

The law says the Commissioner shall state an account between the United States and each of the other States upon the same principles as provided for the States of Alabama and Mississippi, and pay the amount found due, estimating *all lands* and permanent reservations at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

It is said that when the State of Alabama was admitted there were large bodies of land therein reserved for Indians, and that "evidently it was not considered that the compact with Alabama (almost identical with that subsequently made with Kansas) entitled that State to any part of the proceeds of the Indian lands," for afterwards, by act of March 2d, 1855, (10 Stats., 630,) the Commissioner of the General Land Office was required to state an account between the United States and Alabama for the purpose of ascertaining what sums were due the State under the act of admission, and he was required to include in said account "the several reservations under the various treaties with the Indians, and allow and pay to said State five per centum thereon, as in the case of other sales."

True, there were large reservations in Alabama when the State was admitted, but it is not true, as stated, that it was considered that the State was not entitled to any part of the proceeds of Indian lands therein.

From time to time after the admission of Alabama these reservations were ceded to the United States. (See Creek treaty of November 24, 1832, (7 Stats., 366;) Chickasaw treaty of October 20, 1832, (7 Stats., 382;) Chickasaw treaty of May 24, 1834, (7 Stats., 450;) Choctaw treaty of October 18, 1830, (7 Stats., 210.)

As will be observed, a part of the lands were ceded outright, for so much money; a part were ceded in trust, to be sold for the benefit of said Indians; a part were exchanged for lands west of the Mississippi river, and a part were allotted to individual Indians in severalty. On all lands ceded outright, sold in trust, or exchanged for lands