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Us-se-yoholo

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US-SE-YOHOLO.

[To accompany bill H. R. No. 569.]

APRIL 20, 1836.

Mr. CHANEY, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the papers in relation to the claim of Us-se-yoholo, a Creek Indian, to a certain reservation of land in the State of Alabama, report:

That, by the second article of the treaty made between the United States and the Creek tribe of Indians, at the city of Washington, on the 24th of March, 1832, it is provided that the heads of families shall be entitled to a reservation of one half section of land each, to be by them selected; for which purpose there shall be a census taken under the direction of the President of the United States, &c.

That, by the provision in said treaty, the said Us-se-yoholo claims the right to a reservation of the south half of section number fourteen, in township nineteen, of range four, in the State of Alabama. In support of which he produces the following evidence: An extract from the location rolls of Creek reservations, returned to the department by Colonel James Bright, locating agent—Us-se-yoholo, S. 14, 19, 4.

It is stated, from good authority, that the Indian gave in his name to the census taker, but it does not appear upon the roll. He is justly entitled, having a large family, and is an old settler on the tract of land to which he is located.

The deposition of William W. Morris, taken before John Council, a justice of the peace in the county of Talladega, in the State of Alabama: The deponent states, that in the month of August, 1832, he came to the place, since called Mardisville, where he shortly afterwards became acquainted with the Indian called Jony, or Us-se-yoholo; that he continued to be acquainted with him till the census was taken in the fall of 1832, and was present when the Indians of the Talladega town were inserted in the census; that, amongst others, he distinctly recollects that Jony, or Us-se-yoholo, came with his wife and children, and gave his name to the census taker, who, he supposed, took it down; that he recollects this case particularly, because his attention had been drawn to the subject by the suspicion in his mind that the Indians were practising impositions on the agent, by lending each other children to make them seem to be heads of families, and he noticed that Us-se-yoholo brought up, as he thought, all his children; that said Us-se-yoholo then lived on the land where he has since continued to live, he thinks, and on which he lived when he first knew him.

Extract of a letter from R. J. Meigs to the Secretary of War, dated Mardisville, Alabama, 27th September, 1834.

"SIR: I enclose the deposition of William W. Morris, a respectable merchant of this place, in the case of Us-se-yoholo, who was omitted in the census. There is no doubt of the justice of this claim. He was residing at the time of the treaty on the south half of section 14, in township 19, range 4 east, where he yet resides. He has several children by a daughter of Mad Wolf, a chief who distinguished himself by his friendship for the United States in the war, &c."

Your committee are of the opinion that the evidence is sufficient, and that the said Us-se-yoholo is entitled to relief, and therefore report a bill.