

ESTIMATE OF 1834.

In 1834, the number of Indians in the United States, according to an estimate of General Cass, Secretary of the Department of War, was as follows:

Tribes with whom we have treaties, (30)	156,310
Tribes with whom we have no treaties, (49)	156,300
Total	312,610

This statement did not include any of the tribes north of Virginia and east of Ohio.

ESTIMATE OF 1836.

In a report of C. A. Harris, superintendent of Indian affairs, to Hon. B. F. Butler, Secretary of the Department of War *ad interim*, dated December 1, 1836, at a time when the question of the removal of the Indian tribes to the territory west of the Mississippi was being considered, is found the following estimate of the Indian population:

Indians east of the Mississippi	57,433
Indians who have been removed	45,690
Indians west of the Mississippi (indigenous tribes)	150,341
Total	253,464

This estimate did not include the Indians in the territory of the United States west of the Rocky Mountains, nor, of course, those of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.

ESTIMATE OF 1837.

Schoolcraft, in his history of the Indian tribes, reproduces an estimate of the number of the Indians in 1837, made up, he states, from official reports to the Indian Office, which is as follows:

Indians east of the Mississippi	49,365
Emigrants	51,327
Indigenous tribes west of the Mississippi	201,806
Total	302,498

ENUMERATION OF 1850.

In introducing the census of 1850, some general remarks are necessary.

The first section of the Indian appropriation law, approved June 27, 1846, contained the following provision: "And it shall be the duty of the different agents and subagents to take a census, and to obtain such other statistical information of the several tribes of Indians among whom they respectively reside, as may be required by the Secretary of War, and in such form as he shall prescribe."

This was the first general legislation on the subject, though the government had, from the time of its foundation in 1789, maintained official relations with the Indian tribes that could not be well understood nor administered without definite information respecting their numbers and condition. In 1847, a partial census, embracing the Indians in twelve agencies and subagencies, was reported. It enumerated about 35,000 Indians. The legislation of 1846 was deemed inadequate by those most interested in the welfare of the Indians, and in November, 1846, a