6-6-1868

Letter of the Secretary of the Interior, communicating a statement from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, showing the items omitted and changes made in the bill making appropriations for the Indian service for the year ending June 30, 1869.

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/indianserialset

Part of the Indian and Aboriginal Law Commons

Recommended Citation
S. Exec. Doc. No. 62, 40th Cong., 2nd Sess. (1868)
LETTER

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMUNICATING

A statement from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, showing the items omitted and changes made in the bill making appropriations for the Indian service for the year ending June 30, 1869.

JUNE 6, 1868.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D.C., June 6, 1868.

SIR: For the reasons mentioned in the accompanying copy of a communication from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs of this date, I have the honor to request the favorable action of the Senate upon the enclosed statement, showing the items omitted and changes made in the bill making appropriations for the Indian service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, and which is now before the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING, Secretary.

Hon. B. F. WADE,
President of the Senate United States.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C., June 6, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a statement showing the items omitted, and the changes made in others, in House bill No. 1073, making appropriations for the Indian service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, as will be found by comparing the same with the estimates of this office, and giving brief reasons why such omissions and changes should not be made.

Believing that unless the necessary corrections are made, great detriment to the service will ensue, I respectfully request that such statement be transmitted to the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, with a further statement from your department, if deemed necessary, why the omissions and alterations referred to should not be made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.
Statement showing the items omitted, and the changes made in others, in House bill No. 1073, making appropriations for the Indian service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869.

For superintendent of Indian affairs for Nevada, (omitted,) $2,000. (Statutes at Large, vol. 13, p. 456.)

For superintendent of Indian affairs for Arizona, (omitted,) $2,000. (Vol. 12, p. 748.)

It is impossible to carry on the business connected with the Indian service in Nevada and Arizona without superintendents. Funds have been appropriated and items are embraced in the bill in question for the service in said State and Territory, and it must be apparent to all that some one should have charge of the Indians, to see that they are cared for, and get the articles that may be purchased for them.

Section 4, not to exceed three agents for Oregon. But one in bill. There are four agencies and one sub-agency in that State, consequently the full number allowed in said section 4 should be provided; deficiency of $3,000. (Vol. 9, p. 437.)

Section 7 provides that the salaries of the agents in Nevada and Utah shall be $1,500 each per annum. The bill allows only $1,000; making a deficiency of $1,500. (Vol. 12, p. 793.)

Six agents for tribes east of the Rocky mountains, &c.; two left out of bill; deficiency of $3,000. (Vols. 9 and 10, pages 586 and 700.)

Provides for the appointment of three agents in Washington Territory. There are six agencies in Washington Territory; consequently, the full number allowed by law, viz., six, should be provided; for other three see vol. 10, p. 332; deficiency of $3,000. (Vol. 12, p. 130.)

Total deficiency for superintendents and agents, $14,500.

Pay of temporary clerks for superintendents of Indian affairs, $5,000. (Vol. 16, p. 169.) This item is omitted in the bill. It is utterly impossible for superintendents to perform their duties with despatch without the assistance of clerks.

The accounts of the agents under their charge have to be examined before being transmitted to the Indian Office. When absent visiting the different agencies, it is necessary to leave some reliable person in charge of the office; also, to assist in the necessary correspondence, and in keeping the records of the superintendency in proper shape. This item should by all means be appropriated. (Vol. 11, p. 169.)

Pay of clerk to superintendent Indian affairs for California. The act of March 3, 1852, (see said volume and page,) fixes the salary of such clerk at $2,500, which sum was appropriated annually up to 1859, when it was changed to $1,800, in appropriation act of February 28. The cost of living in California is very great, and the services of a good clerk in that State cannot be had for a less sum than $2,500 in currency; deficiency of $700. (Vol. 10, p. 3.)

Pay of interpreters, changed from $29,200 to $20,400, being a deficiency of $8,800. It is necessary that each agent and sub-agent should have an interpreter, and where one agent has charge of more than one tribe it is necessary to have one for each tribe. There are 70 agents and sub-agents, consequently there should be that number of interpreters. Only 63 are asked to be provided, which number is certainly not too great.

Presents to Indians, $5,000. (Vol. 4, p. 738.)

Provisions for Indians, $11,800. (Vol. 4, p. 738.)

Buildings at agencies and repairs thereof, $10,000; deficiency, $5,000. (Vol. 4, p. 738.) The last three items are based upon the act of June 30, 1834, and funds for those objects have been appropriated annually since 1836. (See vol. 5, p. 36.) The first two items are necessary to properly care for Indians who...
visit the superintendents and agents on business, to subsist Indians during annuity payments, &c., &c. The last item is absolutely necessary to keep the different agency buildings in repair, and erecting new ones when required; to do this and properly save and care for government property, the sum of $10,000 is not too large.

Contingencies Indian department, $36,500, reduced to $20,000; deficiency of $16,500. (Vol. 9, p. 21.) This item was first appropriated in 1846, (see vol. and page referred to.) Since that time the business of the Indian Office has constantly increased, and it is with the most rigid economy that the department has been able to conduct such business with the amount asked. The deficiency should be appropriated without fail.

TREATY STIPULATIONS.

Second article, treaty with Apaches; 3d of 40 instalments, $16,000, reduced to $10,000; deficiency of $6,000. (Vol. 14, p. 713.) In connection with this estimate reference should be had to the 7th article, treaty with Cheyennes and Arapahoes. (See Statutes at Large, vol. 14, p. 706.) It is based upon the number of Indians reported by the agent, namely, 800, at $20 per capita. The actual number is doubtless greater than that; but owing to the troubles on the plains last year it was impossible to take an accurate census of them. It is thought the reduction of their annuities will be apt to create trouble at the present time. The transportation fund for these Indians should also be changed from $2,000, per bill, to $3,500; deficiency, $1,500.

Seventh article, treaty with Arapahoes and Cheyennes, 3d of 40 instalments, $56,000, reduced to $40,000; $16,000 deficiency. (Vol. 14, p. 706.) The treaty fixes the number of Indians at $2,800 for that year, at $20 per capita. No census has been taken, for same reason stated under treaty with Apaches, and for reasons there stated the full amount should be appropriated. If the sum estimated for annuities is appropriated, the amount asked for to transport them should be changed from $10,000 to $20,000; deficiency of $10,000.

Treaty with the Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches; last of 5 instalments for goods, provisions, &c., $18,000, reduced to $5,000; deficiency of $13,000. (Vol. 10, p. 1014.) The 6th article of said treaty provides for $18,000 for the term of ten years, and, if the President deems advisable, the same amount for the further term of five years. This being the last of the five instalments, it would seem to be the best policy to appropriate the full amount, particularly at the present time, when the feelings of these Indians are not the best toward the government. If the full amount is appropriated, the sum estimated for to transport the articles purchased should be changed from $1,000 in bill to $7,000 in estimate.

Treaty with the Comanches and Kiowas. Item for transportation of goods, &c., purchased under treaty of October 18, 1865, $8,000, reduced to $3,000; deficiency of $3,000. (Vol. 14, p. 717.) It will require the full amount of $8,000 to transport and deliver $40,000 worth of goods, &c., to these Indians.

Fifth article, treaty with Chastas, Scotons, and Umpquas. For pay of farmer, $1,000, reduced to $700; deficiency $300. (Vol. 10, p. 1123.) The amount in estimate is the same as has been appropriated for years; and considering the cost of living in Oregon, and that everything is upon a gold basis, it would seem that $1,000 is but a reasonable sum for the services of a good farmer.

The item for pay of teachers, purchase of books and stationery, per same article and treaty, is also reduced from $1,200 to $400; deficiency of $800. It must be apparent to all that no teacher can be employed for the amount embraced in the bill. The sum asked for in estimate has been appropriated for years, and it has not been found too large for the purpose.

Article fourteen, treaty with Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek, and Black
river. To be placed to the credit of the educational fund of said Indians, $20,000. (Vol. 14, pp. 658 and 659.) This item is left out of bill. By reference to the sixth clause of said article it will be seen that if the missionary society therein named fail to accept a certain trust within one year after ratification of treaty, said sum is to be credited to said educational fund. Said society has failed to accept such trust, hence the estimate. It is a plain treaty stipulation, and it is thought there can be no doubt that the appropriation should be made.

Fifth article, treaty with the Chippewas, Menomonees, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians. For educational purposes, $1,600. (Vol. 7, p. 304.) This item is omitted in the bill. It has been appropriated since 1827, and being for educational purposes it should be continued; or if Congress deems it not necessary, it should certainly be appropriated the present year, with advice to the Indians that it is the last appropriation of the kind that will be made.

The item for the Cheyennes of the upper Platte river, $10,000. There was a treaty made with these Indians in 1866, which it was not considered advisable to ratify. Congress, however, last year appropriated a like amount, as in present estimate, for the purpose of keeping up peaceful relations with said Indians. This was doubtless prudent and good policy, as the Indians having signed a treaty, naturally expect it to be fulfilled by the government, and cannot understand why, when they do as they agree, others do different. It would seem to be wise to continue this appropriation.

Treaty with Chippewas of Lake Superior, for support of a smith, assistant, and shop for Bois Fort band, $1,060, (vol. 10, p. 1112,) and for support of two farmers for same Indians, $1,200. (Vol. 14, p. 766.) Both of these items are left out of the bill. By reference to the treaty with said band, (vol. 14, p. 766,) it will be found that the seventh article provides for the continuance of said shop, smith, farmer, &c., and that the benefits thereof shall be transferred to the Chippewas of Lake Superior.

The item for insurance, transportation, &c., of goods purchased for said Indians is reduced from $5,762 63 to $3,000; deficiency of $2,762 63.

The annuities for these Chippewas have to be transported a long distance and delivered at several reservations. The amount estimated for is not too large to defray the expenses incident to such transportation and delivery, as can readily be seen by reference to the location of the different reservations in the northern part of Wisconsin and northeastern part of Minnesota.

Third article, treaty with Chippewas, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoshish bands, for educational purposes, $3,000, reduced to $1,000; deficiency of $2,000. (Vol. 10, p. 1168.) Said article provides for a sum not exceeding $3,000 to be used for educational purposes. This amount has been appropriated annually since ratification of treaty. It is believed to have resulted in greatly benefiting the Indians, and to reduce it to the small sum of $1,000 would prove very injurious to the future welfare of the Indians.

The item for two smiths and shops for these Indians is also reduced from $2,120 to $1,240; deficiency of $880.

The treaty provides that two blacksmiths, with necessary shop, iron, steel and tools, shall be furnished. This certainly cannot be done with $1,240. The sum asked for has been appropriated for years, and has not been found too large for the purpose.

Article 5, treaty with Chippewas of the Mississippi, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of Chippewas. For pay of two carpenters, $1,800; two blacksmiths, $1,800; four farm laborers, $2,400; one physician, $1,200, and purchase of medicine, $500; in all $7,700, reduced to $6,250; deficiency of $1,450. (Vol. 13, p. 694.)

Suitable and efficient employes cannot be engaged to go into the Indian country and reside permanently, giving all their time and attention to the Indians, for less than is asked for in the estimate. Men of no character, and with
little if any knowledge of the business for which they are employed, may pos-
sibly be obtained for the price proposed to be paid in the bill; they will, how-
ever, prove more injurious than beneficial to the service and the Indians, and it
would be far better for all concerned to furnish no employés than to send men
among the Indians with no knowledge of their duties and no character to lose.
This applies equally well to all cases where reductions have been made in the
pay of employés.

The item for pay of services and travelling expenses of a board of visitors,
in same treaty, (art. 7,) is reduced from $650 to $400; deficiency of $250. (Vol.
13, p. 694.)

The amount in estimate is the usual sum appropriated, and it has not been
found too large for the purpose. If the sum is reduced to $400, the number of
members comprising the board will have to be reduced accordingly.

Article 13, same treaty, provides for the employment of female members of
the family of any government employé on the reservation, to teach Indian girls
domestic economy, the amount so expended not to exceed $1,000. (Vol.
13, p. 695.) This item is omitted in bill, although provided by treaty stipulation.

Article 14, treaty with Chippewas of Red lake and Pembina; for pay of
blacksmith, physician, miller and farmer, $3,900, reduced to $3,500; $400.
(Vol. 13, p. 690.)

For reasons given in the case of employés for Chippewas of the Mississippi,
Pillager and Lake Winnebagoish bands, the sum estimated for should be
appropriated.

Article 6, treaty with same Indians. The item for insurance, transportation,
&c., of annuity goods for these Indians has been reduced $5,000. (Vol. 13, p.
668.)

The reservation for these Indians is situated in the extreme northern part of
Minnesota. The goods, &c., purchased for them have to be transported by rail
from New York to the nearest point to the reservation, and then by wagons to
their destination.

The expenses incident to such transportation and delivery must necessarily
be large, and it is believed that the sum of $10,000 will be required for the
purpose.

For goods for Chickasaws, act of February 25, 1799, $3,000. (Vol. 1, p. 619.)
This item is omitted in bill. It has been appropriated annually since the
date of said act, and has always been considered as a permanent annuity. In
the treaty of April 28, 1866, with the Chickasaws and Choctaws, (Stat. at
Large, vol. 14, p. 774,) the United States, in article 10, reaffirms all obliga-
tions arising out of treaty stipulations or acts of legislation with regard to said
Indians, entered into prior to the late rebellion, under this article, and taking
into consideration the fact that the said act has for nearly seventy years been
considered as granting a permanent annuity to the Chickasaws of $3,000, it is
thought there can be no doubt that they are entitled to it, and that it should be
appropriated.

Article 13, treaty with Choctaws. For support of light horsemen, $600.
(Vol. 7, p. 213, and vol. 11, p. 614.)

This item is omitted in bill. It is a treaty stipulation, and in thirteenth arti-
cle, treaty of June 22, 1855, (see vol. 11, p. 614,) it is provided that that item
with others shall continue as heretofore.

Article 2, treaty with confederated tribes and bands in middle Oregon. The
item for pay and subsistence of farmer, blacksmith, and wagon and plough-
maker, is reduced from $3,500 to $2,400; deficiency of $1,100; and for pay and
subsistence of physician, Sawyer, miller, superintendent of farming, and teacher,
from $5,600 to $3,600; deficiency, $2,000. (Vol. 12, p. 964.)

The remarks heretofore made in regard to pay of employés apply to this case,
and the well-known fact that business is conducted on a gold basis in Oregon is an additional reason why the amount asked for should be appropriated.

Treaty with Creeks. For assistance in agricultural operations, $2,000; and for education, $1,000; in all, $3,000. (Vol. 7, pp. 287, 419; vol. 11, p. 700.)

These items are omitted in bill. They were first provided for in treaties of February 14, 1833, (vol. 7, p. 419,) and January 24, 1826, (vol. 7, p. 287,) and were reaffirmed in treaties of August 7, 1856, article 5, (vol. 11, p. 700, &c.,) and of June 14, 1866, article 11, (vol. 14, p. 790.)

The item for transportation of articles that may be purchased for these Indians is reduced from $5,000 to $2,000; the last mentioned sum may prove sufficient.

Treaty with the Crows, not printed in Statutes at Large, of July 16, 1866. For second of 20 payments in goods, provisions and other articles, stock animals, agricultural implements, &c., $25,000.

This item is omitted in bill, while other items in treaty are embraced in it. It would certainly be bad policy to stop the annuities to these Indians, who have always been friendly to the government, even when their friends and the tribes surrounding them have been at war with the United States. The question of economy should not be considered in connection with them. They are entitled to some respect for their constant and continued good feeling toward the whites, and if this feeling can be secured by the paltry sum of $25,000 annually expedited for them, it would seem to be wise on the part of the government to carry out the stipulation of said treaty, especially as the Indians consider themselves as entitled to the annuities provided for therein.

PAGE 134 OF ESTIMATES.

Article 14, treaty with Dwmish, &c., Washington Territory; for support of agricultural and industrial school, and pay of suitable instructors, reduced from $3,000 to $1,500; deficiency of $1,500. (Vol. 12, p. 929.)

Not much can be done with $1,500 to purchase books, implements, &c., and pay instructors. It would take more than that sum in Washington Territory to provide suitable instructors for the school. The full amount in estimate should be appropriated to prove beneficial to the Indians. The item of $500 for the support of smith and carpenter shops and for necessary tools is reduced to $300; making a deficiency of $200.

When the great distance that said Territory is from any principal market, a place where such articles as iron and steel can be procured, is taken into consideration, it will be apparent that only a small supply of necessary articles for these shops can be purchased even with $500.

The item under same treaty for pay of employes, which is reduced from $4,600 (the amount usually appropriated) to $3,600, should, for reasons heretofore given, be not less than the amount asked for; deficiency of $1,000.

PAGE 135 OF ESTIMATES.

Treaty with Flatheads, &c.; for suitable instructors, for agricultural and industrial school, $1,800, reduced to $1,200; deficiency of $600. (Vol. 12, p. 977.)

For keeping shops in repair and providing tools, reduced from $500 to $200; deficiency $300. (Vol. 12, p. 977.)

For pay of employes to be furnished by treaty, $7,400, reduced to $5,000; deficiency of $2,400. (Vol. 12, p. 977.)

For pay of physician, reduced from $1,400 to $1,200; deficiency $200. (Vol. 12, p. 977.)

These items are the same as have been appropriated for the like objects since 1862, and, for reasons heretofore given, they should be continued at the same
amounts. The rates allowed for labor are not much in excess of those allowed in the eastern States, where living and labor are much cheaper than in Montana. The item of transportation for these Indians is reduced from $11,920 41 to $4,000; deficiency $7,920 41.

But few annuity goods can be transported from New York, where most of them have to be purchased, to the reservation, a distance of over 2,500 miles, by rail, steamboat and wagon, for $4,000. The amount asked for should be appropriated.

PAGE 137 OF ESTIMATES.

Treaty with the Makahs, for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay of teachers, $2,500, reduced to $1,500; deficiency $1,000. (Vol. 12, p. 941.)

For support of smith and carpenter shops, and for necessary tools, reduced from $500 to $300; deficiency $200. (Vol. 12, p. 941.)

For pay of employes, &c., reduced from $4,600 to $3,600; deficiency of $1,000. (Vol. 12, p. 941.)

The reasons heretofore given why items for pay of employes, for school purposes and support of shops, &c., apply to this case. It should be remembered at the same time that these Indians are located in Washington Territory.

Treaty with Miamis, of Kansas, for permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and for iron and steel for shop, reduced from $940 to $840; deficiency $100. (Vol. 7, p. 191; vol. 10, p. 1095.)

The amount in estimate has been appropriated for years, and it has never been found too large for the object intended. It may be possible to employ a blacksmith and assistant with the amount in bill, but they will be of little use without funds to purchase materials for shops. It is evident the full amount asked for should be appropriated.

Treaty with the Moleis, for keeping saw and flouring mill in repair, and for pay of necessary employes, reduced from $1,500 to $1,000; deficiency of $500. (Vol. 12, p. 981.)

Same treaty. For pay of carpenter and joiner, and purchase of tools, reduced from $2,000 to $1,000; deficiency $1,000 (Vol. 12, p. 982.)

Same treaty. For pay of teachers and purchase of materials for manual-labor school, and for subsistence of pupils 3,000; reduced to $1,200; deficiency of $1,800. (Vol. 12, p. 981.)

Upon carefully considering the matter, it is believed none of the items asked under this treaty will be found too large. It is evident that after repairing mills, from $1,500, not a very large sum will be left to pay the necessary employes; that to obtain the services of a suitable carpenter, supply the necessary tools, &c., $2,000 will be required; and to pay teachers and purchase materials for a manual-labor school, and subsist the scholars, the sum of $3,000 certainly cannot be considered too large.

Treaty with Nesquallys, &c. For pay of instructor, &c.; reduced from $6,700 to $4,000; deficiency of $2,700. (Vol. 10, p. 1134.)

Same treaty. For support of agricultural and industrial school, and of smith and carpenter shops, and providing the necessary tools therefor, $1,500; reduced to $800; deficiency of $700. (Vol. 10, p. 1134.)

These Indians are located in Washington Territory. The remarks heretofore made respecting the wages to be paid employes apply to the item of $6,700. Suitable persons cannot be engaged in that section for the money proposed to be appropriated.

As regards the item for school and shops, the amount asked for in estimate is not considered too large. Agricultural implements, seeds, &c., have to be provided for the school, and iron, steel, and other materials, and tools have to be furnished for the shops. A careful consideration of the matter will satisfy any person that at least $1,500 will be required for the purpose.
Treaty with Nez Percés. For employment of superintendent of teaching and two teachers, reduced from $3,300 to $2,200; deficiency, $1,000. (Vol. 12, p. 959.)

Same treaty. For employment of superintendent of farming, &c., reduced from $9,400 to $5,000; deficiency of $1,400. (Vol. 12, p. 959.)

Same treaty. For pay of physician, $1,400 to $1,000; deficiency of $400. (Vol. 12, p. 959.)

These Indians are in Idaho Territory. The reasons heretofore given why estimates for pay of employees should not be reduced apply to this case.

Same treaty. For keeping in repair buildings for employees, and purchasing furniture, $300, reduced to $200; deficiency of $100. (Vol. 12, p. 959.)

It will be seen by reference to treaty that 15 employees, without agent and interpreter, are provided for. To keep in repair the necessary buildings required by that number of persons, and to purchase furniture when necessary, will certainly require the amount called for in estimate.

Treaty with same Indians. For third of four installments to enable Indians to remove, &c., $20,000, reduced to $5,000. The amount in estimate should in reality be $25,000, as will be seen by reference to the treaty, which will make a deficiency of $20,000. (Vol. 14, p. 649, 2d cl., 4th art.)

The sum in this case is fixed by treaty stipulations at $25,000 and requires no explanation.

Same treaty. For boarding and clothing children, &c., reduced from $3,000 to $1,000; deficiency of $2,000. (Vol. 14, p. 649, 5th cl., 4th art.)

The sum is fixed by treaty at $3,000.

Article 5, same treaty. For salary of two subordinate chiefs, reduced from $1,000 to $400; deficiency of $600. (Vol. 14, p. 650.)

The 5th article of said treaty provides for such subordinate chiefs, and makes their salary the same as allowed head chiefs. By the 5th article of treaty of June 11, 1855, (vol. 12, p. 959,) the salary of such head chief is fixed at $500.

PAGE 139 OF ESTIMATES.

Same treaty. For keeping blacksmith shop in repair and stocked with tools and materials, reduced from $500 to $300; deficiency, $200. (Vol. 14, p. 650.)

The amount in estimate should be appropriated, as $500 is not too large a sum to purchase materials and tools and keep shop in proper order.

Same treaty. For repairs of houses, mills, shops, &c., reduced from $2,000 to $1,000; deficiency of $1,000. (Vol. 14, p. 650.)

The seventh clause of fifth article fixes the sum to be so expended at $2,000. It is, therefore, a treaty stipulation and should be appropriated.

Same treaty. For salary of two matrons, two assistant teachers, &c., reduced from $7,600 to $3,000; deficiency, $4,600. (Vol. 14, p. 650.)

It cannot be expected that eight mechanics and teachers can be procured in Idaho for $3,000, which is less than $400 each per annum. The full amount asked for will be required to carry out the intent of the treaty.

PAGE 140 OF ESTIMATES.

Article 8. Treaty with Omahas. For repairs of grist and saw-mill, $300; for pay of engineer and assistant, $1,800; for pay of miller and assistant, $1,200; for pay of farmer, $900; for pay of blacksmith and assistant, $1,200; for support of shop and purchase of tools, $300—in all, $5,700. (Vol. 10, p. 1045.)

These items are left out of bill; they are provided for in treaty of 1854,
(see reference in margin,) and by third article, treaty of 1865, (see vol. 14, p. 668.) The same provisions were extended for a term of 10 years. An appropriation cannot be avoided without breaking a treaty stipulation.

### PAGE 141 OF ESTIMATES.

**Articles 3 and 4, treaty with Pawnees.** *(Vol. 11, p. 730.)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For support of two manual labor schools</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For pay of two teachers</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For purchase of iron and steel</td>
<td>$500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For pay of two blacksmiths, &amp;c.</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For compensation of two strikers or apprentices</td>
<td>$480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For purchase of farming utensils and stock</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For pay of farmer</td>
<td>$600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For pay of millian</td>
<td>$600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For pay of engineer</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For compensation of apprentices to assist in mill</td>
<td>$500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For keeping in repair grist and saw mill</td>
<td>$300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All the above items are omitted in bill; and although most of them are to be continued during the pleasure of the President, yet the President has not thought proper to cause the Indians to be advised of any change in the provisions of said treaty, and to make such change without first advising them would be bad policy. In the case of the two schools, it is proper to state that they are in successful operation, and as by the terms of the treaty they are to be continued as long as the Indians shall in good faith comply with the provisions of the third article, it is evident the appropriation should be continued.

The treaty fixes the amount at not less than $5,000 for each school. It is also impossible to do without the services of the two teachers, whose salaries are estimated for. The necessity for continuing the other appropriations must be apparent, for what use would a blacksmith shop, mill, &c., be to the Indians, without suitable persons to oversee and do the work to be done in them?

### PAGE 142 OF ESTIMATES.

**Treaty with the Poncas.** For last instalment for manual labor school, reduced from $5,000 to $2,000; deficiency of $3,000. *(Vol. 12, p. 998.)*

The treaty provides that one or more schools shall be maintained for ten years, at a cost not exceeding $5,000.

A manual labor school, which is for the education of children, in letters, agriculture, mechanic arts, housewifery, &c., cannot be maintained for a less sum than $5,000, hence the full amount should be appropriated.

The item for aid in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, including working of mill, is also reduced from $7,500 to $3,000, making a deficiency of $4,500.

The amount for these objects is also fixed in the treaty, and it is certainly not too large to furnish material aid and assistance to the Indians.

**Treaties with Pottawatomies.** For education, during pleasure of Congress, $5,000. *(Vol. 7, pp. 296, 318, and 401.)*

This item is omitted in bill. It has been appropriated annually since 1835, and the advanced position obtained by the Pottawatomies is owing in a great measure to the wise policy adopted by the government to educate and endeavor to improve the Indian race whenever practicable.

The funds appropriated for these Indians for education have been applied to such purpose, and the majority of the tribe has derived well-known benefits therefrom. The appropriation should, without doubt, be continued.
Treaty with Qui-nai-ets and Quillihutes. For support of agricultural and industrial schools, and for pay of instructors, $2,500, reduced to $1,500; deficiency $1,000. (Vol. 12, page 973.)

To purchase agricultural implements and seeds, to clothe and support the scholars, and to pay instructors, the sum of $2,500 cannot be considered too large. The item in bill will not much more than pay instructors, if it will do even that, and instructors are of no use without scholars to teach and implements to teach with. The amount in estimate, instead of being decreased, should in fact be increased.

Treaty with the Senecas. For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, iron and steel, $1,060. (Vol. 7, p. 349.)

For miller, $600. (Vol. 7, p. 349.)

Both of these items are omitted in bill. By the fourth article of said treaty they are to be continued so long as the President, in his discretion, may think proper. The appropriation has been made annually since ratification of the treaty, and should be continued so long as the services of a miller and blacksmith are necessary, or, at least, until such time as the Indians shall have been advised that the President has decided that no more appropriations for such objects are considered necessary.

Treaty with the Sklallams. For support of agricultural and industrial school, and pay of teachers, $2,500, reduced to $1,500; deficiency $1,000. (Vol. 12, p. 935.)

Same treaty. For pay of blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician, $4,600, reduced to $3,000; deficiency $1,600. (Vol. 12, p. 935.)

These Indians are located in Washington Territory, and, for reasons heretofore given, the estimate in both cases should not be reduced.

Treaty with Tabequache band of Utah Indians. For insurance, transportation, and general incidentals, expenses of delivery of goods, provisions, and stock, $5,000, reduced to $3,000; deficiency $2,000. (Vol. 13, p. 675.)

When the great distance these Indians are located from eastern and other markets is taken into consideration, it is believed every one will conclude that the amount in estimate is not too large, and that it should be appropriated.
Treaty with Umpquas and Calapoias of Umpqua valley, Oregon. For pay of physician and purchase of medicines, $2,000, changed to $1,500; deficiency $500. (Vol. 10, p. 1127.)

For pay of teacher and purchase of books and stationery, reduced from $1,450 to $1,000; deficiency $450. (Vol. 10, p. 1127.)

The amounts asked for in these items are the same as have been appropriated since 1859, and have not been found to be more than sufficient to engage the services of competent persons, and to purchase the necessary medicines, books, stationery, &c.

Treaty with the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes, Oregon. For purchase of mill, fixtures, mechanical tools, &c., $3,000, reduced to $2,000; deficiency $1,000. (Vol. 12, p. 947.)

For pay and subsistence of employes, 10 in number, $11,200, reduced to $8,000; deficiency of $3,200. (Vol. 12, p. 927.)

It is believed after careful consideration of all the objects for which the money asked for in these two items is required, and the location of the Indians, it will be found that the full amount estimated for in each case will be actually necessary for the purposes. The items have been appropriated for years, and they have not been found excessive in either case.

Treaty with the Yakamas, Washington Territory. For fourth of five instalments, second series, for beneficial objects, $8,000, reduced to $6,000; deficiency $2,000. (Vol. 12, p. 953.)

By reference to fourth article said treaty, (see reference in margin,) it will be seen that the first instalment was $60,000, the next five $10,000 each, the next five $8,000, &c. The treaty was not ratified until March 8, 1859, consequently the first appropriation under it was not made until 1860, (see vol. 12, p. 7,) and was for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860. It will be seen, therefore, that the amount in estimate is correct and as stipulated in the treaty.

Same treaty; for support of two schools, &c., $500, reduced to $300; deficiency $200. (Vol. 12, p. 953.)

For employment of teachers, &c., $3,200, reduced to $1,500; deficiency $1,700. (Vol. 12, p. 953.)

For employment of farmers, &c., $11,400, reduced to $8,000, deficiency $3,400. (Vol. 12, p. 953.)

For keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, $500, reduced to $300; deficiency $200. (Vol. 12, p. 953.)

For keeping in repair shops and providing tools, $500, reduced to $300; deficiency $200. (Vol. 12, p. 953.)

The amounts in estimate for these five items are, with one exception, the same as have been appropriated for years, and have not proved to be larger than are absolutely necessary. In the case of the item $11,400, it was found necessary for the good of the service to increase the last appropriation. This increase was based upon a statement of Agent Wilbur and letter of approval and recommendation of Senator Corbett, copies of which statement and letter accompanied the original estimate from this office.

The Indians at the Yakama reservation are rapidly advancing in civilization; they are becoming well acquainted with agriculture and are endeavoring to make themselves, by the time their treaty stipulations expire, nearly, if not wholly self-sustaining. Their manual-labor school has proved a complete success, and in fact the agency is one of the best conducted employ agencies in the coun-
APPROPRIATIONS FOR INDIAN SERVICE.

try. To reduce the number of employes provided by treaty, or to cause the employment of incompetent persons by reducing the wages at present allowed, or to change the condition or management of affairs with the slightest chance or danger of injuring the service at that agency, would be injudicious to say the least. It is to be hoped that the full amount of estimate in each case will be appropriated.

PAGE 151 OF ESTIMATES—ARIZONA.

For general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Arizona, &c., reduced from $70,000 to $35,000; deficiency $35,000.

There are, from best information obtained, about 34,500 Indians in Arizona; none of them had treaties with the government, and surely $2 per capita to be used or expended in caring for them and keeping them peaceable cannot be considered extravagant. The amount asked for is the same as was appropriated last year, and should be appropriated the present, as it has not proved too large for the good of the service in that Territory.

CALIFORNIA.

For general incidental expenses of the Indian service in California, &c., $7,500, reduced to $5,000; deficiency $2,500.

The amount in estimation is the usual sum appropriated for the service in California. It is well known that expenses and purchases of all kinds in that State are much in advance of the like in the eastern States, and that all business there is conducted upon a gold basis. There are several reservations in the State that have to be visited by the superintendent, and the expenses of travelling to and from them and to and from each other are necessarily quite large. The expenses of the superintendent's office, and of the agents' offices are also paid from this item. The sum asked for is no more than is actually necessary, and should be appropriated.

PAGE 152 OF ESTIMATES.

For general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Colorado, &c., $25,000, reduced to $20,000; deficiency $5,000.

The amount in estimate is not too large to properly care for Indians in that Territory, and to defray the necessary incidental expenses of the service therein. The full amount should be appropriated.

For general incidental expenses of the service in Dakota, &c., $20,000, reduced to $15,000; deficiency $5,000.

Same reason as in case of Colorado; besides, the sum asked is the usual amount appropriated, and it has not been found too large for the purpose.

For general incidental expenses of the service in Idaho, &c., $20,000, reduced to $15,000; deficiency $5,000.

Same reason as in case of Dakota.

PAGE 153 OF ESTIMATES.

For general incidental expenses of the service in Montana, &c., $20,000, to $15,000; deficiency of $5,000.

Same reason as in case of Dakota.

For general incidental expenses of the service in Nevada, &c., $25,000, to $20,000; deficiency of $5,000.

There are between 8,000 and 10,000 Indians in the State, and probably a much larger number. They are, as a general thing, in a miserable condition. Considering their isolated location, and the consequent cost of delivering goods and subsistence stores to them, it cannot be thought that from $2 to $2.50 per capita is too large a sum to be expended for them by the government.
For general incidental expenses of the service in New Mexico, &c., $50,000, to $30,000; deficiency $20,000.

Without taking the Navajos into consideration, there are between 12,000 and 15,000 Indians in the Territory. None of them have treaties with the government, consequently the poor and suffering have to depend entirely upon the charity of the general government and of the inhabitants of the Territory for their support. There are six agents and two sub-agents having immediate charge of them. All their expenses and those of the superintendent have to be paid from this item, which considerably reduces the amount to be expended for the benefit of the Indians. The sum asked for has been appropriated for years, and it has not proved sufficient for the service in that Territory. Items to supply deficiencies in former appropriations have been appropriated, and it will have to be done again, particularly if the present estimate is reduced.

For general individual expenses of the service in Oregon and Washington, &c., $35,500, reduced to 25,000; deficiency $10,500.

The sum asked for has been appropriated for several years, and has not proved too large.

There are the expenses of the offices of two superintendents and 13 agents and sub-agents, all their necessary travelling expenses, and the insurance and transportation of all goods, &c., furnished the Indians in that State and Territory, to be paid from said sum. When it is remembered that all such expenses are charged upon a gold basis, and that the cost of everything upon the Pacific coast is far in advance of that in the east, the amount in estimate certainly cannot be too large. It should without doubt be appropriated.

For general incidental expenses, &c., in Utah, &c., $25,000, reduced to $15,000; deficiency of $10,000.

There are between 8,000 and 12,000 Indians in this Territory who derive no benefit from treaties and have to be cared for in part by the government. To do this properly and keep the Indians quiet and peaceable, and to defray office and travelling expenses of one superintendent and two agents, the sum of $25,000 is asked to be appropriated. It is not too much for the good of the service.

For transportation and expenses of delivery of provisions, &c., to Indians in Utah, $20,000; reduced to $10,000; deficiency $10,000.

The amount in estimate is the same as heretofore appropriated, and has not been found to be more than actually required. It must be apparent to all that the rates of transportation in that Territory—over mountainous country, to be accomplished only at certain times of the year, and then with great labor and danger—must necessarily be very high. It is hoped the full amount will be appropriated.

To carry out the action contemplated by act of Congress, May 5, 1864, $15,000, reduced to $5,000; deficiency of $10,000. (Vol. 13, p. 63.)

The work contemplated under said act of Congress has been commenced with the funds appropriated last year. It certainly should not be stopped now, and to carry it on successfully, the amount in estimate will be required.

For expenses of colonizing, supporting, &c., Indians residing in the district of country leased from the Choctaws, $22,825, reduced to $11,000; deficiency $11,825.

The amount in estimate has been appropriated for several years, and it has been found absolutely necessary to care for the Indians in said district, and to keep them quiet and peaceable. To reduce such estimate will injure the service in that section, and have a tendency to cause the Indians to commit depredations, steal and plunder for a living.
For expenses of colonizing, supporting, &c., the Wichitas, and other affiliated bands, $37,800, reduced to $15,000; deficiency $22,800.

The estimate for these objects should not be reduced. These Indians have been collected near Fort Cobb, in the Indian territory, and are trying, with the assistance of the government, to start themselves in agriculture. Their endeavors in this particular should not be hampered in any way; but, on the contrary, every inducement should be held out to them to persevere. Until they can realize from their crops the coming fall, more or less subsistence will have to be furnished for them, and before another appropriation can be made, a further supply of agricultural implements will also have to be purchased for their use. There is not a cent now at the disposal of the department that can be used for them.

For purchase of cattle for beef and milk, together with clothing, food, teams and farming tools, reduced from $75,000 to $30,000; deficiency $45,000.

There are about 25,000 Indians in California, none of them having treaties with the government. They are collected, as many as can be, on several reservations, and engage in farming operations. The amount heretofore appropriated is $55,000. The additional item of $20,000 was based upon the statement of Superintendent Whiting, and is believed to be necessary for the good of the service. If any reduction is made, it should not be more than the additional item of $20,000, thus leaving the appropriation the same as last year—$55,000.

For pay of physician, &c., on the four reservations in California (see estimate, which is changed in bill) $25,920, reduced to $15,600; deficiency $10,300.

This item in estimate is an increase of former appropriations, and is based upon the statements of Superintendent Whiting that it is impossible to procure proper and suitable persons at a less rate, and that the additional employés, viz., two herdsmen, two millers, four teachers and two clerks, are absolutely necessary for the good of the service.

Copies of said statements accompanied the original estimate of Indian Office, and it is believed the reasons given therein for such increase are good ones, and that the amount of estimate should be appropriated.

For the purchase of a grist and saw mill for Round Valley reservation, California, $5,000.

This item is omitted in bill. There was a similar item appropriated last year, and it was then understood that the mill now at that place, which is owned by private parties, could be purchased for that sum. On negotiating for the mill it has been found impossible to obtain it for $5,000 in currency, or even in gold. The amount in estimate is asked for to secure the mill, which, it is reported, is a good one, much needed by the Indians, and will be a great saving to them in the grinding of their grain. No more of the funds asked for will be used than is absolutely necessary to secure the mill.

For the purchase of the Tule river Indian farm, &c., $12,800.

This item is omitted in bill. It is based upon the statement of Superintendent Whiting that the purchase is an existing necessity, both for the interest of the government and of the Indians, which is believed to be the fact, and Congress is respectfully asked to make the appropriation that the purchase may be effected.

For expense of the removal and subsistence of Indians in Oregon and Washington Territory, not parties to any treaty, and for pay of necessary employés, $50,000.

This item is omitted in bill. It has been appropriated since 1862, and has been found actually necessary for the good of the service in said State and Territory, where there are many bands and tribes with which no treaties have been made. They have to be cared for. In some cases they have been located upon reservations and started in farming operations. They are being brought together gradually, and it is necessary that employés should be furnished to
instruct them in agriculture and mechanics. The appropriation should by all means be continued.

For care of certain stray bands of Pottawatomie and Winnebago Indians in Wisconsin, reduced from $10,000 to $5,000; deficiency $5,000.

It has been found that the sum appropriated last year was not sufficient to care for these Indians.

Several of them straggled down to islands in the Mississippi, between Illinois and Iowa, causing an extra expense of sending the agent after them. Had they been properly cared for, with clothing to protect them from the severe cold in the northern part of Wisconsin, and sufficient subsistence to prevent suffering, this extra expense would not have been incurred, and the inhabitants near the place where they straggled to would not have been annoyed by them. The full amount in estimate should be appropriated.

For subsistence, clothing, &c., Sisitons, Wahpatons, &c., reduced from $100,000 to $50,000; deficiency $50,000.

The amount in estimate has been appropriated annually since 1864, and has been found absolutely necessary for the purchase of subsistence and clothing for them, for carrying on farming operations, and for the general incidental expenses of the agency. If the estimate is reduced it will cause great suffering among them, and have a tendency to cause them to leave the reservation and prey upon the white settlers for the actual necessities of life. The appropriation should by all means be the same as heretofore.

For insurance, transportation, and expenses of delivery of annuities and provisions to Indian tribes in Minnesota and Michigan, reduced from $20,350 to $10,000; deficiency of $10,350.

The amount in estimate is the usual appropriation; and when it is considered that but few of the appropriations for the different tribes in said States contain items for insurance and transportation, &c.; also the distance the articles purchased have to be transported, and necessary cost of delivering them to the Indians, as well as paying their money annuities, it must be seen that the sum asked for will be necessary for the purpose.

For insurance, &c., to the Pawnees, Poncas, and Yancton Sioux, reduced from $10,000 to $8,000; deficiency of $2,000.

One of these tribes is located in the central part of Nebraska, and the other two in Dakota. The cost of transporting articles purchased for them must necessarily be quite large, and this, with the insurance and cost of delivering the goods, &c., paying annuities, &c., will amount to the sum asked for in estimate. It is hoped there will be no reduction in this item.

For insurance, &c., to the Pawnees, Poncas, and Yancton Sioux, reduced from $10,000 to $8,000; deficiency of $2,000.

One of these tribes is located in the central part of Nebraska, and the other two in Dakota. The cost of transporting articles purchased for them must necessarily be quite large, and this, with the insurance and cost of delivering the goods, &c., paying annuities, &c., will amount to the sum asked for in estimate. It is hoped there will be no reduction in this item.

For insurance, &c., to the Pawnees, Poncas, and Yancton Sioux, reduced from $10,000 to $8,000; deficiency of $2,000.

One of these tribes is located in the central part of Nebraska, and the other two in Dakota. The cost of transporting articles purchased for them must necessarily be quite large, and this, with the insurance and cost of delivering the goods, &c., paying annuities, &c., will amount to the sum asked for in estimate. It is hoped there will be no reduction in this item.

For expenses attending vaccination of Indians, $2,500.

This item is omitted in bill. It is a well-known fact that when the small-pox gets among the Indians, many more fall victims to this horrible disease than when it attacks any other class of people. To prevent this disease from getting among them—which is certainly a charitable and Christian object—the money in question is asked. The same amount has been appropriated for years, and has been used to good advantage in preventing the introduction and spread of small-pox among the various Indian tribes.

For completing the construction of irrigating canal on the Colorado reservation in Arizona, &c., $84,500.

This item is omitted in bill. The work on this canal referred to in this item has been commenced and is being pushed forward as fast as possible. When completed it will be about 30 miles long, and capable of irrigating several thousand acres of good tillable land. If the appropriation is not made, the money already expended in the work will have been of no benefit. This, however, is not the most urgent reason for continuing the work to completion; there are
several thousand Indians now on the reservation; they are assisting in digging the canal, with the expectation, from promises made to them, that it will be completed, and that they will be started in farming operations. Should the work now stop, no white man would dare remain on the reservation. They (the Indians) are in the habit of killing persons who fail to prove what they say; and the reservation might as well be broken up and the Indians left to return to their former habits.

Superintendent Dent is confident, if the appropriation is made, that the work can be completed this year, and that the Indians, after raising their first crops, will be able to subsist themselves.

For the maintenance of Indians brought by the military to the Colorado reservation and kept there, $20,000.

This item is omitted in bill. Indians in Arizona are being subdued by the military, and are brought to and kept upon said reservation. Some means have to be provided to restrain them while there, and to induce them to remain. For this purpose and to clothe and subsist them until such time as they can be induced to go to work and care for themselves, the item in question is asked to be appropriated. It is strongly urged by Superintendent Dent, who has just left that country; and for any further information in regard to this and the preceding items that may be desired by the committee, reference is respectfully made to the superintendent, who is now in Washington city.

For expenses of removing Shoshones, Bannocks, Snakes, and other strolling bands of Indians in Idaho, to Fort Hall reservation, and for their support for one year thereafter, $45,000.

This item is omitted in bill. A portion of the estimate in the item following this, in the estimate submitted to Congress, is embraced in the bill. Both the items refer to the same Indians. The Indians will certainly have to be collected and removed to the reservation before they can be established there—which establishment, &c., is provided for in the item referred to above; and to do this the amount in estimate is asked for. Governor Ballard fixes the cost of such removal at $45,000. He is on the ground and ought to know what the cost will be. It may not require the full amount; but it should all be appropriated to meet any emergency that might arise.

To establish the Shoshones, &c., on Fort Hall reservation, &c., reduced from $98,804 to $30,000; deficiency of $68,804.

This item is based upon the recommendation of Governor Ballard, who submitted an itemized estimate of the amount, a copy of which estimate accompanied the original estimate of Indian Office. The full amount is believed to be necessary to successfully carry out the object desired. If the Indians in question can be removed to and located on said reservation, there will, in all probability, be no more disturbances in Idaho, which are now of frequent occurrence. It is hoped the estimate will not be reduced.

For the purchase of grist and saw mill to be erected for use of Flathead agency, &c., $10,000.

The mill now at said agency has become useless, and in fact almost worthless. Late Agent Wells recommended that the old one be sold and the proceeds applied to the purchase of a new one. Such proceeds would not, of course, be sufficient for the purpose, and to meet the probable deficiency the item in question is asked to be appropriated.

To replace the sum of $882 51, taken from annuities of Ottawas, &c., and the sum of $367 79, taken from their annuities to settle difficulty with C. C. Hutchinson; in all, $1,250 30.

The funds in these two cases belonged to the Indians, and it would be but
an act of justice to refund them. It is hoped Congress will see justice done to said Indians, and appropriate the small sum required for the purpose.

To replace the sum of $13,820.50, taken from funds of Chickasaws for expenses incident to the negotiation of a treaty, by order of the government, $13,820.50.

This item is omitted in bill. A delegation of these Indians was invited to Washington city in 1866 for the purpose of negotiating a treaty. Their expenses, to the above amount, were paid from their own funds. It should doubtless be refunded, as the cause of the expenditure originated with the government, and consequently the government is in justice bound to defray the expenses incurred through or on account of its action.

PAGE 158 OF ESTIMATES.

To replace the sum of $7,303.05, taken from funds belonging to Choctaws for expenses incident to the negotiation of a treaty, by order of the government, $7,303.05.

This item is omitted in bill. The case is similar to the one preceding, and for reasons given in that, the sum in estimate should be appropriated.

For the amount found due the United States, on the settlement of accounts of Caleb Lyon, late governor, &c., of Idaho, claimed by him to have been stolen, $46,418.40.

This item is omitted in bill. The sum of $18,631 of said amount belonged to the Nez Percé Indians. They certainly are not to blame for the loss of the money or its non-application to the objects for which it was appropriated, and consequently should not be made to suffer its loss. The full amount may eventually be recovered from Governor Lyon's bondsmen, but it is very doubtful. However this may be, no one can doubt that the Indians should have what they are entitled to under treaty stipulations, and the amount in estimate should, therefore, be appropriated.

To pay expenses of two commissioners, appointed to appraise Cherokee neutral lands, about 800,000 acres, under 17th article, treaty of July 19, 1866, (Stat. at Large, vol. 14, p. 804,) or so much thereof as may be necessary, $4,550.

This item is omitted in bill. These commissioners have been at work for some time. Considerable labor is necessary to accomplish the object, as every tract of land has to be visited, and the full amount in estimate will doubtless be required to defray their expenses. By the terms of said article and treaty, such expenses are to be paid from the proceeds of the sale of the lands. It may be some time yet before the sale will be effected, and in the mean time the appraisers are obliged to support themselves and defray all their expenses from their private funds. The amount in estimate should be appropriated, and when the land is sold, it could be refunded to the government.

For the reappropriation of the sum carried to the surplus fund, under the head "Payment of North Carolina Cherokees," per third section act of March 3, 1855, (see Stat. at Large, vol. 10, p. 706,) $42,290.69. Omitted in bill.

Said act of March 3, 1855, provides for the payment of $42,290.69, when the State of North Carolina shall, by some appropriate act, agree that said Cherokees may remain permanently in that State.

No payment having been made, owing in a great measure to the late war, said sum was, by warrant dated June 30, 1862, carried to the surplus fund. By an act of the general assembly of North Carolina, ratified February 19, 1866, it was enacted—

That the Cherokee Indians who are now residents of the State of North Carolina shall have the authority and permission to remain in the several counties in this State where they now reside; and shall be permitted to remain permanently therein so long as they may see proper to do so, anything in the treaty of 1835 to the contrary notwithstanding.

Ex. Doc 62—2
As North Carolina, therefore, has granted the permission to which reference is made in said act of March 3, 1855, and as a general amnesty has been declared in all treaties made since the close of the late war with Indians who participated in the rebellion, it is believed that the North Carolina Cherokees are now entitled to receive the money due them, and the appropriation is therefore asked to be made.

To pay the expenses of a commissioner to be appointed to fix the cost of property and improvements on farms confiscated and sold by Cherokee nation, under laws of said nation made during the late rebellion, $2,760.

The third article treaty of July 19, 1866, (see Statutes at Large, vol. 14, pages 799 and 800,) provides for the appointment of a commission to appraise the cost of improvements made on lands sold under the confiscation laws of the Cherokee nation. It is desired by all concerned that this appraisement be made at the earliest day practicable. Before it can be made, however, the funds to defray the expenses incident thereto must be provided, consequently the appropriation asked to be made is necessary, and it should be made if it is intended to carry out the terms of said treaty.

PAGE 162 OF ESTIMATES.

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for pay of commissioners appointed under 49th and 50th articles treaty of April 28, 1866, with Choctaws and Chickasaws, (Statutes at Large, vol. 14, pages 780 and 781,) omitted in bill, $1,538 47.

The sum of $4,320 was appropriated for the necessary expenses of said commissioners in 1866. The work has been performed, and the accounts of the commissioners have been adjusted and show a balance due them in excess of the amount appropriated of $1,538 47. They have been waiting for such balance for nearly a year. It is unquestionably due and should be paid to them. The payment cannot be made unless the appropriation is made.

To supply a deficiency in appropriation to pay expenses of commissioners to investigate the losses of loyal Seminole Indians, $2,000.

The fourth article treaty of March 21, 1866, (Statutes at Large, vol. 14, p. 757,) provides for the appointment of such commissioners. They were appointed and the work has been accomplished. The sum of $720 only was appropriated in 1866 (vol. 14, p. 319) to defray the expenses incident to such investigation. The sum has been proved insufficient, and the deficiency, instead of being $2,000, is actually $2,310 19. The estimate for $2,000 was made when the commissioners were at work, and at that time it was expected to be sufficient to pay their salary and expenses incident to the investigation. Their accounts have been adjusted, and, as stated above, the deficiency in the appropriation of $720 is actually $2,316 19. This last mentioned sum should without question be appropriated, in order that the matter may be finally settled.

To supply a deficiency in appropriation for subsisting Seminole Indians, (omitted in bill,) $31,083 79.

By reference to pages 180, 181, and 182, of estimates it will be seen under what circumstances this deficiency was created, and the necessity for incurring an indebtedness of such amount. There is no doubt but the subsistence was absolutely necessary to prevent starvation among the Seminoles. The parties who furnished the supplies furnished them in good faith. They have been kept without money that is justly due them for a long time, and it would be but an act of justice to pay them. It is hoped the appropriation will be made, that the indebtedness may be liquidated at the earliest day possible.