

COMMISSIONER
OF
INDIAN
AFFAIRS



VOL. 5

FOREMAN
TRANSCRIPTS

Copies of

MANUSCRIPTS

In the office of the
COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

(CREEK)

Compiled from original records
selected by

GRANT FOREMAN

1930

OKLAHOMA
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

7683

Foreman

E93
U5F7
v.5

Creek Nation 7. January 1831.

To. Tucke.bachee.hajo & Oc-te-aohe Ematla

Brothers

Having full confidence in your ^{your}prudence and good intentions towards our Nation, have appointed you as a Deligation ~~from the~~ to visit Washington City during the present seting of Congrefs. And by the authority vested in us, as head chief of this Nation do appoint, and constitute you and each of you as such. also Paddy Carr ^{& Thomas Carr} as your interpretors to Represent the Creek Nation in all manner of things which its interest depend before the Congrefs of the United States, and also to the President of the United States. We have chosen Major John H Brodnax as our friend and Agent on the Mifsion you are particularly required to advise with him on all businefs which may be transacted in relation ^{to} the affairs of the Nation. And in no instance are you permitted to advise or take the advice of any Tribe or Tribes of Indians or any other persons talks except it is in accordance with the advise of your Agent. ^{what is} or embodied in the memorial which we intrust with you to be presented to Congrefs. Your good conduct and well doing will be expected by your Country men

With every confidence of succefs

We have this day in Open Council Representing the Creek Nation. Subscribed our names.

In presence of
John H Brodnax

N F Collins

Paddy Carr Intf

his
Nehal x Micco P chief of the Nation
mark

his
Tus ke_xNe hah Haw of Cowata
mark

his
Efi x Ematla of Cowata
mark

his
Onis x Hajo of Broken Arrow
mark

his
Neha x Ematla of Hitche tee
mark

his
Tus ke x Nehah. How of Chehaw
mark

his
Tuste nuc x Hajo of Ufala
mark

(OIA: 1831. Creeks (Emigr.) Deputation in Council.)

Brown Hotell Washington. 15. Feb^y 1831

To Major Hamilton Head of the Indian Department

Brother

It appears from a conversation that took place this morning with our Agent Col Brodnax and our Father the President, That there is a Misconstruction of our businefs to this place, That we are here for the purpose of prosecuting the question Mr. Wirt has in the Supreme Court in relation to Indian rights, We can say to you that we have no such instructions from our Nation. We have been appointed only to attend to Such businefs as immediately concerns our own people, We have no businefs in the Supreme Court, Our businefs was entirely with the Secretary at War & the Congrefs of the United States,

We hope that you will be so kind as to take our instructions to the Secretary and make the necefsary expli-
nation in relation to our businefs. We are very sorry that such an opinion has been entertained you, can see very plainly that we are differently instructed. --

We wish you also to make an enquiry of the Secritary. If we can be permitted to draw on our annuity for such an amount as will pay our expenses. We have been detained, and shall be again owing to the Road and in

With high regard.

We have the honor

Thos. Carr interpreter

very Respectfully to be Yr
his
Tucka-bachee - x hajo
mark

7683

his
Octe. ahee Emarta x
mark

Ce Cocha hitch chee Council Ground

8^h April 1831

To the Honorable Secretary of War.

We the undersigned head chiefs and Warriors of the Creek Nation. feel ourselves constrained by the circumstances in which we are unfortunately placed, Solemnly to addrefs you again, All the talks we have ever received from our Father the President we have received them as evidences of paternal regard. We believe, he has only talked to us. as. he would have done to his ^{white} ~~red~~ children placed in a Simular Condition, With considerable reluctance we have been compelled to refuse a Compliance with his wishes toward removing to the West, our aged Fathers & Mothers beseach us to remain upon the land that give us birth, where the bones of the kindred are buried so that when they die they may mingle their ashes together, they view a removal as the worst evil that can befall them

The Country afsigned us west of the Mifsifsippi we acknowledge has been represented to us by our friends who have moved to it - to be rich and full of fine game, that they have been prosperous in raising fine crops of Corn, But they cannot refrain from writing us the unhealthinnefs of the Country. the many deaths that have taken place amongst them; Our people view health as the greatest hapinefs they enjoy From all infor that we have received, it is a grave yard. The Country we now occupy is healthy and plentifully rich for us to make a plenty - our attention is now entirely to labour our game is all gone we make a plenty of corn and raise fine

6
hogs & Beef cattle

We sent a deputation to visit you this last winter. they were required by us to make our Complaints. known to you, They have returned they report to us. they discharged the duty. that was encumbant on them. That they communicated both to you & our Father the President. our Wishes - and Situation A part of their businefs, was to^{have} been communicated to Congrefs - particularly our claims against the U. S. for lost property and monies Coming under the Mineral Spring treaty of 1821. they state the Shortnefs of the Sefsion and their late arrival to the City prevented their affecting any thing therefore it lies yet unsettled

Thru enquiry to you made when there they state you was to answer when more at leisure than you were ~~when~~ at the time it was made

We cannot avoid repeating to you the necefsity of Keeping the white people our of our Country. We say now what our deputation did when at the City to you in one of their communications every thing bad is to be expected from our present situation, We have bad red people that we could not control. You have the same charactors, among your white children - Controversies will arise and blood Shed will be the end

We all do every thing we can to present such conduct but it will be of no effect. It never will answer for the White and red man to live together, they can not agree. murders have already taken place; both by the reds and

7
whites. We have caused the red man to be Brought to justice,
The whites go unpunished we are weak, and our word and
oaths, go for nought, Justice we dont expect, nor cant get,
We may expect murders to be more frequent; Should the whites
be permitted to move amongst us, They Bring Spirits amongst
us
for the purpose of practicing frauds. they daily rob us of our
property. they bring white officers among us and take our
property from us; for debts that never was. Contracted. We
are made Subjected to law We have no means of Comprehending.
We never know when we are doing write, there are many other
evils attending the whites settling our Country that is here
too tedious to mention. But before we conclude we particular-
ize one Case of a Major Dixon Coming into our Country and
spoiling our Timber - and raising a Mill all without our Con-
sent - this is only one of the many Such trespasses, that is
in our Nation, by the Whites. We pray that our Father the
President will take our Situation in to Consideration, and
protect us from Such intruders, We Shall not offend, We
Shall ohly act in defence, We Shall endeavor to keep our
people within our own limits that they Shall not intrude
upon our Fathers white childrens land and when depredations
are committed by us, we Shall punish such conduct, altho
we look for no favors, when we are abused. All of which,
We Submit for the Consideration of you and our Father the
President

Your unfortunate Red Brothers

his
Cusea x Micco
mark

his
Neha x Micco Principal Chief
mark

his
Tus ke ne haw x of Coweata
mark

his
Little Doctor x of Upper Towns
mark

his
James Islands x Do
mark

his
Yoho lo ~~tab~~ x Micco of Ufala
mark

his
Sco cobe x of Broken Arrow
mark

his
Salah tah x Nocho
mark

Manay way - of Oakfuskee

his
Tucke bachee x Micco -
mark

his
Oak fus kee x Yoholo
mark

his
James x Boy of Tuckabachee
mark

(OIA 1831. Creeks (Emigr.) Deputation in Council.)

Columbus Georgia May 31st 1831

To the

President of the United States

Sir

The undersigned, Citizens of Columbus, Georgia, would respectfully represent to the President of the United States, that the deplorable condition of the Creek Indians located within the limits of Alabama demands the immediate pecuniary aid and parental care of the General Government. For the last six months the most intense suffering has pervaded the Creek Nation in Alabama and your memorialists are daily witnesses of the wretched situation of the Indians and can confidently aver that they have never seen greater misery and want - It is a fact notorious to every individual residing on the borders of the Creek Territory that in every part of it are large bodies of Indians in a state of actual starvation with no means or expectation of relief unless the assistance of the Government be extended to them - In the white settlements adjacent to them they are daily begging from house to house for the means of subsistence from hour to hour they have abandoned their homes thrown themselves in crowds at the doors of the whites relying alone for existence on the mercies and charities of the community and if they are not speedily relieved by some general and systematic plan great numbers of them must inevitably perish This distress is not confined to a limited portion of the Indians but embraces hundreds and infinitely more than can possi-

bly be preserved from destruction by the most liberal contributions of the Surrounding country -

The undersigned would further represent that the present is an auspicious time for the prosecution of the plan of emigration - and that if a door were now opened for the reception of emigrants they would enrol themselves more rapidly than it would be possible to remove them to Arkansas -

If the President of the United States should in his judgement deem it proper to establish an agency for the enrolment of emigrants or otherwise decide to furnish supplies for the relief of those Indians who are in absolute misery and want we would respectfully but most earnestly recommend Mr Abner Chapman of this Town as a gentleman who from his long residence in the vicinity of the Creek Nation his constant and unlimited intercourse and his extensive acquaintance and influence with the Creek Indians is eminently qualified to discharge the duties of Enrolling or Supplying Agent. --

(OIA: 1831. Greeks (in Georgia) Gov. G. R. Gilmer. Citizens' petition to President for their aid. The above communication was signed by 125 persons.)

Executive Department

Milledgeville 4th June 1831

Sir

By request I enclose to the President a paper signed by very many highly respectable Gentlemen representing the Creek Indians who reside on the borders of Georgia to be in a miserably starving condition and requesting the interference of the General Government for their relief. Information had been previously received that the lowest clafs of the Indians were in the most distrefsing condition. There is no doubt but that great numbers are prepared to remove beyond the Mifsissippi if the Government would supply them with the means. Whether all can be induced to do so at present is extremely doubtful. The white men half breeds, and wealthy chiefs who reside on the public roads, cultivate rich plantations, own the ferries and bridges and other places of profit, are exempt from the suffering which prefs upon the mafs of the Indian people. The white men can only be controlled by the laws of the State in which they reside. The half breeds and chiefs who are in the pofsefsion of the wealth and control the Government of the tribe, will not probably be induced to yield up these advantages, so long as the tribe can be kept together. If the body of the people pafs beyond the Mifsissippi their principal men must follow. They are not prepared to mingle with a white population or to be made members of the same Society & Government.

I would therefore most respectfully suggest to the President the importance of so altering the present plan of the

Government for the removal of the Indians to the west of the Mifsissippi, as to authorize them to enroll for emigration and that ^{they} be sent from the States as rapidly as pofsible.

I would avail myself of the present opportunity of stating to the President that I am engaged in collecting a great variety of facts in relation to the present state of the Cherokees within Georgia with the view of calling his attention to the use of the means which may be found most efficient for carrying into execution the contract of 1802. --

With sentiments of the most

respectful consideration

I remain &C

George R. Gilmer

To

The President

of the U States

(OIA: 1831. Creeks (in Georgia) Gov. G. R. Gilmer. Citizens' petition to President for their aid.)

Creek Agency

July 21st 1831

Sir

The Acting Secretary of War has authorised me to employ Your Services to Vaccinate the Creek Indians, for which he says a reasonable compensation will be allowed on my Certificate of Your having been so employed -- I therefore by the Authority in Me Vested hereby request that you will perform that duty and with as little delay as posible.

I am respectfully

Your Obt Ser't

Jno,, Crowell

Agt for I. D.

Doc^t. Wharton

Present --

a true Copy

(OIA: 1831. Creeks (Agency) John Crowell. Dr. Wharton.)

Western Creek Agency 5th, Nov^r 1831--

Sir,

I have the honour to forward to you some vouchers for money that has been paid by me for the purposes therein specified - The Chiefs of the Creeks has been compeled by the wants of their poor, to expend the greater part of their Annuity for Clothing for them; and ammunition for their warriors and hunters, this was in consequence of their not having received their dues from the government. - This annuity is the first money that they have received since they have crofised the Mifsifsippi, and they have a large amount due them from the government - There is but few of them that have received the Rifle Guns & Ammunition, Blankets, Brafs Kettles, Beaver Traps, and Butcher Knives, that has been promised to them; and they are in great want of them; as there are many of them, that have not Armes to defend themselves against the depredations of the wild Indian or Pawnees; who appear to be at war with every nation. --

I was informed while at Washington last spring that there had been, one thousand Bever Traps, and as meany Rifles forwarded to Co^l. Crowell, which were intended for these people; and I was in hopes Co^l. Crowell would have been, ordered to forward them on here before this time - The winter or Spring is the most favourable time for them to be sent on as the Arkansas River is generally navagable at those seasons.-

I have the honour to be Sir

With great respect

Your Ob^t. Serv^t

Jn^o Campbell

The Hon -

Lewis Cafs

Secretary of War

(OIA: 1831. Creeks in the West (Agency). John Campbell.)

Fort Mitchell, Ala.

Dec'r 5th 1831.

To,

Col. John Crowell,

Creek Agent.

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose you, my account for services rendered in Vaccinating a portion of the Creek Indians. In stating that the amount charged individually is much less than that required in our Cities for Similar aid, I beg leave to remind you of the great expense

I have been subjected to in this employment of Afsistants, Guides, and Interpreters, as also private Medical attendance on the Troops during my occasional absence from the Fort.

The duty in which I have been engaged was exceedingly arduous, and fatiguing; exposing myself to all kinds of weather, visiting those infected with the Small-Pox, and in several instances checking its further progrefs, by burning dead bodies, houses, &c. &c.:

I have revaccinated different Towns the second and third times, as well as distributed vaccine matter to the chiefs, which compelled me to purchase a great quantity from the Indians themselves, and other individuals.

You will perceive that the same towns are mentioned once or twice in the account; this arose from portions

of the different towns attending appointed meetings.

I subscribe with much Respect

Your obt Servant

W. L. Whatron

(OIA:1831. Creek (Agency) John Crowell. Dr. Wharton.)

Creek Agency Dec^r 8th 1831.

Sir

Your Dept. having authorized Me to employ the Services of Afst Surgeon Wharton of this post to Vaccinate ~~te-Vae-~~
~~ein~~ate the Creek Indians; I did on the 21st of July last employ him to perform that duty, and he has rendered to me his account for Said Services accompanied by a letter of explanations, both of which are herewith Submitted, for Your consideration; I also, enclose a copy of My letter of appointment to Shew that I complied with the instructions of your Department.

It is due to Doc^r Wharton and his afsistants that I should State that the Services performed have been arduous and expensive, and have no doubt been the Means of Saving the lives of thousands of Indians, as well as to Stop the disease from Spreading among the white population on the frontiers.

I have the honor to be

Your Obt. Servt.

Jno,, Crowell

Agt for I. A.

The Honb^l

Lewis Cafs

Secretary of War

Washington City

(OIA: 1831. Creeks (Agency) John Crowell. Dr. Wharton.)

We the undersigned Officers of the 4th Infantry do hereby certify, that during the prevalence of the Small Pox among the Creek Indians (Ala). Doctor W L Wharton has made great efforts to arrest its progrefs, in doing which, he has subjected himself to much expence inconvenience and fatigue --

J Clay

Fort Mitchell Ala)

Lt. 4th Inf

Jany 1st 1832

T. R. Alezton

Lt. 4th InfY

John Page

Capt 4th InfY

R W Burnet

Lt. 4 Infantry

S C. Benton

Sutler U. S. Troops

(OIA: 1831 Creeks (Agency) John Crowell. Dr. Wharton.)

Fort Mitchell Ala

Jan 1st 1832

To the Hon,

Lewis Cals,

Secretary of War

Sir.

Agreeably to Instructions from Office of Indian Affairs, to Col. John Crowell, Creek Agent, dated 22nd ult. I have the honor to enclose a certified statement of the number of days in which I have been engaged Vaccinating Creek Indians,.

In stating that my own services were inadequate to the performance of the duty, I beg leave to inform you, that I was necefsarily compelled to employ those of an Afsistant constantly, thus subjecting myself to heavy expense; and advised that the compensation would be a reasonable one I was induced to consult the opinion of Physicians in the vicinity of the nation, as to what would be a reasonable charge.

I have the honor to enclose a Certificate given by my fellow officers and other individuals

I have the honor to be

With sentiments of respect

Your Obt: Servant

W. L. Wharton

(OIA: 1831. Creeks (Agency) John Crowell. Dr. Wharton.)

(A Copy)

Washington March 6th 1834

Major J. H Hook

U S. Army.

Sir,

We will endeavour to answer your enquiries respecting the resources of the Country in the vicinity of Fort Gibson with much pleasure, and trust that our statements will be tolerably correct.

You ask "What is the probable quantity of corn, that will be raised by the Indians, & white Inhabitants in the vicinity of Fort Gibson, the approaching or present season."

Fort Gibson is situated on Grand River, a northern tributary of the Arkansas, 4 miles from its mouth - The Verdigris, another northern stream empties into the Arkansas half a mile above the mouth of Grand River. The last stream, for some distance forms the boundary between the Cherokee & Creek Indians - The Creek settlements extend for a short distance below the mouth of Grand River, on the South; and from the Verdigris - on the North side of the Arkansas, for something like twenty miles up the river, and are making considerable progrefs every year.

The settlements are dense, and many of the farms extensive, and well cultivated. The Indians, many of them working a large force of Negroes.

It is impofsible to say what quantity of corn will be

raised in that fertile region, in a tolerably good season; but from the quantity furnished during the winter of 1832-33 - a safe estimate may be made.

During that winter, it required something like six thousand bushels of corn for the Garrison, and in addition 300 Rangers had to supply themselves.

There was an abundant supply in the country for every purpose, & several large Boat loads was taken below for the Choctaws.

The average price, delivered at the Ranger Camp, one or two miles above the mouth of Grand River, was $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel, and large quantities was procured at 25 cents, by taking it from the Cribs.

The reason why corn is now scarce & high in that Country, was occasioned by the unprecedented rise in the Arkansas, last June, destroying a great portion of their crops; and yet the Creeks raised an abundance, for their own use, and have sold considerable quantities besides.

From the industry of the Creeks, and from the prospect of a good market the approaching season we have no hesitation in saying, that should the season be tolerably good, an abundant supply will be raised, for the Garrison, Dragoons, & Indians, and we think at about an average price of $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel.

In addition to what will be raised in the Creek Country, above Fort Gibson, the Cherokees have a very fertile

country on both sides of the Arkansas, about the mouth of the Illinois river, something like 40 miles by water below Fort Gibson. Large quantities of corn may be procured there, at something like the above price, perhaps a little higher.

At Fort Smith 120 miles by water, & 57 by land below Fort Gibson, the Territory of Arkansas commences. Large quantities of corn is raised in ordinary seasons on the River in the Counties of Crawford & Pope, and can be purchased at the above price, perhaps lower.

Beef is now furnished at Fort Gibson for \$3.25 cents per Cwt & we think any quantity may be procured at that price, if not lower.

The Pork used in that country is generally mast fed. Three dollars per cwt may be estimated as a fair price.

Salt, made at the Grand Saline, 45 miles above Fort Gibson, on Grand River, can be delivered at about 75 cents per bushel.

We have the honor to be

Very respectfully

Your Ob^t Servant^s

(Signed) David Holt

(do) Tho^s E. Wilson

(OIA: 1834. Misc. Major J. H. Hook.)

Fort Gibson Ark. 1st April 1834

Sir

Unfortunately I did not receive instructions from you to act as Disbursing Agent of the Creeks, until near the close of March. They were incorrectly forwarded to Little Rock, although I had left a request with the Post master here to forward them to the Choctaw Agency. I closed my account at Fort Smith, and put up notice there, as I did here also on my arrival, on Saturday evening (29th -) for entering into a contract to furnish the Creek emigrants until 1st Sept^r. As many people were to be here on the Monday 31st, to bid for furnishing the Cherokees; I proceeded immediately on Sunday to the Creek country to ascertain the number of the emigrants, - to what time they had been subsisted, - to ascertain their place of residence, to know where to make deliveries, &c. Gen. Campbell, Agent, is absent. To my disappointment and mortification, I found that M^cIntosh had already, 28 Feb^y I believe,) anticipated me, and had issued six months in advance; so as to finish the part (59,) and leaving only 3, I believe, to be subsisted. This is not all. Col. Chouteau has taken on with him to Washington City the vouchers abstracts &c to enable him to receive not only pay for the final six months subsistence of these emigrants, but also the vouchers &c to enable him to receive their Commutation allowance for emigrating. I immediately returned to this place and took down the notices which I had put up.

Whether this prompt manouvre of M^CIntosh was intended to secure his own interests before the arrival of a Disbursing Agent, who was expected to take charge of the matter; you can judge as well as myself for I have not yet had time to examine into it.

M^CIntosh called on me at Fort Smith, on his way to Washington but as I had not then received your instructions, I was not authorized to act on his claims. I regret very much that I am so foiled in the more immediate object of my mission here. As soon as the issues were completed the emigrants scattered through different parts of the nation, some to the distance of forty miles or more, I am told.

I shall however immediately take the best measures to ascertain personally their number at present, - the number when they arrived, and all the information that I was directed to obtain. I will also examine into the fact and make arrangements for payments for the subsistence and commutation allowance of those who did not emigrate with M^CIntosh.

Very respectfully

Sir Your obt. Servt.

J. Van Horne Lieut 3 Inf

Disbursing Agent for Creeks

Brig. Gen. Geo. Gibson

Com. Gen. Sub.

Fort Gibson 8 April 1834

Sir

I enclose a muster-roll or register of the party of Creeks brought out by M^cIntosh shewing the alterations since the original muster east of the Mifsissippi, also a roll of those who emigrated on their own resources. I saw and registered them personally.

I have paid the two Fishers who emigrated on their own resources, (and who have subsisted themselves since they came, 27 June 1833) for their years subsistence, \$25⁵⁵/₁₀₀ each, (9 cents p ration,) about the same (7 1/5 cents,) which Capt Brown paid M^cIntosh for subsisting the party brought by him. I have not yet received instructions from you nor Capt Brown to pay the allowance, (twenty dollars per head,) for emigrating, to these individual indians. They are anxious to receive it, to afsist them in farming.

If you have them on hand, I would be glad to receive some blank Abstracts of Provisions ifsued, Monthly and quarterly Abstract of Disbursements for Contingencies, and Accounts Current.

Immediately on my arrival here, I informed you that I had been anticipated in the more immediate objects of my being sent here. What I then ventured to suggest as the object of M^cIntosh party procedures; I have since found to be the true one. M^cIntosh is indebted to certain traders, who to secure payment for themselves induced him to take this measure.

I have been requested by the indian commissiioners to go to the Seneca lands, and purchase and deliver to the Senecas & Shawnees who are represented as being in a starving condition about 400 bushels corn and to take from this post about twenty five barrels pork for the same purpose. As I can do so without interfering with other duties, I have consented.

I have received yours of 24 Feb. and have promulgated its contents to the Creeks and others in this neighbourhood.

Please inform me whether slaves are to receive the same allowance for expenses of removal and the years subsistence as indians.

I am Sir very respectfully

Your obt. servt.

J. Van Horne 2 Lieut 3 Inf

Disbursing Agent Creeks

Gen. Geo. Gibson

Com. Gen. Sub.

(OIA: 1834. Creek (Emigr.) Lt. J. Van Horne, Disb. Agent West. The ink used in above letter is so dim that it is impossible to read some of the figures,- particularly those connected with the rations; it may be that some of these are incorrect as transcribed.)

Washington April 21st 1834

Hon Lewis Cass

Secretary of War

Sir,

The undersigned Deligation representing the Western Creek Nation beg leave to Submit for your consderation there Just claims on the government of the United States

Under the Treaty of Eighteen Hundrd twnty Six the compensation allowed to each Creek Indian That would Emegraet West should receive Thirty dollers

The party of Emegrants under the direction of Mess. Crowell and Blake amounting to Twelve Hundrd, Enigrated after the provision of the Law had expierd There can be know doubt of the Justice of there Claim to recieve the compensation extended by the Law, as they understood They would be on the same footing of there Brothers Emegrating previus under that Law, the commisinors consider this claim as comming under the favourable consideration of the War Department,

We beg to submit for consideration the Claim we are entitled to of Five Sections of Land given to us by the Estern Creek Nation we wish to dispose of this Land to the government We present to you the Claim of Sixty Creek Indians Emigrated under Genl M^cIntorsh West; Those are entitled under Treaty 1832 to there propotion of lands according to the provisions set forth in said Treaty

We present for your consideration Claimes for property

lost for Improvements abandoned East, provisions furnished by Creek Indians for the subsistence of Indians in Emegrating to the West those claims had been in the hands of the Agent Three years and there has been no report on them and we have deemed it advisable to lay them before you

We would ask the Hon Secretary attention to our Imeadeate wants we are indebted largely to the Citizens of the United States for articles our people stood in need of the Nation has pledged there anuity for the payment of those debts and we wish if possible to discharge those debts, by any means that may be due us from the government we trust in the paternal care of the goverment and if any mode can be sejested to, releave us we shall allways feel gratitude for your attention to our wishes

his
Roley x M^CIntorsh
mark

his
Fush Huche x Mco
mark

Chilly M^CIntosh
Kes Lewis

(OIA: 1834. Creeks West. Delegation of McIntosh party.)

Western Creek Agency 22nd April 1834

Sir

Your letter of the 18th Feb^y has been received, and the instructions therein contained will be duely attended too. --

I regret to state that whisky is finding its way into the Creek nation; more this spring then it has for some time previous; it is braught into their Country in small kaggs of from four to five gallons each; but a number of persons are embarked in this traffic; and it is productive of evil consequences to the nation; - And as the 8th Clause of the circular of the 6th of May 1833 - prohibits the Agents from Calling on the Military to effect its Seizure under the Act of July 9th 1832, without Special authority from the Department; it completely enables them to go on without interuption; as it is impofsible for an Agent to Seize Ardent Spirits from the Indians without haveing the evident power to inforce his authority; wherever Spirits are, there will be a number of half drunk Indians; who would be unwilling to see the spirits taken from them; - an attempt being made and a failure; would only encourage them in their course of putting the authority of the government at defiance; - I am Clearly of opinion that the Indians would not be so hard to manage if it was not for the white men amongst them; who are the first to Complain of the regulations of the government being opprefsive to the Indians; - The Commanding officer at Fort Gibson, does not consider himself, at liberty to interfere in the stopping of Ardent Spirits from comeing into the Indian Country;

under existing - regulations; therefore the Cherokee Country is entirely inundated with this article, it has been brought in by wagon loads to Bayou Manard within three or four miles of Fort Gibson, if I am not wrongly informed there has been at least one hundred Barrels came into that settlement within the last six months and while this is the Case it will be impossible to prevent the Creeks from the use of this article. --

I am Sir respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

Jno^o Campbell

Hon, Elbert Herring

Commissioner Ind Affrs.

(OIA: 1834. Creeks West (Agency). Jno. Campbell.)

Fort Gibson 29 April 1834

Sir

Since my return from the Seneca Country a few days since, I have endeavoured to find out from the Creeks brought out by Chilly M^cIntosh last Sep^r, in what manner they have been subsisted. I have discovered a piece of manouvering, which as it implicates some persons of great power and influence may therefore subject me to their enmity; yet I deem it a sacred duty paramount to considerations of this sort, to protect the weak from the strong, and conscientiously to develop the schemes of traders and designing men which I believe intended to defeat the just aims of this goverment, or to deprive untutored indians of their just dues. I found it difficult to sift out the truth, so much are indians and whites influenced by the schemes of traders, and by their own interests.

The Creeks brought out by C. M^cIntosh say that M^cIntosh subsisted them at first pretty well, that afterwards they received no beef. The ifsues were very irregular; sometimes for six days,- sometimes for a month. Chilly went a hunting before christmas and left Saml. Brown his brother as agent. Brown fed them for a while, after which, they no longer received either beef or corn. They had to beg of their neighbours. This is probably exaggerated by them.

Sally Harrod says that she paid B. Hawkins \$759 for expenses in bringing out her 18 negroes, and for subsisting them on the way, and from 10th March, (when they arrived,) until 1st Sep. (when she arrived.) She says that these

negroes never received more than twelve days rations of beef and corn. That for the remainder of the year she subsisted them herself. She is entitled to the allowance of \$20 p. head to these 18 negroes. But as I understood M^r Love that M^cIntosh or Col. Choteau have taken to Washington vouchers to draw the commutation allowance for the whole party, I think it best to wait until I hear from you before paying her. She seems worthy of relief.

But with respect to the last six months subsistence, I found that on the 1st of March Chilly gave to each individual or head of family a due bill some for \$12.25, some \$12.45 for each individuals subsistence for the remaining six months. Soon after this Chilly left here for Washington City. He told them to present these due bills to S. Brown, his agent, who would give them corn at \$1 p. bushel for them, or if they wanted cattle, to take them to M^r Love who would get cattle from Col. Choteau; or in the third place they could trade for the whole amount of their due bills at Love's store. But he ordered them strictly not to trade or sell their due bills to any person except Brown, Love, or Col. Choteau. They never received any cattle. Brown at first gave them some corn on their due bills, amounting in all to only about fifty bushels; when, by an arrangement with Col. Choteau, he sold all his corn, (about 300 bushels) to the osages. Col. Choteau has gone to Washington. Love is absent also, perhaps gone to Washington. The indians are therefore left without any means of obtaining subsistence inasmuch as Love's stock of goods has for some time

been nearly exhausted. They say that they are in a starving condition, and can get no corn nor meat. Chilly M^cIntosh is largely indebted to Love & Col. Choteau. How the two last are connected together is not generally understood. They have lately been partners, and still have dealings together. Col. C. is a man of high standing and great influence.

Love has latterly been carrying on the trading establishment of which Col. Choteau was until lately the proprietor. They have great influence in the nation. Gen. Campbell tells me that he has informed Love that he has no licence, and must leave the nation. When I first arrived here, the agent was absent. I was proceeding into the Creek country to ascertain their numbers, to what time they had been subsisted &C, in order to contract for supplying them, when Love eagerly met me on the bank of the Verdigris, earnestly and repeatedly assuring me on his honour that Chilly had on the 28 Feb. issued to these people six months supply of corn and cows & calves, and that I need not trouble myself to go any farther, for that Col. Choteau and Brown & himself had taken receipts for these supplies from the indians; and that Col. C. had taken these receipts with the abstracts &C to Washington, to enable Chilly & him to draw pay for the last six months subsistence, and allowance of \$20 p. head for emigrating. I have since been left to believe that he wished to prevent me from proceeding further and examining into the affair. His repeated and positive assurances, I regret to say, did induce me to return under the belief that the party had been

supplied with provisions for the last six months in advance, and that they had receipted for it.

Helis Fexico, one of these indians assured me in the presence of the others, that shortly after Chilly left here for Washington and just before Col. Choteau started, S. Brown brother and agent of Chilly prevailed on him (Fexico) to sign or put marks for each head of family or individual to a number of papers, which he supposes were the receipts for the last six months provisions; that he himself without the knowledge or consent of any of the party, signed the name of each to these receipts by making his mark, for he cannot write. The principal men, heads of families, and individuals assured me that they never had receipted or authorized any one to receipt for them for this half years subsistence. Fexico says that Brown to induce him to do this, told him that Chilly had now given them due bills for the half years subsistence and that therefore he must have their receipts to get pay from govt. Some of them have traded out nearly the whole amount of their due bills with Love. They were forbidden as above stated to trade any where except with Love.

Before this reaches you it is probable Col. Choteau, Love & Chilly M^CIntosh with their vouchers, will have called on you for payment. I have thought it my duty to make this representation to put you on your guard. I do it with pure motives. I myself saw nearly all the due bills. They are signed by Chilly M^CIntosh and dated

1st, March or last of Feb. Sally Harrod with a family of 5, and 18 negroes, has a due bill for only \$132, which is only \$6 each, for the half year.

As these people say they are near starving, I felt a strong disposition to supply them with provisions, in spite of the due bills. But I was afraid it might cause trouble, and I have told them, that as they have given receipts for the full years supply I cannot furnish them. That I would state the case to you, and await your instructions.

Very respectfully

Your obt Servt.

J. Van Horne Lt. 3 Inf

Dis. Agent - Creeks

Gen. Geo. Gibson

C. G. S.

(OIA: 1834. Creeks (Emigr.) Lt.J.VanHorne, Disb. Agent West.)

Fort Gibson 7th May 1834

Sir

Since my last, I have ascertained the following additional circumstances relative to the subsistence of M^CIntosh party.

Helis Fexico says that it was at Love's store, where he was induced by Brown to sign receipts for the whole party. That none were present except Love, Brown & himself.

The principal men of the party say that Abram, (Sally Grayson's black man,) emigrated on his own resources. He overtook M^CIntosh's party at White river, Ark Ter. and left them at the Dardenai, (or Dardenelles,) He rode Sally Grayson's horse. They say M^CIntosh never supplied him with any provisions, either while emigrating or since; exceptt for about two weeks while he travelled with the party as above stated. They say that M^CIntosh paid none of his expenses while emigrating.

Cholar Fexico states that he never received any rations, during the whole year; and that M^CIntosh gave him a due bill for \$25.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ for his years subsistence. He states that he has traded the whole amount of the due bill at Love's store.

Toh-ho-pi-a-che traded to the full amount of his due bill at Love's store also. Billy Williams received a due bill for \$15.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ for part of the first and the last six months subsistence. For this I now learn he received a Cow with calf valued at \$10, and traded for the balance at Love's store.

M^CIntosh's due bills are of the following form.

\$36.75 Due Sintherkey Thirty-six dollars and seventy-five cents, balance for the term of twelve months. 24 Feb. 1834.

(Signed) Chilly M^cIntosh

This is for a family of three. It is marked on the face, Paid \$2- \$6.75 - \$1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ \$2 & \$1. On the 5th May, it appears Love's clerk, (Pennington,) takes up this due-bill; and gives Sintherky another as follows,

Due the bearer fifteen dollars in goods. (Signed) H. Love
5th May 1834. By Pennington

In this manner many of the original due-bills of Chilly M^cIntosh are taken up by Love, and made payable at Love's store in goods. Some of these are signed by Love, others by Pennington for him.

These emigrants also traded at Hills store to the amount of \$20 a head on Chilly M^cIntosh's orders.

Very respectfully

Sir

Your obt servt.

J. Van Horne 2 Lieut 3 Inf.

Disb^g Agent Creeks

Gen. Geo. Gibson

Com. Gen. Sub.

(OIA: 1834. Creek (Emigr.) Lt.J.VanHorne, Disb. Agent West.)

The Hon:

Lewis Cass

Secretary of War.

Washington May 14, 1834.

Sir,

The undersigned, delegates of the Cherokees of the West, and Creeks, have been instructed by their people respectively, in order to give them more effectual protection against their enemies, as guaranteed to them by Treaty, to request of the Government of the United States to establish not less than three Military Posts, to be located in a line beginning at the mouth of the false Ouacheta, On Red River, and running Northerly to the Neighbourhood of the "Great bend" on the Arkansas- Should suitable positions on this line be occupied, Our Settlements could then be extended along the Margins of the Rivers and thus the means provided for the support of our brethern of the east who are expected to emigrate at an early day to our new home. The advantages we look for from the adoption of this measure in addition to the Covering of our frontier, are, that by means of these establishments we shall be able to open a friendly intercourse with the numerous Tribes of Indians to the West, our only natural enemies, and bring them, through their wants, within the Control of our institutions, and accelerate the period when the further protection of the United States may be withheld.

The subject of opening an immediate friendly intercourse with those people, is one which has occupied much of our most earnest attention. Situated, however, as we are; poor, and our establishments in the Country but just forming, we cannot

anticipate any favorable results from our exertions but through the aid of the United States. We are, accordingly, instructed, to solicit of them the Appropriation of a few thousand dollars to purchase suitable presents for distribution among the wild Indians we propose to Visit in grand deputations from each of the Tribes lying immediately West of the Arkansas and the State of Missouri. These deputations to be united into one body consisting of from one thousand to fifteen hundred men, and to leave the Military Post, on the Red River as soon as proper provision can be made. It is proposed to proceed to the source of that River; cross over to the waters of the Arkansas & Platte, and return by the way of the Pawnee Villages, & to Visit, in that circuit every Tribe from whom acts of hostility may be apprehended. Should we be able to effect this most desirable object, we shall then solicit to be accompanied by an Agent of the Government who shall be present to advise with, and to record the whole of our proceedings. Should we also be gratified in this last particular, we shall respectfully ask the privilege of selecting an individual well acquainted with the Country to be passed over, and with Indian habits and manners -

A compliance on the part of the Government with the foregoing measures, will tend more to give satisfaction to the emigrating Indians than any other policy to effect the same object, we know of; and this -- induces us to urge the matter upon your friendly and favorable consideration. The fa-

vor of an answer in writing, to be laid before our people,
is respectfully requested.

We are with great respect

Sir,

Your most obt: Servants.

his
Roley McIntosh x
mark

John Rogers

John Drew -- Cherokees

his
Little King x Creeks
mark

James Rogers,

Moses Smith

Chilly McIntosh

K. Lewis

(OIA: 1834. Creek and Cherokee Delegations.)

Fort Gibson May 24th 1834

Dear Sir

I enclose you a copy of a letter I have written to Benjamin Hawkins of the Creek Nation respecting the contemplated council to be held at or near the falls of Brazos in Texas on the 20th of next month -- As the project I have in view attaches to itself some responsibility and may be attended with some risk I deem it my duty to place it upon a basis which shall warrant its undertaking even should I fail in accomplishing the ultimate object -- I feel desirous therefore of obtaining respectable testimonials of the Character of M^r Hawkins for veracity and fidelity -- I know him to be possessed of much shrewdness and intelligence, unequalled perhaps, in this respect, in the Creek Nation - and I have always understood that he was attached to the government of the United States, and that his word might be depended upon -

You have a general knowledge of the leading and principle men of the surrounding Nations and I very respectfully ask you to say whether, in your opinion, I have placed a correct estimate on the character and qualifications of M^r Hawkins -- I know that you feel a lively interest that the great project of organizing this Indian Territory should succeed and as the object of the proposed council with the Camanches in June next have been communicated to you by M^r Hawkins I would be glad to secure your written opinion on the prospects it holds out to meet these hitherto wild and

hostile Tribes in council within the boundary of the United States

You know how important it is to the prosperity of the new Indian Territory to secure a friendly intercourse between all the Indians within its bounds

I am very Respectfully

Yr Obdt Servt

(Signed) S. C. Stambaugh

To

D^r Pitcher -

"True Copy"

Lt. S W A Mont

Aid-de-Camp & Actg-Asst.Adjt Genl. S.W.Frontier

(OIA: 1834. Western Supt'y. S. C. Stambaugh, Sec'y.)

Fort Gibson May 26. 1834

Col. S. C. Stambaugh

Dear Sir

The M^r Hawkins of whom you speak in your letter to me of the 24- inst as being the author of some interesting and important intelligence respecting a proposed congress of the semi civilized indians (native and emigrant) of Texas & the Camanches who inhabit the northern part of that country, is a man, in my opinion, entitled to the confidence you seem to have placed in him - He risked his life (at the time General M^cIntosh lost his) to promote the views of the United States, was one of the first emigrants from the old Nation to the Arkansas, where I have known him for four years past - I know of no man in the western Creek nation who could with more propriety be employed to aid the Officers of the Government in bringing about the now anticipated interview with those Ishmaelites of the plains of Mexico and the U. States - That you may succeed in this is the earnest wish of Your obdt Servt

(Sigd) F. Pitcher -

P.S. Your letter being a Public document is herewith returned
"True Copy"

Lt. S. W. A. Mont

Aid-de-camp & Actg Asst Adj /?/Genl S. W. Frontier

(OIA: 1834. Western Supt'y. S. C. Stambaugh, Sec'y.)

Fort Gibson

May 26th 1834.

Sir,

I have the honor to Communicate, in Accordance with an Understanding had with you this forenoon, a Copy of a Letter which I addrefsed to Benjⁿ Hawkins, on the Subject of procuring a meeting with the Camanchee Indians, and Mr Hawkins reply thereto - also a Copy of my letter to Dr. Pitcher, in relation to the Same Subject and his answer - numbered 1, 2, 3, & 4. - The Commifsioners of Indian affairs have had the prospect of meeting these Indians before them for the last fifteen months; and have recently Committed the further prosecution of it to your direction, I conceive it to be proper to bring the prospect now afforded of meeting this roving Tribe, immediately before you, as Commanding officer of the Frontier, charged as I understand especially with this interesting businefs - The Course under existing Circumstances appears indispensable too, as the Board, besides being on the eve of difsolution is not at present in Sefsion at this place, and the question to be determined requires promptnefs of Action, if it be found desirable to avail ourselves of Mr Hawkins information & afsistance. -

He will ~~will~~ be Compelled as you Will perceive by his letter to leave this place for Texas "in the Course of three or four days".

I believethe Correspondence enclosed, brings before you all the information pofsessed by Mr Hawkins. - and, taken

in Connection with what has been verbally Communicated, -
 it also presents to you my views in relation to the Subject.
Dr Pitcher Sustains me in the opinion I have exprefsed of
 the intelligence, integrity & fidelity of M^r Hawkins - He
 was among the earliest emigrants of the Creek nation to
 this Country; and was one of the Wealthiest, most influen-
 tial & important men of the M^c,Intosh party: But owing to
 Some Misunderstanding with the Chiefs last fall, he removed
 with his family to Texas, and has returned here within the
 last week for the purpose of Settling his affairs in this
 Country.-

If the prospect now offered of meeting the Camanchee
 Indians imprefses you favourably towards adopting the plan
 Suggested, I will be happy to Co-Operate with you in any way
 that I can be Serviceable to the Government in accomplishing
 the great Object, about which the President & Secretary of
 War, feel So Much Sollicitude. -

I feel warranted in Saying that Gov^r Stokes, President
 of the Board of Commifsioners, will if necefsary, (even
 after the adjournment of the Board,) accompany the expedi-
 tion that may leave here Some time hence, for the purpose
 of meeting & treating with the Camanchee Delegates within
 our own territory. --

To)

Genl. Leavenworth
 Comdg S.W.Frontier
 Fort Gibson

I am very respectfully

Your Ob Servt

(Sigd) S. C. Stambaugh

Sect^y Commifsrs

/ "True Copy" &c. /

(OIA: 1834. Western Supt'y. S. C. Stambaugh, Sec'y.)

(OIA: 1834. Creeks West. Chilly McIntosh.)

Washington June 5th 1834

Hon Lewis Cass

Secretary of War

Sir

In forming our treaty of the 14 Feby 1833, and whih was ratified the 7 of April last; it was stipulated that the Sem-inola Indians in Florida was to be admitted amongst - us, A Treaty made with them, stipulates that a particular part of our country shall be set a part for there occupancy - these Indians are a part of our Nation and should pofsefs, amongst us no seperate and distinct intrest, Strife and difficulty, which we desire to avoid will be the consequence, our great object and wish are that we may become a united people, already we have been divided too long and Trouble has been the consequence, If our country is to be thus parcelled, out - we cannot hope that our ancient frendship will be continued, we ask therefore that you will please consider our difficulties and releive us of them by proposing a new convention, with the Florida Indians, the inconvenience and difficulty we refer to may be prevented by there agreeing to Change the provision of there Treaty, which gives them a seperate and distinct portion of our lands this, the Creek Indians west consider opprefsive and unjust towards them and in the perservence of it difficulties may and will be occasioned; we remain in full assurance that our great Father will do us

Justice

his
Roly x M^cIntosh
mark

his
Foshutchee x Micco
mark

Chilly M^cIntosh
K. Lewis

Creek Nation West

17 June 1834.

Sir

Owing to the repeated representations made to me by the Creeks brought out by Chilly M^cIntosh, that they were in a starving condition, and not feeling myself authorized under the circumstances to subsist them; I made an appeal in their behalf to the Indian Commifsioners who authorized me, (on the 15th, May,) to issue one months rations to forty-five of these emigrants; hoping that within that time, I would receive your instructions.

I have not yet received instructions, and the emigrants are clamourous for a further supply. They have deposited the due bills in my hands which they received from C. M^cIntosh. They that these due-bills are of no use to them, and that they cannot obtain the means of subsistence with them.

Perryman, (one of the principal men of the Creek Nation,) told me on the 29th, April last, that S. Brown, (M^cIntosh's agent,) after letting the emigrants have about fifty bushels corn, had by an arrangement with Col. Choteau, sold the remainder of his corn, (about 300 bushels,) to the osages. I have since ascertained that the quantity of corn thus said to have been disposed of to the osages, was by no means so great as this; only about thirty bushels, as I am told by Brown and others.

It is due to Col. Chouteau, and I take pleasure in saying, that for myself I have a high opinion of him as a liberal fair and honourable gentlemen. His great influence and popularity with the various tribes of indians in this neigh-

bourhood, and his high standing with the military here, and at the War Dept. place him beyond the reach of my praise or censure. I have deemed it my bounden duty to give to you the full and unvarnished statement of these emigrants themselves: yet as I have no proof of improper interference on the part of Col. Choteau, it becomes me frankly to declare that personally I impute no improper motives or conduct to him.

Respectfully Sir

Your humble servt.

J. Van Horne Lt. 3 Inf

Disb^d Agent Creeks

Gen. Geo. Gibson

Com. Gen. Sub.

(CIA: 1834. Creek (Emigr.) Lt.J.Van Horne,Disb. Agent West.)

Creek Nation, West,

25 June 1834

Sir

I enclose a muster-roll of two Creeks who emigrated in 1833 on their own resources and who although entitled to the allowance for emigrating and the years subsistence under the treaty of 1832, have not been supplied nor mustered. Enclosed also is a roll of ten Creeks and eight slaves who emigrated in 1831.

Since my arrival here; the Creeks named in these rolls have applied to me for Subsistence and the allowance for emigrating. I referred them to Gen. Campbell, telling them that in Dec^r last, I had called on him for a roll of all those who were entitled agreeably to your instructions; and that they were not on his roll..

It seems that the Agent (Gen. C.) omitted to enrol them at that time.

With respect to those who emigrated in 1831; although none except those who emigrated within two years were entitled to the benefit of the treaty of 1826; yet Gen. Campbell informs me that the benefit of its provisions were extended to those who emigrated more than two years after the treaty 1826, and before the treaty of 1832. If so, these emigrants seem to me as much titled to the benefit of its provisions as the others. The certificates of Gen. Cambell on these rolls shew to what these emigrants are entitled. I shall await your instructions on the subject.

The widow of Gen. M^CIntosh has represented to me that before she emigrated, she presented a claim of about \$330 for stock stolen from her & her family by the whites. The claim was in the name of her son Newnen, (a boy.) She has been informed that the claim was allowed by the Commifisioners, (Col. Crowel & others;) and that Col. Abert was supplied with funds to pay the claim in the old nation. Being unacquainted with transactions of this sort, she incorrectly sent to the old nation by B. Hawkins, a power of attorney to draw the money in her own name. She has never been able to get it, although she says that a promise was given her that the amounts would be sent to her. If this sum is at your disposal, I am desired by her to say that you will confer a favour by forwarding it, or authorizing its payment here.

Jane Hawkins alias Jane Carr, (sister of Chilly M^CIntosh,) says that she was one of those who having made arrangements to emigrate in 1830, (I believe,) were prevented from doing so by the interference of govt. They thereby lost their crops. \$5000 was appropriated by the U. S. to be distributed among them to compensate them for this lofs. Her claim was presented and she has been informed that it was allowed; but she says that she never has received any part of this \$5000. She desires me to request that any sum that may be due her on this account may be forwarded.

As I am ignorant how this \$5000 was distributed, I told her that I would represent the matter to you. I

should be glad to have your instructions in these matters.

Very respectfully

Your Obt. Servt.

J. Van Horne Lieut 3 Inf

Dis. Agent - Creeks

Gen. Geo. Gibson

Com. Gen. of Subsistence

(OIA: 1834. Creek (Emigr.) Lt. J. Van Horne, Disb. Agent West.)

Vineyard, Washington County Ark. Ter.

26 October 1834

Sir

I enclose my returns for Creek Disbursements for 3rd, quarter of 1834. Agreeably to your instructions of 20 June, I issued provisions to such emigrants of M^CIntosh's party as held his original due bills, for not only the balances due but for so much more as their rations for six months at 7½ cts amounted to. After M^CIntosh returned, I pursued the same course with Love's due-bills for which M^C-Intosh held himself responsible. I was under the impression until M^CIntosh arrived, that Sally Harrod and Abram (whose due-bills have no credit on them,) had not traded any. I therefore purchased corn at \$1- p. bushel on the Canadian where the former lives; beef at 2½ cts, and salt at 75 cts p. bushel making S. Harrod's rations for 23 persons for five months (6 months salt,) amount to \$196.42 and Abram's to \$10.24. (about 5½ cts p. ration,) and I determined to issue to them only the half years provisions at the actual cost, subject to your approval. If you think that they also should receive 7½ cents p. ration, the balance can be issued them hereafter. I found on M^CIntosh's arrival, that one of S. Harrod's family had traded at Love's to the amount of \$50 on M^CIntosh's due-bill. I therefore deducted \$50 from the \$196.42, and issued provisions to the amount of \$146.42, and to Abram to the amount of \$10.24.

In May last, with the approbation of the Commissioners,

I obtained for the relief of forty-five of these emigrants, one months provisions from Lieut Carter A. C. S. Fort Gibson. By the particular and urgent request of the Commissioners, and with the consent of the emigrants, 5 bushels 9 qts beans were issued in lieu of one barrel of flour, of equal cost, \$6.60. On the 18th, August, before corn could be had, I also obtained for them 4 barrels 65 lbs flour from Lieut. Carter.

Te-tok-keh of S. Harrod's family, So-ho-pe-a-che, Tetiche 2, Cholar Fexico and Billy Williams, in all six; traded out their due-bills before I arrived. I paid the amount traded by these last on M^cIntosh's due-bills (\$12.45 each,) together with what had been traded on the due-bills of the others in all \$256 $\frac{05}{100}$ to Chilly M^cIntosh, he paying it immediately in presence of myself and other gentlemen, to Sally Harrod \$231.25 and to Abram \$24.80. Their receipts to him are enclosed. There is still a large sum justly due from him to Sally Harrod; and it does seem to me hard that governmt. does not interfere to see full justice done her. Chilly M^cIntosh tells me himself that he received from govt. \$20 a head to pay him for bringing out the nineteen negroes and Abram, and that he was paid by Capt. Brown for subsisting them for six months; and he acknowledges too that Abram subsisted himself, and emigrated on his own expenses; and that S. Harrod herself paid two negroes valued at \$750 to B. Hawkins for bringing her nineteen negroes out and subsisting them from 10th, March to 1st, September, and that S. Harrod

subsisted them for the remainder of the time except about two weeks. She was allowed to redeem the two negroes, who are worth much more than this sum, by paying to Col. Chouteau, (who has them in pledge,) \$759. This of course she can never do.

What I have done in this settlement, I thought was only extending fair justice, as far as it goes, to the parties. I hope it will meet your approbation. The six months supply for fifty-two emigrants costs \$639.70: about 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents p. ration. Enclosed is a statement of the amount traded on each due-bill; the cost of the issue for March, the balance for which provisions was issued; and the aggregate amount paid each at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts p. ration.

The two Fisher's who came on their own resources, had subsisted themselves before my arrival. I paid them 7 cts per ration.

Very respectfully

Your obt. servant

J. Van Horne Lieut. 3 Inf

Disbursing Agent Creeks

Gen. Geo. Gibson

Com. Gen. Sub.

(OA: 1834. Creek (Emigr.) Lt.J.VanHorne, Disb.Agent West.)

Fort Gibson

Nov. 3^d. 1834

Major F. W. Armstrong,
Acting Supt. for Ind. Affs.
Western Territory.

Sir. --

I have the honor to acquaint you that I arrived here on the 1st inst. after a long and tedious journey, in a bad state of health; my departure from Fort Winnebago having been delayed by circumstances beyond my control. I did expect when I received this appointment to have been here at least a month ago. I have also the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 2^d. ulto. Since my arrival - to which I shall not now make any reply, as I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you here in a few days. It is my intention to cross the Verdigris in a day or two, and endeavor to find some family or place where I can procure boarding for myself and my clerk, and an office, as I have no family, and do not wish to commence house-keeping, where, if you approve, I will fix my residence for this season. When you arrive here, this matter can be more fully discussed between us; but, I understand the location of the present sub-agency for the Creeks is not satisfactory to them any more than it is to the Cherokees - it being within their boundary.

I expect to continue my residence at Mr. Dillard's till your arrival. I would do myself the honor to call on you in person, but the uncertainty of finding you at

home when you are so much engaged in official business with the different tribes, has deterred me from the attempt.

I have the honor to be,

Very Respectfully,

Your Obt. Servt.

R. A. M^cCabe Sub-Agt.

For Western Creeks.

(OIA: 1834. Creeks West (Sub-Agency) R.A.McCabe to F.W.Armstrong)

Report of Licenses granted to Traders in the Western Creek Agency -

Date of License	Names of Traders	Period for which Granted	Location	Amount of Bonds	Probable amount of Capital
Nov.13,1834	Eli Jacobs & Co.	Three Years	Mount Hope	2,000 Dollars	Two Thousand Dollars.
Nov.13,1834	Francis Danielly	Three Years	South Fork Canadian	2,000 Dollars.	Fifteen Hundred Dollars.
Dec.25,1834.	Eben G.Jacobs & Co.	Three Years	Verdegris Agency Landing	3,000 Dollars	Five Thous- and Dollars

R. A. M^cCabe Sub Agent
for Western Creeks

(OIA: 1834. Creeks West (Sub-Agency) R.A.McCabe to F.W. Armstrong.)

The United States In^d. Dept.

1830

To A. P. Chouteau

Dr

June	29	To this Amt paid on transportation on salt	50	
July	11	" this Amt Paid for do do do	75	
	19	" this Amt Paid for mending Public Harnefs	75	
	29	" this Amt paid for transportation on Salt	25	
August	14	" this Amt paid for " " "	25	
Octr.	9	" 1 Quire Paper fr. Agent	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	"	" 1 Horse Brush for Public Team	1.00	
Nov.	15	" this Amt paid for 1100 Boards for use Agency	8.25	12.12 $\frac{1}{2}$

1831

Janry	21	" 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Bushels Corn for Public Team @ 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢	2.06 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Febry	15	" 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do " " " do @ 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.31 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	17	" 1 do " " " do	.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	21	" 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ do " " " do @ 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	.85	
	"	" this Amt Paid for Mending Public Harnefs	1.00	
	24	" 1 Bushel Corn for Public Team	25	
March	6	" 1 Pad Lock for Black Smith Shop	50	
	"	" 7 Bushels Corn for Public Team @ 25¢	1.75	8.10
	12	" 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " " do @ 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.68 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	23	" 2 " " " " do @ 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	
April	6	" 2 " " " " do @ 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	
	16	" 1 3point Scarlet Blanket Exprefs to Osage Agency	7.00	

May	3	"	12 Bushels Corn for Public Team @ $37\frac{1}{2}$	4.50
	"	"	Paper & Quills furnished Agency	25
	14	"	$52\frac{1}{2}$ Bushels Corn for Public Team @ $37\frac{1}{2}$	$19.68\frac{3}{4}$
Nov.	10	"	$63\frac{1}{4}$ Bushels do " " do @ 50¢	<u>$31.62\frac{1}{2}$</u> 66.25
	"	"	1 Side Upper Leather & deer Skin) furnished to mend Public Harnefs)	5.75
	"	"	13 Spelling Books furnished Agent	3.25

1832

June	2	"	2 Bunches Ropes for Public Team @ 25¢	1.50
July	1	"	2 files for use Black Smith Shop @75	1.50
	9	"	1 Canoe furnished for use Agency	10.00
	14	"	1 Horse Lock	75
August	10	"	this Amt paid Dan ^l Christa for coal	10.00
	31	"	3 Rasps for use Black Smith Shop @75	2.25
	"	"	1 file " " do " do	$1.12\frac{1}{2}$
Sept	17	"	this Amt paid A. Slone for coal	9.75
	20	"	2 files for use Smith Shop @75	<u>1.50</u> $46.37\frac{1}{2}$
Amt carried Over				\$132.85
Amount Brought Forward -				\$132.85

Octr	3	To	2 files for use Smith Shop @25¢	0.50
	6	"	2 Rasps " " do @50	1.00
	"	"	558 lbs Bar Iron " do @ $12\frac{1}{2}$	69.75
	17	"	1 half Round file " do	$1.12\frac{1}{2}$
Nov.	8	"	1 " " do " do	$1.12\frac{1}{2}$
	15	"	1 file do " do	75
Dec ^m	24	"	2 Rasps do " do @75	1.50

1833

Janry	8 "	1 Rasp	do	"	do	1.25
	19 "	1 flat file	do	"	do	<u>1.00</u> 78.00
	28 "	1 file	do	"	do	75
Febry	9 "	1 Pad Lock		"	do	1.25
	15 "	1 file		"	do	1.00
	26 "	1 file		"	do	1.25
April	15 "	1 file		"	do	75
	26 "	1 file		"	do	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
May	27 "	56 lbs Round Iron	"		do @ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.00
	" "	92 lbs Plough Plates	"		do @ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	<u>11.50</u> 24.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
						\$234.97 $\frac{1}{2}$

I do certify on honor that I have carefully Examined the foregoing account amounting to Two hundred & Thirty four dollars Ninety Seven & half Cents and find it to be accurate and Just and that the same has not been paid nor any part thereof by me -

Given under my hand in Triplicate at the Western Creek Agency this 18th day of December 1834

Jn^O Campbell

Late Agent Creeks

I do hereby certify that I have carefully examined the foregoing account, and that all the articles therein charged for the use of the public Blacksmith Shop were got and used by me for public purposes.

Given at the Creek Agency this Eighteenth Day of December, 1834.

Wⁿ D Shaw

(OIA: 1834. Western Creeks. R.A.McCabe.)

Western Creek Agency

December 28th, 1834.

Major F. W. Armstrong,
Acting Supt. Ind Affs. W. T.

Sir, --

I avail myself of Mr. Love's visit to the Garrison, to invite your attention once more to the subject of the Agency.

I send enclosed herewith, Mr. Herring's letter one word - torn paper/ (which I ought to have shewn you when you were here last, but which totally escaped my memory, and which I will thank you to send back by Mr. Love) in the 2^d Paragraph of which he states that you "will determine the site of the Agency" &c. I would not have revived this subject at this time, but Gen. McIntosh declines letting me have his place on rent - and I know of no other place within the Nation to be had, which will answer the purpose.

By Treaty Stipulations the Government ought to have now two Blacksmith Shops and two Wheelright or Wagon makers shops in full operation within this Nation - and the fact is, they have neither the one nor the other - nor likely soon to have either.

To build temporary shops and dwelling houses at this place, I should look upon as little better than so much money thrown into the river - as it has once been overflowed and all the buildings swept away - the same thing might again occur, even before the buildings are completed,

Many are complaining for want of Blacksmiths to repair their axes and farming tools, and many are also complaining for want of a wagon maker to repair their Wagons and Carts, and to make new ones. I can only call on them for a further exertion of their patience - and promise that these wants shall be supplied as soon as possible. They must, ere now, have seriously asked themselves the question "When will these white people have done promising us things which they never will perform?" They have promised us indemnification for our losses in removing to this country - they have promised us protection from the neighboring tribes of Indians. They have promised us Blacksmiths, Wheelrights, Wagon-makers, Iron and Steel for our Blacksmith shops - and what is the amount of all these promises. They have not been fulfilled - or if any of them has been fulfilled in part, - so lamely that they have been of little use to the Nation."

These things tend to weaken, if not destroy, their confidence in the General Government.

If I had a permanent location some where, I could go on, and erect shops, as there is Funds in the hands of the Disbursing Officer for that purpose: and when the Treaty property arrives, I could immediately locate one of their Rail Way Mills; - and store the other property in the house where I now live.

I hope you will pardon my pressing this subject on you at this time, when I know your mind is so much engaged with

other important business; but I feel I am not answering the purposes for which I am sent here: - I am not fulfilling the views of Government, whose policy it is to conciliate the feelings of these people, by every means in their power, and thereby encourage others to follow their example in emigrating to this country.

I have the honor to be

With very great respect

Your obedient Servant,

R. A. M^CCabe Sub Agent

for Western Creeks

(OIA: 1834. Creeks West (Sub-Agency) R.A.McCabe to Wm.Armstrong.)

Western Creek Agency

Dec 31st 1834.

Major F. W. Armstrong,

Ac^{tg} Supt. Ind. Affs.

Western Territory.

Sir.-

I have the honor to transmit herewith enclosed an estimate of Funds required for this Sub Agency for the ensuing year together with a variety of Claims presented by Creek Emigrants - and mechanics and others for services. For a more easy reference I have prepared abstracts which accompany the Claims of the Creek Emigrants, With a view to test the validity of these claims, as far as can be done here, I have had them read and explained in a full Council of all the Chiefs of the Creek Nation. As they were read and explained, the Chief of the town to which the Claimant belonged, was called upon to state what he knew of said Claim. In every instance they have testified in favor of the Claim, and referred for further proof to the Emigrating Agents, whose names are in the Column of remarks on that Abstract.

I do hope that if it is at all possible the Department will have the Agents examined in relation to those claims - and this business put to rest. Many of the Claimants admit that these claims have been sent to the Department heretofore through their Agents - but as they have never heard any thing further from them - they are

disposed to doubt the fidelity of their agents, or the willingness of the Department to attend to their Claims.

They also admit that some of the dates of these may not be perfectly accurate. As they are an illiterate people, errors of this kind, ought not, in my opinion inure the validity of their Claims.

Abstract "B" contains claims of various kinds all of which, I presume, are sufficiently authenticated for settlement.

These two items have swelled the Estimate far beyond my expectation.

With regard to the annuity there is nothing in this Office by which I can ascertain the portion due to the people within this Sub Agency. I have therefore left a blank for the Department to fill up.

I also enclose Duplicates of the Contract made with Mr. Shaw for the repair of Rifles and Traps, pursuant to your letter of the 26th inst. which I have no doubt will be faithfully performed on his part.

The people of this nation are very importunate about money appropriated at the last session of Congress for them, and not yet received, of which they stand in very great need.

They also make frequent and grievous complains against the Osages for depredations committed by them, in killing their stock, stealing their horses &c. and have even threatened (as the Government does not afford them that protection which they have promised) to take satisfaction in their own way. They

have been strongly advised to remain quiet till the subject can be laid before the Department in a proper light. They have also similar complaints against the Delawares who are constantly hovering round their borders, and destroying the game.

I beg leave to press upon your attention the necessity of a permanent location for the Sub-Agent for the Western Creeks. Gen. McIntosh has offered the place where he now lives with a number of buildings upon it, at what I consider a very reasonable price - as you will see by a Copy of the letter herewith enclosed. The alterations and repairs necessary upon the building now erected, could, I conceive, be completed, at from five to eight hundred dollars. It is the same site formerly selected by Col. Brearley and Gen. Arbuckle - is about six miles from Fort Gibson, and two from the Verdigris. If the Department will authorize the purchase of this place - and funds to improve it, I should wish to erect a Smith-shop, a wagon maker's shop - and a store house for the safety of the public property - together with suitable houses for the mechanics - several of which could be made from the houses or buildings now erected for other purposes.

No estimate has been made for the purposes above mentioned - but I should suppose that from 1500 to 2000 dollars, would be necessary to make the purchase, and other improvements contemplated but this matter is left to yourself and the Department to determine.

I have estimated for the rent of a place for the agency for the ensuing year. The miserable hovel which I now occupy, as you well know, is by no means suitable for that purpose - but in the event of my removal, will answer a valuable purpose for storing property, delivered at this landing for distribution to the Creeks.

I am, Sir

Very respectfully

Your obt Servt.

R. A. McCabe, Sub Agent
for Western Creeks.

(OIA: 1834. Creeks West (Sub-Agency. R.A.McCabe.)

Western Creek Nation. Jany. 10th 1835

Cap^t. R. A M^cCabe,
Sub. Agent Creeks West
Sir.

When in Council some short time since, we then named to Mag Armstrong that we wished the Agency to be permanently located, and pointed Out a place to him where there was good water and good range convenient to the Agency, as it would be important to the Indians who should have to come some distance to get their work done or have business with the Agent - Mag^r Armstrong then stated to the Council that the permanent location of the Agency Could not be made Untill the Majority of the Indians should emigrate as he was disposed to Satisfy them as Well as those who are here We made Some objections at that time however we rested satisfied that the wishes of the Indians would be Consulted When the Agency Would be located - Since that we have understood that you have purchased Gen^l Chilly M^cIntosh' place for the Agency, if this be the fact We wish you to let us know as there is many in the immediate Vicinity of his farm who are interested and will wait On you

I am with respect

Your friend & Brother

Roly M^cIntosh

N.B. Should you know where Lieut Vanhorn is please find Out from him when it will be convenient for him to Meet a few Chiefs at the Agency

(OIA: 1835. Western Supt'y. John Drew.)

Western Creek Agency

January 10th, 1835.

Mr. Roly M^CIntosh,

First Chief - Creek Nation.

Sir.-

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, in reply to which I must inform you that the place of Gen. M^CIntosh has not been purchased for the Agency - although I have recommended in the strongest terms it should be purchased for that purpose.

I have taken a lease of it for one year with a view to locate myself there, as the most suitable place for the Agency within my knowledge in the Creek Nation

In selecting an Agency something is due to the comfort and convenience of the Agent, as well as to the people of the Nation. I should be totally unwilling to be placed at a much greater distance from the Post-Office - through which I must expect to receive all my instructions both from the War Department and the Superintendent.

I am to get possession of that place some time in the Course of this month, where I will erect a Smith-Shop and Wagon maker's shop as soon as I can, and get out timber for making and repairing wagons, with a view to meet the wishes of the Creek people and fulfil the Treaty Stipulations for which the Government is bound.

At the place where I now reside I am totally unwilling to make any expenditure in building shops, &c. as the place

is liable to overflow, by which means the whole might be lost.

Mr Van Horne is in the Cherokee Nation on business - but has promised to be here on next Tuesday evening to meet Major Love.

I am Sir

Very respectfully

Your Obt Servt

(Signed R A M^cCabe, S. Agt
for Western Creeks

(OIA: 1835. Western Supt'y. John Drew.)

Western Creek Agency

Jan. 14th, 1835

Mr. Roly M^cIntosh

First Chief Creek Nation

Sir.

It is a matter of serious regret to me to find you are so seriously opposed to the establishment of the Agency at the place of Gen. M^cIntosh, which I learned from your conversation of yesterday - on which I have seriously reflected on my silent pillow - and have finally come to the conclusion - if you will have the goodness to put your objections into writing- I will immediately have them laid before the Superintendent - with a request that they may be laid before the proper authority at Washington without delay.

The principal cause of regret with me is your not having made these objections Known sooner: - in that case I would not have leased the place nor even recommended the purchase of it - both of which have been done. Your objections, however, going to the Superintendent without delay, may prevent the purchase being made,

My business here as a public officer, as well as my inclination, is to do all the good I can, and as little injury as possible; I therefore decline deciding on the validity of your objections myself, and will send them to the proper authorities for their decision

As the place has been leased, and arrangements made for erecting shops [which however can be removed at any time) I

shall establish the Agency there temporarily on the removal of Gen. M^cIntosh. If this measure should appear unpleasant to you, it will be matter of regret to me - but you must bear in mind that I could not foresee your objections, and had made these arrangements before they came to my knowledge.

It appears to me that the interests of the Creek people require that I should remain with, or near where the mechanics are to be employed - otherwise I should immediately return to Fort Gibson, and it is uncertain but I may still do so when I get my shops erected, and business in a proper train.

I have the honor to be

With high consideration & respect

Your Obt. Servt.

(Signed) R. A. M^cCabe, Sub Agent
for Western Creeks.

(OIA: 1835. Western Supt'y. John Drew.)

Western Creek Nation

January 15.th 1835

Cap.^t R, A M^CCabe

Sir

your letter of the 14.th Ins.^t I have received. You wish Me to State in Writing My Objections to Chilly M^CIntosh place as the resitence for the Agency - My Objections are these, that immediately around that place are fields belonging to a great many families, Some are widows, and it would be Very hard for them to have to leave their fields and houses, without Some Compensation. and to live within the limits of the Agency there is none that are Willing - If you will pay all those who have improvements a fair Value for them then in that Case their Will be no objections, to your locating the Agency there, but should you Object to it and locate there, you may rest afsured that the people who are within the limits will be difatisfied

I am with respect

Your friend and Brother

Roly M^CIntosh his
 x
 mark

(OIA: 1835. Western Supt'y. John Drew.)

Western Creek Agency

January 18th, 1835.

Major F. W. Armstrong

Actg. Supt. Ind. Affrs.

Western Territory.

Sir.-

I have thought it advisable to lay before you a Correspondence with his majesty, King Roly, on the subject of establishing the Agency at Chilly M^cIntosh's place. Finding himself disappointed in selling the place of his son-in-law, John M^cIntosh he appears to be much dissatisfied.

On the 10th inst. I received his letter No. 1, herewith, which I answered on the same day, which is letter No. 2.

On the 13th inst. on my way to Chilly's place, I met with him at Mr Hill's store, where he commenced a long Conversation on the subject, suggesting a great many objections to the establishment of the Agency at Chilly's place. The next morning I wrote him the letter No. 3, requesting him to put his objection in writing - and have this day received his answer which is enclosed herewith No. 4.

According to my promise in letter No. 3, I enclose herewith the whole correspondence - and shall be governed hereafter by your decision and advice in the business.

I have been creditably informed that there is not a chief in the Nation willing to join him in making an objection to the Agency being established at Chilly's place -

and that they have already a protest drawn up against his objections but this I have not seen. This information I received through my Clerk from Gen. M^cIntosh. I view the old man's last letter as the dying effort of one who finds he cannot be supported I have however thought it proper to lay the whole matter before you.

There is one other subject which I wish to mention. - I cannot find that any reservation is made for an Agency, in any of the Treaties with the Western Creeks.

My Blacksmith arrived and commenced work on Monday last.

I have not been able to make a contract for building any of the shops. I expect to remove to Chilly's place next week, and shall immediately commence building shops with my own Hands, Blacksmith Wagon Maker, &c

I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully,

Your Obt. Servt.

R. A. M^cCabe S.A.

W. Creeks

(OIA: 1835. Western Supt'y. John Drew.)

Mardesville Ala

January 20th 1835

Sir

Your circular of the 12th Ult^o has been received - and and its requisitions would have been attended to forthwith but for the absence of Opoethle Yohola Tuck a batchee Micco and several other principal Chiefs They have been gone several weeks and it is uncertain when they will return; they said they were going to to Arkansaw, but it has been rumored among the Indians that they intended to visit Texas I have requested the remaining principal Chiefs to meet me at Tucka-batchee on the 23rd of February next allowing as long a time as possible. that those Chiefs may return; From that place at that time I will give the information required. If those principal men shall have returned or if those who may be present will act. The annuity was paid last year to the Eastern Creeks at M^r Shropshire's in three or four miles of Tallapoosa River near the upper part of Tallapoosa County my reasons for paying it at that place have been heretofore submitted. This year I think some convenient place in Chambers County or at Fort Mitchell. If the annuity is remitted to Columbus. the Bank at Columbus would doubtless deliver the annuity at Either of those places free of expence But I am of opinion that Tuck a batchee is the point at which it should be paid, and that It would give more general satisfaction to ^{the} Indians and I have no doubt but that the Branch Bank of the State at Montgomery. would deliver

the Annuity at that place free of expence. provision for
the Indians would be cheaper and more easily furnished at
that place It is also nearer the centre,

I am Sir very respectfully

Your mo. Ob^t Serv^t

Leonard Tarrant

Elbert Herring Esqr

Office of Ind. Affairs

Washington City

(OIA: 1835. Creeks (Reserves) Leonard Tarrant.)

Fort Gibson 3rd, Feb^y 1835

Sir

I enclose my returns for Creek Disbursements for the 3th, quarter of 1834, in accordance with yours of the 5th, Dec. Agreeably to your instructions of of 20 June and 5 Dec. I ifsued to the emigrants of M^cIntosh's party provisions or stock for not only the balance due on their several due-bills, but as much more as made up to them the difference between what they had already received on account, and the cost of provisions for six months at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per ration.

In May last, with the approbation of the Commifsioners, I obtained for the relief of 45 of these emigrants, of Lieut. Carter A. C. S. one months provisions. By the particular and urgent request of the Commifsioners, and with the consent of the emigrants, 5 bushels 9 quarts of beans were ifsued in lieu of one barrel of flour of equal cost (\$6.60.) On the 8 August, before corn could be had, I also obtained for them 4 bbls 65 lbs flour from Lieut. Carter.

No salt was ifsued at the time the ifsue for March was made. It was allowed them on the following ifsue as per return No. 2 & 3 and Abstract of ifsues.

I paid Chilly M^cIntosh \$256 $\frac{05}{100}$ for the provisions and goods furnished by him before my arrival, as p. voucher. He paid S. Harrod \$231 $\frac{25}{100}$ in presence of myself & other

gentlemen, and to Abram \$24.80. Their receipts to him are enclosed.

I enclose the due bills of C. M^CIntosh. Those of Maj. Love were at his request left in his hands on settlement to enable him to settle with M^CIntosh. I enclose certified copies of them. To make them more intelligible, I have marked in pencil on each the name of the person in whose favour it was drawn.

Billy Williams is east of the Mif. The small balance \$1.35 due him is therefore retained. The six mentioned as having traded out their due bills, had delivered them up before my arrival. Of course they did not fall into my hands.

I would be glad to receive some blank Abstracts of Dis. for Contingencies, and Qrly returns of Provisions rec.^d & ifsued.

Very respectfully

Sir

Your obt servt.

J. Van Horne Lieut 3 Inf

Dis. Agent Creeks

Gen. Geo. Gibson

Com. Gen. Sub.

(OIA: 1835. Creek (Emigr.) Lt. J. VanHorne, Agent.)

Washington City

Feb^y- 23^d- 1835

Hon. Lewis Cals

Secretary of War.

Sir

I am requested to state my knowledge of Col^l- William Hogan, now a citizen of Alabama, and who has been I understand recommended for the appointment of Emigrating Agent for the Creeks. -- During the years 1823 & 1824 - I knew Col^l- Hogan. He was at that time a member of the Legislature of Tennessee. He sustained a good character, is a man of reputable talents, and is I have no doubt fully competent to discharge the duties of emigrating agent, which is intended for him.

I Have the Honor to be

Very Respectfully

Y^r- Ob^t- Sr^t -

James K Polk

(OIA: 1835. Creek (Emigr.) Hon. J. K. Polk.)

Little Rock - A. T.

March 1st 1835.

Sir:

The Party of Creek Emigrants - over 500 in number - under the direction of Capt. Page, broke up Camp this morning, and commenced their March for their New Country, which they will reach, if not greatly impeded by high Waters and bad Roads, on or about the 20th inst. The Emigrants have with them several small Wagons, and about 160 Ponies.

Owing to the long and continued exposure of these Emigrants, embracing the whole of an unusually cold winter, and being destitute of clothing, many of them at this time are sick. I have kept a Physician in their camp since they reached this. Two or three have died. The four or five days rest, however, together with the attentions of Agent and the Physician, they appear to be getting better - are evidently more cheerful; and as the morning is mild, being the first indications of the approach of spring, hopes are entertained that their sufferings henceforward, will be greatly ameliorated.

These Emigrants were 20 days getting from Memphis to this place. The Boat was compelled to ly=to some two or three days in the Mississippi, in consequence of high winds; and in the Arkansas, several days, from Ice and Sand Bars. They reached this on the 24th ulto. and were immediately encamped. The River not being in a stage to justify further attempts to ascend it; and no probability of its being in

a better condition for some time, I directed the Boat to be discharged, and procured the necessary number of Teams to make the balance of the journey by land.

I have received from Capt. Page, \$2,500, All the Funds he could spare.

Very Respectfully,

Your Obt. Serv't.

J Brown Capt, U.S.A.

Pr Dis Agt Ind Reml,

Genl. Geo. Gibson,
Com^y Genl. of Subs.
Washington, D. C.

(OIA: 1835. Creek (Emigr.) Capt. J. Brown, Disb. Agent.)

Fort Gibson 5 March 1835

Sir

On the 6th, Jany. I received the notice, a copy of which, is enclosed informing me that a cargo of 1000 rifles, 520 pairs blankets, 5652 lbs lead, and 2230 lbs iron, and 55 kegs powder consigned to me for the Creeks & Quapaws, by Capt. Brown Prin. Disb^g Agent, was sunk about 120 miles below this place. As my engagements at the time would not admit of my repairing to the spot, I called on Gen^l Arbuckle, and represented the case to him. He politely and promptly informed me that he would send an officer immediately with instructions to use every necessary means to secure this property, as well as that of the Quarter Masters Dept. and put it in a place of safety. He issued the order, "B." to the Qr. M^r. I enclosed the bill of lading to Lieut. Harris who was detailed to go; in a note marked "C". I have no copy of Lieut. Carter's instructions to Lieut. Harris.

Agreeably to Lieut. Harris's report to me on his return, "D", the stores had been recovered from the river, and spread out to dry before Lieut. H's arrival. For this labour it seems the transporter charges \$150. I did not know until the arrival of the stores at this place, and was then much surprised to learn that Lieut Harris, together with Col. Tillton, (Dragoon Sutler,) had made an arrangement with the Capt. of the S. Boat to transport the stores immediately to this place; and that each one having freight on board, should pay for the expenses of transportation in proportion to their freight. The sutler was very anxious to

get his goods here at whatever expense; and the Qr. M^r stores, (clothing for the troops,) were very much needed also. Under these circumstances, it appears, from Lieut. Harris's report and the certificate "E", he was induced to make this arrangement. It is true that if left where they were, there was no possibility of saving the rifles from being perhaps entirely ruined, as they could not be repaired there, and were every day accumulating rust. Whether the necessity there was of transporting them speedily here in order to clean and repair them immediately, was sufficient to justify the expense; and whether the additional charge of the transporter is reasonable and just: are questions for consideration. True it is that I gave no authority to Lieut. Harris or any other to enter into such an arrangement. I had no authority to put government to additional expense in any emergency of this kind. Yet it will probably be conceded that it was best policy, and the surest means of saving the property. I believe the understanding is that a portion of the freight agreeably to the original bill of lading is charged in proportion to the distance from Little Rock to the place of sinking. To which is added a portion of the actual expenses of the keel boat from that place to Fort Gibson, according to the weight of the indian stores.

Immediately on the arrival of these stores, I requested of Gen. Arbuckle a board of survey to examine and report their condition, and the damage and loss sustained. Their report "F" is enclosed. There is a deficiency of $196\frac{1}{2}$ pairs blankets, and 225 lbs iron. These I am informed were

put in another keel, and have been sunk a second time. They have not yet arrived. The damage sustained is shown by the report "F".

As I have no store-house here, and no means of having the guns repairs; and as it was very essential to have them attended to immediately, in order to save them: I have with considerable difficulty had them transported by water down the Grand river and up the Verdigris to the public store house, Verdigris landing, at the old Creek Agency; where there is a smith-shop. I have also in conjunction with Capt. M^CCabe, Creek S. Agent, employed a gunsmith and assistants to clean oil and repair them. The guns needed immediate attention to save them. I had no authority to go to expense in repairing them; and as the Creeks were entitled to an additional smith and striker, I prevailed on Capt. M^CCabe to employ them at \$70 p. month, they finding tools. The Creeks had applied for the additional smith, and I believe Capt M^CCabe was instructed by Maj. Armstrong to employ one. I hope the course I have taken will meet your approbation.

I have received no invoices of this property, nor instructions what disposition to make of it. I should be glad to receive such instructions.

With the exception of the printed memorandum of the Secretary of War which you sent me, I have no instructions from you nor from Capt. Brown respecting the reduction of the beef ration to one pound. In yours of 3rd, October last you say that Capt. Brown transmitted you a copy of his let-

let to me dated 23 August containing directions concerning
 the reduction of beef rations &C. No such letter from Capt.
 Brown ever reached me. I wrote to him sometime after re-
 questing that he would furnish me a copy of it. But I have
 never received the original or copy. You are aware that the
 whole years beef rations has all along been issued to the
 Cherokees at one issue. The greater part of those who emi-
 grated last spring, have received their beef ration. Some
 however have not, from various causes. Some have refused or
 neglected to receive when it was offered. These very proper-
 ly are entitled only to one pound, p. ration. Some who came
 nearly a year since, and have certificates of Maj. Curry
 that they are Cherokee emigrants; were not issued to because
 there was no roll of them. To others the contractor gave
 money due=bills &C in lieu of beef under Lieut Seawell, for
 which under your instructions, I have declined crediting the
 contractors account, and shall require him to issue the beef
 still. These persons who were at the time entitled to $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs
 p. rat. have thus by the negligence of the agent or the man-
 overing of the Contractor been prevented from getting their
 beef while the allowance was $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs p. ration. To those who
 have arrived since the receipt of the Secretary of War's
 memorandum, I have issued only one pound per ration. And
 it is proper to say that they complain that it is insuffi-
 cient; and they desired me to inform you. In yours of 3rd,
 Oct. you say the government is doubtless bound to receive
 and pay for $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs p. ration if the contractor insists.

Now the contractor does not insist; yet I have thought it best to enquire of you whether in the two other cases where the delay in issuing may be regarded as the default of government, it would not be just and proper that they should receive $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs p. ration. Since the receipt of the Secretary's memorandum, it has been my rule, (and will continue to be,) to issue one pound p. ration, unless in the cases mentioned, you should direct otherwise.

With great respect

Sir Your Obt. humble Servt

J. Van Horne Lieut. 3 Inf.

Disb^d Agent I. R.

Gen. Geo. Gibson

Com. Gen. Sub.

(OIA: 1835. Creek (Emigr.) Lt. J. Van Horne, Disb. Agent West.)

Western Creek Agency

March 6, 1835.

Major F. W. Armstrong

Actg. Supt. Ind. Affrs.

Western Territory.

Sir.-

A hundred boxes of Rifles arrived on this side of the Verdigris - and are Stored in the house that I formerly occupied - all of which have been some time under water. They have been examined at the Garrison by a board of inspection, but I do not know what report they have made on the subject. Mr. Van Horne informs me that many of the Stocks are broke off at the breech - say from 50 to 75.

From the sample I have examined I am of opinion that if they are not immediately dismantled and oiled, they will be entirely ruined. In this emergency I have thought it best to employ an additional Blacksmith and Striker, and set them at this work - as the only means of saving the property within my power.

After this has been done, and sufficient time allowed for the Stocks to be thoroughly dried - they will require to be overhauled a second time - as they will continue to accumulate rust as long as any moisture remains in the Stocks. It is quite uncertain whether we shall be able to find a Blacksmith and Striker in this part of the Country to undertake this job. Mr Van Horne is on the look-out, and will do all he can to engage them.

I understand that all the percussion Caps, and 17 Kegs of powder are entirely destroyed. The blankets are wet, and remain at the Garrison - Mr Van Horne is doing every thing he can to have them dried. If you disapprove of the plan I have mentioned for overhauling the rifles - or will direct some other - please let me know

I have the honor to be

With very great respect

Your Obt Servt.

R. A. McCabe S. Agt
for W. Creeks

(OIA: 1835. Western Supt'y. John Drew.)

Fort Gibson 23rd, March 1835

Sir

On the 10th, inst., I reported to you the condition in which the Creek and Quapaw stores were, which arrived here at that time. On the 19th, inst, I received the remainder of those stores. From the difficulty which I had to get a board of survey to report upon the condition, the damage and lofs of those stores which arrived first, I was deterred from making the attempt again with these last, although it would have been more satisfactory to me. In the former case, it is due to Gen. Arbuckle to say that he promptly had the board detailed at my request. But the board proceeded unwillingly, thinking it not a part of their duty to examine indian stores of this kind. They also declined reporting on the lofs of the property, considering themselves only required to report on the condition of such property as was presented to them.

In the present case there is a lofs of $17\frac{1}{2}$ pairs blankets. I have receipted on the bill of lading for $489\frac{1}{2}$ pairs blankets, which having been sunk, were more or lefs damaged; and thirteen pairs blankets damaged and unfit for ifsue. These last 13 pairs came in the last shipment. They are torn and have holes in them, besides being discoloured. The remainder of the iron, (225 lb,) was also received on the 19th. The kegs which contained the lead, were taken to pieces, and the lead strewed over the boat. The blankets were loose; the bales having been taken to pieces when the boat sunk. A

great portion of the wipers and charges pertaining to the rifles were lost.

I also received on the 19th, the corn-mills, blankets, guns, axes, &c shipped from Phil^a. for the Quapaws. The bale of fifty pairs blankets of this shipment was also wet, and broken open. The saws which were in it, were somewhat rusted. I have had the blankets spread out to dry. I did not open the other boxes. I have written to Maj. Armstrong A. Suptdt. to know when he will desire to have these stores transported to the Quapaw lands.

If you have blank muster-rolls, and Abstracts of Disbts. for Contingencies on hand, I would be glad to receive some.

Capt. Page and party of Creeks have not yet arrived.

With great respect

Sir your obt Servt.

J. Van Horne Lieut 3 Inf.

Disb^g Agent I. R.

(OIA: 1835. Creek (Emigr.) Lt. J. Van Horne, Disb. Agent West.)

(COPY)

Choctaw Agency, March 30, 1835

Capt M^cCabe

Sub Agt for Westⁿ Creeks

Sir

The principal Chief Rolly M^cImtosh, with his Interpreter Hambly reached here, yesterday, and handed me your letter dated the 26th this inst. The course taken by you is certainly correct, I am pleased that the old Chief has come down to my Agency, because I have had it in my power to show him the course taken in reference to the claims of the Creeks, as well as to explain fully to him, the impropriety of the course of such of the Creeks as have settled on the Seminole lands, knowing of the existence of the order not to do so, I am informed that there are some families now there, that were actually residing on the land at the time the Seminole delegation; and the Commissioners examined the country; and that these Creeks, were some who formerly considered as Seminoles in the East; and that the delegation told them at the time they selected the country, now by Treaty assigned them, that they might remain where they were. This information induces me to recind the order for the removal of all the Creeks now on the land, so far as to permit such families to remain as are actually residing there under the circumstances stated, until the Seminoles arrive, then if such be their understanding, all will be right, and they can remain. If not, and the Seminoles complain, they will then be removed.

It is to be hoped that the Little King and Genl M^cIn-
tosh with all such as knowingly settled on the land in op-
position to a positive prohibition will immediately return
within the limits of their own country. If not the call
upon the Military must be made in the last resort.

I am respectfully

Your Obt Servt

(Signed) F. W. Armstrong

A. S. W. T.

(OIA* 1835. Creeks West. F.W.Armstrong. R.N.McCabe.)

(COPY)

Choctaw Agency March 31, 1835

Cap^t M^cCabe

Sub Agent for W. Creeks

Sir

On Yesterday, I addressed you, by the old Chief Rolly, on the subject of the Seminole land and Creek intruders. The Chief left here and went four miles; and has returned to day, to explain a misunderstanding between him and the Interpreter, as to the actual settlement of some of the Creeks. He now says that some of them were looking for places to settle upon, when the Seminole delegation was there, but had not actually done so, but told the Seminole delegation that as they had been one people in the East, in former times, they now intended settling on the land which they were about to get; and that when they (the Seminoles) reached their country, they would again be one people; and that the delegation expressed a desire that they would do so, which they have now done, Therefore the operation of the order for the removal of the Creeks to their own country will be confined to such of the Creek intruders as have not the permission^{as} stated, from the delegation, in consequence of their having been one people.

If these are settled on the Seminole lands, who were actually living there, before the order directing the Creeks not to settle on that tract of country, they can remain until they make their present crops, or until they

get the consent of the Seminoles to reside among them. You will perceive my great anxiety to save such of the Creeks as have innocently settled on the land in question, which is for the Seminoles; and which the United States must keep open for the peaceable settlement of the Indians from the East, who are expected soon to reach their country; and who will of course, wish to occupy the most desirable places, without having to drive off their Western Creek brothers. Such of the Creeks as have wilfully made settlements, after being carefully and forcebly told not to do so, must be the sufferers for their own folly.

I am respectfully

Your Obt Sevt

(Signed) F. W. Armstrong

A. S. W. T.

(OIA: 1835. Creeks West. F.W.Armstrong. R.N.McCabe.)

(OIA: 1835. Creek (Emigr.) Lt. J. VanHorne, Disb. Agent.)

Fort Gibson 2^d April 1835.

Sir.

In yours of 27 Dec. you direct me at the close of the emigration for the season, "to report to you the route taken by them,"

I beleive Cap^t Page with his party came from Little Rock, on the north side of the Arkansas, Striking the line of Stands I think at the Cadron. It seems that he was detained Considerably by the high waters at the Illinois, and perhaps some other Streams. The present is an unfavorable season for emigration. The Illinois and I beleive the other Streams had been fordable uninterruptably for 8 or 10 months untill a few days before the arrival of the party. There is little choice between the two routes up the Arkansas -- during a dry Season the route on the north side of Arkansas is preferable to that on the other. But should there be much rain and wet Weather or a prospect of it on the arrival of a party of emigrants at the Dardenai, it is my opinion they should cross the river there, and again at Fort Smith. Cap^t Page Speaks highly of the road from the Territorial line to this place. There can be no doubt however, in my mind as to the propriety of emigrants coming by one or the other of these routes to get to the Creek Country on the Verdigris and Arkansas-- The Seminoles and those Creeks who desire to locate on the Canadian should go by the Choctaw Agency to the Canadian.

(COPY)

Western Creek Agency April 5, 1835

Major F. W. Armstrong

A S. W T.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on the 2^d inst, of your Several packets of the 30th & 31st ult, by Mr Hambly.

We had a very large Council yesterday on the subject of the intruders on the Seminole land, in which it was determined that the Chiefs will have them removed forthwith, all but five families, which are those alluded to in your letter of the 31st ult.

The old Chief (Rolly) has made frequent complaints during the winter, which were renewed yesterday by him and several other Chiefs in a very grave manner, against the Delewares. Large hords of them are said to be within and on the borders of the Creek country, killing and destroying the game; and destroying the cane and pastures, that at this time there are large encampments of them on the Seminole land. They have immense droves of horses pasturing on the cane, killing up all the deer, bear and turkeys; and destroying the Buffaloe that come in or near the Creek country, killing hundreds of them for their skins and tongues, stealing horses from the neighboring tribes and bringing them to the Creek country, by which means, the Creeks apprehend being brought into collision with their neighbors; and they therefore claim the protection of Government from these troublesome people.

They also have many and greivous complaints against the Osages, who are continually depredating upon them by killing their Stock and hogs; and stealing horses & their property. There is now claims in this office of between nine and ten thousand dollars against the Osages for depredations of this kind. Unless protection is offered them in some way, it will hardly be possible to restrain them much longer, from taking redress in their own way against these troublesome intruders. Their hopes of remuneration by means of ^{the} treaty which you concluded last winter with the Osages being now at an end, they will be less disposed to listen to any pacific measures, than they have been heretofore. They were informed by me yesterday, that that Treaty has not been ratified.

I am Sir

very respectfully

Your obt Sert

(Signed) R. A. M^cCabe

S. A. W. C.

(OIA: 1835. Creeks West. F.W.Armstrong. R.M.McCabe.)

The party of Creek Emigrants arrived on the 28th ult. They are not yet sufficiently located to allow me to fix positively on the places for issue. It was expected that the mass of them would settle about 23 miles hence up the Arkansas; and on the rec^t of Capt. Browns instructions directing me to make arrangements to supply untill 1st of May, I contracted for the delivery at not more than 3 places, between the Verdigris landing, and Hardages, (20 miles higher up the Arkansas;) of such rations as might be required untill that time, at Six cents & two mills p^r ration

I issued on the 29th ult. for 10 days, at Ne, a ho las, 8 Miles N.W. from here & 5 m, from the crossing of Verdigris. The Party had encamped around Ne-a.-ho las, and are fast locating on the farms and Houses, vacated on their approach by the settlers, who retired to Sieze on other choice lands, untill now vacant. The great mass of them will Settle 8 miles from Verdigris landing and Ne a hola's is now, and it is likely will continue to be, about Central to their settlements. -- All will probably be within Three miles of that place, except Thirty Eight, who are located on the South bank of the Arkansas, four miles from Fort Gibson, and five miles from Na a ho las. Ne a holas is the center of a beautiful, fertile, & well cultivated Country.

Very Respectfully Sir

Gen^l Geo Gibson

Your obt Servt.

Com Gen. Sub

J. Van Horne Lieut 3 Inf

Disb^g Agent Creeks

Mobile 8^h April 1835

Sir

Three of the head men of the Creek nation viz Opoth-loholo, Jim Boy. and Davy Barnet. accompanied by a white man a Mr. Dubois (a native of Albany N.Y) reached here yesterday and left this city this morning in the New orleans steam boat, Opothleholo is said to be the most influential chief in the nation altho not the highest in rank, as soon as I learned they were here I sought an interview with them and held a long talk to ascertain if possible their views & object in again visiting the south; the object of their visit to New orleans I could not draw from any of them I stated to them that I was appointed Special agent to remove them to their new homes, a Country where they would be free & un-molested by bad white men, that the Goverment had made ample provision for their Comfortable removal and that it was their interest & the interest of their wives & children to go, that in fact their very existance now depended on getting away from a Country that was no longer their own & over which they could exercise no jurisdiction, that their great father The Presid.^t had sent all the new Rifles & Blankets for their use to meet them on landing in their New homes- that those who had gone there had done well & was Making plenty of corn & had plenty of Hogs & cattle and it should be my duty & would be a great pleasure to me to aid & afsist them &

their families to remove in as comfortable a manner as possible & that every kindness & attention should be paid them; that I had often heard of the great warrior Opothleholo & was Anxious to be his friend & serve him if he if he would permit me, &c. When I had finished Opothleholo said he Knew the president Genl Jackson well. that he (The Pres.^t) had told him before that the Indians must remove, but that he did not like the Arkansaw Country that their women & children would all die there that the Nation had just held a talk & would not go to Arkansaw. that they were willing to remove to Texas, that if the United States intended to force his people away to Arkansaw they might do so but they must cut his throat before they could remove his body there he said his people had been robbed of their land; that while he was on a visit to Texas they had stole most of his peoples land that he hoped I would write to Washington & tell the President of it as he thought it ought to be upset. and enquired into. - he spoke with great feeling & energy, after he had concluded I told him I would write to Washington & repeat What he said, but altho I knew the President would do all in his power to preserve his people & make them happy yet a great difficulty might arise to prevent the Government from removing them to Texas, that Texas was a foreign state & that the United States had no jurisdiction over that Country and perhaps had no right to send our Indians into a foreign Territory, that if the US- should

do so. it might be the Means of giving offence to the Mexican Goverment & if the Spanish people should make war on them the U. S. could not protect them & they might all be killed up without a change of help from this government; he replied and said the U States had sent a portion of the Seminoles & Shawnees into Texas & he could not see why they could not let the creeks go there, that as for war with the Spanish people they had no fear of that, they liked the Country better than the Arkansas and his people could make better terms for that country & could keep it. that if they went West it would not be long before the white people would again forse them off &c, from all the conversations I had with these men, I am led to believe they will be the most obstinate & difficult to manage & I believe they are under the influence of a Company of speculators who has furnished them money to make these visits, I learned they ~~carried~~ with them about 30.000\$ to orleans and it is supposed they are to close a contract for some of those large grants that have been made by the Mexican goverment in Texas As yet I cannot get the exact state of the case, I did not like the movements of a certain person who stepped on board the boat just as they were putting off, If my businefs would have admitted of it, I would go over & find out their plan's for I am Convinced that a plot is on foot to defeat the policies of the Goverment; Opothleholo said he hoped I would not

rush on the Indians when I went up & forse them off. I told him no. that I would be very kind to them & do all in my power to serve them, that I was convinced they had been badly treated by these land robbers, & the only way to avoid similar Misfortunes was to remove at once. with Mr. Duboise I had much conversation, he was an old acquaintance of Major Blues & knew me while I acted as paymaster at Fort Montgmy Duboise said the chiefs were very anxious to obtain an invitation to go to Washington city to close up all their old matters & have explanations about their emigration, he saw the speculators had set up the Common Indians against the Chiefs & got them in such a situation that they could not controul them; I made an effort to employ Duboise when he returned as a striker, he has acted in that capacity before & removed a large party three years ago I enquired what his compensation was at that time, he informed me he had obtained \$5 per day, he said he would see when he returned whether it would suit him to engage or not. as he evidently pofsefses much influence with these Indians I must have his services as a striker, ^{if I can get him} he has resided a number of years among them & married to one of their women, Major Blue has started for the Nation & I will follow very Shortly.

Your Communications to me had best be sent to the town of Montgomery where I can allways have them sent to me by a safe hand, for if they are sent on thro those crofs mail routs I may not get them as soon as if they

were sent to that office, In this communication you will perceive I state what has occurred here, but give no opinion as to what would be best to do, nor can I make up An opinion untill I vizit the nation & have a talk with each town seperately & if I find them adverse to going to Memphis I will apprize you & endeavour to prevent any general council from Meeting, untill I can have^{made} partizans enough to oppose the Texas scheme; should however the Goverment agree to send them up~~the~~ the red river it has only to say so & I will get all off that is willing to go, if these refractory chiefs are determined to go, then would it not be policy to get them off as soon as pofsible & get clear of their influence the balance^{of the Indians} may be induced to go to Arkansas. if Opothleholo & those big men are out of their way-. I have been unable to procure a Copy of the late Treaty with the creeks if you can furnish me with a Copy I think I shall want it as I must be in pofsefsion of a knowledge of that instrument to enable me to understand the subject properly.

I have the honor to remain

Your Od H Sert.

Jno B. Hogan

Special Agent.

To General George Gibson

Commifsary Gen^l of Subs. Washington City

(OIA: 1835. Creek (Emigr.) John B. Hogan, Supt.)

Western Creek Agency

April 9, 1835

Major F. W. Armstrong,
Actg. Supt. Ind. Affrs.
Western Territory.

Sir.-

I have the honor to inform you that I received proposals yesterday from Mr Wm. D. Shaw for cleaning and repairing the Rifles, which arrived here lately for the Creeks. They have all been dismounted and oiled - but will require some two or three months for the stocks to dry, before they can be finally Completed.

The time employed in overhauling them amounts to 56 days of two hands, who are to be paid as Blacksmith and Striker for the Creeks.

Mr Shaw has handed nearly every one of them himself - and I have seen a great many of them taken apart - and know that they are much worse rusted than those I received from Gen. Campbell - especially the locks and inside of the barrels are very rusty. A great many of the loops on the barrels are burst off - and a great many of the cock screws, and screws securing the mounting are broken.

About 60 of the Stocks are broken off at the Small.

Mr Shaw offers to clean and completely repair all those with stocks broken off at the breech for \$2.50 a piece, - the remainder (about 940) at \$1.00 a piece.

As I before observed, I have seen a great many of them handled over, and do think his proposal is reasonable. I therefore submit it for your decision.

I am, Sir,

Very Respectfully

Your Obt. Servt.

R. A. M^cCabe S. Agt

for W. Creeks

P.S. I had almost forgotten to acquaint you that no Iron has yet arrived for the Creeks. I have purchased all that I can find in this Country; - not quite 500 weight and we shall soon be entirely destitute.

R. A. M!C.

(OIA: 1835. Western Supt'y. John Drew.)

Western Creek Agency

April 9, 1835.

Major F. W. Armstrong,
Actg. Supt. Ind. Affrs.
Western Territory.

Sir. -

I have the honor to acquaint you that I received by the last mail a letter from Elbert Herring, Esq. with a blank bond enclosed which notifies that with the approbation of the President of the United States, I have been appointed Sub-Agent for the Western Creeks - that my Salary will be \$750.00 p. annum in full of my Services and expenses - to Commence on the 4th Day of March 1835, when my former Commission expires

If it is meant by this that I am only to receive \$500. p. annum (my Salary as Sub Agent for the Winnebagoes) till the 4th of March last, in place of \$750. I shall say "this is the unkindest cut of all," and will be a piece of injustice that I had no reason to expect.

I have been doing the duty of Sub Agent for the Creeks since the 1st of November last - and therefore am in my opinion as much entitled to the allowance by law, as if I had been previously Commissioned.

Three men of the Pawne Picts have arrived at this place last night on their way to Fort Gibson. I have been to the Square to see their reception by the Creeks this day at 12

o'clock - their reception was very kind and friendly -
they remain with Roley to-night - and I shall go with them
to-morrow to Gen. Arbuckle

As far as I can learn they are sent by their Nation
to have some understanding about a general Council this
summer - with all the Nations in amity with the United
States. They have no interpreter with them - and can only
make themselves understood by signs and gestures. They ap-
pear to understand a little Spanish

I am, Sir,

Very Respectfully

Your Obt Servt.

R. A. McCabe, S. Agt
for W. Creeks

(OIA: 1835. Western Supt'y. John Drew.)

Choctaw Agency April 16, 1835

Elbert Herring Esqr

Com of Indⁿ Affairs

Sir

Your letter dated the 7th March, in answer to my letter of the 23^d January was received last mail, determining to remove the wandering parties or parts of tribes from the lands of other tribes. This is a just decision; and will give great satisfaction to the Choctaws, Creeks and Cherokees.

For the information of the Department, I have the honor to enclose copies of my letters to Capt M^cCabe; and his answers, together with a letter from me to Genl Arbuckle from which it will be seen that I have been compelled to protect the Seminole land, from the encroachments of the Creeks. The Chief Rolly M^cIntosh paid me a visit on the occasion.

I am gratified to find that the course taken by me is covered; and fully sustained by your letter, referred to, giving me general instructions on this subject.

I am formally told by the old Chief that Genl Chilli M^cIntosh has settled on the Seminole land expressly to make a difficulty; and to get driven off so that he may have an excuse to take a party to Texas; and leave the Creeks, here, entirely. The Creeks will sustain no loss upon his leaving the nation, for he is a bad counsellor; and an extravagant man. I am sorry that the Little King should act with Chilli.

Before I can inform the Cape Gerardeau Shawnees of the decision of the Department, they will have planted their

corn. As the lands of the Quapaws are yet to be defined; and as there is no present difficulty between them and their neighbors, I have thought it best to let them remain until the next fall.

In addition to the letters connected with the Seminole question, I send you one showing the approaching difficulties, that may be looked for in the Creek country unless I can soon get these maurading intruders from among the Creeks.

I have the honor to be

Your Obt Servt

F. W. Armstrong

A. S. M. T

(OIA: 1835. Creeks West. F.W.Armstrong R.N.McCabe.)

Western Creek Agency

April 21st, 1835.

Major F. W. Armstrong

Actg. Supt. Ind. Affrs.

W. Territory

Sir.-

I have the honor to transmit herewith enclosed an Abstract of Requisitions drawn on Lieut Van Horne, for expenditures made at this Sub Agency from the time of my arrival to the present date.

It will be seen by the Column of remarks that the Expenditures depending on the appropriations for this year have not been paid.

The Wagon maker, Blacksmith and Striker were employed Some time in building Shops, which were Completed Some time since. - We have procured a fine assortment of timber for Wagons, and erected a shed for its protection. The wagon maker is now employed in Splitting it out, and Stowing it away - where it will remain for future use.

The blacksmith will soon exhaust all the Iron, which I have been able to procure in the Country. Should no Iron arrive before the end of this month, I think he will be entirely destitute.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your Obt. Servt

R. A. McCabe, Sub Agent

for W. Creeks

Fort Mitchell

Alabama 6th May 1835

Sir

Since I arrived here I have been so busy with my accounts that I have not been able to ascertain what the prospect of emigration is. - I have not been to any of their towns but shall do so in a few days. What I have conversed with since I returned never introduced the subject but had many enquiries to make about their new country and how the emigrants liked it after they got there.

It is not policy to come out at once and say I have come back to take off more Indians, for they get jealous and shy, but I tell them I have come back to provide means to move such as wish to emigrate and at the same time convince them it is no interest to me whether they go or stay, but that they must look into their own situation and in the prospect before them, consult with each other and judge for yourselves and then you can let me know what your intentions are. By pursuing this course they will be much more apt to get in the spirit of emigration and when a meeting is called it will be more generally attended and without that jealousy that is so frequent among them that when a meeting is called, it is for the purpose of compelling them to a measure they are opposed to. - On my arrival at New Orleans I met with Upoth-le-Hola, Debose and Ben Hawkins, they were the delegation sent to Texas to look and procure a tract of country for a portion of the Indians to move to; they were just on their return home.

I run over to Mobile in the same Steamboat with them. We were on board some considerable time and nothing passed between us about emigration. They supposed I would introduce the subject at once, but I determined not to do it. I was convinced they would not stand it long before they would introduce it themselves; they accordingly done so and the more indifferent I was to talk about it, the more anxious they appeared to be to converse on the subject, and questioned me very strongly about their new home. - I then commenced and gave them a correct and at the same time flattering account of those that are over there; in doing this, my object was, to do away a jealousy and prejudice that existed with them, and at the same time without their knowing my object. I soon discovered what their intentions were. In the first place, when they left for Texas they were under the impression the Government would move them there, if they procured a country. they asked me what I thought about it. I told them they had no right to expect this to be done, neither could they promise themselves anything, but that the Government would fulfill the treaty and they had no right to expect more. I told ^{Upoth le Hola} he could and some few others ^{go} who had money, but as to the poor Indians who had nothing it was impossible for them to get one third the way there which they readily admitted. --

I told him he was in duty bound to conclude upon something immediately - that his people were waiting on him and he would let the time pass when it would be too

late to receive any aid from the Govemt and then his people would attribute the whole blame to him and he would be in a bad situation. --

I told him if he took advantage of the Treaty when they got to their new country all his people after they got their Rifles, ammunition, blankets, and a years provision they would be as able to go to Texas as he would if they thought proper to go, but if ^{he} was not on the alert he would sacrafise all these priviledges to his people. I think he has made up his mind what to do, that is, to write on and see if the Govermt will render any afsistance to them to get ~~thare~~ to Texas, if they will not, to take advantage of the treaty and move to Arkansaw, I presume Upothle-Hola has empowe'd Ben Hawkins to see what can be done as he pafsd through here the other day on his way to Washington City, and the quicker the businefs is made known to the Indians the better it will be for them as also to the Govermt. - Upoth le Hola is the main man to decide the question with the Indians, though I believe many of his people have lost confidence in him for the course he is pursuing. He is decidedly the smartest Indian in the Creek Nation and they fear him more than any other chief in the nation. -

Major Hogan I presume is on his way here taking a circuitous rout through the Nation, I expect him in four or five days when I probably shall know what the prospect is in that part of the nation he has traveled through. -

The Contract on this side of the Mifsifsippi this year must inevitably be high. Corn cannot be purchased

for less than one dollar per Bushel, All the Mail Contractors pay that and transport ^{it} at the point they want it, at their own expense. Beef is also very high there are so many people moving into the Country that beef is in great demand. --

The planters in the Nation and its vicinity do not pretend to keep beef cattle the Indians kill them up so fast, they depend on purchasing all together. Subsistence will come very low when we strike Capt. Browns Contract in Arkansas.

He was very fortunate in closing his contract soon as he did for when I got to New Orleans corn was worth one dollar twelve and half cents and the news had not reached the Territory, I met numerous persons on their way up the river to make large purchases

With respect

I have the honor to be

Your obt sevt

John P age

D Agent

Brig Gen^l George Gibson
Commissary General of Subsistn
Washington City

(OIA; 1835. Creek (Emigr.) Capt. John Page, Disb. Agent)

Fort Mitchell

Alabama 9th May 1835

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th of April and Circular of the 28th February and copy of Co^l Hogans instructions.

There appears to be a considerable excitement among the white people and the Indians in the vicinity of this place. - They do not appear disposed to talk about emigration at this time. I can account for it in this way. - There is to be a meeting of the chiefs shortly and the Indians generally keep back to see what the object of this meeting is; no particular day is appointed for them to assemble. - I understand they ^{are} waiting to hear from Washington to see if the Government will sustain them in their Texas plans. If they find the Treaty will be complied with and they need not expect any thing more they will come to some settled point.- Ne-he Mico who is chief of this part of the nation is opposed to emigration and always has been, for he finds no difficulty in living here, having persons to sustain him and it is done in this way. When the annuity is paid out the Chiefs meet Upoth le-Hola. takes one half and Ne he Mico the other - it is paid out of the Agents hands into theirs; a second meeting is called by him to divide this money - he pays what claims are presented by one or two individuals and no other, the balance remains in his hands to defray expenses that might come against the Nation. Af-

ter the second meeting was called to divide the money among the different towns I see them repeatedly and they told me there never was the first dollar received and in fact I know it to be the case. this is what makes this old chief so easy and opposed to emigration When the annuity ceases. he will not find a place to get money when ever he calls for it. - I am well aware that while the annuity is paid out this side of the Mifsissippi as it was last year a few individuals who are opposed to emigration will get the whole of it and not one dollar will be paid to the different towns, I will admit it woull not do them much good there is so much whiskey about but it would prevent these opposers to emigration from living in affluence when the other Indians are starving

With respect

I have the honor to be

Your obt servant

John Page Capt &

Disbursg Agent

Creek rem'l

Brig Gen^l Ge'o Gibson

Comsy Gen'l Subt

Washington City

(OIA: 1835. Creek (Emigr.) Capt. John Page, Disb. Agent.)

Mardesville Ala

May 9th 1835

Sir

Your letter of the 14th Ulto has been duly received and I have already Communicated Its Contents to the Head Chiefs. In conclusion You observe, "In all Your intercourse with them I would thank you to imprefs upon them an Immediate and entire removal, No other course remains promising them the slightest Chance of eventual improvement or even of existence" So well am I convinced of this fact, that I have not ceased on all proper Occasions to Urge them to this course, and I will with pleazure continue to do all I can to Induce them to adopt It

I am Sir

With great Respect

Your mo. Obt

Servant

Leonard Tarrant

Hon Lewis Cafs

Department of War

Washington City

(OIA: 1835. Creek (Emigr.) Leonard Tarrant)

Fort Michell Alabama

9^h May 1835

To General

George Gibson

Sir

In my letter of the 1st inst (N^o 5) I stated that I should set out the next day for Tuckabatchee which place I reached in due time & spent a day in visiting Tallasee another town & also Opothleholo at his own residence which afforded me a fine opportunity of holding a free & open conversation with him on the subject of Emigration, I found him very talkative but decidedly opposed to visiting Arkansas & not disposed at present to remove any where, he spoke of his wish to see the secretary of war & the President to settle up old matters & understand things better in future &c I asked him whey he did not go at once to Washington & see the President or Secretary? he said they had not invited him and"he did not like to jump up & go without he was invited." previous to seeing Opothleholo I met Dubouse at Tallasee & learned from the two the full views of Opothleholo who is without doubt the greatest Indian in the creek nation & a very schrewed man, but still he is the dupe of three white men these men are Doctors Weir & Billingsly & Major Coules under the firm of Weir Billingsly & Co. three leading Nullifiers of Montgomery County. they controul Opothleholo & Opothleholo controuls all that part of the creek nation these men have Stores at Tuckabatchee & are large buyers of Indian land and are no doubt the origination of this Texas scheme.

they have persuaded Opothle holo that he is the Creek nation & wherever he chooses to remove the Government must recognize him as Chief & pay the annuities to him, I determined to undeceive him at once by telling him that when the five years expired the Government would know no Indians as the creek nation but such as were in Arkansaw, that if he went to Texas he would expatriate himself & all who went with him, if he remained here he would only be known as a Citizen of Alabama without the full privileges of one, for he could never have a vote in the selection of the persons who would make laws for his government I told him that General Jackson would rigidly fulfill every article of the treaty and at the same time would require an exact performance of the same On the part of the Indians; I found I had staggered him in a tender point & he again reverted to the annuity and asked me what difference it made to the Government whether they paid the Annuity On the red river or on the Arkansaw. I told him the government would pay but in one place & that would be in Arkansaw. from Dubouse I learned that their object in wishing to visit Washington was to ascertain the amount of the reserved fund for paying the citizens of Geo for depredations they think there will be enough left of that fund after satisfying every claim to buy the Texas land and also they want to make some arrangement for their share of the Annuity should they go to Texas;

in my letter of the 6^h april I mentioned this Texas scheme from all I can ascertain I have no doubt the following are the facts of the Case. Weir Billingsley & Co has set up Opothleholo to buy this grant. they have by Occasionally lending money to the Chiefs Obtained an uncontrouled influence over them & particularly over Opothleholo the plan is to buy an entire grant of 150 miles Squares from a Mexican who is bound in two years more to place 200 families on this land they were to give him \$60.000 - and place the 200 families of the Creek Indians On the land on reaching New orleans the agent of the Mexican had gone to New York & they dispatched a Captain Hodgekifs or Hodgekith with 23.000\$ to but the grant the titles to be made in the name of Weir, Billingsley & Co. who are to undertake to comply with the requisition of the Mexican Gov^r by placing 200 families on the land. the balance of the money is to be made up out of the annuity or by the Sale of the Mile chiefs reserves which are immensely Valuable, Weir Billingsley & Co will get the whole of these tracts of land & they certainly are the finest body of land I have seen in Alabama. among the actors in this scheme is a celebrated half Breed by the name of Ben Hawkins this Hawkins is a great scamp & ran away from Arkansaw to Texas & is now on his way to New york & will be in Washington, this fellow was brought here to spread difsatisfaction among the Indians by telling stories about Arkansaw Hawkins it is

said will try to see the secretary of war to find^{out} his views about such matters as most interest them, in my conversations with those men I gave an unqualified Opinion that the President would not recognize the removal of these Indians to Texas or would ever order any portion of the annuity to be paid at any other place but in Arkansas or the Country now assigned the creek nation and I warned Opothleholo to beware of frauds or he might repent when it was too late, the old fellow seemed in a fine humour but I could see he did not like that part of my discourse in which I told him that at the expiration of the five years there would be but one creek nation & that in Arkansas & to those people would the Rifles & blankets & annuities be paid, after leaving him I determined to proceed to Doctor M^cHenry's in Chambers County distance 45 /?/ Miles, Doct M^cHenry is the Certifying agent and as the reports of excessive frauds practiced on the Indians had been published in the Alabama papers the Doctor had assigned this week for a review of those cases and I was apprized that there would be at least 1000 Indians on the ground believing it would be a fine Opportunity to see them Collected & give them a talk I repaired there & met Major Blue who had come there for the same purpose I sent my interpreter to say to the chiefs that I was desirous of holding a talk with them & sent me Word they would all repair to the Camp of the Tuckabatchees at 12 O'clock whither I repaired I gave them a long talk I told them

what I had said to Opothleholo on the subject of Texas
 & the annuity & what the Government would Consider the
 Creek Nation &c. Little Doctor, Mad Blue & Jim Boy each
 occasionally asked questions & finally told me they could
 not now give me any answer but that before the Indians
 left the ground they would give out the broken days as
 they called it for a general council & then if I would
 attend they would tell me the Voice of the Nation, after
 remaining a day there and making some arrangements for an
 enrollment of such Indians as reside in that neighbour-
 hood I am on to this post, from all I have been able to
 ascertain I am Confident that in that portion of the Creek
 Nation there is at present little or no hopes of emigra-
 tion & my efforts must be directed to this quarter,
 Hillabies Taladega & Blacks Stores in Chambers County
 and that while the government Continue to pay the Annu-
 ties in alabama, or the Indians have land to Sell, or
 negro property these speculators will not let them go,
 and if the Government can dispense with paying any further
 annuity except the present one, which should be paid im-
mediately. they should let it be distinctly understood
 that this was the last Annuity the Government would ever
 pay in alabama & all future annuities should be paid in
 arkansaw as yet I have not been able to procure a Copy
 of the creek treaty & write without a Knowledge of that
 instrument I believe that a letter written by the Depart-
 ment to Opothleholo & the Head men of the creek nation

setting forth the views of the President on this Texas
 scheme would have a happy effect on him; should you agree
 with me I should be furnished with a Copy of it to read
 to the head men of the different towns and at this grand
 Council I could make good use of such^a letter particularly
 if it went so far as to assure ~~the-nation-~~ the nation
 that they must remove or loose their annuity their rifles,
 Blankets, &c, the indians have become quite hostile in
 this part of the nation, they shot a man & woman in Cham-
 bers County & some in this & people are afraid to ride
 alone among them, one fellow threatened Major Blue that
 if he attempted to remove them he would kill him. I shall
 send down tomorrow to Barbour^{County} & make arrangements for see-
 ing each of the towns, I have appointed Major Phipps an
 afsistant conductor & authorized him to enroll the Indians
 residing in his vicinity near Black store, & I have also
 appointed Jno P Cunningham & Edwd Royster afsistant Con-
 ductors I will Station them in Benton & Taladega, Col
 Hunter I have heard nothing from as yet Major Blue will
 be here to night to receive his orders as to the enrollment
 & preparations for an encampment Mr Summerville will re-
 main with me after visiting the lower Creeks I shall pro-
 ceed to Taladega Benton &c As yet I have received no let-
 ters but your circular & your letter of instructions accom-
 panying the circular and yours of the 14th ultimo. I
 have received no blankform's, I shall want the enrolling

blanks

~~ferms~~ immediately and shall use every effort to have an encampment at this place forthwith as well as at Such other points as will best suit. What I have stated in relation to the Texas Scheme & the names I have given as concerned I have no doubt are Correct, but in writing to the Goverment on so delicate a subject as this I presume it is confidential as much injury might result to me personally were those persons to know I had probed their Secret & given in their names & plans, my information was obtained from a person in their Confidence & who was to have been a Copartner under the 5th rule of the second article I am required to give the Department every ocurrence the Knowledge of which can be usefull & believing it all important that the Dept^t should Know every obstacle that operates against the removal I have given you what I consider the principal obstacle in my way if Opothleholo is once convinced that it is his interest to go he will carry off the entire nation it is only for the Goverment to let him Know they are apprized of all his plan's & that they will not be sanctioned & that if he persists in it he must do it without the Countenance of the Goverment & without the aid of the Annuity & he will Soon come to his Senses & his interested friends will leave him after they get all he has to part with.

I have the honor to remain Your Ob H Sevt.

Jno B. Hogan

(OIA: 1835 Creek (Emigr.) John B. Hogan, Supt.)

Emigration of Indians

Tuscumbia 12th May 1835.

Gen. Geo. Gibson

Com. Gen. Sub.

Washington City.

Sir;

Your letters of 26th Mar. and 20th Ap. are both respectfully acknowledged.

It gives me pleasure to inform you, that I recieved orders from Col. Hogan on the day following your letter of the 26th to set out forthwith for Tuckabatchee, and, that in obedience to the same, I shall set out for that place on to-morrow as speedily as pofsible.

respectfully

yours &c. &c.

William Hunter

(OIA: 1835. Creek (Emigr.) Wm. Hunter.)

(OIA: 1835. Creek (Emigr.) Capt. John Page, Disb. Agent)

Fort Mitchell

Alabama 13th May 1835

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of instructions dated 29th April together with a blank Muster roll for wagons & teams &c.

I was in doubt whether I could carry into effect Col Hogan's plan of emigration without some assistance in the Disbursing Dept, but on examining your letter of instruction of the 29th of April it can be done I believe with safety in the manner pointed out, by making the conductors accountable for small amounts. I see no way by which I can leave here until the very last party that will emigrate this year goes, as there would be no one left to prepare for a second or third party should they take a notion to go

It must be evident to the Dept. that there should be but one person to engage teams wagons muster or even if they have the power and should leave, this duty would have to be done by the Emigrating Agent or his Asst. and I would have to pay the accounts on his requisition. Col Hogan is not disposed to take any thing of this kind upon himself if it can be avoided I think. At present the prospect of emigration is dull. I shall be much engaged employing ~~inquiring~~- teams advertising for Proposals & in the event they should be required, but all my engagements are conditional.

I do not know what I shall do for a person to afst me shoull the emigration go on some what brisk. I can not employ any one that would answer my purpose for the price allowed When I employ a person he acts in all capacities.-

When there are parties at different points I have to purchase and ifssue, till they join the main party. I always direct him to enroll them before he ifsues rations and frequently conducts them to the place where the main rendezvous are. Col Hogan tells me he shall accompany the first party that goes, part of the way. the duties will involve on me during his absence It is necefsary that I should have with me a responsible man and capable of doing all kinds of buisnfs. -

I hired Mr Beatie last year. he engaged more for the novelty of the thing, said if he could clear his expenses it was all he wished; he performed the trip much to my satisfaction but the severe winter and the jaunt he had to take through the Mifsifsippi Swamp has gratified his curiosity

The least a person can hire for in Alabama is \$2,. per day for himself and horse and frequently traveling about \$2,50 Col Hogan has not as yet been able to report any probable number that will emigrate, he is now in the nation, so soon as it can be ascertained, I will estimate accordingly

With respect I have the honor to be

Your obt servt John Page

Brig Gen'l George Gibson

Disbu'g Agent Creek Rem'l

Comy Genl Sub Washington City

Fort Mitchell Alabama

14th May 1835

Sir

I have just returned from an excursion to the Indian Settlements in the lower end of this & Barbour County, the Indian towns & settlements on the Chatahouchy are entirely abandoned & the indians driven into the pine Woods some 10 or 15 miles in the rear; to hunt them up in detached parties made it extramely difficult, my object was principally with the head men or chiefs as I find nothing can be done in emigration unlefs the chiefs agree to it; to see them then, was a paramount duty & regret to Say after all thefatigue's of a ride thro a Country without a road & the difficulties of crofsing deep creeks with high perpendicular banks, I was compelled after visiting the domecile of the Chiefs to return to this place without Seeing them; my ride however was not ^{entirely} ~~loft~~ as it afforded me an opportunity of seeing Many leading indians, who not Chiefs & I left a Mefage in the families of the chiefs that I had come to see them & tell them of the arrangements and to request them to call on me Making to remove them & their families, and from what I could gather from those I seen Iam induced to believe I shall get a party from that quarter, altho I must acknowledge I feal rather below par, when I look around me and see so many obstacles thrown in the way of Emigration, the annuity first; nothing will induce the Indians to go while they are expecting the Annuity; again it is

reported that the Certifying agents are stopped & a new Agent Gen^l Sanders appointed to investigate the frauds, while there is a hope of getting back the land stolen from them they will not move, again this infernal Texas Scheme is in the way of the Tuckabachians. & while that is on foot Opothleholo will not go & unless he does his Indians will not move I am told that the last Annuity was paid & immediately divided into two parts Opothleholo took one \$2400. & the other part was handed to the principal Chiefs in this end of the Nation ^(Meah Matla) this Money I understand is then put into the hand of certain white men who holds it to pay the claims of each part of the Nation, their own store accounts is first in order & the balance is paid to the order of the two chiefs and the Common Indians ^{get nothing or} get orders on the Stores &c. Now it strikes me that unless this plan is broken up in some way there is little or no prospect of removing these people in a body and no plan seems to be feasible as to order Capt Page to pay this annuity & to pay it to the Indians individually in a proratio order, according to rank or otherwise; this plan would break the influence of the Chiefs and would destroy the prospects of those speculators. who now controul Opothleholo & the other Chiefs and would break up the Texas scheme for for it would scatter the money among the Common Indians & leave none for Ware Billingsly & Co to pay for Texas, Capt page states he would be perfectly willing to pay the Annuity in this way if requested; and at the same time the Indians Should be informed that this

was the last Annuity to be paid in Alabama, unless the government take some decisive steps with these Indians they will not emigrate but will remain here a Curse to the Country & themselves, they are in such a starving Condition now that they Kill all the Stock they can lay their hands on and the people are becoming very much alarmed & will not travel thro the nation except in parties of three or four. What I mentioned in my letter of the 9^h inst (No 6) has been fully Corroborated by Major Blue who left here on 10th he had the story from Major Cowles /? one of the firm of Ware Billingsly & Co who stated to Major Blue the whole transaction & acknowledged that Billingsly has gone again into Texas to ascertain from the Mexican Authorities whether the introduction of the 200 Indians will be considered as a Compliance with the Conditions of the grant, or whether they must be white families; It seems they fear the Indians may not be received by the Mexicans & the money paid for the grant will be lost; I have no doubt from what I know of that Country but the location of the Indians will be resisted by the citizens of Texas, who are now looking about for a plan to rid themselves of their present Indian population and by a failure of that Scheme & a few decisive steps in relation to the annuity, Opothleholo & his whole people will be ready in the fall or early in the Spring. --

I have heard nothing of Col Hunter as yet

Your Ob H Sev't

Jno. B Hogan

Superintendent removal
of Creek Indians

Gen^l Geo Gibson

Com Gen^l Subs.

P.S. I omitted to mention that on yesterday I was informed by a M^r Lewis that the Murderer of Mr Fanning was there all day on Monday last & boasted of his shooting fanning & the fears of the other Indians is so great that no one will dare to go after this Miscreant & bring him in; for the Indians have threatened Sims brother that if the one they have caught is hung they will shoot him for taking him up; the murderer of Marshall is to be hung on tomorrow opposite Columbus; these things & the Starving condition of these wretches have created such dread among the whites that they will not travell except in parties of 4 or five. M^r Beaty who went with Capt page to the west has just returned from Irwinton & brings such accounts from that quarter of the fears of the people that he has declined entering the Service as one of the Emigrating party altho he could be of great Service to me; but he does not think it prudent to ride among them: I shall set out on Monday next for the fish ponds, Taladega & Benton & ascertain what can be done in that quarter this rout

will take me two weeks at least Capt Page & Mr Leonard
to will remain here to attend to this quarter until my
return.

(OIA: 1835. Creek (Emigr.) John B. Hogan, Supt.)

Tuscaloosa May 18th, 1835

Dear Sir,

I have recently received several communications from the Creek Country, from which I am advised that several persons have been lately killed, on the highway by the Indians.

It would appear from their communications, that travelling has become unsafe, and that the settlers are overawed by their red neighbors, indeed, I am left to draw the inference, that the Indians being more numerous than the whites, feel at liberty to commit on their persons and property, - daily depredations, and that many of our Citizens have been induced, to abandon their homes. I have been hesitating whether I ought not to go over and ascertain every thing myself, but the accumulation of business while I was at Mobile, and a sick family, renders it nearly impossible. I have finally determined to send Mr. Vandyke, (express,) to you and to bring with him your views fully on the Subject. I am urgently requested as you will see from the communications I send you to place in that quarter a military force sufficient to protect the Citizens and to overawe the Indians. this will be attended with great expense to the State, and should not be resorted to, without the Strongest necessity.

Let me have your answer by Mr. Vandyke to these enquiries, to Wit. Has travelling on the highway become unsafe?

2nd, Is the civil Authority, in that quarter sufficient

to arrest the murderers and to prevent a repetition of the offences now complained of?

3rd, Is there any real cause for alarm to the Settlers generally?

4th, Would not a proclamation to arrest any Indians, who might be embraced by our vagrant act, bring them to a sense of their true situation and induce them to enlist for emigration?

5th, Under all the circumstances, is it your opinion that a troop of mounted men, is necessary to correct the difficulties complained of?

I beg you to respond to these interrogatories promptly and candidly, I have been on the point of setting out myself, to visit personally, the scene of these complaints, but the instant it occurred to me that you were there, I determined that sending an express to you, would do as well -

I expect M^r. V. will be back on Sunday next, dispatch him as soon as possible.

Your Friend

John Gayle

Col. J. B. Hogan

Fort Mitchell

(OIA: 1835. Creek (Emigr.) John B. Hogan, Supt.)

At a meeting of the Citizens of Macon County and its vicinity held at the house of James Abercrombie, s on the 19th day of May 1835 Col Joseph H Howard was called to the chair and Sampson Lanier Secretary, The object of the meeting being explained by the chairman on motion, The following Committee was appointed Majr. John H Broadnax, Capt James Abercrombie, Thomas M Cowles, T I Redding, William Dick, Amos Green, John S Green, Henry rugeley, Charles A Abercrombie, Joseph I Clougle, Barrant Dubois, and Stephen Day

The following preamble and resolutions were entered into

Whereas great fraud has been recently Committed in obtaining titles to lands, belonging to Indians without their knowledge or Consent, in any way whatever, The persons Committing such frauds, or rather stealing the Lands of the Indians has some other Indian whom he has drilled with the description of locations and other matters in relation to the land, The Indian when thus drilled and a new song put into his mouth goes before the certifying agent and passes his land by certificate as being the real Indian owning that tract of land to the Stealer or white-man, who immediately sends such certificate to Washington City for the approval of the President, The Indians who are the rightfull Owners of the lands knowing nothing of this foul and dishonest transaction untill nearly all their Lands have been Swep from under them

and whereas we believe it yet in the power of the President to check this evil in a great degree by withholding his approval from all Bonds Certified to since the 10th day of January 1835 and require all Lands that has been Certified Since that period to be recertified in each Town in the presence of their Chiefs and head men who are ready and willing to assist in putting down this fraud, It is most devoutly to be wished that the President will exercise his power over this Subject in Such a way as will correct the past and ~~the~~ prevent the repetition of these rongs for the future --

And whereas more effectually to carry into view the expression of this meeting, they most earnestly request the President of the United States to give in charge to his agents superintending the certifications of Contracts for lands which has been Complained of being fraudulent, that the purchaser be required to produce the Indian purchased from at the time of the investigation

And be it therefore resolved that this meeting agree to exercise all influence in their power. to Detect and put down all frauds and to give the agents Superintending as aforesaid, every information which they may be in possession of appertaining to the base transactions of personating the Indians Justly entitled to their Lands and thereby defrauding him Out of his rights

And be it further resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and Countersigned

by the Secretary, that the Secretary be requested to forward a Copy of the Same to the President of the United States and a Copy to the Editor of the Alabama Journall for publication with a request ^{that} all Editors friendly to good order will give it an Insertion in their respective papers

J. H. Howard, Chairman

Sampson Lanier Secry

(OIA: 1835. Creeks (Reserves) Citizens of Macon Co.)

Fort Mitchell

Alabama 22^d May 1835

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th Inst together with the regulations concerning the payment of annuities &c all of which will be strictly obeyed. -

The prospect of emigration at this time is very dull, the Indians have become shy, when I meet they are disposed to talk about any thing but emigration; this however will not last long they have a Texas scheme in their heads all of which I have reported and when they are convinced the Govern^t will comply with the treaty and nothing more I think they will make up their minds to emigrate

It would be advantageous to the emigration if there were no more annuities paid to the Indians on this side of the Mississippi, and the Indians were informed of it through the Agent (Judge Torrent) they would begin to think the time they had to move in was drawing nigh at a close; they have been told by many persons that they will always draw their annuity if they remain here ever so long. -

With respect

I have the honor to be

Elbert Herring Esquire

Your obt sevt

Superintendent of Indian Affairs

John Page Capt &

Dsbng Agent

(OIA: 1835. Creek (Emigr.) Capt. John Page, Disb. Agent.)

(Copy)

M^r, Philip Page

Jacksonville May 26th, 1835

Dear Sir,

Having conferred the appointment of afsistant Conductor on you, on the 24th, inst. it remains for me to give you such instructions as will be necefsary to enable you to act in concert with the rest of the emigrating Officers, I wish you to fix yourself in some convenient position in Coosa County and ride among the various Towns of Indians in that County and such others as you are best acquainted with, and can exert the most influence over in favor of emigration, As you will require the Afsistance of one Interpreter, you are authorized to employ one at such salary as you can agree on, not to exceed two dollars and fifty cents per day, he paying his own expenses and finding his own horse, his pay to be allowed only for the Actual days you have him employed on this businefs. I want you to ascertain as soon as pofsible. how many Indians can be induced to go with the first party, which may march by the 20th, June, meet me at the grand Council on the 11th. June, and make a report of your succefs, and aid me at the council in urging the Indians to go West. and when we all meet there, we can then arrange for an encampment of such as are ready to go West. M^r. Estell will attend to such Indians as lie in Benton and Taladega and over whom he can exert an influence, but you will be at liberty to visit any of the

Towns in either of those Counties or Randolph. that you have influence with. and act in concert with all - All I have further to say is, that weekly reports directed to me at Fort Mitchell, will be expected, and must not be omitted, as the Department expects every man employed in this business to be prompt active, and punctual, and for all to do their duty to their Country.

I have the Honor to remain

Your Obt. Servt -

Jno. B Hogan

E. Agent

M^r, Isaac Estell (Copy to M^r, Estell) Jacksonville May 25th, 1835
Mardisville

Sir,

Believing it will be to our advantage to return by another route, I have requested M^r Cunningham to pass thro. Mardisville, obtain from you my Map. I hope you will have marked on it the Town house of each tribe of Creeks, residing in the district of Country under charge of Judge Tarrant, or Judge Lawler's land district, as it will be of immense value to me in arranging my parties of emigrants - In the conversation held with you in my interview on the morning I left- Mardisville, I stated to you, that I was directed to make no appointments, that would exceed the Sum of three dollars A day, for the time actually employed. the expenses of last year, have so far exceeded every calculation on the

Subject of emigration, that the Department has felt it necessary to change their course the recommendations you have handed me, have induced me, to offer you the only Situation in my power that can be made - In Taledaga County, it is that of Afsistant Conductor. the pay is three dollars A day for the time you are actually employed on Indian businefs, you must find your own horse, and pay your own expenses. You will be authorized to employ an Interpreter, whose pay will be \$2.50 A day, he finding his own horse and paying his own expenses, You will give a certificate when done with his services, for the exact number of days he has been employed. And he will not be entitled to pay only when employed by you on this businefs. Your duties will be to ride among the various Towns in Taledaga, and Benton, there being no Creeks in the upper end of this County, your duties will be principally confined to the lower end of this County and Taledaga VIZ, Rabbittown, Chockalucco, Turnipseed, Tallasseehatchie, Abechoochee, Cheeahaw, Taladigo, Ecouchartree, and such other Indian as you may believe your interest will be felt. I wish you to be active and ascertain if pofsible by the 11,, June how many Indians you can enrole and induce to emigrate with the first party, to keep down the expenses, we cannot bring into Camp, until we have enough predisposed to go. as we are allowed but twenty days to encamp, before we take up our line of march. I wish you to obtain this information, So as to report to me at the grand Council on

the 11th, June, at which place, I hope to see you, and every other Agent employed on this business, in order, that we may so arrange my plans, as to have a simultaneous movement of such Creeks as can be induced to go with the first party

I have the honor to remain

Your Obt. Servt -

Jno. B. Hogan

Emigrating Agt -

Mr Isaac Estell

Mardisville

Mr Royster (Copy to Mr, Royster) Mardisville 23rd, May 1835

Sir,

The temporary appointment I conferred on you at Blacks store, required of you weekly reports, of your successes and proceedings, not having rendered any reports, I came here to ascertain if you ^{had} made one, and what successes attended your efforts, not being able to see or hear anything of you or of your successes, you will not be surprised at my withdrawing the appointment I gave you, as every Officer employed by me, in emigrating Indians, must not only do their duty, but do it promptly, you will, therefore, consider your appointment at an end, You will make out your Account for the number of days you have been Actually employed, and swear to it, before a Justice of the Peace and forward it to me at Fort Mitchell, and I will send you a

warrant on the Disbursing Agent for your pay,

I have the honor to remain

Your Obt. Servt.,

Jno. B. Hogan

Emigrating Agent

(OIA: 1835. Creek (Emigr.) John B. Hogan, Supt.)

New York 28th May 1835.

General,

I have the honor to state that in compliance with orders from the Adj. General, I shall sail to-day for Charleston, on my way to Fort Mitchell Ala., there to await your orders- I am sir

Very Resp^lly Your Ob^t Servant

Edw Deas

2nd Lieut.

4th Reg^t of Artillery

To

General George Gibson

Commisary General

of Subsistence

(OIA: 1835. Creek (Emigr.) Lt. Edward Deas.)

(Copy)

Fort Mitchell June the 2nd, 1835

To his Excellency,

John Gayle

Governor of Alabama.

Sir,

On my arrival last evening at this post, I was handed your letter of the 18th, Ulimo. and regret very much that Mr Vandyke did not remain here a few days longer, that I might have had a personal interview with him on the subject of your communication; I shall, however, answer your several interrogatories in the manner you have propounded them.

1st, Has travelling on the highway become unsafe?

Answer. There has been a murder or two near this place, and the Indians, are now arrested and in jail, the travelling may be considered unsafe, while the Country is full of drunken, worthlefs Indians, but at the same time, I consider there is as much danger travelling on any other part of the world; for the depredations are the act only of a few, without any concert or combination of Indians and as opportunity or chance may present a favorable opportunity to plunder, and it is better, therefore, for persons travelling from Montgomery, to Columbus, to go in companies of two or more, - I have just returned from a tour of 5 or 600 miles thro. the whole nation. and believe that all the danger that exists is in this quarter --

2nd, Is the civil authority, in that quarter sufficient to arrest the murderers and to prevent a repetition of the

offences now complained of?

Answer. It is my opinion that in this quarter the civil authorities are not competent to arrest the murderers; but this does not proceed from any opposition or combined efforts of the Indians to oppose the civil authority, but from a dread that appears to exist among the white population of the Indian character; as for instance, A white man told me when I visited his house, that only two days before, the murderer of Fanning was there all day. I asked him why he did not arrest him. he said he was afraid to do so, the Indian's relations would be certain to kill him when the Indian was hung, & he did not know why he should expose his life in such a cause, when he might be certain, the Indian's relations. would be certain to have a sacrifice, and as for the white population turning out, "en masse", and hunting up the murderer, nothing could be gained by it.- In conversing with an intelligent old Chief on the subject. he remarked that the Chiefs had no power over their bad men, the laws of Alabama are extended alike over chief and common Indian, and if the chiefs punished bad men, the laws of Alabama would punish them for it, and the White people would not hunt up the bad men and would run ar large - the fact is, the Indians have a great repugnance to delivering their bad men to the whites for punishment -

3rd, Interrogatory. Is there any real cause for alarm to the Settlers generally?

Answer, In this County and Barbour there may be; but I do not believe there is any in the upper Counties, this may be attributed to the known dissoluteness of the Uchees, they have ever been known and Stigmatized as a bad and roquish set of Indians, their language is different from the Creeks and they are said to be great thieves and rascals, those Indians inhabit these two counties, but bad as they may be, if half the reports be true, that is asserted of the conduct of the land buyers towards these people, it is not to be wondered at that those ignorant savages resort occasionally to revenge and take the law in their own hands, and redress their grievances. they only know that it is the white man that has injured them, and the killing of one white man, whether innocent or guilty, is the same to them, they have their revenge, and that the settlers or land buyers, in this quarter may have ^{reason} to fear these Indians, I should think may be the case, the complaint goes forth from them, and they must know best.

4th, Would not a proclamation to arrest all Indians, who might be embraced by our vagrant act, bring them to a sense of their true situation, and induce them to enrol for emigration?

Answer. Perhaps it might, but I am not prepared to say what effect it might have on such Indians, I should think that such as would fall under the vagrant law, would not think at all - they leave all the thinking to their chiefs

and headmen, they have told me they have nothing to eat - in fact, nothing to urge them to enrole, they answer, Yes, when the chief says go, they will go, and all the proclamations in the world, will not make them go, until their head men say go, and they are ready at a moments warning, the proclamation, however, may have a good effect, on the Chiefs if addrefsed to them, and properly worded; but the Indians can only be removed thro, the medium of their Chiefs, whatever operates on the chiefs and make them restless and anxious to remove, will operate most powerfully on the people; each Town as they are called have their Lawmakers, and Chiefs, and they pofsefs the most ample and unbounded influence over the people of their town, & Opothleholo, altho, not the principal Chief of the Nation, and exerts a powerfull influence over all the Chiefs in this Nation, and I consider him the greatest obstacle in the way of emigration - he sends out his talks to the Chiefs not to sell their land, or go to the Arkansaw; until he gives the word, and when he does, the Nation will go, "en massee," and not an Indian will be left behind.

Your 5th, Interrogatory, Under all the circumstances, is it your opinion that a troop of mounted men is necefsary to correct the difficulties complained of?

I answer that I do not think it is necefsary, but at the same time I cannot see how you can do otherwise, than apply for a military force to be stationed at this post, the applications have gone to you from the people of this County and you cannot do otherwise than forward them; but one company of infantry to afford protection, would be as

good as 500 mounted men; for there is no one to hunt up but can be done as effectually by infantry as by horsemen and the saving to the Government, in the expense of the two corps, will be immense.

I have the honor to remain

Your Obt. Servt.

Jno. B. Hogan

Supdt. rem. Creek Indians

(OIA: 1835. Creek (Emigr.) John B. Hogan, Supt.)

Fort Mitchell 3rd June 1835

To Genl. Geo Gibson

Sir,

I reached this post on the evening of the 1st Inst. after a hard tour of between five & six hundred miles thro the creek nation this tour was necessary to enable me to see for myself each part of the nation and to form a personal acquaintance with person's & places & to make Such appointments as would be necessary to carry into Complete effect the Views of the Government in this most delicate & arduous duty, in fact I find I had formed a very erroneous idea of the amount of the difficulties that are to be surmounted ere a free & general Emigration of these people will take place my trip was down the federal road to pole cat spring thence up the Tallapoosa river thro Keiligah; Hatchichubba, Toakpofkar, Ueegufka, Lock a factory to Taladega, thence into Benton County as far as Jacksonville passing thro Kiamulga Chearhaw. Chockolocko, ArbecCoche. &c. not finding the Indians in the upper end of Benton that had been expected I returned & took another rout thro the Hillabies & crossed the Tallapoosa river above the Horse shoe bend from thence to Lafayette in Chambers County & thro that County to this post; the Indians ^{formerly} residing in Benton have emigrated; some into the Cherokee nation & others down the Tallapoosa river, there are still Some towns in the south end of Benton, the Chockolocko & Rabbit towns; in passing thro the

Country, I was assailed on all hands for appointments from persons on the spot who each recommended himself by his great Knowledge & influence over the Indians, and had daily to reject some five or six applicants but in accordance with the views as laid down by me in my letter of 31st March I made such appointments and on such terms as I feel persuaded will meet with the Sanction of the Dep^t. in all the appointments made of persons residing in the different sections of the nation I made it conditional to receive \$3 per day for the actual number of days employed on this business when at home & not employed to receive nothing, in some cases where persons were desirous of entering a waggon in the service I gave a promise that if they exerted themselves to induce the Indians to enroll & go, that for every fifty persons they will thus procure they shall have a preemption right to enter one waggon provided the team was a good one & came under the regulations in every other respects, in this way I have Combined the influence of several persons whose services will be very valuable & will cost the Government nothing, ^{Eleven} in Coosa County there are ~~ten~~ large towns. Viz. Toakpofkar; Ueegafka; Lockafactory, Pockentalle hafsee; Oakchoy; & Fish pond; Oselarnaby, Ulewecarkar, Hickory ground; Hat-chichubba, Pochis Hatchka, in this county I have appointed Col Harrison Young. Ben Young. Joseph Sharp & Phillip Page, Mr Page will ride constantly among the whole the others reside among the Indians & speak the language &

have an extensive acquaintance; in Taladega there are seven large towns viz Couchartee, Chearhaw; Talladega, Ekundutaska; Kiamulga; Emarhee; Hatchetcreek; in Randolph there are three towns Viz Arbiccocoochee, Hitchopartangey; & Corn House; in the lower end of Benton there are Chock-o'clocko; Rabbittown; & Tallaseehatchie and the northwest corner On Tarrapin creek there may be a few but most of that town is in the Cheerokee nation & of course I did not go beyond the limits of my agency- for these three Counties I have appointed Major David Conner, & Mr Isaac Estell, both on the Same terms Viz \$3 per day when employed, I rather think they will require more assistance but as yet will not extend the number; In Tallapoosa there are a great many towns the exact number or names of all I do not as yet know but there is the Hillabees; Oaktarsausay; Kohomuts=Kigartskar; Chattoksofkar. Kialige; beside the large towns of Tallasee & Tuckabatchie all these are in Col Young & Mr Pages district, for I did not deem it necessary to place any one as yet permanently in Tuckabatchie or Tallasee those town being the immediate residence of Opothleholo & very hostile to emigrating to Arkansaw, In Macon, Barbour, Rufsell & Chambers I have Major Blue & his party Mr Sommerville Mr. Cunningham. Mr Wilson Mr. Leonard, Major Phipps, Mr Simms and Myself; The number of Indians & names of the towns in those counties I have not yet received an accurate account ^{of} but they are very numer-

ous The preliminary arrangements are now completed, they may require some additions & some alterations of stations but these things will be attended to as circumstances require them, Mr Edw Royster who I appointed on the 6 May as an afsistant Conductor & sent to Taladega upon the recommendation of a gentleman who I had supposed well qualified to Judge of the proper kind of persons required for this businefs; I dismifed as soon as I reached Taladega he had paid no attention to my orders made no reports & of course I had no use for such officers, this course I have laid down for my own conduct, to do my duty & compell every man to do his, or dismifs him; in the case of Col Hunter I feal much delicacy if we were acting under strick Military usage I should certainly arrest him as soon as he joined for disobedience of orders, he was ordered on the 18 of April to repair to Tuckabatchie between the first & fifth of May as the enclosed Copy of my letter will shew. & while at Taladega I heard he had received the order & was to have travelled into the nation in company with a gentleman who I met at that place, but as yet I have nothing from him officially, his neglect of duty & absence has materially retarded my arrangements and thrown much labour & responsibility on my hands, & I feal very much disposed to suspend him as soon as he joins & refer his case to the Department for their decifsion, as he has received his appointment from the Department it is the only controul I

can exercise over him; If however when he does join (if ever) Should he not exhibit more zeal & promptness in the discharge of the duties assigned him I shall not hesitate to suspend him, for I will not be bothered by indolent or inattentive officers on a service of this character --

The creek nation is to have a grand Council on the 11th inst the object of this meeting is to determine their course on the subject of Emigration, Ben Hawkins has returned & made no purchase of Texas; as I suspected the land was sold to a New York Company, Major Blue seen Hawkins & held a conversation with him & says he has changed his views & will advise Opothleholo to remove to Arkansaw - if he does so, in good faith Opothleholo may be induced to go, but there are so many obstacles arising every day, Tuskina has a plan of Colonizing his part of the nation on a large tract of land south of the Federal road belonging to Cap. W. Walker who is to receive in payment the lands of such Indians as may join Tuskina; this is a speculation of Cap. Walker's, Opothleholo & his party on the other hand is for breaking Tuskina; & defeat his project, again Sampson Grayson a half breed of the Hilla-bees an Emigrant of last fall has written letters to his relations making great Complaints, these complaints Judge Tarrant informed me had been spread over that part of the nation & did the cause much injury whether true or false it is all the Same the Indians believe every thing Sampson Grayson writes or says - The funds to pay the annuity is

here & I have sent M^r Wilson exprefs to Judge Tarrant informing him of that fact & requesting him to fix a day as soon as pofsible for the payment, untill that is over I shall not open a Camp "The Contractors bids were opened on 31.st ult. I understand from Capt Page it Stands at 7^c or 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ per ration. & one Doll per bushell & one Doll p^r Cwt for Corn & Corn fodder, but the parties have not yet entered into bond; the Contract is very reasonable & the parties are able to perform the Service;" your letters of 24^h April, 9^h May. 21. & 23 May is at hand; Lieutenant Deas has not yet arrived; with Capt Page he will be quite sufficient to make all the disbursements that will be required untill fall, should others be required from the mafs of emigration that may present themselves in the fall I shall give the Dep^t timely notice; but I do not expect to be able to move but a small party before Sep^t;

I have the honor to remain

Your Ob H Ser^t.

Jno. B. Hogan

(OIA: 1835. Creek (Emigr.) John B. Hogan, Supt.)

Fort Mitchell 4th June 1835

D^r Sir,

There is one subject I wish to lay before the department and I avail myself of the occasion to do so, the pay of my assistants is not adequate to the duties & responsibility that rests on them; The high prices of corn fodder & living in the nation is at least equal to two dollars & fifty cents per day & with all the economy that can be used will average Two dollars per day, for it must be remembered that they are going all the time & must submit to the charges of the country as their present duties will not admit of their mofsing untill they encamp; they are required to find their own horse & pay their own expenses and in many parts of the nations their horses have to live on corn alone which after a hard ride is very apt to bring on disease, I have already nearly lost two horses & my assistants Major Blue & Mr Sommerville has each lost a very valuable horse. worth \$150 each. I know there is no provision made by law for paying for horses killed in such service, but I hope the department will aid us in an application before Congress for remuneration for horses lost in this service, otherwise it will fall so heavy on those officers that I fear they will be compelled to retire from the employment - Mr Sommerville has been one month in service & will receive \$120 & lost a horse worth \$150 - these cases I fear may occur oftener & will be a severe loss to those Gentlemen; my present

object is to lay those cases before the dept^t for future
reference, I have the honor to remain your Obed

Humb Sevt

Jno B Hogan Sup^t Creek Emgr

To Gen^l Gibson

Com G. S.

Washington

(OIA: 1835 Creek (Emigr.) John B. Hogan, Supt.)

Fort Mitchell 8^h June 1835

Sir

Major Blue & Mr Sommerville have just returned from Visiting the towns in the South of this Viz Hitchitee Youfalloo, Uchee, Oswitchee, Chehaw. Holallahoanna. & Tolanar Towns. they report that nothing can be known satisfactorily of the views of these Indians untill after the grand council, many told them they would go but they seem to have no confidence in their professions but in the fall they say there is little doubt of a very large emigration; this corresponds with all I have heard from the various parts of the nation, still I think I shall be able to get a party as soon as the Annuity is paid, I shall make a long talk to the Creek nation at this council if I can get an opportunity to do so, & shall explain to them their true situation, & request an answer at the payment of the Abbuity, this is all I can do untill I try the effect of an encampment, & I am of the opinion that is the only effectual mode of Knowing the succefs of my efforts: I am glad to know it is the opinion of Col Crowell & all that is fully acquainted with the Indian Character. they all say that untill that is done no opinion can be obtained truly of them: I shall therefore pitch my tent as soon as pofsible after the payment of this annuity & tell all such as say they will go to Come into Camp & enroll their names & receive provision, if this does not succeed I do not know what will, The fact is there is so many rascals at work to defeat the views of the Gover-

ment that it is a most perplexing duty and makes me almost regret I accepted the appointment, but as I have engaged I cannot in honor back out & shall continue to struggle on & see if I cannot ultimately overcome these difficulties. I have never yet failed to Surmount the numerous difficulties I have had to encounter thro life & I should dislike to be found failing in this; but I hope that by perseverance & patience, I may ultimately succeed. and I will persevere to the end: but I can assure you that the lenity & mildness of the Government as well as its patriotic & parental feelings towards these people are not appreciated by them but are entirely lost on them, their principal chiefs as well as all their chiefs are a poor drunken, lying, worthless set of rascals, & the truth is not in them, they are quick at exacting every thing for their own benefit & will not hesitate to lie themselves out of a performance of their own obligations; a few days ago I met at the Tavern at this post 6 of the chiefs among them Neo Mico, & Efiematla; they took no notice of me & appeared as if they did not wish to know me, I sent for my interpreter & told them I wanted to have a talk with them, and invited them to my room, they asked me if I could ^{not} say to them there what I wished to communicate, I replied yes. & then informed them who I was, they said they knew me and said those Indians that wanted to go might do so, they did not stop them; I told them. they should advise their people to go who had sold their land; they said

they had done so. I asked them why they did not do so too; I asked them if they had not sold their own land, they said they had not: I repeated my question, they still denied it. & I was assured by Cap^t Page & others that both had sold their lands; It is to be regretted that the provision in the 12 article of the treaty was ever placed there the obligation to emigrate should have been peremptory after the Sale of their land: and I am convinced that before they will consent to go, force will have to be used by the State Authorities; if Cap. Walker can effect his project of Colonizing them on his land we shall be cursed with a portion of this wretched population: the people in this county have made a requisition on Gov Gayle for an armed force & I learn he has written the Dep^t on the subject the Governor has written me ^{also} on this subject, enclosed is a Copy of his letter & my answer, I have no doubt but a Company of Infantry may be serviceable at this post, but more than one Company will be uselefs, to furnish small parties to back the civil authority when required if all sufficient, the people have asked for it & it will be well to let them have at least the countenance of such protection; I hope I shall be able to report more flattering of my affairs in my next as I shall meet all my agents at the Council. neither Lieut Deas or Col Hunter has yet joined or been heard from I leave here tomorrow for the council ground --

I remain your Obt Sevt

Jno. B Hogan

Sup^t Creek Emigration

To Genl Gibson

Com. Genl Subs

Washington City

P.S. Enclosed is copies of a few of my letters to my agents.
I send them to shew the manner I am performing this duty and
hope it will meet your approbation --

(OIA: 1835. Creek (Emigr.) John B. Hogan, Supt.)

Western Creek Nation June. 11.th 1835

To

Col, Whorter Rector

U. S. Sub Agent

Sir

I have had your letter explained to the Chiefs in Council, and they request me to say to you that they are and will be much in need of - axes, Weeding Hoes, Grubbing Hoes, Drawing Knives, Chissels, and Augers & hand saws as the Season is far advanced and our farming Tools are in Very bad Order We request that you will as Soon as pofsible get the Black Smiths with the quantities of Iron and Steel which we are entitled to from the Government - we wish One of the Black Smiths to go on the North fork of the Canadian at the place where we have Selected for him, there is one house at the place which Mag^r Armstrong ~~in-his-life-time~~ said he would pay for and take it for a Shop- In the Selection of the Iron we should like to have a proportion of it in plow moulds.

I am with respect

Your friend & Brother

Roly M^cIntosh

(OIA: 1835. Western Supt'y. John Drew.)

Setelecha Council ground

June 14th 1835

Sir,

It is becoming daily more apparent that the Indians are labouring under some secret influence opposed to the views of the Government, and that our labours among them are becoming daily more doubtfull and difficult, and that it will be absolutely necefsary, that every Officer engaged in the emigration should redouble, if pofsible, their exertion to get them off. as their own preservation of the lives of our Citizens, as well as the peace of the Country, demand their immediate removal; and from the extended Sphere of my Agency it is impofsible I can be every where, and the importance of having the Nation divided into Districts, and having an Afst. Agent in each one, with a sufficient number of Afsistants to aid him in getting the Indians to emigrate, has been long since determined on by me - Your Section of the nation, I had intended, should be placed under Col. Hunter, but as there is no hopes of his joining, I can no longer defer making my final arrangement, and shall therefore, take the responsibility of Appointing you an Afst. Agent for that Section of the nation, an place under your controul the Officers in Benton, Randolph, Taledaga, and Coosa Counties; you will therefore, take the Superintendence of those Officers; receive their reports; consolidate the Substance of them and weekly report the same to me by mail at Fort Mitchell; you will select the most conven-

ient places within your District for encamping such Indians and families as will enrole for emigration, and report the places to me; you will not allow them to remain longer than five days in the first encampment, before you will march them to your Despot or general rendezvous, which general rendezvous, will be selected on account of its centrality and convenience to wood, water, and provisions, and at the same time, on or near the road leading from the Nation towards our destined route, the exact day that you will be authorized to open your Camp shall be communicated to you in time. You will have to aid you in Coosa; Mefsr's Page, Sharp, H. Young, B. Young, and S. Robbins: At Taledaga, Maj. D. Connor, who resides near the line. as yet there is no one in Benton or Randolph, M^r, Ragsdale I shall appoint Asst. Conductor, he has just returned from Arkansas, after having went there with the last party of emigrants; his knowledge of the Indian Character and their language, will make him a very valuable Assistant, and as you will want another or two, I shall appoint a gentleman recommended to me by Judge C. C. Clay, a M^r Vandeburgh, who has resided at M^r Connors for some time past. To avoid expense in Linkesters you had better send him among the Indians with M^r Ragsdale, in fact the feelings manifested of late by the Indians towards emigration, render it necessary, that not less than two, should always ride together, as I do not

believe it is safe to send one Officer alone. Ridge and Van the, Cherokee Chiefs have promised me, that they would order out such Creeks as have recently removed from Tarpin Creek into the disputed Territory. it will be well to go there or send M^r Vandeburgh and M^r Ragsdale into that part of the Country, and endeavour to induce those Indians to enrol for emigration at once, with the assistance of Van & Ridge, I think this can be easily effected. The Contractor has not yet given his bonds, and until that is done, we cannot encamp

Your Obt - Servt

Jno, B. Hogan

Supdt. Creek emigration

Isaac Estell Esqr

Afst. Agent Remvl

(OIA: 1835. Creek (Emigr.) John B. Hogan, Supt.)

Report from Coln Harrison Young dated

Soakaportoy June 27 1835

Major Blue

D Sir

I drop you a line by your Son, When I last Saw Coln Hogan I promised to report to you at Fort Hull I have been constantly among the Indians Since I Saw you at the Council & it is the Same old tale over again. that a great many Will emigrate in the fall at this time it is out of the question to do any thing but to visit their towns and encourage them for fall Emigration you will repot to Coln at fort Mitchell, excuse my my bad pen I will refer you to your Son for further particulars

yours respectfully

H. Young

Major Blue

(OIA: 1835. Creeks (Emigr.) John B. Hogan, Supt.)

Fort Mitchell 28^h June 1835

To Gen^l Gibson

Sir

Nothing new has occurred here since my last report except a publication which appeared in a Columbus paper taken from the Nacatotchez Gazette purporting to be a letter written by Col Bean of the Mexican army & followed by a Statement made by a gentleman of that Country, believing a few copies of this paper would be serviceable I sent over to a friend to procure me four or five of the papers containing this letter, but not being able to procure them, he had a few copies struck off in the extra form, a Copy of which I herewith enclose, Mr Sommerville had just return from the western part of the nation & informs me that the Columbus Enquirer had been received there & had created much excitement, that Opothleholo had kept back from the Indians a full knowledge of this business & was now much alarmed for his own safety, & that it was the Opinion of the well informed that he would hurry off to Arkansaw I hope it may be so; But it appears to me that if this letter of Col Beans is genuine and has been answered by the department, that the publicity of the Answer would do much to convince these people that their views & projects was entirely discountenanced by the Dep^t. the letter of the Secretary of War to the sub agent Judge Tarrant on this subject was Copied & the copy sent to Opothleholo; but he has kept the substance of that Communication to himself & as I am ^{he} assured, has never communicated it to Tuskina or the other

principal Chiefs, and they knew nothing yet of the Opinions & decisions of the Department on this subject another benefit that would result from a publication, would be that those friendly to the Emigration would be able to contend with those Mischievous persons, who are secretly opposing the emigration --

The lower towns are to meet here on the 1st July to receive from the chiefs their portion of the Annuity, I shall ^{effort} make another, among them; But their ^{is} one subject I must call your attention to & ask for further powers. by your regulations you allow twenty days to encamp & that each party must be 500 strong. the Twenty days allowed for encampment I think is ample, indeed it is more time than I am willing to allow, but the restrictions on the number ⁽⁵⁰⁰⁾ should be left to my discretion, and it is a subject that bothers me more than any other part of the regulations, If I open a Camp, & 350 or 400 comes in, & the 20 days expires & still we are short 100 or more or less. what am I to do;? disband those we have here for 20 days feeding? that will never do - to March them off I am restrained by your regulations & cannot go with less than 500. = and it is impossible to calculate with any degree of certainty before we do encamp; - If you will authorize me to use a sound discretion on this subject, I shall at once Commence, & if the first party should be sent off with 3 or 400 it will be much to our advantage, for it will Convince those intending to go in the fall that with me they must be punctual, for I will not allow them

more than from five to ten days in Camp before I send them off, If the Indians were or could be collected in one Camp much of the difficulty which now attends this subject would be obviated, but in making up our parties we have to collect them scattered over Nine large Counties, & suppose I start with 150 from Fort Mitchell at Fort Hull I am joined by 100 more. those in Coosa Benton & Taladega Concentrate at Shelton's Station & cross the Coosa river & do not unite with the lower party untill they reach Tuscaloosa the two parties may then be over 500 or fall short - is it not better to send them on than to remain longer & thereby exhibit a doubtful & unsteady habit which will allways have a pernicious influence on the indians; on the Score of expence give me discretionary power over this Subject & I will take care that the expence shall not exceed what the same number will cost in a party of 500= , Captain Page thinks the Department does not care for parties less than 1. or 2000, but this is a different affair from Most Emigrations, the treaty in the first place does not compell them to go & to get them out of the country the greatest patience & perseverance will be required & by promptly sending off those who Come into Camp none will come but such as are ready When they are ready they should be marched off at once; these suggestions are made because I feel the delicacy & tediousness of my situation, I shall however be governed strickly by your orders, the allowance of discretionary powers over this

subject I believe will have a good effect but it is for the
Dept. to determine, and with that determination I shall be
content --

I have the honor to

remain your Ob H Sev^t

Jno. B. Hogan

Superintendant Creek Emigration

(OIA: 1835. Creek (Emigr.) John B. Hogan, Supt.)

Fort Mitchell Ala. 30th June 1835.

To,

General George Gibson

Commifsary General of Subsistence

General,

I find that when I shall have occasion to leave this place in the performance of my duties as Disbursing Agent, in other parts of the Creek Nation, the use of a Horse will be absolutely necefsary. As I receive no extra compensation in the performance of this duty, it is impofsible for me to incur this expense upon the bare emolument of Second Lieutenant. The purchasæ of ~~the~~ a Horse with the usual furniture would alone, make it necefsary for me to obtain more than two month's pay in advance. Under these circumstances, I request to be instructed how to act in regard to this matter in order that I may not risk making any expenditure of Funds that would not meet with the full approbation of the Department.

I am General, Most Respect^y

Your Obd^t Servant

Edw. Deas

2nd Lieut 4th Artillery

Disburs^g Agent in Creek Emigran^t

(OIA: 1835. Creek (Emigr.) Lt. Edward Deas.)

Report of Major U. Blue Seiⁿ

Fort Hull July 4, 1835

D^r Col^o

I receivd yours of the 29th June three days ago at Tuckabatcha where I have been ever Since the day after M^r Summervill was here 1st the land investigation 2nd the distribution of the annuity, which they had not when I left this morning yet accomplished, young Grason and Some of the fish Pond and Hilabays Says their will be a thousand at least from that neighbourhood ready by the first of September. they are now prepairing, they Say they dont intend to wait to gather corn; as soon as it gets fit to feed on, they mean to fatten their poneys on it, and they dont want to be later in Starting than 1st of September. I have also Seen old Joe Bruner. who says that he and M^cGilverry of the Hickory Ground Town has come to an arraignment between themselves that as Soon as all those talks are over., (the Investigation of Stolen Land and arraignments of the 29' Sections) they have fixed their boundary line among the towns in that Quarter so that each is to have their own towns to opperate in. they dont want any thing Said about it yet, but when they get their plans ripe they will let me know, and they will go right to work with all their might & Shove them right into camp. they have both got large connexions and they think they will be able to take from 500. to 1000. The old dog warriors of the Ala Town who was more hostile when

I first came here than any of them, Sent me word few days ago he discovered they could not stay here. that he wanted to See the mad Tiger of the Coosaudays he would then let me know when they would remove, Yesterday I had a talk with the Mad Tiger who Says they have not given out all Idea of Texas, and they will be ready to remove to Arkansaw the last of August those two towns I think will amont to 3 or 4 hundred I have little doubt but the Tuskeegees & Chearhaws will go with them as they live jouning and have Sold their lands, enclosed is a report from Coln Young. We have enroled but few for the summer Emigration and those exprefs Some disappointment in not having the Camps opened their is a few more who Says we dont enrol but open your Camps we will then come in and enrol but we can make no certain calculation on the number that would come in Suppose we should get 200 only 200 hundred for the Summer and you ware to Start them. what would be the additional Expense to the Goverment my idia is there would be none only perhaps to the Contractor and dont you believe the advantage of keeping up the Camps- would over ballance all the extra expence

Signed your Ob H Ser

U Blue

Col. Hogan

Ft Mitchell

(OIA: 1835. Creek (Emigr.) John B. Hogan, Supt.)

Fort Mitchell 5 July 1835

Sir

Our prospects for a fall emigration are very flattering and I now have no doubt but we shall in a few weeks have enough for all to do in this quarter, On the 1st 2nd & 3rd of this month the lower towns Viz. Cusetas, Cowetas, Broken Arrow, Oswitchees, Uchees, Chehaes Hitchetees, Towarchlocko. & Sowwackolo^s met at this place to divide their share of the last annuity, It afforded me a fine opportunity of cultivating their acquaintance and of publicly addressing them, which I did thro Benjamin Marshall who acted as Interpreter, I reminded them of their present situation & explained to them why they could not remove to Texas & how ridiculous it was for Tuskena & Captain Walker to think of Colonizing them on the prairie near Fort Hull, I explained to them the advantage of Emigration under the foster care of the President their father and that to him alone they must look for protection that the promises of individuals would prove false, that many of them had sold their land to persons who had promised them that they might forever remain & live on it, that those promises in the end would prove false, for those very men would in nine cases out of ten sell the land to strangers, who would turn them off as soon as they went into possession &c. I told them I was sorry that I could not tell something that would be more pleasing, but I must tell them the truth, it was my duty to do so, and it was their interest to believe what I told them, after they had Settled their present business several of the principal Chiefs of the Cowetas, Broken

Arrow & others came to my room, and told me they would take my talk, that they were satisfied that they could not remain here and would all go with me in September that all their people would go together, that they were now Satisfied that there was no confidence to be placed in the talk of their head men, Neo Mico, Tuskena & Opothleholo and it was now time to go, and they would be ready in Sep^t while I was addressing the chiefs in council Neo Mico. Efrat martla - & Eneah martla started up & left the room, these three are all men of high rank & influence but much opposed to Emigration they fear if they go west they will be reduced in rank in the new country, after I had Concluded Marshall and Paddy Carr two intelligent half breeds each addressed the council and lashed their chiefs very severely for leaving the council; they asked their countrymen if that was the way to treat the agents of the government when they were sent among them? and that it was evident those chiefs were going astray & following bad council, that if those chiefs thought proper to do so, they would not follow them and advised the Indians to look & act for themselves - in the afternoon Neo Mico was arrested at the suit of a Mr Williams for harbouring his negroes & held to bail this circumstance afforded me another opportunity of drawing a Contrast between their situation here & what it would be in their new Country -

I shall leave here the day after tomorrow for the upper towns & shall visit every station in the nation & every

indian town & hope shortly to receive an answer to my letter of the 28 ultimo, the enlargement of my authority as requested would releave me from the painfull difficulty I feal on that subject there are now a great many Indians ready to go, but whether they will amount to five hundred is more than I can tell untill they are encamped

I have the honor to remain -

Your Ob H Ser

Jno B. Hogan

Sup. Creek Emigration

To Genl George Gibson

Washington City

Major Estell reports very favourably of his Section so does Major Blue.

To Genl Geo Gibson

(OIA: 1835. Creek (Emigr.) John B. Hogan, Supt.)

Fort Mitchell 8 July 1835

Sir

Things really begin to look up in this quarter, I had a visit yesterday from Neah Martla the head Chief of the Hitchitees he called on me in company with his Son in law Hardridge to tell me he had studied the matter fully & has now determined to take my talk & Emigrate to Arkansaw and would be ready in three weeks, that he had a small patch of corn which he wanted to eat & fatten his poney on & he was ready, he Stated he had no money, no meat & little or nothing to eat & could not remain here any longer, I gave him out of my pocket a little money which delighted the old man & he shook me very cordially by the hand & went off. he says he will carry with him all his tribe the Hitchitees enclosed a copy of is a report from Major Blue who attended at Tuckabatchie the division of the other half of the annuity, he speaks very favourably of our prospects in that quarter so does Col Harrison Young for our fall Movement which is now close at hand I shall either go thro the nation or send a party in a few days as nothing tends so much to stir up the Subject of Emigration as to keep the officers constantly Moving among them, it keeps their Minds bent on the subject & forses them to reflect on their present Condition & compell them to anticipate better times in a new country-. I still hope you will give me the discretionary powers asked for in my letter of 28. ult

I have the honor to

remain your Ob H Se^rv

Jno. B. Hogan

Sup^t Creek Emigration

Genl. Gibson

Com G. Subs

Washington City

(OIA: 1835. Creek (Emigr.) John B. Hogan, Supt.)

Fort Gibson 15 July 1835

Sir

I returned here on the 9th, and have since been engaged in annuity Disbursements &C. Although you desired Capt Stephenson's abstracts to embrace the whole of the 2nd quarter 1835; yet as the quarter had expired, and the disbursements &C. were in my name, I have thought it best to enclose the returns and vouchers for my disbursements during that quarter. I enclose also a muster roll. The deaths and desertions are deducted in the body of the roll, which shews the true number at present in each family. On Capt Page's roll was 493. Of these I found only 471 on their arrival. The others had deserted &C.

My abstracts &C contain the disbursements for the subsistence and transportation of Tommy Hay's and Acha Wicha, who emigrated in August and Oct. 1833; which disbursement I was required to make by yours of 6 Nov. 1834. They had subsisted themselves during the year, and I paid them for a years Subsistence.

The late Creek emigrants are comfortably situated, and are likely to raise pretty good crops of corn.

The remote points at which my duties has required my presence, while subsisting the Creeks and Cherokees, has obliged me to travel the greater part of my time. Owing to the expenses to which I am thus subjected, I have made a small charge of this kind for actual travelling expenses.

That part of the Cherokee furniture which was left at Little Rock, and was afterwards shipped to Col. Clarks, about 100 miles below this, arrived here a few days since. What may have been its value when shipped I know not. Capt Brown informs me it was of no great value. It is certainly of little value now. Part of the furniture was lost and damaged, which I stated for Capt. Brown's information on the back of the bill of lading.

Very respectfully

Your humble obt Servt

J. Van Horne Lieut 3 Inf

Disb^d Agent I. R.

Gen. Geo. Gibson

Com. Gen. Sub.

(OIA: 1835. Creek (Emigr.) Lt. J. VanHorne, Dis. Agent.)

Blacks Store Chambers City 4 August

Dr Sir

I have since the last time I wrote you been with the
 cusetaws and cowetaws the cowetaws are firm no Alteration
 my last
 since I was Yesterday at a Ball Play where I saw James Is-
 leands and KotcherTus ta nuga they are makeing every pre-
 peration for an early start I have appointed the first day
 of Sep^t though I think it best to strike camp by the 15th
 at Least as there is a Number of them wishes Encampment,
 The Cussetaws I find but Little allteration Yet though I
 think the prospect. Good for a part and. likely the hole
 the old Chief Tuckabacha hadjo. Talks very pleasant but
 does not agree to go yet at the Same time does not
 object to his peoples Going if any thing new you Will
 please Inform me

I am Sir Your obdt Svt

Jno. Phipp

Coln John B. Hogan

Special Agent

(OIA: 1835. Creek (Emigr.) John B. Hogan, Supt.)

Tuscaloosa 4 Aug^t 1835

Sir

(sic)

your several letters of the 18th 18th & 22nd ultimo reached me at this place last evening, finding a dull moment in the Creek nation created by the Commencement of their great feast "The Green Corn Dance I availed myself of the occasion to ride over here to visit three of my Children that are at School in this town & requested the post Master to forward me any official letters that might arrive within the week I shall return to F^t Mitchell by the Taladega rout in a day or two I hope to receive your permission to visit your city to enable me to escort my wife & daughter to Alabama, I am sure I can leave the creek nation without any detriment to the public service for that long at this particular period.

I am much gratified to find my efforts have met your approbation & am Still more pleased to be able to state that I have anticipated you on the reduction of my assistants having laid on the Shelf nearly half of them from the 1 July and Shall dismiss every one I can do without, It was never my intention to retain the full list, but their temporary employment was absolutely necessary and as soon as I could dispense with them, without losing their influence I have done so. I am glad you have granted me the discretionary powers over the Numbers that should constitute a party, but I fear the Season has passed for availing myself of the privilege, the Indians have commenced the green Corn Dance & while it lasts they think

of nothing else & this entire month will be consumed in frolicking & still the question of the 29 sections is unsettled, it appears I done Judge Tarrant injustice in stating that he had postponed the Council, Called at Dudlys it now appears it was the work of Cap^t W. Walker who sent Tuskena to Fort Mitchell to Stop Neo Mico and the lower Chiefs from going to Dudlys & thereby break up the meeting and prevent the transfer of those lands, his project it seems was successful, Tarrant attended but could do nothing as all the Southern Chiefs was absent, Mr Sommerville attended then & received reports from my assistants which I requested him to have Copied & forwarded to you -I relation to Col Hunter I have suspended him as soon as I could reach him and have ordered him to repair to Fort Mitchell to await the decision of the Dep. my reasons for so doing are as follows, I ordered him in April last to repair to Tuckabatchie & meet me by the 1st May at that place and if I did not reach there at the appointed time to ride among the towns & Cultivate the friendship of the Chiefs, I reached there on the evening of the 2^r or 3^d of May. Col H not having made his appearance I left a written order for him & then crossed over thro the center of the nation to Fort Mitchell, On my return to Tuckabatchie about the 15 or 20 May my letter was still there, and I was then on my rout thro the entire nation & hoped to fall in with him in the upper end of the nation and took up my letter as it Contained an order for him to repair to Fort Mitchell which would be unnecessary should I meet him, On reaching Taladega I met a gentleman just from Tuscumbia

who had seen & conversed with Col Hunter & who informed me that he had made arrangements with Col H to travel into the nation together; On my return from Jacksonville to Taladega I divided my party & sent Mr Cunningham & Mr Wilson back to Tuckabatchie with a letter addressed to Col Hunter (thinking as a matter of course he would obey his orders & repair directly to Tuckabatchie & not wishing him to be left for a moment without orders I directed him to visit a small town east of that place & then repair for further orders to Fort Mitchell where he would find me: and I then returned thro the eastern side of the nation to Ft M. Mr Cunningham left the letter at the only tavern (Mr Powells) in Tuckabatchie as the most certain place for him to get the letter, In June I repaired to Setilicha Council ground, thinking Col H if he ever intended to come would be there, until then I had left all the Taladega district under the orders of afsis^t. Conductor Waiting for Col Hunter to take charge of them & make me weekly reports, his not appearing I gave him up and called all the officers together and gave each man his orders and assigned each his duty & post & I then promoted M^r Estell to the afsistant agency, Some time in July Col H made his appearance in the Taladega district, he immediately began to give orders to others but paid no attention to my orders to repair to Tuckabatchie and it now seems that you had also given him similar orders, nor did he report his arrival, It appears from his letter that he

visited Grayson to stop that fellow's mouth, but this he was bound to do as may of the reports personally Concerned the Col. and it was his interest & duty to stop them as soon as pofsible, he continued to remain in that Country untill he was shown a letter from me in which I used this exprefsi^on Viz. That if the Col ever expected any pay he had better obey his original orders." he then came to Tallasee a small town at the falls of Tallapoosa & four miles above the town of Tuckabatchie and from that place he made the first written report I ever reced from him, he next goes to Dudleys as he says expecting to meet me there, & from that place he writes me he should return to Tallasee and there await orders. whereas by obeying his orders & going 4 Miles he would have found his orders; this letter was handed me at the Big Uchee Bridge on my way here, I had M^r Wilson with me for the purpose of carrying orders to Major Blue & others then at Tuckabatchie & by M Wilson I wrote from The pole cat spring to Col H informing him I had reported him to the Dep^t & he might repair to Fort Mitchell and await your decifsion, With that decifsion I shall be perfectly satisfied the fact is Col H is a good natured good for nothing sort of a man and his absence has been no lofs to the service but it may be to Capt Page who informs me he lent him \$100 last fall to enable him to get back from Arkansaw, I wish for your determination as well as to his conduct as to what pay he shall be allowed -- my letter of the 4 June was not intended as a request for an increase of pay for my afsistants, but

to notice the fact that the pay is inadequate & the loss of horses which we are all subject to in order that should those who loose horses choose to apply to Congress they may have my opinion on file to refer to, & if the Dep^t will aid them, it will be but an act of simple justice; M^r Estell has since lost a horse. I believe my visit to Washington at this moment (particularly if I could reach there before this contract was closed) would be productive of much good as I could personally give many explanations in relation to Creek affairs that I should not like to do by letter, and I could better understand the various views of the Dep^t and the President on the subject of the removal & to me personally it would be a great accommodation & relief as my family does not wish to travell so far by land without my protection.

I have the Honor to remain

your Ob Servt

Jno. B. Hogan

Sup. Creek removal

To Gnl G. Gibson

(OIA: 1835. Creek (Emigr.) John B. Hogan, Supt.)

Randolph Alabama

5th August - 1835

Sir

Agreeable to instructions from M^r Estill, I proceeded to the different, Indian towns - in Randolph Coosa and Tallapoosa counties - and. find that the Indians are anxious to. Remove to there new- country west. of the Mifsessippie - as soon as they can dispose of there lands - but. the Sirte- fying office being closed at. present. prevents a great many from comeing - forward and - Enroolling - them. selves for Emigration. I have since I - left. the Council at. Dudleyr. on the fifth of August. enrolled. twenty seven pearsons - but - owing to some unaccountable - tales that is constantly - circulated amongst. the Indians, by the - De- signing pearsons - prevents - a great many from comeing for- ward to enroll themselves for. emigration - they are still holding back until - something decessive is done, so that they can come immediately in to camp what. the conclusion will be amongst the Indians - as Regards their Remooval, Since the. Report has been circulated amoungst them - that. they are to be Remooved by a - companey - of men from Col- umbus Geo - at. twenty dollars per. head= I - no - not - but. in. many places that I. have visited It. has created. a great. deel of excitement and. the Indians appear to be verry much opposed - to. any - such arraingement - on the part of the Goverment -

I - Remain. Respectfully

To

your- obt - Servt -

C^{ol}. John B. HoganMoulden Ragsdale Asst.- Conductor
Sup.Int-Creek Repl Fort Mitchell

Mardisvill Ala

August 7. 1835

Coln Jno B. Hogan

Sir

Since my communication at Dudleys I have Visited the different posts of the conducting agents, in my district. and am happy to inform you that the cause of Emigration is rapidly advancing we have enroled four hundred & fifty three that is willing to go into camps by th15 of Sept next. Coucharta Town Chockolocko Chearhaw & Hillawee towns their chiefs are willing to emigrate and the most influential have enroled for this fauls Emigration which I have no doubt will induce the ballance remaining to remove early next Spring, and I have no doubt that my former anticipations Exprefsed of raising two thousand in my district will be more than - realized, unlefs some cause that I am not at present aware of, that may throw difficuletes in the way. we have had a current report in circulation that the Indians is to be removed by contract by the Georgia Company which has caused much excitement among them and unanimously protest against Such a mode of carrying them off, and many Setlers^{are} affraid if Such is the fact that they will remain permanent neighbours which is our greatest desire to get rid of

I have honour to be your Obt Servant

Col Jno B. Hogan

Isaac Estill

Super Creek Emigration

Afsistant Agent

Creek Emigration

(OIA: 1835. Creek (Emigr.) John B. Hogan, Supt.)

Fort Gibson 11 Aug. 1835

Sir

I enclose my accounts for Cherokee disbursements for 2,nd quarter of present year, with the vouchers.

On the application of W^m & David Burgefs I have paid \$15.50 for David Burgefs's commutation allowance for emigration, in accordance with your letter to Lieut. Seawell, extract from which is herewith.

In those cases where ifsuues were made irregularly under Lieut. Seawell, and afterwards pafsed to the contractors credit by me in accordance with your instructions so authorizing me to do, where I found that the ifsuues were correctly made; the certificate on the back of the returns, including any such cases, merely states that the ifsuues were made; in the other cases the form prescribed by you is followed.

In these cases, where beef had been ifsued under my predecefsor, the ration is $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs, that being the allowance at the time these ifsuues were made. A remark to this amount is made on the abstract of issues

Numbers of those emigrants who came from Georgia, have applied to me for \$10 a head, which they say they were promised. David Burgefs is among this number.

Several of the emigrants have applied to me for payment for hauling their corn under Lieut. Seawell's Disb^g Agency. I have told them that I had no authority to pay such accounts.

I will send a quarterly roll by next mail.

In yours of 10 June, you say of my telling W^m, L. Holt "that the obligation of govt towards him is fulfilled," meaning thereby that he could not thereafter get provisions though he should apply,- is not approved" &C, I have most respectfully to say that I used to him the precise language mentioned by direction of Capt. Brown, who agreed with me that it was necessary to use this positive language to prevent him and others from breaking down the rule established by the Dept. It had that effect; for he soon after received his provisions; except corn, which I expect to issue him in a few days. It was not my expectation that he would be debarred from getting the provisions due him, from government whenever he should apply for it. My only aim was to convince him that he would not get cash, and to prevent him from setting a bad example. But as I do in all such cases, I reported the facts for your information, and for your instructions. John Duncan is the only emigrant who refused to receive. The provision was repeatedly offered him. He says Maj. Curry promised them money in lieu of provisions, and that he could do without either. He is in good circumstances. It is proper to mention that I had no roll of him, until I received it from you early in April last. I therefore had no authority to issue to him and one or two hundred others, until about six weeks before the close of the contract, and of the year from the time of their arrival.

So pressing were their demands that I did issue to most of these however on my own responsibility before receiving the rolls.

With great respect

Sir your obt servt

J. Van Horne Lt 3 Inf D. Agt.

Gen. Geo. Gibson

Com. Gen. Sub

(OIA: 1835. Creek (Emigr.) Lt. J. VanHorne, Disb. Agent.)

Fort Gibson 13 August 1835

Sir

As the Arkansas has for some time been too low, and is likely to be too low to allow me to ship the 1000 Creek rifles for some months, I would suggest whether it would not be better to have them repaired here; as it can be done at cost trifling compared to shipping them to Phil^a. and back for that purpose. I have endeavoured to get Capt. Stephenson or some other to assist me in inspecting them agreeably to your directions; but have not yet succeeded. A proposition of M^r Shaw to repair them was several months ago submitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as I am informed, by Capt M^cCabe Creek S. Agent, through Maj. Armstrong. This was done without my knowledge. He proposed to repair all except 50 or 60 for \$1.00 each, and these 50 or 60 at \$2.50 each. Had the suggestion made in mine of 10 March been approved, and carried into effect; these rifles could by this time probably have been repaired by the government smith & striker without any expense to the U. States. An offer was made me by an excellent mechanic, to repair the whole at forty cents each, or at thirty cents each if carried to his shop twenty miles distant. Shaw is very anxious to get the job at the rate proposed by him; and at that rate it seems to me that it would be a much better plan than to ship them to Phil^a. for that purpose, when the great difficulty & uncertainty of the navigation of the Arkansas is taken into consideration. I am disposed to think they can be repaired for much less than M^r Shaw proposes. I have

examined them myself. They were taken to pieces, well oiled, and put together losely. The distinction made by the board on their arrival between "414 which would be fit for service after being oiled and cleaned, having been under water and rusted", and "538 rifles damaged & rusty, stocks swollen, mounting seperated &C," cannot not (sic) be defined. Fifty or sixty are broken; the remainder are not. As I will probably not be able to ship them before I can receive your reply, I would be glad to receive your instructions.

When I was relieved from duty among the Creeks, it was deemed proper - by Capt. Brown Capt. Stephenson and myself, that I should also turn over the rifles blankets &C for the Creeks. On close examination by Capt. Stephenson and myself and some other gentlemen of the powder reported by the board as apparently in good order, it was found damaged and unfit for ifssue. It seems to have been damp, and to have lost its glofs and firmnefs. Twenty four and a half pairs blankets were found damaged. Without wishing to reflect on these gentlemen, the blankets and powder seem to have been hastily looked over, and not carefully examined by the board. They judged from the appearance of the boxes and kegs that they had not been under water, and the blankets were counted, but not minutely inspected. Five pairs of those blankets are not Mackinaw blankets, but of inferior quality. The powder was immediately stored carefully in the magazine, in charge of Gen. Arbuckle, and the blankets and lead in the ordnance store, also in charge

of Gen. Arbuckle. Every necessary care has been taken of these articles since their arrival. I have turned the blankets and lead over to Capt. Stephenson, there being no Creek Agent here. The damaged blankets and spoiled powder will speedily be sold. Please direct what shall be done with the powder reported damaged and unfit for issue. The bill of lading specified 15 boxes, (45 kegs,) powder for Creeks, & two boxes (10 kegs) powder for Quapaws. This would make 55 kegs. There seems to be 69 kegs.

The report of Capt Stephenson and myself on the condition of all these articles except the rifles is enclosed.

Most respectfully

Sir

Your obt servant

J. Van Horne Lieut 3 Inf.

Disb^d Agent I. R.

Brig. Gen. Geo. Gibson

Com. Gen. Sub

(OIA: 1835. Creek (Emigr.) Lt.J.Van Horne Disb.Agent West.)

Georgia Columbus. 15. August 1835

Sir

I have

A few days back I understood. there has been a contract made with certain White persons to carry off the Indians of the Creek Nation at twenty dollars p^r head,

Being in the act of moving with a large family am disposed, to go a head of the large crowd and should like, to bear my own expences, could such a thing be allow'd by the Government, and for to receive the same amount pr Head as contracted for; I would like to Start in the course of next month, my Family will be about one hundred, by such a course the U. S. will be at no farther expence than the twenty dollars for I should stand not in need of any superintendance of agents.

Should my request be granted an early reply will be thankfully received as I wish to make an early start, to reach home before the Cold season approaches,

With great Respect I have the Honor to acknowledge

Myself yours

Benjamin Marshall

To the Honorable

Sec. of War,

(OIA: 1835. Creek (Emigr.) Benj. Marshall.)

Coosa County Alabama

August th15, 1835

Sir

Agreeable to your instruction I have been opperating diligently among the Several towns alloted me, and have made but little progrefs in enrolling, having enroled but 13 up to first of this month. Since that time I have made Somewhat better progrefs, and I believe at present the prospect to be fair, Should nothing interfere with my present arraingements, many of thw towns I am flattered with a belief will make considerable emigration for this faul Viz Fish Pond Hickory Grd ~~and~~ Weoka. and Ofsalonida, we have all heard a report of Some change in the plan of Emigration, and fell anxious to lean particulars if such is the case as represented, I am very fearfull Emigration will receive a serious. Check as they are very much dissatisfied with the plan as reported

I have the Honor to be

Solomon Robbin

Col Jno B. Hogan,

S. C. Emgration

(OIA: 1835. Creek (Emigr.) John B. Hogan, Supt.)

Washington City 24th Aug^t 1835

Sir

Your letter of the 28th ultimo reached me at Sheltons Station Taladega County on the 11th inst having directed several of my assistants to meet me there on that day for the purpose of preparing to open camps throughout the nation, it afforded me an opportunity to send word to each & all to meet me at Ft Mitchell on the 10th where I drew up the orders for the discharge & those who had not reached there when I left that post I left the drafts in Cap^t Pages hands to discharge them as soon as they came in. enclosed are the reports of such as reached me subsequent to my last report by these reports you will be able to form some opinion of the feelings existing in the Creek nation in consequence of the change & the substitution of Contractors for Government agents. I regret to say that the change is obnoxious to the Indians & the white Inhabitants ^{in Creek} ~~Creek~~ the nation do not hesitate to say & do all in their power to make it appear odious to the Indians, and excite them against the Company Several of whom have been heretofore engaged in speculating in Creek lands; and who are rather unpopular; one of the Company it is said has already sold out his interest for \$5000 - and these /torn paper - two or three words/ forth by the parties themselves & has given the Contract the appearance of a great speculation The course I have pursued in the creek nation I knew would lead to ultimate success & if I had been let alone for two months more ^{I would} have had from three to Six thousand

Indians on the march, there cannot be the Slightest doubt of this fact, whether I can be of any service to the Government under the new arrangements must depend on the details of the plan. If after examining them I find I can be of service to the Gov^t & Indians I shall have no objection to continue; If on the other hand I find I cannot continue without a sacrifice of feeling /torn paper - two or three words/ I shall unhesitatingly hand in my resignation;

I have the honor to
remain your obt Sevt

Jno B Hogan
Sup^t Creek removal

To Gen^l Geo. Gibson
Washington City

(OIA: 1835. Creek (Emigr.) John B. Hogan, Supt.)

Tuckabachee Creek

Nation October 12th 1835

The Honl

Lewis Cafs

Sir

I have been informed by some Indian friends - who attended the late Council in the nation - that some of my Enemies Chiefs and others through their influence - have addrefs^t a long letter to the department Complaining of - and Charging me with being unfriendly to the Goverment and - oposed to the Emigration of the Indians - and of being under the influence of White men - to the Enjerries of my people Generly - and what Elce I know not - but I understand they have sent you a long talk to this purport - Stating that the had Removed me from the office of principal Chief of the nation etc etc - I have thought it no more then right and proper that I should make to you - and through you to the president of the united States - Who I have allways Concidered and looked upon as an Indians friend - a state ment of facts as the facts Realy are - in the first place as to my friendship to the united States - I never have Expres^t or felt otherwise then friendly - I never was at war with them - I was allways on their Side in peace and in war - and I know no other Goverment but the united States - I Sepose one of the Causes of Complant - is that I have been aposed to going to the Spanish Cuntry and I am yet apposed to any of my people going their - I did not understand the treaty so I have told my people not to go

their - but to go to arkensas - Whare the treaty provided for
 them and whare the would be under the United Stats Goverment -
 Who had promist the would take Care of them - and protect
 them aganst all incrochmants - as to my self - I do not know
 Wheather I Ever will go or not - yet I do not know but what
 I may - and if I do it is to Arkensaw that I will go - to the
 Spannish dominions I will not go - this Statement I made to
 one of your agents long Cince - Major Blue - I have advised
 all my people that had sold their land - to go with Major
 Blue to Arkensaw - of this fact Major Blue will Certify - an
 other Crime I Sepose I have Committed - that is When the last
 anuity was paid us - I held out and was determined that the
 last doller of it Should be paid out to Relieve - and pay
 the Indians debtes - which was don - as far as it went - those
 persons who is Complaining of me - wanted to take the money -
 to pay a foolish deb^t - the Contracted for lands in Taxis -
 their now yet an other Contention - about the Sale and dispo-
 sition of the Remaining Ballance of the 29 Sections - under
 the treaty we ware at liberty to do with those What we plesed -
 I now want them sold for the most the will Bring - and the
 prceeds applyed to the discharge and payment of the Indians
 debts - So that if the should want to Emigrate that the may
 not be stopt by the Sherffs and Constebels - when the Start-
 ing on their Jorney and as to my being under the influence
 of White men - it nefsecerely following that Couce the Ex-
 tention of the Laws - and Jurisdiction of Alabama over us -
 we all that have property - are Compeled to have White

friends - to protect ^{us} from others - others that is lefts disposed ~~posed~~ to do us Justice

those persons who thus Complains of me - are Just as much under the influence of white men as I am - and I have no doubt - but the hole progect of the Complaint aganst me has been urged plotted and dectated by White man - for purposes of Speculations ~~and~~ further as to their Removing me from the office of principal Chief I dengh their Right or power to do so - Nehaw Mico is the principal Chief of the lower towns and I principal Chief of the Upper towns if Nehaw Micco - had been present and presided in the Councell - and on Just Caus being Shown - and with the Councell made such a decree - then in that Cou /Council? torn paper - one word/ the mite have Concedered me as Removed from office - but he Nehaw Micco Refused and left the Councell - as soon as I have it in my power I will have a Rebutting document drawn up and signed - by som of the Same persons that has signed their - and many others and sent it to the department - Which will show you that their is no dependance in such procedings plesse to tel me here from you on this sub-
jct I am your with due

Regard &C

Tuskenehaw

Chief of the

Creek nation --

(OIA: 1835. Creeks. Tuskenahaw. Defenses against charges.)

Department of State

Washington, 17th October, 1835.

The Honorable Lewis Cads,

Secretary of War.

Sir:

By the President's direction, I have the honor to transmit a translation of a note from the Charge d'Affaires of the United Mexican States relative to certain alleged encroachments of Creek Indians upon the Mexican territory. This Department will be happy to receive any information which the Department of War may be able to furnish for the purpose of enabling it to answer Mr Castillo's note.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Asbury Dickins -

Acting Secretary.

(OIA: 1835. Creek (Emigr.) A. Dickins, Sec'y of War.)

Department of State

Washington 22nd October, 1835.

Senor Don J. M de Castillo y Lanzas

&c. &c. &c.

The Undersigned Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of M^r Castillo, Charge d'Affaires of the United Mexican States, dated the 14th instant, relative to alleged encroachments of Creek Indians from the United States upon the Mexican territories. A copy of M^r Castillo's note having been referred to the Secretary of War, who is charged with the superintendence of Indian Affairs, that officer has stated that no information has been received by the War Department showing that the Creek Indians from Alabama are removing into the Mexican possessions; that there has not been, during this season, any emigration of Creek Indians from Alabama, and that the War Department has, on all proper occasions, by direction of the President discountenanced the project of those Indians for removing into the Province of Texas. - From this it would appear that the political chief of Nacogdoches has been disinformed. But, should it be otherwise, it may be doubtful whether under the 33^d Article of the Treaty, the intervention of the United States could be claimed or offered unless the Indians manifested some hostile intent. If Indians going from the United States or elsewhere should migrate to the Mexican territories with peaceable intentions, it will

be for the Mexican Government alone to decide upon their admifsion or exclusion.

Though the general terms used in the representation of the political chief of Nacogdoches would justify the President in expecting a more explicit statement, showing at what times and places and under what circumstances the Indians are alleged to have entered the Mexican territories, he has preferred directing this explanation to be made without delay, in order that there may be no room for doubt as to his views on the subject.

The Undersigned avails himself of the occasion to offer M^r Castillo renewed afsurances of his distinguished consideration.

John Forsyth

(OIA: Western Supt'y File S1256. State Dept. 1838.)

Tallasee 24^h Oct. 1835

To Gen^l Geo. Gibson

Sir

I reached this place on Monday last and Sent for the chiefs of the several towns, & gave out the Broken days for the purpose of convening each town in their own square and as the sale of the 29 sections was advertized to take place on the 22 & 23 my investigation was postponed untill this day when I commenced in the Tallasee Square & disposed off all the complaints in that town as well as Cheahhaw. Tuskeegee. & Coosawda, on Monday I commence in Tuckabatchie square & will go thro all the cases in 10 /possibly 20/ towns that are connected with Tuckabatchie; Gen^l Sanford & his party of agents are here & I am told expects a definitive answer tomorrow on the subject of Emigration, he says that unlefs the chiefs give him some more positive afsurance of going he will give up the contract, should he do so it will put an endto any fall Emigration as it will be too late to make the necefsary preparation before we shall have falling weather, I am now satisfied that there is a small number that are willing to go this fall but I have no great faith in the promises of the chiefs: I had a number of them in my room at this place and in the presence of Gen^l Sanford & others I gave them a talk explained the nature of the Contract & told them that they should not hold out false promises, that

if they intended to go to say so, & say when they could be ready; that if they wished to retain the confidence of the Government & the agents of the Gov.^t they must adhere to the truth &c Little King who is the next big man to Opothleholo answered me by saying that the chiefs would have a council among themselves in a day or two I would give an answer, in Conversation I had with Little Doctor, he said whatever Opothleholo & myself would say would be the Law, but that their cattle was Scattered thro the woods & it would be hard to collect them at this season of the year but that if they had a short time longer to do their business they could be ready; The chiefs make an attempt to sell the 29 sections at auction, There were two if not three Companies of speculators on the ground fearing that if they opposed each other at the sale the land would run up too high for Speculation, and they came to some understanding among themselves & set up a simple fellow by the name of Brazel to run the land up so as to have them all Knocked down to him, this they attempted but was completely foiled in their muneauvre; foreseeing their plans I advised Marshall & the other afsignees to have a man who they could rely on to bid up the land to within a few dollars of a fair valuation which was done & the whole sale amounted to \$60.000; \$27.000 was struck off to Brazel, about 8000\$ to Jno Crowell & Jos. Abercrombie who immediately came forward & paid up their a/cs & received Deed

& the money deposited in my hands - Mr Brazil was not ready at 4 O'clock the hour appointed to close the sales but came in next morning & wanted to Cull the land & take two Sections & refuse the balance the afsignees had a Deed executed for all the land he purchased & tendered it, as ready on the payment of the money, which was refused by him & we then left this place for Tullasee square to go on with the investigation on the return of Marshall & others they served writs on them at the suit of Brazil who is notoriously not worth 500\$ a mere tool of D^r Weir, & Co- instigated by Squire Chilton a pettifogging lawyer who instituted these suits; the object of these suits is to alarm & frighten the Indians afsignees into measures; in the mean time some of the Company made bids of 30-000. 32.000. 33.000 & finally 35000\$ & the Squire Chilton offered 40.000 but says the difficulties that will arise from the suits will now compell him to decline complying with his bid

I have told the chiefs to pay ^{so} sort of attention to the suits; but to make sale of the land at private sale for such sum's as the chiefs would be satisfied with & prepare for their removal, altho this position has been taken by the chiefs and it is Sunday all the speculators are still on the ground, expecting the chiefs to give way, I have heard much of land speculators & their plans

to amafs fortunes but I have seen nothing to equal the
maneauvers of these people, so far they have been foiled
& I trust will be foiled in their tricks on this occasion;

I have the honor to remain

Your Ob H Sevt

Jno. B. Hogan

Supt^t Creek removal

(OIA: 1835. Creek (Emigr.) John B. Hogan, Supt.)

Tallafsee 2nd, Nov^r 1835.

Sir,

I returned here about one hour since from Chop-tok-sof-kar (old Merrawwaytown) where I closed the investigation of Doct. M^c, Henry's District with a small exception that will be attended to hereafter.- nearly the whole of that town had been stolen, but was given up by the thieves without an effort at defence: it will take some time to prepare a report in detail:- I shall leave that duty to Major Abbott, who accompanied me thro, the various towns and acted as secretary on the occasion -- When I left here last week Opothleholo had convened his people for the purpose of consulting on emigration; I left Major Blue here to attend on the council and receive their answer, he informs me that the Indians all got drunk with Opothleholo at their head and that Duboise answered for them; that there would be no emigration this fall; and that he had written by M^r, Sommerville to Genl, Sandford informing him of that fact -- On leaving here this day week, Genl, Sanford informed me he had no confidence in Opothleholo's going this fall, and that if any part of the Cowetas went with Marshall, he would furnish money to buy the necessary provisions and let them go themselves: I told him that would not answer; that he was restricted to parties of one thousand, for the obvious reason that the Government was compelled to send certain Officers with each party;

but if he sent only one party this fall, I would throw no difficulties in his way, but would send the Officers now here with the party even if it should be but 500 strong; - He seemed to think he had a right to send them off in such numbers as he could obtain; but at last yielded to the reasons I assigned in behalf of a contrary opinion; - I now consider the emigration for this season at an end, and shall send Major Blue over to Ft. Mitchell in the morning and from thence to Columbus to know Genl, Sandford's final determination; - When he left here he intimated that he should convene his partners and withdraw from the concern, and have nothing more to do with it. -- The Circuit Court for Mobile County commences this day and I am compelled to be there next week -- I shall set out tomorrow for that place, and will return here in two or three weeks and resume the investigation, and go thro, the whole before I leave the Nation: - Indeed, I expect that this investigation will keep me here nearly all the winter. -- Your communications can be sent to Tuskegee

4th, Nov^r 1835

Since writing the above I received a mefsuage from Opothleholo requesting me to visit him, stating his indisposition and inability to come and see me; accordingly I determined to remain here another day, and this morning after breakfast I crofssed the Tallapoosa and went to his house; - I found him surrounded with Indians and among them

Tuckabatchia-Micco, the young king, as he is called, and Mad Blue, and some minor Chiefs: - He commenced by asking after my health and stating his sickness and fever, all of which proceeded from his late debauch, he then went on to regret his inability to Emigrate this fall, by stating that the Town Chiefs had given orders on the principal Chiefs for money their people owed to be paid out of the next annuity; that the Principal had accepted these drafts and were now responsible and that if they attempted to go, the white people who were the holders of these papers, would seize on their negroes and horses and ruin them all; that he was sorry to hear that their great Father, the President, had sent word that no more annuities should be paid his people here; that unless they got their next years' annuity, they must be ruined. He continued his conversation for two hours and was followed by the young King and also Mad Blue: - I found them pretty humble and made good use of the feeling I found them in; to shew them the necessity of acting in good faith with the Government and not to deceive the Agents of the Government: that their course heretofore had been a bad one, and that the President had done every thing in his power to protect and preserve them; that he had urged them repeatedly to remove; because he knew they could not live here among the whites; that they had paid no sort of attention to his wishes or the advice of his Agents; that they now began

to feel the bitter effects of their conduct; that the Department had lost confidence in them; that nothing but a straight forward, honest course of conduct would restore the confidence of the Department; that the President had said no more annuities should be paid on this side of the Mississippi river; that I could not promise them that his orders would be countermanded; but that if they would give me their United promise to go early in the Spring, (as they said they could not go this fall) and take with them all their people, I would promise them that I would write to the President and lay their situation and complaints before him: - They then gave me their sacred promise that they would go in the Spring whenever I said the word; that they would convene in 20 days the chiefs of the Nation and would give out the talk they had now agreed on, and tell the Indians to prepare for a final move in April and that no more corn should be planted by any Indians in Alabama; that they had no doubt but that they could take with them all the Indians, except such as adhered to Tuskina-haw; that they would tell their people to collect their stock, sell it, sell their lands and when I gave out the broken days in the Spring they would all come into Camp and be ready to move in a body when I said the word; this they have most solemnly pledged themselves to perform, I have no doubt but they will rigidly comply; that they are in debt I know, and I believe it will be a stroke

of policy to pay the next annuity to them a few days before they start; but on the day they come into Camp, they can then pay off their debts and go in a body, and even if the Chiefs were to fly from their promises after the Indians had come into Camp, the Chiefs could not prevent their going, I have written as promised to the President, and hope that I may be authorized to assure the Chiefs that upon their complying strictly with their pledges, they shall receive Another Annuity paid in April Your letter of the 15th, of Oct enclosing a copy of a letter to Messrs Sandford & Co. is received - I am rather surprised that those gentlemen should write such a letter, On the day I left Fayetteville N. C. - On receiving your's I addressed the Company a small note and by this day's mail received their answer, A copy is enclosed, by it you will see that they retract any and all charges that they may have made against me. You will also receive a copy of my letter to the Company of yesterday and one to Capt Page, Maj. Blue left here this morning for the Cowetas, thence to Columbus, and will return by Ft. Mitchell and will meet me at Montgomery unless his services will be required to see enrolled any that may be disposed to go; but I assure you I have no expectation that a party will be made up - The Contractors have all gone home and left no one in the Nation to attend to their business, Genl. Sandford is the only effective man in the Company and if he does not retire, the Govt. had at

once better annull the Contract; for I can afsure you it will be uselefs to continue the system with such Contractors, Col, Iverson is a still partner and has never been in the Nation, Blake, Howell, and Ingersoll have all been land Speculators and are unpopular with the Indians who know them; -- The investigation of these land cases have added thrice to my duties and is more perplexing than all the other parts of my duty, and will keep me in the Nation away from my family all winter, but I suppose I must go through with it, altho. I sincerely wish it had been entrusted to other hands, there is hardly an hour or moment but some Speculative Gentleman is after me to know what I have done in his case, as if I could recollect every case I have decided out of perhaps 3 or 400 in a day and every chap wants to give me a history of the merits of his particular case, thus it goes. --

I have the honor to remain

Your Obt H Servt

(Signed) Jno. B. Hogan

Genl. Geo. Gibson

Supdt- Creek. Emg.

Com. Genl. Subs.

(OIA: 1835. Creek (Emigr.) John B. Hogan, Supt.)

Columbus, (Ga.) Nov 3rd 1835

Sir,

Having thus far, unsuccessfully attempted to fulfill my obligations, as one of the Company, engaged in the removal of the Creek Indians, and beleiving my services no longer of any avail in the accomplishment of that object, amidst the continued accumulation of new difficulties, I consider it my duty to apprize the Department, at the earliest opportunity of my withdrawal, from that connexion. - It may not be necessary, to enumerate the various causes which have led to that determination, but it would perhaps be wrong not to mention that the policy which has been adopted in the entire suspension, at this time, of the sale and Certification of Indian lands in all cases whatever, has in itself alone, presented an insuperable obstacle to the undertaking, - and so long as that measure is persisted in, must render all future attempts, ^{at Emigration} whether of of the Gov't or of the Company alike uselefs and abortive. - I have the honor to remain

yr. mo: obd't Svt

J. W. A. Sanford

To. Hon. Sec.

of War

(OIA: 1835. Creek (Emigr.) J.W.A.Sanford.)

Columbus Nov 12 1835

Sir.

Your letter of the 2nd inst was received this morning - Our letter of the 29th ult^o will shew you the state of our Indians operations up to that date, & the following extract of a letter from Col^o Jn^o B Hogan dated the 2nd at Tallasee, saying ~~that that~~ "I have just returned from the towns in the upper part of Dr McHenry's District and learn from Mr Duboise, that Opeothle Yoholo & all his Indians that convened on Wednesday last to take into Consideration the subject of Emigration, were drunk; & that nothing could, or would be done this fall, & that for the present they had abandoned the idea of going. - Duboise states that Opethle Yoholo cannot go untill he can make some monied arrangements":- - will confirm our convictions.- The letter of Gen^l Sanford to the Secretary of War will shew you the situation of the Company. -

Tomorrow, the balance of the Company will open a Camp for the emigration of such Indians as have determined on Emigrating. We shall receive them & start on Tuesday next (17th). The number will not exceed five Hundred & may go under that number. -

Jno D Howell Sec^y

(OIA: 1835. Creek (Emigr.) John J. Howell, Secy. Ga. Co. No address, but apparently to the Dept.)

Tuskegee Dec^r 1st 1835

Genl. Geo. Gibson

Sir,

When Col. Hogan left the nation, he left me as his representative, and I have been making my regular reports to him; but it was his intention that I should make them until his return direct to your Department, and sent me written instruction to that effect, but in consequence, of my being up in the Cusetaw Towns attending to the Indian encampment there, and out of the way of any Post Office; - I never received his instructions until my arrival at this place yesterday - under those instructions, I make this my first report. --

Ben. Marshall, started from Joe Marshall's old place on the 24th of last month to the encampment in Tallapoosa County, in the vicinity of the Fish Ponds, Kialijah, Hilabies; and Oselonimie Towns there, to await until the Cusetaws came up: - I left them on Sunday morning last and they were to strike tents that afternoon- and be off - I am now on my way to the Tallapoosa encampment and shall await there until they all get together and have them properly enrolled and turn them over to Lieut. Deas who will have charge of them on the march - I am looking for Col. Hogan every day; - If he does not arrive by the time I get the Indians enrolled, I shall then make a full report of the party: - Ben Marshall's party amounts to about 160. - one half blacks - The Cusetaw to 200 -- and I think the party

in Tallapoosa will not exceed 150 or 200 - I think 500 -
will be a fair estimate of the party that will emigrate this
winter. --

respectfully y^r ob^t Serv^t

U. Blue

Afs^t Emg^t Agent

(OIA: 1835. Creek (Emigr.) U:Blue.)

Fort Coffee

3rd Decr 1835

D^r Sir

I arrived here a few minutes Since on the S. B. Tchula on my way to the Creek Agency.

I intended going to the Choctaw Agency for the purpose of Seeing you, but learning here That you was not at home I have concluded To go to - I wish to See you before you leave for Tenn. - I would be glad you would write to me on your return to the Agency- When I will come down- ~~te~~-See-yeu- I shall have to return to Little Rock Soon for the purpose of Making arrangements to moov up - provided I keep the pestle Tailed appointment which I now hold, if you will give me a chance I will go down with you to - Little Rock

Your friend

^h
W: Rector

Col. W Armstrong,

Sup Intendt

P.S. It is said 3000 Creeks are on the way

(OIA: 1835. Western Supt'y. John Drew.)

Encampment of Indians, four
miles N. West of Wetumpka Aa.
6th December 1835.

To, General George Gibson

Commissary Gen^l of Subsist^e

General,

I have the honor herewith to forward a Statement of Letters received & written on the Indian Emigration for the month of November last made out as near the forms as I remember, having by mistake left the Blanks furnished me at Fort Mitchell. This is the earliest opportunity, I have had of doing so since the first of the month not before having been in the vicinity of a Post office.

On the 11th of last month I received a letter from the Superintendant of the Removal Col. Hogan assigning me to the first party of the Emigrants that should go West as Military Agent on the part of the Government. About the same time I was informed by the Contractors at Columbus that a Party was in preparation to move & would probably assemble at Young's Ferry on the Talapoosa River about the 22nd of last month. On the 13th therefore I left Fort Mitchell for the purpose of joining them proceeding first to Montgomery to obtain the Funds turned over to me by Capt. Page that might become necessary on the route West. On the 23rd of last month I reached one of the points of assembling the Indians and have accompanied them since that time. On the 2nd of this month about Five hundred

coming from different points met near Young's Ferry on the Talapoosa which is about thirty miles from this place & on the next day the whole under the direction of the Agent of the Contractors proceeded on their way to Wetumpka which place we passed through yesterday & encamped here in the afternoon. As the Contractors expected that the number of Indians would increase until the Party left the nation the enrollment of them did not take place until today. Major Blue has been directed by the Superintendent to see this properly attended to, & will I presume Sign & forward the Roll to-morrow. Since joining the party of Emigrants I have carefully attended to the Issue of Provisions, the comfort & proper treatment of the Indians, & such other duties as have been assigned to me. Thus far nothing of particular importance has occurred upon the route the Indians appear well satisfied & every disposition has been evinced upon the part of the Company to comply with the Conditions of the Contract.

When any thing of interest occurs upon the way I will of course communicate it by the earliest opportunity.

My Instructions direct that the Abstracts for any Disbursements I may have occasion to make, shall be signed by the Superintendent & by Capt. Page. I therefore request to be informed whether my Accounts shall be forwarded at the end of the Quarter or whether I shall await until my return from the West, to submit my Accounts for the signatures of those officers.

A letter directed to me at Memphis, after the receipt of this will have time to reach there before our arrival at that place

I am Sir, Respectfully

Your Obe^t Servant

Edw- Deas

2nd Lieut &

Disbur^g Agent

Creek Emigration

(OIA: 1835. Creek (Emigr.) Lt. Edward Deas. No statement enclosed in this file.)

Tuskegee Dec.^{br} 8th 1835.

Gen^l George Gibson

Sir

In my last report I calculated on enrolling the emigrating party of Indians in Tallapoosa County, when all the parties were to Join but I found it imposeble to get a correct roll while in the Nation in the Vicinity of so many grog shops, & as they expected more to join near Wetumpka, I determined to accompany them out of the Nation and get them out of the way of those grog shops, then halt & enroll them, which I did after crofsing the Coosa at Wetumpka and going about four miles in Autauga County. I stood by and Counted the Number in each family as they was brought up and enrolled the whole party Amounting to 511 - The party is conducted by Doct^r Ingersol on the part of the Contractors & Lieu^t Deas as the Agent of the Government, they appear to be well supplied with Transportation and goes on well. Doc^{tr} Ingersol shews every disposition to fullfill the contract Doc^{tr} Randol shew^d me a letter from your department refering him to Co.^{lo} Hogan as to the propriety of his being permitted not to accompany the present Emigrating party. The Contract requires that the Government should furnish a Doc^{tr} to each party, and if any differance should arrise between the Contractor & the Government Agent as to the provisions, the Doc^{tr} is made the arbitrator I therefore thought it proper he should continue - Co.^{lo} Hogan has not yet joined

but is looked for daily - The Muster roll will shew the number in each family -

Verry respectfully

y^r Ob^t Serv^t

U Blue Af^t Agent

& Act^g Superintendant

(OIA: 1835. Creek (emigr.) U. Blue.)

Columbus, Dec. 14th 1835

Sir,

After several days' absence from this place, upon my return, I was honored in the receipt of your letter of the 14th ult.

I should be justly charged with a want of candour, not to acknowledge, that the determination expressed in mine of the 3rd ult. to which the one now before is in reply, grew out of the failure of the Company to comply with the stipulations, they had agreed to perform, ^{in the removal of the Indians} and from my convictions, that in the manifold difficulties, they had to encounter, there was but little prospect of their being able to do so, at any future period. Fully impressed with this belief I am far from being certain, that I have acted precipitately or prematurely in being unwilling to encounter any longer, a responsibility which I could not discharge. At the time the contract was undertaken there was every probability of its speedy fulfilment, and the Company in its exertions, have left nothing undone or unsaid which could realize that expectation; - the principal towns throughout the Nation were frequently visited, - Councils were as often convened, and every argument employed to demonstrate the great importance as well as absolute necessity of the measures recommended for their adoption. But up to the period of my retirement, our labours were neither attended with success, nor encouraged with the hope of ultimate triumph. Under these Circumstances, I felt justified in pursuing the course which I have done, in order that the Dept^t if it thought proper

might adopt such other measures as might be demanded by the exigency of the occasion and the importance of the object to be effected. I have, however, since learned, that brighter prospects have dawned upon the Company, and that in its present organization, there is every probability of its being able to atchieve the purpose of its original formation. Neverthelefs having myself ceased to be one of its members, I must still claim to be indulged in that determination, - and more especially seeing that in my retirement, ^{will result} not the slightest detrement to that interest or to the views they are endeavouring to accomplish.

In adverting in my former letter to the suspension of the duties of the Certifying Agts I beg the Department, not to understand me as casting the slightest censure upon any measure, which may have been deemed necessary to protect the Indians from the wrongs to which they have been exposed. Whatever may have been their effects upon the ^{of Company} prospects, whether they have retarded Emigration or not, whether they have, or have not afforded a pretext to the Chiefs, for evading the afsurances which were given at different times of their intentions to remove to the West, I am fully persuaded, that they have been dictated by the feelings of humanity and justice and as such they have had, and will continue to receive, my most hearty Concurrence

I have the honor to be your

Mo obd't ser't.

Hon. Lewis Cals

J. W. A Sanford

Sec. of War

(OIA: 1835 Creek (Emigr.) J.W.A.Sanford.)

Mobile 19 Dec. 1835

Sir

I presume you have been apprized that a party of 511 Creek Indians have started for their new country under charge of the contractors accompanied by Lt Deas & D^r Randall; When I accepted the appointment of Sup^t of the Creek removal I had every reason to suppose that I should controul the movements of all parties sent west and that by the 1 Nov. the emigration for the year would as it should then cease, under this expectation I had arranged all my private affairs to admit of my absence untill that period, as I have been for many years engaged in business in this city it followed as a matter of course that I had much to do in the several courts that set in this city, and all my calculations were that my presence would not be necessary in the creek nation during the Sefson of these courts; the change made by the contract, implied that I should remain in the creek nation during the proper season for emigration which certainly was not after the 1 Oct; but I remained there untill the beginning of Nov. and but for the new duties assigned me by the president of investigating the frauds I could with perfect propriety have remained here untill March: The withdrawal of Gen^l Sanford & the determination of D^r Ingersoll and the other contractors to send a party no matter of what size induced me to leave Major Blue & M^r Leonard to attend to the mustering & enrolling of such party as could be

paraded for the occasion, I then came on to this place to attend the circuit court immediately after reaching this place I received a letter from Major Blue announcing the fact that a small party would go & had began to afsemble My businefs in the circuit court being at an end I left here for Tuskaloosa expecting to intercept them at that place after reaching there and awaiting a week, I then set out Eastwardly to meet them, Keeping the road they had travelled last year, after riding about fifty miles I fell in with a party of 20 led by Grayson they were all warriors, & well mounted; from these Indians I learnt that Ingersoll had gone up the Coosa river toward the Tennessee river, and was then a week ahead of me; on my arrival at Tuskaloosa I rec^d a letter from Major Blue informing me that he should report to you as directed by me, & that I might be afsured that every thing that was required should be strictly performed by him, with these afsurances I felt easy, & as the party had such a start I abandoned the pursuit & returned to Mobile to attend the Dis Court, now in Sefsion, in this court I had a Case involving several thousand dollars My presence was absolutely necefsary, being sued by a Merchant of New Orleans on an unaccepted Bill of Exchange presented in 1828 & refused by me acceptance, the jury again made a mifstrial after having been in the box untill
 PM
 12 Oclock, all the businefs which called me here is now at an end & I shall return to the nation to finish the investigation of the frauds. your letter of the 13^h & 24^h ult & 4

instance at hand, your views in relation to the payment of the Annuity are correct, I am aware that I asked for permission to say to the Chiefs that no more annuities should be paid & was highly gratified that I was authorized to say so, it was one of the means I believed to force these people to terms: in my interviews with Opothleholah I gave him no hope of success, all I promised him was to write & use what influence I could to procure them the annuity, but I told them I had no hope & feared the President would not yield to their wishes, but that if I succeeded as there must be a "quid pro quo". If I procured them another annuity they must go when I gave out the Broken days to come into Camp; This bargain has been made & unless it is strictly complied with on their part - I want Authority to order it withheld this can be done in the instruction's given to the disbursing agent who may be ordered to make the payment, directing him to be governed by me in selecting the time, place, &c &c. - this will enable me to bring them into Camp before the payment is made & then put off with them as soon as the money is divided. Opothleholah intends to make a great parade in leaving the country he intends to go thro with a religious ceremony & then go=

in your letter of the 4^h inst you appear to think that Capt Hitchcock applies for the office of disbursing agent by a reference to his letter you will see he only applies for orders to attach him to the removal of Indians. he is very willing to perform any duty that I may require of

him & all he asks is to be detailed on this duty & ordered to report to me; and as he has the full consent of his Col. I hope he may be detailed on this duty as he will be a great acquisition to our party and if the contract system is set aside we shall want many such officers as Capt^t H. and if it is not; still we shall require his services to go with parties for we may calculate on a general Emigration next season. -

I have the honor to

remain your Obt Svt

Jno. B. Hogan

Sup^t Creek Emigrat

Genl Geo- Gibson

Com Genl of Sub

Washington City.

(OIA: 1835 Creek (Emigr.) John B. Hogan, Supt. Emigr.)

Western Creek Agency

December 20th 1835Col. W^m ArmstrongAct. Sup^t Westⁿ Ty

Sir

I herewith send you an Estimate of Funds required for the Sub Agency of the Western Creeks for the year 1836, together with a Property Return, and Receipts for Articles delivered to Indians.

My Estimate is probably larger than any one previously made for the support of this Sub Agency, owing to the pay of an additional Blacksmith, Striker and Wagon maker, who were allowed by a Treaty of 1833 made at Fort Gibson between the United States Commifsioners and the Creeks West, and who as yet have not been employed.

I have also added \$1000 for Gener M^cIntosh's place, \$1250 for finishing and repairing buildings and building a Public Store House.

The place of M^cIntosh I consider low and at present the best and most suitable place for the Agency - I have agreed to give \$150 rent for the year 1836, provided the United States decline purchasing.

It is necefsary that some place should soon be provided for the Agency as there is no place here at present suitable for an Office or a residence, consequently I cannot remove my family here until I have a House to put them in. - I

therefore respectfully solicit your early attention to this matter. A Store House is much wanted here for the security of Public Property, which for the want of a suitable building, has to be stored at different places and Storage paid. -

Repeated inquiries are made of me by the Indians in regard to money due them by the United States, wishing to know why it has not been paid and when it is probable it will be as they are much in want of it at present. On this subject I have been unable to give but little information as I can find no letters in this Office from the Department on the subject; in fact there are but few papers to be found in the Office by which I can gain any information relative to the Creek business. I beg leave to press upon you the necessity of your early attention to this business as the Indians are much in want of their money and much dissatisfied on account of the delay.

Respectfully

Your Obedt Servt.

W^h. Rector

S-A W. Creeks

(OIA: 1835. Western Supt'y. John Drew.)

Tuskegee Dec.^{br} 21st 1835

Gen^l George Gibson

Sir

I have been looking for Co.^l^o Hogan hourly ever since my last report which has been the cause of this being a few days later than it should been, he has not yet returned nor have I heard any thing from him, I am afraid he is sick - The Emigration is closed for the Winter, I think there will be a general movement of the Indians to^{the} West in the spring, The speculators are useing all kind of ways to force the Indians to have their Lands certified to, if the Indian owes but a few Dollars (and sometimes I believe whether he owes or not) they have him taken with a bail writ and hold him in the hands of the sherriff or other officer with the threat of sending him to Goal until he agrees to sell his land and have it certified, and I have heard of them takeing them with any procefs and keeping them shut up in a house threatening him with the Goal until he certifies to his land and report says they then sometimes take the money away from the Indians, this I have no doubt is the case in some instances - I am waiting here for Co.^l^o Hogans return, when I shall leave the Nation until the Emigration opens in the spring--

Verry respectfully y^r Ob^t Serv^t

U. Blue Afs^t Agent.

& Acting Superintendant

of the Indian Emig^{ts}

(OIA: 1835. Creek (Emigr.) U. Blue.)

Encampment of Indians. one mile west
of Tuscumbia Alaba.^a 21st Dec^r 1835.

To,

General George Gibson

Commifsary Gen^l. of Subsis.^{ce}

General,

I have the honour to state that the Party of Emigrating Creek Indians to which I am attached, arrived & encamped at this place this afternoon. On the 6th of the month I had the honour to addrefs you from near Wetumpka; giving an account of the progrefs of the Party up to that time. On the 7th inst^t the Indians having been mustered & enrolled proceeded on the way to Memphis in the direction of Montevallo, the Contractors preferring what is called the northern route through Elyton, Moulton, & Tuscumbia, on account of the roads being generally at this season, better than that which was taken last year, through Tuscaloosa, although the latter is somewhat shorter.

Up to this time nothing of particular importance has occurred upon our way - the weather has been uncommonly fine & the roads consequently very good. This being the case the party has been enabled to travel rather more than the avarage of 12 miles a day, but of course when the weather becomes had & the roads muddy, the rate of travelling will be diminished accordingly.

As yet I have had no occasion to remonstrate upon any subject with the Agent of the Contractors. The means of Transportation & subsistence have been of the proper kind, & in the quantity required by the Contract

The rations have been issued regularly under my observation, and have consisted of Beef & Corn with the exception of three days, when meal was issued instead of the latter. I purchased - before starting such medicines as Dr. Randall required, but up to this time few cases of sickness have occurred & it has not been necessary to leave any upon the route from that cause.

An unfortunate quarrel took place upon the 7th inst. amongst some of the Indians whilst intoxicated, which resulted in the death of one of them. This however was supposed to be accidental, or rather unintentional, in consequence of which the friends of the man killed have taken no steps to punish his death in the usual manner, according to their laws.

No other difficulties have occurred and as far as I am able to judge the removal of the Party has been well conducted according to the Contract.

I have nothing further of interest to communicate at present upon the subject of the Emigration. I am Sir, very

Respectfully

Your Obed^t Servant

2nd Lieut &

Disb^d Agent in the

Creek Emigration

(OIA: 1835. Creek (Emigr.) Lt Edward Deas, Disb. Agent. Proceeded with party, etc.)

Paduca Ky. Mouth of Tennessee River

28th December 1835.

To,

General George Gibson

Commissary General of

Subsistence

General,

On the 21st ins^t. I had the honour to address you from Tuscumbia Alabama on the subject of Emigrating Party of Creek Indians, now on their way to the West.

At the time I wrote it was intended to proceed at least as far as Memphis by land, but the day after, travellers arriving from that direction, gave such extremely unfavourable accounts of the state of the roads, that it was decided to take water at Tuscumbia; which was done accordingly.

The Indian Ponies were as usual, sent on by land under charge of Agents and a sufficient number of volunteers from the Indians to take proper care of them.

The Party arrived at this place to-day at 9 o'clock A.M. on board the S. Boat Alpha and two Keels, & landed, & will proceed this afternoon, as soon as the necessary provisions can be procured and placed on board. Nothing of particular importance had occurred since I last wrote.

One Negro Boy died at Tuscumbia on the 22nd but thus far but little sickness has occurred. We left Tuscumbia on the afternoon of the 23rd & since that time the mode of travelling has been to stop before dark & allow the Party to encamp & start again the next morning after day light. In

this way the Indians prefer this mode of conveyance to travelling by land, & appear well satisfied in all respects. The same plan is intended to be pursued until all arrive at Fort Gibson, unless circumstances should make it preferable on all accounts to continue to run at night.

Fresh Beef & Meal have been regularly issued since we left Tuscumbia, and temporary Hearths have been constructed on the decks of the two Keel-Boats ^{which} by the people are enabled to prepare their food & keep themselves warm through the day.

The Boats are also cleaned out every night after stopping, & I shall continue to see that all proper precautions are taken to insure the health & comfort of the Emigrants.

There is nothing further to communicate upon this subject at present, but I hope that in a short time I shall be enabled to inform you from Memphis, that the Party is still progressing upon its route in good condition.

I am Sir

Respectfully

Your Obed^t Servant

Edw- Deas

2^d Lieut &

Disb^g Agent in the

Creek Emigration

Memphis Tenn^e 31st Dec^r 1835 -

To

General George Gibson

Commifsary General

of Subsistence

General

I have the honour to report that the Emigrating Party of Creek Indians arrived near this place to day. I had the honour to addrefs you from Tuscumbia Alaba - on the 21st ins^t & from Paduca on the 28th giving an account of our progrefs up to that time, & also the mode of proceeding intended to be pursued until our arrival at Fort Gibson. Nothing of particular consequence has since occurred. The Boats were landed this morning on the opposite bank of the river to prevent the Indians having accefs to the Whiskey Shops of the town, and it is intended to proceed this afternoon.

The Party having charge of the Ponies also arrived this morning & will proceed without delay through the Mifsifsippi Swamp towards their destination.

Thus far there has been but little sicknefs on our route, and no deaths since we left Tuscumbia

I have nothing further of interest to communicate at present.

I am Sir

Respectfully

Your Obed. Servant

Edw- Deas

2nd Lieut. & Dsb^g Agent in the

Creek Emigration

Ft Mitchell 7 Jany 1836

To the Hon^{ble}

Lewis Cafs

Sir

The duties assigned me in your letter of the 9th Sep^r has been attended to in part & in the district of Dr M^cHenry upward of six hundred Cases have been reversed; a full & complete report of those cases are now Copying & will be forwarded in a day or two for your inspection & approval, These duties have been of a much more difficult & complex character than had been anticipated and has required the greatest care & circumspection as to names & description of the land &c. & has compelled me to employ two of my assistants to aid me in taking notes drawing affidavits & making examination, where complaints were made & without their assistance it would be impossible for me or any other person to furnish the Dep^t with a report that could be relied on, I have this day received an order to discharge those Gentlemen (Major Blue having previously been discharged) & where I to comply with this order I must abandon the further investigation in this district, the chiefs are coming in and in a few minutes more will be here to obtain the broken days for the collection of their people & I must go on with this investigation, and have therefore determined to take the responsibility of retaining the services of Major Abbott & Mr Leonard until I get thro this District and hope the Dep^t will Sanction it. if however

the Dep^t refuses to do so; I must pay these Gentlemen out of my own pocket. I have written Gen^l Gibson & requested him to lay my letter before you & my reasons for retaining those Gentlemen & if not approved as I cannot get thro the duty without them; I must ask leave to be excused from the duty assigned me of investigating the frauds = as for the Emigration there is nothing doing in that business nor will there be untill March or April, and I should long since have dispensed with their services but for the duties connected with their land Cases, to economise as much as possible I have heretofore dispensed with the expense of an Interpreter, making use of Dr McHenry's and Such as I could pick up for the time being, I shall however have to employ one here & have engaged Ben Marshall to act during the investigation here = Since writing the above I have had a meeting with the chiefs and have fixed on the broken days for the several towns to meet me to hear their complaints =

I hope Sir that in retaining the services of these two assistants for the three or four weeks we shall be engaged here it will meet your approbation if not as I cannot dispense with their services I must pay them out of my own pocket.

I have the honor to remain

Your Ob H Sev^t

Jno. B. Hogan

Sup^t C. Removal

Steam Boat Alpha 20 miles above Little
Rock Arkansas, 9th January 1836.

To,

General George Gibson

Commifsary General of
Subsistence

General,

It was my intention to have written yesterday from Little Rock, but after reaching that place it was found expedient to make our time of stopping so short as not to admit of my doing so properly. There is a small town a short distance above us where I shall have an opportunity of mailing this. I had the honour last to address you from Memphis on the 31st ult^o reporting the progrefs of the Party now emigrating up to that time. We did not leave that place until the next morning, the 1st inst^t, about 9 o'clock at which time also, the Ponies were assembled on the west bank of the river ready to proceed towards Fort Gibson through the Mifsissippi Swamp.

Since that time nothing of consequence has occurred to the Party on board of the Boats.

The Arkansas is not high, but is on the rise, and we hope to reach the end of our journey without being again obliged to travel by land. The Boats have stopped every night since entering this river, and we have averaged about 40 miles a day. The weather has been remarkably mild & favourable to our progrefs, and the Indians are healthy & apparently well satisfied.

The Horses & Ponies were not all ferried over the Mifsissippi at Memphis until the evening of the 31st ult^o, & until this was done their numbers could not be acertained. I then found that out of 154 that had left Tuscumbia on the 23rd ult., upwards of twenty had not crofised the Mifsis-sippi. They had been disposed of on the way with the exception of two, whi^{ch} were lost. This sacrafice of proper-^{me}ty the Agent who accompanied them informed^{me} was owing to a want of Sufficent Foriage, Thw allowance of two quarts of corn not being sufficient to support them. I acertained the above facts from the Agent who had charge of the Ponies and as soon as I had done so, (finding that the avarage rate at which they had travelled from Tuscumbia to Memphis had more than doubled that laid down in the Contract), I stated to the Agent of the Company, that it was my opinion that when the avarage rate exceeded that laid down, the amount of Foriage should be increased by them in proportion, and that unlefs it was their intention to do so, I explicitly objected to the Ponies being obliged to travel more than an avarage of 12 miles a day. After some dis-cufSION my proposition was acceeded to, and directions were accordingly given that for the future four quarts of corn should be ifsued, as it was expected they would probably travel between 20 & 30 miles a day.

We hoped to hear from them yesterday at Little Rock but did not. We shall probably do so at Dardanell's, about

100 miles above. The above embraces all the facts of interest that have occurred since I last wrote & I have nothing further at present to communicate upon the subject of Emigration.

I am Sir, Respectfully

Your Obed^t Servant

Edw Deas

2nd Lieut & Disb^g Agent in the
Creek Emigration

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File Little Rock. 1/9, 1839.)

Issuing House

Near Pole cat Springs Ala

14th Jan^y 1836 -

Sir,

Herewith you will receive the accounts for the subsistence of Creek Indians enrolled in my camp for the two last quarters; the rendition of my accounts for the quarter ending 30th Sept. was delayed in consequence of the short period of issues.

In November finding it difficult to obtain transportation, by the employment of waggons and apprehensive a supply might be needed without being in my power to prevent it, except at an extravagant price, I deemed it prudent and economical to procure a waggon and team by purchase, consequently bought a waggon and team of six horses with harness complete, for the Sum of One thousand dollars; the necessity of this purchase I communicated to Capt Page previously and received his sanction. I trust it will meet the concurrence of the Dept. as I am convinced more than the original cost has already accrued to the Government.

By order of the Commd^g General, (General Jesup) I issued fresh beef and bacon alternately week and week, until about the Middle of Nov^r when it was countermanded by Capt Page, who directed fresh beef to be issued constantly, this latter order was carried into Effect until the latter part of the quarter, when finding it impossible

to procure beef, was obliged to purchase fresh pork at the rate of 10 cents per lb net weight. - I had made arrangements for the delivery of beef but the persons with whom I had made the engagement, communicated the fact of not being able to geather his stock, therefore the prospect of obtaining beef for some time was debarred me - I was obliged to order a quantity of bacon for fear of not being in a Situation to Supply beef and to be in readiness to meet the issues.

The difficulty of procuring provisions here are exceedingly great; I have endeavoured or rather inquired of the principal persons of the neighborhood, what they would be willing to feed the indians for per ration, the lowest has been eighteen and the highest twenty eight cents, of course I could not in justice to the Government think of putting it out at contract - Corn is high, \$2 is the lowest it Can possible be obtained in this neighborhood - beef, I fear will cost from eight to ten cents in consequence of the scarcity. I shall not issue, other than beef, if it can possibly be avoided

You will observe the variation of Muster by the abstract of issues; it is impossible to guard against imposition, I have mustered and remustered and at each, have cautioned the indians, not to include those gone to Florida; but at the last Muster, 20th Dec^r I found many of the Florida warriors were included in the previous enrollments. I trust no fault will be attributed to me,

as no human exertion could have prevented, every measure possibly to be conceived of has been in every instance adopted to arrest over issues.

I am Sir,

Your Obt. Servt.

Jno. G. Reynolds

Lt & Military Agent

C. A. Harris Esquire

Commissioner of Indian Affairs

Washington City

D. C.

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File R49-114-117-119-123. R-49.)

Fort Mitchell 17 Jany 1836

To

Gen^l Geo Gibson

Sir

Your Communication of the 5th inst is at hand in which I am directed to discharge my afsistants upon the receipt of your letter; Major Blue I presume is now at Washington and from him you will have learned - that I have discharged him & retained Major Abbott and Mr Leonard to afsist me while I am engaged in investigating the frauds Committeed on the Creek Indians in the sale of their reservatii I have just completed the investigation of M^c-Henry's district & am now engaged in Copying the report and the services of these two Gentlemen are absolutely necefsary and if withdrawn I would be unable to go thro with the investigation & report upon the other twi districts, in the district just Completed we have reversed upwards of six hundred Cases that is 600 half sections of land that has been fraudulently taken from these people the affadavitts to be written; the various subjects Connected with this duty; requires an immense deal of writing and a great deal of care & precifsion is required in the investigation & reports for fear of involving the Department in difficulties in relation to the titles of land in this County & my Correspondence has increased four fold by the afsignment of these duties, If these two afsistants Cannot be recognized as Emigrating afsistants I trust

the Indian Dep^t will authorize me to employ them untill I get thro this duty of investigating the frauds the fact is that neither of them are employed now as Emigrating officers but their services are indispensible to the performance of the only duty that requires my presence here; believing that this matter is not properly understood at the Department I must take the responsibility of retaining these two Gentlemen if I have to pay them out of my own pocket untill I get thro this business which I presume will occupy three or four weeks, when I shall return to Mobile & there await your further orders untill the Opening of the new Emigration -- I beg sir in the mean time that you will lay this Communication before The Hon the Sec of War & if he will not allow the payment of these two officers for the time they may be employed from this date I must pay it myself & ask leave to be relieved from the further investigation of the other districts I am now expecting a full meeting of the lower chiefs some of them are now here awaiting the arrival of the others to give out the broken days for a full meeting of the several towns to enter their complaints =

The news from Florida of the massacres have made the people in this neighbourhood very uneasy,, if there is any part of the Creek nation that has good reason to apprehend danger this is the quarter but I do not believe there is any serious cause for fear, but it is right to be always on the alert & I have given this advice to the young Gen-

tleman in Command of this post, if however these people were disposed to do mischief there is nothing in this quarter to prevent it, except a young Lt & 30 men in an open encampment or Cantonement - The four principal Chiefs of the Tuckabatchie town Viz Opothleholo, Mad Blue, Little Doctor, & Tuckabatchie Mico have sold their lands for the sum of \$30.000 & may be considered as an evidence of their fixed determination to emigrate early this spring, you may rely on my doing every thing in my power to push the Emigration as fast as possible, and altho I feel much displeased at the constant complaints made by Mr Howell in the name of J W A Sanford & Co. I shall not permit myself to be the least influenced by his conduct but while the Dep^t chooses to continue the contract will do all I can to remove the prejudices of the Indians against that mode of conveyance and urge them out of the country as fast as possible

I have the honor to

remain your ob H Serv.

Jno. B Hogan

Sup^t Creek Emigratⁿ

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File. Ft. Mitchell. 1.17, 1836.)

War Department

January 27^h 1836

My friends,

Your letter of the 14^h instant to the President has been referred to this Department. In it you desire that the contract made for transporting your people to the country west of the Mississippi, may be vacated, and that the business may be instructed to the public Agents and superintended by Col. Hogan. The President sees no just ground for this Application and cannot grant it. The contract has been entered into because it would be a more economical mode of removing your people than any other, and because the interest of the Contractors would lead them to be very active and efficient in the business.

It is therefore better for the government and cannot be worse for you. The Agents of the Government will superintend the whole business, and the Contract is of such a nature that if any injustice is attempted or done to you, it is in their power, immediately, to correct the procedure, and to make any arrangement for your comfortable transportation that will be necessary. This, therefore, places the matter just as much under their control as it would be if they had the exclusive management of it. Colonel Hogan is the Superintendent; he is at present engaged in the important duty of investigating the frauds that have been committed against your people in the sale of their lands. This business, it is necessary should be speedily accomplished,

and he will therefore devote his whole time to it until it is completed. In the mean time, however, while he is doing this, your friend Capt. Page of the Army will superintend the execution of the contract and will take care that full justice is done you.

As to the lands which belong to such of your people as have died, the President cannot determine the question of inheritance which will arise; it is not within his power to do this. It must be left either to Congress or to the legislature of the State of Aalabama, whichever may have the proper authority.

Neither the President nor myself know of any other promise which was made you, except that which is contained in the 10th Article of your treaty, which provided: that sixteen thousand dollars should be paid to the delegation sent to Washington for their compensation and for the satisfaction of their expenses and the claims against them. This sum, the delegation received, as appears by their receipt, a copy of which I enclose for your satisfaction. I have to urge upon you the necessity of your prevailing upon your people to move without delay - every day you remain, adds to the danger and difficulty of your position.

Your friend

Lew Cais

Opoth li Yoholo and

other Creek Chiefs

Tuckabatchy town Alabama.

(Creek File. War Dept., 1/27/1836. OIA)

Encampment of Indians 2 miles
west of Fort Smith Arkansas Ty-
28th January 1836.

To,

General George Gibson

Commifsary General of Subsistence
General,

On the 9th ult^o I had the honour to addrefs you from near Little Rock upon the subject of the Party of Creek Indians now emigrating. Since that time we have met with much detention from the low state of the water in the Arkansas River. On the 22nd ins. we reached this place, and it was found impoissible to proceed further by water.

The Party was therefore encamped at this place on the north bank of the river, and the Agents of the Contractors proceeded to provide the necefsary means of Transportation by land.

Mefsengers were also sent on to Fort Gibson for the return of the Indian Ponies & Wagon Horses, which by some mistake had gone on there, instead of encamping near Fort Smith, as was directed, until the arrival of the Boats.

Those that were fit for use returned this afternoon, and the requisite number of Wagons having been procured every thing is in readinefs to proceed tomorrow morning.

The weather & roads being good at present, the Party

will probably reach Fort Gibson within five days.

The Indians have remained healthy & nothing else of particular importance relative to them has occurred since I last had the honour to address you upon this subject.

I am Sir, Respectfully

Your Obed^t Servant

Edw- Deas

2nd Lieut. & Disbur^g Agent in the

Creek Emigration

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File D17-18-35-26. 1836. D-59.)

Fort Gibson Arkansas Ty.

5th February 1836.

To.

General George Gibson,

Commifsary Gen^l of Subsis^{ce}

General,

I have the honour to state that the Party of Emigrating Creeks which I have accompanied from Alabama, arrived at their destination near this place on the 2nd inst. On the 3rd they were mustered in the presence of Captain Stephenson, the Agent of the Contractors, & myself, as directed, & the Rolls have been signed accordingly. The Indians expressed their wish to be carried no further than the western bank of the Verdegris River, where they were received by Capt. Stephenson, who commenced ifsuing provisions to them yesterday. Dr. Randall and myself having no further business here, will return to the Creek Nation, East, as soon as possible.

Nothing else of particular importance has occurred in relation to the Indians since I had the honour to address you upon the 28th ultimo. My Journal exhibits in detail all occurrences upon the route, and will be forwarded as directed upon my return to Alabama. I am Sir, Respectfully

Your Obede^t Servant

Edw- Deas

2nd Lieut & Disbur^g Agent

in the Creek Emigration

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File. Little Rock. 1/9, 1836)

To His Excellency The Prisidint of the United States of North America.

The Committee of Safety and vigilance of the Municipality of Nacogdoches in Texas feel much delicacy in address-
ing the Chief Magistrate of another Government particularly under the existing state of circumstances, we however, feel much emboldened by the fact that we are addresssing an individual who cannot from our Knowledge of him look upon us with any other than the warmest feelings - Our object is to ask of you a compliance with what we believe to be on your part a duty under the thirty third article of the Treaty between the United States and the Mexican Republick, The Creek Indians formerly and most of them still resident in the State of Alabama are in Violation of that article of the Treaty making incursions into this country attempts have been made to enlist the Indians in a war of extirmination against freemen contending for their Constitutional Rights, Several hundred of those Indians are now making preparations to move in upon a defenceless population of Women and children while the physical force of the Country is contending against another enemy, Some of them with a Chief at their head have moved here and commenced ordering the Inhabitants off their lands.

The Indians are under the jurisdiction of the United States they are Subject to the Control of the Government of the United States which has Solemnly Agreed they shall

not make incursions upon us, and we ask of you as the President of a free people to control those Subject to your jurisdiction and prevent them from masacring our wives and children while we are fighting as we believe under the principles of Seventy Six, if these Indians are permitted to come amongst us murder extermination and ravages you know will be the consequence,

We do not ask of you to violate neutrality or take any side with us. all we ask is soto Control the Indians Subject to the jurisdiction of the United States so as to prevent them robbing plundering and murdering our defencelefs women and Children

With high respect

Your most

Obt Hum Servt.

W^m B. Reed

Henry Ragoet

Secty

Chairman of the Committee
of Vigilence & Safety

Nacogdoches,

Nacogdoches Texas.

Feby. 13th. 1836.

(OIA: Misc. File. Nacogdoches, 2/13, 1836.)

Fort Gibson

February 16, 1836.

Sir

Your communication of 2nd January 1836, has been received.

A party of Emigrant Creeks consisting of 513, and conducted by an Agent of S. W. Sandford & Co. and accompanied by Lieut. E. Deas of the Army Disbursing Agent, arrived in their new Country on the 3^d Inst. and were mustered in my presence; provisions were furnished to them for a few days, and preparations made to continue the supply.

Very Respectfully

Your Obedt. Servt.

Jas R. Stephenson

Capt. U. S. Army

Disbg. Agt. (Creeks)

Emigration of Indians

Com. Genl Subs?

Washington.

D. C.

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File. Ft. Gibson. 2/16, 1836.)

Little Rock Arkansas

16th February 1836.

To

General George Gibson

Commifsary General

of Subsistence

General,

I arrived at this place yesterday on my return from Fort Gibson to Alabama, and have received your letters of the 21st December last, & of the 6th & 15th of January. In accordance with the former I have the honour herewith, to transmit my accounts for such Disbursements as it was necessary to make in the last Quarter of 1835.

I am Sir, Respectfully

Your Obed^t Servant

Edw- Deas 2nd Lieut &

Disb^e Agent in the Creek Emigration

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File Little Rock. 1/9, 1836.)

Succopattoga, Coosa County, Alabama,

February 18, 1836.

To the Honorable the Secretary
of War of the United States:

Sir, we the undersigned citizens of Coosa County concur in hereby advising you of the starving and desperate condition of our Indian population and the consequent jeopardy of our property and persons; and in respectfully requesting that an emigrating office may be opened for these unhappy people some where in this land district. We are fully of the opinion, that, if an emigrating office were opened here hundreds would immediately flock to it. The majority of the Indians of this part of our country have sold their lands within the last year, and have lately been turned out of their homes and are now wandering over the country in large companies; the intention of which, is not yet understood by us, and is producing considerable alarm. They neglected their crops of the last year and consequently have less to subsist on for the coming season than they have ever been known to have at this season of the year. If they continue among us for another season the majority of them will become perfectly destitute of any thing to subsist on; and it is easy to foresee the course that would be pursued by a body of starving people. Considerable alarm has been produced with us from the fact, that, an unusual quantity of fire

arms has lately been purchased by these people, at Wet-umpka and our country stores. In a word, policy as well as humanity, requires that something should be forth with done for these people; and what it is we, with a firm reliance on your magnanimity and high sense of justice, leave to your wisdom to direct.

/Signed by 57 persons/

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File. Coosa Co., 2/18, 1836.)

Fort Mitchell Alabama

14th, March, 1836

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your several communications directed to me at this place, all of which will be strictly adhered to.

Your letter dated 10 of last month directs that I ascertain if possible the number of Warriors that have joined the Seminoles- I have conversed with some few, it appears to be a subject that they do not wish to have any knowledge of; there is to be a meeting of the Chiefs on the 27th of this month when I will endeavor to get what information I can on the Subject. The Contractors commence opening encampments the 1st of next month and start a party as soon as possible. It will be requisite that a Physician be ready for the business as it will take one some time to get here if he is to be detailed from the Army

With respect

I have the honor to be

Your obt Sevt

John Page Capt

Brig' Gen'l George Gibson Disbng Agent Creek reml

Comry Gen'l Subt

Washington City

Mobile March 15th 1836

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that I accompanied the Party of Creek Emigrants under the charge of Sandford & Co, as far as the Verdigris River, where they were turned over to Capt Stephenson. You will observe that Lieut Deas Journal includes every incident of importance that occurred during the Journey, I am happy to inform you that but two deaths occurred, the one, an Indian who was killed, the other, a negro Boy who did not come under my charge; the Emigrants suffered most from Inflammation of the Bowels & Lungs from the unavoidable exposure to cold in travelling in winter. I arrived here on the 12th and in compliance with your order reported myself to Calⁿ Hogan, And shall proceed with him to the Creek Nation.

Your obt Servt

B Randall

Afst Surgeon

U S Army

Emigration of Indians

Commisary Gen^l of Subsistance

Washington City

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File. Mobile. 3/15, 1836.)

Fort Mitchell Alabama

27th March 1836

Sir

I have the honor to report to you that I attended a meeting of the Chiefs of this Nation on the 18th Inst and made all the enquiries about the number of Indians that have gone from this nation to the Seminoles and from what information I can get the number is very small. - The chiefs will not admit that there are even twenty absent. I have made enquiries from different sources and I am of the opinion that when the war is terminated it will be known there is not one hundred Creeks among them. The Contractors were all present at this meeting I gave the Indians a talk in council on the subject of Emigration The upper Towns said they were ready so soon as the investigation was closed and their Annuity paid. --

Mr Flurnoy and Mr Watson went from this place to Florida to see Gen'l Scott and return with a letter from the Gen'l that he would receive 500 Warriors from the Creeks if they presented them and the letter directed all Agents to render such assistance as they could to procure these Warriors. I call'd on the Chiefs and found it was a very unpopular thing among them; they thought (and very justly) that should they meet West of the Mississippi, it would create feelings towards each other that could not be settled without the loss of lives.

In consequence of the poor encouragement these two gentlemen received from the chiefs they gave up the expedition.

I think it is a very good thing at this late period the expedition has failed and there are many reasons I could give for saying so if it were necessary.

Luit Deas and Doct Randall has returned to this place The Doct expects to be relieved from this duty. An Afst Surgeon may be required very shortly to accompany another party West.

I have paid the Contractors agreeable to my instructions for the removal of the party last winter

With respect

I have the honor to be

Your obt servant

John Page Capt &

Emigrating Agent

Creek Removal

Brig Gen'l George Gibson

Comsy Gen'l Subt

Washington City

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File. Columbus. 3/4, 1836.)

Fort Mitchell

Alabama 9th, April 1836

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter 28th, of last month. -

I wrote to you I had attended a meeting of the Chiefs of this Nation. There I stated to them I had just returned from Washington City and gave tham a talk as comeing from the President. -

I explained to them thier situation, that it was the last year they had to emigrate; I stated to them the President had not withheld any thing from them that they were entitled to, he had done all he could for them; they had sold their land and agreeable to the Treaty he expected them to move to the Country allotted them: On their arrival there he had made every arrangement for their reception agreeable to the Treaty. (which I explained to them) I told them the people they had sold their land to wished to occupy it, they would be warned off and if they did not go they would be forced off. I asked then where they would go? or what they would do? I requested them to consult each other and let me know what their intentions were and to let their talk be a straight one. Upothe Le Hola, (the Chief of the upper Creeks)-- said he and his people were going to emigrate, all the contractors were present in the square, the Chiefs all knew them. --

I told them ~~the~~ the contractors were ready to take them agreeable to the contract, (which I explained to them) they all understood it and were perfectly satisfied

The Contractors then addressed them - Upoth Le Hola said he would be ready as soon as Col Hogan would close the investigations that he had selected a spot to assemble his people on. Col Hogan has suggested ~~the~~ the propriety of my accompanying him on his tour to remove any prejudices that may have been entertained against this mode of emigration. I can only say to the Dept there are no prejudices to remove, the Indians are satisfied. I have but a few days since returned from among them and know their minds on the subject. Col Hogan must know the upper Creeks most of them are ready to emigrate when he closes the investigation.

I will state to the Dept a difficulty that prevents emigration. It is well known that the investigation of frauds has been going on part of last summer - this winter and spring and I understand it is all to go over again. If the investigation had been limited to lands that were stolen and listen to no other complaints - I do not see what should prevent the buisness from being closed long ago. but if a person will listen to every complaint that is made he will never see the end. One Indian will come forward and say he sold his land and the purchaser took back a hundred dollars to keep for him and he did not give it back to him and he wants his pay and an old woman

will step up and tell a story an hour long, ^{when} ~~and~~ she gets through, it amounts to this, she sold her land and got so much money and an old horse and the purchaser still is in debt to her so much and when you bring both parties together the purchaser presents an account for goods he has let her have some of which she acknowledges and others she denies having received them but still there is the account and it cannot be got over. These are things that never should be listened to because they are unavoidable. All the Indians that lodge there complaints think they are going to be benefited as well as those that have actually had their lands stole and furnished the necessary proof. Col Hogan I believe is now about investigating judge Torrents district, it will probably take him ten or fifteen days after which he sends on his proceedings to Washington City for the approval or disapproval as the case may ^{be}, when they return and the decision of the President is known they are ready. This is the cause a party cannot be got off immediately. When the upper Creeks have all been examined the investigation will go among the lower Creeks and the same thing to go over. I have stated this that you can judge the difficulty the contractors have to contend against. The Contractors are with the Indians that have expressed a wish to emigrate. I got a letter from Calt Walker, he had promised to meet the Tucabatchee Indians the next day at one of their dances and he intended to point a day for them to go in camp he has great influence with them if any

person can get them to appoint a day it will be him

What are termed the lower Creeks are most of them opposed to emigration. Ne he Micco and Efi E Matla the two principal chiefs of the lower Creeks always have been opposed to emigration and there is not an Indian among ^{them} but what have sold their land they are a crofs, hostile set of Indians and are well disposed to do a great deal of mischief. -

I doubt whether they will consent to emigrate unless some desisive measures are taken with them. The white people who live among them have had to quit their plantations. No doubt the policy of the Indians was to frighten them off so they could plunder their corn cribs. I reported the circumstances to the Gov of Alabama and the necessity that some measures should be taken to keep these people in subjection. I am closing my accounts for the last quarter. Agreeable to instruction I will accompany Col Hogan through Gen'l Sanfords District. I have just returned from the District where he is now investigating and as I have stated, there is no difficulty after the investigation is over.

By request of many citizens I shall leave here in two or three days to visit the Hitcherties, the Chehaws and Ufawley Indians, they are the people that have created such an alarm with the white inhabitants they are inclined to be hostile and as I am well acquainted with all of them I think by explaining to them the situation they have placed themselves in by their movements, I am convinced I can operate on their minds very favorable towards emigration

having conversed to day with one of the chiefs ^{on} ef this
subject and he thought it adviseable. As I dislike to
travel alone among them I have thought it adviseable to
hire Mr Sommerville who is also acquainted with them as
an afst at \$3.50 per day and hope it will be sanctioned by
the Dept

With respect your obt servt

J Page Capt Disbg Agent

Brig Gen' Ge'lo Gibson

ComY Genl Subt

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File. Columbus. 3/4, 1836.)

Fort Mitchell Alabama

8th May 1836

Sir

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter 26th Last Month Notifying Me Ten Thousand Dollars had been required to meet my requisition I have notified you the State of the Indians. I have always been cautious that a false alarm Should not be created by me the Indians below this are committing all the depredations they can. they are determined to have possession of all the plantations in Three or Four Towns and in fact they have Now got them. the occupants having fled to Georgia for Safety. Majr W^m Florenoy a respectable planter was carried by this place yesterday a corpse Shot and his Scalp taken off by the Indians while on his way to this place his horse was also Shot a M^r Tarrant residing in the neighborhood of Maj^r Florenoy is also reported to be Shot a young man this Moment reports a M^r Hobbs Shot in his bed last Night our informant was by his Side he Sprang out and raised a plank (it being a Log house the planks not nailed) Secreted himself under the house the Indians then broke the bolt entered the house Took out all the Trunks broke and robd Them of their Contents this man was Shot by placⁱⁿ the gun between the logs of the house Sentinells were place round the house, this young man made his escape after ^{they} left the house; - he remained in the woods all night There were Two plantations about a Mile off he heard five guns near those, after

the Indians Left, whether any person is Shot we know not
 Negroes they do not kill as this Man had three in a
 house about one hundred yards off he Says the Indians
 told them they intended to kill all the white people
 I stated to you I would Communicate the talk I had with
 the Upper Creeks. I will do so by next Mail They are
 disgusted with the Investigation and Say They will not
 wait any Longer than it will Take to Settle their debts.
 there is from five to eight thousand ready to be off
 were it not for this investigation which I think cannot
 be closed in Six Months the Upper Creeks Say they have
 adopted a plan of their own in regard to the disputed
 Lands and will be off in a month. By tomorrows mail I
 will detail to you their plans. those upper Chiefs Said
 they had rather hear any word mentioned than investiga-
 tions. the upper Creeks are determined to be off, they
 are at this time perfectly friendly, but the Lower Creeks
 as I have heretofore reported are hostile and must be
 treated as Such, the war whoop has been sounded among
 them. Col^l, Hogan is in Mobile but reports to the editors
 of News papers ~~that~~ that the Indians are not hostile &C
 I do Say he knows as Little about Indians as any man I
 ever Saw and I afsure you they are getting tired of his
 Talks, promises every thing and gives Nothing, flattery
 will do for Indians for the moment to be popular but in
 the end it will have a verry Serious effect. these In-
 dians do not hesitate to Say the Seminoles have whipped

the white people they know all the Movements in Florida
but all can be checked if taken in Season I Stated Some
time ago that force was necessary

With respect

I have the honour to be

Your Obt Servt

John Page Capt &

Supt Creek Removal

Brig Gen^l Geo Gibson

Coms Genl Subsist

Washington City

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File Ft. Mitchell. 1836.)

Fort Mitchell Alabama

12th May 1836

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Communication of the 29th ultimo, also a Copy of the Contract with Mefs Sanford & Co. In My Last Communication I Stated I would give You an account of my visit among the Upper Creeks, I Must refer You to my letter to the Secretary of War, the Situation of these people. The hostility that has broken out among the Lower Creeks, did not astonish me in the least. to my Communications you will find I have mentioned the disposition of these people, and was particular, in drawing a Line of distinction between, the Upper and Lower Creeks for instance; my talk to them at Tucko ebogo. Col. Hogan was present when I gave these people a talk I told him then they should be considered in No other light than a hostile band. in my Communication to Judge Herring. 28th Last Month I Stated to him Some decisive Measures would have to be Taken, with these Lower Creeks, I communicated to the Gov^r. of Alabama, and Told him a Month ago war was raging with these people and if a Battallion of Mounted Men was sent among them it would Check them, I have endeavoured to impreß it upon the minds of Every One around, I have warned the people to look out for them, I received a Short time since a Talk from the Secretary of War to give

to these Indians M^r Abbot who is a Certifying Agent was present when I received it I explained to him the situation of these people and told him I had got my information from a different Source. one that Could not be doubted. I impresed on his mind that there was great excitement and danger and that I could get information that neither him Nor Co^l, Hogan Could obtain. he Left here the Next day and gave the people to understand there was no excitement among the Lower Creeks, and endeavoured to put Public opinion against all my reports, and his manner of doing business with the Indians has had a tendency to excite the Indians and encourage them in their acts. he Talks in this way, the White people have stolen from the Indians and the Indians are only getting it backagain. I told him he never should make use of Such Language So Indians Could get hold of it he is getting five Dollars a day, and I will venture to say, I Can do in three days all he does in a month, and would willingly do it: rather than have such a person to Encounter with in the Nation, he Makes a great parade and has a great deal to say and the Indians think Some thing wonderful is to be done, and when he is through it amounts to Nothing and probably has not found a Single case to certify, a person that is acquainted with the Indian Character; all this formality and parade at these exciting times has a bad tendency, business with Indians Should be done in a Most Simple Manner easily to be com-

prehended and with as few words as can be done, So they
 may understand it they are always much more Satisfied
 with this Manner of doing business, "Since Yesterday we
 have had but very little Communication with the interior
 the planters occasionally Send a Negro to their planta-
 tions, they find them Constantly plundering their houses
 of every thing they can carry off I do not believe five
 hundred Thousand Dollars will repay them for their losses
 the people just fled from their homes with but the Clothes on
 their backs Some few packed up in Waggon a few things and
 Started. Whenever the Indians Met with them they Massacred
 them Men Women & Children they have generally Let the
 negroes escape except in one or two instances when they
 have killed them, I hope as fast as they are taken prison-
 ers or gave Themselves up the orders will be to Emigrate
 Them without ceremony, I am afraid Some will Try to make
 their escape to Florida if they have this in view I shall
 be able to find out in a few days, Ene har micco and Ne he
 Emarthla and Efixemarthla the three head Chiefs of the Lower
 Creeks, Co^l, Crowell & myself sent for them, but they would
 not come but have since Left their homes, they are hostile
 but will not fight themselves, I am sure they will come
 forward after a Little and pretend they are trying to Stop
 the fighting last evening we discovered the Euchee Bridge
 on fire and all the buildings at that place only Two miles
 from this place we sent Some friendly Indians to ascertain
 the fact and found it to be so I See we are surrounded by

these people We have Men Women & Children more than Can
get inside of the picketts" I have given out word for
all the friendly Indians to Come in I have been applied
to by them for Something to eat as they are in a Starving
Condition, I shall give them some Corn & Beef and hope
it will be Sanctioned by the government it is impofsible
to see them in a Starving Condition. I will write as often
as practicable and give you all the intelligence I can

With respect I have the honor to be

Your obt Servt.

John Page Capt &

Supt Creeks

Brig Gen^l Geo Gibson

Com^d Gen^l Subsistence

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File. Ft. Mitchell. 5/8, 1836.)

(COPY)

Columbus Georgia

May 14, 1836

Gen^l Geo. Gibson

C. G. S.

Dear Sir

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th ult^o -

We presume the Superintendent of Emigration Capt. Page has only informed you of the hostile attitude of the Creek Indians - of the recent murders, & of the general distraction of the property of the Settlers in the nation, by these people.

Emigration has stopt entirely - the Indians being generally hostile -

Members of the company have traversed the nation as far up as the northern line of the Creeks & even into the Cherokee territory in hopes of being able to get up a party in that section of the Country, but all will not do. Those who were ready and willing to go have now declined entirely, in consequence of the detention of the principal Chief Opathle Yoholo, in the Tallapoosa and Coosa districts, we have had two Camps opened and near two thousand Indians ready for marching when a mefsage was received from Opothle Yoholo of the Tuckabachee town telling the Indians not to move untill he could go with them; and notwithstanding every effort was made to keep those in camp that were then in,

yet all would not do, go they would not without this Chief.

Opothle Yoholo has been detained by a bail writ for a debt, for which he is as much responsible as he is for the national debt of Great Britian - the prosecuting attorney in the case is M^r Abbot - the Government certifying Agent and the pliant tool of Col. Hogan.

No man knows better than M^r Abbot the great influence which this Chief possesses over the actions of the whole nation; and instead of aiding the contractors to carry out the wishes of the Government, we find him, altho' holding an honorable appointment under the Government, using his limited influence to baulk us, and even accepting of a paltry fee as an attorney for the purpose of oppressing and detaining a man from emigrating - well knowing that upon his removal every thing depends.

You inform us that you have sent our letter of the 30th March to Col. Hogan for the purpose of allowing that officer to convince us that he is not unfriendly to our contract. - This, Sir, he will hardly attempt to do, he knows that we know too well his hostility to us, Col. Hogan may be able to convince the Department, that he has acted correctly as Investigating Agent and that he has done every thing which lay in his power to aid emigration, but he cannot play off this trick either upon us or the people living in the Creek nation - Col. Hogan may be able to convince the Depar^t of his disinterestednefs throughout the whole businefs, but we have evidence before us that will clearly prove that his only object is profit & that

if we have not silenced his opposition to us before this, it has been only because we were not able to pay him his price. This evidence shall be laid before you in a few days.

We risk nothing in charging this whole outbreak of the Indians upon the conduct of the Investigating Agent - he could, if he had been so disposed, have brought his business to a close in all of two months & probably would have been compelled to have done so if he had been any other man than Col. Hogan.

Our town is under Military law, expecting an attack every night - Our operations have ceased entirely -

We shall however keep an active communication with the Emigrating Agent Capt. Page & shall take advantage of any symptoms of success for the removal of a party of Indians -

We have the honor to be

Sir

Your Mo. Ob. St.

J. W. A Sanford & Co.

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File. Columbus. 4/22, 1836.)

Extract from the instructions to Bret Maj Genl Th S Jesup.
dated

War Department

May 19 1836

"The President has been desirous of ascertaining what frauds have been committed upon these Indians, in the sale of their lands, with a view to remedy, the evil as far as possible (But this effort, a succinct account of which will be communicated to you by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has been now stopped by War. It is still, however, desireable that the friendly part of the Creeks, if in fact any of them should remain friendly, should be relieved from the embarrassments under which they have labored with respect to their lands.

I enclose the Copy of a letter from Capt. Page, by which you will perceive the Views of that Officer on the subject, and the proposition made by the Upper Creeks. This proposition has been approved and Capt Page advised of the fact. So far therefore as any part of this division of the Creeks shall remain peaceable, you are authorized to sanction the proceeding recommended - But whatever is done must be done without delay, for it is very important that these people should be immediately sent off. You will assure them that the government is anxious to do them justice, and that the Claims of those who remain at peace, and remove to the Country west of the Mississippi will be duly attended to.

A descriptive roll of all these persons will be taken, in order to determine their cases hereafter. It is impossible for the want of time to cause abstracts to be prepared showing the Sales that have been made by the Creek Indians, and therefore no directions can be given for any definite proceedings upon that subject. There is no objection however in the cases of these friendly Indians, to permitting them to sell agreeably to the established regulations, a copy of which you will herewith receive, if the purchaser can satisfy himself that no contract has been heretofore made for the sale of the lands. But if this is done, he must do it upon his own responsibility, for if a previous valid contract has been entered into, the first purchaser must hold the land.

If the arrangement stated by Cap- Page should take effect, you are authorized to select a competent Officer should the Indians desire it, to see that justice is done, and also to appoint a certifying Agent to certify Contracts should any be entered into, as above mentioned. His duties and compensation will be governed by the prescribed regulations.

"If however these matters cannot be satisfactorily arranged previous to the departure of the Indians, you will assure the friendly disposed part of them, that measures will be taken as early as practicable to see that justice is done them, and that the land shall be disposed of at its fair value, and the proceeds paid over to them. The moment the annuity bill passes arrangements will be made for paying to the peaceable Creeks their just proportion of it"-

Extract of a letter from Gov: W. Schley, dated

Milledgeville

17 May 1836.

"The Creeks are in a starving condition and must be fed where they now are, by the United States, or they must be killed or driven out of the Country."

(OIA: Creek File J-22. Tallahassee. 1836. The last two paragraphs of above are X-ed out.)

Fort Mitchell Ala

4th June 1836

Sir

I have the honor to report that since my last sommunica-
tion Gen^s Scott and Jesup have arrived, Gen'l Jesup left
yesterday for Montgomery with an escort of 150 troops to
take command of the Alabama troops. I reported immediately
to Gen'l Scott the intention of a party of Indians to crofs
the River on their way to Florida. Measures were imme-
diately taken to stop them. Yesterday a party made an at-
tempt to crofs but were repulsed by a company of Georgia
Militia; the skirmish lasted about one hour, the Georgia
Company lost one man killed, I have ascertained for a
fact that Ea le harjo (the Chief) was shot through the
shoulder, and Jim Henry shot in the head but not danger-
ous, whether any were killed I do not know. The River is
very high at this time and the distance so far acrofs, but
little could be affected. I think it will be ten days be-
fore the troops can be organized and on the spot to com-
mence on these people, no Regular troops have yet arrived
and it will be about five days before we can expect any ex-
cept a small detachment of recruits. The Indians are pur-
fectly well aware of the movements of the troops, they
are getting uneasy and still exprefs a willingnefs to fight.
They cursed the Militia, called them cowards and dared them
acrofs the river and the Militia retaliated with the same
language, this was during the time they were shooting

acrofs, at each other. Gen'l Scott has been very sick for three days but I think he is recovering.

I leave here tomorrow for West Point to Muster into service a Regiment of Georgia Militia and bring to this place what friendly Indians are there. I shall return in four days, when I will communicate to you the occurrences in that period.

With respect

I have the honor to be

Your Obt Sevt

John Page Capt &

Sut Creeks

Brig Gen'l George Gibson

Com Gen'l Sub

Washington City

(OIA: Creek (emigr.) File. Fort Mitchell. 6/4/1836.)

Fort Mitchell Alabama

15. June 1836

Sir,

Since my last communication I have the honor to report to you the state of the Indians. There has been one or two skirmishes with the Indians and some of the Georgia Militia; the Indians beat off the Militia both times. This occurred about eight miles below here on the Georgia side of the River. The Militia scattered every way and it was several days before they collected again. Their lofs killed and wounded was considerable. They also state they killed a large number of Indians, tho' I think it not so. An old woman arrived here yesterday, her sons and daughters being here caused her to come in. She states all the party that crofised the river and were in the battle returned to Camp again and only two Indians wounded, one shot through the writ and the other had his thumb shot off. This she states was all the lofs the Indians sustained. Previous to this fight the Indians had killed several of General Watsons negro women and burnt his house &c.

Ne-he-mico the head of Wa-tu-ha-ho-ka Camp laid waiting two days to attack the escort, on their return, that accompanied General Jesup through to Tuskegee, Alabama. He gave the war talk and headed the party himself. On the third day Tuck-a-batche-e-har-jo a friendly chief sent some of his warriors to Ne-he-mico to tell him what his fate would be. The old chief became alarmed, cleared

out, went to Tallafsee and is now there with some friendly Indians. Old Effe-Mat-la the second in in command followed with about two hundred warriors; some of them have come here, say thirty. I disarmed them and encamped them by themselves. Others have gone to Columbus and a large number have joined Ne-he-Meathla. I do not know what course will be taken with these people. Some that I have here are murderers and can prove them as such. I sent an express to General Jesup; he returned this morning; did not see the General but sent the dispatches to him. He states the Gen^l was going down on the hostile Indians. He had a considerable number of friendly Indians with the Alabama troops. The indian express says Gen^l Jesup will be at Ne-he-Mathla's camp to attack it today. We are doing nothing here, the arms not having arrived for the Militia. The regular forces or part of them are expected here tomorrow. I shall go to Columbus tomorrow and if possible prevail on Gen^l Scott to march with what force he has got and commence on them or Gen^l Jesup will do the business before he gets into the field. Fortunately the Alabama troops had a good supply of arms and ammunition in due season. The success Gen^l Jesup meets with you will hear in a few days. Under the present state of things the emigration cannot commence immediately as the friendly Indians are fighting the hostile: but every thing relative to emigration shall be done in the best and quickest man-

ner to promote the views of the Government. The Contractors stand ready when called on. I received a letter from Judge Herring stating in what manner the annuity should be paid. The upper Creeks have been taken with bail writs and their property pledged 'till the annuity arrives. Unless it is paid they never can be got out of the state, and in fact they cannot start. The chiefs are the ones bound for it. I am now attending to the friendly Indians.

With respect &c

(signed) John Page Capt & Supt. Creeks.

Brig Gen^l Geo Gibson

Comy. Gen^l Subs &c.

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File. Ft. Mitchell 6/4/1836.)

JOINT MEMORIAL OF THE PEOPLE OF EAST ALABAMA -

AND THE WESTERN FRONTIER OF GEORGIA TO THE

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

To the Hon. Dixon H Lewis -

Washington City

D: C

Joint Memorial of the People of Alabama and Georgia,
to the Senate & House of Representatives of the
United States, in Congress assembled - Praying the
immediate attention of that honorable body in rela-
tion to the causes of the Creek hostilities -----

We the Citizens of Eastern Alabama - and of the Western
Frontier of Georgia deeming it expedient for the future wel-
fare of the people, that an immediate investigation should
be instituted, emanating from the highest legislative author-
ity of the country into the causes of the Creek Indian war -
have after the most mature deliberation, believed it to be
an imperative duty to memorialize the Congress of the United
States before the termination of the present session - In-
volved as one a large portion of your Memorialists in all
the horrors of a savage war - and predicated their belief
on evidences of the most glaring circumstantial character,
that the present lamentable condition of this part of the
country has been caused by Individuals conjointly associated,
under the appellation of Land Companies, whose contracts are
believed to be of the most nefarious & fraudulent character,
do therefore respectfully solicit your attention to the sub-
ject - as the guardians of the public weal ----

We pray that your Honorable Body may devote, such con-
sideration to the subject, as its importance demands -

Your Memorialists believe that an investigation -
whether judicial, or otherwise must, most assuredly lead
to the exposition of the most revolting facts - known, the

annals of history, disclosing scenes of terpitude & rapine to which the American character has hitherto, been a stranger - scenes clandestinely opening the flood-gates of savage assasination upon the defenceless women & children of this late prosperous country ---

Your Memorialist therefore believe that the existing crisis demands prompt and decisive action - Action of a high national character - believing as they do, that the ramifications of circumstantial evidence, are sufficient grounds for the immediate arrest of various individuals contiguous to the disaffected Indian districts --

Your Memorialist are also aware of the corrrupting influence of weath & title - yet they rely with unshaken confidence on the magnanimity of the Congrefs of the United States - believing that the appeal of a suffering people, aurrounded as they are with the devastating horror of a border savage war - brought into existence by an abandoned and heartless afsociation of white men - will not be made in vain ---

Your Memorialists beg leave also to suggest to your honorable body the dangerous & fatal policy, persued by the aforementioned afsociations - influencing as they ^{some of} have _^ the public priefses of the country by their illgotten wealth - making them the servile organs of misstatement & falsehood - but the principal grounds for a judicial investigation your Memorialists believe are summed up in the public expose of the late swindling transactions -

together with the determined purpose of the before said Land Companies to create an Indian war at the time when the governmental investigations should commence into the fraudulent contracts

These, with divers other circumstances, which may be brought forward have induced your Memorialists to present their humble petition, believing that there is documentary evidence in the hands of disaffected parties, which may be obtained should Congress deem it advisable to act on the subject - already several white persons are in custody, who it is believed are in possession of important particulars relating to the causes of the Creek hostilities, Therefore your Memorialist humbly solicit of your honorable body such procedure as may tend to allay the existing excitement & ^{to} bring to condign punishment the heartless agitators of the calamitous war -

And your Memorialists will ever pray &c --

[Signatures of 555 persons]

Sunday morning 19 June. We the undersigned bear witness that the before written names with pencil - were the authorized signatures of the parties in person - in order, during the rush to sign, to expedite the measure M^r Henry Thompson the bearer of the Memorial took down the names by order of the Persons whose signatures are here

Gideon Leavertt

J. W. Stallings

[Here follow 135 additional names]

Georgia. Trent County)

La Grange:)

) Personally Appeared before me M^r

Henry Thompson who being sworn, deposeth that several of the signatures herein written were done so by him at the request of the parties - which constitutes them legal and valid ---

Sworn to and Subscribed)

before me June 20th 1836)

Henry Thompson

Orville A Bull J. P.)

[26 additional signatures]

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File. Fort Mitchell. 5/29/1836.)

Fort Mitchell Alabama

21st June 1836

Sir

Since my Last Communication there has been another Skirmish on the Georgia side of the river about fifteen Miles below this place with an other detachment of the Georgia Militia the Indians defeated them, drove them into the Fort which, they had erected and fought them Some time after they reached the Fort, during the fight the Indians Captured Sixteen Blls of Flour that had been Landed on the bank of the river for the use of the Troops from a Boat, they, also Took a number of horses from the mounted men, I went immediately to Columbus to inform Gen^l. Scott that the object of the Indians fighting was to Crofs over the Women & Children Some few miles below where the Fort was. I am now sure some have Crofsed over and gone, the ballance have had a wish to do so but Could not venture. Women and Children and are now Coming in daily, they say it has been three days since they have seen their husbands, that they got alarmed and had left them. I have examined them all: they Say Some have gone to Florida and others will go if they can get off, if a person will trace the movements of these Indians they never can be deceived of what their intentions are. Ne.he Emarthla is here and his son they were Taken prisoners by the friendly Indians under Gen^l Jesup^s Command They have since Taken fifty two others men women & Children they, were sent in here Last evening with a guard, the regular forces Started Yesterday

and will probably be to day at or near the Mouth of Cowaga Creek, a Stream that Empties into the Chattahoochee River, and a favourite Crofsing place Major Pierce had the advance Battallion and Major Lomax followed. The Troops were in fine Order and Ambitious for a fight, I wish they may get one, but doubt it. I am afraid it is too Late. Gen^l Jefsup May put them in Motion, as I understand by the persons taken they are embodied on the Cowaga Swamps.

Gen^l Jesup has just arrived from his Camp and Tells me the exprefs I sent him Yesterday from Gen^l Scott directs him to suspend all operations till further Orders, the result will be this, those who Crofs the river if they are Met by the troops they will be killed and those who remain on this Side will Come in in Small parties and give up and the War will be at an End (that is with the Indians) A verry few days I think will determine how Long the war will Last when I will give you the earrliest intelligence I must require Twenty Thousand Dollars more to meet expences That May Come from different Sections for Subsisting friendly Indians. Paddy Carr has just Left this place with one hundred & fifty friendly Indians to join Major Pierce.

I expect a great Emigration will take place immediately after the War is terminated which I think will be in a Short Time.

the Contractors report Themselves ready with every Means requisite for their removal

with Respect I have the honor to be

Brig Gen'l George Gibson John Page Capt & Supt Creeks
Comry Gen'l Subt Washington City.

(The envelope to this letter post
(
(marked the 30th of June. --

Fort Mitchell

Alabama June 1836

Sir

Since my last communication the hostile parties of Indians have mostly broken up and scattered some have come in here say 12 or 15 hundred men women and children and many have surrendered themselves at Tallasee, and other points and a great many wandering about, afraid to come in There will be no more fighting, The Troops may meet some of these wandering parties and fire on them but the object of the Indians will be to keep our of their way

I have this day commenced enrolling them and shall dispatch them as soon as possible, the contractors are present ready to take them off. It has rained every day so, it is almost impossible to get through enrolling them Gen'l Jesup is at this place. Gen^l Scott about 15 miles below here with a large command, I presume scouring the Country, he is expected here in two or three days. It will be impossible for me to render any more accounts untill mine are reported on, the balance on hand 31st December 1835, All my accounts are there, I have abstracted my accounts for the 1st and 2d quarter of this year but cannot make the account Current

With respect

I have the honor to be

Your obt sevt

John Page Capt

Sut- Creek

Brig Gen'l Ge^O Gibson

Com Gen'l Subt

Washington

over

Since I closeed this letter a gentleman has arrived and says that several families have been murdered by a party of Indians that crofsd the Chattahoochee river on their way to Florida 14 persons were seene dead he witnefsd it, himself Troops from Genl Scotts command have gone in pursuit of them. I have always been fearful of their escape, knowing a certain number were bent on going there if pofsible It was near the Flint River where these persons were murdered

John Page

Capt

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File. Ft. Mitchell, Ala., 3/14, 1836)

Choctaw Agency.

30. June. 1836.

Elbert Herring Esq^r

Commissioner of Ind Affr^s

Sir

I have the honor to enclose with this Communication a letter and account of J & C M^cClelland who were engaged to Survey and mark out the lands for the Senecas - quapaws and Mixed bands of Senecas. & Shawnees. I have thought it best to enclose the account for your decision in preference to drawing a draft. By the mail of to day, I also forward in a tin case the plat & Field Notes of the land designed for each of those tribes. There lines are marked very plain and Mounds thrown up in the prairie at proper distances a part - those lines & Mounds are made much plainer than is done by those engaged in surveying the public lands.

The letter of the M^{rs} M^cClelland represent that they have had to incur additional expense - as well as difficulties to encounter in consequence of not prosecuting the work at the time Contemplated - this I have no doubt is all correct. - I would respectfully request that funds to pay the account be forwarded as early as practicable as those gentlemen are anxious to get their pay. The instructions - and appointment of those Surveyors were forwarded some time since to the Department which will

show the price stipulated for the surveying - and if any part of the Account is thought too high - whatever is the Amount which the Department may decide upon can be forwarded to either Capt. Brown or myself.

Respectfully

Your Obt Servt.

W^m Armstrong

Act. Supt Ind. Affrs Wes Ter^y

The tin case in which the plats & field notes - are enclosed in I would be glad Could be returned - should the Dept. have forms or any other Communication - to enclose-- The Case is very useful in Carrying papers & through the Indian Country and cannot be replaced here. The duplicate plats and field notes are here and will also be forwarded on.

Resp

(OIA: 1836. Creek File. A18-37-41-42-47-52-61-68-78-88.
Choctaw Agency. A-18.)

24th Congress

1st Session

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
In the House of Representatives

July 1st 1836.

Resolved, That the memorial of certain citizens of Alabama and Georgia, respecting alleged frauds in the purchase of the reservations of the Creek Indians and the causes of their present hostilities, be referred to the President of the United States, and that he be requested to cause such measures to be taken for investigating these transactions, and for the prosecution of the persons engaged in them, who may have been guilty of any breaches of the laws, as may appear to be proper, and within the power of the Executive.

Attest --

W. F. Franklin

Clerk.

(OIA: Creek File J 22. Tallahassee. 1836.)

Fort Mitchell Alabama

2^d July 1836

Sir

I have the honor to report to you that 1600 hostile Indians, men, women and children have been enrolled and started this day. Jim Henry has surrendered about 20 miles from this. I have started some persons to enroll his party. There are several hundred of them men women and children but I cannot state the number. At Tuskegee there will be probably enough more to make 3000 or more. I shall also despatch the whole of them immediately, others are coming in constantly

The contractors took them yesterday. and were all prepared; the balance that come in after this I shall confine them and take them in the same manner Gen^l Jesup directed them to take water at Montgomery Alabama. which is an excellent plan It is very slow moving them in Irons chained together and Montgomery is the nearest point we could take water. I have notified the contractors to be prepared to move off other partis as soon as they can be collected. I am anxious to close this ~~th~~ buisnfs and shall exert myself to do so

A great many Indians are identified and delivered over to the Civil Authority Crowds of people are flocking some to get their horses, some their Negroes and others their guns that were taken by the Indians when their plantatations were plundered.

Every thing has been in a state of confusion I have been runing night and day but hope after I get the hostile Indians off I shall be able to do buisnfs with a little more system. Three companies of U S Troops go as a guard to the point where they take water. A command has been sent in pursuit of the small party of Indians that were on their way to Florida but nothing desicive has yet been heard from them

With respect

I have the honor to be

Yr obt sevt

John Page Capt &

Supt Creek Rem'l

Brig. Gen'l George Gibson

Com Gen'l Sub

Washington City

I must request that eight or ten blank Book muster Rolls be sent as soon as practicable also some blank sheet rools to muster them before they are copied into the book I have only enough for the present party

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File. Ft. Mitchell. 7/2, 1836.)

Montgomery Ala. July 15th 1836

General,

I have not had the honor to address you for some days, as nothing of importance has transpired.

Two Thousand, Five hundred Indians left this place yesterday morning for the West via Mobile & New Orleans. Official information this morning received from the headquarters of the Army, gives us the pleasing intelligence that many other hostile Indians have been taken prisoners & we are further led to the belief that there are but few left in the whole Nation -- Confidence has been so far restored, that this morning the mail stage left here for Columbus. This afternoon 1500 Mounted Volunteers from Tennessee will arrive here - & I shall have to issue to them as also continue sending Subsistence to the Army - I am happy to inform you; that there has been no complaints for the want of provisions, the there has been irregularities in the issues at Tuskegee & the Army, as the Commissaries are volunteers & unacquainted with the duties of the department. It is more than probable that all the claims arising from the Creek war, prior to my arrival here can & will be adjusted in less than a month --

I am very respectfully

Your Mo. Obt Servt John B. Grayson

Gen^l George Gibson --

1st Lieut & A.C.S

Com. Gen^l Subs. -

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File. Montgomery. 7/15, 1836.)

New Orleans

July 19th 1836

General,

I had the honor to inform you in my last letter that we should probably be detained at Mobile for one day: in consequence however, of the activity of the Agents & Captains of S. Boats we succeeded in getting under way at 6 P. M. the day that letter was written.

About 12 o'clock on the night of the 17th we had a very severe gale, & although every precaution has been taken, I was for some time apprehensive lest we should lose some of the Indians overboard. They were frightened & consequently submissive & obedient - As many as could be, were stowed away in the holds of the barges, & the remainder kept in the center. Not a single Indian was lost - one, a child, died on the passage.

We landed Yesterday morning at the New Canoe & put the Indians on shore. One of the barges was retained for the purpose of taking the sick - infirm - children & baggage up the Canal, & was towed up by the Indians themselves to their present encampment near the basin. The situation is by no means a good one for a camp, - the ground being low & wet, but, it is the best to be had in the neighbourhood of the City.

It is possible we may be able to ascend the Arkansas River, & the contractors are now engaged looking up boats for the purpose. We shall leave to-morrow.

I am Sir very resp^y

Your Ob^t Ser^t

Waller Barry

L^t & Afs^t Q^r Master

Brig^r Gen^l

Geo: Gibson

Comm^y Gen^l Sub^e

Washington City

D. C.

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File. Montgomery, Ala. 1836.)

New Orleans

July 20th 1836.

General,

The Indians have been detained here for the last two days, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring suitable boats for their transportation. As I informed you in my last letter, there is a great probability of our being able to ascend the Arkansas river as high up as Fort Gibson, & I have insisted upon having such boats procured as would be able to perform the whole distance. This has been accomplished, & we shall leave here tomorrow as early as practicable. Of the 2300 Indians landed at this place only one (a small child) has died. The Indians are cheerful & contented, &, I think, will proceed to their destination without creating any unusual difficulty or opposition.

I am Sir very respy

J. Waller Barry

Lt & Afst Qr Mr

Brig^r Gen^l

Geo: Gibson

Comm^y Gen^l Sub^e

Washington City.

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File New Orleans. 1836.)

Steam Boat Lamplighter

Mississippi River.

July 23rd 1836.

General,

The Indians were embarked on the 21st inst. on board the Steam Boats Majestic, Lamplighter, & Runner. The Majestic took the Cosetas, about five hundred in number, & will probably reach Montgomery Point two days before the other Boats. I have endeavoured to keep the boats as near together as possible, but find it utterly impracticable. I have on this boat nearly eight hundred Creeks, with their Chief, Neah Emathla, Acah Micco & Chutnalla. So far I have had no difficulty with them - they are well satisfied with their provisions, & with the exception of the summer complaint prevalent among the children, have no disease or sickness among them. One man died yesterday - he was very old had no complaint - no pain - his physical powers were ^{almost} entirely destroyed, so much so, that the pang of death itself passed without causing a struggle.

It is intended to remain a few hours, at some suitable place this side of Natchez, for the purpose of letting the Indians go on shore & having the boat cleaned.

In my communication to the Department I have found it impossible to conform strictly to the forms prescribed in the 'Order' from Head Quarters. It is my wish, & shall be my endeavour, to keep you informed of every movement & important occurrence which takes place among the party under

my charge & should any informality be noticed in my reports,
I beg it may be ascribed to any cause other than a desire to
avoid or evade the operation of a general order.

I am, Sir, very resp^y

J. Waller Barry

L^t & Afs^t Q^r Master

Brig^r Gen^l

Geo Gibson

Comm^y Gen^l Sube

Washington City

D. C.

(OIA: Creek Emigration File. New Orleans. 1836.)

Wetumpka, Alabama

6th August 1836

Sir,

I have the honor to report that on the 30th of last month, I turned over to the contractors a party of Indians headed by Opoethla Yoholo, and in charge of Lieut^t Bateman; the Muster Roll calls for 2,700 Indians and they started on the 1st instant.

Another party headed by W^m M^cGilbray turned over to the contractors on the 25th ult^o have started this day in charge of Lieut^t Scrivens and consists of ab^t 3,000 Indians.

Lieut^t Deas has charge of the Tal la daga District and from his last report about 3,800 were turned over to the contractors yesterday and are also to be started this day.

I leave here tomorrow for the lower Creeks and will report on my arrival there - the situation &c. I have had so much to attend to, that it has been impossible for me to make reports as the regulations require:- but all vigilance on my part will be used to get the Indians off

With respect

I have the honor to be, General

Your Ob^t Servant

Brig Gen^l Geo Gibson

John Page

Comm^y Gen^l Sub^{ce}

Captain & Superintendant Creeks

Washington City

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File. Ft. Mitchell. 7/2, 1836.)

Erwin's Settlement August the 14th 1836

To Gen^l Gibson Comifs. Gen^l of Subs.

General,

I take pleasure in informing you of our arrival so far, with comparatively few losses by death among the Indians, although we layed eight days at Racrot waiting untill the waggons could be collected, where they obtained a great deal of green fruit and corn, which I could not prevent their purchasing, and which occasioned much Dysentary & cholera amongst them; I have had only between 40 and fifty deaths since we left Fort Mitchel and those among the very young or very old. The proportion is 35 children the balance old people and a few men - Much sickness still prevails from their eating every thing green they can find on the road, but unfortunately it is not of a very fatal character, and yields to remedial means -

I can but ascribe the success of our remedies to the dietetic means furnished by the agents of the contractors, the sick being supplied with rice through the entire course of the disease if necessary, and by my preventing that any thing injurious should be given them, in which I encountered much opposition and difficulty. I had the satisfaction of seeing many bad cases recover.

The transportation for the sick has been satisfactory to me, and the size of the party, as well as the time of the year being taken in consideration, we have been much favored in having so few deaths -

Doubtless Lieut. Barry has informed you that an assistant has been furnished me at Montgomery which was then very necessary two boats being required to carry the party to New-Orleans; he has been continued in the service from the many sick and the great labour attending our attendance upon them, the camp being extensive, and the necessity we are under of visiting every tent to find the sick -

Early this morning we broke up our camp, with the hope of experiencing no more delays; if so the party will enjoy good health from the constant excitement of motion and from their inability of obtaining articles of food that may be useful to them -

I have the honour to be with respect

Your Ob^t. Serv^t.

E. H. Abadie M. D.

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File. Philadelphia. 1836.)

Arkansaw - Pulaski Cty

August 14 1836

Gen.^l Geo Gibson

C. G S.

Dear Sir

The party of hostile Creek Indians under our charge arrived at this place (Ervine^s. Settlement 50 miles from Rock Roe, on White River) on the 12th inst; & left this morning for their place of destination. --

Before the Creek disturbances commenced we were satisfied that no party of any considerable size would likely emigrate before the fall: We, therefore, instructed the Contractor in Arkansas for supplies, to sell out his Corn &c but to hold himself in readinefs for an early fall supply - this was done: & the consequence was a great scarcity of provisions for this party. -- The rapid movements of the party from Fort Mitchell to Rock Roe rendered it impossible for our agents, to get in this part of the Country advices of our movement, & the size of the party so as to enable them to prepare for us. -- We have, however, done all which the party required - after laying at Rock Roe for ten days. - Our supplies of provisions had to be drawn from a great distance & at a verry great advance on their prices - to get wagons two prices was paid & ~~ee~~ even then could not get as many as we wanted- We started from Rock Roe with twenty wagons - at M^rs Black^s we got one more from Little Rock & tomorrow we shall get three more from the river; which will make the number twenty four wagons - another wagon

cannot be got short of One Hundred miles ahead - but we do not think that the party requires even that number as many of the wagons have not more than from 1500^{lbs} to 2000^{lbs} of baggage, children & sick -- Altho' provisions have been extremely scarce up to this point we have every assurance of getting supplies beyond the Cadron in greater abundance. We hope to arrive at Fort Gibson in twenty days from this date. -

Greater exertions could not have been made to comply with the letter of our agreement with the Government & we hope our efforts have ~~been~~ given Satisfaction to your officer accompaning the party.

From the time we left Fort Mitchell & Tuskege to this place we have lost forty two by deaths, of this number thirty five were small children & infants; the others verry old women. -- The party under all the circumstances under which they started from the nation, may be considered very healthy

We have regularly corresponded with the Superintendent of Emigration Capt Page since we left & duly advised him of our movements.

With much Respect

Yr Mo Ob. St,

Jno W A Sanford & Co

(CIA: Creek (Emigr.) File. Columbus, 6/24, 1836. Sanford J.W.A., Mention an interview, etc.)

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File. Montgomery, Ala. 1836.)

Irwins Settlement

Aug^t 14th 1836.

General,

There were only twenty waggons ready for the transportation of the Indians at Rac Rot on the 8th Inst - these I did not consider sufficient for the purpose, but consented to start upon the assurance of the Agents that more would be procured after the second days travel. One waggon gave out at the Grue. the termination of the first days march - & two have since been obtained, making twenty one in all. These are still insufficient. It is true that the baggage, & sick, with many of the children can be transported, but, there are still many that should be transported who are compelled to walk. Three teams will meet the party ten miles from this place & we shall then have enough.

The Contractors have been very active, & have, I believe, used every effort to procure waggons. They were not to be procured nearer than sixty or a hundred miles, & had I waited until the number required by the Contract arrived, we could not possibly have got off till late in the month. The Uchees, about nine hundred in number, have very little baggage; & among the Creeks, the wagoons are loaded up in a great measure with old women & children.

The party has progressed so far extremely well. The Indians enjoy good health, are satisfied with the manner in which they are treated, & appear cheerful & well disposed. When the party first moved, they committed depredations on

orchards & corn fields, & it was impossible either to restrain or punish them; but a law has now been established by all the chiefs, inflicting the punishment of fifty lashes upon any person who shall be found guilty of theft. The day after the promulgation of the law, two Uchee girls suffered the penalty of its violation - they were whipped before the whole camp. This has already operated beneficially, & I trust that its influence will last throughout the trip.

We have experienced more trouble & difficulty from the few white men in this part of the Country, than from all the Indians - they are the most depraved - lying - cut-throat scoundrels I ever met with. They would come into camp with offers of service at assist us in seizing whiskey & other liquors; & at the same time, be selling it to the Indians behind our backs. No serious difficulty occurred, but the people of the neighbourhood where we landed, are entitled to all the credit of having done every thing in their power to bring it about. I have permitted several of the Indians to purchase rifles - the country through which they pass abounds in game of every description, & the young men can easily hunt through the woods all day & be up with the party in time to Camp. They have killed a great many deer since we started.

I shall write again as soon as an opportunity presents itself.

I am, Sir, very resp^y

To

J. Waller Barry

Brig^r Gen^l

Lt & Asst Q^r Master

Geo: Gibson

in Charge of Emig. Indians

Comm^y Gen^l Sub^e Washington City, D. C.

Head Quarters South Western Frontier

Fort Gibson, August 16th, 1836.

Sir:

I have the honor to report, that I visited a council of the Creek-Nation on the 14th inst. and it was with much regret that I noticed considerable dissatisfaction among them, in consequence (as they conceive) of our Government having failed to keep a competent Agent in their country to attend to their interest, generally, and to see that they are remunerated for injuries done to them by other Tribes, and that ~~they~~ they receive all that is allowed them by treaty stipulations: - and independent of these and other causes of dissatisfaction, the Creeks here, have been informed of late, that two thousand three hundred of their nation, who have recently been at war with the United States, may be expected to arrive here in all this month. - Between the Creeks here (generally) and those of their nation who are expected to arrive in a few days, there exists much unfriendly feeling, and it is very probable that serious difficulties will take place in consequence thereof, at an early period, if not prevented by the presence of a suitable military force; and as there is no probability that the force here can be increased by the regular troops, in time to ensure a continuance of peace on this Frontier, I have regarded it my duty to call on his Excellency the Governor of Arkansas, for ten Companies of Volunteers, and I have the honor herewith to transmit a

Copy of my requisition.

In my letter of the 28th of June last, addrefsed to your Office, will be found my opinion in relation to the force necefsary to be kept on the Arkansas Frontier and near to the Arkansas River; and in the letter referred to, the attention of the Government is called to matter worthy of consideration; and at present I have nothing to add to what is contained in the latter referred to, except that the late Cherokee treaty has much increased the dusplesure of the Cherokees in this country to our government.

I am Sir,

Very respectfully

Your Obdt. Servt.

(Signed) M. Arbuckle

Bvt. Brig^r Genl. Commdg.

To

Brigdr. Genl. R. Jones,

Adjut: Genl.

Washington City.

(D.C.)

(OIA: 1836. Creek File. A-31-35-43. Fort Gibson. A-35.)

Little Rock

Aug 22^d 1836.

Sir-

I am informed that a small party of about 200 Creek Emigrants were landed at the Mouth of White River, on the 10th inst. -

Capt. Belton who has charge, informs me that the party is composed of women and children, aged and infirm, and many sick,- That he has procured a Keel boat and shall make an effort to get to the Post of Arkansas. -

As Capt. Belton is unacquainted with this section of the country, its resources, &c. - and knowing as I do, the slim - as well as very indifferent means of Transport to be found at the Post, I have deemed it proper in order to facilitate the movement as much as possible, to send a person well acquainted with that section of the country, with instructions to aid in procuring Teams, should assistance for that purpose be required; if not - being the bearer of Letters - to return to this place

Very respectfully

Gen.^l Geo. Gibson

J Brown Capt U.S.A.

Com^y Gen.^l of Sub.

Pr dis Agt Ind Rem.^l

Washington D.C.

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File. Little Rock 1/9, 1836.)

Head Quarters Army of the South

Tallafsee Aug^t 28th 1836.

Orders

Colonel John A Campbell is appointed a commissi^oner to treat with Chiefs of the Creek Nation for a force of from six hundred to one thousand warriors to be employed in Florida, and for the immediate removal of the remainder of the Nation to the country assigned to them west of the Mississippi.

Should the force be furnished and the movement west take place on the Day Ordered, he is authorized to stipulate that their Annuity for 1837. shall be paid to enable them to pay their debts and those of their people, and to get clear of the ruinous suits against them: and he is further authorized to stipulate that the sum of ten thousand dollars shall be paid to the chiefs, to be disposed of as they may see fit, provided the force furnished for Florida perform, in good faith, the Duty which may be assigned to them.

Colonel Campbell is also authorized to aid the indian chiefs in the arrangement of their land claims should they think proper to discuss, or accept, the proposition made to them by the company of Watson, Walker & others.

As longer delay cannot be permitted, the business of the Indians much be concluded to day. If the chiefs think proper to furnish the warriors they must say so immediately

The warriors shall be organized into Companies and be paid as soldiers. - if they take their poneys with

them, they shall be paid as mounted volunteers

Signed

The. S. Jesup

Major Genl. Comdg.

Army of the South.

Official

G. A. Chambers

Lt. & A. D. C.

(OIA: 1836. Creek File J-20.)

The State of Alabama)
)
 Tallapoosa County)

This contract entered into between the United States of America on the first part, and the Creek Tribe of Indians on the other part, Witnefseth:

That upon the consideration hereafter mentioned the party of the first part agrees to advance to the party of the 2^d part the sum of thirty one thousand nine hundred dollars, to be applied to the payment of the debts due by the Creek Nation of Indians.

And the party of the second part hereby covenants and agrees to furnish from their tribe the number of from six hundred to one thousand men for service against the Seminoles, to be continued in service until the same shall be conquered, they to receive the pay and emoluments and equipments of soldiers. in the Army of the U. S. and such plunder, as they may take from the Seminoles

And the party of the second part relieves, transfers and afsigns to the party of the first part all their right title claim interest and demand in and to the annuity granted by the party of the first part to the party of the second part for the year 1837. In witnefs where of I John A. Campbell on the part of the U. S. do hereby set my hand and affix my seal the 28th August 1836.

(Signed) John A. Campbell (Seal)

(Over)

In witness whereof we the Chiefs and head men of
said tribe on the behalf of said nation do hereby set my
hand and affix my seal the 28.th August 1836.

(Signed)	Hypothle	his x mark	Yoholo (Seal)
	Little	his x mark	Doctor (Seal)
	Tuckabatchee	his x seal	Micco (Seal)
	Yelka	his x mark	Harjo (Seal)

Attest

(Signed) Edw. Hancock

Barent Dubois

It is further agreed by the party of the first part
that upon the termination of the hostilities with the Semin-
oles, that if the said band of Indians herein agreed to be
raised by the part of the second part, shall remain in the
service of the U. S. until discharged by competent author-
ity, to pay the said party of the second part the sum of
ten thousand dollars - And it is further agreed by the
party of the first part that in the event that the party^{of} In-
dians described in the orders in relation to the emigration
of the Creek Tribe of Indians as the band of Opothe Yoholo
shall comply with the said orders with punctuality, in that
event to the Indian Chief Opothe Yohola the sum of two
thousand dollars as a compensation for his diligent com-

pliance with the said orders in relation to the said subject.

Witness my hand & Seal

28th August A. D. 1836

(Signed) John A. Campbell (Seal)

(OIA: Creek File J 22. Tallahassee. 1836.)

Head Quarters, Army of the South
Tallasse, Alabama Aug: 30 1836

Sir:

The embarrassments in the way of Indian emigration were until recently so formidable that I began to apprehend the measure would entirely fail.

Suits were multiplied against the Indians - their negroes, horses & other property taken - themselves driven almost to desperation by the difficulties which surrounded them - the greatest dissatisfaction prevailing among them - there seemed to me to be no means of getting them out of the country peaceably, but by enabling them to pay the just demands against them and depending them against those which were doubtful or unjust. The expence of feeding the Indians, added to that of supporting the Army which must necessarily be retained in service whilst they remain in the country, is from seven to ten thousand dollars a day. The chiefs insisted on several points, and among others they required the settlement of their land claim, and the payment in advance of their annuity for 1837. Sound policy as well as economy seemed to require that their demands to a certain extent should receive a favorable decision. I accordingly appointed Colonel John A Campbell of Montgomery, a lawyer of high standing, and a member of the legislature of Alabama to treat with them in relation to their advance of their annuity: and having been ordered by the President to raise, if possible, an Indian force for service in Florida, I directed that the furnishing of that force

should be made one of the conditions. I enclose a copy of the arrangements entered into. The warriors required are to be raised - the annuity to be advanced: and in addition when the services of the warriors in Florida shall have terminated, the chiefs are to receive ten thousand dollars as a subsidy or bounty. And to prevent delay in the movement westward, Hopoeth le Yoholo, the principal chief is to receive for his influence and exertions in putting the Indians in motion to the West two thousand dollars: about one fourth of the expence to the country of one day's delay.

I employed Colonel Campbell also to examine the claims against the Indians and to defend the suits in the cases which he should think ought not to be paid.

A proposition was made to the Indian Chiefs by a company, to purchase the rights of the Indians to all the stolen or disputed lands, within what is called Doctor M^cHenry's district, except the Upper thloco thlocco and two or three other towns. Seventy five thousand dollars was offered for the rights. I felt much doubt as to the propriety of such an arrangement, as well as the power of entering into it, considering as I did that each individual Indian had a vested right in his particular location. The chiefs however insisted on a settlement previous to removal, and informed me that their people had been so often deceived, that they had no faith in promises, & believed if they should leave the

country without a settlement of their claims, they would receive nothing for them. I consented that they might, if they should think proper, dispose of their unadjusted interest: and I appointed Colonel Campbell to conduct the negotiation on the part of the United States, and to prepare a contract for the signature of the parties, The chiefs having consulted, as far as circumstances permitted, their people, and conferred among themselves, accepted the terms, ^{offered} and one half the sum offered has already been paid. I have ratified the contract subject to the approval of the President: and I herewith enclose a copy of it. Nothing short of the absolute necessity of satisfying the Indians, & removing from their minds the impression that they would receive nothing for their lands would have induced me under any circumstances to have sanctioned it: but I am of opinion, and Colonel Campbell concurs with me, that no other course could, under the circumstances, have been adopted promising equal benefit to the Indian. The Band of Hopoeth le Yoholo are now loading their wagons preparatory to their removal, and a few of the warriors for Florida have already come in.

I have the honor to be

The Hon Lewis Cass

Sir

Sec.y of War

Your obt servant

Washington City

Th. S Jesup

(OIA: Creek File J 22. Tallahassee. 1836. Marginal note: (Copy) Gen. Thos. S. Jesup's letter enclosing Watson contract.)

Head Quarters, Army of the South
Tallafsee, August 31st 1836

Sir

In my communication dated yesterday I omitted to enclose a copy of the order appointing Colonel Campbell a Commifsioner to contract with the Indians for a force to be employed in Florida, and also to attend to the adjustment of their land claims &c. I now enclose a copy of it.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the principal Chief of the Creeks, Hopoethle Yoholo, commenced his journey westward, with a band of about twenty two hundred men, women, and children. He will be join at Wetumpka, by three or four thousand more, and in the course of two weeks, I think the greater part of the nation will be in motion.

In consequence of information from his Excellency Governor Schley, of reports having been received by him that a considerable body of Creek Indians were in Lounds or Telfair Counties, and that the inhabitants of Lounds & Thomas Counties were apprehensive of a junction taking place between the Seminoles and Creeks in those counties, I have made a requisition on him for a mounted force of from two to four Companies, to be employed on the Georgia & Florida frontier

I have the honor to be

Sir, Your Obedt Svt.

The Hon Lewis Cafs
Secretary of War
Washington City.

Th: S. Jesup
Major Gen^l

(QIA: Creek (Emigr.)File Tallassee. 8/31/1836.)

(Copy)

Western Creek nation, Augst 31, 1836

Genl M. Arbuckle

Dear Sir

The intercourse law with our nation and the United States, prohibiting white persons, who are residing, or tarrying amongst us, who without our knowledge have any connection with any of our natives (by marriage or intercourse) shall leave the nation and if they shall leave the nation, and if they shall have any children, all property appertaining to the Father, shall remain for the support of the children.

The object of us in writing is in regards to the Missionaries. The long experience of their being amongst us, has proved to be of the most ruinous nature, both as to nation and private individuals, as an instance they are encouraging our slaves by teaching them and telling them, that they should be free; and another, the Rev^d John Irwin who is or has been teaching school and preaching at Mr Hardages and at other places in the nation, has by his strong intellect imposed himself on one of our most respectable women and seduced her to his diabolical passion; and now is laboring in a state of pregnancy by him. And under these circumstances we petition to you to remove them from amongst us as soon as possible and further beg that you will lay a copy of this petition before the Board

of Missionaries.

Respectfully, we

remain yours &c

Signed

Rolly x M^CIntosh

Interpreter

Little x King

Siah Hardage

Chilly M^CIntosh

Witness

Jacob x Deausaw

K Lewis

Signed

Possi x Harjo

Chocto x Tustunuggee

Tustun x kee

Istechoe x Chargo

Ufallo x Harjo

Lewis x Brunce

(OIA: 1836. Creek File A18-37-41-42-47-52-61-68-78-88.
Choctaw Agency. A-61.)

Steam Boat Moyne, below Mouth
of White River Ark^s. Aug. 1836.

Sir:

On my arrival at New Orleans with a party of Creek Indians, on their way to their allotted region, in Arkansas, I expected to be relieved in the charge of the party. I met however Maj. General Jesups order, to proceed with them to their destination, and after five days halt in New Orleans a pafsage has been procured in the Steam Boat Moyne, by a contract with the Quarter Master Department, to the mouth of White river, and twenty days provisions were laid in by me. It seemed clearly to be foreseen, in N Orl^s that this party would, from the low stage of the water in the Arkansas, be obliged to march the whole distance, which operation seems yet to threaten us. To meet that operation and the Subsistence and contingencies of the party for the Land route of near 400 miles, I have received funds to the am^t of One thousand dollars by a draft on you in favor of the Commercial Bank of New Orl^s in addition to ~~300~~ Three hundred dollars received from Major Brant Qr Master Montgomery. The party comprehends some very infirm and aged as well as some very young and there exists, at this time considerable sickness among them. My Afsistant, a Tennefsee Volunteer and unacclimated is also down with the fever since leaving New Orl^s -- To guard against reasonable apprehensions from the season &c. on the score of health I have engaged at New Orleans a phy-

sician Doctor Jones, for the whole route at the rate of \$150 monthly compensation.

I am unable to say from the uncertainty of things what will be my course on arriving at White river, but will of course advise the Dep^t of every important act, in a service in which I am without instructions and experience and for my conduct of which I request your favorable consideration

I have the honor to be

Your very Obt Servant

F. S Belton.

Capt 2nd Reg Arty

Cond^r & agent Emi^{gr} Creeks.

To/

Br Gen^l Geo. Gibson

Commy General of Subs.^e

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File. New Orleans. 8/16, 1836.)

Fort Gibson Ark^s

Sept 4th 1836

General

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the party of Emigrating Creek Indians accompanied by me from Montgomery Ala, arrived safely at this place on yesterday, & on the evening of the same day encamped on the western bank of the Verdgris & were turned^{over} to Cap^t Stephenson this morning.

The Indians were advised by Genl Arbuckle to proceed ten miles beyond the river, & consented to do so; but on getting over the river concluded they would stop there. The total number of deaths amount to eighty, which is a very small proportion, considering the season & quantity of green fruit eaten on the way.

I am now labouring under a slight attack of intermittent fever, which I beg may excuse the brevity of this communication

I am, Sir, very resp^y Y^r Ob Sert^t

J. Waller Barry

L^t & A Q^r M^r Em^s In^d

Brig Gen^l

Geo. Gibson

Comm^y Gen^l Sub^e

Washington City D. C

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File. Montgomery, Ala. 1836.)

(Copy)

Fort Gibson Sept 9th 1836

To

the Missionaries within

the Creek Nation

Gentlemen

I enclose you a letter from the Chief and Principal men of the Creek Nation, addressed in the absence of an Agent to Gen^l Arbuckle. I am aware that it has always been the object of the Gov^t- to encourage and protect Missionary labor amongst the indian tribes; and I regret that yours have not been such as to satisfy the indians for your continuance. The fact that Mr Irwin a Missionary, has had intercourse with one of the Creek women; and that she is now pregnant to him, is so revolting to the sacred character of the Missionary cause, that I cannot but deeply regret it, for I feel individually a lively interest for the cause. Under the excitement which now exists amongst the Creeks it is my duty to state to you, frankly, that your situation is not safe, I would therefore hope that you would not add further difficulty by remaining; and that you will see the necessity of withdrawing from the nation, under more favorable circumstances it would afford me great pleasure to extend to you any protection in my power.

Respectfully &c

(Signed) W^m Armstrong

Act Supt W. T.

In Camp 2 miles west of
Tuskaloosa Alabama

12." Sept 1836

Commifsary General of Subsistance

Washington City

Sir

I have the honor to report that the party of Creek
Indians under my charge arrived at this place yesterday.
Thus far nothing has occurred to interrupt our progrefs
The Indians get drunk at every town or village we pafs
through. We have lost five by death. The Indians are
only tolerably healthy

I am Sir Respectfully

your O St

M. W. Batman

1^t Lieut 6: Infantry

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File Tuscaloosa. 1836.)

Fort Mitchell

Ala 12th Sept 1836

Sir

I have the honor to report, since my last sommunication 2400 have been sent off in charge of Lieut Sprague of the U S M All the creek Indians are now on their way to Arkansaw except the warriors who are volunteers for Florid; their families are permitted to remain here until the campaign is over and fed by the U States

I have received your several communications and will answer them shortly. The Indian Warriors are just rendezvousing at this place preparatory for Florida

With respect

I have the honor to
be your obt sevt

John Page

Capt Supt Creeks

Brig Gen'l Geo Gibson

Com Gen'l Subt

Washington City

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File. Ft. Mitchell. 7/2. 1836.)

Encampment of Indians 4 miles east of
Sommerville Alaba.^a 27th Sept. 1836.

Emigration of Indians

To,

General George Gibson

Commissary Gen^l of Subsistence

General,

Whilst I remained within the limits of the Creek Country I was directed to Report direct to the Head Qrs. of the Army of the South upon the subject of the Emigration, but henceforth I take it for granted I am to make my communications direct to your office, as previous to breaking out of hostilities amongst the Creeks.

On the 2nd August I was directed to proceed from Tuskegee to the upper portion of the Creek Country, for the purpose superintending the Subsisting of the friendly Indians previous to emigration, & to assembling them at suitable points for Enrollment & ready for immediate removal. On my arrival at the neighbourhood of Taladega on the 7th August, I selected a central point about 4 miles north of that place, & directed that the Indians in Randolph Benton & Taladega Counties, together with about 400 brought from the Cherokee Country by the Troops, should assemble at that place for the purpose of Enrollment. Towards the end of August above a thousand were there encamped and on the 6th September agreeably to the order I had received, I had enrolled & turned over to the Agent of the "Alaba.^a

Emigras Company" for Subsistence & Removal a Party of 1169 in number. I was directed by the Superintendent of the Emigration, to appoint the necessary Agents to accompany this Party on the part of the Government. I therefore on the 7th September appointed Captain Jacob D- Shelby of Taladega, to go with the Party, & on the 17th Sep^r finding that the number of the Party after passing Gunter's Landing was over 2000 - another Agent would be necessary to assist Capt - Shelby in the performance of his duties upon the Route, I appointed Jos^h D - McCann esq. of Taladega, also an Assistant Agent to ~~ever~~ take effect from the 17th Sep^r with directions to overtake the first Party & report to Capt. Shelby, for duty. Gen^l Andrew Moore stationed at Gunter's Landing an Assistant Agent in the Creek Emigration had informed me that it was not his intention to accompany a Party to Arkansaw. On the 12th Sep^r I engaged Doctor Milo Smith of Jacksonville Alaba^a to accompany the Party with Capt. Shelby and about the end of August I also employed Doctor Townsend of Taladega, to attend the Camp near that place & accompany the Party which I should be attached to, on its route to the west. I also Employed Jos^h D- McCann esq. as Enrolling Agent from the 27th Aug^t to the 12th Sep^r inclusive. I am satisfied that the above named gentlemen are as well qualified as any that I could have employed, to perform the duties for which they were severally engaged.

As soon as the 1st Party had started from the Camp near Taladega on the 8th September, I proceeded to Gunter's Landing near the Southernmost point of the Tennessee River, where a large number of Creeks had been assembled under charge of Gen^l Moore, for the purpose of having them properly enrolled ready to join & constitute a portion of the 1st Party after it should reach that neighbourhood. As soon as I saw the Enrollment fairly commenced, I returned to Taladega to join the 2nd Party, leaving directions with Gen^l Moore to finish & certify the Rolls & forward one and have another ready for the Agent of the Company when it should come up. I also turned over the Indians at Gunter's Landing on my arrival there on the 10th September, to an Agent of the "Alabama Company" more than 1000 in number, to be assisted by him, as the Contracts says "they shall subsist the Indians from the day of assembly." The 1st Party including those from Gunter's Landing crossed the Tennessee River at Deposit Landing, about the 25th Sep^r & proceeded by the way of Huntsville their numbers exceeding 2000. This however I have not yet heard officially.

When I left Taladega the day upon which the 1st Party started (the 8th September), I had information that the Superinten^t of the Emigration had directed a large number of Indians from Coosa & Talapoosa Counties to rendezvous at a point I had selected near Taladega, to be enrolled at that place for Emigration. I therefore left directions

with Col^o Walker or Afsist^t Agent as soon as the Indians should come in to the place of Assembly, to require Subsistence for them, from the Agent of the Emigrating Company, & to enroll them as speedily as pofsible -- A large number of them reached the Camp on the 10th inst^t & Col. Walker immediately required subsistence for them, from the Agent of the Company, as directed by me.

The Agent of the Company however, refused to furnish the required subsistence, alledging that he was not obliged, under the Contract, to receive the Indians until the Government Agent had Enrolled them for Emigration. These Indians were therefore subsisted at the expense of the U. States from the 11th to the 15th September inclusive.

The Copy of the Contract furnished me by Captain Page, Seuperinten^t of the Emigraⁿ for my guidance, says "The Company shall afsemble the Indians together" and "they shall subsist the Indians from the day of afsembly."

I can conceive of but one meaning to the above words & am therefore surprised to find, that the Agent of the Contractors with the 1st Party made the same objection to subsisting the Indians after the day of afsembly at Gunter's Landing, alledging (though I have not heard it officially) that they should Claim of the Government, all the expense of Transportation & Subsistence of the Indians removed by them from that point, until the day upon which Gen^l Moore succeeded in completing the Roll of those In-

dians, which I understand he did not succeed in doing until several days after the Indians from Gunter's Landing had left that point of afsembly.

As the copy of the Contract furnished me says nothing in reference to such claims, and as I have performed my duties in strict conformity to the letter & spirit of the articles of agreement, I can only suppose, there must have been some understanding with the Company, with which I am unacquainted. The above circumstances in reference to the Subsistence of Indians at the Camp near Taladega were reported by me as soon as pofsible to the Superinten^t of the Emigration, that his decision might be had in the case as required by the Contract.

I joined the 2nd Party on the 17th & started with it on the same day on the route for Arkansaw. I have travelled with it since that time, accompanied by Col- D- S- Walker Afsist^t Agent, & Doctor Townsend of Taladega. The number enrolled was 2320- and Copies of this, with the Roll of ^{were} the 1st Party, certified & forwarded by me to the Superintendent of the Emigration. We came as far as near Gunter's Landing, over nearly the same road, as that pursued by the Party accompanied by Captain Shelby- This route was chosen to avoid travelling over the same ground with any of the large Parties from the lower part of the nation, that crofsed the Coosa River below Taladega & also to pafs over a more fertile country, & better roads, than by pursuing a more direct course towards Tuscumbia. Thus far

every thing, with an exception to mentioned presently, has gone on well in reference to the progrefs of the Party, which has commenced under very favourable auspices.

The Indians appear satisfied and disposed to proceed to their new homes, with cheerfulnefs & alacrity.

We shall proceed along the valley of the Tennessee River & on its South bank by the way of Decatur, Courtland, & Tuscumbia & from thence to Memphis.

An unfortunate circumstance occurred two days ago. A few Indians loitered behind the Party, at a grocery upon the road, near Gunter's Landing & of course became intoxicated. Whilst in this condition one of ~~the~~ them named No cose hadja of the Hillabees, had some disagreement with a white man named Burns who drew a pistol & shot the Indian in the side. Information was brought to me in the night, upon which I immediately returned to the place, 6 miles, & found the Indian very drunk, but as I thought not dangerously wounded. I had him conveyed to Camp, as speedily as pofsible, & as Burns had escaped, wrote to Gen^l Moore at Gunter's Landing, that he might have him duly prosecuted. The Indians were much incensed & wished to return & do mischief, but were persuaded to desist, being promised that the Agent would attend to having justice done in the case. There is nothing further at present to communicate upon the subject of the emigration and I hope

that I shall continue to have it in my power to report favourably of the progrefs of the Party which I accompany towards its destination.

I have the honour to be General

Your Ob^t Servant

Edw- Deas

Lieut U. S. Army &

Disburs^g Agent in the

Creek Emigration

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File #73. Sommerville Camp. 9/27/36)

Encampment of Indians near
Tuscumbia Alabama

2nd October 1836.

To,

General George Gibson

Commifsary General of Subsistence

General,

I have the honour to state that the Party of Creek Emigrants which I have accompanied from Taladega, arrived and encamped at this place this afternoon. Nothing of particular importance has occurred upon the route since I last reported the progrefs of the Party, on the 27th ultimo. Every thing relative thereto is still going on well, except that there has been of late, some sicknefs amongst the people, but not of a serious nature. The cases however are numerous & as Dr- Townsend was detained near Somervill, by indisposition & has not yet come up, I am now under the necefsity of engaging a Physician to attend the Party towards Memphis, as long as may be necefsary.

The Contractors have thus far, shewn every disposition to conform strictly to the Contract, in the removal of the present Party, & there have as yet, been no difficulties upon the route, other than the circumstances relative to a drunken Indian's being wounded which I mentioned in my last communication.

We shall proceed from this on the most direct route towards Memphis.

I have heard occasionally, from travellers, very favourable accounts from the 1st Party that started from Taladega under my direction, & which crossed the Tennessee River, that they also are progressing towards Memphis, by a more northern route, to the satisfaction of all concerned. There is nothing further for me to communicate at present upon the subject of Emigration

I have the honour to be General,

Very Respectfully

Your Obed^t Servant

Edw- Deas

Lieut U.S.Army &

Disb^d Agent in the

Creek Emigration

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File. Ft.Mitchell. 4/1, 1836)

(Copy)

Head Quarters Army of the South

Fort Mitchell Alabama, 3 oct, 1836

Sir

One of the Stipulations made by Hopothleycholo, when he consented to put his band in motion towards the West; and to furnish warriors for Florida, was that he should be allowed to halt some where within the Arkansas Territory with his people, until he should have time to confer with Genl. Gains or the officer commanding on the South western Frontier, and to visit certain Creek & Cherokee Chiefs, who have emigrated some time ago.

As there was no legal right under the Treaty to remove the Creeks, but their movement was necessarily voluntarily I acceded to his wish, and assured him that he would be permitted to halt any where west of Little Rock, that might be most agreeable to himself, provided a place should be selected where supplies could be readily obtained, and provided also that no objection be made by the authorities of Arkansas. My object in addressing you, is to apprise you of this stipulation and to desire you to cause it to be carried into effect. I consider it a solemn contract, by which my honor as well as the faith of the Government is bound.

I desire you to see the Superintendent of Indian Affrs west of the Miss. and state to him the importance of carrying this stipulation into effect; and the injurious

effect which a disregard of it would probably have on the Indian corps serving in Florida should they by any means hear that it has not been complied with.

I am Sir

Respectfully

Your Obt Set

S. S. Jessup

Lieut W G Bateman

Agt for Creek Emigration

Conducting Hopothle yo hola band

Memphis Tenⁿ

(OIA: 1836. Creek File A18-37-41-42-47-52-61-68-78-88.
Choctaw Agency. A-78.)

Camp 2 miles East of Memphis

7th Oct 1836

Commifsary Genl of Sub

Washington City

Sir

I have the honor to report that Detachment of Creek Indians in my charge arrived at this place this day. Three other Detachments are within 10 or 15 miles of us, and will be down upon us in two days. We will have from 10 to 12.000 Indians, here togather

Respectfully

Your O^bst

M. W. Batman

1st Lieut 6: Infty

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File. Tuskaloosa. 1836.)

Encampment of Indians 3 miles west
of Purdy, Tennessee

10th October 1836.

To,

General George Gibson

Commifsary General of Subsistence

General,

I take the first opportunity I have had since the first of the present month, of making out my accounts for Disbursements in the Creek Emigration from the 1st April to the 30th September 1836, and will forward them by the earliest opportunity.

I have the honour to be Sir

Very Respectfully

Your Ob^t Servant

Edw- Deas

Lieut U.S. Army &

Disburs^g Agent in the

Creek Emigration

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File. Ft. Mitchell, 4/1, 1836.)

Indian Camp Memphis Ten.

Oct. 14th 1836

General,

I have the honor to report that on the afternoon of the 12th inst. detachment No: 2 of Emigrating Creek Indians consisting of about three thousand one hundred and forty -two under my direction arrived within two miles of this place and encamped.

On the 13th remained inactive in order that the party under Lieut. Bateman 6th Inf. should effect the passage of the river - he has done so and I am not engaged in the same operation and will probably be embarked in the course of two days. The Mississippi swamp having been ascertained to be impracticable for loaded waggons the Indians have consented to take water as far as Rock-rowe and their horses are to be taken to this place by a party detailed for this purpose.

It affords my great pleasure to inform you, that as far as my observation has been able to extend over a body so large, the Contract has been faithfully complied with and that cheerfulness and contentment appear to prevail amongst the Indians.

I have the honor to be

Yr. Obt. Svt.

R. B. Screven

1st Lieut. 4th Inf.

Genl. George Gibson

Mil. Agent Creek Removal.

C - G. S.

U. S. Army

Washington D. C.

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File S88. Memphis. 1836.)

Choctaw Agency Oct 20. 1836

C A Harris Esqr.

Com^r of Ind Affairs

Sir

During my last visit to the Creek nation, I received the enclosed communication from Genl Arbuckle which he received in the absence of an Agent or myself. The letter itself shows, as I thought, the impropriety of the Missionaries ~~then~~ in the Creek nation, remaining longer and I therefore, after stating to them that I was aware that it had always been the object of the Government, to encourage Missionary labor amongst the indians, in which I had always given my feeble aid, but the charges against them were of such a character; and the excitement so great against them, by the Indians, that their own safety made it necessary that they should quit the country. They have left the nation, and in order to place the subject before the Department, I herewith enclose the latter referred to upon which I acted; as also a copy of the one to the missionaries, so great was the excitement that if the Missionaries had have remained, I have no doubt but something serious would have been the result, but they prudently have left. Perhaps they may make some misrepresentation to the Department, upon the subject, which is one reason why I have thought it proper to lay it before the Department. As to the charges, I have no doubt of the truth, particularly the one against Mr Irvin, I am unac-

quainted with the Missionaries; and there may be amongst the number some whose intentions may be good; but the excitement was general; and I considered the peace and security of the country involved; and acted accordingly, as stated, there were four or five missionaries, I understand in the country -

Respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

W^m Armstrong

Act Supt West TerY.

(OIA: 1836. Creek File A18-37-41-42-47-52-61-68-78-88.
Choctaw Agency. A-61.)

Executive Department, Alabama

Tuskaloosa, Oct^r 27 1836

Gentlemen,

I have had the honor to receive yours of yesterday, in which you refer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, adopted at the late session of Congress, authorizing the President of the United States to "take such measures, as in his judgement might seem expedient, to enquire into certain frauds, alleged to have been committed in the sale & purchase of reservations of land to the Creek Indians, & into the causes of their late hostilities"; and to your appointment by the President, for the purposes indicated by that resolution. Your enquiries are confined to the causes of the late hostilities of the Creek Indians, in relation to which you request my opinions.

I must say, in reply, I have no personal knowledge of facts, on which to found an opinion, on the subject to which you allude. I am not aware that I have had any communication, personally, or by letter, with any individual, who may have been implicated in the excitement of hostilities. So far as I am able to judge from the communications of individuals, or from indications of public sentiment, as expressed at public meetings & otherwise, it seems to me, the opinion prevails extensively, if not almost universally, that the frauds & forgeries, prac-

tised upon the Indians, to deprive them of their lands, were amongst the principal causes, which excited them to hostilities.

Some of those, with whom I have conversed, have ascribed the war to the combined influence of several causes: to the frauds & forgeries before mentioned; to the vice and intemperance introduced amongst them by a class of white men; and to the destitute, and almost starving condition, to which they were reduced, mainly, by the operation of the two former. With the means of information in my power, I am inclined to believe the latter opinion most correct.

I beg leave to refer you to the Copy of a letter from Major Gen^l Gilbert Shearer, Commanding the 6th Division of Alabama Militia, bordering upon the Creek Country, dated 2^d May last, which has some reference to the subject of your communication; and also to the copy of one from Major Gen^l W^m Irwin, commanding the 5th Division, bordering upon and including part of the territory which was occupied by the hostile Indians, dated 4th May last, with which you have already been furnished.

With highest respect,

I am, gentlemen,

Your most Obed^t Ser^t

(Sgd) C. C. Clay.

Mefs^{rs} T. Hartley Crawford

& A. Balch, Comm^{rs} &c.

Executive Department, Georgia,
Milledgeville, 7th October 1836.

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3^d inst; in which you request me to communicate to you, as Commissioners on the part of the United States, to enquire into the causes of the recent Creek hostilities, such information as I may have, and which may be communicated consistently with my ideas of propriety and public duty, in regard to the causes of these hostilities - the time when the aspect of things on the Chattahoochie became alarming - the time when the means of meeting reasonable anticipations of danger to the white population of Alabama & Georgia were resorted to by the State & general governments - and what those means were.

Of the causes which led to the Creek war, I know nothing, & can therefore only give you my opinion, with the reasons on which it is founded.

The great majority of the Creek Indians are idle, dissolute vagrants, many of whom had, for a long time, been submitting on provisions stolen, mostly from the people of Georgia living on and near the Chattahoochie. They were in the daily practice of crossing the river - stealing cattle, horses, hogs, corn & such other articles as they wanted. If the people thus robbed, objected, or attempted to resist, or punish them, they would add murder to their other crimes. Many of them were in a state of starvation

and had no means of obtaining subsistence, except by depredations on the property of the white people. In the prosecution of their unlawful purpose they were sometimes detected, and in the conflict which ensued, some of each party were occasionally killed. A state of bad feeling was the consequence on both sides, and with the Creeks ripened into a determination to revenge the death of their guilty comrades. They were, moreover, determined not to emigrate to Arkansas, and believed that in the moment of panic and consternation produced by their hostilities, they could escape to Florida, with the booty they could obtain from the murdered and ~~meeting~~ fleeing inhabitants -

These, in my opinion, were some of the causes which produced the Creek war.

Public opinion has, in some sections of the state, assigned as a principal cause of hostilities, the frauds which are alleged to have been committed on the Creeks in the purchase of their lands. Of this I know nothing and have no evidence on which to form an opinion - I cannot therefore, either affirm or deny the truth of the report.

The predatory incursions of the Creeks into Georgia, kept up a constant excitement in the Counties on, & near the Chattahoochie, which produced repeated calls on the Executive of the State for protection. In the month of Jan^y last, arms and ammunition were sent to the Counties thus annoyed, and in each, a corps of twenty men was formed, and called into service as spies to watch the movements

of the Indians, & give notice of their conduct to the commanding officer of the County, or to chastise and drive them off if their numbers were not too great.

These companies were kept in service until about the 20^h March, when they were superceded by a small battalion of mounted men, consisting of about two hundred, under the command of Major Jn^o H. Howard - This force was placed on the Chattahoochie, eighteen miles below Columbus, with instructions to patrol the country, and it had the effect to tranquilize the frontier, until early in the month of May, when the Creeks commenced open active hostilities, by murdering white people and burning their towns and property, and carrying away such booty as they could procure. The first notice I received of this State of things on the frontier, was contained in a communication from the Hon. John Fontaine, Mayor of Columbus, dated on the 9th day of May and received at the executive office on the 11th - On the 12th, I sent to Columbus one six-pound field piece and all the small arms remaining in the arsenal, and wrote to the Secretary of War, giving him information of the situation of the people in that quarter and the general hostility of the Indians - On the 13th I issued an order inviting volunteers to march to the scene of danger, and used all the exertions in my power to bring to the field a competent force and furnish them with munitions of War.

The troops began to arrive on the frontier the last of May, and the first company was mustered into the service on the 2^d or 3^d of June, as well as I now recollect. Previous to this, however, the militia of the neighborhood had been called out for temporary protection, and until the army could be assembled. The troops, as fast as they ~~could~~ arrived, & could be provided with arms &c were placed at different points on the river below Columbus, to prevent the escape of the enemy to Florida. The number of Georgia troops that flocked to the Standard was between four and five thousand besides which, there was a considerable number of regular troops. But, most of the Georgians were without arms, and consequently were not in a condition to go in search of the hostile Indians, until about the 18th or 20th June, when the troops received arms and took up the line of march under Gen^l~~s~~ Scott and Sandford.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully

Y^r obdt Sert^t

(Sgd) William Schley

Mefs^{rs} Alfred Balch &

T. Hartley Crawford

Columbus, Ga.

Head Qrs' S. W. Frontier

Fort. Gibson Nov 1st 1836

Sir

I regard it a duty to report for the information of the government, that information was received here last evening that there are twelve thousand Creek Indians now on the way to this country and that all of this number will arrive here during this month or in the early part of the next.

M^r Mackey the contractor to subsist these Indians after their arrival here until the 31st. of March next., is a man of much energy and industry and will do all he can to comply with his contract. Yet the short notice he has received of so large a number of emigrants coming on this season I fear will not enable him to provide for them, as respects the meat part of the ration, as it is now too late in the season to drive beef cattle more than one hundred and twenty or thirty miles, and it is now very difficult to collect them in consequence of their being much scattered in thick woods, or Cane brakes. Besides ^{beef} this I do not believe that if all the cattle within a hundred miles of this could be collected that there would be a sufficient number to fill M^r Mackays contract and this difficulty can only be obviated by the purchase of fresh pork, which possibly may be done with much exertion and considerable loss to the Contractor

After the contract of M^r Mackay has ended, if not sooner I have no doubt it will be found necessary to furnish salt Pork to the emigrant Indians, which will have to be obtained on the Ohio or Mississippi.

I am Sir

Very Respectfully

Your obdt. Servant

M. Arbuckle

Brev^t Brigd^r Gen^l Commd^g

To

Brig^d Gen R. Jones

Adj^t. Gen^l

Washington

D. C.

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File A 70. Fort Gibson. 1836.)

Memphis Tenn.^e

5th November 1836.

To,

General George Gibson

Commifsary General of Subsistence

General,

Since I last had the honour to addrefs you upon the subject of the Emigration, the whole of the Indians excepting the Party which I accompany, have proceeded on their journey towards the West. Our Party is now upon the point of starting. The Two Steam Boats which will convey the People with their wagons & Baggage to Rock Row, are now nearly loaded, and probably by Sun-set, all of the Creek Indians now emigrating will have left the eastern bank of the Mifsifisippi. The Horses & Ponies of course have gone through by land, with a sufficient number of Agents & Indians to take charge of them.

Nothing else of particular importance has taken place since I last wrote upon this subject. The Indians continue healthy & excepting the delay occasioned at this point, every thing in regard to the Emigration has gone on well.

I hope in a short time to be able to give satisfactory intelligence from Rock Row, of our progrefs towards the west. I have the honour to be General

Your Obed^t Servant

Edw- Deas Lieut. U.S.Army &

Disb^g Agent in the Creek Emigration

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File D17-18-35-26. D-18.)

Choctaw Agency 6. Nov 1836

C. A Harris Esq^r.

Comm^r. of Ind. Aff^{rs}.

Sir

I am expecting in a few days another party of Creek emigrants - and immediately after them other parties will arrive - making in all about twelve thousand - I shall go up to Fort Gibson when the first party reaches there - the Creeks now at Gibson have sent for me - and I shall go and endeavor to reconcile them to each other - and as far as possible to promote a good understanding between them. - yet I must confefs I have some fears upon the subject the number of emigrants is so large - and arriving in their Country in such quick succefsion - and such division amongst them - that to reconcile them will require great exertion M^r. Andrian the Sub-Agent - is there - and I will give all the aid to him I can. -

Respectfully

Your Ob^t Serv^t-

W^m Armstrong

Act Supt Westⁿ Ter^y

(OIA: 1836. Creek File A18-37-41-42-47-52-61-68-78-88.
Choctaw Agency. A-68.)

(Copy) Little Rock, Nov 9th 1836

Capt W^m Armstrong

Supt Indian Affrs

South Western Territory

Sir

I have the honor to inform you that 13,000 Creek Indians are now west of the Mississippi on their way to their new country, some of these people are as far advanced as the Cadron. I enclose for your information, a copy of a letter from Genl Jessup, I have respectfully to request that you will meet us with as little delay as possible. The interest of the Indians requires it. They will not enter their new country without arms, rumour (Indian rumour) says there are but few arms at your disposal, and those have recently been seized by the hostile Indians, dont fail to meet us as early as possible. The safety of the frontier may depend on it.

I am Sir, very respectfully

Your Obt Servant

(Signed) M. W. Bateman,

1st Lt 6 Infantry

Prin Military Agent

Creek Removal

(OIA: 1836. Creek File A18-37-41-42-47-52-61-68-78-88.
Choctaw Agency. A-78.)

Little Rock Arkansas

9^h Nov^r 1836

Commifsary Genl of Sub.

Washington City

Sir

I have the honor to report that I left my party of Creek Indians, Yesterday Morning at a place called Irwins Stand, about 20 miles North of this place on the way to the Mouth of the Cadron where I expect to join them tomorrow evening. The roads are most horridly bad. Rains have been falling almost every day. I was fearful at one time that we would not get these people to their new homes without some serious difiiculty, owing to causes which I deem unnecefsary here to state, but I now hope that I brighter sun is about to dawn upon us. Nothing has been wanting on my part to conciliatee the Indians and to land them in the new country with kind feelings towards the Whites, to affect this most desirable object, I have difiiculties of almost every kind to encounter.

Previous to the Indians leaving their old homes they were promised by Genl Jesup that the the should be permitted to halt within the limits of the State of Arkansas, provided the Authorities of the state made no objection. Yesterday I put into the hands of the Governor letter from Genl Jesup, and the Chiefs in relation to this subject. I will receive his answer today, when I will write you more

fully

Respectfully

Your Ob Ser

M. W. Batman

1^t Lieut 6^h Infantry

Prin. Military Agent

Creek Removal

Note - The Indians are generally healthy

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File B112-147-177. Little Rock.
1836. B-112.)

Mobile Nov 10- 1836.

Sir.

I have the honor to report from this place; the party of Creek Indians lately under my command, having been delivered at Fort Gibson, on the 5^h ult^o.

Two severe attacks of the fever which has prevailed in the country I had traversed has caused some delay. I shall however be able to send on my journal in a few days and my accounts very soon after, which being accomplished I shall join my regiment for duty in Florida.

Respectfully, I have the honor
to be Y^r Ob^t Servant.

F. S. Belton

Capt Ind &c

To

B^r. Gen Gibson

C Gen. of Sub.

&. &c &c.

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File B-106-121. Mobile. 1836. B-106.)

Choctaw Agency

Nov 24th, 1836

C. A Harris Esqr

Com^r of Ind Affr^s

Sir

In order that you may understand the difficulties that is to be encountered with the Creeks, I enclose for your information a letter from Genl Jessup to Lieut Bateman, and also one from Lieut Bateman to myself.

Since the receipt of these letters, Mr Bateman has been here, and has returned to the party, of which O pothle yo ho lo is Chief. Mr B. has also seen Gen^l Arbuckle; and it is understood that the Creeks will halt upon the Garrison reserve at Fort Gibson, until M^cIntosh and the other leading Creeks can be seen, I shall be there, although much engaged in preparing for the Annuity payments, as Capt Brown has just arrived, I shall be compelled to be with him on Red river to witness the payment there.

I will advise you immediately of the result of the expected meeting of the Creeks. I am informed by Lieut Bateman, that the Creeks now emigrating with Opothle yo ho lo as their Chief, say they have the nation and government with them - that they hold councils and pass laws on the way; and that upon their arrival, they contend for, and will expect immediate submission, to their laws and Chiefs of the party now in the nation, they say they have been promised so by those who controled their move-

ments east. I have informed Mr Bateman, that I had nothing to do with making Chiefs, neither had any other person, except the Creeks themselves, that I should take the case of the Choctaws, that I considered in point, when they removed, the Secretary of War directed the then Agent F W Armstrong to recognize the Chiefs then in power, until the nation emigrated and chosed others, that as the principal part of the nation were near, close at hand, the Creeks could also be brought together; and then settle who shall be Chief; and form their own mode of Government. The prevail-
 opinion
 ing is that we must have a rupture, I yet hope that with Gen^l Arbuskle's experience and my own humble efforts, we may be able to check it, but it cannot be disguised that the present prospect is gloomy, but as before stated, I will keep you advised of what we do. As to the rumour about the arms being seized, as mentioned in Mr Bateman's letter, it is all without the shadow of foundation.

Respectfully

Your Obt Servt

W^m Armstrong

Act Supt Westⁿ Ter^y-

(OIA: 1836. Creek File A18-37-41-42-47-52-61-68-78-88.
 Choctaw Agency. A-78.)

(Copy)

Executive Office,
Little Rock Arkansas.
6th December 1836.

Sir,

Representations have been made to the Executive of this State by respectable citizens, that the Party of Creek Indians, now encamped on the opposite shore of the Arkansas river, are daily and perhaps hourly committing depredations on the property of the Citizens, by killing their hogs & cattle, burning their fence rails, & stealing their Corn vegetables &c-

And the further fact is set forth that said Party of Indians, having already been there encamped a considerable number of days --

These depredations cannot be tolerated -- The length of time which this Party has been halted, is evidently sufficient for every necessary arrangement to have been made for the continuation of their march to their country

Therefore I have to inform you, as principal Government Agent in conducting said Party, that they must without delay take up the line of March - and that they be not again allowed to halt, within the limits of this state, for an unnecessary length of time.

This communication and the requisition herein Contained, are intended for every Agent of the Government who now is or may be hereafter, engaged in conducting a Party of any Tribe of Indians, emigrating through the State of Arkansas.

This communication will be published in the Arkansas Gazette with orders to officers, commanding Regiments, Battallions, and Companies of the Militia of the State, requiring them to see that the requisitions therein contained are strictly observed.

The officers commanding Regiments, Battallions, and Companies of the Militia of the State of Arkansas, are required to see that the foregoing requisitions are strictly observed. I am Sir Very Respectfully

Your Obe^t Servant

(Signed) J. S. Conway

Lieut Edw- Deas

Government Agent

Removal Creek Indians

Present.

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File D17-18-35-26. 1836. D-35.)

Choctaw Agency

7 Dec 1836

C. A. Harris Esq

Commr. of Ind. Affrs

Sir

I have just learned that Apoth le ho lo has reached Fort Gibson the main body of the emigrants are now near this on the opposite side of the river on their way up - I leave in the Morning for Gibson to meet the Creeks - The Commissioners Col. Kearney and others have also reached Gibson I will advise you from there of the Meeting and of the manner the two parties McIntosh & Apoth le ho lo receive each other.

Respectfully

Your Obt Servt

W^m Armstrong

Act Supt West. Terr.

(OIA: 1836. Creek File A18-37-41-42-47-52-61-68-78-88.
Choctaw Agency. A-88.)

(Copy)

Encampment of Indians opposite Lt. Rock
Ark^w 8th December 1836.

To his Excellency,

J. S. Conway

Governor of the State of Arkansas.

Governor,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 6th ins^t, upon the subject of the Emigrating Indians, to-day handed to me by Mr Irving. From all that I can learn by inquiry & observation, I am forced to believe that the Representations which have been made to your Excellency, charging our Indians with numerous depredations, such as the killing of Hogs & cattle; the burning of fence rails; & stealing of Corn, & vegetables, &c, are very much exaggerated, if not in some cases, without any just foundation, or proof. Since the Party under my charge, have been encamped in this neighbourhood, their rations have been regularly issued, & they have besides killed an abundance of game, & were therefore by no means in want of Subsistence. Also the quantity of dead timber, is so great in the surrounding woods, in which the Indians have been encamped, as to render the use of fence-rails for fuel, an act of wanton mischief, so unnecessary; & if detected so dangerous to the depredator, as scarcely to be worthy of credit, without some positive testimony, in each case. More over the fences in the neighbourhood, will, at

this time, be found on examination to be in as good order, as when our Party arrived at its present encampment.

I mention these particulars, as I am convinced your Excellency will find, that the above charges have been made a pretext, for the removal of the Indians from the neighbourhood, & that the real cause of discontent, has not been hinted at.

It is the circumstance of the rise of the price of provisions, in the surrounding country, caused by the presence of a large number of Indians, which gives dissatisfaction to a few individuals. This partial evil however, is far more than compensated to the community, by the amount of money brought into & expended in the country, by the Emigration of the Indians, & also by the large amount of traffic carried on, between the Citizens & the Indians themselves.

The order which your Excellencie's communication contains, requiring the Indians in this neighbourhood, to take up the line of march without delay, had become unnecessary, as previous to its reception, the authority which governs the movements of the Party under my Charge, had determined that the Indians should proceed upon their journey westward, in a day or two. As your Excellency also directs that the Indians be not again allowed to halt, an unnecessary length of time, within the limits of the State, a few remarks may not be improper, to shew that this has not yet taken place, in the case of the Party

which I accompany, as Agent of the Government: Many of the Indians have been detained, between Memphis & this place, by sickness, the miserably wretched state of the roads, & other circumstances, which rendered it impossible for them to reach this point sooner. Amongst their number were several of the most influential chiefs of the Nation, and their people, composing this Party, would not proceed further westward in a body, unless forced to do so, unaccompanied by these leading men.

Had we not encamped here, we must have selected a more unhealthy, & inconvenient situation, liable in every respect, to the same objections as those above urged.

Had we attempted to remove sooner, the whole emigrating route, would have been covered with Straggling Indians, having no regular means of obtaining Transportation & Subsistence, & would consequently have been much more likely to commit depredations, upon the property of the Citizens of the country, than under the present arrangement. Almost all of our people have at length reached the neighbourhood of the main Party, and to-morrow, we shall endeavour to break up our present encampment, and set out once more, upon the journey towards the new homes, of these unfortunate people.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellencie's Most Obed^t Servant,

Edw- Deas Lieut- U-S. Army &

Disbursing Agent in the Creek Emigration

(Copy)

Encampment of Indians, 3 miles N. W. from
Lt. Rock Ark^W 11th December 1836.

To his Excellency,

J- S- Conway

Governor of the State of Arkansas.

Governor,

In my communication of the 8th inst^t, which I had the honour to address to you, from opposite Little Rock, I stated, that almost all of our people, had at length reached the neighbourhood of the main Party, and that on the following day, we should set out once more upon our journey. We did so, and reached the present encampment; but yesterday certain information was received, that one of the principal Chiefs is still, two or three days journey behind, with a considerable number of Indians from various Towns. As this was not known when I last had the honour to address you, I now mention it, as the interests of the Emigration require, for reasons stated in my previous communication, that we should not proceed until those Indians overtake the main Party-

I have the honour to remain, Your Excellencie's

Most- Ob^t Servant,

Edw- Deas

Lieut U S Army & Disbursing

Agent in the Creek Emigration

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File D17-18-35-26. 1836. D-35.)

Fort Gibson Decem^r 12, 1836

Sir

I have received your letter dated the 2nd ulto- accompanied by copy of a communication from the Sec^y of War apprising me that the business connected with the Indian Emigration, has been transferred to your Office; and, in connection therewith, I have to add, ^{that} since my last communication with the office of Indian Removal, I have made a contract (a copy of which is herewith) to supply all Rations that may be required, for the emigrant Creeks, while they remain near near this place - Fort Gibson. This was found necessary, from those emigrants, having been halted, short of their Country, for the purpose of adjusting some existing differences, between the M^cIntoshe's and their people, and A poth loholo and the emigrants with him. The parties are now in council, and judging from appearances, I think their differences will be amicably settled. So soon as this is the case, the emigrants will be conducted into there New Country, where the furnishing under this Contract will cease.

Three Thousand Indians had already arrived before it was known that Subsistence would be wanted at this place, hence, no time was given to publish notice for proposals to furnish the supplies. Very respectfully

I am Sir

C A Harris Esqr

Your Obt servant

Comm^r of Ind Affairs

J Brown Capt. U.S.A.

Washington City

Disbg. Agt Ind. Dept

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File B150. Ft. Gibson. 1836.)

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File B-91-146. En Route. 1836. B-146.)

Fort Gibson

12^h December 1836

C. A. Harris Esq^r

Commifsioner of Indian Affairs

Washington City

Sir

I have the honor to report that a portion of Detachment No 1 Creek Emigration under my charge arrived at this post on the 7th Inst. and the balance of the party on the 11th Inst. and were turned over to the Authorities of this post, and the Agents &c employed by the U States discharged on that day (11th Inst). The March has been long, laborious, and tedious. The roads and weather have been indescribably bad. The Indians have suffered much, esp^ecially the old and infirm and Children. Two of the rear parties (say about 5-000 souls) arrived within the last two days. Two parties are still in the rear (say about 6.000). I am fearfull they are detained by high water, and so soon as my health will permit (which is now bad) I will go back and make every exertion to get them up. I am extremely anxious they should get up before the Winter sets in. So soon as I can make a copy of my journal, I will transmit it to you together with a general report

Major B. Duboies my afst Military Agent has rendered important service to the Indians and our Country. Permit me to recommend him to the favourable consideration of the Department.

I am Sir verry Respectfully

Your Obt. Ser^t. M. W. Batman

Principl Military Agent Det No 1 Creek Emigtn

Little Rock Arkansaw

19th December 1836.

To,

General George Gibson

Commissary General of Subsistence

General,

I have the honor again to address you upon the subject of the Creek Emigration. I herewith enclose the copies of three letters, from which it will be perceived that the progress of the Party of Emigrants under my charge has been very much retarded. Some of the reasons for our detention upon the Route are therein mentioned, but other causes have also tended to prevent the Party from progressing, and some of these were referred to, in my last communication upon this subject, dated the 22nd ultimo.

The larger portion of our Party reached the neighbourhood of this place on the 27th of last month, but at that time there were large numbers of the Indians still behind, between Memphis and this place. I therefore directed that the Party should not proceed until these were brought up with the Main Body. My reasons for doing so are mentioned in one of the enclosed letters

I also found between Memphis and this place, many Indians that had originally belonged to other Parties, that preceded ours, who stated that they had been left upon the road. As these Indians were willing to proceed, I have taken care to see them provided for, agreeably to the Contract for the Removal.

The Main Body of the Party under my charge is at this time about 20 miles to the westward, of this place, having left this neighbourhood in consequence of the scarcity of Provisions. I did not proceed with it, having returned towards Memphis, for the purpose of attending to bringing up some of the Indians that were still behind. The last detachment passed here this morning, & I believe that all of the Indians now being removed by contract, are to the west of this place. There may however, still be a few stragglers, but if so, they have willfully remained behind, as Wagons & Agents were sent back, and all exertions used to bring up those that were willing to proceed.

As I understand that Members of the "Emigrating Company" have doubted the propriety of detaining the larger portion of the Party under my charge, until the Indians belonging to it, had all come up; it may perhaps be well for me here to remark, that I was guided in doing so, (in addition to reasons already referred to), by that Article of the Contract, which requires, that the Company shall remove Parties of the Indians, and not fragments of Parties.

The Contract is also for the removal of the Indians, to the new Creek Country, west of the Mississippi, and not to the State of Arkansas, for which reason I did not conceive it proper, to leave hundreds of these people, encamped along the road from Memphis to Fort Gibson.

I am well convinced, that if Provision Stands had been established upon the Emigrating Route west of Memphis, as

required by the Contract, and if a sufficient number of conductors had accompanied the Indians, very little delay would have occurred.

I shall proceed to overtake my Party to-day, and hope in a short time, to have the pleasure to Report, that all of the Emigrating Indians are beyond the limits of this State.

I have the honour to be, General

Very Respectfully

Your Obed^t Servant

Edw- Deas

Lieut- U.S.Army &

Disbursing Agent in the

Creek Emigration

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File D17-18-35-26. 1836. D-35.)

Fort Gibson Aks

20^h Dec^r 1836

C A Harris Esqr

Commifsioner of Indian Affairs

Washington City

Sir

I have the honor to report that I am still at this place in bad health. One of the two rear parties referred to in my last * is within four Miles of this place, the other still back, I know not how far. The ground is covered with snow and ice, the thermometer stands at zero. The winter has set in with great severity. The Indians must suffer much, but I hope they will all be up in a few days.

I am Sir very

Respectfully

Your Ob St

M. W. Batman

U.S.Military Agent

Creek Emigration

* dated 12^h Inst.

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File B112-147-177. Little Rock.
1836. B-147.)

Choctaw Agency

24 Dec 1836

C. A. Harris Esq^rComm^r of Ind Affrs

Sir

I have just returned from Fort Gibson where I went for the purpose of seeing the Creek emigrants - there is now encamped around Fort Gibson about ten thousand of the Creeks - as I anticipated there is much feeling between the M^cIntosh party and those who have lately emigrated with their Chief A-poth-le-ho-lo - the principal Chiefs of each party met and appeared friendly - Apothle ho lo and his followers will settle upon the Canadian - and will be removed from Roly. M^cIntosh and his people some distance, this will separate them and for the present prevent any difficulty and ensure peace. Amongst them unless the life of Apoth le ho lo should be attempted - or some momentary excitement brought about to produce a difficulty. I am satisfied that there is no organized plan - or design to produce bloodshed between those parties - Yet there is much excitement between the Chiefs on both sides - and the tribes immediately adjacent would be well pleased to see the breach widen. It is agreed between the parties that so soon as the emigrants now on the way arrive in their new country that a General council will be held at which I am to attend - this will probably be a month or two - I have directed the Sub Agent to issue the blankets & to those arriving I fear these will not be a

sufficiency to Complete the issue - there are some five or Six hundred Blankets designed for the Seminoles at Little Rock which Capt Brown will immediately send up - there is also some other goods, such as Linseys & designed for the Seminoles - Could any arrangement be made to give them to the Creeks - the Seminoles here have been supplied and the overplus is in consequence of the few who emigrated -

Capt Brown is now here preparing to pay the Choctaw Annuity and from here proceed to Red river and finish the nation. -

Respectfully

Your Obt Servt

W^m Armstrong

Act Supt Westⁿ Ter^y.

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File A90-115-160-204. Choctaw Agency. 1836. A-90.)

Extract of letters from Gen^l Jesup dated

Head Quarters Tampa Bay

April 3rd 1837

Sir

"Echo Harjos people will be moved immediately to New Orleans where that Chief and his Warriors will join them"

(Signed) Tho^s Jesup

Maj Henry Wilson

Maj Genl Com^d

Com^d Mobile Point

Head Quarters Army of the South

Tampa Bay May 8th 1837

Major

"Echo Hajo is actively engaged in the endeavour to bring the Seminoles into Camp is now out on a message to Powell and although that Chief is gone in to Fort Mellon yet the merits of Echo Hajo is not less than if Powell were still out. I desire you to see that part of his people who have been removed to New Orleans and if they desire to return to Mobile Point and wait there the return of the warriors you will Cause them to be taken back. Employ Steam Boats for the purpose and afford them every comfort possible"

(Signed) Tho^s S Jesup

Major Henry Wilson

Maj Genl Com^d

Com^d Mobile Point Ala

(OIA: Creek(Emigr.)File P152 etc. Mobile Pt. 1837. P-171)

Choctaw Agency

April 3^d 1837

A C Harris Esqr

Com^r Ind Affairs

Sir

A few days Since, a party of emigrating Cherokees, conducted by Mr J C Young, (446 in number,) arrived by water at Fort Coffee. The boat could go but little higher up the river; and as there was a good road from Coffee into the Cherokee country, I advised Mr Young to land his party opposite that Post, on the Cherokee side, which he done. I also requested him to leave a correct muster roll of the party, distinguishing particularly those who had received their commutation of Subsistence for a year, from those who had not, in order that there could be no mistake about paying^{or} Subsisting them who had not been paid. Lt VanHorn the Disbursing Agent for the Cherokees was up at Gibson, I wrote for him to come down, in the meantime before his arrival I received from Mr Young the rolls; and also a small quantity of flour & bacon, which he had left after he landed the party, which I receipted to him for; and will turn over to Mr Van Horn & take his receipt. Mr Van Horn came down yesterday, and I advised him to pay the emigrants that preferred it, their commutation of Subsistence; and thereby enable them to go to work and endeavor yet to put in a crop of corn. Mr Van Horn is now engaged in paying them off, as they prefer money; after which they will scatter through the

nation amongst their friends and yet be able, I hope, to plant corn. The payment of the year's subsistence, before the emigrants reach their new country, as is the case with the majority of this party, is certainly wrong, they will lay it out by the way and arrive destitute of the means of support. Conductors of parties should remain in the Indian country until they and the Disbursing Agent get together and act understandingly, the roll furnished by Mr Young, I presume to be correct, and the party arrived in good order and well satisfied, but it is generally the case, that those who bring on emigrants, as soon as they reach their country, wish to leave them without a proper interview with those who are to receive them here, as there is considerable emigration from the Cherokees, I have deemed it proper to make the above remarks.

Respectfully

Your Obt Sert

W^m Armstrong

Act Supt. Westⁿ Ter^y

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File A90-115-160-204. Choctaw Agency. A-160.)

Head Quarters, Tampa Bay Flo.

April 11th 1837

Sir,

I had the honor to receive this morning, your letter of the 27th of March, approving the arrangements made with the Creek Chiefs for the subsistence of themselves and families, after their arrival at their new homes in the West -

I received yesterday evening official information of the removal of the families of the Creek Warriors to Mobile Point. I had been previously informed of the excitement in the Creek Country, and had seen an account in the newspapers of the removal of the Creek families, but was not aware of the brutal treatment which those families had been compelled to submit to, until I received the reports of Lieuts. Reynolds and Sloan to Major Wilson, whom I had sent to Mobile Point to inquire into the circumstances preceding and attending the removal, copies of which are inclosed -

I have explained to the Chiefs, that the measure adopted was the only one by which their families and those of their Warriors could be secured from insult - Some are satisfied but others are not, and what effect their dissatisfaction may have on the Seminoles, I am not prepared to say -

The Creek families were plundered of the greater part of their property, and it is no more than justice that they be remunerated - I will endeavour to satisfy them if possible and send them off by detachments, as I get the Sem-

inoles off -

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Yr. obdt. Servt.

Th: S. Jesup

Major Gen^l Cmd^g

The Hon. J. R. Poinsett

Sec^y.of War

Washington City

(OIA: Creek(Emigr.)File J72-85. Ft. Dade, Fla.)

Mobile Point Ala.

12th June 1837

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the "Revised Regulations N^o 5. concerning the emigration of indians", in compliance with Article 50. I have to report as having engaged Doctor Woodfin as a Physician to accompany the party west, he entered upon duty with the sac-tion of Capt. Page on 17th March with the pay of an Asst. Sergeon of the Army, but I observe the compensation is fixed at \$5 per day by the revised regulations.

The Asst. Conductor employed for my party is M^r Noah Felton formerly engaged by me when located in the creek Nation as an assistant in issuing rations, his compensation as Asst. Conductor, as per. regulation is \$3 per day -

The delay in transmitting my accounts for the last quarter, is in consequence of the absence of Capt. Page, whose examination of them is required - I will thank the Dept. for blanks for the rendition of my accounts for the present quarter.

I have received the confirmation of the Dept respecting my present appointment as also the latter advising me of the appointment of Capt Bateman as Superintendant of the Creek Emigration - Capt Bateman has not arrived -

I am Sir,
C. A. Harris Esq^r
Commissioner Indian
Affairs Washington City

Very respectfully
Your Obt. Servant
Jno. G. Reynolds
1st Lt. U.S.M.C.
& Disb^g Agt. Indian Dept.

Pafs Christian

July 31^t 1837

Capt.

Agreeable to Your request, I report, that although many deaths have taken place since our landing here, owing to disease Contracted while at Mobile Point, the Camp is now in a better state of health than it has been for three Months past, nor do I believe a single case of sickness has occurred since our landing here, the indians are decidedly in a better Condition as regards health, and many of those who were sick when we landed Convalefs rapidly -

I am Sir Respectfully

Your Obt. Svt

J M. Woodfin

Attend^g Physician

Capt. John Page

Superintendant Creek Emigration

(OIA: Creek(Emigr.)File P152 et seq. Mobile Pt. 1837. P171)

(Copy)

Mount Vernon Alabama

31st July 1837

To

Capt Page

U.S.A

Sir

I have the melancholy duty to perform of reporting to you the death of M. W. Bateman late Capt- 6th Regt Inft

He rose this morning from his bed between 6 and 7 oclock, and went to the bath house to bathe - he was there seized with a fit of appoplexsy, and it is imagined was from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour lying in the bath house before he was discovered - every assistance was immediately given, and everything attended to by D^r, Tunstal that could be to restore him - All efforts, however, proved ineffectual, he died this Morning at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Oclock

I am Sir

With great Respect

Your ob^t Serv^t

J. E. Blake

Lieut & Judge Advocate

I certify the above is a true copy of the original

J Page

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File P152 etc. Mobile Pt. 1837. P178)

Pafs Christian Mifsissippi

4 August 1837

Sir

I have the honor to report Isaac N. Wooldridge and William Carver as afst agents in the Creek Removal during the period we Remain at that this place; one to be located in a little town one mile from the Indian Camp, the other at a point where Small boats are in the habit of landing. I find these two appointments are absolutely necefsary to supprefs the Sale of whiskey and other intoxicating liquors there is a certin^a Clafs of people that will sell liquor to the Indians unlefs they are strictly watched: the Indians when drunk are perfectly uncontrollable and the lives of the Agents are in dainger; the appoinment of these two agents can supprefs the Sale of liquors to the Indians. their appointments took affect on the 1st Inst- thus far our Camps have been in perfect order, So large a body of Indians as we have got here without the aid of Troops are hard to controll, when the Indians have accefs to whiskey. When deprived of it all is quiet and good order

With Respect I have the honor to be

Your obt- Serv^t

John Page capt &

To-

Supt Creeks

C. A. Harris Esq^r

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Washington City

(OIA: Creek(Emigr.)File P-152 etc. Mobile Pt. 1837. P-173)

Pafs Christian Mifsifsippi

14th August 1837

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters by exprefs Mail dated 2^d Inst- I have reported myself to the land Company ready to go west when they say the word - two of them are here and as soonas I transact what businifs that relates to the deceased cases, if it is the wish of the Company I will proceede immediately west.- If it is pofsible I shall endeavor to return here before the Emigrants leave: if not I shall make arraingments with the officers Lieut Reynolds and Sloan to Start; when the warriors arrive and I shall meet them on the way and will turn back, and Close the businefs.

I enclose you a copy of a letter notifying me of Capt M. W. Batemans death, which I presume you will hear of before this reaches you

With Respect

I have the honor to be

Your Obt Servt

John Page Capt &

Supt Creeks

C. A. Harris Esq^r

Commis. Indian Affairs

Washington City

(OIA: Creek)Emigr.)File P-152 etc. Mobile Pt. 1837. P-178)

Pafs Christian

26th Aug 1837

Sir

Since my last report, & since the removal of the indians to this place, a decided and happy change has taken place in the comfort and health of the camp. Many of those who were sick when I last reported are well, others convalescent; some it is true have died, but the deaths are comparatively few. and a large portion of those who die are infants and infirm aged persons.

Yesterday in my division of the encampment there was not a death - to day I have to report the death of an aged man who has been for some time under indian treatment. The number of sick however has not increased and I do not think there is more sicknefs than could be expected from so large a number of men women & children. The prevailing diseases are Bilious fever. ague & fever. diarrhae and some few cases of Defsentary

Very Respectly

Your Obt Svt.

J M Woodfin

Attend^g Physician

Lieut J. G. Reynolds

Disbursing Agent

Creek Emigr^tⁿ

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File R49-114-117-119-123. R-123.)

Pass Christian Miss.

27 Augt. 1837

Sir,

Since Capt. Page's departure, to wit. 22nd inst. no change has taken place, the indians are perfectly satisfied and the sick are convalescing very rapidly; Enclosed you will receive the reports of the Physicians in relation to the Deseases now prevailing in the Camp.

On the 21st inst a detachment of upwards of 200 Creek arrived from Tampay Bay, the Act^g Officer in Charge, wished to retain the command of the party, to which of course I could not consent, as they were to be rationed upon requisition from a seperate Dept, the reasons assigned, were, that they had not been Mustered out of Service -- I trust this step will meet with your approbation.

I have been informed there are a considerable number of creek indians, (some of whom are fugitives,) at Fort Claiborn about 200 miles above Mobile on the Ala. River, who are desirous to emigrate, provided means were extended, by which they could join the parties at this place - I have sent Asst. Conductor Noah Felton, to afford the necessary transportation.

I am Sir,

Very Respectfully

Your Obt. Servant

C. A. Harris Esq^r
Comm^r of Indian Affairs
Washington City.

Jno. G. Reynolds
1st Lieut. U.S.M.C.
& Disb^g Agt. Ind. Dept.

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File R-49-114-117-119-123. R-123.)

Pafs Christian

28 Aug. 1837.

Sir

Having been called on by you for my report in relation to the health of the Camp, I have the satisfaction to report the camp in good condition and the number of sick very few: at present I have only thirteen sick & moft of which are convalescents. The prevailing diseases are Diarrhoe, Dysentery ague & fever and some few cases of Bilious fever of very mild Type

Very Respectfully

Your Obt. Svt

Edmond Wiedemann

Attendg Phys.

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File R49-114-117-119-123. R-123.
Apparently addressed to Lieut. John G. Reynolds.)

Pafs Christian

2. Sept. 1837.

Sir,

Agreably to your orders, I herewith furnish a statement of the Sick and deaths, in Your Camp for the last week.

Six Dyffentarys.

Nine Bilious fever.

two children Rhathisis.

two old men Phtysis.

one child Tympanitis.

One only has died under my prescription.

five under Indian treatment.

Verry Respectfully

Your Obt Servt

D^r E. Wiedemann

Assg Physician

To/ Sir

Lt. John G. Reynolds

Disbg Agent

Ind. Depart.

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File R124-127-130-140-143. Pass Christian. 1837. R-124.)

Copy

Circular.

It having come to the knowledge of the Acting Superintendent of Creek Removal, that many of the Indians have strayed to the distance of twenty to forty miles, without the assent of the officers of the respective parties to which they belong, and Contrary to a positive assurance given by the Indians themselves, previous to disembarking at this place; I have to entreat that the Citizens will extend no favours whatever to any Indian found beyond the distance of five miles from the encampment, as passes for hunting, fishing, and other necessary amusements are in no instance given, to extend beyond that distance.

The Citizens will confer a great favour, on the officers connected with the Emigration, by demanding in every case, the passes of the Indians found without the limits of the encampment; and if found not to answer the date and distance, will insist upon their immediate return to camp, Sternness and determination seldom or ever fail to answer the purpose intended

Jno. G. Reynolds

1st Lieut. U.S.M.C.

Indian Encampment

Disb. agt. Ind Dep't

Pass Christian, Mississippi

& actg Supt Creek Removal

2nd September 1837.

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File R124-127-130-140-143. Pass Christian. 1837. R-130.)

Pafs Christian

Sept 2nd 1837

Sir

The Weather being fine and no changes having taken place to alter the condition and health of encampment I have to report the division to which I am attached in the same good health and condition as when I last reported Seven deaths have taken place and no new Cases since last report

Very Respectly

Your Obt Svt

J. M. Woodfin

Attend^g Physician,

Creek Emigration.

Lieut J. G. Reynolds

Disb^g Agent

Creek Emigration.

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File R124-127-130-140-143. Pass Christian. 1837. R-124)

Creek Indian Encampment

Pass Christian, Miss.

2nd Sept 1837

Sir,

I am pleased to have it in my power to represent upon the authority of the Physicians and personal observation, the indians in a better condition as to health &c. than they have been for some months, we have but few deaths reported. Since my last report sixteen have died, as you will observe by the attending Physicians Reports, which I have the honor herewith to enclose -

I have just returned from the Bay of St. Louis distant six miles; whither Lieut. Sloan and myself were arraigned befor a Civil Court for a "Riot" on the night of 26th July last- I say riot, as the States Attorney was pleased to term it as such - I know not whether Capt Page previous to his departure west, informed the Department of the facts or not, but it was by his authority we went forth, the Court without hearing any mitigating circumstances, sentenced us to pay the sum of \$100 each, for an assault upon three individuals, who were whiskey sellers, but no censure or blame was attached for destroying the property, neither would there have been a fine, could the Law in any manner have been evaded by the jury, the property was destroyed by knocking in the heads of three whiskey barrels, there is not one dissenting voice, as to the correctness of our

course, as the subsequent state of the indians fully proves - previous to the affair of that night, the indians were in a constant state of drunkenness, consequently dangerous, the Sickness of the camp may in a great measure be attributed to the abundant use of whiskey - Since that period, not only the inhabitants have become reconciled and contented to remain at their homes, but it rarely occurs that an indian is seen drunk, previously, in consequence of their constant state of excitement, they were wholly unmanageable -

The revised Regulations N^o 4 forwarded for our government, had not been received, otherwise a very different course would have been pursued, the Civil Authority would have been applied to, although Six Miles distant by water - The Lawyer's fees (M^r Ives of New Orleans) are \$100 - fine \$100 each and Cost, those who are entitled to the latter, positively refused to accept - the Jury and the respectable citizens have requested Gov. Lynch to refund the fine. The Hon. Harry Cage volunteered his valuable services, notwithstanding fifteen years absent from the bar, his Eloquence made a great impression on all who heard him - The Record of the Court, together with expenses, so soon as obtained will be forwarded for your Consideration.

The principal of the three individuals above alluded to, has constantly annoyed us - by bringing barrels of whiskey into the very heart of the Encampment, he acknowledged before the Court of having sold a great

many barrels of whiskey to the indians- A complaint was
lodged against^{him}, he was fined \$20 for every Offense, bring
unable to pay, I am informed he has been committed to
joal.

I am Sir,

Very respectfully

Your Obt. Servt.

Jno. G. Reynolds

1 st Lieut. U.S.M.C.

& Disb^d Agt. Ind. Dept.

C. A. Harris Esq^r

Comm^r Indian Affairs

Washington City.

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File R124-127-130-140-143. Pass
Christian. 1837. R-124.)

Indian Encampment

Pass Christian Miss -

9th Sept 1837 -

Sir,

The encampment continues as to health, the same as when last reported -- Many persons arrive at this place from New Orleans daily, to avoid the Epedemic, now so dreadfully prevailing in that City. My only fears are, that the desease, may by accident get among the people, in which event the Mortality must be very great. Every Measure of police, to prevent the introduction of unseasonable and improper fruits has been adopted, whiskey and spirits of all kinds cannot now be reached by the indians, intoxication has entirely ceased.

On the 2nd inst. I was informed that many of the Men had strayed to some distance in the interior, that the citizens were becoming alarmed fearing depredations might be committed on their property, and requested Measure be taken to get them in the Encampment - I knew of no other Method to effect it, than by issuing a Circular, requesting the aid of the people, which you will find herewith enclosed -

I was in hopes the circular would have the effect designed, a gentleman direct from the Country called at my tent and stated, the indians, in small parties of four to six had been hovering about his neighborhood for some time, that signs of killing stock had in many instances been seen,

in consequence of which, at the urgent solicitation of his neighbors, he was induced before adopting any desided measures, to confer with the Officer having charge of the emigration- I told him it was positively against the Superintendants wish and a recent order, which he would discover by reading the Circular issued on 2nd inst. Copies of which was furnished; he was perfectly satisfied and assured me the indians should be drove in - The large number of indians encamped, with no physical means, renders it impossible for the Officers to prevent or know when they absent themselves, the Many fugitive Creeks that have joined from time to time, doubtless are the ones complained of as many are missing (without permission) from the Camp.

In my report of 27th ult. I informed you of dispatching Asst. Conductor Noah Felton to Fort Claiborn Ala., he has returned with nine indians only, the others to the number of twenty or more refused to accompany him.

I am Sir,

Very Respectfully

C. A. Harris Esq^r

Commissioner Indian Affairs

Washington City.

Your Obt. Servt

Jno. G. Reynolds

Lt. & Disb^g Agt. Ind. Dept.

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File R124-127-130-140-143. Pass Christian. 1837. R-130.)

Pafs Christian

15th Sept. 1837

Sir

Your note of this morning requesting my opinion in regard to the danger & liability of transporting the indians through New Orleans to the prevailing epidemic of that City was received, I cannot conceive Sir, that the short period the indians will be exposed to the atmosphere of Orleans (if the arrangements as exprefsed in your note are made) can materially effect their health, nor do I believe in their present good health, they Can pofsibly take the fever from so Slight an exposure, and I must give it as my decided opinion, that it is neither dangerous nor injurious

Very Respectfully

Your Obt. Svt

J. M. Woodfin

Direct^r Phys

Lt. J. G. Reynolds

Disb^d Agent

Creek Emigration

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File R124-127-130-140-143. Pass Christian. 1837. R-134.)

Pass Christian Miss

15th Sept. 1837.

Sir,

I have received Your note of this date, to the principal inquiry, to wit, whether there will be danger in transporting the Indians through the City of New Orleans, during the prevalence of the fever now raging in that city? I will answer, having recently visited New Orleans, for the purpose of purchasing Medicine, for the Sick and witnessing the cause and effects of the disease in one of the Hospitals, do unhesitatingly find it as my opinion, that there is not the least danger of contracting the fever, for the short period that the Indians will remain, before embarking on board the Boats.

I am Sir,

Your Obt. Servt.

Dr Edmund Wiedemann

Attg Phys.

To Sir

Lt. John G. Reynolds

Actg Supt. Creek Removal..

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File R124-127-130-140-143. Pass
Christian. 1837. R-134.)

Pass Christian

Septr. 18th 1837

Sir

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Yours of this inst, ordering the Ala. Em. Co. to furnish extra Transportation &C for the Emigrating Indians, which You Say is in Compliance of the Special orders of Majr Gen^l, Jesup Commanding the Army of the South Will you be pleased, Sir, to furnish us extracts, of, Such of Your instructions as require You to cause extra transportation to be prepared for the Emigrating Creek Indians --

in Compliance Sir You will much oblige

Your most obt Servts.

W^m A. Campbell

W J Beattie

J G Reynolds

1st Lt USMC

Disbg Agt Ind Dept

& Act Supt Ck removal

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File R124-127-130-140-143. Pass Christian. 1837. R-139.)

Indian Encampment

Pafs Christian Miss.

18th Sept^r 1837.

Gentlemen

The Contract entered into by the U. States with your Company, not embracing Water conveyance for the Emigration of the Creeks, and it being the positive direction of Maj. Genl. Jesup, Comdg Army of the South that this party be transported with every ease and convenience as well as comfort. I have to request in obedience to the wish of the Comdg General, that the Company will provide by the date Specified in my communication of the 16th inst:

Steam Boats for their transportation each Boat to accommodate and carry, not to exceed five hundred Indians. The Land transportation, as defined in the Contract, is such as will render the Sick and infirm exceedingly uncomfortable, you are therefore directed that instead of one Wagon for the number of persons and weight of baggage as expressed in the contract, to furnish two, the best of their kind.

As it is the wish of the Maj. Gen^l Comd^g that every necessary article for the comfort of the party on the Route be furnished, I have to request you to inform me, the kind of provisions it is the intention of the Company to issue, agreeably to the Contract

I am Gentlemen

Very respectfully

Your Obt Servt

(Signed) Jno. G Reynolds

1.st Lieut. U. S. M. C

Disb^g Ag^t &C.

Messrs W^m A. Campbell

& W^m J. Beattie

Agent and members

of the Ala Emgt.g Company.

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File R124-127-130-140-143. Pass
Christian. 1837. R-139.)

Indian Encampment,

Pass Christian, Miss.

19th Sept. 1837

Gentlemen,

It is desirable that comfortable transportation be extended to the indians. More particularly at this season of the year; the Alabama Emigrating Company not being Obligated by their Contract to transport or move with less than one thousand to Each party and Steam Boat conveyance not being expressed in the Contract, I have to request that you will in your Official Capacity, Consult together and report the number of indians you consider it would be Safe to embark on board of each boat -- If you are uninformed as to the danger of Steam Boat Navigation on the Mississippi at the low Stage of its waters, you will be pleased to obtain information from such Gentlemen Natives of New Orleans, as are temporarily residents of this place and report the effect of your inquiries.

Respectfully

Your Obt Servt

Jno. G. Reynolds

1st Lt. U.S.M.C.

Disb^d Agt. Ind. Dept

& Act^g Supt. Creek Removal

To Doctor's Woodfin

Widermann

Hultz

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File R124-127-130-140-143. Pass Christian. 1837. R-139.)

Pass Christian, Sep. 21. 1837

To

D^r J. M. Woodfin

Directing Physician

Creek Emigration

Sir,

In compliance with your request to state our opinion in regard to the number of Indians that it would be Safe to transport up the Mississippi River. at this season of the year on board of Steam Boats of 150 tons burden & upwards, and the liability to Sickness; We Submit the following as our opinion founded on Several years experience and intimate connection with Steam Boat Navigation in the Western Waters.- The scale below we believe to exhibit the greatest number of Indians, including children, that can be carried with Safety on board of Boats of the burden there described - viz

Boat of 150 tons to Carry	375
" " 200 " " "	425
" " 250 " " "	500
" " 300 " " "	625
" " 400 " " "	750
" " 500 " " "	875

In the foregoing scale we suppose the Boats to be built as they are generally for the navigation of the Mississippi.

As to the danger of Sickness that they may be exposed to, we consider the greatest that of being crowded, and a want of room to exercise, and the consequent uncleanliness, therefore we consider it most important to the preservation of health, that the Indians should be allowed each day from one to two hours for the purpose of exercise on shore, and to give time for a through Cleansing of the Decks of the Boat

We are Very respectfully

Yr obt Sts

Calvin T. Maynard

P., M, Tourne

N Berkwith

Francis Turner

(OIA: Creek (File) R124-127-130-140-143. Pass Christian.
1837.)

Pafs Christian

22nd Sept 1837

Sir

I have availed myself of the first opportunity to obtain the necessary information in regard to the number of indians to be transported on each Stm Boat up the Mifsissippi river in the present low Stage of its waters, I herewith enclose You a communication from Several owners & Captains of Stm Boats which I believe Contains the most Correct information in my power to obtain, it is founded on several Years experience in the navigation of the Mifsissippi, I have also consulted D^{rs} Hults and Wiedemann on this subject, the former of these D^r H. has had some experience in the transportation of indians, and says, that he has never known more than four to five hundred indians transported on Stm Boat. or seven superficial square feet to every indian embracing men women & Children. In regard to my own opinion on this subject I can say but little, however I cannot differ with those gentlemen whose communication I have enclosed., nor with D^r Hults they having had much experience in the transportation of indians & Stm Boat navigation generally. It is absolutely necessary to protect the health of the indians that they should not be crowded on Boats, each one should have ample space, and by all means the different apartments should be kept Clean & Well Ventilated.

Very Respectfully

Lt. J. G. Reynolds

Your Obt. Svt.

Disb. Agent &

J. M: Woodfin

& Actg. Superintendant Creek Emigtn

Directg Physn.
Creek Emigration

Pafs Christian

24th Sept 1837

Sir

I have this morning received the attending Physicians report, the following is a Correct Statement. No of sick in Dr. Weidemanns Camp 28. of that number three have died & 14 convalescent. in Dr. Hults division 52 are reported. of that N^o 5. well 1 dead 26 Convalescent, It may be well to remark here that the most of Dr. Hults division are soldiers who lately returned from Florida sick, & that since there arrival many are convalescing but the late sudden change of weather, which has been for the last week very cold & unseasonable with frequent showers of rain, has materially retarded their recovery and added some few cases of Catarrhal fever to the sick report; amongst those who were exposed to the inclemency of the weather. The division of the encampment to which I attend has not Suffered much from the late Change Of Weather, there has been during the past Week four new Cases, but they are Convalescing & out of danger.

Very Respectfully

Your Obt. Svt.

J M Woodfin

Direct^r Phys

Lt. J G Reynolds

Disb^d Agent

& Act^g. Supt. Creek Emigrⁿ

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File R124-127-130-140-143. Pass Christian. 1837. R-140.)

Indian Encampment

Pass Christian Miss.

1st Oct. 1837

Sir,

Enclosed you will receive a statement of letters received from and sent to your office for the months of August and September, Also the Directing Physician^s report of Sick for the last week.

I am Sir,

Very respectfully

Your Obt. Servt.

Jno. G. Reynolds

1st Lt. U.S.M.C

& Disb^d Agt. Ind. Dept.

C. A. Harris Esq^r

Comm^r of Indian Affairs

Washington City.

(OIA: Creek (Emigr.) File R-124-127-130-140-143. Pass Christian. 1837. R-143.)

Pafs Christian

Octo 1. 1837

Sir

from the reports of attending physician Dr Hults & Wendemann handed me this day, it appears that during the past Week a more favourable Change has taken place in the health of the Camp, many reported sick are Convalescing since last weekly reports and their halth & Condition has much improved; Im my division only two deaths reported during the past week and a decided Change in the heath of those who were Sick has taken place. There is no malignant or Contagious disease in the camp the prevailing diseases are the Common Bilious. & Intermittent fever of the Climate.

Very Respectfully

Your obt Svt

J. M Woodfin

Directg. Phys

Lt. J. G. Reynolds

Disb^g Agent

Creek Emigration

(OIA. Creek (Emigr.) File R124-127-130-140-143. Pass Christian. 1837. R-143.)

Roley M^cIntosh's Jan. 28, 1842

When the Delegation of Seminoles came to look at this Country a number of years ago, they came to my house. They said they had come to look at the country to see how they would like it, and that they did not come to select a country for themselves separate from the Creeks, but that when the Seminoles would come to the country they would live with us. While they were here Commissioners were sent here to adjust the line between the Cherokees & Creeks. While the Commissioners were here the Seminoles had nothing to say about a separate country for themselves. After the line between the Creeks & Cherokees was arranged the Commissioners asked the Creeks whether they were willing to receive the Seminoles among them, to live among them as their own people; saying that we were all one people originally, and that it would be like one Stream with many branches, all coming together: and they were answered that we the Creeks were willing to receive them as our own people.

After we gave our consent for them to come and live among us, the Commissioners asked the Creeks if we were willing to vacate a small portion of the country for the Seminoles to live in. The Creeks consented, but we did not understand that the Seminoles were to have a separate boundary and live separated from our laws; but that they might settle in a particular part of the country, but live there under the Creek laws. Afterwards we understood that a separate treaty had been made with the Seminoles and that they were promised separate boundaries; a country and government of their own. After we heard

of this we demanded a copy of the treaty but it was never furnished.

We have understood that the government intends laying off a portion of our country for the Seminoles and that they are to have a separate agent and be allowed to have a separate government. This will be contrary to our understanding of their rights; Such an arrangement never had our consent and we protest against it.

We were promised that when our numbers increased we should have an addition to our country: instead of that we are now told that a part of our country shall be taken away against our consent to accommodate a people whom we consented to receive among us on equal terms, to become our people and live with us - but who never had our consent to take from us a part of our country.

his
Roly x M^cIntosh
mark

Witness

B Marshall

After the above was written it was interpreted in the presence of the following Chiefs and head men of the Creek Nation who signified their approbation of the Talk of their Principal Chief; as expressing the sentiments of the Creek

Nation

Sam^l. x Perryman

Witness

Ahis x Micco

B. Marshall

Achista x Yohola

Kushita x Micco

Siah Hardage

Joseph x Car

Charlo x Hadjo
Lathkuple x Emathla
Isphani x Hadjo
Wathloc x Emathla
Kunhutki x Micco
Tchui x Yohola
Tushatche x Emathla

~~the~~ In presence of

E A Hitchcosk

Maj. 8^h Inf^y

Sp.^l Comm.^r

(OIA: Creek File H 7 (supplemental file). Washington.)