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James Caulfield [to accompany bill H. R. no. 424].

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JAMES CAULFIELD.

[To accompany bill H. R. No. 424.]

APRIL 11, 1834.

Mr. C. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Private Land Claims, to which was referred the petition of James Caulfield, report :

That an act of Congress, passed the 20th of April, 1818, allowing Peggy Baily to enter 320 acres of land on the river Alabama, being part of section number seven, township five, range five, including the improvements made by Dixon Baily, a half Indian, who had been killed at Fort Mimms whilst in the service of the United States, with a proviso in the following words: "Provided, that neither the said Peggy Baily, nor her heirs, shall have power of alienating said land, or any part thereof, in any manner whatever; and in case of the voluntary abandonment of the possession and occupancy of the said tract of land, by the said Peggy Baily, or her heirs hereafter, the said land shall revert to the United States." The petitioner alleges she intermarried with Richard Robinson, and occupied said land until September, 1828, when they removed west of the Mississippi; a deed of conveyance is presented, signed "Peggy Baily, by her agent and attorney in fact, Benjamin Hawkins," dated the 23d of September, 1828, in Montgomery county, Alabama, conveying the said land to the petitioner for the consideration of one thousand dollars.

A power of attorney is also produced, bearing date the 4th March, 1828, signed by said Robinson and Peggy Baily, reciting that they had lately removed to Arkansas, and authorizing said Hawkins to sell their interest in said tract of land. The said petitioner further alleges that he knew nothing of the proviso in the act of Congress at the time of the purchase.

The committee do not perceive the slightest ground, either in law or equity, for a confirmation of the claim of said Peggy Baily to the said James Caulfield. After the voluntary abandonment of said land by said Peggy Baily, which must have taken place prior to the 4th March, 1828, if the recitations in the power of the attorney are to be relied on, the land became a part of the public domain, and the said Peggy Baily and her husband had no more claim than any other of the emigrants from that

section of the country; and it can hardly be presumed that Benjamin Hawkins, who acted as her agent in the sale of the land, could have been ignorant of the provisions of the act of Congress of 1818, or that he would have committed so gross a fraud upon the present applicant. But if the truth was so, and the said Caulfield uninformed as to the provisions of that act, it furnishes no ground in law or equity for the United States to pay him for the fraud committed by said Hawkins in the sale of said land to him. And if the said Caulfield became the purchaser, as he alleges, and paid his money without having examined the title he was purchasing, it furnishes no good reason why the United States should pay him back the losses sustained by such gross neglect.

The committee report a bill authorizing him to purchase the land at the Government price, in consideration of the settlement and improvements made by him on said land.

REPORT

The Committee on Private Land Claims, to which was referred the petition of James Caulfield, report:

That an act of Congress, passed the 20th of April, 1818, allowing Peggy Bell to enter 320 acres of land on the first Alabama, being part of section number seven, township five, range five, including the improvement made by Dixon Bell, a half Indian, who had been killed in the service of the United States, with a power in the following words: "Provided, that neither the said Peggy Bell, nor her heirs, shall have power of alienating said land, or any part thereof, in any manner whatsoever; and in case of the voluntary alienation of the possession and occupancy of the said tract of land, by the said Peggy Bell, or her heirs hereafter, the said land shall revert to the United States." The petitioner alleges she conveyed with Thomas Hobbs, son and orphaned land until September, 1828, when they removed west of the Mississippi; a deed of conveyance is presented, signed "Peggy Bell, by her agent and attorney in law, Benjamin Hawkins," dated the 25th of September, 1825, in Mississippi, which attests conveying the said land to the petitioner for the sum of one thousand dollars.

A power of attorney is also produced, bearing date the 10th of March, 1825, signed by said Hobbs and Peggy Bell, reciting that they had been removed to Alabama, and authorizing said Hawkins to sell their interest in said tract of land. The said petition further alleges that she knew nothing of the petition in the act of Congress at the time of the purchase.

The committee do not perceive the slightest ground, either in law or equity, for a recognition of the claim of said Peggy Bell, to the said James Caulfield. After the voluntary alienation of said land by said Peggy Bell, which must have taken place prior to the 10th of March, 1825, it was no longer in the power of the attorney, or the said Peggy Bell, and said Hawkins a part of the public domain, and the said Peggy Bell and her husband had no more claim than any other of the emigrants from that