditures which are properly chargeable upon the sums granted in the treaty of 1835"—it should have read treaties of 1835 and 1836—"amounting in the whole to \$5,600,000, which investments and expenditures are particularly enumerated in the fifteenth article of the treaty of 1835, to be *first deducted*

from said aggregate, sum &c., &c.," and a sum equal to one-third part of the said residuum to be distributed *per capita* to each individual of said party of "Old Settlers, or Western Cherokees."

The old settlers in the treaty of 1846 made additional provisions to the treaty in articles 11 and 12, in which they protested against the propriety of deducting certain portions of the sums which the government might have to pay for some of the objects mentioned in the fifteenth article of the treaty of 1835, being deducted from the \$5,600,000 before distributing the one-third to them, but submitted the question of the justice of their claims in these respects under all the treaties to the arbitrament of the Senate of the United States.

This is believed to be an adequate statement of the history of our treaties with these people up to and including 1846.

In 1848 Congress adopted a resolution, which was approved August 7, 1848, and is in the words following :

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting-officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and required to make a just and fair statement of the claims of the Cherokee Nation of Indians according to the principles established by the treaty of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six between the United States and said Indians, and that they report the same to the next session of Congress.

In obedience to that resolution, on the 27th day of December, 1849, the Second Comptroller and the Second Auditor of the Treasury made their report to Congress, a copy whereof is attached to the report of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs hereafter mentioned. The Western Cherokees memorialized Congress upon the subject. The matter was referred to the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, and that committee, by Mr. Sebastian, one of the most tireless statesmen of that day, and one of the most resolute friends of the Indians, made to the Senate on the 8th day of August, 1850, a report, a copy whereof is hereto annexed.

The resolution recommended in the report was adopted by the Senate on the 5th day of September, 1850, thus making an award upon the matter submitted to them by the treaty of 1846.

To carry out this decision, made by the Senate September 5, 1850, and the provision of the treaty of 1846, Congress, on the 30th day of September, 1850, in an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1851," enacted the provisions following :

To the "Old Settlers" or "Western Cherokees," in full of all demands under the provisions of the treaty of August 6, 1846, according to the principles established in the fourth article thereof, \$532,896.90, and that interest be allowed and paid upon the sums due respectively to the Cherokees and old settlers in pursuance of the above-mentioned award of the Senate, under the reference contained in the said eleventh article of the treaty of the 6th of August, 1846: *Provided*, That in no case shall any money hereby appropriated be paid to any agent of said Indians, or to any person or persons other than the Indians to whom it is due: *Provided, also*, That the Indians who shall receive the said money shall first respectively sign a receipt or release acknowledging the same to be in full of all demands under the fourth article of said treaty.

The records of the government show that the interest allowed by the Senate amounted to \$354,583.25. For the payment of all those moneys, principal and interest, vouchers are in the hands of the government in the office of the Second Auditor, signed by every individual of the "Old Settlers" of the Cherokee Nation in or before the year 1852, attached to a receipt in the words and figures following :

The undersigned "Old Settlers" or Western Cherokees, do hereby acknowledge to have received from John Drennan, superintendent of Indian affairs, the sums set op-

pcsite to our names respectively, being in full of all demands, under the provisions of the treaty of the 6th of August, 1846, according to the principles established in the fourth article thereof, as per act entitled "An act making appropriations for the current contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1851," approved September 30, 1850.

It will be seen that the "Old Settlers" not only received the \$532,896.90 specified in the act of 1850, and the \$354,583.25 for interest, and their share in \$500,000 worth of new land granted their nation, but were interested to the extent of one-third in the \$500,880 set apart under the treaty for the benefit of the whole nation, receiving $\$532,596.90 + \$354,583.25 + \$166,960.06 = \$1,054,440.15$ as their net one-third of the \$5,600,000 mentioned in the treaties, as well as their interest in the new land, worth \$500,000 more. It would seem that this ought to close the account of the government with the "Old Settler" Cherokees forever.

In the memorials which the "Old Settler" Cherokees present, no claim of errors in the accounts against the Cherokee fund are alleged, except those which are mentioned in the treaty of 1846, and submitted to the arbitrament of the Senate.

The Senate have made their award upon the matters submitted to their arbitration, and Congress has appropriated money to pay the balance and interest. The balance and interest has been paid, and every member of the "Old Settler" Cherokee people has given his receipt and release. True, it is said "he protested." If he protested he did not receive his money and give his receipt and release in ignorance of what he was doing. He knew what he was doing and only reserved to himself the right to forever besiege the legislature of a long-suffering and patient country.

But this is not all; the Senate did full justice to the Cherokees East and West. The spirit of all the treaties of 1835, 1836, and 1846, is this: the United States will give \$5,600,000 in money if they can see Georgia relieved of the Cherokees, and the whole tribe with their common consent united upon the beautiful lands on the west of the Mississippi, where they and their children may forever live unmolested by the whites, and where they may gradually learn those arts of civilized life which would enable them to participate in the advantages to be hereafter enjoyed by all the people within our borders, whether Indian or foreigner. Whatever the government should have to pay to bring this about was to be deducted from that sum, and the Cherokee Nation were to have the balance of that sum. Whoever takes the trouble to read these treaties will see that this was the clear and undoubted intent of the United States.

The Senate, it will be seen, in this award deduct from the charges made by the Auditor and Comptroller for the subsistence of the newly removed Indians the sum of \$189,422.76 as an overcharge beyond the provisions of the treaties, so that the Senate not only decided what was submitted to them but the Senate decided justly, and the "Old Settler" Cherokees are mistaken in supposing that the government ought to bear that which they seek to throw upon it, in addition to paying the \$5,600,000 for which the treaties provide. The passage of the bill referred to would, we think, be injudicious, and if it should lead to the charging any other or greater sum upon the government than what it has already paid or set apart, would do the people of the United States great injustice.

[Thirty-First Congress, first session. Senate Rep. No. 176.]

August 8, 1850.—Recommitted, and ordered to be printed, and made the special order of the day for Monday, August 12.

Mr. Sebastian made the following report:

The Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of the delegates of the Cherokee nation and of the Western Cherokees, and the report of the accounting-officers upon the treaty of August 6, 1846, respectfully report:

That in consequence of difficulties arising out of the proper construction of the treaty of 1835 between the United States and different parties and factions of the Cherokees the new treaty of 1846 was made, sanctioned by each party of the Cherokees. Its object was to fix the true construction of the first-named treaty in reference to certain controverted questions, and ascertain and adjust the rights of each party under it. This was done by the fourth article, so far as the Western Cherokees or "Old Settlers" were concerned, while the basis of a settlement with the Eastern Cherokees was the subject of the third and ninth articles of that treaty. The statement of the accounts, according to the principles of the treaty of 1846 between the United States and the Western and Eastern Cherokees respectively, was a labor of time and research, involving an examination of every item of expenditure under the treaty of 1835, through a period extending from the year 1835 to 1846. This duty was, therefore, committed by the joint resolution of Congress of the 7th of August, 1848, to the Second Auditor and Second Comptroller of the Treasury; not only because they were the "proper accounting-officers," but because one of those officers had acted as one of the commissioners of the United States in making the treaty of 1846, and was justly supposed to be well informed as to its true object and intent. The result of their labors is presented in their report of December 3, 1849, which the committee adopt and refer to as a part of their report.

By the report referred to there is a balance due the Cherokee nation of \$627,603.95. There is a further sum of \$96,999.31 charged to the general treaty fund, paid to the various agents of the government connected with the removal of the Indians, which they contend is an improper charge upon the sum allowed by the treaty of 1835, the supplemental article of 1836, and the additional appropriation of 12th June, 1838. By the ninth article of the treaty of 1846, it was provided that "the United States agree to make a fair and just settlement of all moneys due the Cherokees, and subject to the per capita division under the treaty of 29th December, 1835, which said settlement shall exhibit all money properly expended under said treaty, and shall embrace all sums paid for improvements, ferries, spoiliations, removal, and subsistence, and commutation therefor, debts and claims upon the Cherokee nation of Indians for the additional quantity of land ceded to said nation, and the several sums provided in the several articles of the treaty to be invested as the general funds of the nation; and also all sums which may be hereafter properly allowed and paid under the provisions of the treaty of 1835. The aggregate of which said several sums shall be deducted from the sum of \$6,647,067; and the balance thus found to be due shall be paid over per capita in equal amounts to all those individuals, heads of families, or their legal representatives, entitled to receive the same under the treaty of 1835, and the supplement of 1836, being all those Cherokees residing east at the date of said treaty and the supplement thereto. This article defines the basis of settlement with the Cherokees (except the "Old Settlers"), and is the authority under which the balance above stated is found to be due. It is contended by the Cherokees that the amount expended by the United States for agents, as specified in the report of the accounting-officers, is not, in the meaning of the ninth article of the treaty of 1846, "properly expended under said treaty," and is an "improper and extravagant" charge upon the general treaty fund. In this belief the committee concur. In the third article of the treaty of 1846, which professes to enumerate certain charges, from which both the Eastern and Western Cherokees were to be relieved, the "sums paid to any agent of the government" are specially named. They are placed on the footing of "rents" and "reservations" under the treaty of 1835, and expenses of making that treaty, and admitted to be expenditures which should be borne by the United States. They were properly so considered. Though incidental, they were not necessary expenses incurred in the removal, &c., of the Indians. They were a part of a very complicated and expensive machinery employed in the emigration of the Indians, more with a view to the hastening of removal and preventing depredations of the Indians on the way than to any absolute necessity. They were necessary only in one respect, and that was to enable the United States to perform its obligations under the treaty, and to discharge the high trust which it had for its own policy assumed. The amount should be, therefore, reimbursed and added to the general balance of.....

\$627,603 95
96,999 42

and making in the whole 724,603 37

the true balance due to the Cherokee nation under the principles stated in the ninth article of the treaty of 1846.

By that article it is further stipulated that the general aggregate fund shall be charged with all sums "which may be hereafter paid under the treaty of 1835." The committee are not in possession of certain information as to what amount, or whether any claims under that treaty have been paid since the date of the report made by the accounting-officers. To cover any such amount which may have been, or may hereafter be, made, it will be necessary in the bill to subject the appropriation to that contingency.

By the 4th and 5th articles of the treaty of 1846, provision is made, and a basis fixed for the settlement with that part of the Cherokee nation known as the "Old Settlers," or "Western Cherokees," being those who had emigrated under the treaties of 1817, 1819, and 1828, and were, at the date of the treaty of 1835, an organized and separate nation of Indians, whom the United States had recognized as such by the treaties of 1828 and 1833 made with them. In making the treaty of 1835 with the Cherokees east, which provided for their final and complete transfer to the country west, then occupied by the "Western Cherokees," guaranteed in perpetuity by two treaties, upon considerations connected alone with them, their exclusive right to their country seems to have been forgotten. The consequences of this unlooked-for precipitation of the entire nation upon them may be easily imagined. The Western Cherokees, in all national matters, sunk into a hopeless minority; their ancient government was subverted, and a new one, imported with the emigrants coerced under the treaty of 1835, substituted in its place. It was the first instance on record of an entire nation transplanted, with its people, laws, institutions, and political constitution, to a new home, and preserving its nationality. Great discontent among the "Old Settlers" was produced by this emigration and its consequences. To allay this, and provide compensation to them for the undivided interest which the United States regarded them as owning in the country east of the Mississippi, under the equitable operation of the treaty of 1823, was the object of the treaty of 1846. To ascertain their interest, it was assumed that they constituted one-third of the entire nation, and should be entitled to an amount equal to one-third of the treaty fund, after all just charges were deducted. This fund, provided by the treaty of 1835,

Consisted of.....	\$5,600,000 00
From which are to be deducted, under the treaty of 1846, (4th article,) the sums chargeable under the 15th article of the treaty of 1835, which, according to the report of the accounting officers, will stand thus:	
For improvements.....	\$1,540,572 27
For ferries.....	159,572 12
For spoiliations.....	264,894 09
For removal and subsistence of 18,026 Indians, at \$53.33 $\frac{1}{2}$ per head.....	961,386 66
Debts and claims upon the Cherokee nation, viz:	
National debts (10th article):.....	\$18,062 06
Claims of United States citizens (10th arti- cle).....	61,073 49
Cherokee committee (12th article).....	22,212 76
	101,348 31
Amount allowed United States for additional quantity of land ceded.....	500,000 00
Amount invested as general fund of the nation.....	500,880 00
	4,028,653 45

Which, being deducted from the treaty fund of \$5,600,000, leaves the residuum, contemplated by the 4th article of the treaty of 1846, of... 1,571,346 55

Of which amount one-third is to be allowed to the Western Cherokees for their interest in the Cherokee country east, being the sum of \$523,782.18, for which the committee recommend an appropriation.

There remain yet to be considered two questions under the treaty of 1846, about which the parties could not agree. They were referred to the Senate as umpire, and its decision will be final, and become a part of the treaty. The first of these is, whether the amount expended for the one year's subsistence of the Eastern Cherokees, after their arrival in the west, should be borne by the United States or by the Cherokee funds; and if by the latter, then, whether subsistence shall be charged at a greater rate than \$33.33 $\frac{1}{2}$ per head. In the consideration of this question the committee have found great difficulty in coming to a just conclusion. The inartificial manner in which the treaty of 1835 was drawn, its ambiguity of terms, the variety of construction placed upon it, have led to great embarrassment in arriving at the real intention

of the parties. Nor can much additional light be found in the interpretations which it has since received. Upon the whole, the committee are of opinion that the charge should be borne by the United States.

The committee entertain no doubt but that by the strict construction of the treaty of 1835, the expense of a year's subsistence of the Indians after their removal west was a proper charge upon the treaty fund. It was so understood by the government at the time, and as such was enumerated among the expenditures to be charged to that fund in the 15th article of the treaty. In the original *projet* of a treaty which was furnished to the commissioner empowered to treat with the Indians, this item was enumerated among the expenditures, investments, and payments to be provided for in its several articles, and which made up the aggregate sum of \$5,000,000 to be paid for the Cherokee country. The Secretary of War, in a letter addressed to John Ross and others, dated _____, 1836, says that the United States having allowed the full consideration for their country, nothing further would be allowed for expenses of removal and subsistence. This was before the ratification of the treaty, while a memorial was submitted by John Ross and the other delegates against the ratification of the treaty, accompanied by a copy of the original *projet* of the treaty expressly including this charge among those to be borne by the fund. In general, the treaty expressly designates those subjects which constitute or were made independent charges upon the United States. The whole history of the negotiation of this treaty shows that the \$5,000,000 was the maximum sum which the United States were willing to pay, and that this was not so much a consideration for the lands and possessions of the Indians as an indemnity to cover the necessary sacrifices and losses in the surrender of one country and their removal to another. It is understood that this construction formed one of the objections urged by its opponents against the adoption of the treaty by the Cherokee people. On the other hand, among the circumstances establishing the propriety of a contrary construction, may be mentioned the language in the 8th article of the treaty: "The United States also agree and stipulate to remove the Cherokees to their new homes, and to *subsist* them *one* year after their arrival there." This imports pecuniary responsibility, rather than a simple disbursement of a trust fund. In the talk which was sent by President Jackson to the Indians to explain the advantages of the proposed treaty, he mentions that the stipulations offered "provide for the removal at the expense of the United States of your whole people, and for their subsistence a year after their arrival in their new country." It may be mentioned also that such has been the almost invariable policy of this government. The expense of removal and subsistence are the ordinary sacrifices which a simple remuneration for the price of homes does not compensate. The neighboring tribes of the Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, and Seminoles, were removed and subsisted at the expense of the government. It is not, therefore, a source of wonder that a conflicting interpretation of this treaty, pursued through a series of years, should have produced embarrassments, partially relieved by the treaty of 1846, while this, the most obstinate of all, has been left to the final arbitrament of the Senate.

The committee, however, base their opinion upon grounds independent of the treaty of 1835. This treaty, with its supplementary article, was finally ratified on the 23d of May, 1836, and by its provisions the Cherokees were required to remove within two years. The time elapsed 23d May, 1838. It had been concluded in defiance of the protest of a large majority, with a small minority of the nation, who saw no other escape from threatened ruin. Within that period those who had favored the treaty had mostly emigrated to the West under its provisions. The large majority of the nation, adopting the counsels of John Ross—a man represented as of unlimited influence among them—had obstinately withstood all the efforts of the Government of the United States, to induce them to adopt the treaty or emigrate under its provisions. Ross and his party had constantly repudiated its obligation, and denounced it as a fraud upon the nation. In the mean time the United States had appointed its agents, under the treaty, and collected a large military force to enforce the execution of the treaty. The State of Georgia had adopted a system of hostile legislation, intended to drive them from the country. She had surveyed the country, and disposed of the homes and firesides of the Cherokees by lottery, dispossessed them of their lands, subjected them to her laws, while she disqualified them to hold any political or civil rights. In this posture of affairs the Cherokees, who had never abandoned the vain hope of remaining in the country, or obtaining better terms from the United States, through John Ross and others made new proposals to the United States for the sale of their country and emigration to the West. Still pursuing the idea that they were aliens to the treaty of 1835, and unfettered by its provisions, they proposed to release all claim to their country and emigrate for a named sum of money, in connection with other conditions, among which was the stipulation that they should be allowed to take charge of their own emigration, and that the United States should pay the expense of their emigration. To avoid the necessity of enforcing the treaty at the point of the bayonet, and to relieve itself of its counter obligations to Georgia, by the compact of 1802, and to the Cherokees, by the treaties of 1817 and 1819, the proposal was readily acceded to.

On the 18th of May, 1838, Mr. Poinsett, then Secretary of War, addressed a reply to the proposals of the Cherokee delegation, in which he says: "If it be desired by the Cherokee nation that their own agents should have the charge of their emigration, their wishes will be complied with, and instructions be given to the commanding general in the Cherokee country to enter into arrangements with them to that effect. With regard to the *expense of this operation*, which you ask may be *defrayed by the United States*, in the opinion of the undersigned *the request ought to be granted*; and an application for such further sum as may be required for this purpose shall be made to Congress." The Secretary, under date of June 1, 1838, in explaining to General Scott, then in command in the Cherokee country, why this negotiation had not been transferred to him, says: "No new treaty has been made, nor propositions for a treaty entertained; but it is proposed to make such allowances to the Cherokees *as it is believed* were intended originally by the Senate. If it had been referred to you, where you now are, there would have been no influential chiefs on the spot, with whom you could have treated. You would not probably have considered yourself authorized to propose the payment of the expenses of their removal and *subsistence*, involving, as it does, so large an amount; and the delay which must have attended the transmission of any arrangement entered into by you, at so great a distance, would have hazarded its successful passage through both branches of Congress." An application was made, and a resolution of the House of Representatives adopted, inquiring how much would be required for that purpose. Mr. Poinsett replies to this resolution, on the 25th of May, 1838, in a letter, from which the following is an extract:

"The payment of the expenses of removing the remaining Cherokees, estimated at 15,840, at \$30 a head	\$475, 200
Amount applicable to that purpose	39, 300
Balance to be provided for	435, 900

"If it should be deemed proper to make any further provision for the payment of the *subsistence* of the emigrants for one year after their arrival in the west, it requires—estimating the whole number at 18,335, thereby including those who have already emigrated, and allowing the amount stipulated to be paid by treaty, viz, \$33.33 a head—\$611,105.55."

These estimates, with a message containing the provisional arrangement with John Ross, were communicated to Congress and received its sanction by the act of June 12, 1838, in the following language:

"That the sum of \$1,047,67 be appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full for all objects specified in the 3d article of the treaty of 1835 between the United States and the Cherokees; and for the further object of aiding in the *subsistence* of the Indians for one year after their removal west: *Provided*, That no part of the said sum of money shall be deducted from the \$5,000,000 stipulated to be paid to said tribe of Indians by said treaty: *And provided further*, That the said Indians shall receive no benefits from said appropriation, unless they shall complete their emigration within such time as the President shall deem reasonable, and without coercion on the part of the government."

Here was a clear legislative affirmation of the terms offered by the Indians, and acceded to by the Secretary of War. It was a new contract with the Ross party, outside of the treaty, or rather a new consideration offered, to abide by its terms. The Secretary of War agrees to consider the expenses of removal and *subsistence*, as intended by the treaty of 1835, to be borne by the United States, and Congress affirm his act by providing that no part of the \$1,647,067 should be taken from the treaty fund. It was made auxiliary to the \$600,000 provided for in the third supplemental article—ea fund provided for removal and other expenditures independent of the treaty, and in full for these objects. But as respects *subsistence*, it was *in aid of the expense* for that purpose, a discharge *pro tanto* of the obligation of the Government to subsist them, and not final satisfaction as in the case of removal. The fund proved wholly inadequate for these purposes. The entire expense of removal and subsistence amounted to \$2,952,196.26, of which the sum of \$972,844.78 was expended for subsistence, and of this last amount \$172,316.47 was furnished to the Indians when in great destitution, upon their own urgent application, after the expiration of the one year, upon the understanding that it was to be deducted from the moneys due them under the treaty. This leaves the net sum of \$700,528.31 paid for subsistence, and charged to the aggregate fund. Of this sum the United States provided by the act of 12th June, 1838, for \$611,105.55. The committee regard this sum as paid for subsistence; leaving yet unpaid, or rather overcharged, the sum of \$189,422.76, to be added to the balance found due, \$724,603.37; making in the aggregate the sum of \$914,626.13.

By the treaty of August, 1846, it was referred to the Senate to decide, and that decision to be final, whether the Cherokees shall receive interest on the sums found due them from a misapplication of their funds to purposes with which they were not charge-

able, and on account of which improper charges their money has been withheld from them. It has been the uniform practice of this government to pay and demand interest in all transactions with foreign governments, which the Indian tribes have always been said to be, both by the Supreme Court and all other branches of our government, in all matters of treaty or contract. The Indians relying on the prompt payment of their dues, under the treaty, in many cases contracted debts upon the faith of it; upon which they have paid or are liable to pay interest. If, therefore, they do not now receive interest on their money so long withheld from them, they will, in effect, have received nothing. Your committee, therefore, think that interest should be allowed at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, from the date of removal until ———.

The committee therefore offer the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved by the Senate of the United States (as umpire under the treaty of 1846), That, under the circumstances, the Cherokee nation are entitled to the sum of \$189,422.76 for subsistence, being the difference between the amount allowed by the act of June 12, 1835, and the amount actually paid and expended by the United States, and which excess was improperly charged to the treaty-fund, in the report of the accounting officers of the Treasury.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, should be allowed upon the sums found due the "eastern" and "western" Cherokees, respectively, from the 12th day of June, 1833, until paid.

Report of the Second Comptroller and Second Auditor of the Treasury, with a statement of the claims of the Cherokee nation of Indians, according to the principles established by the treaty of August, 1846.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 3, 1849.

SIR: The proper accounting-officers of the Treasury having been required, by the joint resolution of the 7th of August, 1848, to make a just and fair statement of the claims of the Cherokee nation of Indians, according to the principles established by the treaty of August, 1846, between the United States and said Indians, do now, as required by said resolution, report that they have caused a full and thorough examination to be made of all the accounts and vouchers of the several officers and agents of the Government of the United States, who have disbursed money appropriated to carry into effect the treaty with the Cherokee nation of 1835, and also of the claims that have been admitted at the Treasury. As the result of said examination, it appears that there has been paid—

For improvements, the sum of	\$1,540,572 27
For ferries, the sum of	159,572 12
For spoiliations, the sum of	264,894 09
For removal and subsistence, and commutation therefor, including \$2,765.84 expended for goods for the poorer classes of Cherokees, as mentioned in the 15th article of the treaty of 1835-'36; and including, also, necessary incidental expenses of enrolling-agents, conductors, commissaries, medical attendance and supplies, &c., the sum of.....	2,952,196 26
For debts and claims upon the Cherokee nation, the sum of.....	101,348 31
For the additional quantity of land ceded to said nation, the sum of....	500,000 00
For amount invested as the general fund of the nation, the sum of.....	500,890 00
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The "aggregate of which general sums" is	6,019,463 05
And which, being deducted from the sum of.....	6,647,067 00
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agreeably to the directions of the ninth article of the treaty of 1846, leaves a balance of..... 627,603 95 due to the Cherokee nation.

As it is contended by the agents of the Cherokee nation that sundry items of expenditure embraced in the foregoing statement are not properly chargeable upon the nation under the treaty of 1846, particularly a portion of the incidental expenses connected with the removal, amounting to \$96,999.42, the undersigned report herewith a particular statement of those expenses, showing the amount thereof in detail, in order that the question thus raised on the part of the Cherokees may be decided by Congress.

Which is respectfully submitted.

ALBION K. PARRIS,
Second Comptroller.
P. CLAYTON,
Second Auditor.

To the PRESIDENT of the Senate of the United States.
H. Rep. 230—2

Statement of the claims of the Cherokee Nation of Indians, according to the principles established by the treaty of August, 1846, between the United States and said Indians, prepared by the accounting-officers in obedience to a resolution of Congress approved August 7, 1848.

Amount granted to the Cherokees by the first article of the treaty of 1835, for their lands east of the Mississippi.....		\$5,000,000 00	
Amount granted by the third article of the supplement.....		600,000 00	
Amount appropriated by Congress for objects specified in the third article of the supplement, per act of June 12, 1838.....		1,047,067 00	
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From which deduct amount paid for—			6,647,067 00
Improvements.....		\$1,540,572 27	
Ferries.....		159,572 12	
Spoiliations.....		264,894 09	
Removal and subsistence, and commutation therefor, including \$2,765.84 expended for goods for the poorer classes of Cherokees, as mentioned in the fifteenth article of the treaty of 1835-'36; and including, also, necessary incidental expenses of enrolling-agents, conductors, commissaries, medical attendance and supplies, &c., viz:			
Removal and subsistence, and commutation therefor.....	\$2,823,192 93		
Physicians, matrons, medicines, hospital stores, &c.....	32,003 91		
Superintendent of removal.....	\$7,188 70		
Clerk to superintendent of removal.....	3,985 50		
Interpreter to superintendent of removal.....	2,706 54		
Disbursing-agents.....	2,725 00		
Conductors.....	12,097 40		
Interpreters to various agents.....	16,102 00		
Issuing-agents.....	9,792 40		
Enrolling-agents.....	16,418 50		
Contingent expenses of superintendent and disbursing-agent.....	25,983 38		
		<hr/>	96,999 42
Debts and claims upon the Cherokee Nation, viz:			2,952,196 26
National debts (10th article).....	18,062 06		
Claims of United States citizens, &c. (10th article).....	61,073 49		
Cherokee committee (12th article).....	22,212 76		
		<hr/>	101,348 31
Amount allowed the United States for the additional quantity of land ceded to said nation.....		500,000 00	
Amount invested as the general fund of the nation.....		500,880 00	
		<hr/>	6,019,463 05
Balance due Cherokee Indians.....			627,603 95