REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR

THE YEAR 1865.

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Extract from the report of the Secretary of the Interior relative to the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The number of Indians residing within the jurisdiction of the United States does not probably exceed 350,000, a large majority of whom maintained during the past year peaceful relations. Some of them have made gratifying progress in civilization, and manifested, during the late war, a steadfast loyalty to our flag worthy of emphatic commendation. Civilized and powerful tribes, however, residing within the Indian territory, united early in the year 1861 with the Indians of the prairies immediately west and north, for hostile operations against the United States. In flagrant violation of treaties which had been observed by us with scrupulous good faith, and in the absence of any just ground of complaint, these confederated Indians entered into an alliance with the rebel authorities and raised regiments in support of their cause. Their organized troops fought side by side with rebel soldiers, and detached bands made frequent assaults on the neighboring white settlements which were without adequate means of defence, and on the Indians who maintained friendly relations with this government. This state of things continued until the surrender of the rebel forces west of the Mississippi. Hostilities were then suspended, and, at the request of the Indians, commissioners were sent to negotiate a treaty of peace. Such preliminary arrangements were made as, it is believed, will result in the abolition of slavery among them, the cession within the Indian territory of lands for the settlement of the civilized Indians now residing on reservations elsewhere, and the ultimate establishment of civil government, subject to the supervision of the United States.

The perfidious conduct of the Indians in making unprovoked war upon us has been visited with the severest retribution. The country within the Indian territory has been laid waste, vast amounts of property destroyed, and the inhabitants reduced from a prosperous condition to such extreme destitution that thousands of them must inevitably perish during the present winter, unless timely provision be made by this government for their relief.

Hostile relations, such as have existed for several generations, continue between many of the most fierce and warlike tribes of New Mexico and Arizona and the white inhabitants. A considerable military force is necessary for the protection of the latter, and the maintenance of public order.

The Indians of the plains, who subsist chiefly on buffalo, follow them on their migration toward the north in the early part of the summer, and return in autumn, spreading over the western part of the State of Kansas and the Territories of Nebraska, Dakota, Montana, and Colorado. Influenced by the unfriendly Indians of the southwest, and probably incited by rebel emissaries, they maintained active and vigorous hostilities. Our defenceless frontier settlements were harassed; the communication between the Mississippi valley and our possessions on the Pacific seriously interrupted; emigrant and government trains assailed; property of great value destroyed, and men, women, and children barbarously murdered. It became the imperative duty of the government to send military expeditions against these savages, which checked the commission of further outrages, and induced them to sue for peace. On the recommendation of the generals in command of our forces, a commission, composed of officers of the army and civilians, was sent to the Upper Arkansas and the Upper Missouri. Satisfactory treaties have been negotiated with a large number of these tribes. Some of them could not be reached on account of the lateness of the season, but it is believed that similar arrangements can be made with them during the early part of the approaching spring.

It is difficult to maintain peaceful relations with the Indians in Minnesota. The terrible massacre of the white inhabitants in the year 1862 is fresh in the memory of the country. The intense exasperation which followed led in that State to a policy, which has also prevailed to some extent in several of our organized Territories, inducing a personal predatory warfare between the frontier citizens, emigrants, and miners, and isolated bands of Indians belonging, in many instances, to tribes at peace with the government. This awakens a spirit of retaliation, inciting atrocious acts of violence, which, oft repeated, result in irreparable disasters to both races.

The policy of the total destruction of the Indians has been openly advocated by gentlemen of high position, intelligence, and personal character; but no enlightened nation can adopt or sanction it without a forfeiture of its self-respect and the respect of the civilized nations of the earth.

Financial considerations forbid the inauguration of such a policy. The attempted destruction

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of three hundred thousand of these people, accustomed to a nomadic life, subsisting upon the spontaneous productions of the earth, and familiar with the fastnesses of the mountains and the swamps of the plains, would involve an appalling sacrifice of the lives of our soldiers and frontier settlers, and the expenditure of untold treasure. It is estimated that the maintenance of each regiment of troops engaged against the Indians of the plains costs the government two million dollars per annum. All the military operations of last summer have not occasioned the immediate destruction of more than a few hundred Indian warriors. Such a policy is manifestly as impracticable as it is in violation of every dictate of humanity and Christian duty.

It is therefore recommended that stringent legislation be adopted for the punishment of violations of the rights of persons and property of members of Indian tribes who are at peace with the government.

Sufficient appropriations should be made to supply the pressing wants of these wards of the government, resulting from the encroaching settlements springing up in every organized Territory. The occupation of their hunting grounds and fisheries by agriculturists, and even of their mountain fastnesses by miners, has necessarily deprived the Indians of their accustomed means of support, and reduced them to extreme want. If the deficiency so occasioned should not be supplied, it is not to be expected that a savage people can be restrained from seeking, by violence, redress of what they conceive to be a grievous wrong.

That their growing wants thus caused may not become a perpetual burden, every reasonable effort should be made to induce the Indians to adopt agricultural and pastoral pursuits. It is recommended that Congress provide a civilization and educational fund, to be disbursed in such mode as to secure the co-operation and assistance of benevolent organizations, affording an opportunity for private citizens to dispense their charities to these impoverished children of the forest through the usual channels. It is believed that all the Christian churches would gladly occupy this missionary field, supplying a large per cent. of the means necessary for their instruction, and thus bring into contact with the Indian tribes a class of men and women whose lives conform to a higher standard of morals than that which is recognized as obligatory by too many of the present employés of the government.

On taking charge of this department on the 15th day of May last, the relations of officers respectively engaged in the military and civil departments in the Indian country were in an unsatisfactory condition. A supposed conflict of jurisdiction and a want of confidence in each other led to mutual criminations, whereby the success of military operations against hostile tribes and the execution of the policy of this department were seriously impeded. Upon conferring with the War Department, it was informally agreed that the agents and officers under the control of the Secretary of the Interior should hold no intercourse, except through the military authorities, with tribes of Indians against whom hostile measures were in progress; and that the military authorities should refrain from interference with such agents and officers in their relations with all other tribes, except to afford the necessary aid for the enforcement of the regulations of this department. This informal arrangement has been executed in good faith, producing, it is believed, a salutary effect on the bearing of the hostile tribes, and securing the desired harmony and efficient co-operation of those charged with this branch of the public service.

It is earnestly recommended that the superintendents, and also agents of a suitable grade, be empowered to act as civil magistrates within the limits of reservations where the tribal relations are maintained, and also on the plains remote from the jurisdiction of the civil authorities. The want of an acceptable and efficient provision for the administration of justice has been sensibly felt in cases arising between members of the tribes, or between Indians and the white men who have been permitted to reside among them. The extent of the jurisdiction and the mode of its exercise should be clearly defined by congressional enactment.

The Secretary of the Treasury holds certain stocks in trust for the Chickasaw national fund, which amount, as appears by his report of the 6th of December last, to the sum of one million three hundred and sixteen thousand two hundred and eighty-one dollars and thirty-one cents ($1,316,281 31.) Public securities and certificates of stock of the par value of three million fifty-three thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars and fifteen cents, ($3,053,592 15,) constituting the trust fund of other Indian tribes, are deposited with the Secretary of the Interior. I am not aware of any good reson for a divided custody of these funds. It is suggested that Congress designate a depositary for all the securities held by the United States in trust for the Indians.

Copious details in regard to each branch of the Indian service are furnished in the voluminous and well considered report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. I respectfully refer to it for further information, and commend the various suggestions it contains to the favorable consideration of Congress.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., October 31, 1865.

SIR: Having assumed the duties of Commissioner of Indian Affairs after the beginning of the third quarter of the year over which this annual report extends, and having been necessarily absent a great portion of the time since, upon public business in the southwest, I have been unable to obtain that familiarity with the details of business, or to gain that acquaintance with the condition of Indian affairs generally, which a longer time would have allowed. I present herewith a summary of such information in regard to the interesting people who are by law placed under the charge of this office as I have been able to obtain from the current correspondence and annual reports of superintendents and agents, and other employés.

Before proceeding to refer to the various superintendencies and agencies in detail, and to make such suggestions as seem to be called for in reference to each, there are sundry matters of common interest to the whole Indian service, or relating to several agencies combined, which I deem worthy of special notice.

First among these is the neglect on the part of many of the officers responsible to this office to forward their monthly, quarterly, and annual reports at the proper time, in disregard of repeated directions from the office. Some of them appear to have imagined that circulars of instructions were mere matters of form, with which a compliance was not expected, or as applying to everybody but themselves. Nor are they sufficiently careful to make these reports complete in detail, as required, where they *are* made. The consequence is that each year, notwithstanding every endeavor on the part of this office, its annual report fails of completeness somewhere, by the neglect of its subordinates; and its statistical tables do not give that fulness of information for which they are designed. I confess that I do not know of any way to remedy this difficulty except by reporting to the department each case of delinquency, and relying upon it to seek a remedy by a change of officers. It is an injustice to those who are prompt and thorough in their reports to allow them to fail of usefulness because the reports of others, necessary to completeness, are not sent, or are deficient in essential particulars.

It has been customary, I have learned, for agents who are superseded by others to take away from the agency the papers and books properly belonging there, thus removing the history of the past transactions, and preventing their successors from explaining matters which must be, and often are, necessarily referred to them. I have endeavored to correct this evil by a circular requiring all agents to preserve and leave as public property duplicate copies of all important papers and vouchers, &c., as well as a complete daily record of all agency transactions; and shall observe as a rule of action by this office the suspension of the accounts of all retiring agents who, after knowledge of the circular above referred to, shall fail to show that they have passed over to their successors the books and papers of the agency.

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To the subject of traders' licenses, circumstances have caused me to pay special attention, and I have come to the conclusion that a radical change in either principle or practice, perhaps both, is necessary. I suppose that I am not making a remark which will startle the department by its novelty, when I suggest that there is reason to believe that agents are too often in some manner interested with or for the traders. Certainly there can be no doubt that if such combination of interests should exist, it can only exist to the injury of the interests of the Indians, and consequently of the government. It is not uncommon to hear the apparent rapidly increasing wealth of employés of, or officers subordinate to, this office, spoken of as a reproach to the service. I have no idea of undertaking a Quixotic attempt to correct the manners or morals of public officers; but in this particular matter I have been led to believe that an improvement can be effected, partly by the adoption and enforcement of new and stringent rules by the department, and partly by the aid of congressional enactments. I presume that the presence of traders upon most of the reservations, under proper guards and restrictions, is a benefit to the Indians, enabling them to obtain, in exchange for their furs and other articles furnished by them, such things as they need for their comfort, and I propose to continue to grant licenses to traders as heretofore; but, with your concurrence, to annex such conditions to the approval as will compel them to an exchange with the Indians at fair prices, to be established from time to time, according to circumstances. This has already been done in several cases by your direction, and I propose to make the rule a general one. I have also issued an order or circular requiring hereafter the agent or superintendent who approves a license (in analogy to the law requiring such certificate on all contracts made by them) to make the following affidavit on every license which they may approve, to wit:

"I, (name of agent,) United States Indian agent for the (name of tribe) Indians, do solemnly swear (or affirm) (or where there are no magistrates accessible, certify on honor) that the license hereto annexed and granted by me has been granted without any agreement or understanding with the party so licensed, or any other person or persons on behalf of the party so licensed, for any benefit or advantage to myself, directly or indirectly, present or future, nor to any person or persons on my behalf, in any manner whatever; and that no arrangement for such benefit to myself or other person on my behalf is in contemplation in case this license shall be approved."

With a view to the correction of such wrongs as may exist, and the prevention of others in future, in relation to a combination of interests between agents and traders or contractors, I suggest an application to Congress for the passage of a law which shall make it a penal offence for any agent or other officer in the Indian service to be in any manner, directly or indirectly, interested in the profits of the business of any trader, or in any contract for the purchase of goods, or in any trade with the Indians, at their own or any other agency; the same penalties to apply to the licensing of any relative to trade, or to purchasing goods or provisions for the use of the Indians of any firm in which they or any relative may be partners or in any way interested. I do not desire to push legislation to a point where it cannot be enforced, but I think that in this matter the most stringent measures are necessary.

In connexion with this subject, I feel called upon to suggest that, in order to obtain the services of a class of men who may be expected to keep aloof from the reprehensible conduct which appears to call for such legislation as is above suggested, there should be an increase of salary provided for the agents. Fifteen hundred dollars per annum is now the established rate of pay, whatever may be their duties or responsibilities, the amount of their bonds varying with the amount of money annually placed in their hands. The fact that innumerable applicants stand ready to take any places which are vacated is not, in my judgment, an argument against an increase of pay; it is simply a proof of the commonly received idea of the outside profit of the business. As we propose to cut off this profit, it is but just that we give to the thoroughly qualified and honest guardian of the interests of the Indians, who is willing to leave the comforts of civilized society and devote himself conscientiously to his work, a compensation which shall be adequate to the service which we expect from him. For similar reasons, I make the same recommendation as to increase of pay of superintendents, with gradations, &c. There might reasonably be a gradation in the salaries of the agents, those who have the greater responsibility and labor receiving the greater compensation. I submit the subject for your consideration. I also take this opportunity to suggest that the labor and responsibility necessarily devolved upon the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs are, in extent and importance, second to those of no other bureau in the several departments of the government; and while several of the heads of bureaus organized since that of Indian Affairs have been provided with salaries in some degree commensurate with their responsibilities and with the enormous cost of living at the seat of government, the salary attached to this bureau remains still inadequate to what I can but deem its just demands.

Should you concur with me in this view of the subject, I recommend that application be made to Congress for such increase of the salary of this office as will at least place it upon an equality with other bureaus requiring no more responsibility or labor.

The question of the reorganization of the working force of this office was brought to the attention of the department in the last annual report, and a special report, with a rough draught of a bill containing the proposed changes and additions, was subsequently prepared, and, with some modifications, submitted by your predecessor to the finance committee of the Senate, but no action was taken upon the proposition. I beg leave to renew the recommendation referred to, deeming it of essential importance to the efficiency of the bureau, and will submit a special report, with my views of the changes and additions required.

Questions of much importance to some of the tribes in Kansas have arisen, and are likely to arise in the case of others, as to the right of the State authorities to tax the lands of such Indians as have taken their lands in severalty and hold them by patent from the United States. A case in relation to the Miami Indians of Kansas has recently been decided by the supreme court of that State in favor of the right of the State to tax the lands, although the Indians still reside upon lands reserved to them by treaty. Measures have been taken to obtain the opinion of the Attorney General upon the subject, and it is confidently expected that the right of the Indians to be exempt from taxation until they shall assume the duties and privileges of citizens will be vindicated.

The supply of copies of the laws and regulations governing the Indian service is exhausted, and as the lapse of time has developed the necessity of some changes in these matters, and as there is a sufficient fund appropriated by Congress for the purpose, I propose to have the code of regulations revised for publication, so that the new appointees of the department may be supplied.

In regard to the subject of education, inasmuch as experience has developed the fact that, in the majority of cases, manual labor schools for the Indians are productive of greater benefit to them than day schools, for the reason that in the former a more constant and thorough control of the pupils can be obtained, and they can be instructed and practiced in habits of industry useful to both males and females, I propose to aid in the establishment and support of these schools so far as the funds appropriated, under treaty stipulations or otherwise, at the disposal of the department, will allow.

Some years since an application was made to Congress for an appropriation, to be placed at the disposal of the Department of the Interior, to provide for such expenditures as might be necessary to obtain and preserve in the department such memorials of the Indians, whether portraits, implements of industry

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or of warfare, specimens of apparel, &c., as would be valuable for preservation. I beg leave to call your attention again to the subject. The Indian race, by what seems to be the law of its existence, is fast passing away, and in contact with the white race the tribes are rapidly losing their distinctive features, in language, habits, customs, &c. A moderate appropriation, judiciously expended, would enable the office, through its agents, teachers, missionaries, and others interested in the various tribes of red men, to collect annually a large and increasingly valuable collection of the memorials referred to.

It is gratifying to notice, in the examination of a number of the annual reports of the agents, an increased willingness on the part of the Indians to labor, and a greater number of cases where they are employed and paid regular wages upon the reservations. Instructions have been forwarded to give them the preference in all cases where they are willing to work.

Another evidence of progress in the right direction is the request made by several agents, on behalf of the Indians, that the kind of goods furnished to them may be changed from the blankets, bright-colored cloths, and various gewgaws, which have from time immemorial gone to make up invoices of Indian goods, to substantial garments, improved agricultural implements, &c. Of course this office will take pleasure in responding to all such demands.

Particular reference to the subject of the rights and interests of the orphan children of the Miamies is made in connexion with that agency, but the principle in question touches a number of other tribes. I am fully convinced of the duty, on the part of this office, of the adoption of some policy which will sufficiently protect the interests of such orphans, in securing their education, their rights to the lands intended for them, and to their annuities, which last I propose to retain and invest for them, unless some better plan can be devised after receiving the report of Superintendent Murphy, to whom the subject has been referred.

The subject of control by the agents over the missionaries who labor among the Indians has presented itself in the case of the Catholic priest among the Menomonees, which is fully detailed in Agent Davis's report. The influence of the priest at that agency over the Catholic portion of the tribe appears to have been very objectionable; and, in the matter of his conduct at the time of the prevalence of the small-pox among them quite outrageous; and the agent's course in excluding him from the reservation was fully approved. Fortunately, such complaints are very rare, and I trust this case may have no parallel elsewhere. The same priest is charged by the agent with obtaining or endeavoring to obtain from the relatives of deceased Indian soldiers, of whom there have been many among the Menomonees, a large share of their arrears of pay and bounty, to pay for masses for the souls of the deceased. At the hazard of being charged with interfering with matters of religion, I have, by special report upon this subject, taken steps to prevent the consummation of this wrong, by having these payments made through this office.

Some action is necessary on the part of Congress to provide a remedy, by a revision of the list of authorized Indian agencies, for the confusion which has gradually arisen out of the division of the old established Territories. The case of Washington, Idaho and Montana is in point, where, out of the number originally provided for Washington Territory, two are now on duty in Idaho and Montana, while one is assigned to duty in Oregon; and lately an agent was appointed, under a commission for Indians in Idaho, to take charge of the Flatheads in Montana; and who must be paid from the appropriation for Washington, to which superintendency the Flatheads originally belonged. Several other changes will doubtless be found necessary on the receipt of the reports of the commissions now engaged in making treaties with various tribes, the final adjustment of matters with the southern Indians, and the ratification of certain other treaties which will probably be laid before you during the approaching session of Congress. A special report on this subject will be presented when the required data reach this office.

During the past summer there has occurred much correspondence with the military authorities in command in the west, with most of which this office has become acquainted through copies furnished by your department, and instructions have been forwarded to the various superintendents and agents by your direction, requiring them to observe carefully the policy adopted, which may be briefly stated thus: that where Indians are hostile, the civil authority is to be held in abeyance until the measures taken by the military authorities for quelling the outbreak have been concluded; that where the Indians are generally quiet and peaceable, but require prompt action to quell disorders among themselves, or to prevent unlawful interference of white persons with them, the military are to render assistance when appealed to by the agents; and at all other times the military are not to interfere with the civil control of the Indians. Such a policy as is above indicated is the plain dictate of common sense, and if all officers will but exercise it, there need be no difficulty. Upon some points, however, there may be a variance of opinion, which must be settled by superior authority; as, for instance, the question as to when military force is to commence its operations and take the complete control, when the civil agents are of opinion that *peaceable* measures will prevent bloodshed; and, again, as to where, short of extermination, the exercise of military authority is to stop, when the civil authorities have reason to believe that the hostile parties are sufficiently punished. No such difficulty has as yet arisen, and a frank and candid interchange of views on such points will, I am confident, continue the present harmony of action, and there is no reason to apprehend any other course from the distinguished officers in high command in the west, with all of whom the relations of this office have been most cordial and pleasant, though some of their subordinates, in cases which have been from time to time laid before you, have doubtless exceeded their authority and caused some trouble.

Several important treaties have been transmitted to your department from this office during the past year, which should, I think, meet with the early attention of the Senate, and the necessary appropriations be promptly made without waiting for the general appropriation bill. Among these are the treaty with the Klamath and Modoc tribes in Oregon, and those with the Omahas and Winnebagoes, all of which were transmitted to your department shortly after the adjournment of Congress. The last two, especially, require attention, in order that the measures proposed for the Indians may be put into operation at once; and indeed the other is scarcely less pressing. Besides these treaties, there is one lately forwarded, and of much importance, concluded with the Utah Indians by Superintendent Irish, extinguishing their claims to the occupancy of nearly the whole of that territory. Mr. Irish's report, sent with this treaty, is very interesting, and is presented in the accompanying documents.

There is one treaty before the Senate unconfirmed, that last made with the Nez-Perces, which should *not*, in my opinion, be confirmed, as will more particularly appear in remarks under the head of the superintendency of Idaho; circumstances in regard to the rapid settlement of that Territory having made other arrangements necessary.

The various treaties made by the several special commissions during the present autumn will also come before you for action.

For convenience of reference I recapitulate here, in brief, the various points alluded to in this report as requiring action by Congress, to wit:

Legislation with reference to a more strict control of traders, requiring them to conform to just schedules of prices in their sales to and purchases from the Indians, and providing penalties for connivance with agents.

In regard to prevention of and punishment for the connivance of agents with

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traders or contractors, or tho being concerned in any manner in the profits of transactions with other parties on behalf of government.

A more stringent law to prevent cattle-stealing in the Indian territory.

Increase of pay and gradation of salaries of agents, superintendents, &c.

Reorganization of the working force of this bureau, and increase of salary of the Commissioner.

Protection of Indian lands from taxation by State laws.

An appropriation for the collection and preservation of information relative to, and memorials of the various tribes of Indians.

Revision of the list of agents, and provision for new ones, where changes of boundaries or new treaty provisions require it.

Action upon the several treaties herein referred to.

Provisions for houses for agents at posts where no dwellings are now furnished for them.

Appropriation for payment to Pottawatomies, who have taken steps to become citizens, of their *pro rata* share of the funds of the tribe.

Legislation, if necessary, in the interests of the orphan children in the various tribes who receive annuities.

Provision for the purchase of land for reservations in California, and for the extinguishment of claims to improvements thereon.

The organization of a territorial government for the Indian territory, and settlement of friendly Indians therein.

Encouragement of a railroad from some point on the Missouri river to Galveston, Texas.

The special reasons assigned for the above action will be found under their proper heads in the course of this report, and the papers referred to are transmitted herewith.

I deem it unnecessary, in these general remarks, to make any particular reference to the subject of the several treaty commissions which have been or are still engaged in the duties assigned to them. Such reference as I have deemed appropriate will be found under the heads of the several superintendencies within which their sessions were appointed to be held, particularly the southern superintendency. I cannot, however, refrain from congratulating the department on the great success which is attending the efforts made to restore peace and amity between our people and these "children of the forest." It can certainly add nothing to our glory to vanquish so weak an enemy, even if there were no doubt that we were in the right; and to wage a merciless war against them, when it is doubtful who was guilty of the first wrong, is the most wanton cruelty.

What has already been accomplished is a restoration of peace with the various hostile bands of Sioux in Dakota, and with all the Indians between the Platte and the Arkansas, on the great travelled routes across the plains.

The difficulties in the former case seemed to be almost insuperable. A military campaign in the Indian country had just closed without such results as would tend to impress the Indians with our power; they were widely scattered, and being familiar with the horrible transaction at Sand creek, were naturally suspicious of our designs. But, by the latest advices, the efforts of the commission sent to treat with them seemed likely to meet with success; and such progress had been made as would undoubtedly result in peace and tranquillity in all that region.

In the latter case the difficulties were not so great, but the success has been signal. A treaty was made with such of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes as have remained south of the Platte, and they had sent their young men to convey the glad tidings to their northern brethren and induce them to come in.

The Apaches, too, had joined in the treaty with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and gladly accepted its terms, and the Comanches and Kiowas had made

peace and entered into a treaty. All of these tribes had accepted reservations south of the Arkansas, and far from the great thoroughfare where they had been so troublesome.

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The Indians of this superintendency consist of a large number of small bands, with names of infinite variety, but almost uniform uncouthness, apparently taken from the rivers, mountains, or bays where they resided. I find it impossible to ascertain the exact census of the various tribes, as the superintendent and agents appear to have systematically overlooked that essential particular in their reports. By a careful collation of former reports with those of this year, which occasionally make mention of the number of particular tribes, I have prepared the following estimate, arranged in the usual method practiced in this superintendency, of classing together the tribes who were included in the various treaties made with them by Governor Stevens:

Treaty of Point Elliot, Tulalip agency, Agent Howe: Tulalips, Skokomish, Lummis, &c. Population about 1,900.

Treaty of Point No Point, Skokomish agency, Sub-Agent Knox: Sklallams, &c., 1,500.

Treaty of Neeah bay, Makah agency, Agent Webster: Makahs, &c., 1,400.

Treaty of Medicine creek, Puyallup agency, Agent Elder: Puyallups, Nisquallys, Squaksins, and Chehalis, (the latter tribe not treated with, and in charge of same agent,) 2,000.

Treaty of Olympia, Quinaielt agency, Sub-Agent Hill: Quinaielt, Quillehutes, &c., 600.

Treaty of Fort Simcoe, Yakama agency, Agent Wilbur: Yakamas, &c., 3,000.

Besides the above, Special Agent Paige has been sent by the superintendent to look after the condition and wants of certain tribes in the northeast part of the Territory, and reports the number as follows: Spokanes 1,200, Colvilles 500, Pend d'Oreilles 800, Okinakanes 500, other small bands 400—say, 3,400 in all.

Grand total in the Territory, as estimated above, 14,800.

From the reports of Agent Howe of the Tulalip agency, and Mr. Finkbonér the farmer in charge of the Lummis reservation, we learn that the Indians exhibit a marked improvement in some respects; have been quiet, and somewhat industrious, successful in their crops, and have added twenty-five houses for their comfort. The school, long under the charge of the devoted Father Chirouse, has produced good results; but he pleads for means to provide better accommodations, subsistence, and clothing, so that the school may be of more service. The superintendent estimates that $5,000 would be sufficient for these purposes, and I refer to the report of this earnest laborer for the welfare of the Indians for the good reasons given for his request. The superintendent thinks that a competent miller should be employed to keep the saw-mill running, so as to furnish lumber for houses for the Indians. He also suggests the necessity of a definite survey and location of the lines of the reservation.

From Sub-Agent Knox, in charge of the Skokomish reservation, we get accounts of but little improvement by the Indians, who seem to be in bad health, owing to the effects of whiskey, which is furnished them in spite of all precautions. Still, something has been done, against great obstacles, in clearing up a farm, setting out orchards, &c. The Sklallam Indians refuse to live on the reservations, but the Skokomish do, and will improve when sufficient land is cleared of its heavy timber for their use. There is no school on the reservation, and the superintendent states that, deeming the amount provided so small that its expenditure for the purpose would avail nothing, he has retained

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it for the present, unexpended, to be used when the condition of things at the agency shall be better prepared for its profitable use.

Agent Webster has charge of the tribes parties to the treaty of Neeah bay his labors being principally confined to the Makahs, numbering 675, in regard to whom his report is quite full. These Indians have seventy-three frame and plank houses, and raised a good crop of potatoes last year, besides obtaining and curing one hundred tons of fish, ten tons of which they sold for $1,000. The farming operations at this agency are limited, very little land being cleared, the Indians preferring to fish in the convenient waters of Puget sound, to devoting themselves to agricultural pursuits. The agent, therefore, recommends that a change of policy be adopted towards them, and that they be encouraged to enter into the business of fishing as a means of livelihood. He thinks that, by furnishing them with a small schooner, of forty or fifty tons, they could do a successful business in catching and curing for market the fish which abound in the wide straits of Fuca and in the waters of the Pacific, near Cape Flattery. In regard to the school, the building for which is, according to Superintendent Waterman's report, sufficient to accommodate two hundred children in a thriving New England town, it appears to have been, thus far, of very small avail in the education of the children, who cannot be induced to attend in any considerable number, or with any degree of regularity. The teacher, however, appears devoted to his work, and indefatigable in his efforts to induce the children to come in, and writes hopefully that some good will soon be accomplished. The agent thinks that injustice has been done in not forwarding for the use of the Indians the funds for farming purposes; but this complaint, unless it refers to the inadequacy of the appropriation, seems to be unfounded.

Agent Elder's report as to the Puyallup agency, comprising several tribes and reservations, is favorable on the whole, and he represents the people, under the improved state of things which he has inaugurated, as more prosperous than ever before. The Puyallups, besides subsisting themselves, have sold produce to the amount of over $6,000. From the agent's report it would appear that eleven years of the treaty payments have passed with but little benefit to the Indians. Under present regulations, and with a class of employés more faithful to their duties, he hopes that the remaining nine years will witness such improvement that the Indians will in that time be abundantly capable of caring for themselves. To this end he is causing the Indians to be taught mechanical arts, and finds them apt to learn.

The Chehalis Indians, numbering about 600, are under charge of this agency. No treaty has ever been made with them, but a portion of them have been concentrated upon a small but fertile reservation reserved from sale by the General Land Office, and are doing well. These Indians are industrious, and are raising an ample subsistence, but they fear that, having no treaty, their lands may be taken from them; and they say, too, that they cannot understand why they should not have the benefit of schools, mechanics, and other helps to civilization, as well as other Indians. I recommend that the superintendent be authorized to treat with these Indians, as I anticipate that not only will this peaceably disposed tribe be satisfied and improved thereby, but that a moderate appropriation for their benefit will have the effect of concentrating other tribes upon their reservation, to their great advantage.

Sub-agent Hill has in charge the Quinaielt reservation, newly located, a change from its former location having been found necessary on account of a prevalence of poisonous plants. Slow progress is being made in clearing off the heavy timber, and not much can be done in the way of raising crops until an opening is thus made. A school is desirable, but the superintendent, with good reason, I think, deems it best to await operations in getting the Indians somewhat comfortably situated upon the reservation.

The Yakama reservation, under charge of Agent Wilbur, is an illustration of what may be done under favorable circumstances by an efficient agent, towards the real, permanent benefit of the Indians. The early history of this reservation does not indicate on the part of former employés of the government such conduct as would entitle them to a diploma for honesty and integrity, if the facts are as stated in Agent Wilbur's report; but at present the Indians appear to be making rapid progress in every essential element of civilization under the system adopted, by which every employé is conscientiously devoted to his work. The reservation is favorably situated in the southern part of the Territory, on the east side of the Cascade range of mountains, and is quite extensive, fertile, and enjoys a mild and healthy climate. Buildings of the various kinds necessary for agency purposes are provided, of good character, and the mills are kept in good repair. On the agency farm 100 acres were under cultivation, though with fears of a light crop on account of drought. Only one white farmer is employed, the compensation provided for the other being used in hiring Indian labor. The school farm has eighty acres under fence, and thirty acres cultivated by the Indian boys and young men of the school; the total average attendance at the school being twenty-nine, male and female. Particular attention is paid to teaching the boys trades, and the girls the arts of housewifery, and to such advantage that the results of their labor in the manufacture of shoes, harness, clothing, &c., and in the sale of farm produce, has amounted to over $1,500, besides their own subsistence. Besides this, the Indians themselves cultivate over two thousand acres of land, and are becoming independent in every respect. It is as gratifying as it is uncommon to be able to record thus the complete success of an Indian agency, where every feature of its annual report is favorable, no complaints are made, and no changes asked for.

In reference to the remaining Indians of the Territory who have heretofore been under the general charge of the commanding officer at Fort Colville, in the northeast, but to whom Mr. George Paige was sent as special agent, some general information is given in Mr. Paige's report. The Spokanes are the most important tribe, as well in number as in character. Their chiefs speak English well, and the people raise very fair crops here and there, but spend much of their time in fishing. They are a self-sustaining people, jealous of their rights, and for the most part disinclined to any treaty involving a relinquishment of territorial rights. Their country, however, is being traversed by the inevitable gold-seekers, and unpleasant collisions, arising from the reckless and unscrupulous manner in which the property and rights of Indians are trampled upon by the whites will doubtless compel a resort to the usual plan of reservation and concentration. The Indians about Fort Colville are well disposed and quite intelligent, and there is a good account also of the Pend d'Oreilles, west of the Bitter Root mountains; but the Okinakanes are represented as a vagabond, thieving race, living partly across the British line, and making much trouble by robbing settlers or travellers, and then escaping across the border with their plunder.

OREGON.

The annual summary from this important superintendency did not reach this office until the moment of closing this report, and too late to allow of any digest being made of its contents. It will be found, with the reports of the several agents, in an appendix to the accompanying documents.

We have at hand no accurate statistics of the present population of the Indians of Oregon. There are four agents and two sub-agents in service in the State, having charge of the Indians gathered upon several reservations, to wit:

Umatilla reservation, in northeast Oregon; agent, Barnhart; the Cayuses, Walla-wallas, and other small tribes; total number on and near the reservation,

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as reported last year, 1,021. Owing to the inadequate number of agents provided for Oregon, Agent Barnhart, appointed for Washington Territory, is assigned to duty at this agency.

Warm Springs reservation, in the northern part of the State; agent, Logan, (recently deceased;) the Wascoes and others, 1,066.

Grande Ronde reservation, in the northwest; agent, Harvey; having in charge fragments of numerous tribes or bands, estimated a year ago at 2,300.

Siletz agency, and Alsea sub-agency, along the Pacific coast, in charge of Agent Simpson and Sub-agent Collins, and numbering at the last accounts about 2,800 in all.

Klamaths and *Modocs*, under charge of Sub-agent Applegate; a treaty having been made with them last year, but which has not yet been acted upon by the Senate. This proposed reservation is in the southern part of the State, near the California line; they number about 2,000.

Besides the above, there are tribes of Snakes or Shoshonees in the southeast, with whom a treaty has recently been made, and other tribes of various names, supposed to number about 1,000 in all.

In relation to affairs in Oregon, two important reports have reached this office since its last annual report, in reference to which allusion should be made. Under date of June 22, 1864, instructions were sent to Superintendent Huntington to proceed to the negotiation of a treaty with the Klamaths, Modocs, Snakes, &c., in the southern part of the State, and the sum of $10,000, being one-half of an appropriation made by Congress for the purpose, was placed at his disposal. On being advised by the superintendent that all of the tribes referred to could not be comprised in one treaty arrangement, he was directed to proceed with the Klamaths and Modocs alone, and the balance of the appropriation was sent to him to use in his negotiations with the other tribes. The treaty with the Klamaths, &c., reached this office too late for action by the Senate last winter, having been transmitted to your department February 24. By it the Indians cede their claims to about twelve million acres of land, and concentrate upon a reservation of moderate but sufficient extent. This treaty, as will be seen by Superintendent Huntington's report, has been negotiated at a very small expense, and much below the amount placed at his disposal. Its provisions are regarded as very favorable to the United States, and the appropriations required being small, it is hoped that the treaty will be ratified, and the means of carrying it into effect provided at an early day; at all events, in time for spring operations on the reservation.

In regard to the treaty with the Snake Indians, full particulars will be found in the superintendent's annual report in an appendix to the accompanying documents.

The other subject referred to above is that of providing a small appropriation to enable the superintendent to make a treaty with the Indians comprised within the Siletz agency and Alsea sub-agency along the Pacific coast. Some years ago a treaty was made with these Indians, by which they agreed to cede a large body of land under certain conditions. They did give up the possession of their lands, and retired within limited boundaries at two points of their old country, where they have received from time to time some assistance from government. But the treaty referred to was never ratified by the Senate, though the Indians fulfilled *their* promises strictly. It now appears that it is important to the interests of the white population, while it will be no prejudice to the Indians, that the former should obtain access to, and possession of, the country about the Yaquina bay and river, where there is a good harbor and site for a commercial town; it and the neighboring region being comprised within the Alsea sub-agency. A very full report from the superintendent, submitted herewith, proposes to make a treaty with the Indians referred to, under which the four tribes about Yaquina bay will be concentrated at a point further north, and

thus leave the coveted territory open to settlement. Under this arrangement, one sub-agency would be dispensed with. The estimated expense of the removal of these Indians is given by the superintendent at $16,500; and he suggests that the town site at Yaquina bay would, at public sale, more than re-imburse the government for the outlay. I suggest the policy of early action upon this subject.

CALIFORNIA.

Under date of April 1, 1865, a report from late Superintendent Wiley furnished this office with information of the general condition of the Indians upon the reservations, and of the progress thus far made in the reorganization of Indian affairs in California under the law of 1864. At that time it was expected that a very large surplus of grain and vegetables would be raised upon the reservations; but, as will be seen by the report of Superintendent Maltby, who succeeded Mr. Wiley about the first of May, those expectations have not been realized. Before Mr. Wiley retired, however, he was able to report many changes for the better in the condition of affairs. Up to the date of the report above referred to, but two of the four reservations to which the act of Congress limits the superintendency had been definitely settled upon, being those at Round Valley and Hoopa valley.

It was intended to remove the Indians from the Smith River reservation, and place them at the old Klamath reservation, still owned by government, but to place the occupants under the charge of an employé of the Hoopa valley agency. No definite suggestions were made as to the selection of the other two permanent reservations.

By the annual report of Superintendent Maltby, of recent date, we obtain quite full information of the condition of affairs in California, the superintendent having but lately completed an extensive tour of observation, made in company with Hon. Mr. Higby, one of the congressional Committee of Investigation. In regard to the disposition of the Indians upon the reservations, they are said to be everywhere well disposed and peaceable, and willing to labor for their own support; and many who have not hitherto come under the care of the agents are seeking permission to come in and share the labors and benefits of the policy adopted upon the several agency farms. The superintendent represents them as very destitute of clothing, supplies of which must be purchased for them, until such time as they can raise a surplus of produce to be disposed of. The additional numbers coming in every year to the reservations will probably postpone all sales of surplus produce indefinitely, as the new comers must be supported till they can raise a crop.

Superintendent Maltby desires to discontinue, as soon as practicable, the system, still to some extent practiced, of renting lands for Indian reservations. In this desire I readily concur, and it is hoped that such practice will soon cease, either by adopting the suggestions of the superintendent's report, which proposes to purchase the necessary lands at a fair appraisement, or by removing the Indians to lands already owned by the government.

There are no schools upon any of the reservations in California, and the suggestion of Superintendent Maltby, that Congress be requested to make provision for at least one good school upon each reservation, meets with my hearty concurrence, and I trust that this small chance of intellectual life may be vouchsafed to the poor remnant of the tribes who once occupied as their own a country so prolific of wealth, and who have been compelled to yield possession without any stipulations for their benefit.

The four agencies referred to in the annual report are those of *Round valley*, in northeastern California, *Hoopa valley* and *Smith river*, in the northern part of the State, *west* of the mountains, and *Tule river*, in the extreme south, *east* of the mountains.

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Round valley comprises a tract of about 25,000 acres, containing land of remarkable fertility, both as to the arable and pasture land. Under the charge of Agent Fairchild, the measures taken for the care and support of the Indians at this point have been carried on with energy, and 2,700 acres have been enclosed with a good fence, while preparations are far advanced towards the fencing of 3,000 acres more. Over 1,000 acres have been under cultivation this year; but the crops are light as to all kinds of grain, though vegetables were plentiful. The occupants of this reservation comprise the following Indians: Pitt Rivers 320, Wylackies 80, Ukies 300, Onocows 240, making an aggregate of 940; to which would be added immediately 370 of the Indians who have been kept at Humboldt bay, under charge of the military; the remaining 400 of those prisoners being at the old Mendocino reservation, at present under the charge of an employé from Round valley. The agent also expects to receive some 800 of the Clear Lake, Uklah and Redwood bands, who have expressed a desire to come into the valley, and thinks there will be no difficulty in subsisting all of them. The superintendent has terminated a lease of certain lands which were no longer needed, and which was costing the government $3,350 per annum. He recommends the purchase of the improvements of the white settlers remaining in the valley, but gives no estimate of the cost of such purchase.

Hoopa valley was selected last fall by late Superintendent Wiley as a reservation, and possession taken under an arrangement with the settlers that their improvements should be purchased. Upon his suggestion that these improvements would not cost more than $60,000, an appropriation of that amount was made by Congress, and a board of appraisers designated. An appraisal made under directions from this office, by parties represented to be disinterested, was already in progress, and their report reached this office before the instructions under the act of Congress were sent out. It made the valuation over $116,000, besides a large quantity of agricultural implements, amounting to over $8,000. The appraisal by the *new* board has just reached the office, and is within the amount appropriated for the improvements, while the valuation of the implements is about $4,260 in coin. Upon the payment of the amounts so returned, the reservation will be entirely in the hands of government, and all white persons excluded, except the necessary employés.

Superintendent Maltby does not represent the capacity of the reservation for sustaining a large number of Indians in as favorable terms as his predecessor. There are now 600 upon it, under charge of Agent Stockton, and 1,800 Klamaths are expected, this being, as now stated, about the capacity of the reservation.

No trouble is found in getting all the necessary labor from the Indians, an overseer only being needed to direct them. Much expense for transportation of supplies is necessarily incurred until sufficient crops can be raised to subsist the Indians.

Smith River reservation is upon the coast, and consists of one farm of 1,200 acres, besides adjoining lands, rented at a cost of $1,948 in gold per year. Upon it are 700 Humboldt and Wylackie Indians, quietly and industriously occupied; and they have raised this year an abundance for their subsistence. The superintendent recommends the purchase of these lands, and more in the vicinity, if necessary, as he thinks the cost of removing the Indians and putting up the necessary buildings at any other point would greatly exceed the cost of such purchase. He will be called upon for an estimate of the cost of the land referred to, as well as of the remaining improvements in Round valley. The Tule river farm, in the southern part of the State, under the charge of Agent Hoffman, contains 1,280 acres, and is also rented at $1,000 a year. There are upon it 800 Owen's river and Tule river Indians, who, though the crops were light, have raised enough to subsist them. The superintendent makes the same recommendation as to purchase of this farm as in the case of Smith river, and

thinks that sufficient land can be had at fair rates in the vicinity for other southern bands who will soon have to be brought upon reservations.

With Superintendent Maltby's report he has forwarded the statements of two special agents sent by his predecessor last spring, with instructions to visit and inquire into the condition of, and furnish seeds and a supply of implements to, the Mission Indians, located in small settlements near the southern line of the State, from Los Angelos to San Diego. These reports are full of interest, and the visit appears to have been of benefit to the Indians. Unscrupulous white men seem to be interfering with their rights in a very unjustifiable manner, and it was time that protection was extended to them.

The total number of Indians upon the reservations named above is, by the superintendent's report, 3,860; while he estimates the whole number in the State not on reservations, and including the Mission Indians, (who live upon and cultivate their own lands,) at 30,000, which is much beyond any other late estimates of the population of the California tribes.

ARIZONA.

After the resignation of Superintendent Poston, on the occasion of his election as a delegate to Congress last year, he left Mr. G. W. Leihy, whom he had designated as assistant superintendent, in charge of Indian affairs in Arizona, and Mr. Leihy was subsequently appointed superintendent. His annual report did not reach this office in time for notice in this report, but will be found in the appendix; but by a letter received, under date of September 27, he gives some important information in regard to the tribes on and near the Colorado river. The letter, which came too late for further notice, is among the papers submitted herewith.

From Mr. J. C. Dunn, who was among the persons appointed by Mr. Poston as agents, as referred to in the last annual report from this office, advices were received during the last summer of hostilities having broken out among the Indians along the Colorado river, but no details have been forwarded. Mr. Davidson, who was designated by late Superintendent Poston as agent for the Papagos Indians, in the southwest part of the Territory, has furnished much valuable information in regard to that interesting and thoroughly loyal people. In order to place in permanent form such information as to the character, history, and traditions of the Indian tribes as can be obtained, I have included Mr. Davidson's report among the papers to be published with this report. The Papagos occupy villages and the adjacent country, in the southwest portion of Arizona, having for their centre and most important point the old mission church of San Xavier del Bac, and number some 5,000 souls. The Pimos and Maricopas (confederated) are an independent and industrious people, living further to the north and west, and number, according to late Superintendent Poston, some 7,500. Over these two tribes Mr. Davidson was, on the occasion of his late visit to the east, and after your conference with him, appointed by the department as a special agent, and furnished with such portion of funds from the appropriation for Arizona as was deemed applicable to the Indians assigned to his agency, which also includes the Tame Apaches, a small number of well-disposed persons of the extensive tribe which causes so much trouble in that region.

The Papagos have from time to time furnished soldiers to aid the whites against the inroads of the Apaches, and have been very efficient.

Their friendship has been fully recognized, and it is hoped that, under the teacher to be provided, and by means of the agricultural implements and other really valuable articles to be furnished them, they will make rapid improvement in civilization. Indeed, from the accounts received from Agent Davidson they

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appear to be even now fully equal to the ordinary Mexican population of the country in all the elements required to make good citizens.

Of the Cocopas, who live near the mouth of the Colorado river, upon Mexican territory; the Yumas, numbering some 1,600, living further north, along the same river; and the Mojaves, Yavapais, Hualapais, and Chemihuevis, who number about 8,000, and live near the Colorado river, between Fort Yuma and Fort Mojave, we have literally nothing during the last year. Whether or not they have been engaged in the hostilities referred to above is not known; but the probability is that the war party was composed of a band known as Apache-Mojaves, neither belonging to the one tribe nor the other, but vagabonds from both. Still, it would appear from Mr. Dunn's letter that the whites were the aggressors; and this may be laid down as a general rule in regard to the Indians of the western slope, that unless provoked by wanton outrage, or driven by starvation to plunder, they are a quiet and peaceable people.

Nothing has been done in regard to the proposed reservation lying between Corner Rock and Halfway Bend, on the Colorado, which was authorized by act of Congress last winter. The reservation, it is understood, can only be made available for the Indians by an extensive irrigating canal, estimated to cost some $100,000 in currency, for which Congress made no appropriation.

Besides the tribes above mentioned, there are in Arizona a large number of Apaches, roughly estimated at 4,000, and the Moquis, who are village Indians, living in a half civilized state, in the northeastern part of the Territory. Some account of these interesting villagers was given in the report of last year from this office, but no agent of the government has visited them. They are allied by language to the Pueblos, of New Mexico, and having suffered greatly from starvation, a delegation visited the nearest Pueblos last winter, having travelled hundreds of miles to obtain relief, which was given to them by Agent John Ward, as stated in his report upon the subject.

If it proves, upon examination, to be impracticable to attach this people to any of the Arizona agencies, measures will be taken to supply their moderate wants from New Mexico, if Congress will provide the means, though it seems doubtful whether the dry plains upon which they live will long sustain them. The want of water for crops and stock is the principal difficulty, and to the gradual drying up of the streams and decreasing average of moisture is ascribed by many the gradual diminution of the population of this whole region, which, as is evident from the many remains of extensive buildings and settlements, once teemed with busy life.

The Pai-Utes extend their range into northern Arizona, but are mostly in Nevada since the change of the boundary of that Territory one degree to the eastward. It is very much to be regretted that goods sent for the Arizona Indians from New York as long ago as the early fall of 1864 had not at last accounts reached their destination. They have travelled to San Francisco, thence down the coast again, and up the California Gulf to Guaymas, where it was found impossible to land them, owing to the French siege then in progress. At last accounts, I understand that the goods have gone back to San Francisco upon a United States vessel, and will probably be found there by Mr. Davidson, who has recently returned to his post.

A recent communication received from Mr. H. Ehrenberg, who was for some time acting as Indian agent in Arizona, submits certain plans for the benefit of the Indians. It will be seen that he opposes, for reasons given, the project of a reservation for the Indians along the Colorado river.

NEVADA.

Indian affairs in Nevada, or rather our advices in regard to them, have been and are in a very unsatisfactory condition.

Since the last annual report of Governor Nye, ex-officio superintendent, we are almost without a word of information in regard to the condition of the Indians of that State. It was not until July last a superintendent was appointed, and the appointee, Hubbard G. Parker, esq., did not enter upon his duties until September. The goods for the Nevada Indians were forwarded last spring, with the expectation that they would be taken in charge and distributed by Agent Lockhart, who was at Carson City, to which place they were shipped. The appearance in this city of Agent Lockhart in June, and his subsequent resignation, disappointed this hope; for Mr. Burch, the local agent at Ruby valley, had also left his post, or resigned, and no person was left in Nevada to attend to Indian affairs. Senator Nye, who, as governor and superintendent ex-officio, had been very successful in his administration of Indian affairs, was appealed to to assist, so far as he could make it convenient, in regard to several matters of importance; and, although no advices have been received, I entertain some confidence that the interests of the service have not seriously suffered. There has been, from the first, very little difficulty with the Indians of Nevada, partly because they are a very peaceable people, and partly because of the judicious course taken by Governor Nye in establishing efficient special agencies to look after them, and prevent difficulties and disturbances, rather than to await their occurrence.

Agent Lockhart had general charge of the Indians, branches of the Pai-utes, and a portion of them known as the Carson valley Indians, who had reservations surveyed in the western part of Nevada, including Walker lake and Pyramid lake; and a smaller reservation for a farm and mill and timber had been selected on the Truckee river. Last year the necessary expenditures for this mill and for an irrigating ditch for the farm had been made, but the failure of water in the river disappointed for a time the hopes raised as to both mill and farm.

I cannot dismiss with this brief reference the subject of this mill and reservation. The reservation was selected with a view to give the Indians a home, and to furnish, in its very valuable timber, stock for the costly mill to be erected upon it. To justify such a cost (about $25,000, including stock of logs already cut) it was undoubtedly contemplated that, beyond the very moderate wants of the Indians in the way of lumber for houses, sales of lumber to a large amount were to be made for the benefit of the Indians of the agency. I know not what other object there could have been for either reservation or mill.

From papers in this office, both original and copies from the files of the department proper, it appears that, under date of March 31, 1865, a letter of instructions was given by your predecessor to Clark W. Thompson, then superintendent of Indian affairs for the northern superintendency, to sell this mill in Nevada; a blank contract for the sale accompanying the instructions. I refer to both of these documents as published among the papers accompanying this report. The reasons for the sale, as stated in Secretary Usher's letter, were briefly these: That the Pacific railroad would pass near the site of the mill, and make the locality unfit for an Indian reservation; and that the expense of the mill having been greater than was expected, and it being considered injurious to the Indians and the public interests to have the Indians so near to the "settlements attending the construction of the railroad," it was contemplated to reduce the reservation by about five miles, "which would make it proper and necessary to sell the mill property." A Mr. W. N. Leet was suggested as a person who would be likely to purchase the mill, and Mr. Thompson was authorized to execute a contract on the part of government with the purchaser. The contract enclosed provided for the sale of the mill, with all the logs then cut upon the reservation, and the privilege of cutting logs upon the even-numbered sections of the reservation for ten years, paying for the whole $30,000 in lumber, delivered at the mill, at the lowest cash prices prevailing at the time of delivery, and in instalments of $5,000 for the first year, and $2,500 for the succeeding ten years.

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This contract was executed by Mr. Thompson and Mr. Leet on the 27th day of May, 1865, and a copy, one of three originals, only reached this office from Mr. Thompson in the month of August, just before I left this city on public business. I at once disapproved the contract, and directed Mr. Leet to be informed of such disapproval. But, upon more careful examination since my return, I am satisfied that in case you concur in my views of the nature of the transaction, some active steps should be taken to prevent a gross injustice.

I cannot see, in the letter of instructions referred to, any satisfactory reasons for selling the mill. On the contrary, the fact that it had cost a great deal of money appears to me the greater reason why it should have been put at work at the earliest day possible, for the benefit of the agency, upon the large stock of logs already provided. Neither can I appreciate the reasoning in the case of the Indians referred to, (however it might apply to others,) that they should be required to remove back from the line of the railroad. On the contrary, being willing to labor, as was shown by their industry in constructing the irrigating canal referred to above, they could have secured employment for a long time upon the railroad work. The sale appears to me to amount to little more than giving Mr. Leet the mill, with timber of immense value with which to run it for ten years. But, even if it had been proper to make this sale, it seems strange that a superintendent should be sent from Minnesota, where his services were needed, to Nevada, at great expense, to effect it, when it could have been done as well by the agent at Carson City, or the superintendent of California. I confess that I am groping somewhat in the dark in considering this subject, but I am sure I cannot be wrong in checking the consummation of the project; and I have instructed the superintendent to take immediate possession of the mill and logs, and all property purporting to have been sold; and, unless otherwise directed by your department, I shall in no manner recognize this singular transaction.

Special Agent Burch, who had charge of the Humboldt and other Indians, with agency at Ruby valley, gave assurance last year, on the part of his Indians, (numbering about two thousand,) and of the Pannakies, further to the north, that they would not molest the travellers who were expected to crowd the emigrant routes from California to Idaho and Montana, and it is presumed that they have kept their promise, as no complaints have reached this office.

When Agent Lockhart was here he represented that a portion of the Carson Valley Indians, who had given up their lands without receiving any consideration therefor, and who were peaceable and industrious, obtaining their living by labor about the towns and diggings, asked that a small tract of land might be given them, upon which they might have a right to settle their families, as they had not a foot of land of which they had an unmolested occupation. This modest request was granted, and action taken by requesting Governor Nye to make the necessary selections, the department also directing the selections thus made to be respected at the district land office.

Allusion is elsewhere made to the fact that the Pah-Utes, to whom Mr. Sales was sent as special agent by Superintendent Irish, of Utah, at the instance of settlers in Meadow valley and the vicinity, were, by the placing of the boundary of Nevada one degree further east, thrown mostly into Nevada. Meadow valley is in Nevada, and is understood to be the centre of a rich mining district, where, if we are to credit the accounts given to Mr. Sales, fabulous amounts of gold and silver are to be found. By what routes the hardy and adventurous miners have found their way thither does not appear, though it was Mr. Lockhart's opinion that they had come from the northwest, by way of Esmeralda. It seemed very desirable, in order to prevent difficulty between the settlers and the Indians, that a special agency should be established at or near Meadow valley, but it was impossible to decide whether, for facility of communication, the agency should report through Utah eastward, or through Nevada, via San

Francisco. Superintendent Irish thought that it should report through him, while Mr. Lockhart thought that communication would be more certain and speedy through Esmeralda and Carson City.

Into this subject, as well as in relation to the other matters concerning Indian affairs in Nevada, Superintendent Parker has been directed to make immediate inquiry and to report as soon as possible. His report will be laid before you when received, and it can then be decided what is necessary to be done for the Indians of that State.

It has been ascertained that certain packages of goods destined for Nevada, amounting in value to about $4,600, and which, if sent by the best route, should have reached their destination in time to be distributed to the Indians early this fall, were sent to Nebraska City for transportation overland, and by some blunder, the responsibility for which this office has not yet been able to fix, were left behind by the contractor for transportation. As soon as this fact was discovered, steps were taken to place these goods in the hands of Superintendent Murphy, of the central superintendency, and it is proposed to use them for the Indians of that or neighboring superintendencies, and make their equivalent value available for Nevada. The total population of the Indians in Nevada, aside from those whose range extends into that State, but who have been estimated in other superintendencies, is supposed to be about 8,500.

UTAH.

We obtain from the annual report of Superintendent Irish a clearer idea of the numbers, location, character, and condition of the Indians of Utah Territory than has heretofore been furnished. They may be classified as follows:

Eastern bands of Shoshonees and mixed bands of *Bannacks* and *Shoshonees*, numbering about 4,000, under the chief Washakee, a true friend of the whites. They range through northeastern Utah and southeastern Idaho; were parties to the treaty of July, 1863; regard the Wind River region in Idaho and the country about the upper waters of the North Platte as their residence, and desire a reservation there. Governor Lyon, of Idaho, will probably make a treaty with them for the purpose.

Northwestern Shoshonees, numbering 1,500, ranging about sundry valleys in and near the Goose Creek mountains, but being mostly in Idaho; were parties to the treaty of Box Elder of July, 1863; are poor, and suffered from hunger last winter, but kept their promises, and did not disturb the emigrant routes. The superintendent assisted them to a small extent, and secured employment for many of them as herdsmen.

Goships, (or Gocha-Utes,) numbering about 800, ranging west of Salt lake, were parties to the treaty of Tuilla Valley of October, 1863; are very poor, and depend for subsistence upon roots and nuts, and their resources are disappearing as the white population advances. The treaty provides a yearly present of $1,000 in goods or provisions, and the superintendent says this amount should be considerably increased.

Weber-Utes, numbering eight hundred, living in the Salt Lake, Weber, and Ogden valleys, and in the neighborhood of the towns. They are a mixture of Utes and Shoshonees, and are represented as an idle, shiftless, and vagabond tribe, giving much trouble by petty depredations.

Utahs.—These are divided into several bands, as follows:

Timpanogs, a small band of three hundred, inhabiting the Utah valley and neighboring mountains.

Uintah Valley Indians, numbering three thousand, occupying northeastern Utah and the Green River country.

Pah-Vants, numbering fifteen hundred, and ranging through Pah-Vant and Sevier valleys, and west to the White mountains. A very favorable account is given of them. Their most influential chief, Konosh, has induced them to pay

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attention to farming, and his good offices will be availed of to induce a more ready compliance with the policy of the department, in the removal of all the Utahs to the Uintah Valley reservation.

San Pitches, numbering about 500, and live in the San Pitch valley and along the Sevier river. They are very poor, and live upon fish, roots, nuts, &c.

Besides the above Utahs, there is a large number of Indians, estimated at 6,000, called the *Pi-Edes*, allied in language to the Utahs, but very poor, and obtaining a precarious living upon a barren region in the southern part of the Territory. They cultivate here and there a few patches of grain or vegetables, but are often reduced for subsistence even to feed on lizards, toads, and insects. The superintendent hopes to induce them to accept a better home upon the Uintah Valley reservation, as soon as the preparations at that point are sufficiently advanced.

The *Pah-Utes*, who formerly constituted a considerable portion of the Indian population of Utah, have, by the late change in the boundary between this Territory and Nevada, been thrown for the most part into that State, although they have been visited and looked after by Special Agent Sales, sent to them by Superintendent Irish, at the urgent appeal of citizens, indorsed by the late governor, Hon. J. D. Doty. In Governor Doty this office has lost an able and willing adviser and efficient aid in developing its policy and obtaining an influence over the Indians; while the latter, as well as the white settlers, have lost a true friend.

Governor Doty returned to this office, under date of 18th of November, 1864 the treaties with the northwest Shoshonees and the Shoshonee Goships, with the amendment of the Senate ratified, and those treaties have been proclaimed; but he was not able to get the northeast Shoshonees and mixed Bannacks and Shoshonees together.

Much correspondence has taken place between the superintendent and this office in relation to the proper plans to be pursued in regard to preparing the Uintah Valley reservation for a home for all the Utahs who can be induced to remove to it, but not much has been done until recently towards accomplishing the desired end. Both the superintendent and Agent Kinney presented plans for the expenditure of the appropriation for the purpose made by Congress, but both, especially the latter, contemplated the use of a considerable part of the funds in expenses of removal, or clothing, or subsistence.

As the decision of Secretary Usher was that no portion of the funds could be used for these purposes, and that they could only be used in preparing the reservation to receive the Indians, it was deemed advisable to expend the funds in such preparations no faster than there was a reasonable hope of getting the Indians to avail themselves of the advantages offered to them; the theory adopted being that after a portion of the Indians had removed to the reservation their labor could be availed of to assist those who were to follow, and thus a large expenditure for labor be saved to the government. I am now inclined to think that perhaps it would have been well to push these preparations forward more vigorously, as it would seem from Superintendent Irish's special report relative to the treaty referred to below, that the Indians show much more willingness to remove than was expected. Agent Kinney has gone upon the reservation, and a full report from him was expected, but has failed to arrive. The examination made of the Uintah valley, which is ample in extent for all of the Utahs, showed it to be abundantly fertile, well timbered and well watered, and measures have been taken to warn all white persons away from the tract reserved. The people of Utah have been anxious to obtain possession of the several small reservations heretofore withheld from sale, particularly the one at Spanish Fork, none of them being at present occupied and cultivated by or for the benefit of the Indians. The superintendent represented that, as to some of these reservations, the Indians objected to their survey and sale till they were paid for them,

or provided for elsewhere; and, at all events, suggested that their consent ought first to be obtained before any survey should be made. The subject having been submitted to your department, it was determined that an attempt should be made to obtain the formal consent of all of the Utah bands, on consideration of substantial and permanent benefits to be received, to remove to the Uintah valley, and cede their right of occupancy of all other lands in the Territory. Accordingly, instructions to this end were sent to Superintendent Irish in the spring; and during the month of June he succeeded in convening the leading men of the tribes at Spanish Fork, and making a treaty which has received the assent of all the Utah bands above named, and which has been recently laid before you. The superintendent's interesting report, which accompanied the treaty, gives ground for hope that a great work is well-nigh accomplished for the Territory, in throwing its lands open to settlement, as well as for the Indians, in providing for them a comfortable home.

The treaty cedes nearly the whole of Utah Territory, excepting only the Uintah valley, and a strip along the southern end of the Territory, and if the superintendent is successful in his attempt to bring the Pi-Edes to agree to the treaty, that strip also will be ceded. It may be observed by those critical in geographical lines that the northwestern part of Utah is also covered by claims made by different bands of Shoshonees in the treaties of amity with them; but as the last-named tribes will soon be under treaty in Idaho, where they properly belong, no conflict of jurisdiction is likely to arise.

I recommend that medals and presents be given to Washakee, chief of the northeast Shoshonees, and to Konosh, chief of the Pah-Vants, as a special testimonial of appreciation by the department of their good conduct and good influence over their people. Washakee recently asked permission to take part in the campaign against the western Sioux, and this was granted, subject to the arrangements to be made with the military commander of the district of the Upper Platte.

There has been, as appears from the superintendent's report, considerable uneasy feeling among all the Utah Indians, resulting from representations made to them by disloyal whites as well as by Indians, that the white troops were not succeeding in their campaign against the Sioux, who were represented as fighting for the rights of the whole red race, and to save themselves from extermination. Still further cause of dissatisfaction occurred in the delays incident upon the delivery of the goods promised to the Indians, which delay was caused by the goods being turned back by the military officers in command along the overland route, after having been started in good season from Nebraska City; but in spite of these untoward circumstances the Indians have behaved remarkably well.

The superintendent suggests that hereafter the goods be forwarded over the plains by mule trains, instead of by oxen, so that, by being started in good season, they may with some degree of certainty be expected to arrive at their destination in time to be distributed to the Indians before they leave for their winter hunt.

NEW MEXICO.

But three of the Indian agents in New Mexico have made their annual reports this year—Agents Ward, Archuleta, and Labadi. Those of the two former are somewhat meagre. That of the latter is more full, and gives some interesting information in regard to the tribes now and heretofore under his charge; but it comes at too late a day to receive any extended notice.

It is understood that most of the agents appointed in New Mexico can neither read nor write in the English language, which may account for the slowness of some and the delinquency of others in furnishing reports. I have some information in regard to the present condition of Indian affairs in New Mexico, from the superintendent's annual report, but he states that he is obliged to present it

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without assistance from the agents, although, like them, he speaks the Spanish language. In order to give an intelligible summary as to matters in this Territory, I am obliged to rely much on previous reports, and upon information obtained from the late superintendent, Dr. Steck, on his late visit to this city.

The Indians of New Mexico may be best divided into four classes, to wit:

Apaches, of which there are four divisions, the Mescaleros and Mimbres, whose range was, and for the most part still is, the southeast quarter of the Territory; the Jicarillas, numbering, according to Agent Labadi, 987 souls, ranging in the northeast portion—these tribes or bands, together, being estimated to number some 3,500; and the Gila Apaches, in southwest New Mexico, estimated at, say, 4,000 or 4,500.

Utahs, being the Mohuaches, a small band of some 500, who range along the north end of the Territory, partly in Colorado; and the Capotes and Wannemuches, living in the northwest, numbering some 2,500.

Pueblos, or "Village Indians," occupying some nineteen villages, scattered for a long distance along a line drawn northeast and southwest through Santa Fé, holding their lands by grants from the Spanish government, confirmed to them by the United States, and numbering about 7,000 souls.

Navajos, taken prisoners by the military forces, and removed to the reservation at Bosque Redondo, on the Pecos river, in the eastern part of the Territory in 1863–'64, and numbering, at latest accounts, a little over 7,000; their original home being in what is now Arizona, though ranging into northwestern New Mexico.

Of the Apaches, my information, through Superintendent Delgado's report, is meagre. The reservation at the Bosque Redondo was (by recommendation from this office of January 14, 1864, laid before the President of the United States, and approved by him, as appears from department letter of January 16, 1864) set apart for the Apaches, it being intended to colonize all of the various bands of that tribe upon it; and as it was estimated to contain about 6,000 or 7,000 acres of arable land, it was deemed sufficient for the purposes. A beginning was made with a portion of the Mescaleros, who were represented as progressing with their agricultural operations in such a manner as to give good reason to hope that the remainder of the bands could be induced to come in. The removal of the Navajoes to the reservation, being old enemies of the Apaches, and so largely outnumbering them as to nearly monopolize the reservation, is understood to have checked the further concentration of the Apaches at that place, and the number upon the reservation has remained about the same as last year, the superintendent reporting it at 472. The Jicarilla Apaches, who are supposed to be cared for by the agency situated upon the Cimarron river, in the northeast, are represented by Agent Labadi as being further advanced in civilization than the other wild tribes, having been more in the settlements, and many of them speaking the Spanish language. From other sources they are represented as hard cases—worthless vagabonds—concerning whose improvement the superintendent suggests their removal to the Bosque Redondo, where I doubt if there is room for them, or if they could be induced to go and remain. The agent recommends that they be established on a good reservation in their own country, and says that if this were done, and some assistance afforded them by the government, they would raise good crops, establish schools, and learn to obtain an honest living.

Of the Gila Apaches very little is known. Some years ago they were visited, and exhibited a disposition to concentrate upon a reservation, which was at that time selected by Superintendent Steck, on the dividing line between New Mexico and Arizona, in a fertile and isolated valley, but nothing further has been done in regard to them.

In regard to the Utahs, the small band of Mohuaches, being allied to the Tabequaches of Colorado, should, it is thought, be turned over to that superintendency and concentrated with them on the proposed reservation on the San Juan river, in southwestern Colorado. They and the Jicarilla Apaches, having long been neighbors and intermarried, expressed to Agent Labadi a strong desire to continue united, which desire should certainly be gratified.

The Capotes and Wannemuches (Gulgulmuches) are represented as friendly tribes of the great family of Utahs, powerful, warlike, and independent.

Agent Archuleta represents them as a wandering people, living partly by the chase, partly by the aid of government, and partly by stealing and begging; that they are utterly debased, and of the lowest grade of intelligence. They are disinclined to settle upon any reservation, and the superintendent appears to think that such concentration is unnecessary at present; and that when the progress of white population shall demand it, it can be effected without serious difficulty.

The Pueblos Indians, concerning whom an elaborate report was furnished last year by Agent Ward, showing their number in the different villages, with much other valuable information, remain in much the same condition, except that two or three of the villages or settlements have suffered greatly from drought, and from sudden overflow of streams, destroying their crops of grain and fruit, so that relief is necessary to keep them from starvation. Such directions have been given as will enable this office to know to what extent relief is necessary, and such relief will be given as the funds at hand will allow.

These Indians are a quiet agricultural people, industrious and self-sustaining, and need only, in ordinary circumstances, aid in the way of agricultural implements; but they are very desirous to have schools established among them, and this will be done as soon as it can be ascertained where, among the many villages, schools can be established to the best advantage, as it is apparent that the funds at the disposal of this office will not allow of provision for a school at each of the nineteen villages.

In regard to the Navajos, now established at the Bosque Redondo reservation, the accumulated testimony is so conflicting, derived from sources equally entitled to credit, and from persons who should have, and, so far as appears, have had but one object in view—the best interest of the government and of the Indians, that I am reluctant at present to express a decided opinion in regard to the permanent policy to be adopted. The difference is wide between the views of the late superintendent, Dr. Steck, who urged, and was supported by excellent authority in urging, that the Bosque Redondo reservation was barely sufficient for the Apaches, for whom it was set apart—that the Navajos and Apaches could not live together upon it; that the Navajos could best support themselves upon a reservation in their own country, where they had always been an agricultural and pastoral people, raising large crops, and making their own garments from the produce of their own flocks, and that the enormous expense of feeding them at the Bosque Redondo, counting by millions almost, was an unnecessary expenditure—and those of General Carleton, the military commandant of the district, who insisted that, for the sake of permanent peace, the Navajos must be taken entirely away from their own country, and that when once settled upon a reservation they would provide for their own support.

General Carleton took the responsibility of testing the question by removing the Navajos to the reservation; and this being done, they have been supported there by the War Department, with the aid of an appropriation of a comparatively small amount by Congress, placed at the disposal of the Interior Department. An attempt was made late in 1864, by sending a special agent to the Territory, to obtain such definite information as to the case as to enable Congress to act finally upon the subject, but the report of the agent did not reach this office in time for action; and, indeed, while much valuable testimony was furnished on both sides of the mooted question, and much light thrown upon both sides, it seemed as difficult as ever to make a just decision. On the whole, inasmuch as the Navajos are at the reservation, where, as appears from Superintendent Del-

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gado's report, the most of them are quietly, under military supervision, working the land, cultivating 3,500 acres this year, raising good crops and having some supply of stock of their own, and on the whole are doing well; and inasmuch as their removal from the former scenes of their predatory warfare has resulted in giving quiet and security to a considerable portion of the Territory, it has been deemed best to accept, for the present at all events, the location at the Bosque as a settled fact, and an agent has been appointed, with special instructions to take charge of the expenditures of the department on their behalf, while a special agent has been charged with the duty of purchasing and conveying to the reservation a large quantity of useful implements and articles, having reference to their becoming self-sustaining at the earliest possible day. These articles are now on their way across the plains in a train of wagons, which, with the stock drawing them, will be needed upon the reservation. With a fair season for crops next year it is expected that the Navajos, by their agricultural labor, will relieve the government of the cost of subsistence after next year; and if they can be supplied with sufficient stock, will manufacture a good share of their own clothing.

The special agent, Mr. J. K. Graves, is instructed to inform himself fully, and report at the earliest possible day, in regard to the facts necessary to a conclusion as to retaining the Navajos at the Bosque permanently, and as to the cost of providing for them there, with allotments of land, &c.; and he is also to make examination and report as to the condition of affairs at each of the other agencies, in regard to which this office is lamentably deficient in information, knowing neither what has been done, nor what ought to be done, in behalf of the Indians. Almost immediately after the last adjournment of Congress, a change was made in the superintendent, and four new agents appointed, three of whom can neither read nor write the English language, and not assigned to any particular agencies.

It is a fact, that, with the exception of Agent Archuleta, who is mentioned by Superintendent Delgado as having charge of the agency of Abiquiu, for the Capote Utahs, &c., and Agent Labadi, in charge of the agency on the Cimarron river, this office has no knowledge, and has been unable to obtain any, as to the location of the several agents since last spring. It is confidently expected that from the report of Special Agent Graves some definite information will be obtained. I trust that I shall not exceed my proper province in this report when I suggest that hereafter, whenever the subject of a change of persons charged with the management of Indian matters is proposed, your department, at least, may be consulted as to the propriety or necessity of any change, or at all events, as to the existence of vacancies, and their location and circumstances. I feel confident that if this course had been always taken, and the information easily furnished had been laid before the appointing power, some of the changes of the last year would not have been made; or if it was deemed advisable to make them, this office would have been furnished with more accurate information in regard to the changes intended, and thus with more certain means of conducting the public business intrusted to it. It appears, from the information which my brief tenure of this office has enabled me to obtain, that it has always been difficult to obtain the services, as Indian agents, of persons who are willing to accept the very moderate salaries paid by the government as their remuneration, and to be content with acting as the conscientious guardians of the Indians, as well as the economical agents of the government expenditures in their behalf, without supplementing their salaries by conniving with traders, contractors, or other parties; and when such agents are found, I can but feel that any change must be for the worse. I trust that such agents may be supplied, if it is possible, where we do not have them now; and should be pleased, and am sure that the interests of the government would be subserved, if such as we now have could be retained.

I should mention, before leaving this superintendency, that during the last winter one of the agencies was visited by a delegation from the Moqui village Indians, living in northeast Arizona, who had come, at the peril of their lives, a distance of several hundred miles to obtain food to save their people from starvation, their crops having failed last year for want of water. Some relief was given them, and they returned rejoicing. An interesting account of these Moqui Indians has been given in previous reports, and their country abounds in remains of large buildings and populous towns, the relics of old Aztec times. Their country appears to be gradually drying up, and becoming unfit for the habitation of man. They number about 2,500, and, as they belong to Arizona, the attention of that superintendency will be called to their condition and wants.

COLORADO.

Affairs in this superintendency, on the eastern side of the mountain range which occupies the central ridge of the Territory, have been in a very unsettled condition throughout the year. We are without any annual report from Governor Evans, *ex officio* superintendent, but those of Agents Head and Oakes have been received, and from these, and from the correspondence of the office since the last annual summary, the following state of affairs appears:

There are now but two established agencies in Colorado, to wit: Tabequache Utes, at Conejos, in the southwest, Agent Head, numbering about 4,500; Grand River and Uintah bands of Utes, Middle Park agency, having headquarters at present at Denver, and claiming a large district in the northwest, Agent Oakes, numbering 2,500.

The agency for the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, established under the treaty of Fort Wise, in the southeast part of the Territory, had under charge about 1,500 Arapahoes and 1,600 Cheyennes, and was known as the Upper Arkansas agency, having its headquarters at Fort Lyon.

The northeastern portion of the Territory was within the limits of the region claimed by the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, who were considered as being, with two bands of Sioux, under charge of the Fort Laramie agency, now included within the northern superintendency.

From Agent Head's report in regard to the Tabequache Utes, we learn that those Indians have been very quiet during the past year, making no trouble, except in one instance, where a portion of one of the bands took forcible possession of a few sacks of flour, to save themselves from starving. The agent took immediate measures to supply their pressing necessities, since which occasion they have been quiet, although there were reasons for discontent in the unavoidable delay in the delivery of the goods promised them by treaty. That treaty provides that whenever their chiefs shall express a desire, on behalf of their people, to settle down into cultivation of the soil, certain supplies of stock, &c., shall be furnished to them. The agent states that such is now the desire of the chiefs, and urges the fulfilment by government of this provision of the treaty. A detailed estimate of the amount required for the purpose will be called for, and transmitted for your information when received. Governor Evans, during the month of August, represented the tribe as very uneasy at the failure of their goods to arrive, and expressed fear that hostilities would break out, but there is no mention in their agent's report of any such excitement. However, steps were taken to push forward the goods as rapidly as possible, and advices of their arrival have recently been received. Occasion is elsewhere taken to refer to the subject of transportation across the plains. Delays and failures in the delivery of annuity goods are a fruitful cause of trouble with the Indians, who yield the occupancy of portions of their ranges, on consideration of the receipt of sundry articles necessary to their comfort, and expect to obtain them in due season in the fall, so that they can leave for their winter hunt. The suggestion that hereafter, if it could be accomplished at a reasonable price

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these goods should be forwarded by mule trains instead of by oxen, is considered a good one, and by adopting this course, and by greater care in the shipment from the frontier, I think that all cause for dissatisfaction can be avoided.

Agent Head is of the opinion that ultimately the bands of Utes, now in New Mexico, can be concentrated with the Tabequaches to advantage.

Agent Oakes's report as to the Grand river and Uintah bands is very brief and unsatisfactory, his connexion with them having been very short. He had charge of a small number of friendly Arapahoes at Camp Collins before being appointed to this agency, but the Arapahoes left him and joined the war parties to the north in the early spring. He represents the Indians of his present charge as very peaceable and friendly, and anxious to go upon a reservation. At the latest dates he was engaged in exploring the country in search of a suitable place for such reservation.

A new agent has been appointed by the President to the Upper Arkansas agency, heretofore filled by Mr. Colley, until it was finally broken up a year ago last summer by the Indians of his charge joining with the northern Sioux and others in hostilities against the whites. The various circumstances leading to this disastrous occurrence were detailed in the annual report of last year, but no official account has ever reached this office, from its own proper sources, of that most disastrous and shameful occurrence of all, the massacre of a large number of men, women and children of the Indians of this agency by the troops under command of Colonel Chivington, of the United States volunteer cavalry of Colorado. Certain facts are apparent from the documents accompanying the report of last year, and others have been detailed in a report to Congress, and these show that during the spring and summer of last year persistent efforts were made by a part of these Indians to make peace, which efforts were repelled by some of the military officers; and that when several hundred of them had come in to a place designated by Governor Evans as a rendezvous for those who would separate themselves from the hostile parties, these Indians were set upon and butchered in cold blood by troops in the service of the United States. The few who escaped to the northward told a story which effectually prevented any more advances towards peace by such of those bands as were well disposed, except that during the last spring Roman Nose, an Arapahoe chief, sent word to an officer at one of the posts that he was anxious to obtain permission to live with his people in a locality in the vicinity of the Little Ohug river. Governor Evans advised this office of the fact, and some correspondence took place upon the subject, but before any interview could be had with the chief, General Connor's campaign commenced.

A considerable amount of money had been expended at the last mentioned agency for permanent buildings, and for an extensive *acequia*, or ditch, for the purpose of irrigating the lands for cultivation. How far this expenditure has been made unavailable for agency purposes in future by damages done by the Indians or others we have no means of knowing at present. Several bands of these Arapahoes and Cheyennes went south and east, and took refuge among the Kiowas and Comanches, of Agent Leavenworth's charge, and were represented at the council which was held at Bluff creek, in southwestern Kansas, in the early part of this month. That commission, the history of which is more particularly given under the head of the Central Superintendency, after being in session about a fortnight, had succeeded, as stated in another part of this report, in negotiating a treaty with the Arapahoes and Cheyennes of this agency, numbering 2,800; and they have agreed to use their utmost endeavors to bring in those of the Upper Platte who have been associated with the Sioux and other hostile Indians in the northwest, having already sent out runners to inform them that peace had been offered them. The Apaches, too, leaving the Kiowas and Comanches, had given their assent to this treaty, and confederated with the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, the new combination being designated as "the confederated tribes and bands of Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Apaches." This treaty will soon be laid before you, with a special report in reference to it.

The new agent, Mr. Taylor, who was lately appointed to the Upper Arkansas agency, was directed to report to Governor Evans, or to his successor, Governor Cumming, for assignment to such duty as he should designate in connexion with the Indian service. As the Indians, under arrangements made at the council above referred to, are to reside temporarily on the reservation made by the treaty of Fort Wise, and at the place where the improvements were being made for them, this agent has been sent to that point to remain with the Indians there until the necessary steps can be taken to remove the latter to their new reservation south of the Arkansas river.

The report of the commission above referred to will be found among the documents accompanying this report.

DAKOTA.

This superintendency, comprising the Territory of Dakota, has been for a considerable time the scene of interesting events, it being the region in which General Sully has carried on his campaigns against the Sioux Indians of the upper Missouri and country adjacent thereto; while General Conner's operations against the Sioux and other Indians of the upper Platte, whose agency was at Fort Laramie, have driven those Indians far up into the region attached to Dakota for judicial purposes, but lying west of that Territory, and between Colorado on the south and Montana on the north.

There are five agencies in this superintendency, viz:

Yanctons, at their reservation on the Missouri river, near Fort Randall, and near the southern boundary of the Territory; P. H. Conger is the agent, the number of Indians being 2,300.

Poncas, near the Yancton reservation, on the Niobrara river, which forms part of the boundary between Dakota and Nebraska; Agent Potter has them in charge, numbering at the last census 1,100.

Crow Creek Agency, near old Fort Pierre, on the Missouri. This is the point selected for a home for both the Winnebagoes and Sioux of the Mississippi, who were removed from Minnesota. The Winnebagoes have gone down to the Omaha reservation, in Nebraska Territory, leaving the Sioux, numbering 1,039, by a late enumeration, under the charge of Agent Stone.

Upper Missouri (Sioux. This agency has scarcely a local habitation; Mr. S. N. Latta, who held, until recently, the office of agent, and who has from time to time distributed the annuity goods due to the Indians, having had of late very little to do with them, as they have for the most part been included among the hostile tribes. Governor Edmunds, *ex-officio* superintendent, estimates the number of the various bands as follows: Two Kettles, 780; Minneconjous, 2,220; Yanktonnais, 4,200; Unepapas, 2,400, and Blackfeet Sioux, 1,200; Sioux of the Mississippi (not on the reservation) about 800, making a total of about 11,600.

Upper Missouri. The tribes held as belonging to this agency, having its headquarters at Fort Berthold, far up on the Missouri river, under the charge of Agent Wilkinson, are the Gros Ventres, Arickarees and Mandans, together numbering 2,500; the Assinaboines, estimated at 3,280; and the Crows at 3,500; the latter tribe, however, ranging into what is now Montana Territory.

New agents have, during the past season, been appointed for the Yanctons, Poncas, and Sioux at Crow creek, the commission of Mr. Burleigh at the first-named agency having expired, the second having been vacant for a year, and Agent Balcombe, who had charge of both the Sioux and Winnebagoes, having gone down to the Omaha reservation with the latter tribe. Special reports, required by the superintendent of each of these new agents, in regard to the condition of affairs as they found them, were forwarded to this office, and from these and the monthly reports since sent in we obtain much valuable information.

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Agent Conger found the Yanctons in a very unsatisfactory condition, and expressing much discontentment, and complaining that government had not kept its promises to them, as made in the treaty by which they ceded what is now the settled portion of Dakota. He reported the agency buildings in a dilapidated condition, and everything run down; no cattle or stock, farming tools few and in bad condition, and very small preparation for a crop this year. It being already the 1st of May when Mr. Conger took the agency, but little could be done towards getting in a crop, and, for want of good seed, that little for the most part failed. The Indians are represented as being very idle and improvident. There is no school on the reservation, and none has been in existence, although the treaty provides liberally for one, and the vouchers of late Agent Burleigh are on file for the expenditure of considerable sums of money for the purpose; and there are no missionaries or teachers, though the Indians express a desire for their services.

It being considered that the annuities of the tribe are sufficient, under proper management, to place these Indians in a much better condition, and that they ought to be at least as well provided with the comforts of life as the neighboring tribes of Nebraska, the superintendent and agent are doing everything in their power to accomplish this end. On account of the failure of crops, special supplies of food must be furnished to the tribe for the coming winter, and with this fact in view I have been husbanding the funds applicable to them; but as nearly one-half of the appropriation for them for the current fiscal year had been used before the year commenced, it is doubtful whether the amount on hand will be sufficient to prevent suffering among them. The cause of this deficiency, and the remedy proposed for it, are stated in that part of this report relating to "Finances."

It is hoped that another year these Indians, being better provided, and influenced by pressing necessity, will be found cultivating good crops. The agency farms, at all events, will be under cultivation.

The Poncas, who had been without a regularly appointed agent for some time, but who were under the charge of a person specially detailed by the superintendent, were found to have some 250 acres under cultivation, with a prospect of an abundant crop. This hope has been fully realized, and the tribe, with the proceeds of a successful hunt, is in a comfortable condition for the winter, and, as appears by the report of Governor Edmunds, *ex officio* superintendent, they are affording aid to their neighbors the Yanctons. The buildings of the agency are stated to be much in need of repairs, being built of cottonwood, which makes very poor lumber. There is no school upon the reservation; the treaty requires one, and money to a considerable amount has been forwarded from time to time, on the requisition of former agents, for school purposes. Special inquiry has been directed to this point. The agent proposes to employ Indians to do the necessary labor upon the reservation, and finds them willing to work for reasonable wages, and anxious to increase their stock of teams, wagons, &c. We shall, I am confident, find matters much improved also at this agency another year, if the season is favorable for crops.

Attention was called last year to the fact that the murderers of several of this loyal and friendly tribe had not been discovered and punished. I trust that, as there seems to be no probability that this will be done, a special appropriation may be made for presents to the relatives of the deceased.

Considering the character of the soil at the Crow Creek agency, the fact that the Sioux removed thither were mostly old men, women and children, who had been taken captive or given themselves up soon after the Minnesota massacres, and the further fact that their small attempts at hunting had been frustrated by their parties being turned back by the military forces, these Indians are in as good a condition as could well be expected. They are provided for out of an appropriation of $100,000 made by Congress, all treaties with their tribe having been

declared abrogated, and of course all annuities stopped. Agent Stone found many things needed, which, with good management, the funds appropriated to their use ought to supply, particularly working cattle and cows. The buildings also were in poor condition, and the tribe ill provided as to shelter. Measures were taken towards an improvement in these matters. The Indians were somewhat afflicted with scurvy, and, on the recommendation of the superintendent, and at the suggestion of Hon. Mr. Hubbard, of the congressional committee, who visited the agency, an ample supply of potatoes has been provided.

The schools at the agency are in a good condition, and the Indians appreciate their advantages.

The able-bodied adult males belonging to the families at this agency are, for the most part, still confined, under charge of the military, near Davenport, Iowa. The only offence of which many of them appear to have been guilty is that of being Sioux Indians, and of having, when a part of their people committed the terrible outrages in Minnesota, taken part with them so far as to fly when pursued by the troops. At all events, as soon as the troops came near enough to give them protection they came in, and brought with them, rescued from the horrors of Indian captivity, a large number of white women and children. Their reward appears to have been a sorry one, but they have patiently endured their captivity. It is believed that measures are about being taken to release nearly all of them and send them to their people at Crow creek, where the addition of their labor will be an important help in farming operations.

In this connexion allusion may properly be made to certain Sioux, mostly Sissetons, it is believed, who were occupants of land in western Minnesota, but who, being either captured or having voluntarily surrendered, have been supported mostly by issues of supplies from Fort Wadsworth, in eastern Dakota, but partly by cultivating some crops in that vicinity. A part of them have done faithful service to the government as scouts along the frontier. Congress made special provision for such of these Indians as were known to have exerted themselves to bring in the captive whites, by setting apart eighty acres of land for each, in their old country. Steps were taken by some of these Indians last spring to avail themselves of this provision, though not without strong opposition on the part of whites who had already occupied much of their lands.

Returning to the Missouri river, the next agency above Crow creek is that to which the various tribes of Sioux belong, lying on both sides of the river. General Sully, having placed sufficient garrisons in the posts along the river and in the line of posts nearer the Minnesota frontier, has, with his movable column, been in search of the hostile Sioux during most of the spring and summer without being able to bring them to action. It was thought, at the last session of Congress, upon representations made to and through this office, that nearly all of the hostile Sioux would be glad to make peace, having suffered enough. Indeed, the same opinion was entertained the previous year, and an agent of this office, Rev. Father De Smet, was sent up the Missouri to get access to the tribes, but he was not allowed by General Sully to communicate with them.

Last winter Congress appropriated $20,000 for the purpose of paying the expenses of negotiating a treaty with these Indians, and that amount, in goods and money, was placed at the disposal of Governor Edmunds, to enable him to proceed in the discharge of this duty; but the governor found the military officers still disinclined to act in concurrence with him, and determined upon another campaign as necessary to subdue the Indians, and the attempt to make a treaty was, for the time, abandoned.

General Sully followed the Indians as far north as the British possessions, and thence followed the course of the Missouri river down until, at last advices, he was at Fort Sully, not very far above the Crow Creek agency. Several interesting reports of the general's marches have been transmitted to this office, and it would appear that while at Fort Rice, on his way down the Missouri, a

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large force of the hostile Indians, too large to be attacked with safety, were in the country to the eastward of that post. The general's report estimates the number at ten thousand warriors, but this is probably the error of a copyist, as the total population of the hostile tribes would scarcely afford so many able-bodied men, and it is understood that a large number had already separated themselves from the bands so hotly pursued. The general was under the apprehension that his failure to attack and continuance of his march down the river would be considered by the Indians as a retreat.

In the latter part of August, under the direction of the President, a commission, comprising Governor Edmunds, Major General Curtis, Superintendent Taylor, General Sully, and Hon. Orrin Guilmsey, was appointed to go up the Missouri to endeavor to meet and negotiate with these Indians, and this commission is now at its appointed rendezvous.

No report has yet been received from this commission except such as is contained in the report of Governor Edmunds, herewith, under date of the 14th October, and in other advices referred to in the preliminary part of this report. They had, on the 10th, signed a treaty with the Minnecongos, numbering, as represented by their chiefs, three hundred and seventy lodges. This band was represented by eight of their principal chiefs—including One Horn, head chief—and twenty-three warriors. These claimed also to represent ten other bands of Sioux, nearly all of whom have been hostile; all of whom, they said, were anxious for peace, and would willingly treat on the same terms as offered to the Minnecongos. It is highly probable that other treaties have ere this been entered into with other bands, and that we are now actually at peace with this numerous and troublesome people. In case the report of the commission reaches this office in time, it will be published among the papers accompanying this report.

Treaties cannot, however, be completed at this time with all who are anxious for peace. This is owing to the lateness of the season, and the very widely scattered position of the Indians. I am satisfied that, with the opening of spring, the Indians being accessible, treaties of peace can readily be effected with all the tribes of the southwest; and when it is considered that ten years of such peace will be much less expensive than one year of war, I cannot but congratulate you on the abundant success of your earnest efforts in this behalf.

General Sully states, in a recent report, that he thinks that at least two-thirds of the tribes originally hostile will have, by this time, either given themselves up or detached themselves from the remainder. The cost of these military campaigns is enormous, and it still remains doubtful whether a reliable peace could not have been made last year at infinitely less price. Every possible effort, under your instructions, has been made, during these operations, to prevent the occasional differences of opinion between civil and military officers from affecting the efficiency of military operations; and if they have not fully succeeded in accomplishing their end, no fault can be found with subordinates of this department; while, if they are successful, their success will be highly gratifying to this office.

Governor Edmunds has felt it to be his duty, as governor of the Territory and superintendent of Indian affairs, to call attention to sundry irregularities, of which he considered the proof to be ample, in the conduct of parties connected with the military posts on the Missouri river, in furnishing the Indians with articles contraband of war, in exchange for articles which they had for sale. Doubtless these transactions, if brought to the knowledge of the commanding officer, have been checked. General Sully has exhibited every desire to have his operations interfere as little as possible with the intercourse with and supplies for the friendly tribes in the northern part of the Territory.

The Gros Ventres, Arickarees, and Mandans, to whom distribution of annuity goods is made by Agent Wilkinson at and near Fort Berthold, were supplied satisfactorily, except that the diminution of the quantity, caused by depreciation of the currency, was difficult of explanation.

These friendly tribes have for a long time expressed an earnest desire to concentrate upon a reservation near Fort Berthold, where they cultivate successfully a large body of land; and to receive the benefits of a treaty, in instruction in labor, agricultural implements, and particularly in schools for their children.

It is hoped that, either by the commission now up the Missouri, or by others, such a treaty may be made with these Indians. The appeal of the old Arickaree chief, White Shield, published in the annual report last year, and the statements made by Rev. Mr. De Smet, also published in that report, are fully confirmed and strengthened by the statements of Agent Wilkinson this year. I trust that action in their behalf may not be longer delayed.

Of the Assinaboines, no advices have been received, except that they were, about September 1, below Fort Union, at some distance north of the Missouri, divided into small bands for hunting, quite poor, but friendly.

Agent Wilkinson represents the Crows as behaving well, friendly to the whites, keeping out of the way of their old enemies, the Sioux, and anxious to have an agency established among them some seventy-five miles above the mouth of the Yellowstone, but thinks that they would consent to remove to reserved lands north of the Missouri river.

Measures should, in my judgment, be taken to compel the permanent residence of the agents with the upper Missouri tribes, of whom they have the charge. Of course this cannot be done as to the Sioux until a final arrangement is made with them; but as to the Indians about Fort Berthold, there seems to be no good reason why the agent should not be with them. The law of Congress requires it, and it is every way desirable, for the benefit of the Indians and their protection from the effects of unlawful traffic.

IDAHO.

This office has been without authentic intelligence in regard to Indian affairs in this new Territory for many months, sundry reports forwarded by Governor Lyon, *ex officio* superintendent, having failed to come to hand. But one agent has been on duty in the Territory, Mr. O'Neill, in charge of the Nez Percés, a large and friendly tribe, numbering 2,830 by a late census, and located in various bands within seventy-five miles of the agency. Through failure of the mails, Mr. O'Neill's bond, which had been forwarded by Governor Lyon, did not reach this office, and no funds could be forwarded to him for the necessary expenditures under the treaty with those Indians. Much dissatisfaction was the necessary result; but through the influence of Lawyer, the faithful head chief, the efforts of those anxious to commence hostilities have been defeated, and no outbreak had occurred at the latest dates. The causes of dissatisfaction have certainly been great. The first treaty made with these Indians, which was satisfactory to them, had been superseded by another, made by Superintendent Hale, of Oregon, of which Idaho was formerly a part, and this has not yet been ratified by the Senate. Meantime the promised payments under the first treaty were delayed, and disloyal persons were not wanting to persuade the Indians that the government was acting in bad faith towards them. However, as stated above, the efforts of the head chief, Lawyer, and others, with those of the agent, were successful in preventing any outbreak, and funds have recently been forwarded to make the deferred payments. Agent O'Neill's report sets forth the condition of things among these Indians very clearly. The rapid increase of the white population, now numbering, by Governor Lyon's estimate, nearly fifty thousand in the Territory, and the influx of a mining population, extending their prospecting tours in every direction, has still further tended to render it difficult to preserve peace.

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Advantage has been taken of Governor Lyon's recent visit to this city to obtain much valuable information in regard to the Indians of Idaho, and he has returned with funds to pay the sums past due under treaty stipulations with the Nez Percés, and with authority to conclude a new treaty with that tribe, which, it is hoped, will reach this city in time to be ratified by the Senate instead of the one now before that body. Authority has also been given to Governor Lyon to conclude a treaty, if possible, with the Kootenais and Cœur d' Alene Indians in the extreme northern part of Idaho, and it is expected that very large tracts of mining and agricultural land will be opened to the public by these treaties, while the Indians will be rendered secure from molestation upon their diminished reserves. From the report of Agent Hutchins, of Montana, it would appear doubtful whether many of the Kootenais, beyond those who are already included within the provisions of the Flathead treaty, can justly claim any rights this side of the British line, and the attention of Governor Lyon will be called to this point.

In the course of the governor's extended tour through the Territory, he met, at a point not very far distant from the present capital, Boisé City, the chiefs of the Boisé Shoshonees, and made with them a kind of preliminary treaty agreement, by which the Indians agreed, on the fulfilment by the government of certain rather loosely defined conditions, to cede to the United States an extent of country estimated at many millions of acres, and comprising a large part of southern Idaho, and to concentrate upon a reservation of moderate dimensions. This treaty not being in a condition for submission to the Senate, authority has been given to Governor Lyon to conclude a formal treaty with the tribe referred to, upon the general basis of the arrangement above mentioned.

In the region about Fort Hall, in southeastern Idaho, and bordering upon and occupying the northern part of Utah, so far as their limited numbers and migratory habits allow them to occupy any territory, is another band of Shoshonees, understood to be one of those with whom the late Governor Doty concluded treaties of amity, providing for unmolested travel through the country by the whites, and a small annual payment by government to offset the necessary limitation of the means of subsistence of the Indians, resulting from the driving off of game and destruction of fur-bearing trees, &c. These Indians are called by Governor Lyon the Kammas Prairie tribe, and are represented by him as desirous of being concentrated upon a reservation of limited extent; and the necessary powers for the purpose have been given to him.

The Nez Percés are supposed to number about forty-five hundred, the Cœur d'Alenes, Kootenais, &c., some two thousand, the Boisé Shoshonees one thousand, and the Kammas Prairie Indians about two thousand; and if the proposed arrangements with these tribes are successfully made, the whole Territory of Idaho will be thrown open to settlement, except the limited reservations above referred to.

New mail routes have just been opened, greatly facilitating the communications between the capital of Idaho and San Francisco, and this will probably be for some time to come the shortest route for letters and supplies.

MONTANA.

The Indians within this superintendency are comprised in two divisions, the Gros Ventres of the mountains and the various tribes or bands of Blackfeet Indians—all east of the Rocky mountains, and whose numbers are estimated as follows: Gros Ventres, 1,800; Piegans, 1,870; Bloods, 2,150, and Blackfeet proper, 2,460, the last three making the Blackfeet nation; and west of the mountains, the confederated tribes represented at the Flathead treaty, and numbering as follows, according to a census taken last spring: Flatheads, 661; Pend d'Oreilles, 908; Kootenais, 273; total, 1,732. Agent Upson, at Fort Benton, has charge of the tribes east, and Agent Hutchins of those who are west of the mountains, Mr. Chapman having been appointed to succeed the latter.

Whether or not there are any tribes or bands who range in the mountain country now being overrun in the search for gold in the southwestern part of the Territory, we have no means of knowing, as we have no report, either this year or last, from Governor Edgerton, *ex officio* superintendent.

Provision was made by Congress at its last session by which to effect a treaty with the Blackfeet nation, having for its object the cession of their right to occupy all lands south of the Missouri river and the Teton, one of its upper branches, the object being to throw open to settlement by the large number of emigrants that region, supposed to abound in gold; and the sum of $15,000 was appropriated for the purpose. Under date of March 24, instructions, prepared under the direction of your predecessor, were given to Agent Upson for his guidance, and the funds placed at his disposal. No report has been received from him, except that on the 12th of June he had arrived within the bounds of his agency, and was met with reports that a portion of his Indians had broken out into hostilities. His information was that the Bloods and Blackfeet proper were the hostile bands, but that the Piegans and Gros-Ventres were still friendly. Should this latter statement be correct, the conduct of those tribes may justly be ascribed to the pains taken last year by Agent Upson to bring about a peace between them and a friendly feeling towards the whites. Nothing further has been heard from the agent, the means of communication between this city and his post at Fort Benton being irregular and precarious. As a confirmation, however, of this unpleasant news, we have a letter from Agent Hutchins, dated August 3, in which he gives some information, obtained from a Flathead Indian of much intelligence, who had just returned from a hunting tour east of the mountains, to the effect that the Blackfeet had broken out into war with the whites, but that the Crows, under the influence of the good treatment which they had received last year at Fort Union, would remain at peace.*

Agent Hutchins's annual report, dated June 30, gives a favorable idea of the Indians under his charge. He had distributed, partly last fall and partly in the early spring, the goods which were sent out the previous year, being useful articles and mostly agricultural implements; and the Indians, who are decidedly improving in attention to cultivation of the soil, expressed themselves as delighted with these goods. The Flatheads live mostly in the valley of the Bitter Root river, outside of the reservation, the Pend d'Oreilles upon the reservation a few miles from the agency at Jocko, and the Kootenais just outside of the reservation, but intend to remove upon it and open farms. A portion of the Kootenai tribe, which lives principally beyond the British line, did not share in the distribution of goods. The agent thinks that the Flatheads ought to be required to remove upon the reservation, to withdraw them from the influence of and from trouble with the white population which is "prospecting" the country, but suggests that justice to the Indians requires that if they do remove, some remuneration should be given to them for their improvements, the work of their own hands.

There is now no school at this agency, a report made by Agent Hutchins, which reached this office last winter, showing the one in operation to have been so useless that he had closed it, and submitted a plan for re-establishing it on the manual labor plan. He was directed to forward estimates for this purpose, and these have but recently come to hand. They appear to be quite reasonable, and within the means at the disposal of this office. Meantime a new agent has been appointed to succeed Mr. Hutchins, and the agency has been transferred

* See Appendix for Agent Upson's annual report.

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to Idaho, for greater facility of communication; and the subject of the school has been referred to Governor Lyon, with instructions to cause the plan to be put in operation, if, after inquiry, he shall deem it advisable. The Flathead agent has recently been directed to report to the governor of Idaho.

A year ago last July Mr. O. D. Barrett, under a special commission from your predecessor, and with instructions to report to Governor Edgerton, of Montana Territory, was intrusted with a quantity of goods for the Indians of that region, and provided at St. Joseph with an excellent four-mule team and wagon in which to convey the goods with himself to his destination, and a sufficient sum was advanced to him for his expenses. Governor Edgerton was advised of his appointment, and directed to discharge him upon his arrival and delivery of the goods, if his services were not needed. Mr. Barrett was heard from late in the fall, having had bad luck in his journey; again in the spring, having left his goods at Salt Lake City, and borrowed $50 of Superintendent Irish to get them out of store; and again, two or three weeks since, having arrived in Montana with neither team nor goods. At about the same time Governor Edgerton advised this office of Mr. Barrett's arrival, and that he had notified him that his services were not necessary, and that thereupon the agent declined to be discharged, claiming to hold a commission irrevocable by the governor. Governor Edgerton has been directed to "stop the supplies," and pay over no money to Mr. Barrett, on any account, until all money and property placed in his hands shall be fully accounted for.

SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

At the period of the last annual report from this office, affairs in this superintendency, comprising what is known as the "Indian country," south of Kansas, together with the Osages along the southern border of that State, were still in the confused and discouraging condition which necessarily resulted from the war. Portions of the country about Forts Gibson and Smith, and the travelled route for government trains from the north to those posts, were held by United States troops; and a portion of the Indians, who had remained loyal to the government, were attempting to subsist themselves in the neighborhood of the above forts. Many of the able-bodied men of the loyal sections of the tribes were in the United States service as soldiers, but many thousands of the people were, in Kansas and portions of the Indian country, subsisted at the expense of the funds which, if the tribes had remained steadfast to the Union, would have gone to them as annuities. Serious complaints were being made to the department that stock owned by Indians, and necessary for their subsistence, and the small crops of corn raised by those who had been able to till the ground, were being taken from them by unprincipled speculators. Some of the military officers had laid the blame for this state of things upon the Indian agents, but an investigation of these charges showed them to be without foundation. The most stringent rules and regulations in regard to the sale of stock from the Indian country were adopted and issued, but it is apparent that the practice of running stock out of the country has continued, the keenness of the speculators enabling them to elude the vigilance of the officers, and it is believed that an immense amount of such stolen stock has been purchased at large prices by the government. The information obtained by Superintendent Sells, as given in his report, furnishes some idea of the enormous extent as well as profit of the business, where contractors obtain ready sale for the plunder at such rates as they have received from the government. The reports of Agents Harlan and Reynolds throw further light upon the subject, and it is gratifying to know that by their efforts, aided in good earnest by the military force put at their disposal by Major General Mitchell, who has shown every disposition to assist them, much has been done towards breaking up this nefarious traffic. It is manifest, however, that

something more is needed in the form of legislation. Superintendent Sells informs us that the system of plunder is thoroughly organized, having its grade, of agents and participants, from the reckless and daring scouts and drivers, who are well acquainted with the country, and who steal and run off the cattle to the Kansas line, up through the agents of the contractors, who receive and arrange fraudulent bills of sale for them, to men of higher position in the social scale, who, incited by avarice, have seized with avidity this disgraceful means of gain. In fact, it appears as if an obliquity of conscience had affected the whole community on the border, for the great majority of the people seemed to favor the speculation, or regard it with indifference.

In confirmation of the estimate made by the superintendent as to the extent of this traffic, the position and influence, civil and military, of the persons engaged in it, the difficulty of preventing its continuance and of punishing its operators, I here subjoin brief extracts from a report which has just been received from Lieutenant George Williams, who was some time since detailed by the War Department to investigate these matters, under instructions from this office.

After alluding to the large number of persons who have made independent fortunes in the business, he says:

"Not content with having this odium attached to their own names, having carried it on so successfully and without interruption from those in authority, who knew of the whole transaction in this line, but who were too deeply interested themselves to try any measures to put a stop to it, they have induced men by the hundred to go down into the Indian territory and steal and drive out cattle," &c.

Again: "The military force sent into this State for the protection of these Indians have been the agents through whom a great portion of the stealing has been accomplished," &c.

After giving the names of some thirty or forty prominent men, merchants, military officers, Indian agents, traders and others, whom he charges directly with being implicated in this traffic in one way or another, Lieutenant Williams says:

"The above-mentioned parties and their allies, the cattle thieves, have been engaged in the business since 1862, and I have evidence against most of them in my possession, but there is scarcely if any use to attempt to prosecute them before any court in Kansas, because they openly make their boasts that they can buy men enough to swear anything they want them to, and I know they speak the truth from experience."

As to the extent of the business: "In my opinion, during the past four years there have been at least 300,000 head of cattle stolen from the Indian territory, a country at one time rich in their cattle possessions, and now scarcely a head can be seen in a ride of 200 miles."

The very late arrival of Lieutenant Williams's report, just as I am about closing this paper, makes it impossible for me to give it, with the voluminous accompanying testimony, sufficient examination to enable me to form a judgment as to whether the testimony fully supports the sweeping charges made by him, and I do not therefore feel at liberty to incorporate his report and testimony among the documents to be published with this report, but submit the papers for your information, and for such directions as you may see proper to communicate after having given them examination. I will only remark, that so far as the charges implicate any of the agents or employés of this bureau, every possible effort will be made to ascertain their truth, and bring to justice any that are found guilty.

The law enacted by the last Congress on this subject provides only for the punishment of those who actually drive or remove "any cattle, horses, or other stock from the Indian territory for the purpose of trade or commerce;" This does not seem to reach the case of those who deal in the stolen property, and

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it is to be hoped that the wisdom of the next Congress will provide a more stringent act, reaching all concerned in the transaction, and making the possession of Indian cattle *prima facie* evidence of their larceny; or in some other manner provide a more effectual remedy for this great evil, by insuring severe and certain punishment to the guilty parties.

Hopes have been entertained that, when the war was ended, such arrangements could be made with the tribes occupying the Indian territory as would enable the department to find room within its ample bounds for many of the tribes in Kansas, or such portions of them as did not choose to abandon their tribal relations and become citizens, and that affairs in that country might be reorganized in such a manner as to render such an arrangement highly advantageous both to the Indians and the government. It was therefore with great satisfaction that I learned, through your department, early in July, that a council had been held on the 24th of May, by the tribes of the southwest, lately allied with the rebellion, at which delegates had been appointed from each of them to visit this city for a conference with the government.

It was at first contemplated to allow these delegates to come to Washington, but subsequent correspondence resulted in the designation of a board of commissioners to proceed to the Indian country, and meet them at Fort Smith, Arkansas, and the President appointed a commission comprising the following persons: D. N. Cooley, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Hon. Elijah Sells, superintendent southern superintendency; Thomas Wistar, a leading member of the society of Friends; Brigadier General W. S. Harney, United States army; and Colonel Ely S. Parker, of General Grant's staff. As a prominent part of the history of Indian affairs during the past year I have included the report and official record of the proceedings of this commission, which was continued for thirteen days, among the documents accompanying this report, and need only notice briefly here the results which are more fully detailed in those papers.

The council assembled at Fort Smith, September 8, and delegates were present in the course of the sittings (though not all in attendance at first) representing the Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees, Seminoles, Osages, Senecas, Shawnees, Quapaws, Wyandotts, Wichitas, and Comanches. Immediately upon the opening of proceedings, the tribes were informed generally of the object for which the commission had come to them; that they for the most part, as tribes, had, by violating their treaties—by making treaties with the so-called Confederate States, forfeited all *rights* under them, and must be considered as at the mercy of the government; but that there was every disposition to treat them leniently, and above all a determination to recognize in a signal manner the loyalty of those who had fought upon the side of the government, and endured great sufferings on its behalf. On the next day the delegates were informed that the commissioners were empowered to enter into treaties with the several tribes upon the basis of the following propositions:

1st. That each tribe must enter into a treaty for permanent peace and amity among themselves, each other as tribes, and with the United States.

2d. The tribes settled in the "Indian country" to bind themselves, at the call of the United States authorities, to assist in compelling the wild tribes of the plains to keep the peace.

3d. Slavery to be abolished, and measures to be taken to incorporate the slaves into the tribes, with their rights guaranteed.

4th. A general stipulation as to final abolition of slavery.

5th. A part of the Indian country to be set apart, to be purchased for the use of such Indians, from Kansas or elsewhere, as the government may desire to colonize therein.

6th. That the policy of the government to unite all the Indian tribes of this region into one consolidated government should be accepted.

7th. That no white persons, except government employés, or officers or employés of internal improvement companies authorised by government, will be permitted to reside in the country, unless incorporated with the several nations.

Printed copies of the address of the commissioners involving the above propositions were placed in the hands of the agents, and of members of the tribes, many of whom were educated men.

On the third day the delegates from the loyal Chickasaws, Choctaws, Senecas, Osages, and Cherokees, principally occupied the time with replies to the address and propositions of the commissioners, the object being partly to express a willingness to accept those propositions, with some modifications, if they had been clothed with sufficient power by their people, but chiefly in explanation of the manner in which their nations became involved with the late confederacy. The address of the Cherokees was especially noteworthy, inasmuch as they attempted to charge the causes of their secession upon the United States, as having violated its treaty obligations, in failing to give the tribe protection, so that it was *compelled* to enter into relations with the confederacy. The next day the loyal Seminoles expressed their willingness to accede to the policy of the government, and to make peace with those of their people who had aided the rebellion. The president of the commission then read a reply to the address of the loyal Cherokees above referred to, showing, from original and official documents, that, *as a tribe*, by the action of their constituted authorities, John Ross being then, as at the time of the council, their head, they had, at the very opening of the rebellion, entered into alliance with it, and raised troops for it, and urged the other tribes to go with them, and that they could not now, under the facts proven, deny their original participation in the rebellion. (The documents establishing the bad faith of John Ross had but recently come into possession of the department. They are very interesting, and taken in connexion with his course at Fort Smith in keeping aloof from the council, but exercising his powerful influence to prevent an amicable settlement with the hitherto disloyal part of the nation, will be found fully to justify the course taken by the commission in refusing to recognize him in any manner as chief of the Cherokees.)

The loyal Creeks on this day presented their address of explanation, setting forth the manner in which their nation, by the unauthorised action of its chief, entered into treaty relations with the confederacy, and the terrible sufferings which the loyal Creeks endured in battle and on the march to Kansas seeking protection from the United States, and asking "to be considered not guilty."

It being certain that no final treaties could be now concluded with the tribes represented, for the reason that, until the differences between the loyal and disloyal portions were healed, there could be no satisfactory representation of most of them, it was determined to prepare for signature by the commission, and by the delegates representing all factions and opinions, a preliminary treaty, pledging anew, on behalf of the Indians, allegiance to the United States, and repudiating all treaties with other parties; and on the part of the United States agreeing to re-establish peace and friendship with them. This was considered essential as preliminary to the main business of the commission, to wit: to make peace between the several tribes, and negotiations as to purchasing lands, territorial government, &c. This work was diligently pursued until, on the breaking up of the commission on the 13th day, all of the delegates representing the following tribes and sections of tribes, in the order given, had signed treaties, (some of them holding out for several days until they could agree among themselves:) Senecas, Senecas and Shawnees, Quapaws, loyal Seminoles, loyal Chickasaws, loyal Creeks, Kansas, Shawnees (uncalled for, but asking to be permitted again to testify their allegiance,) loyal Osages, tribes of the Wichita agency, loyal Cherokees, disloyal Seminoles, disloyal Creeks, disloyal Cherokees, disloyal Osages, Comanches, disloyal Choctaws, and Chickasaws.

Friendly relations were established between the members of this various tribes hitherto at variance, except in the case of the Cherokees. The southern feuds

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among this people are remembered still, and the Ross, Ridge, and Boudinot difficulties have never been healed. This portion of the nation was ably represented in council by Boudinot and others, and having learned from the action of those representing the loyal party that if they came back it must be as beggars and outlaws, asked the protection and good offices of the commission. Efforts were then made on the part of the commission to effect a reconciliation, but all that could be brought about was a promise upon the part of those representing the loyal party to present the question to their council, which is now in session, and I entertain the hope that soon I shall be able to furnish you a report of their proceedings, in which they offer fair and honorable terms of adjustment. If, however, I should be disappointed in this reasonable expectation, I trust the government will take the matter in hand, and, by a just and equitable division of their property, make a final settlement of all their difficulties.

When the majority of this nation returned to their allegiance to the government, in 1863, action was taken by their council, under direction of John Ross, confiscating the property of those who still continued in the service of the confederacy, thus cutting off about five thousand five hundred of the nation, leaving them homeless and houseless. This destitute portion of the tribe are still refugees on the Red river, suffering from the want of every necessary of life, and existing only upon the charity of the humane people of northeastern Texas. The department has, however, sent a special agent to look into the wants of these refugees, and must rely upon Congress for the necessary means to relieve their necessities.

The commission did not adjourn without having made valuable progress towards the consummation of treaty arrangements with several of the most important tribes. With the Osages a treaty was made, signed by the lately disloyal party at the council, and by the loyal chiefs afterwards at their agency, by which they cede to the United States a very large area of valuable land, which may be used for colonization of other tribes if it shall be needed for the purpose, or sold for their benefit. That treaty has just reached this office by the hand of Superintendent Sells, and will be submitted to you with his report.

The terms of a treaty were agreed upon with both parties of the Creeks, whereby they cede to the United States, for the use of the friendly Indians from Kansas or elsewhere, all of their lands north of the Arkansas river, and one-half of the remainder lying south of that river, on terms which I trust will meet the approval of the government. This treaty is to be signed in this city by delegates properly accredited by the united Creek nation.

With the Choctaws and Chickasaws a treaty was agreed upon, upon the basis of the seven propositions heretofore stated, and in addition to which those tribes agreed to a thorough and friendly union among their own people, and forgetfulness of past differences; to the opening of the "leased lands" to the settlement of any tribes whom the government of the United States may desire to place thereon; and to the cession of one-third of their remaining area for the same purpose; the United States to restore these tribes to their rights forfeited by the rebellion. This treaty, after its approval by the councils of the Choctaws and Chickasaws, is to be signed in this city by three delegates from each nation sent here for that purpose.

It is not intended to hold any general council in this city, but it was understood that delegates would, if necessary, visit Washington on behalf of any of the tribes owning lands in the Indian country which the government might desire to purchase for the use of other Indians, so that, by properly accredited delegates, all necessary arrangements with the several tribes might be made.

It became sufficiently evident, in the course of the council, that one great object in view by the government, the colonization of such of the tribes or portions of tribes from further north as should desire a permanent home in the Indian country, would be secured when the policy of the government in regard to them

was fully understood; and it was gratifying to notice that the subject of the organization of an Indian territory, with provisions securing a certain degree of individuality to the various tribes—indeed, based upon the admirable form of government of the United States, and with a representative delegate in Congress—although at first distasteful to the leading spirits among the Indians, gradually increased in favor by the study of the few copies at hand of the bill proposed by yourself in the Senate last winter, until, near the close of the council, Mr. Boudinot, a man of education and ability, speaking on behalf of the Cherokees and others who had taken part in the rebellion, (his remarks being assented to by all present,) declared in a speech, a note of which is preserved among the records of the council herewith, that the plan was eminently satisfactory, and would entitle its projectors to the everlasting gratitude of the Indians. We may, then, reasonably hope to see this admirable project carried into operation at no distant day.

From the able and elaborate report of Superintendent Sells, and the several agents in charge of the tribes within this superintendency, we obtain much valuable information as to their present condition, in reference to both the loyal portions of them, who have been refugees from their homes during the war; and the disloyal, who made treaties and engaged actively with the late "southern confederacy." The contrast between their condition now and before the war, whether we refer to either loyal or disloyal, is sad indeed. Most of these tribes had advanced far in civilization, and their country was well provided with good schools and academies. Many of their leading men are to-day thoroughly educated men, of statesmanlike views, fully able to express those views in our language, in a manner which can be excelled in few of our deliberative assemblies. Their people were rich in real and personal property, living in the enjoyment of every thing needed for their comfort; and considerable wealth had accumulated in the hands of some of them—the slaveholders—so that they lived in a style of luxury to which our thriving northern villages are mostly unaccustomed. Their crops were abundant, but their chief element of prosperity was stock-raising, and vast herds of cattle were in their hands as a means of wealth. The change is pitiful. Their land has been desolated by the demon of war till it lies bare and seathed, with only ruins to show that men have ever dwelt there. A perusal of the reports herewith will satisfy you that these remarks are no exaggeration, particularly as to the Cherokee, Quapaw, and part of the Creek bands; the condition of affairs in the Choctaw and Chickasaw country is not so serious, for the reason that those tribes went almost unanimously with the rebellion, and of course had no object in destroying their own property; though even there the effects of the war are distinctly visible. But in the Cherokee country, where the contending armies have moved to and fro—where their foraging parties have gone at will, sparing neither friend nor foe—where the disloyal Cherokees, in the service of the rebel government, were determined that no trace of the homesteads of their loyal brethren should remain for their return, and where the swindling cattle-thieves have made their ill-gotten gains for two years past, the scene is one of utter desolation. Of course, the loyal portions of all of these tribes have suffered most; for they became refugees from their homes, leaving them in the hands of their enemies, and everything that they left was destroyed. A large number of the loyal Indians of all the tribes entered the service of the United States, and many of them sealed their fidelity with their life-blood, while many others are maimed for life. Now that the war is over, the survivors of these loyal bands claim the sympathy and aid of the government. They are anxious to return to their country, but they have no homes there, and no subsistence. They are utterly destitute, and entirely dependent upon the government for food and clothing. In another season, if timely assistance in the way of agricultural implements and other aid is afforded them, they may become self-sustaining by

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tilling the ground; but for the present, at least, they must be dependent upon the government.

Let us glance at the condition of the several tribes as portrayed in the report of the superintendent and agents:

The Seminoles numbered before the war nearly 2,500, of whom more than half came out with the loyal Creeks and took refuge in Kansas, their able-bodied men joining the United States army. There are about 2,000 of the tribe left. Some 500 of them were furnished with seed and a few agricultural implements last spring, and, upon land near Fort Gibson, in the Cherokee country, labored diligently and with some degree of success for the means of subsistence, having raised produce to the value of $2,500. The records of their old agency have been preserved through the war, and are safe at Fort Washita. They are anxious to go to their own country south and west of the Creek region, but matters there are not sufficiently settled as yet, and the agent thinks that they should be removed to some point among the Creeks and subsisted there, to be near their own lands at the opening of spring. About 1,000 of them are now drawing rations from government. They are very poor and destitute, and must be fed and clothed, or suffer and starve. Agent Reynolds says that they wish to settle upon individual lands, where they can own and enjoy the fruit of their own labors. As they are closely allied to the Creeks, and speak that language, they might perhaps be consolidated with them; or, if not, it is thought that they would be glad to dispose of the western portion of their lands, to be used for a home for other Indians, and thus procure the means for establishing themselves again in a condition to become self-supporting, and educate their children.

Agent Reynolds has been especially active in efforts to stop the plundering of Indian stock, and thinks that his efforts have been successful.

Of the Cherokees, all of the nation at first joined the rebels, including all factions, of full and mixed blood. Regiments were raised by the order of the party in power, then and now the majority, called the Ross party, which regiments fought against the Union forces at Pea Ridge and on other occasions. All seem to have agreed as to their course of action down to the fall of 1862, when a portion of the troops, under Colonel Downing, 2d chief, and a majority of the nation, abandoned the rebel cause and came within our lines. About 6,500 of the more wealthy portion still continued to co-operate with the south till the close of the war; and about 9,000, early and late, came back to their allegiance.

Two regiments of these people, numbering 2,200 men, deserted the rebel cause as above stated, and since that time, to the end of the war, have fought on the side of the Union. The total population of the nation is now estimated at about 14,000.

Bad as is the condition of all these southern Indians, that of the Cherokees is much worse than the remainder of the tribes. They have a domestic feud, of long standing, which prevents them from coming together for mutual aid and support in their manifold troubles. In 1863 a portion of them had gone back to their country, expecting to be protected by the United States troops in raising a crop for their support; but they were driven from their fields by rebel parties; and while their former brothers were plundering them from one direction, their white *friends* from Kansas were stripping the country of their stock from the other. The account given by Agent Harlan of the *modus operandi* of the cattle-thieving business would be amusing, if the thing described were not outrageously criminal. Some idea of the extent of this business may be obtained when it is seen that the agent estimates the losses of the Cherokees in stock alone at *two millions* ($2,000,000,) while Superintendent Sells thinks that the losses of *all* the tribes have amounted to full *four millions*.

About 9,000 Cherokees are now receiving rations from government, and a large portion of those lately disloyal are suffering greatly for the necessaries of life. They need food, clothing, tools, everything in fact, to begin life again;

and their condition must be that of extreme destitution until they can again realise the fruits of their labor upon their own soil. The Cherokees own a tract of 800,000 acres in the southeast corner of Kansas, which should be made available for their benefit; and have, besides, a vast tract of land below the Kansas line, very largely beyond their possible wants. All beyond those wants should be purchased by government, and the avails used for the benefit of the whole people. Superintendent Sells doubts whether the loyal and disloyal Cherokees can ever live in friendship together, and suggests that in case this proves to be impossible, the latter can easily make terms with the Chickasaws to join with them. I have already alluded to the condition in which this southern portion of the nation is left by the action of the party in power, and will only add here, that the sweeping act of confiscation passed by the council takes from them every acre of land, and all their improvements; and that by the hasty action taken under the law, everything has been sold for the most trivial consideration, improvements which were worth thousands selling often as low as five dollars; and when the repentant rebel party, no more guilty at first than the Ross party, came back and proposed to submit and live in peace and harmony with them again, they were told that they might all return, except their leaders, and go upon new lands and begin the world again; but no hope was held out to them of any restoration of property. They are thus left entirely dependent, being stripped of everything by the act referred to.

The Creeks were nearly divided in sentiment at the opening of the war; about 6,500 having gone with the rebellion, while the remainder, under the lead of the brave old chief Opothleyoholo, resisted all temptations of the rebel agents and of leading men, like John Ross, among the Indians, and fought their way out of the country northward, in the winter, tracked by their bloody feet upon the frozen ground. They lost everything—houses, homes, stock, everything that they possessed. Many joined the United States army. A large number have been constantly subsisted, often with scanty rations, by government. A part having gone this year to the Indian country, have raised some crops under many difficulties, and about one half of those who thus went south again will have enough corn to carry them through the winter; the others must be subsisted by government, while 5,000 are now receiving rations. A large number of the southern Creeks are in the same deplorable state. The aggregate number of the tribe is now stated at 14,396. Agent Dunn says that the buildings of the old Creek agency are in ruins, but the valuable mission buildings are standing, though badly injured. He thinks that a new location should be selected for the agency, at a point where there is water and timber; but as there may be other arrangements made as to the final settlement of the tribe, he suggests that such temporary shelter for the agency as is necessary should now be provided.

The Choctaws and Chickasaws, who now number respectively about 12,500 and 4,500, or 17,000 in all, are supposed to have had a population of 25,000 at the beginning of the war, including 5,000 slaves. They have regularly organized governments and legislatures, written laws, and a regular judiciary system. They possessed admirable schools, and education had made great progress among them. Nearly the whole of these tribes proved disloyal, under the various influences brought to bear upon them. Agent Coleman ascribes their disloyalty, in a great degree, to the influence of the whites living among them, some of whom have had the assurance to apply for licenses to remain in the country as traders; but I am entirely satisfied, as the result of my inquiries when lately in the Indian country, that the disloyal action of these tribes is mostly, if not altogether, to be ascribed to the influence of the then superintendent, Mr. Rector, and the agents appointed by the United States government. The tribes are educated to respect the authority and be guided by the directions of these representatives of the government; and when, in the spring of 1861, these men, appointed under President Buchanan, came back from Washington and told the

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Indians that there was no longer a United States government to protect them, that its organization was broken up, and that they must join with the new government, (which by its location and its slaveholding basis would be in sympathy with them,) or be ground to powder, they readily acceded. They now see their error. No men were ever more penitent; and since they learned at the Fort Smith council the wishes of the government, their own council has met and taken prompt action upon the proposition submitted to them, and appointed a delegation to visit Washington to sign a final treaty. This appears more fully in the despatch from General Hunt, commanding at Fort Smith, dated October 24, communicating a letter from Governor Colbert, of the Chickasaw nation, which despatch will be found among the accompanying documents.

Only 212 persons belonging to these tribes are known to have remained loyal to the government. The disloyal portion need some help to get through the winter without suffering, but their country having been held by the rebels all the time during the war, and not traversed by the contending armies, and rations having been issued to them till last March, they have not suffered as much as the other tribes. Two thousand of both tribes are now receiving government rations. I have elsewhere referred to the propositions in regard to a cession of a portion of the Choctaw and Chickasaw lands.

Agent Snow has in charge the Neosho agency, comprising the Osages, and the small bands known as the Quapaws, Senecas, and Senecas and Shawnees.

The Osage lands are in Kansas, and comprise about 4,000,000 acres. In 1859 they had a population of 3,500; the agent thinks that their number does not now exceed 2,800. About 1,000 of the tribe joined the rebellion. Some two hundred and forty of their warriors were at one time in the service of the United States, but left from some difficulty with their officers, and cannot understand the propriety of the rule by which they have forfeited their pay. The report of Superintendent Sells is very full in its information as to the habits and mode of life of this tribe, which is entirely nomadic in its character, using the bow and arrow in the chase, and hunting the buffalo in the ranges southwest of their country. Their special home is near where the Verdigris river crosses the Kansas line. The sad example of the whites, who steal their stock, leads them to retaliate, and frequent collisions and difficulties with the settlers are the consequence. By the recent treaty with this tribe, their factions have become reconciled; and by the cession to the United States of a large body of land, it will be open to settlement, and they obtain from its avails the means of becoming civilized. In view of their nomadic habits, however, Agent Snow suggests their entire removal from Kansas and the neighborhood of the whites, and settlement upon lands in the western part of the Indian country, near the buffalo range; which suggestion I approve, and trust that within a few months their country will be so far at the disposal of the government, through the operation of the treaties now in progress, as the result of the recent council, that these and all of the other Kansas Indians who do not elect to become citizens may be removed into the Indian country.

The Quapaws and other small tribes of this agency, numbering only 670 in all, never showed any sympathy with the rebellion, but came north, abandoning their homes, and continued as refugees upon the Ottawa reservation until last spring, when they were removed to a point eighty miles further south, where they have raised some small supply of vegetables this year. An exploration of their former reservations, just below the Kansas line, exhibited the usual desolation of war; and everything must be provided anew for them. They had attained a fair degree of civilization, and were prosperous and comfortable before the war; and they, like the other loyal Indians, think that the government for which they suffered the loss of everything should in some degree compensate them for such loss. These people all receive rations at present from the United States.

The Catholic mission school at the Neosho agency has been continued in operation, though under great difficulties. On the occasion of the recent visit of Superintendent Sells to the agency, the school had in attendance sixty-five Osage and Quapaw boys, and fifty girls. The Indians regard this school with great favor.

The Wichita agency, (Agent Gookins in charge) comprises about 500 Shawnees, absentees from their tribes in Kansas, and who, it is probable, will not return to that State to remain permanently, but who are now in Osage county, Kansas; and the Wichitas and fragments of the Caddoes, Comanches, and others, amounting to about 1,800. These last were, before the war, settled upon lands leased from the Choctaws. They have never had much attention given them by the government, and were driven from Texas by the greed of white men. Thus they have not for years had a settled home. About 1,000 of them are now near Fort Washita, having done but little towards subsisting themselves, a flood having destroyed most of their crops. They are very poor and miserable, and must have help; and they ask to be placed somewhere, where they can feel that they have a permanent home, and go to work in earnest next spring. Rations are issued to 1,400 of the Indians belonging to this agency.

After a careful consideration of the facts set forth in these reports, and from my information obtained while in the Indian country, I am prepared to recommend prompt and liberal action on the part of the government in providing food, and necessary clothing, and shelter, and the materials for commencing early next spring the labor of getting in the crops which must feed them. In regard to food and clothing, the demand is immediate and pressing; as to the other, it must be provided in good time, and the sooner and better it is done, the sooner will the people relieve the government of the necessity of feeding them. It needs no argument—the bare suggestion is enough—to show the duty of the government towards the loyal and friendly portions of these tribes, who have sealed their devotion with their blood; but the necessity is none the less pressing on the part of many of the others. They *must be* fed and clothed, or their sufferings will surely lead them to steal; and difficulties will at once arise, out of which will come the necessity of stationing several regiments of troops in the country, with their concomitants of contractors, supply trains, &c., &c., the cost of which would amount to double what is needed to take care of these Indians till they can be re-established. The principle that it is cheaper to feed than to fight Indians is illustrated daily, and the cost of sustaining a small army in the far west in a campaign against the Indians, or even at posts where no speck of war ever appears on the horizon, is greater than the whole annual expenditure of the Indian department. On every account, then, of patriotism, humanity, and economy, I trust that there may be quick and liberal action in reference to the wants of these Indians.

In regard to the question of compensation of the loyal portion of these southern tribes for their untold losses and sufferings, I do not feel it necessary to use many words. A great many white people have endured severe losses, and undergone great sufferings, by reason of the rebellion; and many thousands of white people in the south have been abused and outraged, and driven from their homes by the demon of civil discord and war; and government has not yet made provisions for compensation in those cases; but our government was under obligations by solemn treaties to defend and protect these Indians; and without discussing the extent of this obligation, it can do no less now than to aid those who are actually suffering for the simplest necessities of life. This is only the dictate of humanity.

For the rest, the Indians must await their time; but when that time comes, their claim will be very strong, and must be heard. If the government will but act promptly in furnishing them liberally with the ordinary necessities of life

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now, and with means to make themselves and their families comfortable till they can raise a crop, it will go far to satisfy them that they have not suffered for a government which, in their distress and poverty, the result of their devotion to its cause, and faith in its protecting care, has *forgotten them*.

Whenever, in the progress towards a final settlement of the questions remaining open in regard to the reorganization of the Indian country, the proper time shall come, it will be advisable to provide for the construction of internal improvements in that region calculated to develop its magnificent resources. With a territorial government organized and in operation, its feuds healed, the scars of war gone from view, a judicious educational system in operation, the missionary establishments which have done so much for the people in the past reopened, and the industry of the country in full process of development, will have come a time when railroads must traverse the country, binding its several parts together, and all to one common Union, and giving a choice of markets and depots for exchange and shipment of produce, either on the Gulf of Mexico, say at Galveston, or northward, to connect with the great central converging points of railroads in Kansas. Whatever can properly be done by the government of the United States in paving the way for these improvements should, in my judgment, be done now, and thus avoid difficulties which may arise in the future.

CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

By the reorganization of the northern superintendency the following agencies have been taken from the central and annexed to the northern, to wit: the Omahas, Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, Ottoes and Missourias, Pawnees, and Upper Platte agency; and the tribes now under the charge of Superintendent Murphy, who succeeded Mr. Albin on the 1st of July last, are the following: Delawares, Agent Pratt; Pottawatomies, Agent Palmer; Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, Agent Martin; Osage River agency, Miamies, and confederate bands of Kaskaskias, Weas, Peorias, and Piankeshaws, Agent Colton; Shawnees, Agent Abbot; Kansas, (or Kaws,) Agent Farnsworth; Kickapoos, Agent Adams; Ottawas, Agent Hutchinson; Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, Agent Leavenworth—all of these agencies being in Kansas.

The headquarters of this superintendency have been, until the assumption of the duties of the office by the present incumbent, at St. Joseph, Missouri, but were then changed to Atchison, that being deemed the most convenient point for the transaction of the business of the superintendency.

The location of this superintendency on the border, whence the freighting trains take their departure to cross the plains, has induced the custom of requiring the superintendent to supervise the shipment of the large quantities of Indian goods, annually forwarded to the upper Missouri, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah, and the tribes in the western portions of Nebraska and Kansas. The experience of the last two or three years has developed irregularities and unreasonable delays in the transaction of this important business, which have received the special attention of this office, and which measures will be taken to avoid, if possible, in future, by insisting upon a strict accountability on the part of contractors for transportation, and, if necessary, by the designation of a special agent to attend to this business alone, under instructions.

There are several interesting questions affecting alike a number of the tribes located in Kansas, which do not at present apply to those in other States or Territories. When the present policy of concentrating Indians upon reservations, and inducing them to turn their attention to agriculture was adopted, a large portion of Kansas was set apart for their use. The advance of the white population, and the gradually increasing attention of the Indians to farming and their abandonment of the chase, resulted in new treaties, by which the Indians consented to take allotments of specified quantities of land for each person, old and young, and that the surplus land should be sold for their benefit; though experience has proved that in many cases the avails of this surplus have been swallowed up by debts acknowledged by the Indians. Out of these allotments have arisen questions as to alienation of and heirship to real property, rights of orphan children, distribution of annuities, &c., which frequently embarrass this office; and among these troublesome questions is a feature in some of the treaties, providing that, under certain conditions, such as naturalization in a United States court in Kansas, upon certificate of a judge that the applicant is fit to take charge of his own affairs, the Indian may obtain a patent for his allotted land, and become invested with the rights of citizenship. Experience has shown that in too many cases this process of naturalization has been attempted upon Indians who are notoriously unfit for citizenship; and to avoid the entire waste of the means of living of the family dependent upon him, this office has been obliged to take the responsibility of declining to carry the proposed arrangement into effect. This subject will be made more clear in subsequent remarks referring to particular tribes. Such general rules have been adopted and promulgated from time to time as have been deemed necessary to guard the interests of the Indians, these rules having in every instance received the sanction of your department.

A question of some interest, as relating particularly to the Indians of this superintendency, deserves some notice here. Complaints were made some months since of difficulties arising, and likely to grow serious, from the habit of Indians, lately returned from service in the army, carrying arms, which they drew and used upon the slightest provocation or excitement. An order was at first issued to disarm the Indians generally, but this was modified so as to require them, when in public assemblies, at payments, or on the occasion of their visiting the towns, to deposit their arms with their agent, receiving receipts therefor. The order, it is believed, has had an excellent effect.

I proceed to notice the several agencies in detail, with such suggestions as occur to me:

Delawares.—The Delaware agent, Mr. Pratt, represents the agricultural operations of the tribe as unusually successful, and in this there appears to be a marked improvement over the previous year; the result being a much better condition of the Indians for the approaching winter. Upon the large and fertile tract which they own, much greater results should have been produced, but their crops, as returned, show 56,700 bushels corn, 2,565 bushels wheat, 10,000 bushels potatoes, besides many other articles of farm produce. The Indians number about 1,000, and maintain fully their reputation for devoted loyalty, having furnished many good soldiers to the army.

Their school is in a flourishing condition, having won very high praise from the superintendent on the occasion of a special visit, and has an excellent effect upon the whole tribe.

The Wyandotts, who are attached to this agency, do not seem to be in as favorable condition as the Delawares, and are desirous of a new treaty, by which they hope to better their condition. A special report on their case will be submitted for your consideration.

Pottawatamies.—The census of last June showed the population of this tribe to be 1,874, being a decrease of 404 within a year. Most of this decrease is accounted for by Agent Palmer, by the absence of about forty members of the tribe, who went south some months since to hunt and support themselves beyond the restraints of civilized life; and of a much larger number who are said to be wandering about in Iowa and Wisconsin. A considerable number of Pottawatomies, supposed to be a portion of these belonging in Kansas, have been heard of recently as being in the northern part of Wisconsin. The agent for the wandering Wisconsin Indians, Mr. Lamoreaux, who was sent to make in-

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quiries as to this party, reports them as doing no harm, and creating no bad feeling among the settlers, but the earliest possible means will be adopted to return them to their proper places. The shiftless conduct of this portion of the tribe, known as the "Prairie band," is very prejudicial to the interests of the remainder, the majority, who have taken allotments and settled down to farming; while the others refused to do so, and had a tract set apart for their use in common. This, however, as is mentioned above, they have abandoned; and it may, perhaps, be well to remove them entirely, and settle them further south, when the way is opened for that purpose.

Agent Palmer represents the settled portion of the tribe in very favorable terms, and, as the result of their farming operations, that they are "as independent as their white neighbors," having raised 64,000 bushels corn, besides other large crops, and owning 2,200 horses, 1,600 cattle, &c. As they become assured of the permanent ownership of their lands, they have become more settled and industrious. This tribe has furnished seventy-one soldiers for the United States army, and the agent states that a large percentage of them have died in the service.

The school (St. Mary's mission) appears to be admirably conducted, and a very efficient help in educating the Indians, not only in the branches usually taught in schools, but in agriculture and the arts of housewifery, and habits of industry generally. The teachers are desirous to accommodate more pupils, who are anxious to receive the benefits of their care and labor, and measures will be taken to make the civilization fund provided by Congress available for this purpose.

The treaty with this tribe provides that, on application to the department by Indians who have taken out certificates of naturalization in the Kansas courts, they shall receive patents for their lands, and their *pro rata* share of the funds of the tribe, and become citizens of the United States. Under this provision about 150 applications for patents, &c., have been made to this office; but on careful inquiry it was found that gross carelessness (or worse) had occurred in furnishing the certificates of good conduct, sobriety, and ability to conduct their own affairs, which certificates were a necessary preliminary to naturalization. The whole matter has undergone a careful examination, and, with your concurrence, a policy has been adopted which will, it is hoped, secure the real interests of the tribe. It has been decided to issue patents to such only as are certified by both the agent and a business committee, (appointed by the tribe to conduct its affairs, and composed of its best men,) to be thoroughly fitted for citizenship and the control of their own affairs, and patents are now in preparation for about fifty who come up to this standard; others will be furnished with patents as soon as they come up to the standard. In regard to the capitalization of their annuities and other funds, it is found that an appropriation by Congress for that purpose, of such amount of the tribal funds as is necessary, should be made before it can be paid to the persons entitled to it. A special report will be prepared and laid before you, showing the number of persons entitled to their *pro rata* share of the funds, and the amount necessary to be appropriated for the purpose.

Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, and Chippewas and Munsees, or Christian Indians.—Agent Martin reports the Sacs and Foxes under his charge as exhibiting a decided improvement morally, being more quiet and peaceable, more industrious, and willing to contribute something for education, their treaty laying aside nothing for the purpose. They number 805, being a decrease of 86 since last year, a fact for which the agent is unable to account. They have personal property estimated at $71,900, and raised this year 7,500 bushels of corn, besides other produce. Considering the means available, their school has been reasonably successful.

The Chippewas and Munsees are a small tribe, numbering only 80 persons, occupying their lands in severalty upon a small reservation, and are quiet and industrious, owning property to the amount of about $10,000. They have a good school, and are favorably situated in every respect.

The largest portion of the extensive reservation of the Sacs and Foxes has been sold at public sale, the funds realized being, however, swallowed up in the payment of certificates of indebtedness of the Indians, the tribe having withdrawn to a diminished reservation, which, however, still greatly exceeds their necessities, if they can be induced to turn their attention more to agriculture.

The Chippewas and Munsees, having a small portion of land outside of their allotments, and more than they need, have expressed a desire that it shall be sold for their benefit. Steps have been taken to appraise this land, amounting to 1,428 acres, preparatory to a public sale.

Osage River agency; Miamies, Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws.—These Indians, under the charge of Agent Colton, are considerably advanced in civilization, and live upon land held in severalty. The Miamies number only 127, and own property averaging about $120 to each individual, apart from the land valuation. But a small portion of their land is under cultivation, the amount being stated at fifteen acres for each family, but the people maintain themselves comfortably. The agent represents that the progress of improvement has been slower than usual, on account of the disturbed condition of affairs upon the border during the war. The Miamies pay great attention to the education of their children, and contribute largely of their own means for their maintenance at good schools, and they desire to be allowed to set apart still more of their funds for the purpose. They have some trouble resulting from trespasses of unauthorized persons upon their surplus land, and are desirous to effect a sale of it.

A question of much importance to the Miamies is undergoing investigation, having reference to an alleged wrong done to them by the setting apart of some 14,000 acres of land and $15,000 in money for certain Miamies of Indiana, the Kansas Miamies alleging fraud in the list of persons, &c.

The Peorias and other tribes confederated with them number 236 in all, and own personal property to the average value of $140 per each individual, and cultivate an average of 20 acres to each family. The Indians of this agency have raised this year nearly 40,000 bushels of corn, and own 600 horses, 750 head of cattle, and 1,100 hogs.

A great defect in the treaty made with these Indians is that the lands allotted to individuals, when patented to them, were patented for whole families in the name of the heads of those families; and as the restriction upon alienation of land only applied to one-half of the amount patented, the result has been that the share of the children has been sold by the fathers in many cases. As a further consequence, orphan children, who were placed in families here and there for enumeration and allotment, lose their proper and just share of land. In regard to the orphan children, the case has a worse aspect, for in most cases the families with whom they are placed care only for them so far as to get their annuities. The agent has suggested, and, to the credit of the leading men of the tribe, they desire, that measures shall be taken to have these orphan children placed under legally appointed guardians, who shall, under proper bonds, take charge of them and see that they are properly educated and maintained till of age, when their accumulated annuities would give them a fair start in life. This whole subject has been referred to the superintendent for investigation and report as to the practical method of bringing about the desired reform.

Kansas, or Kaws.—This tribe, under charge of Agent Farnsworth, numbers 631 persons, showing a decrease of 70 since last year. The agent ascribes the gradual decay of the tribe to the pernicious habit of intermarriage of relatives, and to dissipation. The people are well disposed towards the whites, friendly

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and loyal, (the latter characteristic shown by their having furnished 84 soldiers for the army, of whom 24 have died,) but they do not appear to appreciate the benefits of a settled life, and care little for education. The Friends' mission school upon the reservation is, however, reasonably successful with the limited number of children who will attend, and some thirty are able to read in English.

This tribe spent the early part of the season in the buffalo country, and had a successful hunt, from which they returned to put in their corn crop, which was also successful.

Nothing of special interest has occurred relative to these Indians since the last report, except a kind of negotiation entered upon, and carried forward with every pretence of solemnity by some of their chiefs with the Pawnees, having reference to the return of certain horses stolen from the Kaws by the Pawnees. The latter tribe were profuse in their joy at the idea of making peace, but reticent of horses. They, however, succeeded in finding a few, which they were ready to return; whereupon the Kaw agent refused, on their behalf, to receive these horses, unless the remainder were returned. The agent was instructed to receive the instalment, and the Pawnee agent to return the remainder when found.

Kickapoos.—Agent Adams represents this tribe as numbering 238 persons on the reservation, including a number of Pottawatomies, who, a few years since, purchased a right to share the head-rights and annuities of the Kickapoos. Only thirty families were found willing to accept separate allotments of land, and they are doing well. The remainder reside upon a diminished reserve, held in common, there being also reserved a sufficient quantity of land for 120 Kickapoos, who have for a long time been absentees from their tribe, and in regard to whom it is rumored that they have been destroyed in an encounter with the wild Indians of the southwest. The remainder of the lands of the tribe, amounting to 123,832 acres, has been disposed of at $1 25 per acre, in accordance with the terms of treaty, to the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company; and the interest upon the purchase money will furnish a handsome income for the tribe. No school now exists upon the reservation, the mission school which formerly existed having been abandoned, but the agent promises a special report, with a plan for its re-establishment. The crops raised by the tribe are abundant for their support.

Ottawas.—None of the Kansas tribes have advanced in civilization with greater rapidity or certainty than this, and they are independent and self-sustaining, and will soon assume the position of citizens of the United States, and abandon their tribal relations entirely. Many of them are doing very well as farmers, and are independent of all outside aid. They number two hundred in all, their loss of some thirty by small-pox, besides deaths from other diseases, having been made up by accessions to their number from the Ottawas of Michigan. They have made excellent provision for educating their children, and an extensive building is in progress, aided by large contributions from white friends. Sales of their lands, aside from those reserved for educational purposes, have amounted to about $10,500 during the past year.

Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches.—Although the headquarters of this agency is in Kansas, it is rather an independent agency, reporting directly to this office. The Indians have no reservation, but were entitled, under treaty stipulations, to a periodical distribution of goods, and after receiving these goods, left for their various places of resort. Their agent, Colonel J. H. Leavenworth, has for a long time possessed their confidence, and by his influence over them they have, for the most part, if not entirely, abstained from all hostilities or interference with travel over the Santa Fé road. A portion of those who escaped from the Chivington massacre took refuge with them, and they have had many temptations to join the other Indians of the plains in their hostilities. Various communications from their agent, dated at Crow Creek ranch, sixty miles west of Fort Larned,

during the last spring, assured this office that the Indians had promised him to keep away from the emigrant road, and abstain from hostilities; but it was only by great efforts, in which the agent was assisted by Hon. J. R. Doolittle, then acting as one of the congressional Committee of Investigation into Indian matters, who was furnished with special authority from the department for the purpose, that a collision between these Indians and the military was prevented, and an arrangement was finally made by which a formal conference for treaty purposes was agreed upon, to take place on the 4th of October, instant, and for which purpose a mixed commission of civilians and military officers was appointed to attend on the part of the government. This commission comprises the agent, Colonel Leavenworth; the superintendent of the Kansas tribes, Thomas Murphy, esq.; James Steele, esq., detailed from this office; Brigadier General Sanborn, commanding the military district; and Major Bent, an old resident of the Indian country. Major General Harney, of the commission to the southern Indians, was also present as a commissioner with this party. The party from Leavenworth left that place late in September, taking with them a large amount of goods provided for these Indians under the treaty, but which had been retained pending the question as to their connexion with the hostilities upon the plains.

The Kiowas had in 1862 an estimated population of 1,800, the Comanches 1,800, and the Apaches 500, making 4,100 in all, included in this agency.

With these Indians are a large number of Arapahoes and Cheyennes, parties to the treaty of Fort Wise, although a portion of them fled northward after the Sand Creek massacre, and joined their people connected with the Upper Platte agency.

Several communications have been received from the commission *en route* to, and since their arrival at the place of rendezvous, which appears to have been finally fixed at a short distance above the mouth of the Little Arkansas river; and, under date of October 23, General Sanborn telegraphed that a treaty had been concluded with the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and Apaches, and that the Kiowas and Comanches had sent out runners to bring in several white captives which they held, and that on their return a treaty, the terms of which had been agreed upon, would be concluded with the last-named tribes.

By later advices, which have just been received, I learn that the prisoners alluded to had been brought in, and a treaty had been concluded with the Kiowas and Comanches, the Apaches preferring to join with the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, by which they have agreed to accept a reservation south of the Arkansas river, and leave unmolested, so far as they are concerned, the great travelled routes across the plains. So soon as I am in possession of all the facts I will lay this treaty before you, with a special report.*

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

As constituted at the date of the last annual report from this office, this superintendency comprised the various bands of Chippewas in Minnesota and Wisconsin, together with the Sioux and Winnebagoes who had been removed to the reservation at Crow Creek, in Dakota Territory; the Winnebagoes, however, having already migrated to the Omaha reservation, in Nebraska Territory. The headquarters of the superintendent were at St. Paul, Minnesota, Clark W. Thompson, esq., being the incumbent of the office. Early in the last summer changes were made, by which the agencies at Bayfield, Wisconsin, for the Chippewas of Lake Superior, and at Crow Wing, Minnesota, for the Chippewas of the Mississippi, &c., became independent, and reporting directly to this office; and the Sioux remaining at Crow Creek were transferred to the Dakota superintendency; and the northern superintendency as now constituted,

* For report of this commission see Appendix.

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having its headquarters at Omaha, Nebraska Territory, under E. B. Taylor, esq., comprises the following tribes and agencies, all in Nebraska, to wit:

Omahas, Agent Furnas, at Omaha agency, estimated population 1,000.

Winnebagoes, Agent Matthewson, at Omadi, occupying a part of the Omaha reservation, estimated population 1,900.

Ottoes and Missourias, Agent Daily, at Dennison, population 708.

Sacs and Foxes of Missouri and Iowas, (or Great Nemaha agency,) John A. Burbank agent, population 389.

Pawnees, Agent Wheeler, at Genoa, population 2,800.

Sioux, Arapahoes, and Cheyennes, of the Upper Platte, at Fort Laramie, Agent Vital Jarrot, population estimated as follows: Sioux, (Brulés and Ogallalas,) 7,866; Arapahoes, 1,800; Cheyennes, 720—total, 10,385.

The total Indian population in the superintendency is thus estimated from the latest sources at 17,182. I proceed to notice such matters in regard to each of the above tribes and agencies as are deemed worthy of special remark.

Omahas—From the annual report of Agent Furnas, as well as from a special report made at an earlier date by the superintendent, we obtain the most satisfactory information in regard to this tribe. Located upon an ample reservation of good land, and well disposed to the pursuits of agriculture, the Indians have cultivated nearly one thousand acres during the present year, with such success as to raise enough for their own use, with a surplus for sale. Their school, under the charge of missionaries of the Presbyterian Board of Missions, appears to be doing great good, though receiving a much less number of pupils than the joint contributions of the tribe and the mission board would seem to provide for.

The tribe appears to be satisfied with the terms of the treaty made last spring, by which they cede to the United States a portion of their reservation for the use of the Winnebagoes, and are impatient to realize the purchase-money, in order that a portion of it may be used for their permanent benefit. They have so far advanced in civilization as to begin to desire separate allotments of land, so that they may feel that the products of their industry are their own. Sundry complaints made by the chiefs to the superintendent at the time of his visit to them have been made the subject of examination by this office, and explanations made and such grievances redressed as were in the power of the office to redress. It was found that the mill had not been run, nor certain employés kept in service, for the full time provided in the treaty, and the agent has been directed to continue them in service. The Indians have a just cause for complaint in certain depredations upon them by the hostile Sioux, and the government having failed to protect them, they ask compensation from Congress. A special report upon this subject has been called for from the agent, and when received will be laid before you.

Winnebagoes.—I regret that I am unable to report much improvement in the condition of this unfortunate tribe since the last annual report. Full details as to their condition, wants, and suggestions for their benefit, are furnished in the accompanying reports, and your attention is particularly invited to the special report of Superintendent Taylor. The urgent request of the chiefs for a change of agent has been granted, and such measures have been taken as will, it is hoped, render the people more comfortable than hitherto, and enable them still to support, with the commendable patience which has thus far characterized them, the necessary privations and troubles incident to their unsettled condition, until Congress can ratify the treaty providing for their permanent settlement upon the Omaha reservation. This I earnestly hope will be done at an early day, so that preparations can be made at the first opening of spring for the necessary work towards establishing them in comfortable quarters, and enabling them to support themselves by agriculture as soon as possible.

I doubt whether there is another tribe of Indians in the country—indeed I doubt whether there is an equal number of white men—who would have submitted patiently, as these Indians did, to be taken from their homes and farms in the "very garden of Minnesota," as it has been called, where they were independent and happy, and always friendly to the whites and loyal to the government, and transferred to a region from whence they were compelled to migrate or starve, and to continue thus without homes, and in the condition of paupers for three years. With the ratification of the treaty referred to, and such legislation as may be deemed necessary by Congress, we may look for better things. The resources of the tribe, with their industrious habits, when once a place is found for their application, are sufficient to place them in comparative comfort, and it will be the duty as well as the pleasure of this office to aid this interesting tribe by every means in its power.

Connected with this tribe are a number of persons who, being residents of Minnesota at the time of the semi-compulsory removal of their brethren, refused to leave their homes. Their case has recently been brought to the attention of this office, and, with your concurrence, the parties have been assured that their lands shall be secured to them.

They ask also that their share of the property of the tribe shall be paid to them at one payment, so that they may have the benefit of it upon their farms, and release the government from further liability to them. If practicable, I beg leave to suggest that provision might be made for these Winnebagoes by a special act of Congress, so that the treaty with the tribe may not be delayed by amendments requiring the delay involved in a submission to the tribe.

You will not fail to observe the request of the tribe, approved by the agent, for the addition to their proposed reservation of a small strip of land well adapted for farming, and convenient for their agency. A special report upon this point will be made by the present agent.

Ottoes and Missourias.—The reports from these two tribes, under the charge of Agent Daily, are decidedly favorable as to their peaceable and sober conduct and increased attention to farming. Failure in their hunt last year drove them to cultivate more land this year; but the agent fears that their successful hunt this season may again draw them from their fields.

Their excellent crop, however, has this year so encouraged them, that there are good hopes of their settling down to the pursuits of agriculture; and the expiration of the time when they can, under their treaty, have the benefit of th aid of a farmer and other employés, makes it quite necessary that they should labor for themselves. This they appear quite ready to do. Some 12,000 bushels of corn have been raised at this agency this year, of which nearly half was by the Indians themselves.

There is now no school upon the reservation, and the treaty provides for none. I shall endeavor to interest some of those who have been most successful in teaching the Indians, in the re-establishment of a school for these tribes, in order that their children may not grow up in ignorance.

Sacs and Foxes of Missouri and Iowas.—Agent Burbank, who has these Indians in charge, makes a very favorable report as to the latter and more numerous tribe, the census showing a population of 294. As evidence of their loyalty, it appears that no less than forty-three of their number have been enlisted in the army of the United States during the late war, and those who have thus served have been commended by their officers as good soldiers. What is more and remarkable, they have come out of the army able to speak English well, and with hearts not spoiled by dissipation, earnestly desirous to live like white men, cultivating the soil. Those who remained at home cultivated the fields for the families of the soldiers, and with the aid of the returning braves a handsome crop was harvested. The chiefs desire that a liberal share of the tribal annuities should be expended in agricultural implements to enable these soldiers to make further progress in civilisation by means of agriculture; and they express a de-

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sire to have their treaty so amended as to enable them to allot their lands in severalty and become citizens. The agent does not regard the school as a very successful one, on account of the irregular attendance of the pupils.

The Sacs and Foxes are but a small tribe, numbering but 95 persons, and occupy some twenty-five sections of land. They make but poor progress in civilization, being represented as lazy and shiftless, and have raised but little for their own support this year. Of course they are negligent of the interests of their children, and will not send them to school.

Both of these tribes will be permitted to send delegates to this city during the coming winter, and it is hoped that satisfactory measures for their improvement may be devised.

Pawnees.—This tribe, numbering now 2,800 persons, has for a long time been friendly to the whites, though enjoying a high reputation among their own race for their skill in possessing themselves of the property of others. It is gratifying to know that their character for honesty is much improved of late years, as a natural consequence of their improvement in civilization, and accumulation of home comforts by their own labor on their reservation.

During last winter eighty-seven of their braves were regularly mustered into the United States service as scouts, and employed in the military operations on the plains; and a still larger number is now in the government service against their old enemies, the Sioux. The superintendent, in his visit to the agency in September, found that the tribe had returned from a successful summer hunt, and were harvesting a fine crop, raised by themselves upon the excellent land of their reservation; and their condition for the winter was expected to be favorable to their comfort. The superintendent found that affairs at the agency proper were not in so satisfactory a condition, the late agent not having, for reasons stated in the special report of the superintendent, attended to the raising of any crop upon the agency farm; the consequence being that grain and other supplies must be purchased for the use of the employés.

It is suggested that the steam mill provided by treaty causes a useless expenditure of money, and that a fine stream in the immediate vicinity may be availed of for running a mill by water-power, which will save the salary of an engineer and laborer, as well as a large consumption of fuel. Although the treaty provides for a steam mill, the benefit to be derived from this change is so apparent, that I think a diversion of the funds for this object would be proper, and have no doubt the Indians would gladly consent to it.

The posting of a company of United States troops at the agency has given the employés as well as the Indians a sense of security which they have not enjoyed for several years, and protected the latter during their hunt. The present agent, Mr. Wheeler, represents the Indians as desiring that their annuity provided for in goods by treaty be given to them in money, to be expended by their agent for agricultural implements. This office will take pleasure in carrying into effect, so far as is practicable, this laudable desire of the tribe.

The manual labor school-house, which has been in course of construction for parts of the two years past, is nearly completed, though it has not been formally accepted. It has cost a large sum of money, and there are deficiencies in its construction, and irregularities connected with the operations of the late agent and the contractors, into which an investigation is being made. It has been deemed advisable, however, to remove the scholars to it from the unhealthy quarters where they have been, and it is intended to provide at the earliest possible day for at least one hundred children at the school. Great hopes are entertained by the better class of the Indians of the good to be done by this school, and there is now some prospect of their being realized.

The agent recommends an appropriation of $100 to satisfy with presents, in a manner approved by this people, the relatives of a Pawnee who was, not long since, murdered by some unknown white man, and this request will be granted.

Indians of the Upper Platte.—Early last spring, it being then understood that peace could probably be made with the Sioux, Arapahoes, and Cheyennes, who had been and are confederated in hostilities upon the emigrant route over the plains, the late Secretary of the Interior deemed it advisable to send an agent to the then abandoned agency at Fort Laramie; and Mr. Vital Jarrot, who from long residence among the Indians, and their known friendly disposition toward him, was supposed to be peculiarly well adapted for the mission, was sent out with instructions to attempt a negotiation, acting in concurrence with the military officers of the district. On his arrival at or near his post, however, he found an active campaign going on against these Indians, who had been already driven far to the north and west. The campaign against them has been a severe one, and entailed very heavy losses upon them, as well as great expense upon the government; and it is to be hoped that the punishment of the Indians will be sufficient to compel a peace. At the same time, it must be confessed that these hostilities are doubtless protracted and bitter in proportion to the sense of wrong felt by the refugees from the Chivington massacre of last fall, who have gone north among these tribes. It will be long before faith in the honor and humanity of the whites can be re-established in the minds of these barbarians; and the last Indian who escaped from the brutal scene at Sand creek will probably have died before its effects will have disappeared.

Hopes are entertained that representatives of these Indians, authorized to speak for them, may be present at the council to be held at Fort Sully, on the Missouri, inasmuch as they were, with the Upper Missouri Indians, represented at the Fort Laramie treaty. If such attendance cannot be secured, the arrangement anticipated as the result of the military campaign must be postponed till the next spring.

From the latest advices from the region of hostilities, it would appear that so far as the Indians especially belonging to the Fort Laramie agency are concerned, the campaign against them is one tending towards extermination; and Agent Jarrot has been directed to return to his post, to be at hand in case anything can be done by him, in concert with the military, for such of the Indians as remain. Agent Jarrot is decided in the expression of his opinion that there have always been many of the Sioux and Arapahoes who would have been glad to make peace if their lives would have been safe in approaching the posts; but he thinks the Cheyennes so exasperated that they will almost suffer extermination rather than submit.

I feel confident, however, that when these Arapahoes and Cheyennes learn the terms of the treaty negotiated with their brethren on the Arkansas, and when they know, as they will from the proceedings of that council, the merited and unmeasured condemnation bestowed by the government upon the Chivington massacre, they will bury the tomahawk and accept the proffered peace.

GREEN BAY AGENCY.

The annual report of this agency is, as usual, punctual as to time and full in information. The tribes under charge of Agent Davis are the Menomonees, Oneidas, and Stockbridges and Munsees.

The Menomonees number one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, having increased to some extent since last year, notwithstanding the ravages of the small-pox the past summer, and the death, in battle and in hospital, of about one-third of the one hundred and twenty-five men whom they have furnished to the United States army, enlisted in Wisconsin regiments. Their reservation, although of abundant extent, is not well adapted for agricultural pursuits, unless by clearing out farms in heavy-timbered lands, which has been

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done to some extent, and considerable produce has been raised. Depredations upon the timbered (pine) lands of the tribe have been made to a large extent by whites, and the agent has taken the necessary steps to prosecute the guilty parties, and recover for the tribe the value of the timber.

There were one hundred and fifty cases of small-pox among the Menomonees, the ravages of the disease being greatly increased by the conduct of a priest, as stated by the agent, in insisting upon taking to the church the bodies of the deceased, and holding services over them in the presence of a crowd of the people. This practice was only terminated by the expulsion of the priest from the reservation. Some eight hundred of the Indians were vaccinated, and the disease was after a time stayed, but the agricultural operations of the people were much interfered with. In other respects, referred to by Agent Davis, the conduct of the same priest has been reprehensible and prejudicial to the interests of the tribe; and measures will be taken towards an improvement in this respect. While there is no disposition on the part of this office to interfere with the rooted religious prejudices of Indian tribes who have long been accustomed to the ministrations of particular denominations of Christians, a just control over these matters must be maintained, where the interests of the Indians clearly require it.

The schools upon the reservation are under the charge of devoted Catholic women, who have been long in the service, and are doing much good. The blacksmith employed for the tribe is a native Menomonee, and does his work well.

An interesting question as to the right of the State of Wisconsin to the 16th sections in the townships comprising this reservation, which has been in dispute for some time, has been decided in favor of the Indians by the department.

The Oneida reservation is near Green Bay, and includes an abundance of good land, which is availed of to a very limited extent by the Indians. Their vicinity to several thriving towns, where they are readily supplied with liquor, has had a bad effect upon them. Many of them find it easier to cut and sell the timber from their reserve than to engage steadily in farming; and the best among them, having no allotments of land, have not that incentive to effort which a home of their own would give them. I propose, with your concurrence, to endeavor to bring about an improvement in this respect. The Oneidas furnished one hundred and eleven men for the United States army, their total population being one thousand and sixty-four by the last census—a decrease of fifty-seven since last year. Their crops have furnished them a sufficient subsistence. The small-pox prevailed among them to some extent, there being forty-three cases and fifteen deaths by that disease.

They have two schools, one under charge of the Methodist, and the other the Protestant Episcopal church, the reports of both schools being herewith. Recently, application has been made by a native Oneida, educated at a college in Wisconsin, for the appointment as teacher of the first named of these schools.

The Stockbridges and Munsees, being the remains of the tribes formerly settled on the east side of Lake Winnebago, and who declined to take allotments and abandon their tribal relations, were placed upon a reservation of two townships on the west end of the Menomonee reservation as at first established. They number 338 persons, but at latest dates only about one-half of them were upon their reservation, the remainder being absent among the white settlements, employed by the farmers as laborers.

They justly complain that the lands given to them are poor and barren, and unfit for their use. They are an industrious people, and would do well upon good lands, and be entirely independent. Out of their small population they had 43 soldiers in the United States army. Their school has been successful during the year.

Last winter, Congress provided, by a section of the Indian appropriation bill, that any of these Indians might select 160 acres of the public lands as a homestead; but, the subject having been brought to their attention by the agent, they have, as a tribe, declined to avail themselves of the privilege, alleging that they have not the means to remove upon and work such new farms. Many of them are desirous that their lands in Wisconsin, which are valuable for their pine timber, may be sold, and a new home provided for them in the southwest. It is probable that such an arrangement can be made to advantage as soon as treaties are completed with the tribes occupying the country south of Kansas. In such case, doubtless, many of the tribe would decide to take the portion of the lands offered to them in Wisconsin, and with their proportion of the funds of the tribe open new farms and become citizens. The loyalty and good conduct of this tribe deserve the favorable consideration of the government.

AGENCY FOR THE WINNEBAGOES, POTTAWATOMIES, ETC., IN WISCONSIN.

No report has been received from this agency. The Indians comprised within it are wandering bands, having no settled homes; and who, having refused to remove west with their tribes, obtain a precarious subsistence by hunting, fishing, gathering berries in their season, and by begging, in the northwestern counties of Wisconsin. Congress in 1864 provided a special agent to take charge of them, and made an appropriation for their relief. They number some 1,500, their aggregate having, it is supposed, been increased this year by the addition of some 350 Pottawatomies, who have wandered thither from Kansas and Iowa.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

At this agency, at Crow Wing, Minnesota, Agent Clark has in charge the various bands of Chippewa Indians of that State, comprised under the following classifications: Chippewas of Mississippi, numbering about 2,050; Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina, about 2,000; Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of Chippewas, population last year 1,966—total, 6,016.

No report has been received from the agent—for what reason does not appear; and we are unable to present any statistics as to the condition and progress of these tribes, many of whom are industrious, thriving farmers. Last year they made and harvested a large quantity of maple sugar and wild rice, besides selling furs to a considerable amount. By recent treaties with two of the classes of tribes above mentioned, provision was made for the expenditure of a large amount of money in their behalf, in addition to the sum previously due to the Chippewas generally; and the removal of the agency establishment to a point further north and more central has been determined upon. Agent Clark some time since submitted a report with plans for the proposed buildings, upon a designated location near Leech lake; but action in the matter awaits the report of a special agent, who has been directed to make more particular inquiry as to the site and plans proposed. The large amount disbursed at this agency makes it one of the most important in the service, and I very much regret that, by the neglect of the agent to forward his report, I have no means of presenting a full statement of its condition.

CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

This year, as well as last, the annual statement of Agent Webb fails to reach us in time to be made available for the annual report of this office. The Indians of this agency are all Chippewas, residing on and about reservations in northern Wisconsin, and number about 4,500. They have their farms and schools, receive annually a considerable sum of money, besides having the benefit of the labors of sundry employés of the government, and ought to be in a comfortable condition, but we have no data to show it.*

*For Agent Webb's annual report, see appendix.

REF0062601

MACKINAC AGENCY, MICHIGAN.

The annual report of this agency has but this moment been received, and too late for special notice. It will be found among the accompanying documents. From the statistics at hand, and which form a part of this report, we learn that the various tribes and remnants of tribes connected with the agency, and scattered along the shores of Lake Superior and at other points in Michigan, have had a very prosperous year. The various tribes and bands are classified as follows, with the more important footings of the tables referring to each:

Chippewas of Lake Superior: population, 1,058; individual personal property, $24,000; two schools, with 91 pupils. Ottawas and Chippewas: population, 4,923; property, $257,822; twenty schools, with 578 pupils. Chippewas of Saginaw, &c.; population, 1,681, property, $7,691; six schools, with 214 pupils. Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatomies: population, 287; property, $39,080; two schools, with 9 pupils.

These Indians have furnished 196 soldiers for the United States army. A large number of them are far advanced in civilization, fully deserving of and actually exercising the rights of citizenship. They are peaceable and industrious to a great extent, as is shown by the following aggregates of the principal crops raised, viz: 8,249 acres cultivated, producing 2,877 bushels wheat, 28,390 bushels corn, 88,492 bushels potatoes, 453,252 pounds maple sugar, and 9,877 barrels fish for sale, besides the quantity used for themselves; and have sold $64,000 worth of furs.

They own and occupy 883 frame and log houses, and have, as is seen above, about 900 of their children at their numerous schools, taught for the most part by the self-denying missionaries of various denominations, who have long labored among them with success. For other interesting details I must refer to the report of the agent, not having time to make a summary of them.

NEW YORK.

The annual report from this agency is very unsatisfactory as to details, the agent, Mr. Rich, having depended for his statistical information upon the persons engaged by the State of New York in taking the census, who have failed to furnish him with the information in time for this report. This is very much to be regretted, as there are no full and reliable statistics of the agency since 1862. By a careful census that year the total population of the New York Indians was found to be 3,958. Of that number, the principal tribes, the Senecas, upon their reservations, Cattaraugus, Allegany, and Tonawanda, had a population of 2,854. A census of the Senecas in 1863 gave their number at 2,988, an increase of 134.

It is not probable that there has been any increase, and the present population of the "Six Nations," which now includes Senecas, Cayugas, Onondagas, Oneidas, and Tuscaroras, is probably about the same as in 1862, as given above. In that year these Indians had in operation nineteen schools upon their various reservations, including the mission schools and those organized under State laws, and 661 pupils were in attendance. The value of personal property belonging to individuals that year was estimated at $262,500. This has doubtless largely increased.*

Agent Rich reports the Indians as paying increased attention to their farms, and, in many cases, doing in every respect as well as their white neighbors; and that their schools seem to be prosperous. The annual distribution of annuity money and goods has been made and accounts returned, the Oneidas expressing a desire to have the value of their goods in money hereafter.

There is some evidence that the influential men among these Indians, who

* For statistics of N. Y. agency, see appendix.

last year succeeded in preventing an arrangement with the government by which the claims of their people on account of Kansas lands should be settled, have come to a sense of the folly of their conduct at that time, and a petition has been received from many of them asking that action may be taken by the government in the matter, by the appointment of a commission to settle their claims. They have been informed that the subject is under advisement. I recommend an early consideration of this case, so that the long-pending claims of this people may be fully and fairly adjusted.

The only school report forwarded is that of the Thomas Orphan Asylum, which receives aid from the civilization fund to the amount of $1,000 annually. The wisdom of the expenditure is fully confirmed by the success of the school, which is under charge of the Society of Friends, and appears to be doing great good. Its average number of pupils has been fifty-three, during the year ending September 30.

FINANCES.

It is unnecessary to call your attention to the evils arising from the anticipation of appropriations in making purchases of goods, and otherwise providing for the Indians, but I deem it my duty to allude to a state of facts that, in some cases, seems to have rendered such anticipation necessary.

In certain treaties which I have specified in the report accompanying my annual estimates it is contemplated that the appropriations be made by the calendar year. They *are* made by the fiscal year commencing six months later, and this brings them half a year behind; and the department is compelled either to anticipate the appropriations, or be guilty of a breach of faith with the Indians. I have, therefore, in my estimates, called for an appropriation of one instalment in advance under these treaties.

The large emigration to the western Territories, caused by the development of the great mineral wealth of those regions, is fast circumscribing the range of the Indians and driving them from their ancient hunting-grounds. The expense of taking care of the Indians, and maintaining peace between them and the settlers, is thus necessarily much increased; and the amounts appropriated for the current fiscal year for some of the Territories will fall short of the necessities of the service. In the case of Utah, I found, on assuming my position here, that the entire amount appropriated for general and incidental expenses there had been exhausted, and over $3,000 had been expended in excess of the appropriation; and of the appropriation of $25,000 for Nevada, but $4,921 93 remained on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year. In both these cases, too, there are claims outstanding which the department has not the means to pay.

The accompanying table will indicate the amounts drawn prior to July 1, 1865, from appropriations for the current fiscal year. This shows that $185,622 43 was anticipated from appropriations under treaties, and $115,520 02 from miscellaneous appropriations.

Whether all these anticipations were necessary, or whether any of them should have occurred, need not now be discussed. So long as I am at the head of this bureau I shall not deem it proper in any case to anticipate appropriations; but to prevent suffering among the Indians, to insure peace between them and the whites, and to prevent embarrassments to the service, I respectfully ask that the attention of Congress be called to the existing state of facts as early as practicable in the coming session.

I also desire to call your attention to the fact that, under treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes in Oregon and Washington Territories, the amounts appropriated now are the same as before the war, when the payments were made in coin. The consequence is, that in many instances the appropriations are not sufficient to enable the officers of the department to procure the services of the employés provided for by the treaties.

REF0062602

STATISTICS.

Such figures as have been returned by the various superintendents and agents in their annual and other reports are presented in the accompanying tables. In regard to population, I have endeavored, from the best sources of information at hand, to make the statement complete, and where figures, from actual enumeration, have not been returned, have given estimates. The aggregate number of Indians living within the limits of the United States is thus shown to be about 308,000, and this will not vary far from the actual number.

I have to repeat the annual complaint of the imperfection of our tables of statistics. If the agents could by any means be induced to obey the injunction of this office to make these returns faithfully as to every item called for, and promptly as to time, I should be able to judge very clearly, from the returns as to each tribe, and from the grand totals, from year to year, of the success or failure of the measures adopted for the benefit of the Indians; but so long as a large number of agents habitually neglect their duty in this respect, and either send no tables, or forward imperfect or deficient reports, or fail as to the time of making their reports, so long must the annual tables fail to be satisfactory.

Meagre and deficient as our columns of statistics are, it will be seen, on comparison with the aggregate of last year, that there is a decided increase in almost every item of crops raised and property owned as the result of Indian labor, and work done in their behalf. For particulars, I refer to the tables herewith, in relation to farming and educational operations, which contain much valuable information.

TRUST FUNDS.

The accompanying tables exhibit a full statement of the various stocks and bonds held by the Interior Department in trust for various tribes of Indians, classified as to States and as to particular funds, nominal interest, date of treaties under which the investment was made, &c. The total amount of the funds thus held in trust is $3,076,092, bearing interest to the amount of $181,907 03 annually. Of the total amount thus held in trust, the sum of $849,950 is invested in government securities, and $286,742 15 in Leavenworth, Pawnee, and western railroad bonds; while the remainder, or $1,839,400, is in bonds and stocks of various States, nearly all of which took part in the rebellion, and have paid no interest since 1860. With the return of peace we may expect that arrangements will be made at an early day for the resumption of the payment of interest upon these bonds and for the arrears of past years.

SALES OF INDIAN TRUST LANDS.

I have caused to be prepared, and submit herewith, a careful statement showing the amount of lands originally for sale, for the benefit of the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, Kansas, and Winnebagoes, respectively, with the amount of land sold, and the sum realized therefor, whether in money, or scrip representing the indebtedness of the several tribes; also the amount of certificates of indebtedness originally issued, the amount redeemed, with the interest, and the amount still outstanding.

By the tables, the following facts appear: the amount originally offered for sale of the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi lands, in Kansas, was 278,332.60 acres, of which 268,502.68 acres have been sold, realizing the sum of $282,439 27 in cash and certificates; leaving 9,829.92 acres still unsold; while there still remains of outstanding indebtedness the sum of $26,574 59, bearing interest at six per cent.

In addition to the above amount of land as originally offered for sale, there

was added and placed in market on the 28th of last February a portion of the diminished reserve, making the whole amount placed in the market about 339,772 acres; the whole number of acres now remaining unsold being about 70,000. Should this land realize at public sale anything like its real value, there will be something left to be used for the benefit of the tribe; but very little, apparently, in comparison with what might reasonably have been expected from the sale of so large a body of land in Kansas.

Of the lands of the Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri and Iowa, in Nebraska, there were placed in market 32,098 acres, of which 21,225 acres have been sold, realizing the sum of $33,057 50, leaving 10,873 acres yet unsold. Of the amount received $5,740 91 has been paid for bridges, surveying, &c., and the balance is partly invested for the benefit of the tribes, and part is in the United States treasury.

Of the lands of the Kansas tribe, the number of acres offered for sale was 169,268,49; of which there have been sold 35,491.32 acres, realizing the sum of $50,994 47, which has been paid in certificates of indebtedness of the tribe; and there remains unsold land to the amount of 133,777.17 acres. There still remain outstanding certificates of indebtedness to the amount of $121,013 99, after the payment of which, if the sales of the remainder of the land should be successful, there will remain a considerable sum for the benefit of the tribe.

Of the Winnebago lands there have been put in market by this office 140,776.84 acres, and by the General Land Office 53,654 23 acres, making in all 194,431.17 acres. Of these lands this office has sold 98,189.20 acres, receiving therefor in cash $120,532 92, and in certificates of indebtedness and interest thereon $162,500 42, making in all $283,033 34.

The General Land Office has sold 32,148.04 acres, receiving in cash $82,146 14. Total amount sold 130,337.24 acres, leaving unsold 64,093 93 acres. This land may reasonably be expected to realize $120,000, the average quality being probably not so good as that already sold.

The total amount of certificates of indebtedness issued is $278,361, and there are still outstanding certificates unpaid to the amount of $27,881 62; so that when the lands shall have all been sold, there will probably remain nearly $100,000 for the benefit of the tribe.

Having thus presented a summary of the affairs of the various tribes under the charge of this office, and such suggestions in regard to their condition, welfare, and improvement, as I have deemed appropriate, I have but to refer you to the accompanying papers for details, and to conclude with the assurance that, relying upon your sympathy with all honest efforts exerted for the benefit of the Indian race, I shall devote my utmost energies to the end that their interests may receive no detriment while they remain under my charge. I hope, indeed, to effect much real good for this interesting people.

Respectfully submitted:

D. N. COOLEY, *Commissioner.*

Hon. JAMES HARLAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

REF0062603

LIST OF PAPERS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS FOR 1865.

WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 1. Report of W. H. Waterman, superintendent.
No. 2. Report of S. D. Howe, Tulalip agency.
No. 3. Report of C. C. Finkbonor, in charge of Lummi reservation.
No. 4. Report of Rev. E. C. Chirouse, teacher Tulalip agency.
No. 5. Report of A. R. Elder, Puyallup agency.
No. 5 A. Report of C. H. Spinning, physician ditto.
No. 5 B. Report of W. Billings, farmer ditto.
No. 5 C. Report of J. Hubbard, in charge of Chehalis reservation.
No. 6. Report of J. T. Knox, sub-agent Skokomish agency.
No. 6 A. Report of F. Ford, farmer Skokomish agency.
No. 7. Report of James H. Wilbur, Yakama agency.
No. 7 A. Report of W. Wright, teacher Yakama agency,
No. 7 B. Report of W. Miller, physician Yakama agency.
No. 8. Report of H. A. Webster, agent Neeah bay agency.
No. 8 A. Report of J. G. Swan, teacher Neeah bay agency.
No. 8 B. Report of Geo. Jones, farmer Neeah bay agency.
No. 9. Report of Joseph Hill, sub-agent Quinaelt agency.
No. 10. Report of Geo. A. Paige, Fort Colville special agency.
No. 10 B. Report of Geo. A. Paige, Fort Colville special agency.

OREGON SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 11. Report of Superintendent Huntington, treaty with Klamaths, &c.
No. 12. Letter of Superintendent Huntington, relative to Coast Range Indians.
No. 13. Letter of H. D. Barnard, on same subject.
[For other papers, see Appendix.]

CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 14. Report of Charles Maltby, superintendent.
No. 15. Report of D. P. Moffat, physician Hoopa Valley reservation.
No. 16. Report of late Superintendent Wiley, relative to special agency to Mission Indians.
No. 17. Letter of J. Q. A. Stanley, relative to special agency to Mission Indians
No. 18. Report of W. E. Lovett, special agent to Mission Indians.
No. 19. Report of J. Q. A. Stanley, special agent to Mission Indians.

ARIZONA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 20. Letter from G. W. Leihy, superintendent.
No. 21. Letter from John C. Dunn, agent.
No. 22. Letter from M. O. Davidson, agent for Papagos.
No. 23. Report from M. O. Davidson, relative to character, traditions, habits, &c., of Papagos.
No. 24. Instructions to Mr. Davidson, relative to his agency.

No. 25. Letter from H. Ehrenberg, relative to Indian affairs in Arizona.
No. 25½. Letter of Superintendent Leihy, relative to Indian hostilities, &c.
[For annual report of Superintendent Leihy, see Appendix.]

NEVADA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 26. Instructions of Secretary Usher to C. W. Thompson, relative to selling mill at Truckee River reservation.
No. 27. Copy of contract for sale of Truckee River reservation.

UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 28. Report of O. H. Irish, superintendent.
No. 29 Instructions to Superintendent Irish, relative to making treaties.
No. 30. Report of Superintendent Irish, transmitting treaties.
No. 31. Report of Superintendent Irish, forwarding Special Agent Sales's report of operations among Indians of southwest.
No. 31 A. Report of same, relative to Special Agent Sales's visit to Pah-Utes.
No. 32. Report of Superintendent Irish, relative to mining discoveries in the southwest.
No. 33. Letter of Governor Doty, transmitting treaties ratified by Indians.
No. 34. Report of Luther Mann, jr., agent at Fort Bridger.

NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 35. Report of F. Delgado, superintendent.
No. 36. Instructions of Secretary of Interior, relative to slavery in New Mexico.
No. 36 A. Order of the President of the United States, on same subject.
No. 37. Reply of Superintendent Delgado, on same subject.
No. 38. Report of John Ward, agent for Pueblos.
No. 38½. Report of D. Archuleta, Abiquiu agency.
No. 39. Letter of Hon. K. Benedict, United States judge, relative to bonds of agents.
No. 40. Report of Superintendent Delgado, relative to needy condition of Pueblos Indians.
No. 40 A. Agent Ward's report on same subject.
No. 40 B. Letter from Rev. F. Jouvet, on same subject.
No. 41. Report of Agent Ward, relative to Moqui Indians.
No. 42. Report of Agent Ward, relative to Moqui Indians.
No. 42½. Annual report of Agent Labadi, Cimarron agency.

COLORADO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 43. Letter from Governor Evans, relative to Arapahoes desiring to make peace.
No. 44. Office letter to Governor Evans in reply to above.
No. 45. Report of Lafayette Head, Conejos agency.
No. 46. Report of D. C. Oakes, Middle Park agency.

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No. 47. Letter of Governor Evans, transmitting Agent Head's report as to Indians held in slavery.
No. 47 A. Report of Agent Head, as above.
No. 48. Letter of Governor Evans, relative to outbreak of Indians.
No. 49. Letter of late Superintendent Albin, relative to shipment of goods.
No. 50. Report of Governor Evans, relative to distribution of goods.

DAKOTA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 50½. Annual report of Governor Edmunds.
No. 51. Report of Governor Edmunds, ex officio superintendent.
No. 52. Letter of Governor Edmunds, urging necessity of treaty with Upper Missouri Sioux.
No. 53. Office instructions to Governor Edmunds, relative to treaty.
No. 54. Letter of Governor Edmunds, on same subject.
No. 55. Report of General Pope to General Grant, against the proposed treaty, and giving his views of policy to be pursued.
No. 56. Letter of Secretary Harlan to General Pope, relative to same subject.
No. 57. Instructions of Interior Department to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, on same subject.
No. 58. Circular instructions to superintendents and agents, same subject.
No. 59. Despatch from General Pope, recommending commission to make peace with Indians.
No. 60, 61, 62, and 63. Reports of General Sully, relative to his campaign in Dakota.
No. 64. Report of Governor Edmunds, relative to condition of Indian affairs.
No. 65. Instructions of Governor Edmunds to Agent Conger, approved by Indian Office.
No. 66. Special report of Agent Conger, relative to Yancton agency.
No. 67. Special report of Agent Potter, Ponca agency.
No. 67½. Annual report of Agent Potter, Ponca agency.
No. 68. Office letter to agent, relative to murder of Poncas by whites.
No. 69. Special report of Agent Stone, Crow Creek agency.
No. 70. Special report of Agent Stone, relative to turning back of his Indians from their hunt by military orders.
No. 71. Report of Governor Edmunds, transmitting special report of Agent Wilkinson, Upper Missouri agency.
No. 72. Report of Agent Wilkinson.
No. 73. Letter of Governor Edmunds, transmitting sundry reports of Agent Wilkinson.
No. 73 A. Report of Agent Wilkinson, relative to condition of Indians.
No. 73 B. Report of Agent Wilkinson, relative to residing at agency.
No. 74. Annual report of Agent Wilkinson.
No. 75. Report of Agent Stone, Crow Creek agency, for September, 1865.
No. 75½. Annual report of Agent Stone, Crow Creek agency.
No. 76. Letter of Captain J. L. Fisk, relative to colonizing Indians north of Missouri river.

IDAHO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 77. Report of Governor Lyon, ex officio superintendent.
No. 78. Office instructions to Governor Lyon, relative to treaties with Indians.
No. 79. Annual report of J. O'Neil, Nez Perces agency.
No. 80. Letter of Agent O'Neil, relative to hostilities by Blackfeet.

MONTANA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 81. Report of Agent Hutchins, relative to Flathead school.
No. 82. Office instructions to Agent Hutchins, on same subject.
No. 83. Special report of Agent Hutchins, distribution of goods.
No. 84. Annual report of Agent Hutchins, Flathead agency.
No. 85. Special report of Agent Hutchins, Flathead school.
No. 85½. Instructions to Agent Upson, as to treaty with Blackfeet.
No. 85¾. Letter from Agent Upson, relative to hostilities among Blackfeet.
[For Agent Upson's annual report, see Appendix.]

SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 86. Annual report of E. Sells, superintendent.
No. 86 A. Statement of cattle captured, &c., referred to in superintendent's report.
No. 87. Agent Reynolds to superintendent, relative to cattle-thieving.
No. 88. Report of Superintendent Sells to office, same subject, August 4, 1865.
No. 89. Report of Superintendent Sells to office, same subject, August 5, 1865.
No. 90. Instructions of Interior Department, March 20, 1865, same subject.
No. 91. Office letter to late Superintendent Coffin, February 14, 1865, relative to charges against Indian agents.
No. 91 A. Letter of Colonel Phillips to Secretary of Interior.
No. 92. Interior Department instructions to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, relative to same subject.
No. 93. Reply of Agent Colman to charges.
No. 94. Reply of Agent Cutler to charges.
No. 95. Reply of Agent Harlan to charges.
No. 96. Annual report of Agent Coleman, Chickasaw agency.
No. 97. Annual report of Agent Reynolds, Seminole agency.
No. 98. Supplementary report of Agent Reynolds, Seminole agency.
No. 99. Annual report of Agent Harlan, Cherokee agency.
No. 100. Annual report of Agent Gookins, Wichita agency.
No. 101. Annual report of Agent Dunn, Creek agency.
No. 102. Annual report of Agent Snow, Neosho agency.
No. 103. Letter of Superintendent Sells, transmitting special report of Agent Snow, relative to exploration of Quapaw reservation.

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No. 104. Despatch of Major General Reynolds, June 28, 1865, relative to Indian council to make peace.
No. 105. Despatch from Major General Reynolds, relative to proposed peace council.
No. 105½. Report of Commissioner Cooley, as president of council at Fort Smith.
No. 106. Official daily record of council at Fort Smith.
No. 107. Letter of John Ross to Opothleyoholo, Creek chief, September 19, 1861.
No. 108. Same to same, October 8, 1861.
No. 109. Address of John Ross to the Cherokee regiment, December 19, 1862.
No. 110. Despatch from General Hunt, October 23, 1865, with letter from Governor Colbert, of Chickasaws, October 11, 1865.

CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 110½. Annual report of Thomas Murphy, superintendent.
No. 111. Report of Agent Farnsworth, relative to disarming Indians.
No. 112. Office to late Superintendent Albin, same subject.
No. 113. Superintendent Murphy to Commissioner Cooley, same subject.
No. 114. Office reply, same subject.
No. 115. Supplementary regulations as to Indians alienating lands.
No. 116. Office letter to late Superintendent Albin—shipment of Indian goods.
No. 117. Office letter to Superintendent Murphy, same subject.
No. 118. Annual report of Agent Pratt, Delaware agency.
No. 119. Annual report of teacher, Delaware agency.
No. 120. Special report of Superintendent Murphy, relative to Delaware school.
No. 121. Annual report of Agent Colton, Osage River agency.
No. 122. Special report of Agent Colton, relative to leasing oil lands.
No. 123. Secretary of Interior's instructions, relative to same.
No. 124. Annual report of Agent Adams, Kickapoo agency.
No. 125. Annual report of Agent Palmer, Pottawatomie agency.
No. 126. Annual report of physician to Pottawatomie agency.
No. 127. Annual report of J. F. Diels, superintendent of school, Pottawatomie agency.
No. 128. Office to Superintendent Murphy, relative to Indians as licensed traders.
No. 129. Secretary of Interior's decision relative to patents and *pro rata* share of tribal funds for Pottawatomies.
No. 130. Annual report of Agent Martin, Sac and Fox of Mississippi agency.
No. 131. Annual report of teacher, Chippewa and Munsee school.
No. 132. Annual report of teacher, Sac and Fox of Mississippi school.

No. 133. Letter of congressmen from Kansas, recommending sale of additional Sac and Fox lands.
No. 134. Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, February 27, 1865, same subject.
No. 135. Annual report of Agent Hutchinson, Ottawa agency.
No. 136. Letter of Agent Farnsworth, relative to treaty between Kaws and Pawnees.
No. 137. Letter of Agent Wheeler, same subject.
No. 138. Office instructions on same subject.
No. 139. Report of Agent Farnsworth, same subject.
No. 140. Letter of Agent Leavenworth, Kiowas, &c., January 9, 1865.
No. 141. Letter of Agent Leavenworth, February 19, 1865.
No. 142. Report of Agent Leavenworth, May 6, 1865, relative to proposed action towards Indians, the military, &c.
No. 143. Report of same, May 10, 1865, relative to his action, &c.
No. 144. Despatches, with authority to Senator Doolittle and others to make treaties.
No. 145. Report of Agent Leavenworth, of agreements by Kiowas, &c., to make treaties.
No. 146. Despatch from General Pope on same subject.
No. 147. Report from Agent Leavenworth, September 19, 1865.
[For report of treaty council with Kiowas, Comanches, &c., see Appendix.]

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 148. Annual report of E. B. Taylor, superintendent.
No. 149. Special report of Superintendent Taylor, relative to Omaha agency
No. 150. Office letter to Superintendent Taylor, in reply.
No. 151. Annual report of Agent Furnas, Omaha agency.
No. 152. Annual report of teacher at Omaha agency.
No. 153. Special report of Superintendent Taylor, Winnebago agency.
No. 154. Annual report of Agent Balcombe, Winnebago agency.
No. 155. Letter from Agent Furnas, relative to preparing land for Winnebagoes to cultivate.
No. 156. Office report to Secretary of Interior, relative to Winnebagoes who remain in Minnesota.
No. 157. Petition of Winnebago chiefs for a school.
No. 158. Annual report of Agent Burbank, Great Nemaha agency.
No. 159. Annual report of teacher of Ioway school.
No. 160. Annual report of farmer for Ioways.
No. 161. Special report of Superintendent Taylor, relative to Pawnee agency.
No. 162. Annual report of Agent Wheeler, relative to Pawnee agency.
No. 163. Annual report of teacher of Pawnee manual labor school.
No. 164. Annual report of farmer at Pawnee agency.
No. 165. Letter of late Agent Lushbaugh, relative to enlistment of Pawnees in United States service.

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No. 166. Letter of late Agent Lushbaugh, transmitting treaty between Kaws and Pawnees.
No. 167. Annual report of Agent Daily, Ottoe agency.
No. 168. Annual report of engineer at Ottoe agency.
No. 169. Annual report of farmer at Ottoe agency.
No. 170. Office instructions to V. Jarrot, agent for Fort Laramie agency.
No. 171. Report from Agent Jarrot, July 15, 1865.
No. 172. Report from Agent Jarrot, August 18, 1865.

GREEN BAY AGENCY.

No. 173. Annual report of Agent M. M. Davis.
No. 174. Annual report of R. Dousman, teacher for Menomonees.
No. 175. Annual report of Kate Dousman, teacher for Menomonees.
No. 176. Annual report of Jane Dousman, teacher for Menomonees.
No. 177. Annual report of farmer for Menomonees.
No. 178. Annual report of miller for Menomonees.
No. 178½. Annual report of blacksmith for Menomonees.
No. 179. Annual report of teacher for Stockbridges and Munsees.
No. 180. Annual report of teacher for M. E. mission school, Oneidas.
No. 181. Annual report of teacher for P. E. mission school, Oneidas.
No. 182. Letter of Agent Davis, transmitting appeal of Stockbridges, &c., for relief.
No. 183. Office letter in reply to the same.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

No. 184. Report of Agent Clark, relative to selection of a place for the agency.
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No. 13 A. Record of daily proceedings of council with Arapahoes and Cheyennes, October 12, 13, and 14.
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WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 1.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Olympia, W. T., September 7, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the department, I have the honor herewith to submit my first annual report of the condition of Indian affairs within the superintendency of Washington Territory.

For the detail of operations and results among the various tribes I beg leave to refer you to the reports of agents and employés herewith transmitted.

From these reports it cannot fail to be apparent that the chief impediment which retards and tends to defeat the beneficent designs of government towards the Indian tribes is the demoralizing influence of corrupt white men.

Indians are a weak race, easily seduced, easily influenced to accept proposals at once injurious and disgraceful. They come into social contact most naturally with the lowest class of white society, and are more inclined to take on the vices than the virtues of civilization. The first and most important question, therefore, to be answered is, how is this process of demoralization to be arrested? How are Indians to be induced to abandon their intoxication, their polygamy, their prostitution and their laziness, and accept the better humanity which government desires, and at such immense cost endeavors, to give them?

Shall we accept the prevailing heresy, that the American Indian is a hopeless subject, doomed to extermination, bound to disappear before advancing civilization, and the sooner he becomes extinct the better; and that the true policy is to hasten his decay by giving facility to his demoralization, instead of striving to redeem him from it? This heresy, which is found in the mouths not only of unreflecting and unprincipled men, but of many men of high social position, can never be accepted by a Christian government; but the question must be continually asked, and an answer sought, how shall the Indian be reclaimed from his barbarism and his vices, and be made to enjoy the blessings of a Christian civilization? To this question there is but one answer to be made: Indians are like children; they require for their improvement similar care and guardianship as children, and the more nearly the relationship of parents can be represented by those officially appointed to be over them and among them, the more likely will they be to restrain them from evil habits, and induce them to adopt good ones. Agents and employés should always be men of practical business experience. They should all be married men, and should have their home on the reservations with their families, that the domestic habits and comforts of civilization may be a constant example to the Indians, and that there may be less temptation on the part of the employés themselves to depart from the strict rules of propriety in their own intercourse with the natives. They should be men of heart—men who have true sympathy in behalf of suffering and erring humanity—men who seek their positions not simply and solely to draw their pay, but with an honest desire to be useful to a needy and an outcast race; and this can only be expected from men of purity of character, whose personal example is worthy of all imitation.

With such men placed in control of Indian tribes as co-workers in the grand endeavor to civilize and christianize them, there would be little need of law to restrain them from evil, or resist the encroachments of corrupt influences from without. Each Indian, old and young, would be treated as a child, would be looked after and protected as a child. He would soon learn that his guardian was his true friend, and that evil companions from without

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are his worst enemies. He would yield to the influence of him whom he regarded as his friend, and like a simple child would be drawn into safe and salutary habits.

Hence my first recommendation is this: Whenever vacancies occur in the Indian service, let those vacancies be filled, not necessarily by the first man or any man who asks it, but by such men and only such as the conditions above stated require.

There is no other work in the gift of the government which requires such peculiar qualifications as that of teachers and laborers among Indians. If the servants of the government in this field are the right sort of men, who are able to govern the Indians by the force of their own moral power, then the money expended for Indians will do them good; otherwise, if they are selfish, unprincipled and unfaithful men, then the money expended will do the Indians harm instead of good, and the whole service will prove a failure in their hands.

There is no doubt that the policy which tends most strongly to entice the Indians to abandon their wild and wandering mode of life, and come on the reservations and make their permanent abode there, is the best policy both for the Indians and the white people. Wherever this is accomplished it is easy to keep them away from evil influences from without, to cultivate habits of industry among them, and to keep their children within reach of instruction. Only a part of the reservations of this Territory are as yet sufficiently improved to offer inducements adequate to bring the Indians on them; consequently they stroll about in pursuit of subsistence, and are generally found loitering near those white settlements where the means of their demoralization are the most abundant.

My opinion is that most of the money appropriated for beneficial objects should be invested in the improvement of reservations, supplying proper buildings, clearing and fencing land, purchasing stock, farming implements, &c., and that the benefits of such appropriations should in all cases be restricted to those who make their homes on the reservations. The issuing of annuities, either in the form of money or goods, to wild wandering Indians, is a positive injury to them, since it adds so much to their stock on which to gamble and trade for whiskey; and if all such Indians were to be made distinctly to understand that they could get no benefit from the government except by settling upon the reservations, and giving their time and attention to the work there carried on for their support, the tendency would be to gather them in and bring them under safe influences.

Take the Skokomish reservation, at the head of Hood canal, as an example. There is a large tract of rich intervale land, sufficient, if properly improved, to yield ample subsistence for the large number of Indians belonging to that agency; yet the great body of those Indians live a wild and wandering life; only a small proportion of them ever come upon the reservations, and but very few of those pretend to reside there.

The appropriations for school purposes are insufficient to erect the necessary building, and maintain a school upon an effective basis; and I have thought best thus far, since I came into office, to retain the school money in my possession, hoping that at no distant day the fund will be so increased that I shall be justified in undertaking to establish an industrial school, such as the wants of that agency require. I am satisfied that to disburse the small amount now on hand, with the present condition of the agency, and the present facilities for a school, would be tantamount to throwing it away. The great end now to be accomplished is to get the fertile land of the reservation cleared up and improved, so that the Indians can be maintained upon it; and to this end the efforts of the present employés are tending. There is no better grass land in the world than the Skokomish bottom, the best portion of which is embraced within this reservation. The heavy lumbering business upon the neighboring waters will always create a demand for forage at remunerative prices, and I firmly believe that enough of the single article of hay can be produced to maintain the agency after the land is cleared and seeded to grass, and yet it is no better for grass than for potatoes and other vegetables, or for peas, barley, and wheat. There is no doubt, therefore, that true economy would dictate the giving of every possible encouragement and aid to the effort now being made to clear up and improve the reservation, so that the Indians can be induced to bring their families there and place them within reach of instruction.

In the Tulalip agency, which holds jurisdiction over all the Indians who are parties to the treaty of Point Elliot, an industrial school has been several years in operation, under the efficient labors of Father Chirouse, a Catholic priest, who has persevered in his work in the face of impediments, discouragements, and difficulties, until he has got his school into a condition that promises, with reasonable liberality hereafter on the part of the government, to be a success. If a sufficient amount of land was cleared, I think the school could raise its provisions. But the land in that locality being very heavily timbered, it is a slow process for school-boys to clear it up and get it into a state for cultivation. It will cost at least $75 per acre to clear the land, and yet the school needs 20 acres of good ground cleared and fitted for a crop. If this could be done previous to the next seeding time, and suitable encouragement be given to the process of gardening in the proper season, I think the cost of sustenance, if not entirely saved, would be greatly diminished. In respect to clothing, the school needs simply the materials. The manufacturing of garments, shoes, &c., can all be done by the pupils themselves, under one of their most useful branches of instruction. The benefits of this school have thus far been limited to boys, though the superintendent of instruction is extremely anxious to connect with it a female department, under the management of the Sisters of Charity. The limited appropriations for the support of the school have rendered this hitherto impracticable, and therefore the education of the girls on this reservation, and throughout the entire agency, is neglected. To maintain an industrial boarding school for both sexes on the plan which Father Chirouse would prescribe, would require an appropriation of $5,000, for the completion of the building, fixtures, and furniture, and for tuition and sustenance. And while I am not in sympathy with the religious faith of Father Chirouse, yet I am clear in the conviction that his efforts are decidedly antagonistic to all the demoralizing influences which are so much to be deprecated among Indians; and that so far as the influence of his school can be made to extend among the children of the tribes of that agency, we would have a right to expect not only good moral results, but constant progress in knowledge. I therefore take pleasure in calling your attention to his report, herewith transmitted, and in recommending that the necessary means be appropriated to carry out the plans and desires of one of the most untiring and faithful men in the service.

I will also here take occasion to say that during the past year I have found it necessary, in order to sustain the school, and prevent it from absolute failure for want of sustenance, to disburse to it from the annuity fund, in the form of provisions and clothing, to the amount of nearly $1,000.

I desire also to call the attention of the department to the saw-mill, in connexion with the Tulalip agency. There is an abundance of the finest quality of timber on the reservation; and there is no one article more necessary to the comfort and civilization of the Indian than building material. They all have mud houses to live in; and unless we can get them off the ground, and into more comfortable quarters, little can be done for their health

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or their domestic comfort. This mill, if efficiently manned, would be able to supply the entire wants of the agency in respect to building materials. A competent miller cannot be obtained at the ordinary rate of compensation paid to government employés; and I would therefore recommend that the agent in charge be authorized to secure the services of a miller at the current wages paid by lumbermen on the sound for that kind of service, and that the mill be kept in operation during all that portion of the year when there is a supply of water to propel it. A copy of Mr. Howe's report has already been forwarded to the department. I call your attention to his unpaid liabilities accruing under the first and second quarters of 1864, for the liquidation of which no funds have ever been received. Incidental expenses, especially in the agency of Mr. Howe, who has several reservations under his charge, are necessarily large, and extraordinary circumstances during those two quarters increased them beyond the ordinary amount. The fact that no money for incidental expenses was received applicable to those two quarters, and that the liabilities still remain unpaid, places the agent in a very embarrassing situation. And while alluding to the subject of incidental expenses, permit me to say that there is probably no locality in the United States where the cost of travel and transportation is so great as in the country bordering on Puget's sound. The dense forests, through which there are no roads from one reservation to another, compel us to travel by water, and always to charter special conveyance at great cost. The consequence is that the amount of money for incidental expenses has hitherto been found inadequate properly to do the business of the service without incurring liabilities. I think, however, that if the deficit for 1864 could now be received, and the full amount appropriated for 1865 be punctually remitted, that the incurring of liabilities hereafter may be avoided.

The suggestions of Agent Howe, in regard to the surveying and marking of the boundaries of the several reservations, meet my hearty concurrence. The peace of the country and the rights of the Indians require that this be done, and I recommend an appropriation for that purpose. Also his suggestions in regard to the necessity of an employé on each of the reservations in his agency.

By reference to the report of C. C. Finkbonер, farmer in charge of the Lummi reservation, it will be seen that the Indians there are doing well. The same service among the Port Madison, Swidomish, and Black river Indians would produce similar results, whereas now the Indians at these several localities are making no progress in the way of civilization. The Black river Indians, residing near the confluence of the Black and White rivers, claim that they were not represented in the treaty of Point Elliot. They are unwilling to leave their present place of abode, and ask to have a small tract of land there reserved to them. I think Mr. Howe is mistaken in his opinion that payment for their improvements would satisfy them. My own judgment, after visiting them and conselling freely with them, is, that nothing less than the reserving of the land where they are, and the guaranteeing to them the right to remain on it, will satisfy them. I therefore recommend that a section of land be surveyed off and given to them. There are about 275 of the Indians there. The white settlers in the neighborhood desire to have them remain among them, that they may avail themselves of their labor, yet at the same time they are unwilling they should have a reservation where they are, because they, the white men, want to appropriate the valuable bottom land which they occupy. I have no doubt of the propriety of giving the Indians a small reservation at that place.

In respect to the Quinaielt agency, all important information can be gathered from the report of Sub-agent Hill, herewith transmitted. The original reservation, some eight miles distant from the one now occupied, and on

which extensive and costly improvements were made under former administrations, was abandoned, as I am told, by reason of poisonous plants which grow there, and which are destructive to the stock ranging in that locality. It was on this account that former Superintendent Hale deemed it advisable to abandon the old reservation and commence improvements on the river, where the Indians lived, and where the land, though somewhat difficult to clear, is of an excellent quality, and is free from the objections which lay against the old reservation. I think the sub-agent in charge is doing the best he can to improve the new reservation, but it is manifest from his report that the process is slow and the task laborious. As soon as suitable preparations can be made for a school I shall be in favor of appointing a teacher, but at present I doubt whether money can be applied to school purposes there to advantage. It is my purpose to provide lumber to the extent of the means at my disposal, and to encourage the erection of the buildings necessary to the wants of the agency. I think that as soon as sufficient land can be cleared to make the business of farming an object, the Indians can be induced to turn their attention to it. In laying before you the report of Agent Webster and his employés, I am forced to express regret that so much expensive outlay upon that agency, especially in the appliances for education, should be fruitful of so small results. The school-house upon this reservation is both capacious and tasteful, reflecting much credit upon the architectural taste of the agent, or whoever else projected it; it is a building that would be creditable to a New England shiretown, where two hundred children required school privileges; and yet the report shows but little done in the way of gathering into it the Indian children for instruction. I hope that in future, since the preparations are so ample, and since a teacher is maintained by the government, more will be done in the way of practical instruction among the Indians and their children. I lay the report before you, with all its suggestions and recommendations, forbearing further comment.

The report of Agent Elder relative to the Puyallups, Nisqually, Squaksin, and Chehalis reservations, will be found full and explicit respecting the condition of the Indians there. It is lamentable that no schools of any sort are in existence for the children under the treaty of Medicine Creek. The necessity of a manual labor-boarding school, upon a plan sufficiently ample to accommodate the children of these tribes and those upon the Chehalis river, is manifest to every observer, and I cannot discharge my duty here without urging it upon the consideration of the department. The Indians on the Chehalis, now estimated at 600 in number, *are parties to no treaty*, but have quite generally turned their attention to the cultivation of land and the growing of stock; they have one of the most fertile tracts of land in the country, and with reasonable encouragement will in a few years be independent. Mr Hubbard, the farmer in charge, is economizing their business, and his statement, accompanying Agent Elder's report, will show the wants of the reservation and the results of his labors. I desire to call especial attention to the statement of George A. Paige, esq., now in charge at Fort Colville, from which the interesting character of the Indians in that part of the Territory, and the necessity of more elaborate appointments for their encouragement, instruction, and protection, will be manifest. The affairs of the department among these Indians have heretofore been administered by the military officer in charge at Fort Colville; but deeming the service there of sufficient importance to justify the appointment of a special agent under the title of farmer in charge, and being desirous to learn more definitely of the number, character, and condition of the Indians there, I appointed Mr. Paige, who is a man of long experience in the Indian service, and who understands well the Indian character, to take charge there, to investigate the state of

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things, and report. And I take pleasure in including his among the other reports herewith communicated.

The state of affairs among the Yakama Indians is of a very flattering character, as the report of the agent and employés there abundantly show.

The reservation belonging to these Indians has some advantages over other reservations; the situation is remote from business centres, and away from many corrupting influences which are more proximate to other reservations. And what is best of all, the agents and all the employés seem to be actuated by a high motive to accomplish the good of the Indians. I believe they are religiously and honestly seeking the improvement of the race in knowledge, in morals, in Christian faith, and in all the arts of good living; and I believe that if the same spirit continues to animate and actuate the service there, that it will never be said of the Yakama nation that they are doomed to extermination, or that efforts for their elevation to the immunities of Christian civilization are unavailing.

All which is respectfully submitted by your humble servant,

W. H. WATERMAN
Superintendent Indian Affairs, W. T.

Hon. D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 2.

TULALIP, W. T. *August* 1, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to enclose you my annual report for 1865, and such other reports of employés as I deem of interest. The Indians during the past year have been peaceable towards the whites; nothing has occurred to disturb the harmony among the whites and Indians, except some few murders on both sides. During last fall the Indians murdered Mr. Castro and wife, and another man near Seattle. The guilty parties were killed at the time by a friendly Indian. These murders were brought on by the parties themselves furnishing the Indians with whiskey. Murders have been committed on the Indians by white men, both cold-blooded and cowardly, and in no instance with sufficient reason. The courts have been appealed to for redress, but I believe in no instance has any redress been given. In some instances the grand jury have failed to find a bill, and in others a petit jury could not be obtained on account of the prejudice of the people against the Indians. Nearly all of the difficulties grow out of giving the Indians whiskey, or white men cohabiting with their women, of which class there is a large number.

The Indians are fast being depleted in numbers by sickness. They show more disposition than formerly to live on their reservations and cultivate the soil. The reservation at Fort Madison and the Swidamish: nothing has been done on them by the government during the past year. The Indians have planted a small amount of potatoes. The Indians on the two reservations should have an employé with them to instruct them in farming, &c. There can be no property accumulated on these reservations without an employé on them to look after the property. This complaint has been so often repeated that I despair of procuring for these Indians what they are justly entitled to. A portion of the Indians belonging to the Fort Madison reservation now live on Black river, which was their place of residence at the time of the making of the treaty. These Indians desire a reservation at this point, but under the treaty there is no provision to that effect; but in justice to these Indians they should be paid for their improvements, which would satisfy them. This is one of the stipulations of the treaty, and in their case it should be complied with.

For information in relation to the Lummi reservation I refer you to the report of Mr. Finkbouer, the assistant farmer.

These Indians are doing very well; they provide good clothing and make their houses on the reservation, and are happy and contented.

The reservation at Tulalip: some new land has been cleared during the year; ninety thousand feet of lumber has been manufactured at the mill; twenty-five houses have been built by the Indians, and some two thousand bushels of potatoes will be raised the present season. The Indians have cleared some new land, and they show quite a disposition to live on their reservation and make themselves a home. The land has to be cleared, and their progress is slow, owing to their lazy habits. There is a considerable amount of timber on this reservation fit for saw-logs, that should be sold, and the money expended in clearing land for the Indians.

For information in relation to the school, I refer you to the report of Father Chirouse. I am of the opinion that one school west of the Cascade mountains is quite sufficient for the Indians. The government appropriates money enough, if it was all expended at one point. Under the present system there is not enough expended at any one point to accomplish what might be done were there but one school. Father Chirouse is in every respect competent to take charge of a large school. His teaching has been productive of much good among the Indians, and were the school funds all expended at this point, the Indians from different parts of the Sound would readily send their children here, and it would be better to separate them from their parents. When they have been in school a sufficient time, let them be married off and settled on the reservation. The school funds all expended at one point would be ample to give the school a good staff, and assist the scholars as they are married off. Some change of this kind seems to me indispensable to their improvement.

The annuity funds should in no case be expended in any other way than to buy tools, building material, clearing lands, and for the purchase of stock. The Indians are perfectly satisfied with such a disposition of the funds. The expending the funds as heretofore is productive of more evil than good. The reservation should be surveyed, and the boundaries definitely marked, so that an agent could determine what land is included in the reservation, and prevent intrusion by the whites. The land claims of private citizens included within the reservation in my district should be paid for at once. Some of them are of long standing, and in justice to the parties should be speedily adjusted.

Much more might have been accomplished in the way of improvements on the reservation, had it not have been for the depreciation in legal-tender notes.

A miller should be provided to run the mill at this place, with a salary of not less than twelve hundred dollars per annum. The mill could saw more lumber than heretofore if sufficient means were provided to keep it running.

I am sorry that I cannot report all the obligations of the Indian department settled up to the 30th of June, 1865, owing to the funds for incidental expenses for the first and second quarters of 1864 having been retained by the department. In those two quarters there are vouchers yet unpaid. When we are to be in receipt of those funds I have no information.

In retiring from the Indian department, permit me to recommend for appointment Mr. C. C. Finkbouer, assistant farmer at Lummi reserve. He is a man of integrity, and well acquainted with the Indians, and not objectionable on account of being a recent arrival in the Territory.

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The Indians are getting anxious about their annuity funds; they have waited faithfully for a long time, with the hope of soon receiving some benefit from this expenditure.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. HOWE,
Indian Agent, Washington Territory.

W. H. WATERMAN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Olympia, W. T.

No. 5.

LUMMI RESERVATION, W. T., *July* 31, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to your headquarters this my third annual report. I am happy to be able to state that friendly relations continue to exist between the Indians and whites, and also between the different tribes of Indians. Notwithstanding persistent efforts were made by disloyal and dishonest white men to create disaffection among the Indians during this rebellion, the Indians have remained true and loyal to the government. The Indians are gradually improving in the arts of civilization, temperance and religion. They are also forsaking most of their ancient and barbarous habits, and are adopting those of the whites; but to bring all this about it requires the incessant toil and labor of the person in charge. What you tell an Indian to-day he will forget to-morrow. I hardly deem it necessary to make any suggestions to you in this report. You know our wants as well and better than I am able to tell you. Permit me, however, to mention the necessity of more lumber for this reservation. I think good and substantial houses are more conducive to civilization and good government among Indians than any other class of property the government could give them. It also has a tendency to keep them on the reservation, and throws around them that talisman which is so conducive to the happiness of mankind at home. Enclosed please find a list of labor performed since my last annual report. We expect, however, to do a good deal of work this fall and winter, such as opening roads, and building, &c.

We built seven good substantial houses with shingle roofs, chimneys, &c., cleared off about thirty acres of new land, and planted about one hundred and fifty acres in potatoes and vegetables. We will cut and put up about thirty tons of hay, repairing fences, moving buildings, and looking after the general welfare of the Indians; also, made fifty thousand shingles. We are making improvements of a permanent and substantial character. It is very difficult for me to approximate anything near the amount of labor performed on the reservation within the last year.

I cannot close this report without thanking you, on behalf of the Indians under my charge, for the very generous and liberal manner you have furnished this reservation with lumber, building material, agricultural implements, cattle, horses and wagon. Notwithstanding our depreciated currency, my Indians have received more than they could expect.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. FINKBOUER,
Assistant Farmer Lummi Reservation.

S. D. HOWE, *Indian Agent, Tulalip, W. T.*

No. 4.

TULALIP INDIAN RESERVATION.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have respectfully to submit the following report of the Indian school under my charge upon this reservation for the past year:

The average attendance during the year has been from twenty-five to thirty at one time. When provisions were abundant, I had thirty-seven boys; one of them died last spring, and nine left the school during the year, when the supplies became so limited that it was impossible to give to each a sufficient quantity of food.

The scholars who thus left were the children of infidel parents, and gave as their reason for leaving, that they were tired of the manual labor required of them in cultivating the ground without the aid of the proper ordinary implements of husbandry, such as cattle, plough, &c., and the insufficiency of food being too severe for them. They also drew attention to the fact that their schoolmates who had persevered, and who, during their attendance at school, had toiled hard in clearing the dense wilderness in order to render the land fit for cultivation, had received no reward for their labor, and upon leaving the school had failed to receive from the department any assistance to start them on in a life of honesty and industry, but, on the contrary, found that their friends who had never been to school, having made some money among the whites, are now comparatively better off, in a temporal point of of view, than those who have been regular attendants at school.

I regret to say that these statements are not without foundation; and I here beg leave to add, that unless your efforts (to procure those Indian children a sufficient supply of comfortable clothing, and the provisions they cannot yet succeed in raising, and also the necessary implements of husbandry and tools) meet with more success than heretofore, they cannot be expected to remain at school, or fix their homes on the reservation. As it is at present, there is nothing to encourage them to persevere in their attendance at school, or to attach them to the reservation hereafter. They are obliged to labor on an average eight hours a day, in fishing, clearing and cultivating the land attached to the school, thus leaving them very little time for study, and the labor ten-fold more burdensome for want of a farmer or the necessary implements of husbandry. Therefore, in order to attach them to the school and the reservation, they should have some assurance made them that upon leaving school they will receive the means of establishing for themselves comfortable homes on the reservation.

Having now eighteen years' experience of the character and mode of living of the Indians of this Territory, I have not the slightest hesitation to assert that, without a thorough knowledge of religion and the fear of God, neither honesty nor civilization can ever be achieved among them, or, in fact, among any other people; and being very well acquainted with the Indians of the Sound, I find that it is only the children of good Christian parents who can be retained at school. My first object is to teach the adults, and then the children, their duties towards God and man; and I am happy to say the number of our neophytes are daily augmenting, even among those of the wildest bands. Secondly, I teach them how to obtain an honest livelihood, by endeavoring to make them feel a love for labor, and I must say that I have been somewhat successful, as the progress of my pupils for the past year is sufficient proof of their courage and willingness. Every visitor, seeing what they have done on their new place, so densely wooded, cannot avoid expressing their surprise when told it is the work of Indian boys, poorly fed, and half clothed.

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Spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic are daily taught; but from the fact of my pupils having to devote nearly all their time to manual labor, they have made but little progress in their studies the past year. Nevertheless their moral improvement is becoming more and more apparent, and it is acknowledged by all who have visited our school, and made themselves acquainted with the pupils, that they could even now, at this early stage, emulate with many of their white neighbors in sound knowledge of religion and other branches of education.

Every year there are several applications made to me by citizens for some of my pupils to act as servants. In some few cases I have allowed them to go, but I regret that I had not the means of keeping them longer at school, and I am now left totally without the means of keeping them, or fixing for them a permanent home on the reservation; and I regret their morality is not by any means improved by their communication with the whites, and still less by their intercourse with other Indians.

At the request of many Indians who have not the opportunity of coming regularly to the mission, I allowed the Rev. Father Grandidier to go in my stead and visit them during the month of May last, and the Almighty God blessing his apostolic labors, his visit has had the desired effect. Many of the Indians were drawn towards the right path, and have since made application to have their children admitted into our school.

The man whom you employed began to plough here on the 24th of May, and as the time was urgent, my pupils suspended their studies for some time, during which they cleared, fenced, and planted three and a half acres of land at the place known as "Old French Peters."

When the boys observed the man with oxen and plough coming to their assistance for the first time their joy was beyond bound, all expressing their delight in joyous acclamations, and went to work with a new ardor, which still continues. It is to be regretted that this work had not been completed at an earlier date.

At Priest Point, and at our new place, our pupils planted upwards of forty bushels of potatoes, sowed one bushel of wheat, three of oats, some barley and peas, about half an acre of turnips and carrots, and many other garden seeds. The first planting looks very well; but the last, which was more extensive, having been destroyed by insects, I doubt that our pupils will have enough of vegetables for their own use; and even if they had, they would be obliged to look to the department for a supply of clothing, flour, and molasses.

I must again request the department to furnish a seine for the boys, which has been so long promised and so much needed.

As many of my pupils are now able to plough and drive cattle, I desire very much to see them provided with a good plough, a strong wagon, and two yokes at least of strong and gentle oxen, for their own special use. These are absolutely necessary in order to aid and sustain them in their ardor in working.

I would strongly recommend that our school be furnished with some domestic animals, such as cows, swine, and poultry, and that stables and outhouses be erected as soon as possible, so as to facilitate our further advancement.

I must here beg leave to return you many thanks for the two swine lately sent as the first instalment to those required.

As our pupils are the offspring of the wildest and most indolent Indians of the Territory, we cannot expect to perfect them otherwise than by degrees. In order, however, to obtain the desired result of educating these children of nature, it requires a great amount of zeal, patience, and perseverance, seconded by continued support from government. It is absolutely necessary to be thoroughly acquainted with their character in order to obtain the desired end. It will not do to teaze or exasperate them too much in requiring of them a great quantity of hard labor, particularly as they are not furnished with the necessary means of performing it. The practical example of the teacher has considerably more influence over them than words. I have therefore endeavored, since I got the school under my charge, to work with them through all their labors, and by this means have so far succeeded in sweetening their toil.

By this daily application to labor the health of my pupils is fast improving, but not so with me. My health is going down with the days of my youth, yet I still hope that our just and charitable government will kindly render me the necessary assistance to carry out the work begun amid so many hardships and self-sacrifices.

I have here to suggest the propriety of furnishing the school with a medicine chest, containing such simple remedies as the diseases of the pupils may require. I have heretofore been obliged to furnish my pupils, and also the Indians of the mission, with medicine at my own expense, and my prescriptions being attended with great success, they will, of course, expect medicine from me as long as I remain among them.

In relation to the girls, notwithstanding my earnest and repeated petitions, I have not yet been so fortunate as to obtain the means to have them separated and away from their parents, who often prostitute them before the age of puberty.

May we still hope to see upon the reservation the Sisters of Charity so often promised to the Indians, so long expected, and so much needed for the greater benefit of the Indian and half-breed feminine sex of the Sound. You are aware that a building has been erected at considerable expense to the government, and designed for the use of the Sisters of Charity. It still remains unfinished, yet a small additional expenditure would render it suitable for immediate possession.

I am informed by the right reverend bishop of Washington Territory that the sisters are in readiness to leave for the reservation at any moment they are summoned, and their services will be rendered on very reasonable terms. The good that would accrue from their presence among the Indians cannot be over-estimated, and I trust that the department will have them established on the reservation at an early date, and without further delay, as the case is very urgent.

The Rev. Father Grandidier, after eleven months' unremitting attention and assiduity, has tendered his resignation as assistant teacher of the Tulalip Indian school, in favor of B. E. B. Macstay, whom you had the kindness to appoint in his stead, and who has been employed as teacher for the last five years in America, Ireland, and England. His thorough knowledge of the English language will enable our Indian children to acquire a more correct American accent and pronunciation, and I am sure that you will see here a proof of the desire we have in placing our school on such good and solid footing, so as to accomplish, in every respect, the views of the government.

I have the honor to remain, sir, your very obedient servant,

E. C. CHIROUSE, *O. W. T.*

S. D. Howe, Esq.,
Indian Agent, Tulalip Reservation, Washington Territory.

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No. 5.

OFFICE PUYALLUP AGENCY,
Olympia, Washington Territory, September 6, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the condition of the Indian tribes under my charge as Indian agent:

I take pleasure in referring to the decided improvement in their condition within the last year. A great many of them are becoming industrious and practical farmers. When I was appointed Indian agent, and assigned to this agency by your predecessor, they were not in a prosperous condition. They had very little to work with in the way of farming implements, notwithstanding the government had made ample provision for all these things, and no doubt they had been furnished. But the employés who were placed upon the reservation did not seem to comprehend the object of the government in making treaties with the Indians and locating them upon reservations. They seemed to think and it was the universal opinion as far as I could learn, that the reservations were so many asylums for the lazy and indolent men who happened to be the favorites of the party in power, and the whole machinery of the Indian department was to be used as a political stepping-stone to some demagogue to a seat in Congress. Hence the neglect on the part of the employés to instruct the Indians in the various pursuits contemplated by the government. I have been accosted time and again by persons asking a situation on some one of my reservations, saying, "I am not very able to work, and would like to have a place in the Indian department," as though the Indian department was a refuge for the lazy, the drunken, and the vicious.

But, sir, such men are given to understand that the government has a higher purpose in view, the elevation of the Indian race to civilization and religion, and we have endeavored to select men who will be diligent in instructing them in all those elements that tend to that desirable object.

My experience in the management of Indians in order to the improvement of their condition is, that the less intercourse they have with the whites outside of the Indian service the better; and in order that I may the better accomplish my purpose in carrying out my views and the instructions of the department, I have instructed the employés to suffer no person of vicious habits to come upon the reservations except to accomplish some legitimate business, and then leave.

The four tribes under my charge are in a far more prosperous condition than ever before, particularly the Puyallups and Chehalis. You will see from the report of Mr. Billings, assistant farmer in charge of the Puyallups, a copy of which will accompany this report, that they have received for produce sold and labor done for whites outside the sum of $6,215. I have not yet received reports from any of the other reservations except the Chehalis, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. The crop upon this reservation has been harvested and secured from the rains some time since, which is what few farmers in the country can say of their crops. I have, in order to induce the Indians all to work, instructed the employés to inform them that unless they work they will not have any share in the crop; and not only to teach them so, but to enforce the rule. We have yet some difficulty in our endeavors to overcome those old habits and practices which, to a considerable degree, still linger among them: I allude to polygamy, the flattening the heads of their children, necromancy in the healing of the sick, and the murder of the necromancer in case of a fatal termination of the disease. They have murdered two of their doctors since I have been in charge, and made an attempt to murder the third; but I think I have succeeded in alarming them to such a degree that they will not again commit the act. Some few weeks ago some of the Nisquallies came to me and asked me if I would not reverse my decision in regard to their right to kill their doctors; they said one of their doctors had caused the death of one of their best women, and they thought he ought to die; but I told them emphatically that if they killed him every one engaged in it should be hung—so the doctor has not been killed. Occasionally a case occurs, where the parties have been drinking, that an Indian gets killed. A case of this kind occurred on the Chehalis river, several miles above the reservation, about a month and a half since. An Indian, about thirty years of age, made an attack on his father-in-law, who stabbed the young man in the abdomen, which caused his death in a few days; surgical aid was secured, but he could not be saved. A very short time afterwards a friend of the young Indian killed the old man. The only way to put a stop to those tragedies, in my judgment, is to make an example of the offenders by a prosecution in a criminal court. If this was done, and a conviction of the criminal, there would be no more cases of murder among them. I have given them to understand that such will be the proceedings hereafter. I think it will have its effect.

This is the eleventh year of the Medicine Creek treaty, and very little, considering the amount of money appropriated by the government, has been accomplished. In that length of time the Indians, under the care of good, honest, religious, and practical men, would have been far advanced in civilization; but, unfortunately for them and the government, no interest has been taken in their welfare. The pay at the end of the quarter was the great desideratum. Their knowledge of agriculture and mechanics in eleven years ought to have been far in advance of what it is. Nine years more, and the treaty of Medicine Creek will have expired, and almost all that the government contemplated in reference to these tribes is yet to be accomplished. The object of the government, as I understand it, is to prepare them to take care of themselves when the twenty years shall have been fulfilled. In order, therefore, to enable them to do this, the farmer must give them a practical idea of agriculture; the carpenter must instruct them in the art of building houses, &c.; the blacksmith must learn them the use of his tools, in order that they may be able to repair or make their own ploughs, hoes, axes, &c. The employés upon the reservations at the present time fully understand their duties to the government and the Indians, and will, I have no doubt, faithfully discharge them. None of my predecessors have ever given instructions to the carpenter or blacksmith to take an apprentice. There are a number of boys, some of whom are half-breeds, who ought to be at trades, and it is my purpose, so soon as I can make proper arrangements for their board and lodging, to have them learning carpentering and blacksmithing. I have one already learning the blacksmith's trade, and he is making great proficiency. Our school, owing to the death of Mrs. Wylie, who was employed as teacher, and for want of a house, and the means to prepare one, has been suspended for the present. Accompanying this report I transmit the report of C. H. Spinning, the physician, which will furnish you with all the information necessary as to the diseases among the Indians and their treatment, with some important suggestions. I would respectfully call your attention to the agreement on the part of the government found in the 10th article of the treaty of Medicine Creek: "The expenses of the said school, shops, employés, and medical attendance, to be defrayed by the United States, and not deducted from the annuities."

Now, sir, for some cause unknown to me, there has been a deficiency in the incidental fund for this service, and I have not been able to meet the expenses which are necessary to keep up the school, and supply the carpenter and blacksmith with material to carry on their work without using other funds.

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And furthermore, in the remittance for the 1st and 2d quarters 1865, there was a deficit in the employés' fund and fund for beneficial objects, amounting to ninety dollars and fifty cents, which should be forwarded. If the incidental funds for the 1st and 2d quarters 1864 had been remitted, as they should have been, there would have been no necessity for intrenching upon other funds.

I believe, sir, I have called your attention to all the points of importance necessary for you to consider at the present time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. R. ELDER,
United States Indian Agent, Washington Territory.

Hon. W. H. WATERMAN,
Supt Indian Affairs, Olympia, Washington Territory.

No. 5 A.

PUYALLUP RESERVATION, *June* 30, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1865.

The whole number of Indians receiving medical treatment during the year was 180. Of that number, but one died while under my treatment. There were other deaths among those who were sick, that were induced to abandon my treatment and adopt that of their own doctors. The demand for medicine is yearly on the increase; not that they are becoming more sickly, but they are giving up their old ideas of necromancy, and adopting the more sensible practice of the whites. I am well satisfied, from my own observation, that disease is on the decrease among them. Those under my charge are becoming more industrious, more cleanly, and more temperate, and consequently more healthy. I would most respectfully suggest that all subordinates be instructed to prevent polygamy among the different tribes over which they are placed as employés. Aside from moral considerations, the great advantage in a sanitary point of view would amply pay for the time and trouble of enforcing the order, were it given. I would also recommend that a fine be imposed, or a penalty be inflicted, upon all those Indians who attempt to cure the sick by incantation. They do a great deal of harm by inducing convalescent patients to adopt their mode of treatment, thereby causing relapse and death. Were the sick Indians called to one point, either with or without hospital accommodations, they could be much more successfully treated. They are dispersed over such a vast extent of territory that it is impossible to search them all out, and in their isolation render the same assistance that could be provided were they all on one reservation. From my observation within the last two or three years they are on the increase.

The foregoing report is most respectfully submitted.

C. H. SPINNING, *Physician.*

A. R. ELDER, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent, Olympia, Washington Territory.

No. 5 B.

PUYALLUP RESERVATION, *W. T., June* 30, 1865.

SIR: The undersigned has the honor to make the following annual report: For the year ending June 30, 1865, there have been raised on this reservation 225 tons of hay, of which Winsor & Laman bought (standing) 150 tons; cut for the use of government cattle 32 tons. The Indians have raised and sold for their own benefit 2,000 pounds of timothy seed, at 7 cents per pound; 7,000 bushels of potatoes, 3,000 of which they sold at the rate of 75 cents per bushel; the remaining 4,000 were consumed by the Indians, and used for seed, and feed for their hogs; wheat, 300 bushels; oats, 400 bushels; peas, 500 bushels; carrots, beets, and turnips, 1,500 bushels. They have sold beef-cattle to the amount of..... $500

Hogs	200
Chickens	50
Game and furs	400
Fish	500
Cash received for work done for whites	2,000
Timothy seed	140
Potatoes	2,250
Grass to Winsor & Laman	175
Total amount	6,215

The Indians have a fine crop growing the present season, and they appear to be perfectly contented. I can see a great improvement in them; they are advancing towards civilization as fast as can be expected. The most of them take pride in imitating the white settlers of the country in their manner of living.

The above is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM BILLINGS, *Assistant Farmer.*

A. R. ELDER, Esq., *U. S. Indian Agent.*

No. 5 C.

CHEHALIS RESERVATION, *September* 7, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I herewith furnish you with a brief statement of the present condition of the Chehalis Indians. There are at least six hundred of these Indians now living. Of this number five hundred may, perhaps, be found at different points between the head waters of the Chehalis and Gray's Harbor, including a distance of one hundred miles. No section of Washington Territory offers greater inducements to eastern men than that of the Chehalis valley. The Indians understand this, and look with fearful apprehension to the future. They ask why it is that the government does not furnish them with a permanent home and annuities, as it does other tribes. They say they were always friendly to the whites; they took no part with other tribes in the war against the whites; therefore, they think they ought to be treated with and placed upon an equal footing with other tribes. The reservation which has been set apart for the Chehalis Indians, and of which I now have charge as farmer, is in a flourishing condition, but I find it difficult to act the part of farmer, physician, teacher and carpenter, and cannot long without doing injury to the cause. This reserve needs at least two good farmers and a teacher. I think if the government would treat with these Indians, and confirm that which has been already done, there would be no difficulty soon in making the Chehalis reservation the most civilized and prosperous reservation in the Territory. I think all of the Upper Chehalis and a portion of the Cowlitz tribe can be induced to come here. There is but a remnant of the Cowlitz tribe

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left. Most of the Gray's Harbor Indians would be glad to come here, provided I will furnish material for houses, and also allow them to visit their old fishing-ground occasionally. To-day I have made arrangements to receive a few of their number. Those of the Chehalis Indians at Shoalwater Bay ought to be induced to come. They obtain a living by assisting the whites in culling oysters, and find no difficulty in obtaining just whiskey enough to make them miserable. The Mount's farm, which was purchased for the Indians last winter, is one of the most valuable farms in the Territory, and might, by proper management, in connexion with their other lands, be made to support all of the Cowlitz, Chehalis and Shoal Water Bay Indians. Much needs to be done here to make this reservation an independent institution. I have endeavored to do my duty here, but one man alone on a reservation can effect but little.

Produce—hay, 30 tons; oats, 350 bushels; wheat, 400 bushels; potatoes, 450 bushels. Horses belonging to Indians 96; cattle, 12.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH HUBBARD, *Farmer.*

A. R. ELDER, Esq., *Indian Agent, W. T.*

No. 6.

SKOKOMISH INDIAN RESERVATION,
Washington Territory, July 20, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report: I am sorry to have nothing encouraging to report. The Indians under my charge remain in about the same condition as when my predecessor (Mr. Purdy) last reported. As a general thing their health is bad, and during the past year many of them have died. This is caused in a great measure, I think, by the use of bad whiskey, which I find they all drink whenever they can get it.

In consequence of so much drunkenness among the Indians—especially the Sklallams—it was thought advisable to station Mr. Pettygrove (one of the employés on this reservation) at Fort Townsend, whose duty it is made to keep an eye on those worthless white men who furnish Indians with whiskey, and if possible have them arrested and punished.

The improvements on the reservation have advanced some little since last report. I have had over fifty acres of land slashed and burnt off, and a part of it sowed down in timothy. Two frame dwelling-houses have been erected, and an orchard of four acres enclosed and set with over six hundred fruit trees.

So far, it has been found impossible to induce the Sklallams, and other bands of Indians belonging to this agency, to reside on the reservation. The Skokomish band, all, I believe, make this place their home, and seem to be well satisfied, and take quite an interest in the improvements going on upon the reservation. This tribe have planted on the reservation for three years, but owing to the small quantity of cleared lands they have not produced much. In future there will be cleared land enough for all that will work. This, it is hoped, will induce many of them to engage in farming on a more extensive scale, and perhaps influence some of the Sklallams to come and do likewise.

The soil on this reservation is well adapted to the culture of timothy and clover, and I am of the opinion that fifty acres in addition to that already in cultivation and set with grass, would make this reservation self-sustaining.

To bring about this desirable end, I would recommend the sale of the timber immediately adjoining the Purdy farm. The soil where this timber stands is very good, and after the timber is cut and hauled off, then the land could be cleared up ready for sowing in grass, with the proceeds arising from the sale of timber, which would add, at least, fifty acres more to the reservation farm, making an improvement that would be worth more than the timber ever will.

I am not able to make an estimate of the growing crop. The army worm, I think from present appearance, will entirely destroy it. For particulars I refer you to the farmer's report, which is herewith attached. I also respectfully refer you to the carpenter's report, which you will also find herewith attached.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. KNOX,
United States Sub-Agent.

Hon. W. H. WATERMAN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, W. T.

No. 6 A.

SKOKOMISH INDIAN RESERVATION, *July* 17, 1865.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, I herewith submit my annual report of the farming department of this reservation. I took charge here the first of March, 1865, and on taking charge the weather was so that I could not begin farming till about the first of April. I then ploughed and planted about four acres of potatoes, two and a half of peas, on the reservation farming land. I then assisted the Indians in ploughing and planting potatoes, peas, and other garden vegetables for their own use. Since then I have been repairing fences, hoeing and ploughing potatoes, and such other work as is required on a farm. On the tenth of July I commenced cutting hay, which is very good this season. I am sorry to say that the army worm has made its appearance, and is destroying the potatoes and peas, and I fear if it does not abate there will be no potatoes raised this season. I think, considering the difficulties I have had in getting the Indians to work profitably, that I have reason to feel satisfied with the results of the year, and I think another year will prove still better than this.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. FORD,
Farmer, Skokomish Indian Reservation.

J. T. KNOX, *Sub Indian Agent.*

No. 7.

YAKAMA INDIAN RESERVATION, *July* 22, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the department, I have the honor of submitting the following as my first annual report:

I was appointed to this agency in June, 1864, but did not obtain possession of the office and property of the agency until the first of October. When I took possession the Indians were very much dissatisfied with the doings of the former agent. They had been employed to work, and vouchers to the amount of thousands of dollars had been issued to them, with the

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assurance that soon money would be received and payment would be made. He had paid a large portion of said vouchers with annuity goods at extravagant prices. He had, directly and indirectly, influenced them to sell their vouchers at prices differing from twenty to fifty cents on the dollar. He had taken their goods off the reservation (as the Indians believed) and sold them to the whites, and had used their goods in clothing himself and family. This breach of faith, with the influence brought to bear upon them from the enemies of our government, made it difficult to restore confidence.

Soon after I took possession I received from the department $1,321 38, which was still due the Indians on old claims. This was immediately paid out to them on dues that had been standing from one to five years. This payment operated like a charm; it revived their spirits, checked their fears, and made it comparatively easy to induce them to be loyal to the government.

This reservation is well located for the peace, purity, and general prosperity of the Indian. It is a healthy climate, fine grazing country, a good outlet to the mountains for hunting purposes—remote from town and whiskey influences—containing a sufficiency of good land for farming purposes, and fine streams of water abounding with the best salmon in the world. The buildings at the agency are abundant in number, and are suitable for the families, shops, schools, church and storehouses.

The reservation mills are in good repair, and are capable of doing the work needed. We keep but one miller, who is capable of keeping the mills in repair, and, with the aid we give him in Indian help, can do all the work. This is a saving of money to the department, and helping the Indians to work and means.

The reservation farm has in crops about sixty acres of wheat, thirty acres of oats, two of peas, four of potatoes, four of corn, one of turnips, and half an acre in beets, carrots, onions, and garden vegetables.

The crops here will be light, in consequence of the drought. The fall was dry, the winter cold, and the spring and summer almost wholly without rain.

We keep but one farmer, and pay and hire Indians with the salary of the other. H. C. Thompson, our former superintendent of farming, resigned on account of poor health; as yet we have not filled his place.

THE SCHOOL FARM.

This farm has been made by the boys of the Indian schools, under the supervision of the superintendent of instruction.

There is enclosed about eighty acres: seventy-five acres have been put in winter wheat, five acres in spring wheat, one acre of peas, three of corn, and two in beets, carrots, onions, and all kinds of vegetables needed for the subsistence of the children of the Indian schools.

THIS FARM HAS BEEN A SUCCESS.

The past year we raised about three hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, with corn, potatoes, and vegetables sufficient to subsist the children.

Here the boys are taught to farm, and the benefit of good cultivation. The influence of this example affects all the surrounding neighborhood.

THE INDIAN SCHOOLS.

William Wright is superintendent of instruction; Reverend W. O. Chattin and Mrs. L. A. Wilbur are teachers. Mr. Chattin confines his labors to the school-room from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., with an hour's intermission. Here the children are taught to spell, read, write, geography, and arithmetic. They have made commendable improvement in their studies.

Mrs. Wilbur instructs the girls in knitting, sewing, cutting, and making their dresses and the clothes for the boys; so there is no expense outside of the provisions of the treaty. In addition to the above work, Mrs. Wilbur teaches the Indian women to knit, spin, sew, cut and make clothing for themselves and families.

Mrs. Wright has charge of the boarding department, and in patient, continuous well-doing for a number of years in said department has effected a great change for the better.

The superintendent of instruction takes supervision of the schools, boarding, clothing, and working of the children in the shops and on the farm. He has been teaching the larger boys of the schools to make shoes and harness, and their improvement in these branches is astonishing. These schools are of vital importance in giving stability to the people, and hope in the future to the rising generation.

THE INDIAN FARMS.

Last fall they put in about two hundred acres of winter wheat, and will reap but a moderate harvest on account of drought.

They have, I judge, near two thousand acres fenced, and from one thousand to twelve hundred acres in crops. We broke for them at least one hundred and fifty acres of new land last spring. They are making permanent improvements on their lands, in building houses, ditching, fencing, digging wells, &c. There is a growing interest in every part of the reservation in farming.

THEIR PROPENSITY TO GAMBLE.

They, like all heathens, (and I wish I could confine the remark alone to the heathen proper,) have been greatly addicted to gambling. This vice has diminished the past year more than one-half. I have in some instances imprisoned for this practice, and required the party obtaining property or money to restore it, and the effect has been universally good.

I have been vigilant in arresting Indians that have stolen from the whites, and made them restore two-fold, and spend a season, as convicts, with a ball and chain. The same course has been taken in arresting whites who have been stealing from the Indians or engaged in the liquor traffic.

The Indians of this reserve would not use intoxicating liquors if they were not pressed upon them by the unprincipled whites; such men are passing through the country, stealing horses, robbing and murdering; when there is the least show of putting it upon the Indians, he is made their scapegoat, while they pass in society as gentlemen.

The law of the department is stringent, prohibiting the sale of liquor to the Indians, but should be more so if possible. When the Indians become intoxicated, they rob them of their property, ravish their women, and contract a debt that the innocent whites must pay in fear, flight, and blood. My observation for more than eighteen years in this country bears me out in saying that nine-tenths—and I verily believe ninety-nine hundredths—of all the trouble, expense of time, treasure and blood, is traceable to the wrongs above alluded to.

The remedy is to have no men in the service, either as agents or employés, who in any degree sympathise with such men or practices. Religion, and its practical effects upon the Indian, are as marked as upon the whites. During the past year there has been a great and good influence affecting their hearts and lives, which has been pleasing to the good and happy ———, to the Indian fairy. About eighty have professed to wake up from the night of sin to Gospel day and glorious hopes of a future bliss. This change has been apparent in the brotherly feeling exhibited by them towards the whites and their own people, in a disposition to put away a plurality of wives, and

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in an eagerness to know the mind of God as revealed in the Bible, that they might be obedient to all His holy commands. Most of them have been married, baptized, and received as probationists into the church. Forty had previously joined in full communion, and four out of the forty had been licensed to exhort their people to "flee the wrath to come, and lay hold on eternal life." Three remained faithful in their calling, and God has taken the fourth.

We preach to them every Sabbath, and have from one to six hundred in our congregation. They have their prayer-meetings during the week in the different neighborhoods. The voice of singing is heard in their tabernacles, and ardent prayer, that opens heaven and brings a blessing, is offered morning and evening; the good on earth, and in heaven, rejoicing in the change wrought.

In a report I made some months since, I urged the importance of an appropriation of a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars to defray expenses that must be incurred in bringing the Indians upon the reservation. The importance of this I see more and more, as the white settlers are increasing.

I would call your attention to the importance of prompt pay. The value of legal-tenders in the market, as they have been and are at this time, makes the compensation for services low, if the money is promptly paid; but if we wait from six to twelve months after the work is performed, it embarrasses all our efforts, and makes it difficult to get and keep suitable families upon the reserve. This is doubly true in reference to the money that goes to the Indians.

It is my policy to dispense with as many of the white employés as I can, and bring in the Indians to do the work and receive the pay. We have now upon this reservation Indians that are capable of taking a team of five or six yoke of oxen and plough, or a span of horses and wagon, or even two upon a wagon, and go to Rockland, a distance of sixty-five miles, and bring in freight for the agency, as well as any white man we can hire.

I take pleasure in acknowledging a donation of Sunday-school books from the Sunday-school Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of fifty dollars; and fifteen dollars' worth in books from the American Tract Society; also about eighty dollars' worth in Bibles from the American Bible Society; in all say one hundred and forty-five dollars. These donations were for the Indian schools.

I cannot close my report without urging the importance of having upon this, and all our Indian reservations, men who fear God and depart from evil, and work righteousness among them. Give the Indians good men to live among them, to guard their interests, to control their habits, to teach them the ways of truth, by precept and example, and you secure their confidence and love, make permanent their friendship to the whites, and raise them to honor, glory, immortality, and eternal life.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. WILBUR,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. W. H. WATERMAN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Washington Territory.

No. 7 A.

YAKAMA INDIAN AGENCY,
Washington Territory, June 30, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following brief report as superintendent of teaching for the Yakamas:

A school has been in operation during the year at the agency. The average number of scholars in attendance has been about twenty-nine. The names and ages of the scholars are as follows:

NAMES.	AGE.	NAMES.	AGE.
Daniel Boon	21	Paul	7
C. H. Hale	18	Luke	7
I. I. Stevens	18	Hampton	6
Oliver Lewis	16	Chamill	10
Tecumseh Yahotowit	15	Kate McKay	11
Christopher Columbus	15	Jenny Lind	11
William Penn	14	Urania Lumley	11
Henry Clay	13	Bella Wilber	11
David Price	13	Ellen Grant	11
Assulia Lumley	13	Maria McKay	9
Ben Grant	11	Mira Yahotowit	9
Abe Lincoln	11	Elizabeth Spencer	9
Ambrose Eneas	11	Cozene Eneas	8
Joseph Eneas	10	Mary Ann	10
Mark	8		

The health of the scholars has been good during the year, but one death having occurred. James McKay, a good and very promising boy, died, aged about fifteen years.

Two young men, George Waters and Coke Helm, who united with our school when it was first organized, and were the most advanced of the scholars, recently left the school, have married, selected land to cultivate, and are now working for themselves. Three new scholars have been admitted to the school during the year, and the same number left during this period.

The school farm is located about two miles from the agency. The soil is good. The number of acres fenced in is eighty, of which about forty-five acres are under cultivation. Three hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, one hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes, and twenty-five bushels of peas, were raised last year at the farm—value of the products, $662 50. From present appearances, the crops of this year will not be so large as last year. Five bushels of rye, and thirty-two bushels of wheat, the product of the school farm, were sold during the year. The amount received therefor was fifty-three dollars and fifty cents. This amount was expended for cloth and other material for making clothing for the scholars.

The clothing made for the scholars, and the value of the labor, were as follows: Fifty-one pair pants, $51; seventy-three dresses, $73; eighty shirts, $40; thirty-seven aprons, $18 50; eleven bed-ticks, $5 50; eleven undershirts, $5 50; fifteen coats, $15; fifteen pairs of stockings knit, $7 50; one hundred and twenty-five dozen candles, $31 25; four barrels soap, $20; making other articles, $34; total value, $301 25.

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The clothing was cut out by Mrs. L. A. Wilbur, teacher, and the school-girls assisted her in making the same. The greater part of the following work was performed during the year by the school-boys, under the direction of my predecessor, Rev. James H. Wilbur:

Making improvements on road from Fort Simcoe to Rockland, and from Fort Simcoe to reservation mills—value of labor	$25 00
Services rendered as teamster in hauling supplies from Rockland to Fort Simcoe	25 00
Cutting and hauling wood	180 00
Hauling lumber and making threshing floor	45 00
Services rendered as shepherd	60 00
Total value of the foregoing labor	335 00

The articles made and repaired in the workshop, and the value of the labor, was as follows:

Making forty-two pairs of boys' shoes	$44 25
Repairing boots, shoes, and harness	46 50
Making side-straps, hame-straps, pole-straps, martingales, bridles cruppers, &c.	7 75
Cleaning, oiling and repairing three sets of team harness	24 00
Making three sets of team harness	60 00
Making three sets of short-tug team harness	48 00
Total value	230 50

The greater part of the above work was done by five Indian boys, who were instructed and assisted by the undersigned. The shoes manufactured were all issued to the school children. Of the harness above mentioned four sets were issued to the Indians. The other work was done for the agency and for the Indians in the neighborhood.

RECAPITULATION.

The value of the products of the school farm was	$662 50
of the labor making clothing, &c.	301 25
of the labor improving roads, &c.	335 00
of the labor making shoes, harness, &c.	230 50
Total value of products of farm, and labor performed	1,529 25

It would be well, I think, if the industrial department of the school were furnished with three or four sets of harness-maker's tools, and a liberal supply of leather, hames, bits, rings, buckles, &c. With a supply of leather always on hand, a number of boys could be kept constantly at work, and would advance more rapidly in learning, and this branch of our labor be made more thrifty than at present. If the sum of five hundred dollars was expended annually for such articles, and made into plough harness, bridles, &c, by the boys of the Indian school, it would prove a profitable investment for the Indians, and afford the scholars an opportunity of learning a useful trade, which could be turned to good account by them. I am of the opinion that if the wishes of the Indians were consulted, they would readily consent to have a portion of their annuity money so applied.

Respectfully submitted:

WILLIAM WRIGHT,
Superintendent of Teaching

Rev. JAMES H. WILBUR,
Indian Agent, Washington Territory.

No. 7 B.

YAKAMA INDIAN AGENCY,
Fort Simcoe, Washington Territory, June 30, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit the following annual report for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1864, and ending June 30, 1865.

The following is a statement of the number of patients specially treated in each quarter, and also the number to whom medicines were issued at the office.

First quarter.—For chills and fevers, Indians	42
For chills and fevers, whites	3
Snake-bite	4
Total	49
Issued medicines to	175
Total	241
Second quarter.—Number of Indians visited	6
Number of whites visited	2
Total number of patients	8
Number of visits, Indians	13
Number of visits, whites	6
Total number of visits	19
Number to whom medicine was issued at office	119
Third quarter.—Under special treatment, Indians	13
Under special treatment, whites	3
Total number of patients	16
Visits to Indians	17
Visits to whites	3
Total visits	20
Number to whom medicines were issued at the office	232
Fourth quarter.—Number of patients visited	40
Number to whom medicines were issued at the office	372
Total number of patients	412
Total visits	57
Number of deaths from typhoid fever	1
Number of deaths from consumption	3
Number of deaths from burn	1
Total number of deaths	5

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RECAPITULATION.

Total number of Indians under special treatment during the year..	101
Total number of whites under special treatment during the year....	8
Total number of whites and Indians.....	109
Total number of Indians to whom medicines were issued at this office.	996
The business in the medical department of this reservation for the last two quarters amounts, at reasonable rates, to.....	$672 12

Respectfully submitted:

WILLIAM MILLER, *M. D.*

J. H. WILBUR, *U. S. Agent, Yakama Nation.*

No. 8.

U. S. INDIAN RESERVATION, NEEAH BAY, W. T.,
June 30, 1865.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of the agency under my charge, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865:

The general condition of the Indians is prosperous and quiet; there has been no outbreak during the past year; and having been successful in my efforts to suppress the whiskey traffic, I have the satisfaction of stating that I have not known a case of drunkenness on this reservation since my last annual report; as a natural consequence, the Indians are able to devote more time to procuring food, and generally to subsist themselves bountifully, without calling on the government for assistance.

SCHOOL.

In October last the school building was so far completed as to enable the teacher to commence taking boys to board, and he has made good progress with the few that have attended with any degree of regularity. The great obstacle to their advancement in literary attainments is the want of attention on the part of the children, and a total indifference of the parents to the benefits of education; much good has, however, been accomplished in inducing them to become cleanly and somewhat industrious, in gaining their confidence and making them realize that the school-house is their home whenever they see fit to visit it, which they do at all times when they desire a change; and we have reason to believe they will soon be more willing to be constant in their attendance, and the parents will take more interest than heretofore. I respectfully call your attention to the report of the teacher accompanying this. The teacher, in addition to his other duties, has issued medicines (which he has furnished himself) to three hundred and eighty-five patients during the year. He reports the sanitary condition of the tribe as good; no epidemics or contagious diseases. His medical report for the year is herewith submitted. The deficiency he mentions in the sum allowed for the purchase of medicines I suggest be made good to him.

AGRICULTURE.

The farming operations have thus far been limited. At Neeah bay, where the agency buildings are located, about seventeen acres have been cleared of trees and undergrowth, and eight acres enclosed by a substantial fence.

Half an acre has been fenced from the rest of the field, and one hundred apple and pear trees planted therein, which are growing and promise well; the field and orchard have been planted with potatoes. The Indians at the villages of Wasatch, Tsoocss, and Hasett have about fifteen acres more under cultivation. The experiments of the past season have demonstrated the impracticability of raising other crops at this portion of the Territory, than potatoes, turnips, cabbages and other root crops; cereals will not ripen, and it has been found difficult to make hay; the humidity of the climate and the ocean fogs are unfavorable.

It is the expressed wish of the department, as in accordance with my views, to do all in our power to promote agriculture among these Indians; but so far I have not had funds for farming purposes, although there are still some $10,000 of appropriation belonging to this agency, including the sum of $3,000 which was appropriated the first session of the 36th Congress, in compliance with article VI of the treaty with the Makah tribe, which promises the amount for farming purposes.

In my former reports I have shown that the land of any extent suitable for cultivation is at the Indian village of Tsoocss, on the Pacific coast, and within the boundaries of this reserve, some four or five miles from Neeah bay. I have repeatedly urged the necessity of funds to enable me to commence a farm at that place; and it is my intention to build a small house there immediately, to afford shelter to the farmer for the present, to enable him to build fences and break land, so as to plant next spring, when a suitable farm-house can be erected. The tenement I propose to build can be used as a tool-house. There is a good range for stock at Tsoocss, and my opinion is that it will be of great advantage to devote more attention to stock-raising for the benefit of the Indians—that and potatoes being the only products that can be safely counted upon in this locality. I will again remark that these Indians are not an agricultural people, but derive their subsistence almost exclusively from the water. They have shown a greater interest than usual to gain some benefits from the earth. The example set by the farmer in his method of cultivation has, in a measure, been imitated in the patches cultivated at the villages of Hasett, Tsoocss, and Wasatch. This is encouraging, and gives hope that when land can be prepared at Tsoocss more will be found to avail themselves of the opportunity to plant for themselves. The farmer has succeeded in cutting trails, so that the land herewith recommended for farming can now be reached by land. I respectfully call your attention to a copy of my letter to your office in November, 1863, on the subject of the farm at Tsoocss.

FISHERIES.

I have been of the opinion for a long time that one of the most practical and practicable methods of directly benefiting these Indians is by aiding them in their fisheries; they are an anomaly in the Indian service. I do not know of another tribe on the Pacific coast, subject to the control of the Indian department, so peculiarly situated as the Makahs. The waters of the Pacific and Straits of Fuca teem with life—whales, seals, halibut, cod, salmon, and a variety of smaller fish, and forms of mollusca abound, and forms the principal food of the natives. What the buffalo is to the Indians on the plains, the whale is to the Makah; nor are they contented to procure a scanty and temporary supply, but have abundance to dispose of in trade with the Indians and whites; their oil and skins they dispose of to the latter, and the dried fish to the former, in exchange for such commodities as are required by them. A little encouragement on the part of the government would enable them to develop their fisheries; they could not only be a self-supporting community as now, instead of an expense to the government, but live in a

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state of civilization. Many of the men have been on vessels, and are quite expert as sailors, and understand the management of small craft. I believe it would be a good plan to take the annuity money for the purchase of a schooner of fifty or sixty tons, which could be placed in charge of one of the employés, and manned at any time by Indians. They could proceed to the fishing banks, (which are about fifteen miles from Cape Flattery,) when the weather would render it impossible for canoes to venture, and by this means procure a greater abundance of fish more speedily and with greater certainty than at present. Such a vessel could be otherwise usefully and profitably employed.

I am aware that this is a new subject for the consideration of the department, but, if properly understood, it will be conceded that it is a proposition which, if adopted, gives promise of successful results. Considering the Indians, their habits and customs, consequent upon living on the immediate coast, the ruggedness of the land, the unfavorable climate, the fact that the only husbandry to be taught is necessarily limited, I would suggest that it may be the part of wisdom and justice to endeavor, by employing means within reach, to afford them an opportunity to acquire the white man's method of conducting fisheries. These fisheries are not limited to the annual run of salmon on the rivers, but are a constant source of supply, and the Indian may avail himself of every variety during the year. Whales, halibut, and salmon make their appearance, but frequently the Indians are unable to procure all they would, in consequence of the stormy weather, and at such times a vessel would be of great assistance in enabling them to fish from her decks, and as a protection to crews of canoes which might venture out. I have omitted to mention other important fishing; the dog-fish, which is taken for its oil, from whose livers the Indians extract large quantities of oil and sell it to the whites. Codfish is taken, but never abundantly. Besides those enumerated, there are many others; all, with the exception of whales and dog-fish, are in demand by whites as food or luxuries, and I think by teaching the Indians how to preserve them, they would be a most salable article in the market.

I do not wish to be understood as wanting to do less to carry out the plans of agriculture; but I should like to do something more for the tribe, and think to encourage their fisheries is one of the wisest steps that could be taken.

The difficulties of the task may excuse me for not having accomplished more; the obstacles to be overcome in the ruggedness of the site where it was necessary to put the buildings and make the first experiments in farming, it sometimes costing fifty dollars to remove the stump of one tree; the depreciation of the currency on this coast, the disadvantages of which have borne peculiarly heavy on the Indian service in this Territory; to illustrate which, I will mention that a mechanic working on this reservation received in payment a currency available to him for only $1 25 per day; leaving here and going to Port Angeles, Washington Territory, he accepted other government employment in building the light-house at that place, for which he received $5 per day in gold.

ESTIMATES.

I respectfully refer you to the estimates appended, and especially to the items for the farms and construction of roads.

It will be necessary to have a road communication between the agency buildings at Neeah bay and the site of the proposed farm, some four or five miles distant; and as the route is through a forest of swamp lands, a tide prairie, and over two considerable sloughs, the amount for fencing and roads is not large.

As there are no dwellings for the agent and farmer, the amount for the purpose is suggested.

The agency being so far from any towns, which are only to be reached by water, and the necessity of travelling with hired crews between different points on the reservation, the amount for transportation and incidental expenses will be required.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY A. WEBSTER.

W. H. WATERMAN, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Washington Territory.

No. 8 A.

MAKAH INDIAN RESERVATION,
Neeah Bay, Washington Territory, June 30, 1865.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of the school under my charge for the year ending June 30, 1865:

The whole number of registered scholars during the year is seventy-eight, with an average attendance of twelve.

During the months of July, August and September, 1864, the carpenters and plasterers were at work in the school-building, rendering it impossible to attempt anything in teaching.

As soon as the building was in a condition to receive pupils, I was directed by you to commence the system of boarding-school, and to procure ten boys, which I did; and during the quarter ending December 30 there were fifteen boarders, whose attendance, however, has not been very regular from causes shown in my quarterly report of December 31, 1864, and March 31, 1865.

During the quarter ending March 31 the average attendance of boarders was five, and of day scholars eight.

The past quarter, however, has not had a very good attendance, owing to the fact that all the Indians have moved away to their summer residence, taking their children with them. The children come frequently, and remain from one day to a week with me, some times two or three, then twelve or fourteen. But I cannot, in justice to myself or the children, call them scholars in any sense of the term. True, they will appear very much interested to learn a new tune, or to draw upon their slates; but they will not remain long enough at any one time to do them any good, as far as literary acquirements are concerned, and appear to easily forget what they apparently do learn while they are with me.

The question naturally arises, What good has been effected by our labors in behalf of the children? To answer this, we must not compare them with children in other reservations, because circumstances affecting the improvement of Indians differ with different localities and tribes. It is just to compare them with themselves; to compare their present state with what it was.

I may be pardoned for referring to so remote a period as the attempt of the Spaniards, in seventeen hundred and ninety, to form a settlement in this bay. The ruins of the fort they built are but a stone's-throw from our present school-house, and forms a commentary upon the state of things *then* and *now*.

The policy of the Spaniards was not a conciliatory one, and resulted in their being driven away by the hostilities of the Indians. The effects of the harsh manner of the Spaniards may be seen in the subsequent attitude of these Indians towards any white men who visited them, either for purposes of trade or who have been unfortunately wrecked upon their coast. The depreda-

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tions they have committed, and the many acts of open hostility, are subjects of historical record, as well as of official reports that have been made to the Indian department. The only instance in which an Indian of this tribe has been punished is that of one of the chiefs, who was arrested by your order and sent, by the United States steamer Shubrick, to Fort Steilacoom in May, 1864, for an attack made by him upon one of the keepers of the Tatoosche light-house in the preceding month of March.

Although for purposes of trade they were on comparatively good terms with the whites, yet, from the impunity with which they had committed offences, they were fearless, independent, and totally opposed to any innovation in their customs.

At the time of our commencing the work on this reservation, the children, with scarce an exception, were wild, and would run from the presence of a white man. Their habits were filthy in the extreme. The younger ones were in a state of nudity, and those who were considered clothed had no other covering than a blanket. The boys were suffered to pass their time in perfect idleness until they were large enough to assist in paddling a canoe or catching small fish, and the girls until they could be of service in the manufacture of baskets and mats, or gathering berries in their season. It seemed almost a hopeless task to try to do anything with these little savages, for I know how much must be effected to bring them up to the standard required by our infant schools before a white child is admitted. My first commencement was to gain their confidence to make them feel that I was their friend. When I had effected this step with a few, I set them gathering shells and other objects of natural history, for which I gave them a trifling compensation by way of encouragement. They soon took an interest in the work, and others joined, until finally almost every child in the tribe has brought its little basket filled with specimens. These have been from time to time sent to the Smithsonian Institute, and have not only proved acceptable, but very valuable to the cause of science. By this simple method I have taught them two new ideas: one, that the smallest child who is able to run alone can be of service; and the other, that nothing is made in vain or without its use.

The next step was to make the children wash themselves and come dressed in a cleanly manner when they brought their collection of shells, and those who did so were, by way of encouragement and reward, taught the letters of the alphabet. I next taught them a tune, and it was not long before any child in the tribe could sing the alphabet by note. At first they came reluctantly; but as their fears wore off their number gradually increased, until the names entered upon the school-list amounted to seventy-six. But they came very irregularly, and more for purposes of play than to learn; still I encouraged them to come, even if they remained only a few hours. A number got so far advanced that they could read words of one syllable and count the numerals to twenty. But here they appeared to stop, the difficulty seeming to be their not understanding the English language. The same indifference to letters is manifested by all the children; but I am not discouraged; in fact, I would prefer that they all should learn to speak our language and understand its meaning as applied to familiar objects, before attempting to force them to a knowledge of words whose meaning they cannot comprehend. They come now just as it suits their own convenience, but when they are with me they seem contented and happy. They delight to draw upon their slates and the black-board, and to sing the tunes in the school-books. Many of them can name the States and Territories and point out the principal places on the map. They behave themselves in the house with as much propriety as white children, and appear perfectly willing to assist in any work about the premises. They have helped me plant the garden and to set out the rose-bushes and other flowering shrubs around the school-house, and to transplant strawberry vines, raspberry, currant, and gooseberry bushes, and seem to take great interest in the ripening fruit, which they never in a single instance have molested. When the parents can be induced to take an interest in having their children taught and will encourage their coming regularly to school, and when the diffidence of the children can be overcome so that they will be willing to speak the English, I am confident they will improve in literary acquirements rapidly.

Since last October, the time when I commenced having boys to board, I have, for the purpose of carrying out your excellent views as regards economy, attempted to perform the threefold duties of teacher, physician, and housekeeper; superintending the whole of the domestic arrangements, and performing the principal duties myself, the boys being able to render but little assistance. As physician I have issued medicine during the year to three hundred and eighty-five patients, and most of the cases yielded to a single prescription; but some have required long and careful attendance, adding to my other duties those of a nurse, and turning the school-house for a time into a hospital.

My whole time has thus been constantly occupied from early in the morning until late at night, without a moment I could call my own. I have tried the present system, as I think, faithfully and thoroughly, and am fully convinced that there should be an assistant to relieve me of a portion of my duties. A teacher, to do any good or to make any marked improvement among children, either white or Indian, should have his time so arranged that he can give his undivided attention to them without interruption or distraction. If I could be entirely relieved from the housekeeping duties, the providing and cooking food, cleaning house, and other domestic matters, I think I could make far more progress with the boys, and, for the present at least, could continue to dispense medicines as well as teach the children, because I could then have the opportunity of going about with the boys, which I cannot do so long as my domestic duties confine me to the house or immediate vicinity. I find that the prejudices of the old people are gradually wearing away as regards the children coming to school, and I think on the return of the tribe to their winter quarters there will be quite as many boys with us as we can accommodate. Considering all the disadvantages we have labored under, we have no cause for doubting our ultimate success in bettering materially the condition of the children. That we have done so already can be seen by the most casual observer. Look at what the children were at the time when the old Spanish fort was built, and contrast them with the present condition of the children since the building of the school-house. They have made one great step in advance towards civilization, so far as regards their personal appearance, and in acquiring ideas of white men relative to many useful matters; and although their literary acquirements are not such as would have been attained had there been a more constant attendance at school, yet they have learned something, and with a little more diligence on their part, which I encourage in every way that I can, there is no reason to doubt that they will acquire knowledge quite as fast as they are able to comprehend.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. SWAN, *Teacher.*

HENRY A. WEBSTER, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent, Washington Territory.

REF0062622

No. 8 B.

SIR: I herewith transmit to you a report of farming operations done by me on the Makah Indian reservation during the year ending July 1, 1865. Last fall I harvested eight hundred and eighty-nine bushels of potatoes and a small quantity of other vegetables, which were turned to a very good use last winter by being distributed among the Indians for labor. I cleared some more land here. I also partially made a trial around the foot-hills leading from the Neeah village to Soes village, which I have completed this spring, so that I can now take the stock to Soes, where there is plenty of good stock range, without any danger of miring them. I wintered the stock at Soes last winter, and they came out very fat in the spring. I think the farmer's residence ought to be at Soes, as there is better farming land and greater stock range than there is here. I am fully convinced from my long experience that farming will never be very profitable here, on account of the humidity of the climate, and that it is out of the question to try to grow cereals here, but I do think that we can or have ameliorated the Indian condition by raising stock and vegetables and making other improvements for their use. I notice they have entirely abandoned their old trail through the swamp since I have made the new one in the hill-side, although I do not think that any one could have persuaded one of them to have done one hour's work on the new trail only for pay. I have the land that we have cleared at Neeah planted to potatoes and a few vegetables, and they are doing very well; but the season is very late, as there has been a very cold rain up to the fifteenth of June; but we are having a little fine weather now, and if it will only continue the crop may do well yet. Every one here is doing all he can to promote peace and comfort among the Indians, and I do think that, considering the location and the climate, everything is as peaceable and as prosperous as it can be.

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE JONES, *Farmer.*

H. A. WEBSTER, Esq.,
Agent Makah Indian Reservation, W. T.

No 9.

QUINAIELT INDIAN AGENCY, *August* 5, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to enclose you my first annual report for the fractional year commencing February 13 and ending June 30, 1865. On account, as you are aware, of the location of the agency being so lately changed to the mouth of the Quinaielt river, and also taking into consideration the fact that so rough and heavy timbered a location requires the expenditure of both time and money to make it suitable for the purpose for which it was taken, the improvements at the present time are very limited.

The soil in the immediate vicinity of the agency is almost totally unfit for farming purposes, the land being covered with a very heavy growth of spruce, pine, and hemlock timber, together with a thick growth of sallal brush, which requires a great amount of labor to clear even an acre; but as we are so far from any pasture range, which makes it very inconvenient, when you want to use a yoke of oxen or a horse to have to go always ten but mostly thirty miles to get them; I say on this account we are straining every point to get as much cleared as possible, and sowed to grass before the fall rains set in, so that in another season we hope in some measure to reap the reward of our labors in having some pasture at home. I think we shall be able to get five acres ready for grass by the first of October. We have not, as you are aware, had a full set of employés as yet; therefore I have expended some of the funds appropriated for the pay of employés in buying goods to pay the Indian laborers with that I have been hiring and encouraging in every possible way to learn to work and shift for themselves, so that in a few years they will learn to depend more on themselves and their own exertions, and not so much on their annuities and the government. Many of them, who live in the immediate vicinity of the agency, seem quite anxious to learn, and some few are already fair working hands.

Fish and game abound in large quantities, consequently they live mostly by fishing and hunting. Most of the Indians living on the Quinaielt are raising a patch of potatoes on the river bottom, about three miles from the agency, up the river, where there is an abundance of good farming land, after it is once cleared.

Early in the spring I finished clearing up nearly two acres of land, and enclosed it with a picket fence and planted it with potatoes, intending to fill it out with fruit-trees the coming fall; but the worms have entirely destroyed our crop for the present season.

I beg to call your attention to the fact that we are much in need of some good buildings. At present we have no carpenters' nor smiths' shops, nor any houses, with the exception of two or three shanties, and have no lumber to do any building with. I would suggest the feasibility of some lumber being shipped in with the annuity goods; and I believe that, with proper care being taken, it can be landed with safety. I wish to say a few words on the subject of education. In the immediate vicinity of the agency there are numbers of children whose parents have expressed a wish to have a school for them; and, in my opinion, it would be the means of enlightening and civilizing them to a great extent. About ten days ago an Indian by the name of Solux, living at the north point of Gray's harbor, brought some five or six bottles of whiskey from Shoalwater bay. Soon after most of the Indians were drunk, and, as usual, had a drunken fight, which resulted in one being killed—stabbed right through the body with a long knife. The Indians are parties to no treaty, but they are related in some way to many who belong to my agency, and on all such occasions the friends of the murdered party demand their pay; if this is refused, the probability is that they will pitch right into each other, and perhaps kill some five or six more. This is what I have been afraid would happen; but as yet all things are peaceable. I would also call your attention to the necessity there seems to be of having a small company of soldiers stationed here constantly. The necessity makes itself apparent from the fact that here we are so isolated that, at the least calculation, in case of emergency it would take three or four days to send an express to Olympia, and also that the Indians are constantly going to Shoalwater Bay and getting liquor, but most of the time they need not go that far; and then again, every little while some one, two, or perhaps three barrels drift ashore right on the beach, as was the case quite lately; so, under present circumstances, it is impossible to keep liquor from them. Now, if there were a few soldiers somewhere near, so that they could be called out in case of an emergency, it would be the means of preventing all such murders as the one that has so lately happened.

The Indians here seem disposed to be peaceable, but sometimes rather dissatisfied on account of the delay in the distribution of their annuities; on the whole, however, there is no room for complaint.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH HILL,
Sub-Indian Agent, Quinaielt Agency.

W. H. WATERMAN, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Olympia, W. T.

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No. 10.

FORT COLVILLE, W. T., *July* 8, 1865.

SIR: In accordance with instructions from your office of the 17th ultimo, I have the honor to submit the following report on the condition of Indian affairs in this region:

The tribes inhabiting the district under my supervision are the Colville, Pend d'Oreilles, Upper and Lower Spokanes, Sanpoelles, and Okinakanes; also one or two remnants of bands living on the Columbia, near the mouth of the Okinakane river.

A small portion of the Cœur d'Alene tribe, living near the boundary between this Territory and Idaho, may also be entitled to the benefit of your superintendency; but of this I am not certain, not having had time to visit that region. I have not had, as yet, sufficient leisure to take a census of these tribes and bands; but, from information obtained from old residents and Indians, I have estimated their numbers, in the aggregate, at about 3,200 souls.

COLVILLE INDIANS.

These Indians inhabit the Colville valley and that of the Columbia river, from Kettle Falls to a point thirty miles below, and number about 500. They are supplied, to some extent, with teams, ploughs, and a few wagons, and cultivate small fields of grain and vegetables. After putting in their spring crops they usually repair to the cammas grounds, (thirty to fifty miles east of the valley,) where they are engaged until the middle of June collecting cammas and bitter root for food.

About the middle of June the fishing season commences, when they resort to the salmon fisheries on the Columbia, where they are usually employed in catching and curing for winter consumption until September, their fields in the mean time being neglected. Though, as a tribe, they may be considered industrious and well disposed, yet there are among them several drunken vagabonds who can be induced to labor for no other purpose than to raise means for the purchase of whiskey. Drunkenness, however, prevails to a much less extent than among the Coast tribes, attributable, as I conceive, to the influence exerted by the two Catholic missionaries residing in the valley. I shall endeavor to impress upon them the importance of some of their number remaining at home and attending to their crops during the cammas and fishing seasons. I will recommend that a well-selected assortment of garden seeds and a quantity of farming tools be forwarded this fall for their use next spring. A list of the seeds and articles required shall be forwarded shortly.

LOWER PEND D'OREILLES.

These Indians (numbering about eight hundred) inhabit and cultivate a very fertile tract lying about forty miles east of the post, and in the vicinity of the St. Ignatius mission. Like those in the Colville valley, they have been partially supplied with teams, ploughs, &c., and raise considerable quantities of grain. These Indians bear a high reputation for honesty and industry, and I strongly recommend them to the favorable consideration of the department, as justice and policy alike demand that the worthy should receive the most encouragement. Having but little intercourse with whites, and living off the line of travel to the gold mines, it is to be hoped they will continue to follow their peaceful avocations unmolested.

SPOKANES.

This tribe is the largest in the district. They inhabit the country on the Spokane river, from its mouth to the boundary of Idaho, and number about one thousand. The tribe is divided into two bands called Upper and Lower Spokanes, under the rule, respectively, of the chiefs Gary and Lot. They subsist principally upon fish, game and roots, and make occasional trips to the buffalo range, to the eastward of the Flathead country. Beyond cultivating a few potato patches along the river, no farming is done by them. They are strongly averse to selling their lands to the government; do not like the whites to settle in their country; are somewhat haughty in their deportment, and refuse to accept presents from the department. They claim the right to cross on the ferry-boat free, alleging as a reason that the ferries are in their country, and of late have been rather persistent in their demands upon the ferryman to comply with their wishes. I have recently received application from several leading men of the tribe to cause the ferryman to cross them without charge, but I have explained to them that the ferry was not controlled by the Indian department, and that if they wish to cross they must pay as others do.

OKINAKANES.

This tribe is composed of several small bands living along the Okinakane river, from its confluence with the Columbia to Lake Okinakane, in the British possessions. A majority of the tribe live north of the boundary line. Those living south of this line number, as near as can be estimated, about five hundred. The tribe bears a bad reputation, and from my own observations since my arrival, I have no hesitancy in pronouncing a majority of them thieves and robbers. Living near the boundary line, they are in the constant habit of robbing from the settlers and from other Indians with impunity, and when pursued, easily effect their escape into the British possessions, where, of course, they cannot be taken except by a tedious extradition process. I would earnestly recommend that some arrangements be made by which these offenders, seeking refuge on British soil, can be delivered over to our authorities for trial and punishment without the tedious formulæ attending extradition measures. The necessity for this is apparent. For instance: an Okinakane Indian visiting the Colville valley robs a settler of his valuables, packs them upon a horse stolen for the purpose, and is half way to the line before the robbery is known. He is pursued, but effects his escape into her Majesty's dominions, and no authority hereabout can reach him. To be sure, a representation of the matter can be made to the governor of this Territory, and a requisition for the offender can be made on the governor of British Columbia, but should the offence have been committed just prior to the setting in of winter, the chances are, communication with the lower country being closed, no definite action could be taken before the following spring, and no satisfactory result attained in less than one year from the commission of the crime.

In that portion of the Okinakane tribe living near the boundary line it is exceedingly difficult to make the proper distinction between those entitled to benefit from our government and those of British Columbia, as they are migratory in habit, and the line may be said to cut the tribe in two. My own opinion is that only those who winter on this side can properly be considered as coming under our supervision; or, do those who cultivate on this side during summer belong to us?

Delegations from all the above tribes and bands have visited me, and all have expressed an unwillingness to relinquish their title to their lands. This

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subject was first brought up by themselves, they having by some means received the impression that I was authorized to negotiate terms of relinquishment. I have placed them right in regard to this matter by explaining to them what my duties really are.

Owing to my having been in charge but six weeks, and the large extent of country inhabited by these Indians, this report is necessarily brief and incomplete.

I propose starting in a few days to visit some of the principal encampments, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles from this post, and on my return will forward to your office such additional information as I may be able to collect.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE A. PAIGE,
In charge Colville and Spokane Indians.

W. H. WATERMAN, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs for W. T., Olympia, W. T.

No. 10 B.

FORT COLVILLE, W. T., *August* 4, 1865.

SIR: Having just returned from a trip to Lake Pend d'Oreille and the Upper Spokane country, I desire to submit the following information concerning the Indians inhabiting those regions, and to request that the same be made supplemental to my report of the 12th ultimo:

Taking with me an intelligent Colville Indian whom I had employed as guide and packer, I proceeded on the 12th ultimo up the Colville valley on its western side for about forty-five miles, and crossing the mountains by a trail, reached the Little Spokane on the 15th. Here we found about 350 Indians engaged in erecting fish weirs—among them Gairy, chief of the Upper Spokanes, who has been educated and speaks good English. Some of these Indians I ascertained to be the owners of small farms and grain-fields, located from fifteen to twenty miles above the fishery, in the vicinity of Spokane plains, and near the Walla-Walla and Kootenai trail. During the few hours I remained at this encampment several complaints of damages done to their crops by the animals of packers and drovers were made, most of which upon a subsequent investigation I found to be well grounded. Promising them that every effort on my part should be made to recover damages, and taking Gairy as interpreter, I pushed on up the river to inspect their farms and estimate the damage. Some of the fields under cultivation are quite large, and bear evidence of considerable thrift, considering the limited means of the Indians, who have heretofore steadily declined to receive assistance from the Indian department. Two or three are owners of small bands of cattle, and most of the fields are enclosed by good substantial fences. Two of these fields, containing some five or six acres each, had been broken into and the crops wholly destroyed by the cattle of a drover, who, at the time of my visit, was encamped in the neighborhood. I compelled this person, after some difficulty, to satisfy the owner of one of these fields; but ascertaining that the other belonged to a Cœur d'Alene Indian, and that its location is a short distance east of the Idaho line, I declined to act in the matter further than to advise him to refer the complaints to the Idaho agent. Other damages of a similar character had also been done by pack-trains passing through their country, but as the parties were hundreds of miles away, I was of course unable to do anything in the matter, further than to advise the Indians to keep their fences in repair and remain at home to watch their crops.

In numbers these Indians, the Spokanes, exceed the estimate contained in my report of the 12th ultimo, by at least two hundred. It appeared to me that a majority of the Upper Spokanes were struggling against many difficulties to get an honest living independent of the government; but so long as the thoroughfares through their country to the mines continue to be thronged by persons who pay no regard to the rights of the Indian, I fear that all their efforts will be unavailing. About sixty of the Cœur d'Alene tribe may be properly considered as belonging to this Territory; the balance of the tribe reside east of the Cœur d'Alene mountains, in Idaho. Some of these Indians, the Spokanes, expressed a willingness to treat with the government for the cession of their lands, but a majority were opposed to this step. It affords me pleasure, however, to state that the most intelligent and industrious were in favor of a treaty, and I have no doubt that as soon as the matter can be properly represented to them, and they be made to see the benefits accruing from such a course, a large majority will consent to a treaty.

About Lake Pend d'Oreille but few Indians were to be seen, they having gone down to the salmon fisheries on the Columbia. Those we saw belonged to the class of vagabonds who frequent the ferries and stations along the route for the purpose of gratifying their appetite for liquor. All the stopping places on this route are favorite resorts for Indians of this class, and I am fully satisfied that they can and do procure as much bad whiskey as their limited means will allow. To the industrious I promised assistance in the shape of farming implements and seeds, but to the drunken, gambling vagabonds I promised nothing but chastisement in case I caught them at these practices, a promise which I intend religiously to fulfil.

In collecting information, investigating complaints, and correcting abuses, I labor under great disadvantage for the want of an interpreter.

I am, sir, very respectfully, &c.,

GEORGE A. PAIGE,
In charge of Colville and Spokane Indians.

W. H. WATERMAN, Esq.,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Olympia, W. T.

OREGON SUPERINTENDENCY

No. 11.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Salem, Oregon, December 10, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you, in relation to the Klamath, Modoc, and other tribes of Indians, that, in compliance with your instructions of June 22, last, I visited the tribes mentioned in August last, and held a preliminary conference with them upon the subject of the proposed treaty. An account of that conference was submitted to your office with my last annual report for 1864, and it is not necessary now to refer to it.

Superintendent A. E. Wiley, of California, who was authorized to act in conjunction with myself as commissioner to conduct the negotiations, was unable to attend, and I therefore (as instructed by you) appointed Agent William Logan, of this superintendency, to act in that capacity.

In the latter part of September I again went by the way of the Dalles and Warm Spring agency, Agent William Logan accompanying, to Fort Klamath arriving there on the 9th of October, and found a large number of Indians assembled, which number was soon increased to 1,071, all told, 710 of whom

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were Klamaths, 330 Modocs, and 22 of the Yahooskin band of Snakes. These numbers include women and children as well as men. Some others were represented, although not actually present. I estimate the total number at 1,500 to 2,000 souls, which includes all represented in the treaty which was concluded on the 15th October.

The wishes and instructions of the government were very carefully and fully explained to the Indians, and they exhibited a complete willingness to become subjected to the United States, and cease depredations upon the citizens thereof, in accordance with the treaty. To the stipulations of that instrument I invite your careful attention. Its provisions are, in some respects, similar to those of other treaties heretofore negotiated with tribes in this State, but they differ from them in calling for the expenditure of smaller amounts of money, and in subjecting the Indians to a somewhat stricter control of the government.

The census of the tribes, as given in this letter, will be found to differ materially from the estimates of Major C. S. Drew and Superintendent Steele, which have been submitted to your office. The former put the number of warriors at 900, not including any of the Snakes. (See his letter of February 20, published with my annual report for 1863.) The latter estimated them (also excluding Snakes) at 1,400 warriors. (See his letter of March 5, copy of which was sent from your office to me.) The number of women and children for each warrior cannot be less than four, which would give, by Major Drew's estimate, 4,500 Indians, and by Superintendent Steele's, 7,000. I am sure that these numbers are far too large. There may be 2,000 of them, all told, certainly not more.

The country ceded by the treaty of 15th October is of vast extent, as you can see by reference to the map, say 15,000 to 20,000 square miles, and presents great diversity of topography, soil, and climate. Parts of it are barren mountains and sage plains, of no agricultural value, but probably possessing great mineral wealth. Other portions are valuable for grazing purposes, producing a large amount of nutritious grass, but containing little or no land fit for cultivation. The valleys of the Klamath lakes, Rhett lake, Goose lake, Lost river, and seven others, have much fertile soil. Some portions are well supplied with excellent timber, while in other parts there is very little The climate of the whole region is dry, differing widely in that respect from the coast counties of Oregon, and while some parts of it enjoy a mild, equable temperature in winter, the cold in other parts is severe. Its convenient situation with reference to the mines of Idaho, eastern Oregon, and Washoe, will always assure to settlers who may locate therein a favorable market for their products.

The reservation designated by the treaty for the use of the Indians includes, besides much country almost a desert, the Upper Klamath lake or marsh, which affords great supplies of edible roots and seeds for the Indians, and much fine grazing land; and it gives them access to the Middle lake and the Klamath or Williamson river, connecting the two, for fishing purposes. It also takes in enough arable land of good quality near the mouth of Williamson river to support all the Indians which are ever likely to be placed upon it. The more extensive valleys upon the Middle and Lower lakes are not embraced within its limits. In determining the bounds of the reservation, I sought primarily to secure a tract of country which had local advantages for supporting a colony of Indians by industrial pursuits. I think this tract will satisfy this, in my judgment, the greatest demand. A second object, and one scarcely less important, was to so locate the tribes that their separation from whites would be as nearly complete as possible. This reservation is not likely to be traversed by any important line of travel, and but a small portion of it will be coveted by whites for settlement.

I consider it, in every respect, well adapted for the purpose for which it was designed.

I respectfully recommend that the treaty be sent to the Senate for ratification. When it is considered that it embraces the largest number of Indians ever included in one treaty in Oregon, that it cedes the largest area of country ever purchased at one treaty, and that it involves the expenditure of a smaller amount of money than any other important treaty, I think there can be no objection to its confirmation by the government. Upon its ratification the necessity for an additional agent will be immediate and apparent, and no delay should be made in appointing one. At the council the Indians unanimously concurred in the desire that Lindsay Applegate, of Jackson county, be appointed agent to reside among them. Mr. Applegate has been a resident of this State since 1843, is well known to the Indians, is familiar with their country, habit, and character, and his appointment would, in my opinion, be a discreet one.

Upon the ratification of the treaty, certain appropriations will be necessary to carry into effect its provisions. An estimate of what is necessary, according to my judgment, is herewith transmitted. In regard to the expense of negotiating this treaty, I will only remark, at this time, that only one half of the appropriation ($10,000) was placed at my disposal to be expended, and that a considerable portion of this sum remains on hand, leaving the details to be transmitted with my accounts for fourth quarter 1864. Notwithstanding the funds have been legal-tender notes, worth only forty-five and forty-six cents on the dollar, the total disbursements are less than any similar expedition of previous years.

In addition to the presents distributed at the time of holding the council, I left a quantity of flour—nearly 10,000 pounds—at Fort Klamath, to be issued to such of the Indians as chose to remain there during the winter. This will have the effect to quiet them and convince them of the good faith of the government.

After the conclusion of the treaty, while upon the return from Fort Klamath to Warm Springs, Agent Logan and myself, riding in advance of the remainder of the party, came suddenly upon two Indians, who immediately endeavored to escape to the bush. They were stopped, however, and upon examination we found them to be Snakes, of Pauline's band. I immediately caused the party to encamp, and sent out scouts in search of the camp of the main body. They were found late in the day upon Mill-ke-ke creek, about fifteen miles east of where that stream empties into the Des Chutes. Three men, three women, and two children were captured and brought into camp. They were assured that they should not be harmed, and I was congratulating myself that I had at last the long-desired opportunity of communicating with the hostile Snakes, when the five men suddenly made an attempt to seize our guns which were standing around some trees in camp. We were compelled to commence firing upon them at once, and three of them were killed, the other two escaping, badly wounded. One of these I have since learned died that night, while the other escaped to Pauline's camp and recovered. One of the women proved to be the wife of Pauline, the celebrated war chief of the Snakes, who has been the leader in the war which has been waged upon whites for so many years in that region. I brought her with the other women and children to Fort Vancouver, and turned them over to Brigadier General Alvord for safe-keeping. I rely much upon them in bringing Pauline to terms.

Pauline himself has since come in to Fort Klamath, in response to my invitation and assurance that he should be permitted to depart unharmed. Captain Kelly, in charge of that post, delivered to him my message, and received one from him to me, to the effect that he was tired of war and ready

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to make peace, if he could have protection. As soon as the snow will permit me to cross the mountains, I shall go, in accordance with your instructions of October 24 last, to that country, and endeavor by means of a treaty to put a stop to the horrid state of war which has existed there for several years past.

I confidently hope to be able to report before next summer an end of hostilities and the opening of that rich mineral country to exploration and settlement.

In closing this lengthy report, I feel it my duty, as well as pleasure, to say that the assistance I received from Dr. W. C. McKay and Captain Lindsay Applegate, who acted as counsellors and interpreters to the Indians, Lieutenant Halloran, of the 1st W. T. infantry, who commanded the small military escort, and Captain Kelly and Lieutenant Underwood, stationed at Fort Klamath, was very valuable to the expedition, and aided much in producing its favorable results.

The treaty is herewith transmitted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs in Oregon.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner, &c., Washington, D. C.

Brief of treaty with Klamath and Modoc Indians of Southern Oregon of October 15, 1864.

ARTICLE I. Cedes all right, title, and claim to a tract commencing where the forty-fourth parallel crosses the summit of the Cascade mountains; thence southward, on the dividing ridge, to the point where the rivers flowing south and west separate from those flowing northward; thence along the dividing ridge across into California to the south end of Goose lake; thence northeast to the north end of Henley lake; thence north to the forty-fourth parallel, and west to place of beginning; reserving for a place of residence for the Indians a small tract lying along the Upper and Middle Klamath lakes, the Indians to remove to the reservation immediately on the ratification of the treaty, and remain there. No whites except government officers and employés to be allowed to remain upon the reservation. Right of way across it reserved for public roads and railroads.

ARTICLE II. The United States to pay $8,000 per annum, for five years, beginning when the treaty is ratified; $5,000 per annum for next five years; $3,000 per annum for next five years. These sums to be expended for the benefit of the Indians under direction of the President.

ARTICLE III. The United States to pay $35,000 for such articles as may be advanced to the Indians at the time of signing the treaty, and for subsistence, teams, clothing, &c., for first year.

ARTICLE IV. The United States to erect, as soon as practicable after the ratification, a saw-mill, flour-mill, mechanic's shop, school buildings, &c., to be kept in repair for twenty years, and to furnish material for the mills and shops for the same time.

ARTICLE V. The United States to furnish a superintendent of farming, farmer, blacksmith, sawyer, carpenter, and wagon-maker for fifteen years, and a physician, miller, and two teachers for twenty years.

ARTICLE VI. The United States may cause part of the reservation to be surveyed and allotted in severalty, without power of alienation.

ARTICLE VII. Regulations may be made securing to the families of allottees their lands at the decease of the latter.

ARTICLE VIII. Annuities of the tribes not to be taken for debts of individuals.

ARTICLE IX. The Indians acknowledge their dependence upon the United States, and pledge themselves to peace and obedience to law and regulations.

ARTICLE X. If Indians shall drink intoxicating liquors or have them upon the reservation, their annuities may be withheld.

ARTICLE XI. The United States may at a future time locate other Indians on the reservation, the parties to the treaty not to lose any rights thereby.

ARTICLE XII. This treaty to bind the parties when ratified by the President and Senate.

Estimate of funds required by J. W. Perit Huntington, superintendent of Indian affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with Klamath, Modoc, and other tribes of Indians in southern Oregon.

For first of five instalments of annuity for beneficial objects, to be expended under direction of the President, as per second article treaty of October 15, 1864	$8,000 00
For subsisting Indians first year, purchase of teams, farming implements, tools, seeds, clothing, and provisions, and pay of necessary employés, as per third article treaty	35,000 00
For erection of saw-mill, per fourth article treaty	6,000 00
For erection of buildings for employés, &c., per fourth article treaty	3,000 00
For erection of buildings for schools, &c., per fourth article treaty	1,500 00
For erection of buildings for hospitals, &c., per fourth article treaty	800 00
For furnishing material for saw-mill, carpenter, blacksmith, and wagon and ploughmaker's shop, per fourth article treaty	1,500 00
For pay and subsistence of one superintendent of farming, one farmer, one blacksmith, one sawyer, one carpenter, one wagon and plough maker, one physician, and two teachers, as per fifth article treaty	9,600 00
For erection of agency buildings	4,000 00
Total	69,400 00

J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs in Oregon.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Salem, Oregon, December 10, 1864.

NOTE.—No estimate made for flouring mill provided for in fourth article, as it will not be necessary until farms are opened.

No 12.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Salem, Oregon, December 12, 1864.

SIR: With reference to the inquiries from your office in relation to the Coast Indian reservation, and the practicability and expediency of establishing a town-site reservation at the head of navigation on Yaquina bay,

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under the provision of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, I have the honor to submit the following report:

The Coast reservation was selected by late Superintendent Joel Palmer in 1855, at a time when the western slope of the Coast mountains had been but partially explored, and was supposed to be nearly or quite worthless. The only valleys suitable for human habitation then known to exist were needed for the occupancy of the Indians, and those best informed believed that the ragged nature of the Coast range of mountains would forever debar the population of the Willamette valleys from using the harbors which were found at the estuaries of the Siuslaw, Alsea, Tillamook, and Yaquina rivers. Under this belief it was quite natural that little regard should be paid to economy in appropriating territory which was considered so valueless, and consequently the Coast reservation was made very large, extending north and south about one hundred miles, and averaging in breadth about twenty. After the removal of Indians to this tract was commenced, it was found that the expense and difficulty of transporting supplies across the Coast range was so great that economy required a location for the interior tribes on the eastern slope of the range, and accordingly the rights of the settlers in a small valley known as the Grande Ronde (upon the head of Yamhill river) were purchased, and that tract (townships five and six south, range seven and eight west) was added to the already large reservation, and an important agency located thereon. The total number of Indians upon this reservation is by enumeration 4,164, distributed as follows, to wit: 1,322 at Grande Ronde, 2,312 at Siletz, and 530 at Alsea. Those at Grande Ronde have no communication with the Yaquina bay, and will not be affected by anything that may transpire there.

The Siletz agency is about twenty-five miles from the ocean, seven miles from the head of navigation, upon the north fork of Yaquina bay, and thirty miles from the proposed town site, which is upon the south fork. It is located in the southern edge of a valley upon the Siletz river, and is surrounded by a district of very fertile land, sufficient, in my judgment, to support a larger number of Indians than are at all three of the agencies combined. There are other valleys of less extent further north upon the Salmon, Arstucca, and other streams which put into the ocean, upon which there are no settlements. The Alsea agency is upon the ocean, about thirty miles below the Yaquina bay, and eight miles below the Alsea. Only two-thirds of the Indians reported under the control of that agent are actually at the agency. The remainder are at the mouth of the Siuslaw river, about thirty miles further down the coast, where they have been permitted to remain, because they do not interfere with the whites, and subsist themselves by fishing and a little agriculture.

The foregoing statement, if read with a map of the reservation at hand, will enable you to understand the location of the Indians, and it is apparent that a settlement of whites at the head of the south fork of Yaquina bay would be in immediate contact with Indians on both sides. Experience has always shown that such contact always results unfortunately to both whites and Indians, and in my judgment it ought to be avoided. But at the same time I think such change can be made in the disposition of the Indians as will enable the white settlements to take advantage of the facilities for transportation which the harbor of Yaquina affords, and at the same time escape the evils which joint occupancy of the same territory by whites and Indians will surely entail. There are but 530 Indians located below (south of) the bay referred to; but those of Siletz have the privilege of visiting it for fishing purposes. Fish are as abundant at the mouth of the Siletz river as at Yaquina, and ample supplies for all the Indians can be there obtained. Besides, the tribes are all advancing rapidly in agriculture, and as they have more abundant supplies of farming products their want of fish diminishes. If all who are located below the Yaquina can be removed to places north of Siletz, there will then be no objections to throwing the whole southern half of the reservation open to settlement, and the interest of both government and Indians will be advanced—the former by being more compactly located upon land which will afford them ample subsistence, and the latter by greater economy and efficiency in their control and management. The necessity for an agency would be done away with, and its expenses avoided, while no additional expense after the removal would be entailed upon the agency at Siletz. I therefore recommend that measures be taken to remove the Indians from Siuslaw, Alsea, and Yaquina to Siletz, or some of the smaller valleys further north.

If this is determined upon, the question then arises, Where shall the southern boundary of the reservation be fixed? This office is not in possession of sufficient information to enable me to express a definite opinion upon this point without a particular examination of the locality; but the boundary should undoubtedly be somewhere between the Yaquina and Siletz. The district between the two streams varies in width from seven to thirty miles, and, excepting the grist-mill belonging to the Indians near the south bank of the Siletz, and the small settlement of Indians along the shore of Yaquina, is entirely unoccupied. It is densely wooded, portions of it rugged mountains, and other portions worthless swamps, and none of it likely soon to be wanted for settlement. A line passing through some parts of this tract would undoubtedly be a proper division, but just where it should begin, how it ought to run, or where end, I cannot determine without a close examination.

In removing the Indians, (should that course be determined upon,) their consent must first be obtained, and provisions made for the expense which will be incurred. I have repeatedly called the attention of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (*vide* my annual report for 1863 and same for 1864) to the necessity for some treaty provisions with the Coast tribes, and permanent arrangements for their control and guidance. It is unnecessary for me to repeat those suggestions at this time, but I cannot too strongly urge the attention of the department to them.

In regard to the expense attending the removal, I have not been called upon for an estimate; but it is proper, in view of the desirableness of immediate action by the government, (if action at all is determined on,) that I should submit data which will enable an appropriation to be made without the delay of again referring the matter to this office. The enclosed estimate covers, in my judgment, the necessary expenses, while it has been reduced to as low a sum as the circumstances will warrant, and it is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

You will note that my remarks have been confined mainly to the effect of the proposed measure with reference to the interests of the Indians and of the government in its relation to them. This I understand to be, strictly speaking, the scope and extent of your inquiry; but I trust I shall not be considered exceeding the limits which it is proper I should observe, if I remark briefly upon the importance to the white settlement of the opening of this bay.

The bay of Yaquina has not, as your letter seems to assume, been unknown until recently. It was known as early at least as 1849 that a harbor existed there, and so long ago as April, 1850, I happened to accompany an old resident of Benton county on a visit to this bay and the adjoining country. Vessels entered there certainly as early as 1853, and more or less have come there every year since. But the trail by which the mountains in that direction were then traversed was exceedingly rough and difficult, and it

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has only recently been discovered that a road over which heavy transportation was practicable could be made. But such a road having been found and opened during the past summer by citizens, it is now evident that the central counties of middle Oregon can obtain their freight, a part of the year at least, through that channel much cheaper than by the old route of the Columbia river. If the bay and adjacent lands are thrown open to settlement, the counties of Linn, Lane, Benton, and part of Polk, (the best agricultural district of the Pacific coast,) will use it partially or wholly as a means of communication with the ocean. As a mere measure of revenue, the government ought to open this district to the public, for the town site, under the act of March 3, 1863, will probably yield more money than will several times repay the cost of removing the Indians, and the thrifty town which must grow up at the head of navigation will be no mean source of wealth to the nation as well as to the State.

I trust that this somewhat lengthy communication has, without going into all the detail, at least made these points apparent:

1st. That a joint occupancy of whites and Indians in the district referred to will be unwise, and should be avoided.

2d. That a removal of the Indians should precede any admission of whites into the reservation.

3d. That the wants of trade in an important part of this State require that access be given to the bay.

Hoping that the above will afford you satisfactory information, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon.

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

Estimate of funds required for the removal of Indians from the southern part of the coast reservation to the north of Siletz river.

For paying the expense of negotiating with the several tribes, including presents, &c.	$3,000
For expense of removing, including subsistence en route and transportation	6,000
For expense of subsisting the Indians first year after removal, over and above what they will be able to produce for themselves	7,500
Total	16,500

J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Salem, Oregon, December 12, 1864.

No. 13.

CORVALLIS, OREGON, *December* 22, 1864.

Having examined the report of J. W. P. Huntington, superintendent of Indian affairs in Oregon, in which he favors the opening of the sea-coast and its harbor to the citizens of this great valley of Oregon, I would say:

The State of Oregon was settled up by emigrants, who crossed the great plains with their families and household goods in wagons, and this mode of travel is a cheap, convenient, and practical way of getting along to us; as, being a farming community, each household is provided with the common mode of conveyance—the wagon and team. Heretofore the farmers of the Willamette valley have had to transport their grain and produce, generally at great expense to them of transportation, on the river, handling over four times, including a portage around the falls of the Willamette river, moving it in all some 225 miles from here and 275 miles from the upper end of this valley, to the sea-shore, at the mouth of the Columbia river, occupying in transit five to seven days. In contrast, we now do with a new road, not perfect, and in 45 miles' travel, with our own means of transportation, reach salt water. Grain sells here at Corvallis at $1, worth at least $1 50 per bushel at Yaquina; but until opened up by action of the government we cannot build storehouses. I mention these things only that this immense interest of a State may not be too long delayed, to go through the formality (or the folly) of obtaining the consent of the Indians.

What are the facts of the case? These: The Indians are settled on the Siletz reserve, a pretty valley, amply extensive to support and maintain all the Indians Superintendent Huntington mentions, and others, and export quantities of potatoes, &c., which the Indians will do when commerce comes to this bay, and market is open only seven miles from them, and water conveyance thereto. Why? Potatoes, the easiest, most prolific crop, are worth $1 50 a bushel on the bay to the oystermen—are worth 8½ cents a pound in San Francisco to-day—can pay the Indians well to produce at 25 cents a bushel, or ¼ cent per pound. Again, there is a dividing ridge between the Siletz river and valley and Yaquina bay, which is a natural boundary line, and the Indians do not live on this bay, but on the Siletz river. This bay is not needed or used by them.

The superintendent says there are 2,312 Indians on the Siletz. I presume that that is the number. But of course that includes women and children, and I presume the 2,200 never were at the Yaquina bay. I often employ Indians from both reserves, and those from Alsea or south reserve, do not come to the valley by the way of the Yaquina, but through the Alsea valley. These Indian men are of great assistance to the farmers in harvest—are as good hands as whites, and learn agricultural pursuits thereby.

There will be very little more connexion between the Indians with the bay opened to the public than as it is, for they will have still the present location, present home, and a natural barrier—the dividing ridge and swamp—save the one pass, and easily guarded, the Siletz river. We have a splendid valley of land, a never-failing source of supply to this coast of wheat and sustenance. We never have a drought in Oregon. Last year California starved, and we never had such crops in Oregon before. Our interest in this matter is immense, and no delay should occur (on account of all the Indians) in opening and inviting this travel this way.

Again, by reference to the map, you will notice the bearing this valley has on the new mining regions. It is only 120 chained miles from Corvallis, or 166 from salt water, to the east bank of the Des Chutes river, and by a new road to the John Day mines, east through the Cascade range up Santiaur river, or southeast from this bay, *via* Eugene City coast, for 16 miles to Canyon City, Boisee, and Oyhee, all of which is apparent by the map.

These Indians, in the six years past, have visited only a very limited portion of this immense reserve. They are indolent, and never wander far away from the source of supply, following the example of some military men, lacking means of transportation always.

Respectfully, and without any private interest to gratify other than as success to the Willamette valley and people, I beg leave to remain your obedient servant,

H. D. BARNARD.

Hon. J. P. USHER, *Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.*

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CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 14.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, California, September 15, 1865.

SIR: In conformity with the requirements of the department with which I am connected, I have the honor to transmit to your office this my first annual report of the condition of Indian affairs within my superintendency.

Most of the time since entering upon the duties of my office has been employed in receiving the public property from Hon. Austin Wiley, my predecessor, and in visiting the different reservations, in company with the Hon. William Higby, one of the Committee on Indian Affairs, in his examination of the condition of the Indian service in this State.

Additional duties have been required of me by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in going to Hoopa valley, and, in connexion with the United States surveyor general and the Indian agent of that reservation, making an appraisement of the improvements of the settlers, as required by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1865; which duty has been performed, as I believe, with justice to the citizens, and will, I trust, meet with the approval of the honorable Secretary of the Interior.

In the discharge of those duties, which has occupied most of my time up to the present, and during which I have travelled over twenty-eight hundred miles, I have had the opportunity to become acquainted, by personal observation and information, with the wants and condition of the Indians on the different reservations, as well as those living in various parts of the State.

It gives me pleasure to inform the department that I have found the Indians, in the different portions of the State that I have visited, well disposed and peaceable. No fears of any further Indian troubles or difficulties need be entertained if the policy of colonization and subsisting the Indians on reservations is continued.

On the different reservations I found the Indians generally contented and satisfied, willing to engage in labor to provide for their own subsistence, in case they could be assured that the fruits of their industry would be used for their support and benefit, which I have to say has not been always the case.

There has been formerly in this State considerable difficulty attending the removal of the Indians to and retaining them on the different reservations. This trouble has arisen, in part, from an occasional failure of the crops, and from a deficiency in the supply of clothing and subsistence which they had a right to expect, and large promises have been made them to induce them to come in to the reservations, which promises have not been fulfilled.

I am pleased to notice a growing disposition among the Indians to remain and become permanently located on the reservations. They are beginning to see the necessity of, and feel the security they have in, obtaining subsistence and protection, which they could not have and obtain otherwise. Their former means of obtaining subsistence is rapidly passing away. Their lands, which heretofore supplied them with roots and seeds, are being ploughed by the husbandman. The oak and pine which gave them the acorn and nut are disappearing by the woodman's axe; fishermen occupy their fishing places, while before the unerring rifle of the backwoodsman their game, which gave them meat and skins for clothing, has passed away.

Many of the Indians have expressed a desire to come upon and remain on the reservations permanently as soon as provision can be made for their subsistence.

I have found the Indians on the reservations, as well as others, very destitute of clothing. The amount furnished them for the last three years has been entirely inadequate to supply their wants and necessities. But few articles of clothing which they have were furnished by the government.

While the present prospect of subsisting the Indians is satisfactory, there is much to be done for their future improvement and welfare. In former years large amounts of money have been appropriated and expended in this State for the Indian service, but little remains in the way of buildings or improvements of any kind to indicate how the money has been applied. No permanent system of subsisting the Indians or improving them, either physically, morally, or intellectually, seems to have been adopted.

The many changes in the locations and the abandonment of reservations in this State have been very expensive in the removal of public property and of the Indians, and have been to them a source of very great dissatisfaction and disquietude.

I am fully of the opinion that the system of colonizing and subsisting the Indians on reservations is the only one that can be adopted successfully in this State, "considering the situation of the Indians and their relations to the citizens," and if properly conducted it will prove a real benefit to the Indians, and tend to a lasting and permanent peace between them and the citizens of the State.

To effect this desirable object, reservations should be permanently established on public lands, or on lands on which the government has absolute title and control; the claims of any citizens for improvements on such lands should be extinguished.

The policy of renting lands, which has been adopted, in part, in this State should be discontinued as soon as possible. To effect this object, an appropriation should be made either to purchase the lands now occupied as such, or to remove the Indians.

I believe that in this State the private lands on which the Indians are now located could be purchased at reasonable prices—at much less expense than would attend the removal of the public property and Indians to other reservations or new locations.

I would recommend that an appropriation be made for the purchase of the lands owned by private parties and now occupied as reservations at Tule river and Smith river. This being done, and a liberal appropriation for the purchase of stock cattle and hogs, and for permanent improvements in the way of buildings for the residence of the agents and employés and dwellings for the Indians, would prepare the way for making the different reservations in this superintendency to a great extent self-sustaining.

I would also recommend that an appropriation be made for building a schoolhouse and employing a school teacher on each reservation. No efforts seem to have been made to educate or improve the moral or intellectual condition of the Indians in this State. While little can be done to change the habits and customs of the aged and elder Indians, those who are younger readily embrace the habits and customs of the whites, and if schools were established for their benefit would readily acquire the first rudiments of an English education.

Round Valley reservation, as surveyed and located, contains twenty-five thousand acres, and embraces all the arable land in the valley. Nearly half of this land is occupied by citizens, who claim to have entered upon and made their improvements before the survey and location of the land for reservation purposes.

I cannot too strongly recommend that a board of appraisers be appointed to make a valuation of those improvements made prior to the survey and location, and that an appropriation be made to pay the settlers a fair compensation for said improvements, and that the entire valley, with its extension as recommended by G. M. Hanson, late superintendent of the northern

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district, be set apart and held for reservation purposes. The peculiar location of Round Valley is most excellent for an Indian reservation; its isolated position, fertility of soil, climate mild and salubrious, surrounded by mountains well adapted for pasturage, make it far superior to any location that has been or can be made in the State.

On the reservation proper, twenty-seven hundred acres of land are enclosed with an excellent rail fence, and fencing is being prepared to enclose three thousand acres in addition. Lands in cultivation, one thousand and fifty-seven acres; in wheat, corn, oats, and barley, nine hundred and fifty-five acres; in potatoes and vegetables, one hundred and two acres.

Crops light, except potatoes, which are an entire failure, owing to the late planting and severe drought. Estimated number of bushels of wheat raised this season, and on hand from last crop, ten thousand; of corn, five thousand; barley and oats, three thousand and sixteen. Vegetables in abundance, except potatoes.

Number of Indians on the reservation: Pitt river, three hundred and twenty; of the Wylachies, eighty; Ukies, three hundred; and Ooncows, two hundred and forty. Total, nine hundred and forty.

In addition to this number, I expect on the reservation next month three hundred and seventy Wylachies, Humboldt and Trinity Indians from Humboldt bay, now held as prisoners, as I have advised the military department that I am prepared to receive and provide for them at Round Valley.

Four hundred still remain, and are being subsisted at Mendocino, in charge of E. J. Whipple, an employé of Round Valley reservation. Crops have been raised at that station for their subsistence the present season. I intend to remove them and the public property to Round Valley as soon as practicable.

On my arrival at Round Valley, on my last visit, I found a delegation of some forty from the Clear Lake, Ukiah, and Redwood Indians, representing eight hundred of their people, who desire to come and remain on the reservation. I have instructed the agent that they be received and provided for as soon as materials can be obtained for their dwellings.

The prospect of abundant subsistence being provided on the reservation, and the difficulty of obtaining food as formerly obtained by the Indians, will induce them to come in as fast as they can be provided for.

No difficulty is experienced in obtaining all the labor from them necessary for farming or other purposes; they work willingly and cheerfully, and appear satisfied and contented. Preparations are being made for the erection of necessary buildings for the agent and employés, and for building a school-house. The buildings now on the reservation are erected of logs, and are of little value.

On taking charge of the public property there, I found the farm and personal property of A. P. Hotaling rented by Mr. Wiley, my predecessor, for the sum of three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars per annum, in gold coin or its equivalent, lease to expire the first of November next. I consider the rent paid very high, and the farm not wanted to produce the necessary subsistence for the Indians, and directed Captain Fairfield, the agent, to deliver to the lessor the farm and property on the expiration of the lease.

The number of cattle and calves on the reservation was represented by my predecessor to be five hundred and twenty-one, exclusive of the cows and work-cattle. They were ranging on the mountains and valleys in a circuit of some twenty miles in extent. As they were not collected, I only receipted to account for the number that could be found after due and diligent search had been made for them. I instructed the agent, immediately on my receiving the property, to employ one of the men in collecting the cattle and bringing them in upon the pasture lands enclosed on the reservation. He reports at this date upwards of four hundred found, with a probability of finding a number more. As soon as the search is completed, the number found will, with the proper certificates, be forwarded.

Hoopa Valley reservation, recently located, is on the Trinity river, near its junction with the Klamath. It is sixteen miles in length and twelve in width, and the valley contains about twelve hundred acres. The land is not of the best quality, and will not, I think, produce more than will support the Indians now on the reservation, and those that will come in from the adjacent country. The Klamath Indians in the vicinity, numbering eighteen hundred, will, it is expected, most of them move to the reservation at an early day.

Possession was obtained of the improvements and land in the valley in February last, except the farm of Campbell and Garrett. This occasioned late planting of the crops, and the unusual drought in the valley caused almost an entire failure. Number of acres of wheat sowed, three hundred and twenty; bushels harvested, twenty-one hundred; acres of oats, eighty-two—a failure of the crop, mostly cut for hay; corn planted, thirty-six acres; potatoes, twenty-one acres, with fair crops; peas planted, sixteen acres—crop very light.

The Indians on the reservation number, at present, about six hundred and fifty. They work readily and willingly for their own subsistence, only requiring the assistance of an overseer to direct them in the labors necessary to cultivate and improve the reservation.

The location of this reservation, surrounded by mountains over which only by pack-trains can supplies for the subsistence of the Indians be transported, has required the expenditure of a large amount of money appropriated for the Indian service, and will continue to be expensive until grain can be raised in quantities sufficient to subsist the Indians without purchasing supplies.

On my visit to the reservation I found that a large quantity of flour would be needed to subsist the Indians until after harvest. I made arrangements with the military department for some twenty-three thousand pounds of flour for present use, to be returned after this year's crop is harvested, making a considerable saving to the Indian service, as flour at that time was selling in the valley at ten cents per pound in coin. The amount raised this season will not be sufficient, on account of the failure of the crop, as before stated, to replace the flour borrowed, furnish the reservation with seed, and subsist the Indians until the next crop is harvested.

Additional purchases of beef and flour will have to be made, upon which to support the Indians until next harvest, after which little money will be required in the way of purchase for subsistence.

On my arrival I found the reservation destitute of teams, except two yoke of oxen, teams of the citizens being hired by the day for farming purposes. I sent immediately to Smith River reservation for two teams, and on my visit to Tule River farm, I directed five additional teams to be sent from there. They have all arrived except two mules, which were left at Round Valley.

There has been some expense attending the transfer of these teams, but as a saving I thought that course to supply the reservation advisable. Some additional teams are needed, which will have to be purchased, and a considerable amount of funds will be necessary with which to purchase cattle and hogs.

Smith River reservation is located on a farm of twelve hundred acres, rented of Saville & Darby, at a quarterly rental of twelve hundred dollars, ($1,200) payable in gold coin or its equivalent; also, adjoining land to the

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amount of one hundred and eighty-seven acres is rented at four dollars per acre, payable also in gold, making the amount payable yearly for rent nineteen hundred and forty-eight dollars ($1,948) in coin or its equivalent. This farm, with land adjoining, has been rented some five years.

I would recommend that the land required for the wants of the Indians be purchased from the owners, or an appropriation be made for the removal of the Indians and public property to Round Valley. I believe that a sufficient area could be purchased for a reservation, which would include all the lands necessary for agricultural and grazing purposes, with all the improvements, buildings, &c., required, with a broad outlet to the mouth of the river and the coast for fishing purposes, at a less cost than would attend the removal of the public property and the Indians to Round Valley, and the erection there of the necessary dwellings for their accommodation.

I find it necessary to continue still to lease the land, until provision is made for its purchase, or for the removal of the Indians.

The number of Indians at present on the reservation is seven hundred, consisting of Humboldts and Wylackies. They are industrious, well-disposed, and contented. Their numbers would be largely increased by additions from Smith river and Klamath river Indians, who live in the vicinity, and number about thirteen hundred, had the government a title to the land, and could they be assured of a permanent location of the reservation.

The number of acres of land in cultivation this year is three hundred and eighty-one. Of wheat and oats there are one hundred and sixty-five acres; of potatoes, peas and other vegetables, one hundred and sixty-three acres; of timothy, forty-three acres.

The crops are fair, except potatoes, which are much injured by the army worm. Abundance will be raised for subsistence the present year.

With the title to the land in the government, and a small sum for the purchase of stock cattle, this reservation should be made, in a short time, self-sustaining.

Tule River farm is in charge of G. L. Hoffman, agent appointed by Mr. Wentworth, late superintendent for the southern district, and continued up to the present.

This farm has been rented for reservation purposes for the last five years of Thomas P. Madden, at a present yearly rental of one thousand dollars, ($1,000) and contains twelve hundred and eighty acres.

The number of Indians now being subsisted on this farm is eight hundred, mostly from Owens and Tule rivers. The general appearance and health of the Indians is good. They are willing to labor, and are contented.

The number of acres of wheat sown this season was three hundred and fifty, two hundred and fifty acres of which was an entire failure on account of the drought, it having been sown late and on upland; one hundred thousand pounds only having been harvested. Forty acres of barley were raised; crop very light, only producing thirty-five hundred pounds. Forty acres of corn; light crop anticipated. Thirty-four acres in sweet potatoes, beans and pumpkins, which promise a good crop.

Although the grain sown on this farm has suffered so much from the drought, I believe a sufficient amount has been raised to subsist the Indians until the next harvest. Besides the crops produced under the supervision of the agent, the Indians have raised some sixty thousand pounds of wheat and corn, on the lands of the farm which had been allowed them for their own use and cultivation.

The only buildings on the farm are an adobe house, unfurnished, which is used for the residence of the agent and employés, and two temporary sheds for the protection of the farming implements.

The lands owned by Mr. Madden could, I believe, be purchased at a fair valuation, and that farm, in connexion with the public lands adjacent, would constitute a reservation sufficient, in capacity and fertility to colonize and subsist all the Indians in the southern portion of the State, which it would be necessary to remove to a reservation. I would advise the purchase of the farm on the score of economy and policy. The Indians are satisfied with their present location, and the expense of removal and of improving a new place would far exceed the outlay required in the purchase of the land aforesaid.

As the lease of said farm expired on the first day of July last, I have thought it advisable, and have re-rented the place for eighteen months, at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum, which will give time for the raising and harvesting of a crop next year, and for either the purchase of the farm or the removal of the Indians.

In concluding my report, I cannot too strongly urge on the department the importance of making the reservations at Smith river and Tule river permanent, by the purchase of the land, or providing means for the removal of the Indians and public property to other reservations or new locations. If a removal is made from Smith river, it must be to Round Valley, as the reservation at Hoopa Valley will only subsist the Indians now there, and those that will probably come in from the vicinity.

In the southern part of the State a large and permanent reservation is required. The Indians are numerous, and their presence is becoming obnoxious to the citizens. A large number must be subsisted at government expense, or provided for on reservations. Their present means of subsistence is precarious, and as they will steal before they will starve, trouble and difficulty will arise which cannot be avoided unless provision is made for their removal or subsistence.

As regards the sanitary condition of the Indians in this superintendency, I would refer the honorable Commissioner to the accompanying report of Dr. P. Moffatt, physician on the Hoopa Valley reservation. His observations in reference to the Indians at that place will apply generally to the Indians on the other reservations and throughout the State. Dr. Moffatt was employed by my predecessor at one hundred dollars per month, and I have continued him at the same compensation.

Captain Fairfield, at Round Valley, is discharging the duties of physician on that reservation, in addition to his services as Indian agent. At Smith River and Tule River reservations no physicians are at present employed, and it is impossible to obtain competent ones at the compensation at present fixed by law.

I have not had time to visit the extreme southern portion of the State, and would refer the honorable Commissioner to the accompanying reports of Messrs. Stanley and Lovett, special agents appointed by Hon. Austin Wiley, my predecessor, for interesting information in regard to the Indians in that locality.

Number of Indians on the different reservations.

At Round Valley and Mendocino station	1,340
At Humboldt bay, shortly expected at Round valley	370
At Hoopa Valley	650
At Smith river	700
At Tule river	800
Total	3,860

Estimated number of Indians in the State not on reservations, from the best information is: In the northern part of the State, west of the Sacra-

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mento river, thirteen thousand five hundred; in the southern part of the State and east of Sacramento river, sixteen thousand five hundred. Total number, thirty thousand. All of which is most respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant, &c.,

CHARLES MALTBY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, California.

Hon. D. W. COOLEY,
Com'r Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 15.

HOOPA VALLEY RESERVE, CAL., *July* 1, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from the superintendent of Indian affairs, requesting a quarterly report of the sanitary condition of the Indians on this reservation, I have the honor to submit the following:

This being the first report of the kind forwarded from this place, I will not confine myself to the quarter just expired, nor will I attempt a statistical statement of diseases and deaths during the quarter, but will endeavor to present a general idea of the condition of the Indians, and such items of information concerning them as may be of interest to the department; and first, as to the habits and means of subsistence of the Indians. The aborigines of this part of the State of California were living in the enjoyment of a rude plenty, when discovered by the adventurous whites some sixteen years ago. Miserable savages as they were, they were conscious of but one imperative necessity—the need of food; and harassed by one anxious care only—the dread of enemies. Their food varied with the seasons of the year; each successive season furnished its own peculiar staple articles.

Autumn furnished the all-important acorn, large quantities of which were collected and kept in store for use during the winter and ensuing spring. Winter was the great hunting time. Then they chased the *manwitch*, deer, and small game, over the hills, bow in hand, or laid in wait for them in the thickets. Grouse, quails, and small birds were hunted and shot with arrows, or caught in rude snares set for them. The fruit of the chase, with the acorns, thus constituted the winter supply of food almost exclusively. Spring brought new viands; early vegetation furnished abundance in the form of young leaves and stems of succulent plants, with their roots attached, and various species of clover, which were gathered in large quantities and eaten. This was the season when the squaws might be seen setting out in procession, each with a basket swung upon her back, and furnished with a piece of wood about three feet in length and sharpened to a point at both extremities, to dig up the roots, worms, &c. Hence the name of Diggers, by which California Indians are so generally designated. This was the season also when fishing commenced, sometimes earlier, sometimes later, according to the subsidence of the high water and other circumstances.

The summer months prolonged the same supply, with the addition of Indian potatoes or soap root, as it is called by the whites—a large and nutritious bulb which grows abundantly upon the hills—various kinds of wild fruits and nuts, together with the rich, fat salmon so acceptable to the civilized as well as the savage epicure.

This was the feasting time *par excellence* of the California Indian. In summer they held their dances—festive dances, fish dances, medicine dances, and war dances, and rioted in savage luxuriance! But this their season of abundance, how spoiled now, and unproductive, by the presence and doings of the whites. They no longer sport on the banks of clear streams literally

alive with salmon and other fish, but gaze sadly into the muddy waters, despoiled almost of their finny prey by the impurities from the sluice-boxes of the miners at the head of the stream. In this consists one of the greatest calamities inflicted upon the Indians of recent years. Their salmon fishing is destroyed to a very great extent, and with it one of their chief means of subsistence. Those who saw the Klamath and Trinity rivers in early days say that during the summer months they ran as clear as crystal, and thronged with salmon from the sea; now they are muddy streams and almost deserted by this fish.

With all the innovations of recent years, those rude savages still maintain to a great extent their peculiar usages, whether collected upon reservations, as here, or left to their own resources, as upon the Klamath river. North and east of this they persist in gathering the acorn, devouring the clover tops and other crude vegetable matter, and securing all the fish they can. The allowance of fresh beef and flour dealt out to the Indians on this reservation by the local agent is in a measure lost to them from the destructive and wasteful manner in which they prepare it. Especially does this apply to the flour. They are unacquainted with the process for the manufacture of light bread, but prepare the flour for use by mixing it with water to the consistence of dough, partially cooking it in hot ashes, and then eating it while hot. I have examined the clods thus made, and am persuaded that while it satisfies their hunger for the time, it is doing them great injury, especially in winter, when used in association with acorns, and without the crude vegetable matter or fat fish of summer. If the preservation of the lives and health of the Indians be a desirable object, it could be greatly promoted by instructing them in the preparation of light bread, or by making it for them, even though much less flour were furnished them. With the present uncultivated habits of the Indians, the substitution of houses for the rancherias or wigwams they at present inhabit would confer no benefit upon them; indeed, few of them, I think, would desire the change. In the matter of clothing, the Indians will always take all they can get, and continually beg for more; but there are some articles, such as strong boots and blankets, which are really necessary for their health and comfort, particularly in winter.

What were the prevailing diseases among the aborigines in northern California previous to the coming of the whites I have not had an opportunity of ascertaining, but that some of the diseases from which they suffer most at present, and which are fast working their extermination, were unknown to them prior to the advent of the Caucassian race, is firmly attested by the older Indians, and corroborated by early observers. The disease to which I have reference is venereal, in its various forms; and these, together with other scrofulous diseases, are at present the blight and curse of the whole native race. The different forms and stages of venereal diseases embrace in one contaminated mass old and young, male and female. The sufferings entailed upon these wandering savages from this cause alone are atrocious, and beyond description. This one inheritance from the whites has of itself made them irremediably miserable. The adage, "prevention is better than cure" they know not, they heed not, and their rude practice of the healing art makes no pretensions to curing those maladies. My experience among them has demonstrated to me that they are extremely susceptible of cure would they but submit to a course of treatment; but this, with very few exceptions, they cannot be induced to do. Indians, every one of them, so far as I have seen, inherit a scrofulous constitution; hence many die of consumption and ulceration of the glands in various parts of the body. Inheriting the constitutions they do, I believe they would all die of scrofulous diseases were it not for some preserving circumstances in their mode

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of life, the abundance of fresh air and out-door exercise they enjoy, and particularly the large quantity of fish oil they consume as food, &c. Let an Indian assume the white man's mode of life, or be adopted into a white family, and no amount of care or kindness will preserve his life for more than a very few years. Universal experience during the last half century has demonstrated to the medical profession that cod-liver oil is the great remedy for scrofulous diseases in the Caucasian; and I feel fully satisfied, from my observations and experience with these Indians, that their lives are preserved from year to year largely by the great quantities of fish oil they make use of as food. Remove them from the source of this supply, or cut it off entirely from them, and Indians, with the constitutions these possess, would quickly disappear. As to the causes of death among the Indians, I may make the general statement, that syphilis destroys many of the newly born and very young, and also causes many abortions. Bowel complaints, especially in autumn, when the acorns begin to be used, carry off many of the children, while scrofula, in its various manifestations, claims a large proportion of the adults. Rheumatic diseases, too, are tolerably prevalent in winter and spring, but cause few, if any, deaths. The sanitary condition of the Indians upon this reservation is, upon the whole, very much improved, I am confident, since last fall, when I began to treat them; all could be relieved, and many cured completely, would they only submit to a course of treatment. Many of the best working ones on the reservation are almost incapacited for labor on account of disease; altogether, I am not aware that more than three or four deaths have occurred during the past six months. I shall endeavor to extend my observation in this respect in future, also in respect to births.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DR. P. MOFFATT, *Surgeon on Reservation.*

HON. CHAS. MAltby,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, California.

No. 16.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, Cal., April 12, 1865.

SIR: Some time since I received a petition, signed by many of the most prominent citizens of Los Angelos county, stating the necessity of appointing an agent to care for the Indians in that and adjoining counties, and recommending for the position Mr. J. Q. A. Stanley, of Los Angeles, representing him to be a man of undoubted loyalty and integrity, and well acquainted with the necessities of the Indians in that portion of the State. I wrote to Mr. Stanley that his recommendations were satisfactory, and I hoped soon to be able to appoint him. Upon the arrival of the last steamer from Los Angeles I received from him a letter (a copy of which I enclose) informing me as to the condition and present wants of the Indians in that section. From this letter, and other satisfactory evidence, I became convinced that much good could be accomplished by the expenditure of a small sum of money, and upon the return steamer, which left yesterday, I forwarded to Mr. Stanley the following articles which he had estimated for: 12 ploughs, 12 plough harness, 12 dozen hoes, 20 pounds melon seed, and 30 pounds pumpkin seed. I also authorized him to purchase 3,000 pounds of corn and beans for seed at Los Angeles, as these articles can be purchased at a much lower rate there than in the city. I am confident that the distribution of these goods will prove an act of excellent policy as well as pure justice. These

Indians have been among the furthest advanced in civilization, but during the past few years have been badly imposed upon by a class of secessionists and outlaws, which, with the severe droughts, has brought them to want and suffering; a little assistance now will place them in a position to again care for themselves, and satisfy them that our government yet exists, and is not altogether unmindful of their welfare.

Mr. Stanley offered to undertake the distribution, without remuneration, and with this understanding I appointed him a special agent. Upon the arrival of our congressional delegation I will submit his name to them, and if it meets with their approval will recommend him for appointment. I sent him a small sum to defray his expenses.

Complaints have reached me of the action of some unprincipled whites in driving these Indians from their land, and I have taken measures to have the matter investigated, with a view to place the Indians in possession and protect them in their rights.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUSTIN WILEY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

HON. WM. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

No. 17.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA,
March 28, 1865.

SIR: Your communication of the 20th, by the kindness of Mr. Hoffman, was duly received. I can assure you I feel very much gratified by your favorable reception of my application, and if appointed shall endeavor faithfully to perform the duties entrusted to me.

As you may not be perfectly informed of the condition of the Indians in this portion of the State, you may not think it presumption on my part to offer a few suggestions in regard to them.

I presume you are already aware that nearly all the Indians in the lower portion of the State (excepting those on the Colorado river) are partially civilized, and were at a time connected with or under the influence of the various missions in this part of the State, and by the breaking up of the missions they became scattered again throughout the mountains, and established their rancherias wherever they could find a small tract of land with sufficient water for irrigation; and as water is not abundant, they have been obliged to occupy many small places to obtain sufficient land for cultivation.

The San Luis Indians are much further advanced in civilization than any other tribe. They have some horses and a few cattle, and they also cultivate more land than the other Indians, and many of them work on the ranches as servants, and also in the vineyards.

The Cohuillas are not nearly as far advanced in civilization. They live further in the mountains and are more scattered; nevertheless they also cultivate small patches of ground, but in a very rude manner, having very few tools to work with. There are several rancherias on and near the eastern slope of the mountains, which are known by the names of their chiefs, and there is quite a large rancheria at a place called Agua Caliente, and another at Toras, on the La Pagoras.

I am not aware that the government has ever done anything for any of these Indians, and I do not think they require any assistance, except in farming tools and some seeds, till they can get a start; but they do require protec-

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tion from a vagabond and desperate set of white men and Mexicans, who go among them to sell whiskey, and induce them to steal and rob for their benefit; and it is very important that an agent down here should be empowered to call on the military for assistance (when necessary) in the removal or arrest of such parties, as they are generally very desperate characters.

As the planting season is now approaching, a little assistance in the shape of farming tools, and a few hundred pounds of corn, with pumpkin and melon seeds, will do a great amount of good, if judiciously distributed among the various rancherias.

The past season has been a very hard one for the Indians, on account of the drought; they have been obliged to consume even their seed-corn and grain, to keep them from starving, and many more than usual come into the settlements to beg. I am sure a small amount expended at this time would be worth to the Indians more than ten times the same amount after the planting time has passed.

With high regard, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Q. A. STANLEY.

Hon. AUSTIN WILEY.

P. S.—Should you conclude to do anything for the Indians down here, I will cheerfully undertake the distribution without remuneration, only asking an allowance for the necessary expenses incurred in doing the same.

Please let me know by return steamer.

Your obedient servant,

J. Q. A. STANLEY.

No. 18.

SIR: Having received a communication from you, informing me of your removal from office, and requesting my immediate return to San Francisco, I beg leave to submit the following necessarily crude and imperfect report of the condition and wants of the mission Indians in the counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and San Diego:

Being compelled to return before I had concluded my labors, I fear my report will not be found as full, complete, and satisfactory as it otherwise might have been.

In accordance with instructions received from you, I took passage on the steamer Senator for San Pedro, arrived at San Pedro, and proceeded thence by stage to the city of Los Angeles, where I was detained some days on account of the difficulty of procuring transportation for myself, escort, and the necessary provisions for the journey. This delay proved to be no loss of time, however, for I found, upon inquiry, that most of the matters contained in your special instructions were well understood in the city of Los Angeles, and during the time I remained there took measures to make myself fully acquainted with Indian affairs in the counties of San Bernardino, Los Angeles, and San Diego.

J. Q. A. Stanley, the distributing agent in that quarter, rendered me much valuable assistance by useful information and suggestions.

To Colonel James F. Curtis, commander at Drum barracks, San Pedro, I am also indebted for much information and many acts of kindness, tending to advance the views and desires of the Indian department, more particularly those contained in my letter of special instructions.

General Mason, commanding the military district of Arizona, and myself, arrived at San Pedro on the same day, and the fitting out of his wagon trains

there, for the march to Arizona, was the principal cause of the scarcity of the means of transportation, and of the consequent delays.

Colonel Curtis having furnished me with a suitable military escort, on the 20th of April I left Los Angeles in company with J. Q. A. Stanley for the Indian country. At the town of El Monte I met my escort; encamped there that night. The next day travelled as far as the Santa Ana river, and encamped for the night; the following day reached Laguna Grande. On the third day we reached the Indian rancherias of Temescal and Temecula. Camped at Temecula, and called in the captains and chiefs to inform them that in one week from that day we would hold a big meeting of all the tribes and families. The chiefs, at my request, sent runners with written orders for all the tribes to assemble on the 4th day of May, 1865, at Temecula.

Following your instructions, I then started for Carrisoto, where the man Burnham was murdered, reaching the place after two days' travel. Nothing remained at the place of the murder but the ashes of the burnt building. About four miles from the spot is Kimble's Station, where I camped and learned all the particulars of Burnham's murder, which in substance are as follows:

Burnham was a man of ungovernable temper, and had killed one or two men himself. At the time of his death he was engaged selling liquor to Indians, and the general opinion is that on the night of the murder the Indians were drunk, and they murdered him for money and liquor. Four Indians had already been arrested, and were confined in the jail at San Diego, and one had been executed for the murder of Burnham when I arrived at that place. As there could not be found any clue to implicate other Indians in the murder, I made no further inquiries. The citizens at Kimble's informed me that there was no suspicion against others, and that seemed to end my duty in this particular.

Returning from Kimble's, I arrived at Temecula, and in accordance with another of your special instructions I started for the rancho of Cave S. Conts, near San Luis Rey. Following closely the letter and spirit of your instructions, I examined particularly the Jolla Indians in reference to the charge made against Mr. Conts. They informed me that Mr. Conts had never interfered with their rights, but that he had bought a rancho of ten leagues from the heirs of Pablo Apes, chief of the San Luisena Indians, which includes the rancheria of La Jolla.

Mr. Conts delivered to me the original deed from his grantors, which is hereunto annexed, and which must be returned to him upon his request, as that is the condition upon which it was delivered to me. By a reference to the deed it will be seen that the question between Mr. Conts and the Indians is a question of title, and one for the courts to settle.

There was also a complaint against Mr. Conts by the parents of an Indian boy in his employ. Upon examination the boy was found to be well cared for, and consequently it was deemed proper that he should remain.

Another complaint against Mr. Conts was that he had whipped an Indian to death, and another severely. There was no proof of the first charge. Mr. Conts has, however, done wrong in flogging Indians. The custom and the rule is for the chiefs to administer the punishment. Mr. Conts was informed that he must follow the rule, and must not beat the Indians with unnecessary severity.

The government has sadly neglected to exercise that supervisory care over the mission Indians which would have prevented such things from occurring. Indeed they have been almost forgotten within the last few years. True, the civil war during this last-mentioned period, which has so completely engrossed the attention of the government, demanding every energy that it might enforce complete supremacy at home, is a sufficient excuse for

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this apparent neglect. But in the future it is to be hoped that this industrious and worthy class of Indians will receive the fostering care and protection they so much need to constitute them, in case of foreign war or internal dissensions, an element of strength upon our southern border.

Returning from San Luis Rey, on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of May I held a large meeting at Temecula. All of the San Luisena Indians were present, as were also the Cohuillas from San Bernardino, together with most of the Santa Ysabel and the San Diego Indians, numbering in all about fourteen hundred. They brought with them a full account of the number of men, women, and children, also lists of all their animals, the number of their fruit-trees and grape-vines, the original accounts ingeniously cut in long strips of wood, which I have brought with me to be preserved in your office. A written explanation of their meaning will accompany this report.

Mr. Stanley, the distributing agent, spent most of the time in faithfully distributing the seeds and agricultural implements forwarded by you for the Indians. This work was performed in a diligent and patient manner. The heads of families, some hundreds in number, each received a small portion of the seeds and some agricultural implements. The immediate detail of the distribution you will be informed of by Mr. Stanley himself.

Each tribe or family was allowed to come forward at the meeting and state their complaints and grievances. They were mostly of a petty character, and easily disposed of; some, however, were of a more serious character, and demand the earnest attention of the department.

The Cohuillas, of San Timoteo, during the existence of the small-pox two or three years ago, fled in dismay, leaving their lands, not with the intention of abandoning them, but from fear of the epidemic. The white settlers near the Indian lands immediately took forcible possession of them, and have positively refused to give them up. It is of the utmost importance that immediate steps be taken to examine fully into this matter, to the end that strict and impartial justice be done in the premises; and if it is found, upon investigation, that the possession of the lands of San Timoteo, in San Bernardino county, belongs to the Cohuilla Indians, it is to be hoped the department will, without delay, put the rightful owners again in the occupancy of their lands, though this should require the military arm of the government. The Cohuillas are only a partially civilized tribe, and they are now roaming through the San Jacinto mountains, without a home or resting-place. It is a matter of wonder they commit so few depredations. They number about nine hundred.

Some nine miles from Temecula is a place called Pajamo. When the Indians left this place for their summer grounds, a number of villanous Americans, headed by two men named Breeze and Woolfe, burned the Indian houses or "jacable," and then took forcible possession of their lands and ditches. This is the complaint made by the Indians, and it is substantiated by the whites. Justice demands a full and impartial investigation of this matter.

The white residents in those Indian districts have all, more or less, for the last two years, been in the habit of either selling or giving liquor to Indians, and the State has paid dearly for this, being compelled to spend two hundred thousand dollars per annum, to prosecute, punish, and maintain Indians for the commission of crimes, nearly the whole of which has its origin in the use of liquor. The better class of whites have, however, agreed with me that, in the future, they will not sell or give liquor to Indians. They say they are willing to co-operate with the department in doing away with this delusive element as far as possible. If the department will give this proper attention, very much of the trouble with the Indians can be avoided. It is not to be expected that drunkenness among the Indians will altogether cease,

but, with the assistance of the well-disposed whites, it can be materially decreased.

In nearly all the rancherias of the Indians are found strolling vagabond whites, who, disloyal to their country, have been teaching the most pernicious doctrines to the mission Indians, cohabiting with their women, fond of intoxicating drinks, and rebels at heart. It is a matter of wonder that the Indians, under their instructions, have committed so few depredations. I issued written orders to the chiefs not to give asylum to or permit this class of whites to demoralize their people any longer by allowing them to remain on their rancherias. I informed them particularly that the government would be displeased with them if they afforded a refuge to secessionists fleeing from justice. The chiefs in every instance informed me that hereafter no white men should be allowed to utter disloyal sentiments in their presence, nor would it be permitted in any of the rancherias, and that henceforth no person disloyal to the government of the United States should have a resting-place with them; furthermore, that those now staying among them should be requested to leave and not return. This work had been commenced when I left, and has, I trust, been well prosecuted by the chiefs.

The wants of the Indians are not great, viewed as an immediate necessity. A proper distribution of some of the soldiers' condemned clothing late in the fall would, I think, be correct. What the Indians need most is proper encouragement, together with a strict supervisory care on the part of the government.

Under the old system of mission priests these Indians were not only self-protecting, but were also a source of revenue. These pious fathers, however, while they exhibited towards them a kindly care for their temporal, as well as spiritual welfare, were nevertheless strict in exacting obedience, and firm in exercising care and authority over them, their property, and their labor, the Indians simply furnishing the manual labor, while the priests furnished exclusively whatever brain-work was necessary. It must be admitted that under the mission system the Indians were far better cared for, and were much happier, more industrious, and less vicious than at present. It is not to be expected that we can ever fully return to the old system; partially, however, we can.

I earnestly hope the department will lay before his excellency Governor F. F. Lowe a full statement of the condition and wants of the mission Indians of California, to the end that in the governor's next annual message to the legislature he can suggest such measures for their relief as he, in his judgment, may deem wise and proper.

In my opinion, and in justice to the people of Los Angeles, San Bernardino and San Diego counties, who are at times forced to support large numbers of indigent Indians, it is necessary that a small appropriation should be made by Congress for the exclusive care and protection of the mission Indians of the southern counties of California. Such an appropriation could be most judiciously applied in the purchase and proper distribution of seeds, agricultural implements, and clothing. A small portion of the amount appropriated could be very properly expended in preserving from ruin those first landmarks of Christianity and civilization on the Pacific coast, the mission churches. Nothing would tend more to subdue the evil passions of the Indians than a restoration of those magnificent edifices now crumbling to decay. Many may disagree with me, but I have no hesitation in saying, after observing for twenty-eight years the habits and character of the christianized mission Indians in California and New Mexico, that nothing contributes more to do away with crime among them than the influence of good and holy priests.

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The supervisory care of the Indians should be continuous, and sub-agents or special agents should be selected who will faithfully give their whole and undivided attention to supervising the Indians. It will not do simply to make periodical visits, full of promises which generally end in neglect, but promises and pledges should always be fulfilled in letter and spirit.

At the request and election of the Santa Ysabel Indians Chief Tomas was removed, and Ambrosia appointed in his stead. Chief Francisco Maylin resigned from the charge of the San Luisena Indians, and Manuelito Cota was appointed.

On the third day of the meeting General Mason, *en route* for Arizona, arrived at Temecula, which circumstance had a most happy effect on the Indians. They were informed by me as to the great struggle through which the nation had just passed, and the necessity that forced the government almost temporarily to forget them. They were promised that in the future they should be cared for and protected in their rights and privileges, and that strict and unqualified obedience to the government and the laws would be exacted of them.

It is to be sincerely hoped that those pledges will be faithfully kept, and that not a single promise will be broken.

I earnestly hope you will call your successor's attention to this incomplete report, and endeavor to impress upon his mind the necessity for his department to finish the work commenced by me and brought to a sudden termination by your removal from office.

W. E. LOVETT, *Special Indian Agent.*

AUSTIN WILEY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Rancherias present at the Temecula meeting.

Protrero.—Contains 80 men, 97 women and children, 143 beeves, 145 horses and mares, 16 jacks, 200 sheep, 200 fruit-trees, 1,907 grapevines of many years' growth.

San Ygnacio.—15 men, 9 women, 6 cows and horses, 50 fruit-trees.

Ancorga Grande.—34 men, 50 women and children, 9 beeves, 16 horses and mares, 700 grapevines all bearing well, 400 fruit-trees.

Temecula.—196 men, 192 women and children, 225 head of cattle, 150 head of horses, 163 sheep, no vines or fruit-trees. There is a question of title here as to their lands between the heirs of John Rains and the Temecula Indians. This should be fully examined.

San Luis Rey.—75 men, women, and children, 62 beeves, 45 sheep.

Coluuillas.—703 men, women, and children, 60 horses, mares, and cows, 200 sheep. Manuel Largo is the child of this tribe. They are the Indians spoken of in my report as having been driven off their lands in San Timoteo, San Bernardino county. They are much scattered at present.

Coyotes.—80 men, 60 women and children, no horses or cattle.

La Jolla.—82 men, 98 women and children, 135 cows, 50 mares, 180 peach, fig, and pear trees. These are the Indians who live on the lands claimed by Cave D. Conts, of which mention has been made.

Laboba.—These Indians have a complaint against one Ramon Rivas, who has squatted on their lands. They number about 60 men and 70 women. This needs very much a full investigation.

Pala.—73 men, 89 women and children, 56 beeves, 57 horses and mares, 70 sheep, 56 fruit-trees.

Pauma.—106 men, women, and children, 43 beeves, 14 horses, 46 sheep.

Cholo.—42 men, 67 women and children, 50 fruit-trees, 300 vines, 38 oxen and cows, 18 mares.

San Ysidro.—62 men, 97 women and children, no animals or other property.

Agua Caliente.—73 men, 75 women and children, 70 peach trees, 2,240 grapevines, 25 horses, 42 head of cattle.

San Ysidro.—40 men, 50 women and children, 9 horses, 2 oxen, 15 sheep.

La Puerta de la Cruz.—84 men, women, and children, 6 cows, 2 yoke of oxen, 5 horses, 6 mares, 50 grapevines. Soldiers of the 7th regiment killed three of their beeves.

Puerta Chiquito.—80 men, women, and children, 14 animals of all kinds, 22 peach trees, 30 vines.

There were ten rancherias of the San Diego Indians unable to be present, because of the great distance to be travelled in going to Temecula. These should be called together at some convenient time and their condition ascertained. From their chief, Tomas, I learned they were in about the same state and as numerous as the average of the rancherias present at the gathering.

No. 19.

SAN FRANCISCO, *May* 19, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with your introduction of April 10, 1865, and received by me April 13, I immediately proceeded to make the necessary arrangements for carrying out said instructions as speedily as possible.

I purchased seed corn, and beans of the best quality, and twelve (12) whiffletrees for the ploughs. I contracted to have the goods hauled to Temecula, the point selected from which to make distributions. My arrangements were completed, and a team started with all the goods on the 22d. By special invitation of Mr. Lovett, accompanied him in his ambulance as far as Temecula, where we arrived on the 27th, the goods arriving there at the same time.

I concluded to make a distribution of a portion of the goods at once to the Indians living at that place belonging to the San Louis tribe of Indians.

On the morning of the 28th I caused the Indians in that vicinity to be collected, and distributed a portion of the goods to about fifty (50) in number, in order that they might immediately commence planting their grounds.

Temecula is one of the principal Indian villages in the southern portion of the State, and during the administration of the chief, Pablo-Apis, (who died about ten years ago,) was in a flourishing condition, cultivating an extensive tract of land, and raising a surplus of wheat, corn, and beans, which they disposed of to emigrants, thereby in many cases rendering great service to the suffering.

Upon the death of Pablo-Apis, and his patron, Colonel Williams, of Child Ranch, the Indians were thrown under the influence of a set of unprincipled white men, whose only object was to degrade and rob them. Whiskey was plentifully introduced, and degraded white men lived and associated with the Indian women. The consequences were soon apparent. The Indians became idle, neglected their farms, their fences fell down, and they only worked when whiskey could be obtained by so doing. And in the place of being industrious and useful, they became (at least a large portion of them) worthless vagabonds; and many of them are scattered through the towns and on ranches, and work during the week to obtain the means to get drink on Sunday. I went over their planting grounds, but found no fences, their houses (many live in adobe houses) going to ruin, and everything in a bad condition.

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I endeavored to impress upon them the necessity of their going to work at once to prepare their grounds and plant their seeds which I distributed among them. I also specially urged on their captain, José Antonio, his duty to look after his people and to set good examples before them, but I was informed that he not only gambled, but occasionally sold whiskey to the Indians. I told him plainly he must adopt a different course, or he would be removed and another captain appointed in his place.

I found an unusually large proportion of old men and women, from the fact that the younger ones go to the ranches, to Los Angeles, and San Bernardino to obtain labor. Of those who are left at home, some are very old, I should think not less than one hundred years; but they appear to have very little idea of time.

I am satisfied, if it were not for trifling and vicious white men who go among and demoralize them, these Indians could and would raise an ample supply for their own support, and a surplus to purchase all the clothing they would require. And I will here say that, in my opinion, a general distribution of clothing among them would be money thrown away. A few bales of common blankets for the old and such as really need them would be well, but from my observation I am satisfied they require but very little assistance, and that in farming tools and seeds, and a few bales of blankets. But what they most require is a faithful and conscientious agent, who has the will and the power to protect them from the encroachments of the whites. They have some grapevines and a few peach and pear trees, but these have been much neglected. I saw a few milch cows, and they have oxen and horses sufficient for their farming purposes.

The Indians are living on lands belonging to individuals, and the chief, Pablo-Apis, had a grant for about half a league, which I believe was confirmed since his death. Some of his heirs have mortgaged their interest in said grant, and the titles to the same are very much mixed up, and persons who do much injury to the Indians remain there with impunity. I recommend that the department take such steps as would prevent injustice to the heirs.

Having sent notice to all the Indians in the vicinity that a distribution of seeds, &c., would be made to them on the 4th day of May at Temecula, by request of Mr. Lovett I proceeded with him to Warner's ranch, where his instructions required him to go. Leaving Mr. Lovett at Warner's ranch, I procured a horse and went over to the Indian village, or rancheria, called Agua Caliente, about four miles distant from the main road, and near the foot of the mountains I found the remains of quite an extensive village, containing several large adobe houses, mostly in ruins, a vineyard of perhaps a thousand grapevines, quite a number of pear and peach trees, and other evidences that a large number of Indians had formerly occupied the place.

At present, as near as I could ascertain, there were not more than twenty families remaining, and those suffering from the same causes and influences as the Temecula Indians. I understand these Indians to be on public lands, and I recommend that a small reservation be made at that point, of about three miles square, and including the water, so that parties will have no excuse for molesting them.

Being limited in time, I was unable to visit the Santa Isabel Indians, though I wished very much to do so. These Indians belong to the San Diego tribe, and are also mission Indians. Their principal support is derived from cultivating small patches of land where they can obtain water for irrigation. They suffer much from interference from the whites and Mexicans, or vagabond Sonorians, and I have no doubt but what a small reservation might be selected on public lands and their condition very much benefited thereby.

I returned to Temecula on Monday, May 1, and procuring a horse, rode

over the mountains to the old mission of San Antonio de Pala, a distance of about ten miles, and visited the Indian chief, or general, known as Manuelito Cota. This man was formerly chief or general of the San Luis tribe of Indians at Temecula, and proved himself to be an efficient and energetic administrator of the laws. He has always been truly faithful to the government of the United States, and took an active part with his people in giving information and assistance to General Kearney, on his first entrance into California, and has now in his possession a pair of pistols presented to him by the general as a token of friendship and appreciation of his services. By his unwavering integrity to the true interests of the Indians, and severity in punishing drunkenness and stealing, and his opposition to such as sold liquors to the Indians, (being strictly temperate himself,) he became unpopular with such as wished to follow those practices, and finally, after the refusal of one of the agents to sanction some of his decisions, he resigned, and has since only acted as a private individual. He is now living about two miles from the Pala mission, on a piece of land which he holds by a possessory claim, and has this year about thirty (30) acres of land under cultivation, and is the owner of horses, cattle, and sheep. The chief, Francisco, acting as general of the San Luis tribes at Temecula, being incompetent to manage the Indians, has been removed by Mr. Lovett, and Manuelito re-appointed in his place. I would strongly recommend that he be allowed a small salary for his services, as they are quite arduous, and will, if properly attended to, take a large portion of his time.

The mission lands of Pala being public lands, and not on a public road, would be a very desirable location for a reservation for the San Luis Indians, so that when any of the small rancherias are abandoned they would have a home to go to.

On my return from Pala I accompanied Mr. Lovett to San Luis Rey, and returned the next day, (May 3d,) and found the Indians coming in for the distribution. Finding it necessary to supply them with food, I made arrangements with Mr. John Magee to furnish as many beef-cattle as would be necessary to feed them while making the distribution. On the morning of the 4th the Indians began to come in quite numerously, about one hundred of the Cohuillas, with their general, Manuel Largo, coming in a body, and from eight to ten captains of the San Luis Indians, with their delegation from their rancherias, also came in the same day. The general of the San Dieginos, Old Tomas, sent word that he could not be in till next day, at which time he arrived with a delegation of more than one hundred from that tribe.

I concluded that it would be better that Mr. Lovett should first arrange the matters for which he was specially commissioned, and accordingly did not finish the distribution until the morning of the 8th, when, having completed the distribution of all the seeds and implements, the Indians were sent away apparently well satisfied.

I will say, in conclusion, that had I had the time at my disposal I should have visited all the rancherias in that region, and earnestly recommend the appointment of a suitable person as a travelling Indian agent for that portion of the State, whose duty would be to visit all the rancherias, remove all troublesome persons, and prevent as far as possible the evil consequences which result from contact of ill-disposed persons with the Indians. Accompanying please find certificate and vouchers for distributions and disbursements.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

J. Q. A. STANLEY, *Special Agent.*

Hon. AUSTIN WILEY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, State of California.

REF0062638

ARIZONA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 20.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS FOR LA PAZ, ARIZONA,
June 15, 1865.

SIR: Referring to my letter of the 17th of May instant from San Francisco, I have the honor to report my arrival here on the 10th instant.

Upon a hasty examination of the premises I find that we are engaged in active warfare with the Apaches, and that their audacity recently far exceeds in importance any of their former movements. So well attended with success have been their operations, that the friendly tribes have been wavering, and the most turbulent and uneasy among them have become our enemies. I trust, however, the measures which I shall shortly introduce, coupled with the timely arrival of seed which I have procured for planting purposes, will enable me to mitigate the character of the feeling they entertain, and bring them to recognize the advantages of amity on our part and friendship on theirs.

It is very desirable that I should receive at the earliest convenience of the department all the laws concerning this superintendency, and until I can be well advised of what are its requirements my action with the Indians will be somewhat informal and governed by that judgment which looks to a speedy settlement upon the reservation.

Owing to the circumstances of war and certain sympathies of the tribes which it engendered, I am fearful that the amount of the appropriation is too small to bring about a concentration of the scattered elements as promptly as it could be desired.

I have not yet received any government property connected with this superintendency, but shall make report, in due course, when I shall have had sufficient time to better inform myself with regard to my duties. I shall be detained at this place about one month, after which time I shall visit the different portions of the Territory as my duty may require.

I have the honor to remain your very obedient servant,
GEORGE W. LEIHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Arizona.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Com'r of Indian Affairs, Dep't of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

No. 21.

PRESCOTT, A. T., *May* 23, 1865.

SIR: Some time last September I addressed a letter to you, setting forth in brief the condition of the Indians along the Colorado river and in the western part of the Territory, referring especially to the Yumas, Mojaves, Yava-pais, Hualapais, and Apache Mojaves.

It was suggested in that communication that the Indians were in a destitute condition, yet friendly, and that in their circumstances, on the score of humanity and danger of collision with the whites coming in around them, the placing them on a reservation was the only safe and just mode of caring for them.

The condition of affairs stated as probable to ensue, in my letter referred to above, now exists. We have a war waged upon us by the Yavapais, Hualapais, and Apache Mojaves, which has been brought on by the wanton and cruel aggressions of not only the settlers, but by the troops placed here for protection and peace.

Some time last January Captain Thompson, now in command at Fort Whipple, went out on a scout into the Hualapais country, with one George Cooler as guide, and surprised a rancheria of Yavapais or Apache Mojaves, killing twenty-eight men, women, and children, among the number Hoseckrua, a Yavapais chief, who has ever shown himself a true friend of the whites. Not more than ten days previous to this attack, some of these same Indians were at work for me on the toll road at very small wages, and were friendly and trusty. They herded our stock, and when it strayed they searched and brought it back. The attack upon them by the troops was an unprovoked outrage and murder. Though this greatly offended them, they did not retaliate until their war-chief, Anasa, of the Hualapais, was killed some four weeks ago by some wanton and intoxicating squatters on a ranch seventy-five miles west of this place. Since then they have been on the war-path, and we have felt their power. Already they have killed several of our best citizens, taken two trains, and stolen a quantity of stock, and are now prowling on every trail and road, so that our communication is pretty much cut off. The mails have been turned, and a fearful suspense is impending.

No troops have arrived from the department of the Pacific, and the few that are here are ill-supplied for campaigns against the Indians. From all appearances we are likely to have a serious time during the summer.

I have, according to the instructions of the late superintendent of Indian affairs for this Territory, Hon. C. D. Poston, done all in my power to preserve peace with these Indians, even at the danger of my own safety and life.

JOHN C. DUNN, *Indian Agent.*

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 22.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, ARIZONA,
San Francisco, June 10, 1865.

SIR: I beg leave to report that the following goods, shipped by the Indian department to W. T. Coleman & Co., of this city, in September last, per ship Dinsmore, to the address of Charles D. Poston, superintendent of Indian affairs, and transferred to my order by him, on the 2d of October, 1864, were reshipped by the Messrs. Coleman & Co., per steamer, in March last, to my address, through the port of Guaymas, Mexico, viz: thirteen (13) bales of dry goods, eleven (11) cases of hardware, one (1) cask of hardware. Upon receipt of notice of shipment, I made arrangements for the land transportation in wagons, and proceeded to Guaymas, three hundred and fifty miles distant. On arriving near the port, on the 20th of April, I found the place closely besieged on the land side by the forces of the governor of Sonora, and although I stated my mission and made every effort, he declined to allow either the wagons or myself to enter the town. I then wrote to Mr. Joseph Black, the agent of the steamers, and the consignee of the goods in Guaymas, instructing him to place them under the care of the captain of a United States man-of-war, if any was in port, or under the protection of the American consul; this letter (open) Gov. Pesquiera consented to allow to pass his lines. I then proceeded overland to Los Angeles, and took from San Pedro the steamer for this city. Admiral Pierson, commanding here, has kindly consented to allow Captain Scott, of the United States steamer Saginaw, sailing to-morrow for Guaymas, to take the Indian goods on board, and either forward them to the United States quartermaster at Fort Yuma, near the mouth of the Colorado, or bring them back to San Francisco

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The Papago and tame Apache Indians included in my agency, for whom these goods were intended, have faithfully served the country during the last season as scouts, as expresses, and in war parties against the wild Apaches, under the promise that when the goods referred to should arrive, they will be compensated by their distribution.

Awaiting their arrival, I have distributed to them articles of first necessity to the value of about $700 in gold, intending to reimburse the parties advancing in kind from the goods when received. How soon the delivery and distribution can be effected, it is difficult for me to suggest. If received at Fort Yuma, army transportation might be obtained to Cerro Colorado, near Tubac.

I send you herewith copies of my letters to Mr. Black, of Guaymas, and Captain Scott, on this subject.

I shall proceed in the next steamer (July 3d) to New York, and will probably visit Washington soon after my arrival there. Meantime I respectfully submit the foregoing for the information of the department.

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

M. O. DAVIDSON,
Special Agent for the Papago Indians.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

SAN FRANCISCO, *June* 13, 1865.

SIR: You will find at Guaymas, in the hands of Mr. Joseph Black, merchant, twenty-five cases United States Indian goods.

If, in accordance with the tenor of the accompanying letter to Mr. B., he has no immediate or certain opportunity to transport them to Arizona, you will promote the interests of the government by taking them under your care, and placing them, if you can, at the mouth of the river Colorado, consigned to the United States quartermaster, Fort Yuma, to be delivered to my order or that of Elihu Baker, United States sub-Indian agent, Cerro Colorado. In case the delivery to the mouth of the Colorado cannot be made, within, say, two months, I will thank you to reship the goods, by steamer, to Messrs. W. T. Coleman & Co., San Francisco, with as little delay, after you may arrive at that determination, as possible.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. O. DAVIDSON,
United States sub-Indian Agent.

Captain SCOTT,
Commander of the United States steamer Saginaw.

SAN FRANCISCO, *June* 13, 1865.

DEAR SIR: In case you have not forwarded, or reshipped, as heretofore advised, the cases of Indian goods consigned to you by Messrs. W. T. Coleman & Co., and to my order, and have no immediate and reliable means of sending them to Cerro Colorado, you will please deliver them to Captain Scott, of the United States steamer Saginaw, and take his receipt therefor.

Enclosed I send you authority to draw on Messrs. W. T. Coleman & Co. for amount of freight and charges.

Yours, respectfully,

M. O. DAVIDSON,
United States sub-Indian Agent

JOS. BLACK, Esq., *Guaymas.*

No. 23.

AUGUST 12, 1865.

SIR: The following in relation to the Papagos Indians of Arizona is submitted for your information, not as a formal report, but under the idea that anything serving to throw light upon the traditions, customs, and present condition of the aborigines will not be unacceptable to the Indian bureau.

Of all the Indian tribes that have come under my observation, none appear to have a stronger claim upon the protection and fostering care of the government than this interesting people.

The Papagos were originally from the same stock as the Pimos and Maricopas. These tribes speak a common language, which is conceded to be the ancient Aztec tongue. The last named tribes are acknowledged by the Papagos to be "parientes," *i. e.* friends and brothers. The Papagos represent that portion of the original people who, while occupying their ancient seats, submitted with avidity to the teachings of the Jesuit missionaries and embraced the Christian faith, to which they conscientiously adhere. As a community, they have made a very considerable advance in the arts of civilized life. After their conversion from paganism, as a personal distinction the Papago cut his hair short around the neck, below the ears, and adopted the hat, in contrast with the unconverted Pimo, who wears hair of great length, braided in strands that reach below the middle of the back.

The Papagos are probably descended from the most ancient occupants of the continent of whom we have any knowledge; their traditions reach back to a high antiquity, circumstantial as to details, though obscure as to dates. Their unwritten chronicles embrace the epochs of the creation of man, the occurrence of a universal deluge, and the coming of the Spaniards. Until the last-named event, their fathers were governed and guided by the great Montezuma, who is clothed, according to their dim traditions, with the attributes of a demigod, as well as those of a lawgiver and terrestrial king.

The sacred mountain and village of Santa Rosa is a Mecca to the Papagos. According to the ancient legend, after the Great Spirit had formed the earth and all living things, excepting man, he came down to visit his work. Alighting near Santa Rosa, he made a hole in the ground and reascended to the skies, taking with him a piece of clay, being the same material with which the Indians to this day make their pottery. From the heavens he dropped the clay into the hole already prepared, and from that orifice sprung forth *Montezuma*, who assisted in the creation of the Papagos and all the other Indian races in order; the last of these were the Apaches, who, as fast as they were created, ran away, and have never yet returned. In these primeval days all men and animals lived in harmony, and spoke a common language. The howl of the wolf, the growl of the bear, the voice of the mountain cat, the bark of the coyote, and the song of the forest birds, were alike mediums of intelligible communication to the human race.

At that time the sun was nearer to the earth than now, the seasons were equal, and there was no necessity for clothing to guard against the inclemency of the weather.

The coyote informed Montezuma that the flood was coming to destroy all living things upon the earth. Believing in the truthfulness and sagacity of the coyote, Montezuma builded a boat, in which he survived the deluge; his boat, on the subsidence of the waters, rested on the topmost summit of Santa Rosa. The coyote gnawed down a large cane growing upon the river bank, entered the cane, and sealed up the end with some resinous gum. In this receptacle he floated during the prevalence of the waters, when his ark also found a resting place on dry land. It was a point far distant from

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Montezuma; guided, however, by instinct, he travelled over the intervening space directly to him. Great was the joy of Montezuma that his faithful friend and adviser, the coyote, had been preserved to return in safety.

Montezuma immediately sent the coyote toward the south, to ascertain if he could find the sea; the animal returned after a short absence and reported that he had found it; he sent him to the west, and he soon returned and told him that the sea was there. He sent him to the east also; after a much longer absence he returned and reported that he was again successful. The coyote was then sent to the north; in this journey he was gone so long a time that Montezuma despaired of ever seeing him again. At last he came back, wearied and worn with sore travel, and reported that he could find no sea to the north.

By these means Montezuma was enabled to ascertain the boundaries of the dry land remaining after the flood. It is not surprising therefore that the localities of such wonderful events should remain as consecrated spots in the eyes of the Indians. Periodically they revisit them and celebrate solemn festivals, transmitting to their children the memory of the ancient customs.

Though the teachings of the Jesuit missionaries have converted them to a purer faith, and they no longer worship the rising sun, nor look for the second coming of Montezuma, nor pay homage to the coyote, a hereditary attachment yet remains for the places that bore witness to the power as well as the superstition of their ancestors.

The Papago of to-day will on no account kill a coyote; and he builds his hut, like his fathers, with the opening to the eastward, to catch the first beams of the rising sun.

Following the Indian legend, Montezuma, aided by the Great Spirit, again repeopled the earth, receiving, at the same time, the Divine commands as to their government and the promotion of their happiness. In process of time they increased to a vast multitude; but Montezuma waxed proud and arrogant; he neglected the duties of his high position, and allowed general wickedness to prevail among the people whom he had been appointed to guide and govern. The Great Spirit came down to him and remonstrated with him, but the heart of Montezuma was hardened; he was puffed up with pride and the consciousness of power; he rebelled against the Great Spirit and scorned his laws and ordinances. On the other hand, the Great Spirit threatened that unless he would repent, and become obedient to the heavenly will, he should be excluded from participation in the joys prepared for the faithful in the Spirit Land, and, moreover, that he would bring upon him and his people dire calamities in punishment for their disobedience and crime. Montezuma remained unmoved and obdurate. The Great Spirit reascended to the skies in anger; and, as he lifted himself up, he stretched forth his hand and thrust the sun to a greater distance from the earth, where it yet remains—each summer striving to return to its ancient place, and every winter compelled to recede. Still rebellious and undismayed, Montezuma determined to build a house high enough to reach the heavens. He collected together all the nations of Indians, and built the Casas Grandes of the Gila. The interior apartments of the stupendous structure were lined with gold and silver, and ornamented with precious stones most beautiful to behold. The building had already reached a lofty height, when the Great Spirit sent his thunderbolts and threw it to the ground.*

The tradition goes on to relate, that notwithstanding these awful manifestations of the Divine displeasure, Montezuma continued to harden his heart and refuse obedience; he desecrated the temples, and caused the sacred images to be trailed in the dust, and made them the sport of the children in the streets. At length the Great Spirit, as a final punishment to the Indian race, sent an insect flying through the air to the eastward. It crossed the seas, and reached a land, of which nothing had been known from this land.

In due time the insect returned, and brought over the Spaniards. These made war upon Montezuma, prevailed over and destroyed him; and in the light of the new religion introduced by the strangers the idea of the divinity of Montezuma was dispelled.

It was from these ancient seats in the *Primeria Alta*, the cradle of creation, that the Aztec tribes moved southward, and by conquest, under the guidance of Montezuma, overran all Mexico. They subdued nations and founded cities, until at last, in the plenitude of his power and in the height of his glory, the vengeance of the Great Spirit overtook him.

The foregoing, with many other interesting traditions relating to the conquest, were gathered principally from the relations of Oon Quien, the intelligent chief of the central Papagoes, and through the translation of Mrs. W. H. Tonge, of Cahuabi.

I will remark that it is not easy to gain the confidence of these people to a degree that will make them readily communicative upon the subject of their ancient traditions; and I doubt if my success would have been so complete, had it not been for the kind intervention of the estimable lady above mentioned, who, with her husband, appeared to be equally beloved and respected by the Papagoes.

Although many of the Indians speak the Spanish language, they are very reluctant to do so. It is difficult to account for this reserve, unless it is to be ascribed to an innate pride that disinclines them to use the language of a race by whom they have been subdued.

The Papago country extends from the Gila on the north to the Sonora border on the south, and from the Santa Cruz river on the east to the California Gulf on the west. Although roaming at times over vast tracts of desert lands, their homes are necessarily located near permanent water. In some instances, as at Cahuabi, they have, with considerable labor, excavated tanks, where the waters that accumulate during the rainy season are carefully preserved against a time of scarcity.

Around the splendid mission church of San Xavier del Bac their habitations are located to the number of about one hundred. This place is the residence of their "gobernador" or head chief, Don José Victoriano Solosso. He is an intelligent and worthy man; he has the welfare of his people at heart, and is respected equally by Americans and Mexicans. Colonel Poston, late superintendent of Indian affairs, has recommended that the whole tribe be collected at this place. Even if the proposed reservation will sustain them, I am not prepared to say that such a measure will contribute most to their welfare. It will be extremely difficult to overcome their local attachment to their homes, nor can they be made readily to understand why such a measure should be proposed. So far as I can learn, they will be better pleased to retain possession of their own little valleys and villages, and unite in forming a central government at San Xavier, to which each community will send delegates yearly, to deliberate upon the common welfare, and pass such laws and ordinances as the condition of the people may require.

Before acting upon any policy, I would suggest that a convention of the people be called to deliberate, and give expression to their wishes by a decisive vote. They are disposed to agriculture and the arts of peace. Again, it may be reasonably doubted whether the limits of the proposed reservation will embrace sufficient arable land to sustain the whole people. If it should not be the case, and the voice of the people shall be in favor of concentration, then the surplus population that cannot be advantageously located at San Xavier, may be allotted a reservation not far distant, and selected from

* The Indian legend thus accounts for the ruins yet remaining on the banks of the Gila, a mystery to the traveller and antiquarian.

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the tillable lands now in the power of the hostile Apaches, when the latter shall be conquered and removed.

Such an allotment of lands will be an appropriate reward for the valuable assistance rendered by the Papagos in the constant war that has been waged with those enemies of the whites. The status of the Papagos with respect to the soil ought to be determined, in a way that no injustice will be done to them. The Mexican laws, based upon the laws of the Indians promulgated by the kings of Spain, recognized the Indians as subjects or citizens, and in most cases confirmed to them, wherever they resided in fixed communities, the titles to the lands where they lived. The Spaniards never made treaties with the Indians, nor extinguished their title to the land, nor did they in any way recognize them as independent nations. Those who now, by the transfer of the political sovereignty of the country, find themselves upon American soil, and surrounded by Americans, look for at least a measure of recognition of their rights equal to that which they enjoyed under the despotic government of Spain. In my opinion, we must regard them as American citizens, and under certain conditions entitled to all their privileges. Many are sufficiently advanced to understand their duties and exercise their rights as such. It is my humble opinion that it is the duty of the government to educate the remainder to a degree that will qualify them also to fulfil all the obligations and perform all the duties of citizenship. I will venture to say that these people, from their intelligence, their morality, and the manifestation of all the requisite qualifications, are quite as much entitled to the privileges referred to as the majority of the Mexican population, who, by virtue of the treaty of annexation, were transferred to the protection of the American flag. In a few words, confirm their possession to the lands they occupy, by the title of pre-emption, establishing suitable metes and bounds thereto, not interfering with the white settlements or mining claims; and it may be confidently asserted that, with the aid of schools, the rising generation of Papagos will not discredit the country or the institutions by which they are allowed to profit.

If we inquire into their characteristics as a people, we shall find that they are agriculturists to an extent sufficient to supply their simple wants. At times they have produced a surplus for their less fortunate white neighbors. As warriors and soldiers, they have for ages maintained their position against the hostile Apaches. As Christians, they have for two hundred years remained the humble but faithful disciples of the church. The conduct of their maidens, wives, and mothers has always been beyond reproach.

The Papagos have also performed during the last year important services as protectors of the settlements of their white neighbors. In accordance with the stipulations of the council of San Xavier del Bac in January last, they raised and held ready for the field 160 warriors, mostly mounted, intended to act in co-operation with the United States troops in a campaign against the barbarous Apaches. It now affords me great pleasure to report, that while waiting for the military co-operation, until it was decided that the soldiers could not move for sufficient force, the various Papago chiefs placed their young men at my disposal, and scouting parties were kept during several months scouring the country, beating up the haunts of the Apaches, and in some instances recovering cattle plundered from the whites. At all times when I have called upon them they have furnished mounted men, who have traversed mountains and deserts as expresses, scouts or escorts to travellers. These services were rendered at times and under circumstances that made them really valuable. In compensation I have promised them a proportion of the Indian goods allotted to this Territory. Owing, however, to circumstances already reported to the department, the well-earned reward has not yet been paid, through Indian goods destined for them having been delayed, first by some error in shipments, second by reason of

disorders in Mexico, impeding the transit through that country, the goods at this time remain at Guaymas, that ought to have been received and distributed during the last Christmas holidays.

The latter part of the month of May, General Mason entered Arizona, at the head of about a thousand troops, California volunteers, to operate against the Apaches; he has probably arrived just in time to prevent a wholesale massacre of the white settlers. I met the general, accompanied by Governor Goodwin, at Fort Yuma; they informed me that the governor was authorized to raise a regiment of Arizona volunteers. For the latter service I offered them 200 Papago and tame Apache warriors, having been authorized to do so by the chiefs themselves. As scouts and guides they will prove of great value, the extent of which will depend upon the pains taken to acquire a knowledge of their habits, and how to use them to the best advantage. For this reason I have recommended that the commissioned officers of the Indian companies be appointments made from citizens of this Territory in whom they have confidence. If the organization be properly made, and they be armed and mounted on the small but enduring horses of the country, and then be subjected to just sufficient military drill to control them as companies to be attached to the more regular troops actually in the field, they will, as I said before, do good service.

They require no baggage or wagon train; they move as lightly as the Arab of the desert, or the wily enemy against whom they operate.

In order that their families may not suffer for food during the absence of the young men, I have also suggested that the women and children be allowed to draw from the nearest military post half the Indian soldier's ration; the remainder will be amply sufficient to subsist the hardy and abstemious native while in the field. It is hardly necessary to say, that the efficiency of these auxiliaries will in a measure depend upon the activity with which they are kept employed. It will never do to confine them to the dull routine of a military post, or retain them as the idle occupants of a stationary camp; let them have constant service from the start.

According to information given to me by Con Quien, the Papago population is distributed in villages, as follows:

At San Xavier del Bac, the residence of the principal chief Don José Victoriano Solosse, are located eighty families.

The following villages are also under his immediate jurisdiction:

	Families.
Coajata	103
Ana	70
Macombo	57
Acachin	47
Onia	8
Miscellaneous	90
	455
Captain Anastacio governs at Santa Rosa	160
Captain Eusebio governs at Camaro 70, at Tecoloto 140 families	210
Captain Con Quien governs seven villages:	
Valle	97
Casca	80
Musquito	70
Sarra Blanco	18
Perlnimo	46
Caca Chimir	90
Chloro	35
Total	1,261

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The foregoing does not include the population of the village of Sonoita, situated on the dividing line between Arizona and Sonora. There are located about fifty families, who claim to be American Indians, although the lands which they cultivate, and the water for irrigation, are on the Mexican side of the line. They are raising this year fine fields of grain, and when I passed their village during the month of May the people were busily engaged in harvesting a bountiful crop of wheat and barley.

According to Con Quien, the average number of persons in each family may be assumed at five; consequently we have (exclusive of the village of Sonoita) an aggregate population of 6,305 Papago Indians located on American soil. It has not been in my power to verify the estimate above given, but I am inclined to think that the number is overstated.

From what I have seen of these people there is no reason to doubt that with wise legislation and sufficient encouragement they will soon become self-sustaining. Their habits are naturally pacific, and they willingly cultivate the soil wherever nature has given them arable land and water for irrigation. Their principal crops consist of maize, barley, wheat, beans, and pumpkins. During the last year considerable numbers have found ample employment with the various mining companies located at Cerro Colorado, Enriquetta, and Cahuabi. At the former place considerable works, erected by Papago laborers, bear witness to their industry. In the building of their huts they show considerable skill and ingenuity, while all the coarse pottery used in the country, both by whites and Indians, such as water jars, milk pans, &c., are the production of the Indian women. Their baskets are made of the strongest materials, and so closely woven as to be impervious to water. Many of them possess considerable stock in horses, mules, and horned cattle.

As soon as the government shall have decided upon the policy to be pursued towards these Indians, and the land to be located and appropriated to their use, schools should be established in their villages, and artisans employed to teach them the mechanic arts.

The government bounties should be given them principally in seeds, agricultural implements, cotton cloths, and iron and steel for making their own implements.

Raw materials will be better for them if accompanied with instructions how to make them useful. An authorized trading post will enable them to exchange the products of the soil and their own labor for such articles as they cannot otherwise obtain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. O. DAVIDSON, *Special Agent.*

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 24.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, September 7, 1865.

SIR: Your communication of the 5th instant is received, submitting certain suggestions as to the policy to be pursued relative to the Papago Indians of Arizona, for whom you were designated as agent by late Superintendent Poston.

The subject has received the attention of the Secretary of the Interior, and, with his concurrence, the following course has been determined upon:

Your account as special agent, from the date of your appointment down to August 26, 1865, at $1,000 per annum, will be audited, and a requisition for the amount due you drawn, payable to your order, and you will be appointed a special agent for the Papagos, and also the Pimos and Maricopas and the tame Apaches, at an annual salary of $1,500. A blank bond will be forwarded to you for execution.

As such agent, you will communicate directly with this office, but will also keep the superintendent of Indian affairs for Arizona, George W. Leihy, esq., advised of your proceedings. He will be advised of the course determined upon. Such portion of the funds appropriated by Congress for the Indian service in Arizona as appears to be properly applicable to the tribes to be placed in your charge will be placed at your disposal, to be accounted for under your bond. The goods heretofore purchased for Arizona, and which it is presumed have reached the Territory before this time, will be divided in such manner that you can take possession of and distribute to the Papagos the proportion which was intended for them, and arrangements will, if practicable, be made so that the goods to be purchased for the tribes of which you will have charge may be procured at once, and will be placed in your care for transportation to Arizona.

In the disposal of the goods, as well as of the funds placed in your hands for the benefit of the Indians, you will consult the wishes of the chiefs, and, so far as your judgment shall approve, be guided by them, bearing in mind the purposes of your agency to aid in the education and elevation of the people intrusted to your care.

You will be authorized to employ a teacher for the Indians who must read and speak both the English and Spanish languages, and whose compensation shall not exceed $500 per annum; and also a blacksmith, for whose services during any one year you are authorized to expend not exceeding $600.

Provision will be made for the payment of a salary of $500 per annum to the duly elected head chief of the Papagos, and to three subordinate chiefs of $350 each per annum, to be paid so long as they shall continue friendly and efficient in aiding the United States authorities in preserving the peace and in the improvement of their people.

You will convene the Papagos at the earliest convenient day, and setting before them the advantages which will accrue to them from a settlement upon certain defined reservations within which their rights will be exclusive, propose to them such settlement, and if they shall agree to such policy, make selection for them of one or more reservations of reasonable extent for their wants, and forward to this office a report of your proceedings, with descriptions and sketches of such reservations for approval.

You will be authorized to appoint a clerk at an annual compensation not to exceed $750.

Herewith is enclosed a copy of a circular recently issued by this office to all Indian superintendents and agents, indicating the policy to be observed by them so far as their relations to the military authorities are concerned. This policy meets the cordial concurrence of the War Department, and it is not doubted that both the military and naval officers of the United States will, whenever called upon, render you every possible assistance in the discharge of your duties.

From the vicinity of the Papago Indians to the Mexican boundary, and the consequently frequent intercourse which you will be likely to have with the people of Sonora, and with the authorities of that province or State, it may require the exercise of the most careful judgment to avoid difficulty with the parties unhappily contending for the possession of the government of the

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country. It will be especially desirable to preserve amicable relations with the parties in possession of the Gulf ports, as it is understood that your supplies and goods can best reach their destination by being landed at Guaymas. The fact that the prompt and regular delivery of presents and goods to the Indians will have a tendency to preserve peace upon the borders, can be availed of as a cogent reason why the transmission of those goods should not be interfered with by any party. Your discretion must be relied upon in this matter.

Such further instructions as may be deemed necessary will be hereafter communicated to you. It remains only at present to express the hope that the measures now being undertaken will prove of great benefit to the interesting tribes of Indians who are placed under your charge, and that they will rapidly and steadily advance in education, civilization, and the arts of self-sustaining industry until they may, as citizens of the United States, lose their separate tribal character and become merged in the general population of the Territory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH,
Acting Commissioner.

M. O. DAVIDSON, Esq.,
Fordham, Westchester Co., New York.

No. 25.

SAN FRANCISCO, *September* 25, 1865.

SIR: * * * * * * * * *

I take the liberty, before closing, to refer two most important questions to your department, namely:

1st. The pacification of the Apache Indians. This can only be consummated either by the discovery of extensive placer (gold) mines in the Apacheria, and a large influx of miners, or through a *systematic* and *unceasing* campaign, with not less than 5,000 men. The present force of 2,000 men will accomplish but little good. Economy and humanity should prompt us to pacify the country in from five to twelve months at the utmost; 5,000, properly directed, will accomplish this; with 2,000 it will probably require from six to ten years, and end only with the extermination of the entire tribe. The great extent of country, the numerous, intricate, and barren mountains, and scarcity of water in many sections, requires a system of swarming the whole country with small detachments of troops. As it is, it is not dangerous to fight, but extremely difficult to find, these Indians. The troops should not be encumbered with trains of transportations, but small posts of supply should be established throughout the Indian country. All treaties of peace with the Apaches will cause a useless sacrifice of time and life until they fully appreciate the power of the nation, of which they have no idea at present.

The 2d question is that of Indian reservations. The site in the Colorado valley above the town of La Paz, recommended by Mr. Poston as a reservation for the Mohaves and others, I do not consider a practical one, for the following reasons:

1. The alkaline and sterile nature of the soil.
2. The necessity of constant or daily irrigation.
3. The expensive, gigantic, if not impossible task of raising the Colorado from its deep channel at this or any other spot below Fort Mohave.

Constant irrigation is required on account of great heat, dry atmosphere, and the character of the soil.

The Colorado valley, where the proposed reservation is located, is the bed

of an ancient lake, or, rather, an arm of the ocean, filled up in course of ages with the debris of the adjoining mountains and the shifting sands from the upper country, containing but little aluminous matter to give it consistency.

In the numerous wells we generally find (or invariably) a thin crust of loamy soil, with a little vegetable matter, and beneath this shifting sands, which have not yet been sounded to their entire depth. We find water always in from ten to eighteen feet.

What chance would there be in constructing a canal some twenty feet in depth in such a soil? Nothing but solid masonry would answer. What time would be required to finish it? and what would be the expense? Then the canal, in its entire length, would require to be protected against occasional floods to prevent its being destroyed and filled up, and its entrance (the upper) would be a stupendous undertaking in itself.

A superior engineer, versed in such structures, should make an investigation of the site before any expense is incurred, and the capacity of the soil should also be tested by a practical agriculturist and chemist. It is not so much the alkaline salts, but pure chloride of sodium, with which the soil is impregnated.

In place of the above site I would recommend the investigation and survey of one situated in and below the great bend of the Gila river, a short distance below the Maricopa wells and villages. There is an abundance of splendid land, and a surplus of water can be procured both from the Gila and Salina rivers. I have only passed the ground without particular investigation, but thought it very favorably situated, &c.

Here all these tribes of peculiar origin, as the Pimos, (supposed descendants of the Aztecs,) viz., the Mohaves, Yumas, and Papagos, should be located. All these tribes are partly civilized and agricultural people, and speak the same language. Their location would not interfere with the whites, whom, as the Pimos do, they might supply with their productions. The location is beyond the mining section, and very suitable.

The Apaches and their kindred, the Tondos, Hualpais, and Yavapais, should be moved from the country. General Carleton's plan and site on the Pecos river, in Texas, is, I think, a very proper one. They are a roving tribe, and they will continually break for their rugged mountains, if their reservation is but a short distance from them.

The Chimehuevas, who have wedged themselves in between the Mohaves and Yumas on the Colorado river, are of the Pai-Utes race. They should be aggregated to these. War has lately broken out between them and the Mohaves, as I hear by letter from La Paz.

* * * * * * * *

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

HERMAN EHRENBERG.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

No. 25½.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS FOR ARIZONA,
La Paz, Arizona Territory, September 27, 1865.

SIR: Referring to my letter of the 11th instant from Prescott, permit me to add that I was favored by General J. S. Mason, commanding the department of Arizona, with the particulars of the military operations now in progress of arrangement against the hostile Indians of the Territory.

Most of the tribes of Indians living east of a line about seventy miles east of the Colorado river, and running north and south through the Terri-

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tory, are, with the exception of the Moquis, (a tribe living in the northeast corner of the Territory, and supposed to number about three thousand,) unfriendly to the whites. It is hoped that those tribes living west of the line referred to may be induced to remain friendly. They number about ten thousand.

The Hualapis, numbering about two thousand, have not as yet come in to the river. Some three or four hundred of them are at this time in a semi-hostile state, on account of the killing of a chief of their tribe by a drunken teamster on the road from Fort Mojave to Prescott.

Open hostility exists at the present time between the Mojaves, Yumas, and Yavapais on the one side, and the Chimehuevas and Pintahs on the other. The Mojaves and Yumas claim all the bottom lands on both sides of the Colorado river, the whole extent of the Territory. Since the establishment of settlements by the whites on the river above Fort Yumas, the Chimehuevas and Pintahs have, to a certain extent, been suffered to come and settle on the west bank. From time to time thefts and petty depredations have been committed by these Indians, and by them charged against the Mojaves and Yumas; hence the cause of war, and the determination of the Mojaves and their allies to drive their foes from the river. These Chimehuevas and Pintahs extend over a large tract of country, reaching as far as Utah Territory, though their lands are chiefly in California, many of their ranches or settlements being on the road between the Colorado river and Los Angeles. There is, therefore, strong reason to apprehend difficulty between these Indians and the whites, as this war will, to a great extent, cut off their crops and supplies, which will, most undoubtedly, lead them to pillaging, when acts of violence must soon follow.

The River Indians, mostly Yumas and Mojaves, have in this neighborhood raised good crops the present year, and mostly from seed furnished them by me; and I am more firmly convinced than ever that a reservation should be established for them, feeling fully confident of their ability to support themselves. In this conclusion I can but reiterate the opinion already expressed in previous communications regarding the expenditure of the appropriation for this department. It can but be apparent to any person of ordinary intelligence who has visited the Indian tribes of this Territory that their wants can be much better supplied from the San Francisco markets than from the Atlantic States. Seed, farming utensils, some articles of clothing, and food are the more necessary articles, and these can all be purchased at a more economical rate in San Francisco than in an eastern market. It is my opinion that many more of the Indians of the interior may be induced to come in and settle on the river when once it can be proved to them that by so doing they will always have plenty of food. To this end it is indispensable that the superintendent should always have means at his command sufficient to enable him to procure such provisions as are absolutely necessary.

The Pimo and Maricopa Indians, living on a reservation, still maintain their friendly relations with the whites, and are even assisting the military in their operations against the Apaches. The same may be said of the Papagos. I have not yet visited them, for want of means, but have sought and obtained this information from a reliable source.

As soon as I am in possession of funds I shall be able to make up my accounts, and will forward them without delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. LEIHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Arizona Territory.

Hon. D. N. Cooley,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

NEVADA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 26.

Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C., March 31, 1865.

Sir: The department has determined to avail of your services in the transaction of business connected with the Indian service of Nevada.

A reservation for the Indians was made at Pyramid lake, extending to the great bend of the Truckee river, near which it was designed to erect a mill for the purpose of sawing lumber and for other purposes, for the benefit of the Indians. It is now ascertained that the mill has only been partially constructed, and that the expense attending the mill and the cutting timber for logs amounts to $10,049 22, and that there are incidental expenses connected with the enterprise which will increase the charge upon the government at least $5,000, making the entire outlay connected with the matter, in round numbers, say at least $25,000. It is also ascertained that the line of the Pacific railroad will pass along near the site of the mill, and so make the immediate locality unsuitable for an Indian reservation.

It has been represented to the department that the mill, when erected, will be very valuable, if there be connected with it the right to cut timber on the reservation up to the Truckee river to supply the mill with stock for sawing. The expense attending this enterprise having been so much greater than was anticipated, and the prospect of the Indians being brought into proximity with the settlements attending the construction of the railroad likely to be injurious to them and detrimental to the public interests, it is contemplated reducing the reservation some six miles from the great bend of the Truckee river, which will make it proper and necessary to sell the mill-property; in doing which it is desirable that the object, the erecting of the mill, shall not be lost sight of, and that the Indians should be supplied with lumber to enable them to build houses, fences, &c., upon their lands. Mr. William N. Leet has been suggested as a proper person to undertake to carry out the objects of the government in this particular, and who would be likely to purchase the property upon such terms as will save the government its outlay.

A blank contract has been prepared to accompany these instructions, which, if Mr. Leet, or other responsible person will, with security, execute, you are authorized to execute on the part of the government, in triplicate; forward one copy to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the files of this department; one you will deliver to the agent, and one to Mr. Leet, and report your proceedings in the premises.

You will be allowed your actual expenses in attending to this business, of which you will keep an accurate account to be submitted to the department.

Very respectfully,

J. P. USHER, *Secretary.*

Clark W. Thompson, Esq., *Washington, D. C.*

P. S.—The sum mentioned in the blank contract is the minimum price for which you are authorized to dispose of the property. If more can be had of responsible parties, of course you will accept the better offer; and if you cannot dispose of it within your instructions, you will adopt the best means for its preservation and use, as your judgment may dictate, and report for further instructions.

J. P. USHER.

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No. 27.

Copy of contract.

This contract, made and entered into at Virginia City, Nevada, by and between Clark W. Thompson, superintendent of Indian affairs, acting under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, on the part of the United States, and William N. Leet, of Gold Hill, Nevada, on the other part: witnesseth: That the said Clark W. Thompson, superintendent, &c., for the United States, has sold and does hereby sell unto the said William N. Leet the saw-mill and all the machinery and apparatus pertaining thereto, situated upon the mill reservation at the great bend of the Truckee river, in the State of Nevada, and also all the logs and lumber at the said mill, and the logs now cut upon the Indian reservation as stock for said mill; in consideration whereof the said William N. Leet agrees to pay or cause to be paid to the United States agent for the Indians in Nevada the sum of thirty thousand dollars in lumber, delivered at said mill ready for transportation, as follows: five thousand dollars on or before the first day of October, A. D. 1865, and twenty-five hundred dollars each year thereafter for ten years, on or before the first day of October in each of said years.

The lumber so delivered under this contract shall be of such description as may be required by said Indian agent for the use of said Indians, and shall be rated at the lowest cash prices prevailing at said mill for the various kinds at the time of delivery.

It is further agreed that the said William N. Leet shall have the privilege of cutting timber for said mill, during the said period of ten years, from the lands embraced within the even-numbered sections in the timber reservation on the said Truckee river that has been established by order of the President of the United States; and should the said William N. Leet at any time fail to deliver lumber to the said Indian agent according to this contract, when required so to do, the said privilege of cutting timber from the Indian reservation shall thereafter cease and determine; but the said William N. Leet and his sureties shall not thereby be released from liability to the United States arising out of his failure to fulfil the stipulation of this contract.

The said William N. Leet hereby covenants and agrees to give good and sufficient security to the United States for the full and faithful performance of this contract, which said security shall be approved by the United States district judge for the district of Nevada before possession of the premises is delivered up by the United States.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this twenty-seventh day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-five,

CLARK W. THOMPSON. [L. S.]
WILLIAM N. LEET. [L. S.]

Signed in triplicate in presence of—
CHARLES E. CLOYES.

UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 28.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Great Salt Lake City, U. T., September 9, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the general condition of Indian affairs within the Utah superintendency for the past year.

The tribes included within this superintendency are the eastern and northwestern bands of Shoshonees and the mixed bands of Bannacks and Shoshonees, the Goships, the Cum-umbahs, the Utahs, Utes, Pah Vants, Pi Edes, and Pah Utes.

THE SHOSHONEES.

The eastern bands of Shoshonees and mixed bands of Bannacks and Shoshonees number upwards of four thousand souls. These bands are under the control of Wash-a-kee, the finest appearing Indian I have ever seen. He is justly regarded as a firm friend of the government and the whites, and steadily refuses to hold communication with bad Indians. He offered his services with his warriors to fight against the hostile Indians on the plains, as I informed you by letter of the 4th ultimo.

The treaty negotiated by Governor Doty, at Fort Bridger, on the 2d day of July, 1863, was with the eastern bands of the Shoshonee Indians.

The treaty negotiated at Soda Springs on the fourteenth day of October, of the same year, was with the mixed bands of the Bannacks and Shoshonees, in which it was agreed that the latter bands should share in the annuity provided for by the Fort Bridger treaty with the eastern bands. These Indians have not, since the making of the treaties referred to, received their presents as promptly as they expected them, owing to the burning of some of the goods on the plains, and the lateness of the season when the balance were received for last year, it being after most of the Indians had gone on their winter hunt. This year, all but the old men and some of the women and children have gone on the hunt without their presents, for fear they would suffer the same disappointment as last year, the goods not having come to hand yet, and there being no prospect of their arrival until the snow falls in the mountains. These bands range through the northeastern portion of Utah Territory and that portion of southern Idaho lying along and south of Snake river. They generally inhabit the Wind River country and the headwaters of the North Platte and Missouri Rivers. Their principal subsistence is the buffalo, which they hunt during the fall, winter and spring, on which they subsist during that time, and return in the summer to Fort Bridger and Great Salt Lake City to trade their robes, furs, &c., for such articles as they desire and can obtain in the market. The only portion of their country suited for agricultural purposes is Wind River valley, in which they are desirous that government should set aside a reservation for them.

These Indians do not properly belong to this superintendency, their country being north and northeast of Utah, principally in Idaho Territory and Wyoming, (now attached to Dakota.) With their agency located in Wind River valley, as they desire it should be, they would remain away from the white settlements, the mail and telegraph lines. They have repeatedly asked that this should be done. The reports of Agent Mann of last year, concurred in by the superintendent, recommended a compliance with their wishes.

THE NORTHWESTERN SHOSHONEES.

There are three bands of Indians known as the northwestern bands of the Shoshonees, commanded by three chiefs, Pocatello, Black Beard, and San Pitch, not under the control of Wash-a-kee; they are very poor, and number about fifteen hundred; they range through the Bear River lake, Cache and Malade valleys, and Goose Creek mountains, Idaho Territory, and should be under charge of the superintendent of Indian affairs for that Territory. They come into Box Elder and the northern settlements, within this Territory, for the purpose of living off the people, but their country is almost entirely outside of our limits.

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Governor Doty negotiated a treaty with them at Box Elder, Utah, on the 30th day of July, 1863, by which the government agreed to pay them a yearly annuity of five thousand dollars ($5,000.) They have kept the treaty, as a general thing; but, owing to their country being so much of it occupied by the whites, the game almost entirely destroyed and driven away, they suffer frequently from hunger, and I have been compelled to assist them a great deal during the past winter, or else they might have felt themselves compelled to commit depredations upon the stock of settlers in order to keep themselves and families from starving.

I made an arrangement early in the winter with the leading citizens of the northern portion of the Territory to employ chief Black Beard and his band to herd their cattle, and pay him in flour and beef. This, with relief I furnished enabled them to get through the winter.

But they should be attached to an agency in Idaho, and instructed in farming. They would like a reservation on the Snake river, in the southwestern corner of Idaho. Though they are called Shoshonees, they are an entirely separate and distinct people from those under the control of Wash-a-kee, and while they are friendly they are not disposed to associate together.

THE GOSHIPS, OR GOSHA UTES,

Are a band ranging through Utah, west of Salt lake. They talk very nearly the Shoshonee language, but are a separate and distinct band, under the control of chief Tabby, (the Sun,) and a number of sub-chiefs. They number about eight hundred. They have neither horses nor guns. They are exceedingly poor, and subsist almost entirely upon pine-nuts, roots, and fish, and during the inclement season of the year are dependent upon what assistance we can give to keep them from starvation. Last winter I made an arrangement by which they assisted in supporting themselves, by inducing the settlers in that portion of the Territory to employ them as herdsmen. Tabby and Dick Moni, chiefs, with their families, were thus employed, and but for this arrangement, with the very limited resources at my command, they must have perished or lived by plunder.

The treaty concluded at Tuilla valley on the twelfth day of October, 1863, was with these Indians. It provided for an annuity of one thousand (1,000) dollars. It is not enough, as Governor Doty advised the department in his report accompanying it. It ought to be increased to five thousand dollars, (5,000,) in order give these Indians the assistance they require. As it is, they draw heavily upon the funds remitted for the general purposes of the superintendency. I may say, here, that I have found the Mormons very willing to co-operate as far as they could in these efforts for the relief of the Indians.

There will be no difficulty in inducing the larger portions of the Goship Indians to become herdsmen, for which employment they show much aptitude.

THE CUM-UMBAHS (OR WEBER UTES.)

This is a band controlled by chiefs Amoosh, Tetich, and To-tads, (Little Soldier,) with two or three sub-chiefs. They are mixed-bloods of the Ute and Shoshonee, and range in the region of Salt lake, Weber and Ogden valleys, in northern Utah, and number about eight hundred. They have been accustomed to lounge around the superintendency, and live by begging and pilfering from the settlers, and are the most troublesome and worthless of our Indians, having apparently no ambition to better their condition.

The country heretofore occupied by them is now thickly settled by whites, and there being no game for them to hunt, and not being disposed to work,

they require a support from the people and the government, and insist upon it, and if they do not get it, manage to make their anger felt, and exert a bad influence upon other bands of Indians. They are the most difficult Indians we have to deal with, and will be the last to remove to Uintah and enter upon industrial pursuits. They were represented at the Spanish Fork council with the Indians of Utah Territory, and came under the provisions of the treaty concluded on the eighth of June last; yet quite a large number of them declare their unwillingness to remove. They will, however, I think, submit to the policy of government without the employment of force, when they find that we are in earnest in requiring it, and will not help them here, and show by actual demonstration that the Indians in the Uintah Valley have bettered their condition.

THE UTAHS.

The Utahs are composed of several bands, the most important being known as the Tim-pa-nogs, Uintahs, Pah-Vants, and San-pitches. The first, controlled by chief An-Kar-tewots, (Red Bay,) range through Utah valley and the mountains adjoining the valley on the east, and number about three hundred. The second, the Uintahs, the principal band of the Utahs, are under the immediate control of chief Saw-e-sot, and sub-chiefs Tabby, (the Sun,) and To-quo-ne, (Black Mountain Lion,) and range through Uintah valley and the Green River country, and number about three thousand. Third, the Pah-Vants, are controlled by Kon-osh, (Man-of-white-hair,) and several small sub-chiefs. They range through Pah Vant and Sevier valleys, and west to the White mountains. These Indians are farmers, the chief Kon-osh working himself and teaching his men, this year raising considerable amount of wheat and corn; they number about fifteen hundred. Kon-osh is a good Indian, strongly in favor of the policy of concentrating the Indians in Uintah valley, and anxious to have his people instructed and civilized. He urges upon all of our Indians by personal appeals, and by the cheerful acquiescence which he shows, a submission to the wishes of the government. His influence has been very beneficial upon the different bands of Indians in central Utah. On the death of Saw-e-sot, now very old and infirm, he will be the principal chief of the Utahs; in fact, he is regarded as the most influential chief now. He should be sustained in that position by government, for we can be sure of his co-operation in all measures to promote peace between his people and the whites, and the general prosperity of the Indians.

The San-pitches, numbering about five hundred, are controlled exclusively by Sow-ok-soo-bet, (Arrow Feather,) and range through the San-pitch valley and creek and on the Sevier river. These are exceedingly poor, and live principally upon fish, berries, and roots.

THE PI EDES.

The Pi Edes are a band ranging through Beaver and Little Salt Lake valleys, and on the Rio Virgin and Santa Clara rivers, down to the Muddy, embracing the whole southern portion of Utah Territory. They number about six thousand persons, and are controlled by Tut-sey-gub-bets, with many sub-chiefs. They are an exceedingly poor tribe, their country producing but little vegetation, being almost a continuous desert; they cultivate small patches of wheat, corn, and beans along the streams, but live principally on lizards, swifts, and horned toads. They talk the Utah language.

The northern bands of Utahs have been accustomed heretofore to make raids into the Pi Ede country, and frightening them so that they would give up their women and children, whom they would take to New Mexico and

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sell to the Spaniards for slaves; but since the Territory has been settled by the whites that traffic has ceased.

The operations of Special Agent Sale for the past year have been among these Indians. I have no further report from him than the communication forwarded the 15th of May last. Mr. Sale has no way of transmitting letters to this office only as opportunity offers by private conveyance, being most of the time among the Indians, far removed from the mail lines. These Indians, until the last year, have never been visited by an agent of the government.

THE PAH UTES.

These Indians properly belong in Nevada and Arizona, but range over in southwestern Utah among the settlements, and occasion a great deal of trouble by stealing the stock of settlers. The communication of Mr. Sale, of the 15th of May last, refers principally to these Indians. They are very similar in character to the Pi Edes.

They should, as soon as possible, be attached to an agency in Nevada, and located upon a suitable reservation, so as to withdraw them from the vicinity of our settlements, upon which they are disposed to subsist.

During the past year the Indians have been peaceful, with the exception of the difficulties with a band of outlaws in San Pete valley, mentioned in my letter of the 28th of April last. At that time I requested the military authorities to send a sufficient force to protect the settlers and to arrest the offending Indians. This was refused, and the settlers were left to take care of themselves; they organized a force of about eighty men, and drove the Indians back to Grand river, killing about one-third of the number of those who were engaged in committing the depredations.

Notwithstanding the Indians of this superintendency are peaceful now, in view of the fact that Indian wars are raging on our immediate boundaries in Nevada, Idaho, Colorado, and Arizona, how long they will remain so it is impossible to tell, unless those Indians who are in arms against the government are speedily and thoroughly subdued. Occupying, as we do, a central position, and being at peace with the Indians within our borders, serves to keep the hostile tribes east and west of us from concentrating; yet witnessing the success of the hostile Indians in depredating upon the government and its citizens, our peaceful tribes are anxious and excited. The argument used with them is, that the Indians now in arms are contending for their homes; that if they are conquered and submit, they will be exterminated; that our Indians should join them in this last struggle, as the existence of all Indian tribes depends on their success; that our representations of a desire to concentrate and civilize them, to open farms, and build houses, is only to get them together where they can be slaughtered, and they thus put entirely out of the way, and the country left to the sole occupancy of the whites. Ignorant and uninformed as they are, with these arguments constantly urged upon them by the hostile Indians, and knowing that they are not subdued, as I have told them they would be, they feel great apprehension for the future. Witnessing the constant stream of emigration, and hearing, as they do, from the emigrants, citizens, and too often the soldiers and officers of the government, the threats of extermination of their race, made against all Indians, and being threatened by the hostile Indians that they will ever regard them as enemies if they do not make common cause with them now against the whites, it is not strange that they are excited and uncertain as to the course that they should pursue.

The experience of the past assures me, however, that they wish to be friendly, and if the hostile Indians around them were only subdued the future would be safe.

The cruelties practiced by hostile savages have prejudiced our people against the whole race. The emigrants who traverse these plains, the settlers in these mountains, and the officers and soldiers who are here for their protection, are almost entirely in favor of the extermination of all Indians, and the constant exhibition of this feeling in the presence of our peaceful Indians discourages them and leads them to distrust our professions of friendship.

Under my observation, and within my own experience, *I know of only one case of Indian outrage and depredation that has not commenced in the misconduct of the whites.* When the public sentiment in regard to the Indians shall, while holding them to a strict responsibility for their conduct, recognize their rights as the original possessors of the soil, and while appropriating to ourselves their ancient homes, destroying as we must their means of subsistence, actuated by a spirit of justice to the poor, ignorant, degraded race, provide for them other homes, other ways of subsistence, and seek by all the means in our power to be the instruments in the hands of the Almighty in guiding them to the higher grounds of civilization, morality, and Christianity, which it is the boasted privilege of our race to occupy—if this, the humane policy of the government, could receive from all classes of our people, especially those who have personal intercourse with the Indians, a cheerful co-operation, it would be much more effective. Then, the Indian, recognizing the inevitable destiny that awaited him, that before the spirit of enterprise and civilization, in his barbarism and ignorance, he must perish unless he should submit himself to our influence, would, under our teachings and with the assistance we proffer, seek for the future, in the path of industry, for him and his people, peace, content, and prosperity.

On the 30th of January last I wrote to the department, requesting that measures should be taken to give the Indians their goods in the month of August, so that they would, after receiving them, proceed to their winter hunting grounds before the snow fell in the mountains, and by so doing, enable the Indians to support themselves by hunting during the winter. I received a reply to my communication, dated the 7th of April last, in which I was informed "that the order for the purchase of these goods has already been made, and instructions sent to have them forwarded with all possible despatch, and unless some unforeseen detention occurs they should reach their destination by the time mentioned." Notwithstanding the efforts of the department to get the goods here in time, there is no prospect of their being received so as to distribute them until the middle of October, and then we are subject to the same difficulties we encountered last year, as the mountains over which the Indians must pass are already covered with snow.

The most of the Indians wait for the goods, and when they receive them it will be too late to go to their hunting grounds, and we will be compelled of necessity to assist them with provisions during the winter; this increases the expenses of the superintendency at least one-third, which can be avoided by the delivery of the goods here by the fifteenth of August, which can be accomplished by contracting for the transportation *by early mule trains*, instead of ox trains, as has been the case heretofore.

On the 14th of August I proceeded to Uintah valley to examine the Indian reservation, to make myself familiar with its resources. I find it well adapted to the raising of stock, and am more than ever convinced of the correctness of the policy of making cattle husbandry the business for the Indians that are to be settled there. Our Indians are by nature herdsmen, and will take care of cattle in preference to performing the more laborious service required in cultivating the ground. They prefer to live on meat; a very small quantity of grain or vegetables will supply them if they can have all the meat they want.

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In this connexion I would respectfully refer you to my letter of the 7th of last December, my observation and experience for the year having confirmed me in the views therein set forth, as to the proper plan for the concentration and settlement of the Indians of Utah.

As to the detail of the progress of the improvements made on the reservation, the report of Agent Kinney, when it is received, will probably give the desired information. The expedition for Uintah valley under his charge met with many obstacles in reaching the point of destination, for want of a suitable road. When I reached the Uintah, on the 18th of August, I found them encamped at the point where I advised them to make the location of the agency. It is a beautiful valley, near the centre of the reservation, containing, up and down the river, enough arable land for all the Indians in Utah—easily irrigated, a warm and genial climate, surrounded by hills covered with cedars, and having an abundance of grass. The only thing wanting was sawed timber, which cannot, however, be obtained in any place combining the other advantages of soil, climate, grazing, &c.

On the 29th of June I reported my progress in carrying out the instructions of the department in making treaties with the Utah Indians. I expect to start on a tour through the southern portion of the Territory on Monday next, the 11th instant, to visit the different bands of Indians in that section for the purpose of submitting to them the Spanish Fork treaty, and procuring their assent to its provisions. On my return to the office, which I expect will be by the 10th of October, I can make such further report as may be required for your information.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. IRISH, *Superintendent of Indian Affairs.*

Hon. D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 29.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, March 28, 1865.

SIR: I herewith transmit a copy of an act of Congress approved February 23d ultimo, entitled "An act to extinguish the Indian title to lands in the Territory of Utah suitable for agricultural and mineral purposes."

In regard to the contemplated treaties, while the law requires that all Indian treaties shall be negotiated by officers and agents of the department, I deem it very desirable that you should avail yourself of the information in possession of Governor Doty, ex-Governor Young, and other officers of the Territory, and citizens of long residence therein. The territorial officers will doubtless take pleasure in co-operating with you unofficially.

In view of the fact that Congress has already, by act approved May 5, 1864, designated the Uintah valley as a reservation for the Indians of Utah, (instructions in regard to carrying that law into effect having already been forwarded to you,) it is deemed proper that in the negotiations now contemplated, reference should be had to the policy of establishing the various tribes upon the Uintah reservation, and to the expenditure in that locality of whatever sums for their benefit the stipulations may provide for; and that, so far as is practicable, the policy indicated in that law may be kept steadily in view. It is not intended, however, to restrict you to that locality, should it be found wholly impracticable, in the case of any of the tribes, to place them upon it, or incompatible with the real interests of the Indians or the government to do so.

Your attention is particularly directed to the second section of the act of February, 1865, in regard to provisions for making payment to the Indians in articles for their use and benefit, rather than in money.

In the treaty with the Shoshonee Goship band, of October 12, 1863, there is a special provision by which those Indians agree to give up their roving life and settle upon a reservation whenever the President of the United States shall deem it expedient for them. That time has now come, and advantage may be taken of the existence of that clause, or similar provisions, in treaties with the other bands.

I have further to suggest, that inasmuch as it has not been the policy of government to acknowledge the full title of these Indians to the lands claimed by them, the treaties should be so framed that the Indians shall relinquish the *right of occupancy* of the lands included within defined boundaries, and agree to remove to and occupy the lands reserved for their use.

With the aid of Governor Doty, and the other parties mentioned, which I have no doubt will be cheerfully given, full confidence is entertained that you will be able to make such arrangements with the Indians of Utah as will at the same time redound to their benefit, and to the safety and convenience of the whites, and the development of the resources of the country. I scarcely need urge upon you, in the present condition of financial affairs, the necessity of exercising all possible economy in incurring obligations in behalf of the government in the contemplated treaties.

In regard to the subject of the survey of the old reservations, referred to in yours of November 29th ultimo, a special communication is forwarded this day, and you are referred to it in connexion with this letter.

To enable you to carry into effect the object of the law, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, appropriated by the third section, will be placed at your disposal, and subject to your drafts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

O. H. IRISH, Esq.,
Sup't of Indian Affairs, Great Salt Lake City, Utah Ty.

No. 30.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Great Salt Lake City, U. T., June 29, 1865.

SIR: Owing to the Indian difficulties in the adjoining Territories, which were having a bad influence upon our Indians, and that they were very uneasy about the reports that had got among them as to the policy of the government in compelling them to relinquish their title to the lands of this Territory, and being compelled by the military force to remove to the Uintah reservation, I thought it dangerous to delay negotiations with them, and believed it to be good policy to draw them in, and to explain to them the objects and intentions of the government, and, if possible, to negotiate with them, in pursuance of the treaty bill approved 23d February last.

Governor Doty thought I should proceed at once to carry out my instructions, for fear that the Indians here might be drawn into alliances with other tribes hostile to the United States.

Ex-Governor Young, with whom I consulted, in compliance with your instructions, coincided with us in the opinion that we should proceed at once to negotiate with them, and that we should not wait the arrival of the goods. And it was also highly important that the business should not be postponed

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until the receipt of the goods, which would probably be in September next, for the reason that there would be too little time left between their arrival and the time when the Indians should go to their winter hunting grounds. To attend properly to the distribution of goods, and preparing for winter, and the negotiations with the different bands of Indians in Utah, it was best to employ the summer, when I had more leisure, and when it was more convenient to the Indians, in the special duty assigned me by your letter of instructions of the 28th of March last.

I therefore called the several bands of the Utah Indians to meet me at the Spanish Fork Indian farm on the 6th of June last. I invited the federal officers and the military commandant of the sub-district, and Ex-Governor Brigham Young, to accompany me, to render such information and assistance as they could. All of the federal and military officers declined going, because Brigham Young was invited, except the governor, the United States marshal, the collector and assessor. Secretary Reed was absent at the time and could not be consulted.

Governor Doty acted cordially with me in making the preliminary arrangements, but was taken suddenly ill in the evening before I started for the Indian farm. His death occurred some ten days thereafter, and I may here say that I am indebted to the late Governor Doty for the support he gave me in the discharge of my official duties. He took great interest in the Indian service, and I feel that I have in that respect met with an irreparable loss. I submitted to him a draft of the treaty, which was afterwards accepted by the Indians; and his last assurance to me was, that he approved of my policy in every respect, and advised me not to be discouraged by the opposition manifested by the other officers of the government, who declared, that rather than associate with Brigham Young on such an occasion, they would have the negotiation fail; that they would rather the Indians, than the Mormons, would have the land.

Brigham Young accepted my invitation, a copy of which I herewith enclose, that it may be seen to what extent I committed the interest of government to his hands; his name appears on the treaty as a witness only, and he acted only in advising the Indians to make the treaty, as will fully appear from an examination of his remarks made during the proceedings of the council, a copy of which I have the honor to enclose.

The fact exists, however much some might prefer it should be otherwise, that he has pursued so kind and conciliatory a policy with the Indians, that it has given him great influence over them. It was my duty and policy, under your instructions, to make use of his influence for the accomplishment of the purposes of government.

I sent Interpreter Huntington to the place where the Indians were being collected, to talk with them as they came in, to explain to them the objects the government had in view in calling them together, and to prepare their minds for a favorable consideration of the provisions of the treaty when I should arrive. He spent some days in mingling with them for this purpose.

I met the Indians, according to appointment, on the 6th of June, and on the 7th submitted the draft of a treaty which was signed on the 8th.

The following is a synopsis of its provisions:

SEC. 1. The Indians relinquish their right of possession to all of the lands within Utah Territory occupied by them.

SEC. 2. With the exception of the Uintah valley, which is to be reserved for their exclusive use and occupation, the President may place upon said reservation other bands of friendly Indians of Utah Territory.

SEC. 3. The said tribes agree to remove upon said reservation within one year after ratification of the treaty. Meanwhile they will be allowed to reside upon any unoccupied lands.

SEC. 4. The Indians to be allowed to take fish at their accustomed places; also to gather roots and berries on unclaimed lands.

SEC. 5. In consideration thereof the United States agree—

First. To protect the said Indians and their said reservation during good behavior.

Second. To pay or expend for their benefit $25,000 annually for 10 years, commencing with the year in which they shall remove there; $20,000 annually for 20 years thereafter, and $15,000 annually for 30 years thereafter; it being understood that these several amounts are fixed as the amounts to be paid to or expended for the said tribes and bands of Indians upon the basis of their number being 5,000 persons, including men, women, and children. If it should, however, hereafter, upon a census being taken, be found that there is a material increase or decrease of the said Indians from the number as above stated, then and in that case the said amounts to be paid to them, or expended on their behalf, shall in the same proportion be increased or diminished, as the case may be.

Third. For making improvements on reservation and procuring cattle for stock-raising, the United States agree to expend $30,000, as is already provided for by act of Congress, May 5, 1864. Also to sell for their benefit the present reservations, viz: Spanish Fork, San Pete, Corn Creek, and Deep Creek—in all, 291,480 acres—for not less than 62½ cents per acre.

Fourth. To establish and maintain for 10 years, at an expense not to exceed $10,000 annually, a manual labor school, the Indians stipulating to keep all children between the ages of 7 and 18 years at school nine months in the year. If they fail to do so, the school may be abandoned.

Fifth. The United States agree to furnish a mill for grinding grain and sawing lumber, one or more mechanic shops and tools, houses for interpreter, miller, and farmers, the cost of which not to exceed, excluding transportation, $15,000; and for the purpose of assisting them in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, $7,000 per annum for 10 years, the Indians agreeing to furnish apprentices and assistants for mill and mechanics' shops, and three laborers to each white laborer. It is also agreed that the United States are to pay the cost of transporting all supplies, machinery, &c.

SEC. 6. The United States shall have the privilege of running roads or telegraph lines through said reservation.

SEC. 7. The President may, if he thinks best, cause the land to be laid out, and assign the same to individuals or families of Indians who may consent to make it a permanent home; also to build for each one of the principal chiefs of each band one house, and to plough and fence five acres of land, and pay in money to each chief $100 a year for 20 years, to commence three months after the removal to reservation; and to give to each chief, three months after his removal to the reservation, 2 yokes of oxen, 2 yokes and chains, 1 wagon, 1 plough, 10 hoes, 6 axes, 2 shovels, 2 spades, 4 scythes and snaths, 1 saddle and bridle, and 1 set of harness.

SEC. 8. The annuities of the Indians shall not be taken to pay the debts of individuals.

SEC. 9. The said Indians promise to be friendly and commit no depredations. If they do, the guilty one shall return the property taken, or it must be paid for out of their annuities. Nor will they make war on any tribe except in self-defence.

SEC. 10. They further agree that no liquor shall be used by any of them, and no white person or persons shall be allowed to bring any upon the reservation.

I have used the $10,000 treaty fund in paying the expenses of these negotiations, and promised to give the Indians more presents on this account on the arrival of the goods.

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In order to meet the requirements of the occasion, I have had to purchase some $6,309 45 worth of goods more than the funds in hand would supply, but under the agreement of the parties from whom I purchased that they would buy from the goods sent me on their arrival enough of the same kind and quality at the same price they sold me to make up the amount advanced. There being $15,000 in goods purchased on the treaty bill, I can make it up out of those, and have some $8,630 55 left to use among some scattering bands in the south who were not in at the Spanish Fork farm.

The results of our councils with the Indians have been all that we anticipated. They now understand the policy of government, and are willing to go to Uintah, and the only trouble we will have in the premises is that they will wish to go before we can get ready to take charge of them; and I hope to secure the assent of all of the Utah Indians to the treaty without making any further payment than are therein provided for.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. IRISH,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 31.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Great Salt Lake City, U. T., January 5, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herein a communication from Special Agent Sale, referring to the reported murder of two emigrants by the Indians, requesting instructions, &c.

I also enclose a copy of an unofficial letter, which, however, gives considerable information as to Indian matters in the south among Indians who have never before been visited by an agent of the department.

In my opinion, it is highly important that a permanent agency should be established near the head of navigation on the Colorado, either in southern Utah or northern Arizona. I trust some provision will be made by Congress for this purpose.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. IRISH,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

MEADOW VALLEY, U. T., *December* 15, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I shall finally dismiss the escort to-morrow morning, and take the afforded opportunity to let you know where I am and what I am about.

In the matter of dealing with the Indians, I flatter myself that I have succeeded very well. I have thought it best to be mild in all cases, and have not, in any instance, made use of any expression to them which could be construed into a threat. When I came to this place the whites were excited, and many of them afraid of Indians. Some stock had been stolen only a few days before my arrival, and the Indians who were supposed to have stolen it fired at by the whites, who pursued them to recover the property. Some Indians were shot in this valley last summer under circumstances which rendered the act only a little better than murder, and the Indians were sore and seeking revenge.

White people in their excitement were imprudent in their counsels, and ready for rash acts, the Indians afraid, and it was not easy to get any considerable number of them together that I might talk to them; I finally got about thirty together at this place, and had a talk with them. They seemed satisfied, and agreed to meet me again on the 13th of this month here. I then went to Clover valley, thirty miles south from here, where I met with about thirty more Indians, and had a talk with them. They also appeared friendly and satisfied, and agreed to meet me on the 13th; and I went on to St. George and Santa Clara, where I met about twenty-five more Indians, and had a talk with them.

The head chief, or at least a very influential chief, called Tutzegubbets, lives at Santa Clara, and was present. This chief at once fell into my plans, and promised his co-operation; he promised to send a runner to the Muddy Indians and Pah-Roneg-Utes, and try to bring them in to see me on the 13th.

I had an interview with President Snow, to whom I stated the object of my visit to the Indians, and unfolded so much of my plans as I deemed proper, and he gave me assurance of his hearty approval, and a letter recommending his brethren to co-operate with me, and not by any rash acts to throw obstacles in my way, saying it was an enterprise in which they were all directly interested, &c.

From St. George I sent you a hasty note, which I doubt not you have received.

My journey across to the Santa Clara and returning was unpleasant by reason of bad stormy weather. When I got back to this place I began my preparations for the 13th. I received the services of Andrew R. Gibbons as interpreter, and sent a request to Ira Hatch to be present. The 13th came, but was stormy, and no Indians came until late in the day, and then only a few, but they brought word that others were on the way. I concluded to wait, and did wait until the next day, when fifty-five Indians reported for rations. I killed two small steers, and commenced to feed as hungry a set of mortals as it was ever my fortune to meet. While waiting for others during the *feast*, I again, with the assistance of Hatch and Gibbons, sent runners to the wild tribes, as they are called, inviting them to come. Some have come, and I hope to see more of them. Two who are here sent Tutzegubbets to ask me if I was angry with them for stealing, &c., and whether I would forget what they had already done if they would not do so any more. I replied that I was not angry, and would forget the past if they behaved well in future. They then had a long conference among themselves, which lasted the greater part of last night. I could hear but not understand their talk.

The interpreter said it was the chiefs (there were four present) haranguing and urging them to be friendly with the whites, and quit stealing, &c. Well, the sum total is that this morning the chiefs came to me with a very cordial greeting and said they were my friends, and that all the Indians were my friends, and would go with me to any place I wanted to go, and take care of me and do as I wanted them to do; and giving me a high-sounding Indian name, signifying, the interpreter says, "the Indian's friend," and winding up with a very solemn dance.

I now consider, and both Hatch and Gibbons agree with me in opinion, that the Indians will hereafter be quiet and *go to work* if they are kindly treated, (with a few exceptions, of course,) and that I can with comparative safety go where I wish and return.

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I reserve official report until I return to the city, but ask your attention to the enclosed official communication.

Truly, &c.,

THOMAS C. W. SALE.

Colonel O. H. IRISH.

MEADOW VALLEY, UTAH TERRITORY,
December 15, 1864.

SIR: I am in receipt of information that on or about the first of the present month two white men, supposed to be emigrants on the road to California, were murdered by Indians at a place called the Muddy Branch, on the Rio Virgin. I call your attention to this, and request your instructions as to what are the proper steps to be taken, if any, by me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS C. W. SALE,
Clerk Superintendency, Acting Special Agent.

No. 32.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Great Salt Lake City, U. T., May 15, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith transmit a report from Special Agent Sale as to his operations in the southern portion of this Territory, and in the adjoining Territories of Arizona and Nevada, during the past winter.

It will be observed that he has made his headquarters at Meadow valley. By the action of the last Congress, this point has been cut off from Utah and added to Nevada. I would call especial attention to the last part of his communication, referring to the establishment of an agency in that portion of the country, with jurisdiction extending over the Pai-Ute Indians ranging in southern Utah, in northwestern Arizona, and southeastern Nevada. This, in my judgment, is important, and necessary to the protection of the settlements and the emigration through that portion of the country; and it being connected in its geographical position with this Territory, the agent in southern Utah should be authorized to take charge of the tribe without reference to territorial lines, which the Indians do not regard.

I would therefore respectfully recommend that Mr. Sale be made a disbursing agent, and that he be required to give bonds of, say $5,000, and that he be authorized to take charge of the Pai-Ute Indians in southern Utah, in southeastern Nevada and northeastern Arizona, with permission to establish his headquarters at such point as he may deem best and most convenient, within the country inhabited by the Indians referred to.

I am satisfied that these Pai-Utes cannot be induced to live with the Utahs, except by the use of force. This opinion is held by Governor Doty, Ex-Governor Young, and all with whom I have talked, who are familiar with the Indians and that country. It will be necessary to make provision for them upon some other reservation, located in the neighborhood of four hundred miles south of the Uintah valley.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. IRISH,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

MEADOW VALLEY, U. T., *May* 4, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of date October 21, 1864, I started from Great Salt Lake City on the 24th of that month, and proceeded to the southern part of Utah Territory, and arrived at this place on the 15th of November. Meadow valley is distant from Salt Lake City about four hundred miles by the travelled route, and near the southwest corner of the Territory. Snake valley is about one hundred and twenty miles north, and Pahranagat valley is about one hundred miles west-southwest, from Meadow valley. The Indians who range in this part of the country are the Pai-Utes. They are a very warlike tribe; I estimate their number at about from two to three thousand, and the country they claim extends from Snake valley on the north to the Colorado river on the south, and from the Wahsatch range of mountains on the east to Pahranagat valley on the west, making a district about two hundred and fifty or three hundred miles each way, through which the southern route from Salt Lake City to California passes. These Indians are very poor and destitute. They have no horses or other domestic animals, and live principally on roots, pine-nuts, small game, reptiles, and insects. Many of them had never seen a white man before I went among them. They have never had any assistance or encouragement from government. Those who live near the California road have in many instances become expert thieves, and sometimes steal stock and other things from trains passing the road. Those living near the settlements also steal cattle occasionally from settlers.

I have endeavored to induce them to leave their present country and go to Uintah valley and live on that reservation, but they do not consent. They say they are afraid of the Utahs. It is here proper to remark that the Utahs have long been in the habit of stealing the women and children of these Indians, and either selling them to the Spaniards or to other tribes; sometimes they were kept as servants. This practice is still continued, and hence their fear of the Utahs, and consequent refusal to settle with them at Uintah. They are willing to get together at some place in their own country, but I think it impossible to get their consent to place them with the Utahs.

Within the country claimed by these Indians there are settlements; that is to say, at Pinto creek, St. George, Santa Clara, Clover valley, Eagle valley, Meadow valley, and Big Muddy. These settlements are from twenty to fifty miles distant from each other, except St. George and Santa Clara, which are near together. Silver mines have been discovered at Snake valley, Meadow valley, and Pahranagat valley, and parties are taking measures to develop them.

The stock of the settlers and miners must necessarily feed on the bunch-grass, (which is abundant in the mountains,) and are liable to be stolen by the Indians. In order to keep the Indians quiet in the vicinity of the settlements of Utah Territory, I have been compelled to distribute presents and provisions among the Indians in the adjoining Territories, and have given much more to them, especially those in southeastern Nevada, than to those in Utah.

In view of these facts above stated, I deem it my duty to recommend that some action be promptly taken to better the condition of the Indians, and for the protection of the whites, and I know of none more likely to be effectual than the erection of an agency for the Pai-Utes. They should be taken under the protection of the government, and if possible brought together and instructed in agriculture.

By reference to the maps it will be seen that the Pai-Utes' country lies partly in Utah, partly in Nevada, and partly in Arizona, and there is no

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agency nearer than four or five hundred miles to which they can be attached; and in my judgment the best interest of the Indians, the white settlers, and the government will be most advanced by the course above indicated, and on account of the peculiar contiguous locations of the country, and for mail facilities, the agent to be under the control of the Utah superintendency.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. C. W. SALE, *Special Indian Agent.*

Hon. O. H. IRISH,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Great Salt Lake City, U. T.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Great Salt Lake City, U. T., May 16, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication from Special Agent Sale, referring to some discoveries recently made in southwest Utah and southeastern Nevada, which may be of interest to the department, and are likely to introduce a mining population into a portion of the country heretofore occupied only by Indians.

The facts set forth furnish an additional argument in support of the recommendation of Agent Sale, transmitted by me on the 15th instant.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. IRISH, *Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

MEADOW VALLEY, *May* 4, 1865.

SIR: Important silver mines having recently been discovered in the southeastern part of Nevada, or southwestern Utah, I deem it not improper to communicate to you such information as I have been able to collect relative to the locality and value of the discovery, as it is probable that it will be the means of introducing a large emigration into a portion of the country that has been heretofore wholly occupied by the Indians.

The mines are situated in the foot-hills of a range of mountains, which bound the Pahranagat valley on the west, and are about one hundred miles west-southwest from this place, and one hundred miles from the navigable waters of the Colorado river. The valley lies between two ridges of mountains, which run nearly parallel, and is, from mountain to mountain, about from ten to fifteen miles wide, and from thirty-five to forty miles long. It lies in about latitude 37° 30′ north, and longitude 38° west from Washington. The course is from northwest to southeast. It is well watered and the soil fertile. In the valley is a chain of small lakes, five in number. The water is clear and pure and abounds with fish. This chain of lakes extends from end to end of the valley.

The mountains, especially those on the west of the valley, are high and rugged, are well timbered, and Indian guides informed me that springs of water are found among the rocks. There are seven large springs in the valley, which afford ample water-power for machinery, and a plentiful supply of water for irrigating purposes. The water of these springs is most beautiful, clear and pure.

The climate is mild. A very old Indian told me that he had lived there all his life, but had never seen snow in the valley until the past winter, and then the ground was only just covered, and it disappeared the next day.

The mines, as already stated, are in the west range of mountains, and are convenient to water and timber. I visited the place in the latter part of March, and procured as many specimens of the ore as I conveniently could, some of which I send you. These specimens, I am told, are not to be considered fair samples of the ledges from which they were taken, because they were taken from the surface; but I have had them examined by good judges, who concur in pronouncing them very rich.

I procured a test to be made by a chemist; the specimen used was about an average one in appearance; and the results showed 7¼ grains pure silver, and 1⅛ grain gold, from three ounces of ore, which is pronounced exceedingly rich for top rock. The ledges are wide and well defined, varying from one to five feet in width; many of them can be traced without any difficulty for half a mile; they are in what the miners call slate rock.

I have very little doubt but that this is the far-famed "silver mountain," to find which so many expeditions have been fitted out since 1852. I am informed that some time in the year 1852 a train of California emigrants passed through Salt Lake City, taking the southern route as far as the mountain meadows, when they took a west course, leaving the usually travelled road. They passed through Meadow valley and crossed a range of mountains, here known as the "West mountains." It was a considerable train, and the trail it left is still plainly visible for miles, leading in a west and northwest direction. It is said they travelled in that direction about 150 miles from Meadow valley, when they came to a wide desert, destitute of water and vegetation, when dissension taking place among them, they divided into three companies, all of which took different directions. One party is said to have perished at or near a place called Death Valley. One, I believe, was never heard of afterwards; at any rate, there were very few survived.

The statement further is, that some one of the company discovered in this region of country exceedingly rich mines of silver. The *discoverer* is said to have perished, but specimens from which were carried by a lady, who survived, to California, and upon examination were found to contain nearly pure silver. Many expeditions, I am informed, have been fitted out to find the place, none of which have been successful, owing, perhaps, to the fact, that the attempts have been made from the west to follow the trail back, and the parties were unable to cross the desert. The party which made this discovery started from Meadow valley.

The Indians told me that many years ago white people with wagons passed through their country north of Pahranagat valley, and perished on the desert, and that the remains of the wagons and bones of cattle are still to be found. From the summit of the mountains west of the valley can be seen a wide sterile desert, apparently destitute of water and vegetation; it is very wide. The Indians say it is five days' travel across it, (which is about one hundred and fifty miles,) and that it was on this desert that the whites and their stock perished for want of water.

All these facts seem to me to warrant the belief that Silver mountain is found at last. At any rate, something worthy of attention is discovered.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

THOMAS C. W. SALE,
Special Indian Agent.

Hon. O. H. IRISH,
Sup't Ind. Affairs, Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

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No. 33.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY,
November 25, 1864.

SIR: On the 18th of this month the northwestern bands of Shoshonees were met by Colonel Irish and myself by invitation, at Box Elder, in this Territory, and their treaty as amended was submitted to them, and their assent was given to the proposed amendment of the Senate by adding article 5 to the treaty, and their agreement, duly executed according to your instructions, is herewith transmitted. One of the principal men who signed the treaty, and whose name does not appear to this agreement, died during the past year; and another was absent on a hunt, as was reported.

There were, however, between four and five hundred of these bands present, who gave their assent freely to the Senate's amendment, and joyfully participated in the annuity provided by the treaty. It is believed the only individuals in these bands who were absent on this occasion were those of five lodges, to one of which it is supposed the absent chief belonged, on the Goose Creek mountains, who refused last year to unite with these in their treaty.

With these lodges it is hoped that the superintendent may be instructed to open negotiations during the winter or spring, as they are on the northern California road, and near the newly travelled road to Boise from this city.

The treaty with the Shoshonee-Goship bands, as ratified by the Senate, was submitted to those bands at Tuilla valley on the 24th instant, and their assent was given to the Senate's amendment, by an agreement, adding article 8 to the treaty, which was duly executed by the chiefs and principal men, according to your instructions, and is herewith transmitted. Harrynup, who signed the treaty, had died last winter, and Dick Moni, one of their principal and best young men, now signed in his stead as a chief.

Colonel Irish, as the superintendent of Indian affairs in this Territory, joined by my invitation in the councils and negotiations, and the funds for holding intercourse with these bands being in his hands, none having been received by me for this special service, he has paid all of the expense incurred.

The northeastern bands of Shoshonees who were treated with at Fort Bridger, and the mixed bands of Bannacks and Shoshonees treated with at Soda springs, had left for their buffalo hunt near the Wind River mountains, in the territory attached to Nebraska, before the arrival of the superintendent, and it is not probable they can be met until spring, when the Senate's amendments will be submitted to them; and from what I have learned of their feelings, have no doubt of their acceptance. They could not be negotiated with at an earlier day, for the reasons stated in my letter to the Commissioner of the 13th of June last.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES DUANE DOTY, *Commissioner.*

Hon. W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

No. 34.

FORT BRIDGER AGENCY, UTAH TERRITORY,
September 28, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit the following report relative to affairs at this agency during the past year:

The Territory over which my surveillance extends is bounded on the north by Snake river, east by the Sweet Water and North Platte rivers, south by Yampa and Bear mountains, and west by the valley of Salt lake. The Indians occupying this tract are known as the eastern band of the Shoshonee tribe, under the acknowledged leadership of Wash-a-kee, an Indian chieftain who has never been known to have held hostile relations with the whites, and who, when a portion of his tribe deserted him to join a band of insurrectionists, remained firm in his allegiance, though bound to keep the peace by no treaty stipulations.

In my report of last year I estimated the number of these Indians at fifteen hundred souls. No enumeration could be made this year, but from the best data I am able to obtain I should set the population at eighteen hundred—men, women, and children. In addition to the natural increase by births, there have been additions from neighboring tribes by old deserters coming back, and those individuals who, attracted by Wash-a-kee's rising home, have cast their lot with him.

This tribe is entirely nomadic; and there being no reservation or land which they can call their own, they spend about eight months of the year among the Wind River mountains and in the valleys of the Wind river, Big Horn and Yellowstone. Here they subsist entirely by chase—buffalo, deer, elk, and the mountain sheep affording them their only food. They are tolerably well provided with comfortable lodges, perhaps one hundred and fifty in all. They clothe themselves almost exclusively with the skins of the deer, sheep, and buffalo, made into garments of a style peculiarly their own. The leggings and breech-cloth are not very soon to be replaced by the pantaloons worn by the whites. I observe a marked improvement each year in their means of protection against the inclemency of the weather. This people have never turned their attention to agricultural pursuits, nor can it be expected of them until they are placed upon a reservation where they can have the necessary protection. If they are not provided with such a home, they are destined to remain outside of those influences which are calculated to civilize or christianize them, as has been done in many parts of our country to tribes not one whit more susceptible of being rendered useful members of society. Wild Indians, like wild horses, must be coralled upon reservations. There they can be brought to work, and soon will become a self-supporting people, earning their own living by their industry, instead of trying to pick up a bare subsistence by the chase, or stealing from neighboring tribes with whom they hold hostile relations. I trust this matter will engage the serious attention of the department.

As I have said, this tribe live entirely by hunting wild animals, because their only source of revenue is derived from the sale of skins. The result of the past year's hunt might be stated approximatively at eight hundred buffalo robes, five hundred beaver skins, and four hundred elk and mountain sheep skins. These products of their only industry are either bartered with other tribes for ponies, or with white traders for small articles of merchandise—paint, beads, and trinkets.

The Shoshonees are friendly with the Bannacks, their neighbors on the north, and with the Utes on the south, but are hostile toward the tribes on their eastern boundary, viz: Sioux, Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and Crows, between whom there is more or less stealing continually going on. Wash-a-kee feels himself too weak to engage in any aggressive movements against either of these tribes, but says that if he should be attacked he would give them battle. When the tribe arrived at this agency, in June last, some fifty of the braves hearing of General Connor's expedition against the Sioux, presented themselves armed and equipped, eager to join the troops in a campaign against their old foes. The lack of a suitable military organization moving from this point alone prevented the acceptance of their services.

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The sanitary condition of the tribe is good; no epidemics have visited them, and vaccination never has been thought necessary. They mingle so seldom with the whites that they are not exposed to their diseases. Pulmonary affections are infrequent, and deaths from any cause whatever are comparatively rare.

On the seventeenth of this month I turned over to Wash-a-kee the annuity goods for last year, which came too late for delivery. These, consisting of blankets, calicoes, butcher knives and tobacco, were distributed to the most needy ones, and seemed to give universal satisfaction. The time had arrived for the tribes to return to their hunting grounds and make preparations for winter, or I should have insisted on their remaining until the goods for the present year came to hand, which would have made their outfit more complete.

It affords me pleasure in stating that the Indians belonging to this district are peaceable and well disposed; that all their acts have been in strict accordance with the friendly relations which have heretofore existed between themselves and the white resident population of this Territory, as well as those passing through. In many instances they have aided persons seeking to develop the mineral resources of the country by pointing out valuable deposits of silver and coal or oil springs.

No outbreak has come to my knowledge; few, if any, trespasses have been committed, and no incursions have been made by them, and I am proud to say that they remain true to their treaty stipulations.

Some dissatisfaction has been expressed by them that the annuity goods do not reach this agency in time enough for distribution to let them get to their winter hunting grounds before the snow prevents their progress thither. I would therefore urge upon the department the recommendation made in my last annual report, that all goods designed for this place be shipped at the earliest practicable moment, in order that they may reach the agency in time for such distribution.

I would again most respectfully urge upon the department the necessity of erecting an agency building. I am at present entirely dependent upon the military authority of this post for shelter. I would also urge upon your department the necessity of furnishing the agent with a pair of mules for his ambulance.

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

LUTHER MANN, Jr.,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. O. H. Irish,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salt Lake City, U. T.

NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.

Office Superintendent Indian Affairs,
Santa Fe, New Mexico, September 10, 1865.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of the Indian tribes of this Territory:

The absence of any reports from the agents, and the limited time I have occupied the superintendency, prevent me from doing the subject that justice it requires.

On entering upon the discharge of the duties of the office on the 2d of May last, I found it without funds, and very deficient in everything else. Complaints were almost daily made of the destitute condition of the different tribes of Indians, to supply which I was compelled to use my own means. I immediately advised the Commissioner of the condition of affairs, who very promptly ordered an amount to be placed to my credit, sufficient for the expenses of the 2d and 3d quarters 1865, which occupied some six weeks in reaching me.

In speaking of the Indians, I will classify them as follows, viz: Navajoes, Apaches, Utahs, and Pueblos.

NAVAJOES.

This formidable tribe, numbering some eight thousand souls, have been for the last century a scourge to the Territory, constantly preying upon the flocks and herds of the inhabitants, and every year murdering more or less of the citizens. Indeed, their hostilities had reached a point when life and property were insecure even in sight of the capital.

This state of things continued after many unsuccessful campaigns against them, which were generally concluded by a treaty, and which in every instance was forfeited by them before it had time to be ratified at Washington, until the wise policy of Brigadier General J. H. Carleton, in 1863, conceived and carried into effect the policy of locating them on a reservation. To this end he instituted a campaign against them, under the command of Colonel Kit Carson, and from the energy and promptness with which it was prosecuted during the months of winter in a cold and rigorous climate, this hardy mountaineer overcame all obstructions and brought it to a happy issue in subduing the Indians to a great extent, and removing them to the reservation at the Bosque Redondo, on the Pecos river, where they have remained, under the charge of the military department, to the present time.

They arrived there in the winter and spring of 1863-'64. The following year, 1864, they opened an *acequia*, about seven miles in length, prepared and planted about fifteen hundred acres in grain, vegetables, &c., and had the promise of an abundant yield up to the time the army worm attacked their corn, and destroyed it almost entirely. Not discouraged, however, by this untoward event, they went to work with a will, and the present year they planted about thirty-five hundred acres in corn, wheat, beans, pumpkins, melons, &c., the result of which has exceeded their expectations, except the loss of a portion of their wheat during harvest by the continual heavy rains.

It is fair to presume that next year their facilities will be greater, from the fact that they can increase the size of their fields, and the land already in cultivation will be much easier to work.

There are now at the reservation 7,151 Navajoes, of all ages and sexes, a large majority of whom profess to be entirely satisfied. It is true some of them, who have never had any restraint upon their licentiousness, and who are unwilling to be forced to relinquish their former roving life and settle down to quiet agricultural pursuits, have attempted to escape, and a few have succeeded in reaching their former home. It requires time to subjugate this class. It cannot be expected that all of them will at once consent to give up their nomadic life and become civilized. They will gradually see the good effects resulting to those who remain, and the impossibility of so few sustaining themselves isolated from the main body for any length of time, and will finally consent to be placed on the reservation. There are probably five hundred in their own country yet, but steps are being taken by the military to bring them in.

I regret to say that a portion of our citizens profess to be opposed to this reservation. I am inclined to believe, however, that this hostility does not arise from a conviction that it is not the best policy that can be adopted for the welfare of those Indians, for every one can see the good effects resulting to them, as well as the security it has afforded to the lives and property of

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the citizens of the Territory, but rather they view it from a political stand-point. Every means, however unfair, has been resorted to for the purpose of impeding the prosperity and final success of the enterprise.

The Colorado Chiquito is urged by those opposed to the Bosque as a more suitable location for the Navajoes. The simple location is enough to condemn it, to say nothing of the scarcity of arable land. It is adjacent to the endless mountain-fastnesses heretofore occupied by the Navajoes, with every part of which they are well acquainted from a long residence there, and would require a much larger force than could be put there, from the limited number of troops in the Territory, to prevent their escape to the mountains, if they should be disposed to do so, which doubtless some of them would. It would result in a re-enactment of the scenes of murder and robbery that have marked their path for so many years.

The present reservation is situated on a plain extending many miles in every direction, upon which little or no water is to be found in the direction of their former home. Hence the great difficulty of Indians successfully escaping.

It seems needless for me to present further the advantages both to the Indians and whites from the present location of the former.

The congressional committee who visited the reservation, and who are eminently qualified for the task, will doubtless give it that impartial consideration it requires, and whose report will go far towards reconciling this vexed question, either by establishing or rejecting it.

I would recommend that both the Navajoes and Apaches at the reservation remain in charge of the military until they become permanently established. The expenses will be large, but will grow less every year, until within a few years they will be self-supporting. The purchase of a few thousand sheep and goats would furnish them with wool, which, with their ingenuity in manufacturing blankets and clothing, would in a short time greatly lessen the expense of those articles. It would also supply their families with milk. In this way as their farms and flocks increased they would become more and more interested, until finally they would be but little or no trouble or expense to the government.

THE MESCALERO AND JICARILLA APACHES.

What is true of the Navajoes is also true of the Mescalero Apaches. They, too, have spread desolation over the country. They have caused many a wail to ascend from bereaved parents for the loss of a son, who left the paternal roof at early morn with his flock and herds to graze upon the grass-covered hills and mountains unsuspecting of danger until his ear is greeted with the accursed war-whoop of a band of Apaches, when he is murdered outright or carried into captivity. The depredations of the Apaches have been many and bloody. The same policy was adopted towards them by General Carleton, under the lead of the indefatigable Kit Carson, with also good results. They were also brought to terms and placed at the reservation, where they are planting and doing well. The same results from farming accrued to them as to the Navajoes, and the same course of policy should be pursued towards them. The number at the reservation is 472.

The Jicarillas, located at the Cimarron agency in the northeast part of the Territory, under charge of Agent Labadi, numbering some 900 or 1,000 souls, are a band of the same tribe. They are the most worthless vagabond Indians in the Territory. During the last six months some complaints have been made against them for killing cattle, &c., belonging to citizens, which no doubt are true, and for which the owners should be paid. In consequence of not having the means to feed them, these Indians, as well as all the

tribes under my charge, were short of provisions; hence they resorted to the means above alluded to of killing cattle.

Several murders have been committed within the last six months in that portion of country over which they roam; supposed, however, to have been done by some two or three of the band who were discarded and driven away several years since. I would earnestly recommend that this band be placed on the reservation with the Mescaleros, where they can be made to work and do something toward supporting themselves. While they are permitted to live in idleness and roam over the country at will, no improvement may be expected in their condition.

UTAHS.

The Utahs are divided into three bands—Mohuaches, Capotes, and Nomenuches or Porúches. The Mohuaches compose a part of the Cimarron agency with the Jicarilla Apaches, and like them are equally guilty of the depredations committed in that vicinity. They number about 500 or 600 souls. This band was, by an order of the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 1, 1864, assigned to the Colorado superintendency, where the Tabuquaches (a band of the same tribe) are located. It being their former home, a portion of them returned. The remainder should be removed there at once. By so doing and removing the Jicarillas to the reservation at the Bosque, it would relieve the government of the expense of that agency, and at the same time protect a large extent of country from the presence and depredations of those two bands.

The Capotes and Nomenuches are located on the northwest border of the Territory. They number about 2,500 souls, under the charge of Agent Archuleta. Special Agent Garcia is at present assisting the agent, from the fact that these Indians range over an extent of country covering 40,000 square miles, including within its limits the valley of the San Juan, which embraces some of the most fertile lands in New Mexico. They are a formidable and warlike tribe, and have given much protection to that portion of the Territory they inhabit from the inroads of the Navajoes. They have for the last year conducted themselves well. They live principally by hunting, seldom visiting the settlements, unless driven in by hunger, or to receive their annuities. Game has become scarce, and cannot be relied upon to subsist the Indians. They are generally poor, owning no property except a few horses.

They are averse to being settled on reservations, feeling no disposition to work, but by proper management might be induced to do so. The valley of the San Juan presents a desirable point for this purpose. It is far removed from the settlements and all other Indians, situated in the heart of the country claimed by them, and well adapted to agricultural and grazing purposes. The policy of reservations has been so long and earnestly presented to the department, that it would seem needless in me to urge it further. It appears now to be the settled policy of the government, and only awaits action.

The wandering tribes in New Mexico are so similar in habits, the resources of the country over which they roam so nearly the same, and their wants so identical, that to speak of a policy suited to any particular one would apply to all. So long as their wants are supplied they are contented; but let the cravings of hunger overtake them, then the true character of the Indian is brought to the surface. He will steal at the risk of his scalp.

PUEBLOS.

These Indians, though last, are entitled to the first consideration of the government. They are eminently a self-supporting people, industrious and

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honest. But few of them can read, and the number is growing less every year from deaths. I regret to say that there is not a school in the Territory for the education of Indians, notwithstanding the attention of the department has been so often called to this important subject. A few thousand dollars appropriated for schools among them, the purchase of agricultural implements, and the establishment of blacksmith shops for the purpose of keeping their tools in order, and at the same time teaching them the art of blacksmithing, would not only be an act of charity on the part of the government, but would give to the Indians the advantage of a plain education, and prepare them to become useful and worthy citizens. They have suffered greatly in years past from the attacks of the Navajoes, losing much stock and many lives of their people. Being uneducated, they are easily imposed on by designing whites, a number of whom can always be found ready to take advantage of them.

From the ravages of the grasshopper, and the overflow of the Rio Grande this year, many of the pueblos along that stream have lost almost their entire crop. Much suffering must be the result, without some assistance, of which I advised you in my letter of the 31st July and 20th August, to which I would again beg leave to call your attention.

They have received the patents to their lands, except two pueblos, (Laguna and Aconia,) and expressed much satisfaction at getting them. I would recommend that the two remaining pueblos be surveyed and patented.

In conclusion I would remark that one of two things will have to be done with the unsettled Indians of this Territory. They must either be placed in reservations, or fed and clothed by the government. Just so soon as the government fails to supply them, just so soon they commence to supply themselves by depredating upon the citizens; and this will continue so long as they are permitted to remain in idleness, and roam over the country at pleasure. In my humble judgment, the former is the only policy that can be adopted for the future welfare of all concerned.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FELIPE DELGADO,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

No. 36.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., June 12, 1865.

SIR: I enclose herewith a copy of an order issued on the 9th instant by the President to the heads of the several executive departments.

You will forthwith direct the subordinates, employés, and agents of this department, who belong to the Indian service within the Territory of New Mexico, to discountenance the practice mentioned in the order aforesaid, and to use all lawful means to suppress the same.

You will instruct them to report to this department all instances of the practice in question of which they have personal knowledge, or information from sources entitled to credit.

Such violations of the personal liberty of Indians, and the exaction from them of unrequited labor, should not be tolerated in a country professing to be free.

It is my fixed determination to use whatever power this department may possess to prevent a repetition of them. I therefore expect that the officers under its control or supervision will cheerfully co-operate in putting an end to this barbarous and inhuman practice.

If our present means should not be sufficient to accomplish the object, Congress will be asked to authorize more vigorous measures.

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

JAMES HARLAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 36 A.

Order of the President of the United States.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June* 9, 1865.

It is represented to me, in a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, that Indians in New Mexico have been seized and reduced into slavery, and it is recommended that the authority of the executive branch of the government should be exercised for the effectual suppression of a practice which is alike in violation of the rights of the Indians and of the provisions of the organic law of the said Territory.

Concurring in this recommendation, I do hereby order that the heads of the several executive departments do enjoin upon the subordinates, agents, and employés under their respective orders or supervision in that Territory to discountenance the practice aforesaid, and to take all lawful means to suppress the same.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

No. 37.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Santa Fé, July 16, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th ultimo, enclosing a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, and an order from his excellency the President of the United States, in reference to the enslaving of Indians in New Mexico.

In reply allow me to say that the representations made to the government upon this subject have been greatly exaggerated.

It is true there are among the citizens of the country a large number of Indian captives belonging to various tribes, that have been acquired by purchase from the Utah, Navajo, and other tribes; but the object in purchasing them has not been to reduce them to slavery, but rather from a Christian piety on the part of the whites to obtain them in order to instruct and educate them in civilization, and at the same time to leave them at full liberty whenever the Indians desired it; in some cases to remain until they were twenty-one years of age.

This has been the practice in the country for the last century and a half, and the result arising from it has been to the captive favorable, humane, and satisfactory.

When those Indians wish to marry, their guardians do not object, but rather treat them as their adopted children, and give them pecuniary aid at the time of their marriage. When the guardian dies they usually leave something to the captives.

But in my official capacity I am always ready to obey the laws and comply

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with the orders of my superiors. With this motive in view I hope you will give me such further instructions as may seem proper on the subject.

I have already given orders to the several agents under my charge that under no pretext whatever will Indians be permitted hereafter to be bought and sold, or held as slaves.

I will use all my vigilance to the end that this practice may be forever discontinued.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FELIPE DELAGADO,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 38.

PUEBLO AGENCY,
Peña Blanca, New Mexico, August 26, 1865.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt on the 7th instant of your circular of the 28th June last, together with blank statistical returns of farming, education, &c., and in reply allow me respectfully to state that the time left between the receipt of the circular and that at which the returns are required to reach Washington city is entirely too short to do anything like justice to the different subjects treated upon as far as they relate to the agency under my charge.

There are nineteen pueblos (villages) within this agency, some of which are between two and three hundred miles apart. Each would have to be visited, and most, if not all, of the required information ascertained by personal examination, as the Indians themselves can give no reliable information in regard to the most important particulars, such as to the number of bushels of grain raised, its value, nor as to the number of acres cultivated. The Pueblo Indians, as the department must be aware, cultivate their own lands in severalty without any aid *whatever* from the government. Hence, they have no farmers nor any one else to take any particular care as to the quantity of grain raised by each individual; neither do the Indians pay much attention to this matter.

As to the education of the Pueblo Indians, nothing could now be said that has not already been represented in previous reports, particularly since there is not a *solitary* school for their benefit among them; hence no teachers.

Under these circumstances I would respectfully refer the department to my report of last year, (1864,) annexed to that of the honorable Commissioner for the same period, which, upon examination, will be found full and complete in regard to the information required by the circular. The statistical return annexed to the same report is also as complete as any which could now be made, and as the progress of the Pueblo Indians is, comparatively speaking, very slow, the information therein contained can be fully relied upon, and I confidently trust will prove sufficiently correct to answer all purposes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN WARD, *Indian Agent.*

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

No. 38½.

UTAH AGENCY, *Abiquin, September* 1, 1865.

The Utah Indians, in charge of this agency, are composed of several tribes of wandering Indians, who have not yet left their nomadic state, but rove over a vast extent of chiefly mountainous territory, and inhabit the wilds between the Rio Grande, in the Territory of New Mexico, and the Great Salt lake, in the Territory of Utah. To this agency particularly belong portions of the tribes of Copote and Guignimuche Utahs. Besides what is furnished them by the government, through this agency, these Indians subsist by the chase, and by what they steal and beg from the citizens of this Territory, and those of Colorado and Utah. Many of them continually carry on a warfare with that portion of the Navajoes which has not been subjected and placed upon their reservation at the Bosque Redondo, on the Pecos river. They do not cultivate the soil, and it seems that they are enemies to this first step in the progress of civilization. Some fifty or a hundred warriors belonging to these tribes have, at different times, been employed by the military of this Territory as spies and guides in the Indian wars, and are said to have performed good service.

Considered as beings of intelligence, they are of the lowest imaginable grade. They seem to have no conception or appreciation of an all-wise ruling Power. Persons not well acquainted with them are easily deceived by them as to their intelligence; they are fox-like, crafty, and cunning, and will answer questions addressed to them to suit, if possible, the desire of the questioner, without themselves understanding anything of the subject of conversation. Their worship, if worship at all, consists of a silly unmeaning idolatry, perhaps more of a custom with them than anything else. Dr. Leatherman's article on "the Navajo Indians," (vide Smithsonian report, 1855,) gives the fairest and most exact views of the intelligence of the Indians surrounding New Mexico of any publication on that subject I have ever seen. And here, even, it may be asserted that the Navajoes are somewhat advanced in intelligence above the other of our remaining neighboring tribes of Indians.

As the Indians are nowhere stationary, and do not live together, but are roving over the country in different hordes and at different places, and portions of them only make occasionally their appearance at the agency to receive the government bounty, it is impossible to take any correct census of them. I do not believe that they increase in numbers, but rather think that they are on their decline. The extreme inclemency of the weather of the country they inhabit, and diseases, such as small-pox and syphilis, are fearful executioners among them. Their intercourse with the whites has benefited them but little; they seem to have readily adopted all the latter's vices, but none of their virtues. They are, both males and females, almost without exception, addicted to the vice of intoxication, and will make any sacrifice to obtain spirituous liquors. To sell or give this article to the Indians has been wisely prohibited by our legislature, and transgressors of this prohibition, when discovered, are visited by the punishment provided. The policy recently inaugurated in this Territory to compel the wild tribes to live upon reservations is the only mode calculated to benefit the Indians, and to redound to the interests of the government and people.

DIEGO ARCHULETA, *Agent.*

REF0062658

No. 39.

SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO, *June* 12, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that upon this day Lorenzo Labadi and Toribio Romero came before me and made their bonds and took their several oaths, as required by law, as Indian agents, and I delivered to each his commission. The bonds and oaths you will find herewith enclosed to you. I took no affidavits from the sureties as to their pecuniary sufficiency, as I am well acquainted with the property standing of each, and the security I know to be ample for the penalties of the bonds. As to character, also, the gentlemen who have become the sureties are all of high standing in the Territory.

While writing, I will state that neither the lately appointed superintendent, nor either of the four agents recently commissioned, can keep their accounts or report to you in the English language. Labadi can nearly keep his accounts in English, and in Spanish can keep them in good form and style. He understands much of the English when he hears it spoken. (He is the one reappointed.) Salazar speaks a very little English. The superintendent and agents will necessarily have to depend upon clerks or friends to make out their accounts and reports for them. Much, therefore, will rest upon the integrity and good faith of the clerks or friends who may be trusted in a confidential relation with the officers in this portion of the Indian affairs.

The mail from the States arrives here and returns across the plains once in two weeks only. This may explain the slow transmission of correspondence to and from Washington. The contract time is for the transportation of the mail over the whole route so it will reach each end once a week. Indian perils are the reasons alleged which prevent a full compliance.

I have the honor to be, very truly, your obedient servant,

KIRBY BENEDICT,
Chief Justice New Mexico.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 40.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Santa Fé, August 20, 1865.

SIR: In my letter of the 31st July I called your attention to the condition of the Indians in this Territory. Since then I have sent Agent Ward to some of the Pueblos, whose crops have been most injured by insects and the overflow of the Rio Grande, for the purpose of ascertaining their condition.

I would respectfully refer you to a copy of this report, herewith transmitted, marked (A,) also a copy of a letter from the parish priest of the pueblo of Isleta, marked (B;) from them you will see that more or less of the Pueblo Indians must necessarily suffer unless the government extends to them some relief. These Indians, as a general thing, support themselves, and are but little expense to the government. They are a quiet, inoffensive people, and seldom complain, not even when reduced almost to starvation, as will soon be the condition of some of them. The appropriation by Congress for this superintendency is not sufficient to feed the Indians under our charge, apart from the Pueblos, and we are sometimes six and eight months before receiving any part of that, (as is the case now;) the consequence is, that the Indians will kill cattle, sheep, &c., wherever they can find them; hence the continued complaints of Indian depredations.

It would be a charitable act on the part of the government to appropriate a few thousand dollars (if available) for the relief of the Pueblo Indians, who, without it, are bound to suffer.

I would respectfully ask your careful consideration of this matter, hoping that something may be done to alleviate the wants of an industrious and for the best portion of our Indian population.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FELIPE DELGADO,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington City.

No. 40 A.

PUEBLO AGENCY,
Pina Blanca, N. M., August 6, 1865.

SIR: I returned yesterday from visiting the pueblo of Isleta, in compliance with your instructions of the 19th ultimo.

From the best information I was able to obtain from some of the authorities, as well as from other natives, and from personal observation, the wheat crop is an entire failure, resulting from the attack of the myriads of insects of different kinds which have made their appearance this year, not only at this pueblo, but also throughout the greater portion of the Territory, and from the effects of the overflow of the Rio Grande, which has washed away many of the fields.

The corn crop, although not entirely destroyed, has suffered much from the evils before alluded to, and perhaps not more than one-half of the average year's crop will be saved. The river, which at the pueblo runs about north and south, broke in several miles above, taking a circuitous course by the foot of the hills on the west side of the pueblo, thence running until it emptied into the main channel, a short distance below the pueblo, which, being located on the west bank of the river, became entirely isolated.

That portion of the river which flowed between the pueblo and the hills to the west swept away many of the vineyards and orchards, for which this pueblo has always been celebrated, and from which their owners usually derived a considerable profit. Thus many families have also been deprived of that portion of the means of subsistence. So that, on the whole, it can be safely said that the majority, if not the entire population, has greatly suffered. This will be more particularly the case after they raise what little may be left to them, and the grain and other products diminish in quantity as the fall and winter months advance; or, in other words, until next season.

Under these circumstances, I would respectfully suggest the propriety of the department here making timely arrangement to alleviate the wants of these unfortunate people as soon as their necessities may fully justify, which, in my opinion, will not be long.

For your better information, and as further evidence, I herewith enclose a letter on the subject from the parish priest, who resides at Isleta.

As to the crops between this point and the Isleta, the wheat has been much damaged by the insects; the corn at present has a favorable appearance, and hopes are entertained that it will yield a reasonable crop. I am

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fearful, however, that some of the Pueblos, as well as many of the poorer class of the people of the country, will suffer considerably before the next year's crops are gathered. * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN WARD, *Indian Agent.*

FELIPE DELGADO, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, N. M.

No. 40 B.

MY DEAR SIR: You have requested of me my opinion relative to the damages done by the river or by the insects. Complying with this request, I have to state—

1st. In regard to the wheat, the crop of all this pueblo is an entire failure.

2d. In regard to the corn, the fields that have escaped the insects and the freshet are rather fair, enough so to afford, up to this time, some hope from them.

3d. But the greater portion of the Pueblo cultivated land, that is to say, that part lying between the Padillas road and the hills on the west, the fields in that section have been utterly destroyed by the river and insects.

4th. The river having invaded the grape patches and the orchards, carried away the grapevines and fruit-trees. Numerous poor farmers have had to lose the only support of their families.

5th. The pueblo of Isleta in former years raised much fruit, which usually afforded a great relief to the poor. But this year the frost deprived them of this dependence, wherefore they can now trust only in God for their daily bread.

Such, dear sir, is my view of our poverty. We trust that the government, which knows how to wipe away tears, will come to the relief of the poor Indians of Isleta.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

FELIZ JOURET, *Parish Priest of Isleta.*

No. 41.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENCY,
Santa Fé, N. M., April 21, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to enclose copy of communication from John Ward, Pueblo agent, relative to the Moqui Indians. There has heretofore been but little known of these Indians. A few travellers have visited them in passing hurriedly through the country. Their description and the fabulous accounts of the Spanish conquerors savor more of fiction than reality.

John Ward, under instructions from my predecessor, Colonel Collins, visited these villages in 1861, and reports the names and population of each, viz.:

Oraiva	800
Sho-mon-pa-vi	600
Tano	250
Ci-cho-mo-oi	100

O-pi-ji-quo	300
Mi-shan-qu-na-vi	250
Sha-pan-la-vi	200
Total population	2,500

Total population of the seven villages, according to his estimate and that of Major Kendrick, who visited them previously, is about two thousand five hundred souls.

The towns are all within an area of about fifteen miles, and built upon an elevated plateau or table land. The idea of great stone edifices among the Moqui villages is fiction; their houses are built of adobes, and inferior to those of the Pueblos of New Mexico, mostly two stories high, and entered by ladders, and bear evidence of great antiquity. The province of Moqui, as it was termed by the early Spanish historians, was at that time, no doubt, a prosperous and powerful division of the Pueblo or Village Indians; and the fact of Montezuma having gone from his birth-place, near Santa Fé, to Moqui, when on his way to the city of Mexico, and the further fact that the people of Tanos, one of the villages, at present speak the Tequa language, which is also spoken by several of the New Mexican Pueblos, leave but little doubt as to their common origin with all the Village Indians of this country.

These villages are entirely surrounded by wild Apaches and Navajoes, who have done much to reduce them to their present destitute condition; but this, in my opinion, is not the chief cause of their poverty and rapid decline; their supply of water for irrigation is evidently failing, from causes beyond their control. According to the report of Colonel Carson and others, they have for years been in a most destitute condition for want of a supply of this prime necessity. The additional fact that other deserted ruins are found near their towns, where at present there is no water found even for drinking purposes, is proof positive that natural changes are gradually taking place that lessen the supply of water. For several years they have not been able from this cause to produce corn enough for their people to subsist upon, and hence their utter destitution and starving condition during the present winter, and the necessity of the expenditure for provisions at the Pueblo agency. Steps should at once be taken to remove these inoffensive people to a more favorable locality; and as they belong properly to the Arizona superintendency, I would respectfully ask that the proper superintendent be instructed to inquire into their condition, and to adopt some plan by which their immediate wants can be supplied and their future prospects improved.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. STECK, *Superintendent of Indian Affairs.*

Hon. W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

No. 42.

PUEBLO AGENCY, NEW MEXICO,
Peña Blanco, New Mexico, April, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my accounts, returns, &c., for the quarter ending March 31, 1865, which I trust, after due examination, will meet your approval, and be by you transmitted to the proper department.

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You will perceive that the accounts for provisions and fuel exceed in amount those of previous quarters for the same items, but this could not be otherwise. In addition to the unavoidable expenses incurred by the almost daily visits of the Indians under my charge, and the high rates of prices to be paid for everything, in consequence of the depreciated state of our present currency, the agency, during the greater part of the quarter, has been completely overrun with destitute Zuñe and Moqui Indians; the failure of their crops for the past two years has reduced them to a state of beggary.

Although the Moquis do not now properly appertain to this superintendency, yet they seem to know no other rallying point in time of distress than our settlements. This is owing to their mutual relations and extensive acquaintance with our Pueblo Indians, and the fact that they consider themselves as belonging to this country. I have endeavored by every possible means to explain to them that they no longer appertain to this superintendency, but to that of Arizona, to which they must go hereafter to transact all their business and make their wants known. They cannot comprehend the reason of this transfer, and think strange that we should try to put them off.

The corn and implements turned over by you for distribution to these people have all been issued, and I can assure you that it was a great blessing to them; there never was a more timely and charitable issue made, and had it not been for your assistance I should have been entirely at a loss to know how to act with them.

The very fact that most of them, men, women, and children, have come on foot a distance of at least three hundred miles, through deep snow, during one of the most severe winters for many years, for the purpose of procuring something to eat, and what little they can pack to their homes, is of itself sufficient evidence of their deplorable condition, and fully warrants the charity which has been extended to them.

In connexion with the foregoing, it may not be out of place to state, for your information, that one of my first official acts, after receiving the appointment of Indian agent in 1861, was to make a trip to the Moqui pueblos, (villages,) at which time I visited every one of the seven pueblos. I found them very poor and badly in need of assistance; they had scarcely any implements worthy of the name; they had no hoes, no spades, that I could see; the corn, which is usually their main crop, they planted by the aid of sticks, by digging holes in the ground, into which they dropped the seed. They principally depend on the rain for their crops, having no permanent running water in their vicinity; thus they are, comparatively speaking, at the mercy of the seasons. A short time previous to my visit to them they had been attacked and robbed by the hostile Navajoes; and to make their condition worse, the independent campaigns from this Territory against the Navajoes had also gone to their village and taken from them even the very corn they had in store for their subsistence. This was done, as I afterwards learned, under the plea that the Moquis were in league with the Navajoes against us. All these facts, as well as their true condition, I reported on my return, to the then superintendent, and did all in my power to impress upon him the necessity of relieving their wants; but, strange to say, my honest appeal in their behalf had no effect whatever, and nothing was done towards it. The only succor worthy of notice which these people have received from this superintendency, so far as I am aware, is that which has been extended to them during this winter. I can safely say that there never was a tribe of Indians so completely neglected and so little cared for as these same Moqui Indians; indeed, for some time they seem to have belonged nowhere. For several years previous to the creation of Arizona Territory they were not mentioned in the annual reports of my predecessor.

From personal observation and the best of my judgment, the aggregate population of these Indians does not exceed three thousand souls. Their location and circumstances make them an easy prey for their more formidable and warlike foes, Navajoes and southern Apaches, by which they are surrounded. As these Indians no longer appertain to this superintendency, I would respectfully suggest (through you to the department) that the Arizona superintendency be instructed to take the entire charge of the same, and to extend to them the relief and protection to which they may be entitled, and thereby free this superintendency from a burden for which no allowance whatever is made. The responsibility, care, and expense should be attached wherever they properly belong.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN WARD, *Indian Agent.*

Dr. M. STECK, *Sup't of Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, N. M.*

No. 42½.

CIMARRON AGENCY,
New Mexico, September 30, 1865.

SIR: With sincere satisfaction I have the honor to inform you that during the time the Mescalero Apaches were under my control, at the Bosque Redondo reservation, they conducted themselves in a very satisfactory manner towards the government, as also with the agent and the military authorities, not having violated any of the rules established for their management.

The Mescalero Apaches are daily progressing in the advancement of their condition; they are intelligent and active in laboring, and enjoy a quiet living, forgetting, with their new way of living, all of their past events.

In March last I was informed by the officer in command at Fort Sumner that, under superior orders, my services as agent were not any more needed at the reservation, as all control over the Indians was transferred to the military department of New Mexico, which order, in my opinion, was given by the military in consequence of my solemn protest made against the unwholesome food furnished by the military department to the Navajo Indians, *who were frequently fed on meat from cattle that died of disease, and meat of horses and mules.* In compliance with said order, and according to instructions from Superintendent M. Steck, I established my agency on the frontier of the reservation at Agua Negra, where I remained, being frequently visited by the Mescaleroes and Navajoes, who often came to receive my advice.

My departure from the reservation caused great excitement and sorrow among both the Navajoes and Apaches; both tribes having placed in me from the beginning the love, confidence, and respect that an agent seldom obtains among the Indians, who are now advancing from barbarism into civilization.

Thus I remained for some time, when, about the latter part of June, 1865, I received instructions from the actual superintendent, Mr. Felipe Delgado, to take charge of the Cimarron agency, in the place of Mr. Levi J. Keithly, removed, and at the same time I was instructed to advise the Jicarilla Apaches to go to the reservation to the Bosque Redondo, and the Utah Mohuaches to return to their agency at Conejos, according to the instructions of our Indian department.

Immediately I started for the agency, and on my arrival there, after having met all the Indian chiefs and the principal men of both tribes, I came before them, showing the object I was sent for to that agency. My presence afforded much pleasure to both tribes. They all expressed a remembrance of me when I was their agent, and that I was entitled to their confidence. After a long conversation with them, I showed them my instructions, ordering the Jicarilla Apaches to go voluntarily to the Bosque Redondo res-

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ervation, and the Mohuache Utahs to return to their agency at Conejos, informing the latter that the Indian department in Washington ordered that no presents should be distributed among them until they comply with the aforesaid instructions. Both tribes were very much surprised at this order, and they remained exceedingly sad and sorrowful, and heartily requested me to intercede with the government about this matter, the former giving as an excuse that the "Great Spirit created them in the country they inhabit; that from the day they saw the first light they had remained there; that the remains of their parents were buried there; and that its climate and healthy waters helped them to make a pleasant living." They, moreover, claimed that the government in the last treaty of peace had established them in that agency, and that they were very much pleased to live there forever.

The answer of the Mohuaches was in the same manner, giving by way of excuse that they could not by any cause make their separation from this agency; that this has been the country occupied by their tribe ever since their first origin, and, furthermore, that the matrimonial ties that united them with the Jicarilla Apaches compelled them to live united forever; that both tribes recognized each other as one family and one blood, and that the Great Spirit only could separate them.

After this conversation I charged them with the robberies they have been accused of having committed in Colorado Territory, to which the Utah Mohuaches answered with sorrow, that "necessity compelled them to take some eight head of cattle to supply their families with food, and that for a part of it they have given full satisfaction to the owners, and that they did this after calling at the agency and not finding anything to supply their wants." These robberies were committed about the beginning of June, 1865, at which time the Indians were in great need.

The Jicarilla tribe in New Mexico is one of the most advanced in civilization of the wild tribes, as most of them have grown up among our settlements. Many of them understand the Spanish language enough to be well understood. They are divided in twelve bands, commanded by twelve chiefs, who manage and control them according to their customs, and in all cases consult each other about the mode in which they are to be governed. They are a tribe that for many years have been at peace, and besides this, they take great interest in agriculture, and it is my opinion that if the government should establish them in a good reservation in their country, they would be able to raise good crops, and with the establishment of schools they could learn to obtain their living honestly.

The portion which they now claim as their country is a grant belonging to L. Maxwell, esq., which is now rented by the government to hold the Indians there.

The plan adopted by our government of placing the Indians on reservations is one of the most desirable for their advancement and civilization, and before this is carried into effect difficulties will always exist, either on the part of the Indians or the white men. It does not prove well to have the Indians as neighbors of the white men, or these as neighbors of the Indians. I recommend this to your most serious consideration.

The number of Jicarilla Apaches are as follows, to wit:

Males over the age of 18 years	395
Females over the age of 18 years	375
Boys under the age of 18 years	105
Girls under the age of 18 years	112
Total	987

In reference to the Mohuache Utahs, this is a tribe that for many years has been friendly to the government, and have always behaved as good friends, and in many cases, when other tribes in this country have been hostile to the government, they have been the first who have presented themselves to defend the government, and they bear the name of good warriors. Their food is chiefly game, and the rations they get occasionally from the government. They have no affection for agriculture, and are ashamed to work to gain their living. They say that the Great Spirit created them for hunting and fighting, and no more. For my part, I am opposed to their belief, and respectfully recommend to you that measures be taken by the department to compel them to work, and to teach them to obtain their living in such a way that will enable them in future to enjoy a better condition. The game in the country where they live is very much diminished, and daily disappears, for the reason that the country where they have lived is now settled by white men, and finding themselves without hunting resources to live. When they are not able to find any kind of game to hunt they will probably hunt the cows, oxen, and sheep belonging to the citizens who live neighbors to them, and before we come to such an event it is necessary to take such measures as the department may deem fit.

The number of this tribe is as follows, to wit:

Males over the age of 18 years	231
Females over the age of 18 years	240
Boys under the age of 18 years	66
Girls under the age of 18 years	71
Total	608

In entering upon the duties of this agency, I found the house of the government for the use of the agent and business pertaining to the Indians completely ruined, for the reason that the contractors for building it up selected the bottom of the Rio del Ponil, and, unfortunately, selected a place in a hollow, where the rains overflow it, and it is in danger of falling down, and tramping the persons living in it. Mr. Keithly has dug out ditches to prevent the water-courses that frequently run down on that river, but it has proved useless; the house at present is falling down; therefore an appropriation is necessary to build up a new one in a more suitable place. The lumber of the house is kept yet in serviceable condition to be used in a new house.

The lands upon the Rio del Ponil appear to be very fertile, and I doubt not that they will produce good crops; it is covered with timber, and good agricultural utensils are necessary to break them up. It is my intention, with the aid of the department, to commence the next spring the great work of teaching the Indians to labor for their support, and on this subject I cordially indorse what Agent W. F. M. Arny has said in his report of 1862, as follows:

After the experience of another year, I am strengthened in the opinion that treaties should be made with all the Indian tribes of New Mexico and Colorado, requiring each tribe to cultivate peaceful relations with all other Indians, and binding them to cease hostilities with all tribes who are at peace with the government of the United States; that treaties should be made with the Indians of New Mexico, to obtain from them the relinquishment of the right they claim to roam where they please in this Territory; that, in consideration of the relinquishment of this claimed right, they should receive a certain specified tract of land as their reservation, the boundaries of which should be fully defined, and the Indians be required to remain on it; the American and Mexican citizens excluded therefrom, except when permitted by the agent.

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The treaty should give the Indians a reasonable compensation for the relinquishment of this claimed right, in annual payments for a term of years, not payable in money, but in articles of clothing, provisions and farming implements, as would be necessary for their comfort, and would enable them to cultivate the soil. A carpenter, farmer and blacksmith should be employed to assist them in the erection of houses, cultivation of the soil, and the repair of the farming implements. An industrial school should be established on each reservation, and in the treaty it should be specified that all children between eight and sixteen years of age should be placed in charge of the agent to educate them; the government agreeing that during that period the children should be clothed and fed, and the Indians to agree that, during that time, the children should labor at least three hours per day, under the direction of the agent.

The Indians in New Mexico are at this time as much uncivilized as when the government first took them in charge, and it is my opinion that they will remain in the same state until they settle on reservations, and are compelled to cultivate the soil for their maintenance, and allow their children to be educated mentally, morally and physically. This alone I think will save them, and place this country in a condition for the development of its pastoral, agricultural and mineral resources, and save the citizens from the constant depredations of the Indians. Without this I am convinced that they will continue to sink deeper into degradation, so long as a generous government, or their practices of begging and stealing, will afford them a means of subsistence. The country now occupied by the Jicarilla Apaches and the Mohuache Utahs, as I said before, is a grant belonging to Mr. Maxwell, but possesses everything necessary for living, and if the government, either by agreement or contract, should select this place for a reservation for these Indians, they would be in a few years happy, and would highly appreciate it.

Up to the present time both tribes, Jicarilla and Mohuache Utahs, own as their property some horses and mules, which value is stated in the enclosed statistical report. Their whole interest at present is to have good horses and good arms.

In conclusion, I have the honor to recommend to the department in Washington that prompt measures be taken to establish at once these Indians on a reservation.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LORENZO LABADI,
United States Indian Agent.

FELIPE DELGADO, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, New Mexico.

COLORADO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 43.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLORADO TERRITORY,
Denver, May 1, 1865.

I have the honor to report that on the —— ultimo I received information of the arrival on the Little Chug, about one hundred and twenty miles from this place, of a band of Arapahoe Indians from the north, numbering about one hundred and twenty lodges, with their chief medicine man, or Roman Nose.

Immediately upon the receipt of the notice of the presence of this band of Indians in the locality above designated, I instructed Agent Whitely to visit them, and if possible have a conference with them to ascertain their relation to the war with the whites and their disposition in regard to the future.

He left for Camp Collins, on the Cache à Poudre river, where he will be furnished an escort by order of the commander of the military district. I learn that the captain commanding Camp Collins was also ordered to accompany Agent Whitely to aid in ascertaining the friendly disposition and actual relation of said Indians to the war that has been waged by the Indians with whom they have heretofore been associated.

This band of Arapahoes has heretofore been under the care of the agent at Fort Laramie, and they have desired a reservation and settlement somewhere in the neighborhood of their present camp, instead of going to the Arkansas. In case Agent Whitely and the captain accompanying him should find and report them as having been friendly and now disposed to make a treaty for settlement on the Little Chug, I desire instructions as to the course to be adopted. Your letter of authority to make a treaty with them, dated January 15, 1864, might be sufficient authority, but as there has been much change in circumstances since it was written, I desire either its confirmation or new instructions in the premises. I am of the opinion that this band might be satisfactorily settled on the Little Chug, and have directed Agent Whitely to examine that country and report its adaptation for such a settlement of the Indians on a reservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. EVANS,
Governor and Ex-officio Sup't of Indian Affairs.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 44.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, May 22, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 1st instant, communicating the fact that a considerable band of Arapahoes had arrived on the Little Chug river, north of Cache à Poudre, and that you had sent Agent Whitely to meet them, and wishing instructions as to a treaty with them.

In order that there may be harmony in the various movements on foot for bringing about peace with these Indians, I herewith transmit a copy of instructions given to Vital Jarrot, esq., who has been appointed agent for the Upper Platte Indians. You will observe that one point in these instructions, relative to the future location of the Indians at a point distant from any of the great routes of travel, would essentially conflict with the idea of allowing the band to which you refer to be located near the present camp.

A copy of your communication has this day been sent to Superintendent Albin, to be given to Mr. Jarrot, if he has not yet left for the plains, or sent to him if he shall have gone forward; and Mr. Jarrot is directed to place himself in communication with you as soon as practicable. The instructions to him, enclosed, are distinct as to the policy decided upon by the department in regard to any treaty to be made with the Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs

Hon. JOHN EVANS,
Governor of Colorado, Denver City, C. T.

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No. 45.

CONEJOS, COLORADO TERRITORY, *August* 10, 1865.

SIR: In accordance with the rules and regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor herewith to submit the following as my annual report of the condition of the Conejos agency:

During the past year, when all the prairie Indians have been at war and bidding open defiance to our troops and to our citizens, the Utah Indians have remained at peace with our people.

The past winter the Tabeguache Utah Indians convened at or near Colorado City, in this Territory, and there forcibly took from the citizens ten sacks of flour to relieve their pressing wants and necessities, as they were then in a starving condition, owing to the unprecedented hard winter and the heavy fall of snow which accompanied it, thereby preventing them from visiting their usual hunting grounds. Upon learning of the difficulty, I immediately repaired to said place, and there found the Indians all quiet, but destitute and suffering, and to relieve their wants I issued to them ninety-three sacks of flour, but upon condition of their good behavior and their leaving the settlements forthwith. With this arrangement they were well pleased, and from that time to the present no outrage has been traced to this tribe, although they have been grossly neglected by the government, entering, as they did, into a treaty and relinquishing thereby a large portion of their most valuable lands, when they were to receive annuities, &c.; but not one dollar on the said promised annuities has yet been paid to them, although two years have since expired. Notwithstanding all this, their faith is not shaken in the least towards the government; yet to a poor people, when from day to day game is becoming more scarce, it is becoming very trying and annoying to them. Should trouble arise in the mean time, this continued delay of their goods will be the chief consequence. I would therefore again urge upon the government their prompt payment, and try and avoid these long delays in future.

They express a unanimous wish to remove to their own reservation the coming spring, in accordance with their late treaty with the United States. This matter on the part of the government should be attended to at once, as this would prevent their coming in frequent contact with our citizens, which should at all times be scrupulously avoided when practicable. The reservation once established, and the Indians placed thereon under the charge of an agent, with United States troops in the immediate vicinity, they might then be taught the arts of husbandry, and eventually become an industrious and happy people, which cannot well be accomplished under the present system, when allowed to run at large in small parties over our entire chain of mountains. During the month of March last a party of this kind, consisting of three Utah Indians, were killed by a party of Mexicans near the Mosco Pass, in this valley. The matter underwent a legal investigation at Fort Garland, before a United States commissioner, and it was proven that the Indians in this case were the aggressors, but as the entire party of the Utahs present were killed, it has created a bad feeling on the part of the Indians towards the Mexicans generally. And in view of reconciliation, Superintendent Evans has issued presents to the parents of the deceased, and the hope it entertained that this difficulty is now at an end, and that the Indians will not follow their usual course of revenge in the matter.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LAFAYETTE HEAD, *Indian Agent.*

JOHN EVANS,
Governor and Ex-officio Sup't of Indian Affairs, C. T.

No. 46.

MIDDLE PARK AGENCY, *Denver, September* 2, 1865.

SIR: In complying with the requirement of the department, to make a statement of the operations of this agency for the past year, I must necessarily be brief, as I have but very recently taken charge of its affairs.

At the time of making the last annual report my predecessor had charge of a small party of friendly Apache Indians near Fort Collins, who were supported during the fall, winter, and spring at considerable expense by the government. When grass came they became impatient of necessary restraint, and all but their chief, "Faithful Friday," took advantage of the liberty allowed them by the military authority to go on a short hunting excursion, and joined our enemies in stealing stock and murdering the poor emigrants seeking new homes. Agent Whitely has fully advised you in special reports, and I need not repeat the sad story. They had thus relieved the Indian bureau of their care, support, and protection before I entered upon the duties of this agency, Friday himself entering into the employ of the military authorities.

I am gratified to state that in my numerous interviews with the Grand River and Uintah bands of Utes, I have found them entertaining sentiments of friendship for the whites which are unmistakable. They have evidently been taught to entertain a high respect for the government of the United States, and they appreciate the benefits accruing to them from the establishment of this agency.

The necessity of establishing them upon a reservation impresses itself upon my mind every day. There is a disposition among many of them to spend much time and make too frequent visits to our towns and settlements, the demoralizing influences of which are patent. I am powerless to prevent this at present, but hope to succeed in getting them away from the border as soon as the annuities long looked for shall arrive from Washington, and the prospect of a speedy completion of the new wagon road hence to Salt Lake gives hope of making practicable their permanent location upon a reservation.

I am happy to state that not a single act of hostility or outrage on their part has been complained of to me, nor have I heard of any such. The situation, therefore, is most satisfactory.

Under instructions from Governor Evans, superintendent of Indian affairs, I have recently made a visit extending through the vast country traversed and claimed by them. Of this expedition I have to-day made a detailed report to him, a copy of which I understand will be forwarded to your office, and to which I desire to call your attention.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL C. OAKES,
Indian Agent to the Grand River and Uintah bands of Utes.

Hon. D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 47.

COLORADO SUPERINTENDENCY,
Denver, C. T., July 29, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor of transmitting copy of report of Lafayette Head, United States Indian agent, in reference to the Indian captives in Conejos and Costilla counties, in this Territory, which I believe comprises all the persons held as such within this superintendency.

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I would respectfully suggest that a commission be appointed with authority to make such arrangements as equity and justice may indicate for the employment of such of said captives as do not desire to return to their tribes, and the transportation of such as do to their respective places of destination. Being free, it would seem hard to force those who do not desire to go to return to their people.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN EVANS,

Governor and Ex-officio Sup't Indian Affairs.

Hon. D. N. Cooley,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 47 A.

Conejos Agency, C. T., *July* 17, 1865.

Sir: In reply to your favor of the 28th ultimo, enclosing copies of an order from the President of the United States, with accompanying instructions from the honorable Secretary of the Interior and the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I beg leave to submit the following, viz:

The ensuing day after the reception of your communication, in company with E. R. Harris, United States deputy marshal, I called upon all those persons that hold Indian captives in Costilla and Conejos counties, and interrogated the Indians themselves, and their reply to my inquiries you will please find in the accompanying list, which embraces, within my knowledge, every Indian captive within these two counties, and to the credit of the citizens here I would add that they all manifested a prompt willingness on their part to give up said captives whenever called upon to do so, and in view of these facts I would most respectfully recommend that all the Navajo captives here be returned to their people on their reservation in New Mexico. As to the few Ute Indians that are residing in private families here, it is generally understood that they are there with the consent of their parents or friends, and enjoy the full privilege of returning to their people whenever they have an inclination or disposition to do so. Very many of these Ute children are orphans, and therefore homeless, and perhaps under these circumstances their condition would not be much benefited by your order; yet, if your order is imperative, and you instruct me to have them all removed, I will promptly do so.

I have notified all the people here that in future no more captives are to be purchased or sold, as I shall immediately arrest both parties caught in the transaction. This step, I think, will at once put an end to the most barbarous and inhuman practice which has been in existence with the Mexicans for generations.

There are captives here who know not their own parents, nor can they speak their mother tongue, and who recognize no one but those who rescued them from their merciless captors. What are we to do with these? I would here add that I have incorporated in the accompanying lists the larger number of those captives that have legally married in the two counties.

I shall wait for further orders from you in regard to their removal. Please also instruct me what course I shall pursue in the premises in regard to those that are now willing to return to their people.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LAFAYETTE HEAD, *United States Indian Agent.*

Hon. John Evans,
Governor and Ex-officio Sup't Indian Affairs, Denver City.

No. 48.

Colorado Superintendency,
Denver, July 9, 1865.

Sir: I have just received additional information that "Colorado," the chief of the Tabeguache Utah Indians, is collecting his council of war to determine upon measures of revenge upon the Mexicans, to meet on the Arkansas river, near Cache creek, in the mountains.

I have already instructed Agent Head, as you are informed, to meet the Indians and pacify them; but the matter is so important that I leave in the morning to meet them in person, fearing that the agent may not be able to meet them in time.

The restlessness of the Indians is greatly increased by the delay in obtaining their annuities under the treaty of Conejos. As these have been the best of our wild Indians, and are allied with the most extensive bands through the mountains, including those under Major Oakes's care, a rupture with them would be fraught with the most serious consequences. No effort on my part shall be wanting to satisfy and keep them at peace.

Upon my return I will immediately inform you of the result of my efforts. I cannot close without calling your attention to the importance of the remittance asked for in my letter of the 6th instant, and the authority to purchase provisions therewith. Please telegraph me the result of said application upon the receipt of this, as it may be important to know at once.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. EVANS,

Gov. and Ex-officio Sup't Indian Affairs.

Hon. W. P. Dole,
Com'r Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 49

Office Superintendent Indian Affairs,
St. Joseph, Mo., June 30, 1865.

Sir: I have the honor to report that on the 28th of May last I forwarded to Nebraska city all the Indian goods for Utah, Denver, Upper Platte and Upper Arkansas agency, retaining here, as per instructions, goods for the Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches, and New Mexico tribes, and sent with them a special agent, who took Mr. McLellan's bills of lading in the usual form, viz: six bills lading for each tribe, and turned over to him all the receipts, invoices, packing lists, and other papers connected with the shipment. This business was transacted on the 4th of June, before your instructions of the 31st ultimo reached this office, and while I was absent at the Pawnee agency on official business, per your orders. Immediately on my return I despatched a messenger to Nebraska city to complete Mr. McLellan's contract and to load the wagons, "taking distinct bills of lading for each wagon, with marks and numbers, so that in case of loss the goods could be identified with certainty," as per your instructions of the 31st ultimo. I regret to state that the goods had been loaded and forwarded to their destination some days before the messenger reached Nebraska city.

This service appearing to me to be important and imperative, and there being a heavy pressure of business upon the office at the time, so that the regular clerk could not be spared, I took the liberty of sending Mr. Enos

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Craig, late sheriff of this (Buchanan) county, a faithful and reliable person, to perform the required service, and trust my action in the premises may meet your approval.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. M. ALBIN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Com'r Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 50.

COLORADO SUPERINTENDENCY INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Denver, October 7, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the distribution of annuity goods to the Tabeguache Utah Indians took place September 28 ultimo, at the salt-works, as per previous arrangment, only eight days after the appointed time. The goods were hurried forward by the quartermaster of this post immediately after their arrival here.

The Indians of this band, previously reported to have insisted upon receiving their goods with Major Oakes's Indians, were not there, but the other members of the tribe excused them fully on the ground that they were on the war-path, after the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, who had killed a party of their braves in the North Park, which was the real cause of their refusal to go to the distribution at the salt-works, and they had been encouraged by the military authorities to hope for assistance in making an expedition against them.

The difficulty between the Utes and Mexicans, of the San Louis Park, of which you are already advised, made it important to have the distribution at the point mentioned instead of at the agency, which is in the midst of the settlements referred to.

In consultation with Agent Head, this point was selected and agreed to by the principal chiefs, and the result proves the wisdom of the plan.

All difficulties hereafter existing were amicably and satisfactorily adjusted at the council, and the chiefs assured me that there was no cause of apprehension from the absent bands, as they would arrange matters with them, and get them to go with them to the country reserved to them in the treatry of Conejos, 1863-'64.

The Tabeguache bands that had associated with the Grand river and Uintah Indians, previously reported, and who could not go to the Tabeguache distribution at the salt-works, preferring to join the Grand river and Uintah bands in receiving their presents at Empire City rather than give up their war expedition against the Arapahoes, came in as agreed previously and received a part of the presents there distributed. As this was a mutual request of the bands themselves, and as I had been under the necessity of taking the goods for the Grand river and Uintah bands for a common distribution to the two tribes last year, because no goods had been sent for the Tabeguache tribe, it seemed unreasonable that the arrangement should not be acceded to.

The bands received their presents together at Empire on the 26th ultimo, which were distributed by Agent Oakes. As but a small part of the Indians were present at the time appointed, I held a council with the principal chief and his headmen of the Grand river and Uintah bands, in which they agreed to protect the new route of the overland stage line, which is being opened through their country by direction of Ben. Holliday, esq., contractor for carrying the mail. They also agreed to use their utmost exertions to preserve the friendly relations between all the bands of the Utah Indians and the whites. After this council, I left a copy of it with Agent Oakes, to be repeated by the interpreter when the whole band arrived, which I learn was done, and the entire party left for their country beyond the range, in the best of spirts and good feeling towards the whites and the government, the Tabeguaches agreeing to join their own band again on their reservation.

When the goods arrived by express from Nebraska City I was greatly disappointed to find among them none at all for the Grand River and Uintah Indians of the Major Oakes agency, but a large lot for the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, yet at war, were received. In the emergency I turned a lot of the latter goods over to Agent Oakes, which were distributed, as his report will show, to the great satisfaction of the Indians, who immediately left for their country west of the range.

No invoices having been received at the time, of any of these goods, I had them carefully invoiced as unpacked. The bills of lading and invoices have just now arrived, postmarked September 28, Nebraska City; I suppose, having been forwarded at this late date by some party in whose possession they had been left, but there is no clue to the party contained in the papers.

I trust the course I have pursued in this matter, under the assurance of the department that what I found necessary to do to preserve friendly relations with these Indians, dated 25th July last will be approved.

I have my annual report prepared, which shall be forwarded as soon as revised and copied—I hope in time to comply with the regulations of the department.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN EVANS,
Governor C. T. and Ex-officio Supt. Indian Affairs.

Hon. D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

DAKOTA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 50½.

FORT SULLY, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
October 14, 1865.

SIR: Matters of a public nature have so fully occupied my time for the past two months that I have not been able to find time to prepare my annual report in accordance with the requirements of your office, and I am not now sufficiently at leisure to be able to go so fully into Indian matters as I would like, or as would seem to be required of me, in order that you might be fully advised of the condition and requirements of the service in this superintendency for the coming year; and at this time I feel compelled to rely more upon the information you will obtain from the report which will be submitted to Congress by the Hon. A. W. Hubbard, who has recently made a very thorough, rigid, and general investigation into the management of Indian matters in this Territory, than upon anything I can at this time communicate. The subject of paramount importance to the government, on many accounts, especially in a pecuniary point of view, viz., the temper and disposition of the Indians in regard to peace or war, I regard as virtually settled, so far as they at least are concerned, on the side of peace. That a large majority of

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all the Indians of this Territory earnestly desire peace there is no doubt, and that they are ready and anxious to treat with the commissioners sent out by the government for this purpose is conceded by all who are acquainted with the Indians in this country; and this view of the case is verified by every Indian with whom I have conversed since my arrival here. The only question now is, when and where the commissioners and Indians can be brought together. The fact must not be lost sight of, in connexion with this subject, that a large majority of the Indians of this Territory are what may properly be termed wild Indians—purely nomadic in their habits—scattered over such an immense area of country as to require months of constant travel to pass through it, even in one direction.

Owing to the lateness of the season and the widely scattered position of the Indians it will not be possible for the commission to meet more than a small majority of the Indians with whom they are expected to treat this fall, as I have already advised you; and, though it is a matter of regret that this is the case on the part of the commission, it appears to me there is no remedy for the evil. It is nearly or quite one thousand miles from where I am now writing to several large tribes of Indians, numbering twelve or fifteen thousand, who are anxious to treat with the commissioners sent out for this purpose, who now have no treaty with the government, or rather will not have after the expiration of the Fort Laramie treaty. I see no remedy for this matter but for the commission to adjourn with the important work but half commenced, to be called together next spring, when it can easily be fully completed, or when a new commission may be sent out to complete the work so auspiciously commenced by them, which only needs time fully to be completed to the satisfaction of the country and the Indians and gratification of the individual members of the commission. The commission fully appreciate the importance of early completing the work upon which they are engaged, but they cannot be expected to accomplish impossibilities.

The report of their proceedings thus far, when submitted for your inspection, will show you that they are pushing forward the work with commendable vigor, and working early and late in the discharge of their duties. On the 10th instant a treaty was signed between the commissioners, on the part of the United States, and the Minnecongas tribe of Indians, numbering (as stated by their chiefs) 370 lodges, equal to about 2,500 souls. This band was represented in council by eight of their principal chiefs, including One Hour, their head chief, and twenty-three of their head soldiers. They claimed that they were the representatives of ten other bands of the Sioux nation, nearly all of whom have been engaged in hostilities. It was claimed by the chiefs and headmen of the Minnecongas in this council that all these other bands had, just prior to this party leaving the hostile camp, expressed an earnest desire to treat with the government with a view to peace; and they also claimed that these bands would willingly enter into a similar treaty, but would not come in until the result of the visit of the Minnecongas was known in the hostile camps. This is a very important matter, if true, as it will include nearly all of the Indians heretofore hostile, thus reducing their numbers so much as to make it certain that the balance will not only lay down their arms, but sue for peace, with the single exception of the hostile Santees or Sioux of the Mississippi, who will in that case have to seek an asylum in British America or become exterminated.

Regarding this matter of a treaty with the Minnecongas in this light—and it is generally thought this construction may properly be applied to it—it may safely be considered as settling our Indian difficulties on the side of peace, and it only remains for the commissioners and the Indians to have an opportunity of meeting and entering into stipulations to end this vexed question.

I am clearly of the opinion that there will be no need of the display of an increased military force in this country next spring; neither should the force now in the country, which is very small, be reduced, at any rate until peace is fully re-established with all the hitherto hostile Indians of the country. The practice which very generally prevails of making frequent changes of commanders at the various military posts in this Territory ought at once to be discontinued, as it frequently embarrasses and complicates Indian matters. There is hardly an officer but what has notions peculiar to himself in the management of Indians, and the frequent changes heretofore made at the various military posts here have not had the effect to better our condition. I can but regard it, however, as a favorable omen in relation to the change of commanders which has recently taken place at Fort Rice—Lieutenant Colonel John Patten, called by the Indians "Big Heart," in place of Colonel Dimon, who has by his unfortunate management seriously complicated matters in the vicinity of that post. When an officer has been in the Indian country a sufficient length of time to have made the acquaintance of the Indians, and when he has established a reputation of dealing justly and fairly by them, it seems to me that sound policy would retain such officer as long as possible at the post where he had established such a reputation. Taking this view of the subject, I can but think it better policy to station regular troops, rather than volunteers, in the Indian country.

In view of the probable early settlement of our Indian difficulties in this superintendency, without knowing, until such matters are finally disposed of, what will be the state of the Indians generally, I am not prepared at this time to recommend a policy in reference to them. I therefore prefer to leave this question until such time as the commissioners shall have clearly defined and established the status of the Indians. When this is once done, I hope to see such policy adopted as will be satisfactory to the government, just to the Indians, and calculated to advance them in civilization, and cement and strengthen the ties of fraternal feeling between the two races.

In submitting an estimate for defraying the current expenses of this superintendency, including the necessary expense of transporting the goods and property necessary to fulfil the treaty obligations of the government with the various Indian tribes in this Territory, I beg leave to state that I can only approximate on the matter of transportation, not having any data in my office upon which to base such estimate.

For the present year the appropriation for this purpose is twenty thousand dollars; I have no means of knowing whether this is sufficient or not, as the bills have all heretofore been settled at your office. If, however, this sum has been exhausted the present year, it will, I think, require an increased amount for the coming year, for the reason that, doubtless, several new tribes will ere the close of 1866 be settled upon reservations.

In relation to my travelling and office expenses, they will doubtless be about the same as the present year, with the exception of perhaps a slight increase in my travelling expenses. It seems to me that, owing to the great extent of country over which I am expected to travel in attending to the duties of this superintendency, and the fact that there are no lines of public conveyance through the Indian country, I ought to be allowed to purchase a horse-team and light ambulance for the use of this office. I often find great difficulty in securing a private conveyance to go into the Indian country. I have not heretofore estimated for this expenditure, preferring to submit to serious inconvenience rather than ask for such purchase during the prosecution of the war with the rebels. My estimate, therefore, is as follows:

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Incidental expenses of this superintendency, transportation of goods, &c	$20,000 00
Salary of one clerk	1,000 00
Salary of one interpreter	400 00
Stationery, postage, &c	100 00
Purchase of one span of horses, harness and ambulance	800 00
Travelling expenses	500 00
Total	22,800 00

YANCTON SIOUX.

The commissioners held their first formal meeting in the council-room of the Yancton Sioux Indians at this place; it was thought best to detain the boat a sufficient length of time for the commissioners to see and converse, not only with these upper Indians, but also with the Yanctons, who were found in a very destitute condition, so far as subsistence was concerned; so much so, indeed, that the commission, I think, very wisely determined to aid them so as to enable them to get out on their fall hunt. They therefore loaned to the Yanctons 200 sacks of treaty flour, 15 boxes of hard bread, and about one-half a ton of bacon, and presented them, as the record of their proceedings of the 28th ultimo will show, 100 sacks of flour.

This tribe are, indeed, in very straightened circumstances, and I see no way by which they are to be got through the coming winter without extending to them considerable pecuniary aid. There is now no other remedy, as the season for raising crops was allowed to slip away without any adequate preparation having been made for their subsistence in the way of preparation for crops, of which fact you have been fully advised heretofore. The whole amount of the half-breed fund proper, which was transmitted to me some time since, has been retained in my hands for specific instructions from your office, under that article of the treaty with them which seems to place this fund under the control of the chiefs, subject to the approval of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior. It occurred to me that, owing to the destitute condition of the tribe, this fund could and ought properly to be diverted, for the present year at least, and used for the common benefit of the tribe, and this I found to be the wishes of the chiefs as expressed to me in council. In connexion with this subject, the chiefs expressed to Dr. H. W. Reed, as I am informed, a desire permanently to stop a portion of this fund, for the reason that it has for several years been grossly misapplied, and they have, I believe, furnished the doctor with a list of the persons who are to be affected by this action. Such list has not yet been furnished to the undersigned.

The uniform good conduct of this tribe towards our people has for the past year been proverbial, indeed. I do not know of one single complaint that has been made against them. In view of all these facts, I can but feel that it is but just and proper that material aid should be extended to them, in view of their pressing necessities, to keep them from suffering, if not from actual starvation.

This tribe have a legitimate, well-founded, and just claim against the government for the services of fifty of their young men, who for several months, acted as scouts on our exposed frontier last year, furnishing their own horses, and only getting subsistence for themselves for the time they were in service. They rendered valuable and efficient service, and actually afforded our frontier more efficient and ample protection than has been obtained from the regularly enlisted soldiers, who have at various times been stationed upon our frontier. They pressed this matter upon the attention of the commission, who, after being placed in possession of all the facts, unanimously agreed

that they should be remunerated for their services, by being paid for their time. I trust this matter may be placed in such a light before the proper officers of the War Department as to secure the prompt liquidation of this claim.

No steps have as yet been taken to pay over to this tribe the ten thousand dollars appropriated by Congress on the 3d of March last for indemnity for spoliations committed by the soldiers upon them two years ago. This matter ought promptly to be arranged, in order that it may become at once available to them the coming winter. The amount, I understand, is now in the hands of their present agent. I am without any positive knowledge on the subject, but have been led to infer that this matter has been from time to time suspended for positive and accurate information in relation to their losses at that time.

I believe it is not denied by the officer in command of the expedition that year that depredations were committed by a portion of his command, and that considerable damage was done by them to these Indians. I think at least six thousand dollars will be required to carry this tribe through the winter, in addition to all the aid they are able to obtain through a division of the half-breed fund and their indemnity for damages, and this sum I regard as only sufficient to keep them from actual suffering.

SIOUX OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

I visited this agency on the 30th ultimo and 1st and 2d instant. On the 2d instant a distribution of the balance of the goods sent out for this tribe was made to these Indians by their agent in my presence. The goods distributed have been very wisely kept by their agent to this time, with a view of clothing them as comfortably as possible for the winter—a plan which, I think, would be well for all agents to adopt, as it is no hardship for the Indians to do without a blanket through the summer months.

I found this tribe more contented and in better condition than I had expected. Their crop of corn, though not large, has done them much good in the way of adding to their subsistence, and has also greatly encouraged them to renewed efforts in this direction in the future, and will in this be of vast benefit to them.

I found them, as a general thing, living in most miserable bark teepes, or shantles, totally unprepared and unfitted for winter, and urged strongly upon them the necessity of their promptly exerting themselves, while yet the weather was mild, to prepare better places for their families for the winter; and I am informed that my efforts in this direction have been attended with decidedly good results, as several have built quite comfortable houses since I left there.

I feel confident that it would be good policy to extend to them some pecuniary aid, by way of encouraging them to renewed and increased efforts in this direction; and to this end I directed their agent to furnish them, whenever he could, the use of teams and wagons to get their building material together. I think, however, that a small sum of money set apart for this purpose would aid vastly in early securing the erection of more comfortable abodes for them. I believe one thousand dollars devoted to this purpose would be of as much if not more service than if expended for their subsistence, provided it was judiciously used. Their present abodes are the poorest excuses for houses I ever saw, as a general thing.

Some additional improvement should be made in the way of fencing. I think about one mile of fence would enable the agent to enclose much better ground for crops than that now under cultivation. A small sum ought properly to be used for preparing and breaking such additional ground as ought

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to be cultivated, which is likely to secure the best results or return for the labor and seed. Agent Stone will make an estimate, at my request, of the whole cost of these necessary improvements, and if found practicable, I hope he may be permitted to make them in time to be used the coming year.

The chiefs and headmen, in council, expressed very general satisfaction with the present agent and his management. I found the mission school, under the charge of Mr. Williamson, (who was, much to my regret, absent,) in a flourishing condition. These Indians generally take a deep interest in church matters, very generally attend divine service, and participate in religious exercises. They manifest great anxiety to better their social condition, and are, I think, making rapid progress generally in civilization. In this respect they are far in advance of any other Indians in this superintendency.

Their crops this year were better than we had any reason to expect, taking into consideration the hitherto neglected condition of the ground under cultivation, and the fact of total failure for the prior two seasons. I made a thorough investigation into the condition of the agency buildings, and found them in a good state of preservation, showing evidently that they had been well cared for; they were, however, constructed hurriedly, out of green material, and those used for residences and offices now need, in order to make them comfortable, lathing and plastering; and I feel it my duty to recommend that their agent may be permitted to make this improvement. The labor (most of it) may be performed by the regular employés of the agency, so that the cost of the improvement need not very seriously affect the fund applicable to this agency the present year.

PONCAS.

The contented condition of this tribe since their new supplemental treaty with the government, (made last March,) compared with their former depression of spirits, owing to successive failures of crops and from other causes, is remarked by every one who has been acquainted with them for the past few years. They have this year raised a fine crop of corn and vegetables, and when I was at the Yancton agency, on the 28th ultimo, these Indians (the Poncas) were generously supplying their neighbors (the Yanctons) with from fifty to seventy-five bushels of corn per day, out of their abundance. Under their present management, there is every reason to believe that this agency will in a very short time become self-supporting. The Indians themselves have manifested much interest in agricultural pursuits, and should the new supplemental treaty be ratified by the Senate, and they be permitted to make certain changes and improvements recommended by their agent, and the Reverend Doctor Reed, who has made a careful examination of the proposed changes, and cordially (as I am informed by him) approves of the proposed changes, there is every reason to believe that this tribe will rapidly advance in mechanical and agricultural pursuits.

The supplemental treaty alluded to above should by all means be ratified by the Senate at an early day, as by its provisions this tribe are only indemnified or remunerated for losses and depredations committed upon them by United States soldiers and neighboring tribes of Indians, as appears by papers on file in your office. Reverend H. W. Reed strongly recommends the proposed removal of the agency buildings, and in this I most heartily concur.

This tribe have been the firm, reliable, and steadfast friends of the government during all our Indian troubles, notwithstanding the strong provocation they have had to be otherwise. Their prospects for the future are flattering in the extreme, and I trust every inducement may be held out to them by way of encouraging them in well-doing.

They are well satisfied with their new agent and his general management,

and it is hoped that his views may be consulted, and adopted as far as practicable, by the government.

UPPER MISSOURI INDIANS.

In view of the change of policy likely to be adopted by the government in reference to these Indians, I have thought best, at this time, not to forestall the action or recommendations of the commissioners now here to treat with them. I beg leave, however, to present for your information an estimate of their probable numbers, taken from the minutes of the commission now in session at this place, leaving all other questions, for the time being, awaiting the result of the efforts of the government, through its commissioners now on the ground, to re-establish friendly relations with them.

Their numbers are believed to be about as follows, viz: (all of whom, or nearly so, are now in this Territory.)

Cheyennes, 700 lodges	4,200
Arapahoes, 200 lodges	1,200
Upper Brulés, 300 lodges, probably over	1,800
Lower Brulés, 200 lodges	1,200
Ogallalas, and Bite-in-twos, believed to be 600 lodges	3,600
Unepapas, 400 lodges	2,400
Eat-any-thing, 100 lodges	600
Sans-arces, 200 lodges, probably over	1,200
Blackfeet Sioux, 200 lodges, probably less	1,200
Yanctonnais, probably between 700 and 800 lodges	4,200
Two-kettles, about 130 lodges	780
Minneconjas, 370 lodges	2,220
Arickarees, Mandans, Gros-Ventres, and Assinaboines, 1,500 lodges, estimate	9,000
Total	33,600

The above is believed to be under rather than over their actual numbers. General H. H. Sibley, a member of the commission now here, who is, doubtless, better informed on this subject than almost any other man in the northwest, is of the opinion that they will number fully 30,000 souls.

With this hastily-drawn and imperfect sketch of Indian matters in this superintendency, hoping that it may be of some service to your department and the government in shaping its Indian policy for the coming year,

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

NEWTON EDMUNDS,
Governor and Ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Hon. D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 51.

DAKOTA TERRITORY, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Yancton, September 12, 1865.

SIR: In forwarding my report of the condition of the Indians in this superintendency for the month of August last, I have but few suggestions to make in addition to such as will be found in the various reports of the local agents, and those refer almost wholly to the condition of the Yancton Sioux Indians, and their prospects for the coming winter, which, I regret to state, are not as flattering as I could wish to see.

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PONCAS.

You will observe, from the report of Agent Potter, that this tribe are not only comfortably situated for the present, but that they doubtless have raised a sufficient amount of food to feed them comfortably through the winter. This is also the opinion of Hon. A. W. Hubbard, who has recently visited that agency, and confirms the views entertained by Agent Potter in relation to the crops and condition of this tribe.

YANCTON SIOUX.

From Agent Conger I have as yet received no report for last month. Indeed, this could hardly be expected, as he reached this place last evening on his return from the east.

From Hon. A. W. Hubbard, however, who has been spending some days at that agency, I learn that their prospects for the coming winter are poor indeed. Their crops are very nearly a total failure, for reasons heretofore stated in special report of Agent Conger, and in my report for July last.

It appears to me that there is a pressing and imperative necessity for extending to this tribe considerable special aid to carry them through the coming winter, even though *all* the able-bodied ones resort to the chase for a subsistence. There is, as a matter of course, in the number of souls comprising this agency, (about 2,300 persons,) a large number who are unable, either from age, youth, or sickness, to procure their own subsistence under the most favorable circumstances; and when, as is now the case, all are short of food, such persons must be expected to and will suffer severely if not specially provided for. There are also connected with this tribe a large number of orphan children, (wards of the tribe,) many of whom are the offspring of officers and soldiers who have at various times been stationed in the vicinity of the tribe. Having been ordered to other fields, they, as a matter of course, returned their temporary wives (squaws) and these children to the tribe, to be provided and cared for by the nation. It has occurred to me that it would be but a simple act of justice, on the part of the government, to cause a sufficient amount of pay to be stopped, of all such officers, to afford subsistence to the parties deserted in such cases.

I am not prepared to make an estimate of the amount that will be required for the subsistence of these persons the coming winter, and shall not be until I can find time to visit that agency and inquire into each case, and ascertain the number that must necessarily be fed, and the amount of aid to be extended to each. I notice, on reference to the 4th article of the treaty with this tribe; first proviso, that the amount to be paid to the half-breeds of the tribe may be raised, or, I judge, suspended by the action of the tribe, (chiefs) subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. Should you, on examination of this article, entertain the same view, I do not see why a portion of this fund might not properly be diverted, for this year at least, to aid the tribe in this emergency. I believe this might properly be done, and the interests of the government and Indians subserved thereby. And in this view of the case, I believe Judge Hubbard and Reverend H. W. Reed will fully concur. Indeed, I think Judge Hubbard will recommend some change, in certain cases, of the manner of disposing of a portion of this fund.

I propose to hold this fund until further advices reach me on the subject from your office, feeling that I would not be justified in paying the money over, in view of the suffering likely to prevail in this tribe the coming winter. The orphan fund should be husbanded, for the present, for the same purpose, or expended in making preparation for their maintenance the coming winter. I feel confident that a considerable portion of this half-breed fund does no good to the parties to whom it is paid, and only enables such parties to live in idleness and drunkenness a large portion of the time. A large portion of it is unquestionably misapplied, not in accordance with the spirit of the article of the treaty, or the intention of the chiefs and headmen in making the allotment.

SIOUX OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Agent Stone reports the crops of this tribe as so far matured as to be out of the way of damage by frost, and that they will have considerable corn after allowing the Indians to use what green corn they needed while maturing. It appears, however, from Agent Stone's report, that they will have no potatoes, owing to the ravages of the grasshoppers, bugs, &c.

The appropriation for the subsistence of these Indians I think ample to feed them, if properly husbanded. Indeed, I do not think it will require that it should all be exhausted, unless we have a very severe winter, and considerable numbers should be added to the tribe by the return of fugitives formerly members of the tribe.

SIOUX OF THE UPPER MISSOURI.

Of the condition of these Indians I have no information in addition to what was communicated in my report for July. A considerable portion of them are still regarded and treated by the military authorities as hostile to the government. I understand, however, and believe, that they desire to make peace and resume friendly relations to the government.

UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY.

I have no information from the various tribes composing this agency except what is found in the report of their agent, this day transmitted to your office, together with the reasons why Agent Wilkinson does not take up his abode at that agency.

I shall not have time to prepare my annual report prior to the arrival of the commissioners to treat with the upper Indians, not having had time to visit the various agencies for this purpose.

As the commission goes up on a boat, I hope to find time to prepare it on the way up, in order that it may be transmitted in time to reach your office in time to take its proper place in your annual report to the honorable Secretary of the Interior. In case, however, I should not be able to do so, I will endeavor, so far as possible, to supply its place by special reports, which may be from time to time forwarded, as opportunity offers.

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

NEWTON EDMUNDS,
Governor and Ex-officio Supt Indian Affairs.

Hon. R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH,
Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 52.

WASHINGTON, *March* 11, 1865.

SIR: Congress, just before it adjourned, made an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars for the purpose of negotiating a peace with the hostile Sioux nation in the Territory of Dakota.

I think you will agree with me as to the importance of making an early effort to secure this very desirable object, especially when calling to mind

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the efforts which are to be made the present season to open a wagon road through the Sioux country to Montana and Idaho, and the liberal appropriation made by the last Congress for that purpose.

In order to open the two lines of road across Dakota the present season, peace must either be consummated with the hostile Sioux, or else the War Department will have to detail a large number of troops to accompany the working parties on both lines; hence I am clearly of the opinion that an early effort should be made to accomplish the object for which Congress made the appropriation.

There are other and more important considerations to be urged why a treaty of peace should be early made with these hostile tribes, the most important of which is to avoid, if possible, the enormous expense attending a military expedition against them.

I beg leave to state, that I believe the object can be accomplished by sending some friendly Yanctons among these hostile bands, and inviting them to come in at some place designated and state their grievances to the government agents.

I beg leave further to state that, in my opinion, this can be further promoted by enlisting the active co-operation of such persons as are well known to these Indians, who have established a reputation among them of being their friends, by friendly acts since the war has been in progress. Such men can easily be found in our Territory.

Should you, upon reflection, regard this matter of paramount importance, I trust you will, at as early a day as practicable, prepare the necessary instructions for my guidance, and have the amount of twenty thousand dollars placed to my credit in New York, to be expended in effecting the desired object; and thus by early action save, if possible, the enormous expense of another military expedition, which costs millions of dollars.

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

NEWTON EDMUNDS,
Governor and Ex-officio Sup't Indian Affairs.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

I fully agree with Governor Edmunds in the plan suggested, and ask the immediate attention of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to it.

W. A. BURLEIGH, *Delegate, &c.*

No. 53.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, April 6, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 11th ultimo, in relation to action to be taken for carrying into effect the intention of Congress "for negotiating a treaty of peace and amity with the hostile Sioux and other hostile tribes allied with them," and for which the sum of twenty thousand dollars was appropriated.

In order that early steps may be taken in this matter, Agent Burleigh has been authorized to purchase in St. Louis flour and bread to the amount of $3,000, and the purchase of goods in New York to the amount of $3,250 has also been directed to be made, the whole to be shipped as soon as possible to your care at Yancton. These goods are to be used as presents to the Indians in your discretion, in the progress of the negotiations which, it is hoped, you will be able to bring about at an early day. The balance of

the appropriation, $8,750, will be placed at your disposal, to be used in defraying the necessary expenses of making the treaty; and for this expenditure you will be held accountable.

The Indians with whom the law contemplates negotiations were parties to the treaty of Fort Laramie, and an annual appropriation of $50,000 for a series of years has been made, in the distribution of which they shared. The last instalment of the annuity is now appropriated, applicable to the next fiscal year, so that it is probable that, in stipulating terms of peace, provision for distribution of goods, agricultural implements, &c., to the Indians will have to be made, which will incur obligations on the part of government in advance, for which no appropriation of money is yet made. This must be carefully borne in mind in the progress of the proposed negotiations.

In order to secure the peace of the Territory and remove the Indians from contact with the whites, a primary object in view will necessarily be to stipulate for their relinquishing forever to the United States the right to occupy the country where such contact would be inevitable, and to remove to and occupy exclusively such other tract, remote from the lines of travel and settlement, as may be fixed upon, within which may be consummated whatever stipulations the government may make in their behalf, and within which white settlements, except of persons in the employment of the government, may be prevented.

The valley of the Platte river, and all the country south, must be entirely abandoned by the Indians with whom you treat.

The provision for the treaty is made by Congress, and the instructions for carrying that provision into effect are based, upon the supposition that it is practicable to obtain the attendance of the controlling chiefs and headmen of the hostile bands to a council having a permanent peace in view; and it is believed that your plan of bringing this about, by sending to confer with them parties who have their confidence, may be successfully accomplished.

Whenever this is done, and the way thus open for negotiations, you will necessarily be left to the exercise of your discretion as to the terms of the proposed treaty. Instructions beyond what are herein presented must be very general; but I should fail in my duty did I not remind you that, while the necessity of peace with these Indians to the safety of settlers upon the border, and the security of travel across the proposed new routes, demand great exertions upon the part of the government, yet the financial condition of the country no less demands that the expected advantages of peace be not purchased at too high a price; and in any stipulations for payments to the Indians, in recompense for yielding their right of occupancy of the country, care should be taken that, so far as possible, those payments shall be made in agricultural implements, stock, and other articles for their benefit.

Measures will be taken to secure the co-operation of the military authorities of the northwestern department with you in carrying into effect the intentions of Congress, and it is hoped that their co-operation will be cordial, and that the coming summer will not be far advanced before a substantial peace upon the border may be announced as the result of your management of the important trusts committed to your charge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

Hon. N. EDMUNDS,
Governor and Ex-officio Sup't Indian Affairs, Yancton, D. T.

REF0062671

No. 54.

DAKOTA TERRITORY, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Yancton, May 15, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 6th ultimo, on the subject of a treaty with the hostile Indians of this Territory, and containing some general instructions in relation thereto.

Since returning to the Territory I have sought every possible opportunity of acquiring information in relation to their wishes, locality, numbers, and such other matters in regard to them as would be likely to be beneficial or useful in treating with them.

From all I can learn, I have not the least doubt but a very large majority earnestly desire peace, and are ready to treat to that end, and this will include a large portion of the leading or influential headmen and chiefs. I anticipate little or no opposition except from young men who are anxious to win a high position in their tribes or bands as warriors, and alien half-breeds.

In relation to their locality, I find that they are largely separated from each other, and that it will consume much time to get them together. I shall, however, make every effort in my power to induce them to congregate at *one place*, feeling that in this the object and aim of the government will be vastly subserved, as there must and will be less jealousy among the various bands in case I am able to make the distribution of the whole of the goods at the same time and place.

In relation to their numbers, I find great diversity of opinion. The estimates of various parties, all claiming to know, and stating the number of lodges, run from thirteen to twenty thousand. I have taken the estimate of four persons, (all well acquainted with these Indians,) and averaged them, and the result is as follows, viz:

	Persons.
Two-Kettle Sioux, 450 lodges	2,700
Minneconjas, 560 lodges	3,360
Yanktonnais, 580 lodges	3,480
Unepapa and Blackfeet Sioux, 600 lodges	3,600
Sioux of the Mississippi	1,800
Total	14,940

The above I fully believe rather under than over their actual numbers.

It is stated, and I think very generally believed, that one cause of the trouble with these Indians has grown out of the small amount of annuities, and the manner in which they have been distributed, which has been mainly from private trading posts, and not unfrequently by the trader himself instead of their agent.

The Indians fully believe that their goods have frequently found their way to the trader's shelves, and have been from there sold to them for their robes. They say that in many cases they have purchased from the trader the very same goods, with precisely the same marks on them, that have been distributed to them from these very posts. If this is true—and I can but think there is some ground upon which they base their opinion—the manner of making the distribution should be changed at once. Agents should be required to distribute the goods in person at all times, and the distribution should not be made at a private trading post.

It appears to me that the remedy for this is to place the agents at posts in the Indian country prepared expressly for them, furnish them with proper protection, and then require them to take up their residence at such post, and in cases where they neglect or refuse to do so, vacate their positions, and appoint such persons as will comply with this rule, and at such place or post all distributions should be made by such agent to the Indians.

I am also clearly of the opinion that the amount of annuities should be so increased as in some measure to satisfy the Indians, and cause them to see and feel that they are getting something worth coming in for. I take this view of the subject, believing it to be true economy in the government.

I believe it is admitted that the last three campaigns against these Indians have cost not much less than forty millions of dollars. I am clearly of opinion that could we have had peace by paying them this sum in annual instalments for a series of years, (and I think we might,) it would have been far better, not only for the government, but also for the Indians themselves, than to have expended it in the manner which has been done; though in taking this view, I by no means wish to urge upon the government the necessity of so large annuities. I think, however, their annuities should be increased, and believe it would be true economy to do so, provided the Indians maintained friendly relations in future with the government. Fifty thousand dollars per annum, properly distributed to them, would, I think, give them about three dollars per head; and if this sum was given to them in such articles as they need—in agricultural implements, stock, &c., (I would pay them no money)—I see no reason to apprehend further difficulties with these tribes, provided proper restrictions are thrown around them, and all contraband articles, particularly whiskey, is kept out of the country, and such measures taken as *will keep the half breeds of British America from visiting them*, creating disturbances and dissatisfaction, which they invariably do on the recurrence of these annual visits.

Is there no way to hold the Canadian government responsible for the depredations committed by these lawless half-breeds? If there is, steps should at once be taken to prevent their coming into our country. I am credibly informed that several hundred of these Canadian half-breeds are now in the northwestern portion of this Territory, selling our Indians guns, powder, shot, whiskey, and other contraband articles, by this means putting it in the power of the Indians to prolong the war. I am informed by the Indians that these half-breeds advise and counsel them to continue the war against the whites.

A large quantity of alcohol is brought to the Missouri river by these aliens, and is there made into whiskey, by reducing with water, and sold to our Indians. The influence of these foreign half-breeds is now the greatest obstacle to peace. Of this fact I have not the least doubt.

I would prefer to see all the Indians located on the left or north bank of the Missouri river. The country is sufficiently extensive for them, and might very properly be set apart for their permanent homes. They should, in my opinion, be required to surrender to their agent, or the military authorities, all persons charged with crimes committed against the whites, and in case they refuse to do so, other members of the tribe or band should be at once seized and held as hostages to compel a compliance on their part, and should be punished in case the guilty are not surrendered in a reasonable time. This kind of policy the Indians can appreciate and understand, and it will restrain all turbulent ones, I think, in the bands. I believe I appreciate the important bearings of the contemplated treaty as regards the future of this section of country. I would, however, much prefer to divide the responsibility than to assume the whole of it myself. I undertake this matter greatly distrusting my ability to give satisfaction, but with an earnest desire to see such a line of policy adopted as will be mutually beneficial, and result in permanent good to the country and the Indians, and make them in future the firm friends of the whites.

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The Indians have already heard, through messengers sent to the various camps, of the pacific designs of the government, and are now assembling at various points along the Missouri river, hoping at an early day to meet the government agents and re-establish friendly relations with the whites.

I have not the least doubt of the success of the undertaking, only believing it to be necessary to meet them in fairness and good faith, to be followed by such a change of policy as will satisfy them in the future that they will receive from their agents the goods and property furnished by the government for them.

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

NEWTON EDMUNDS,
Governor and Ex-officio Sup't Indian Affairs.

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 55.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
St. Louis, Missouri, June 14, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of copies of the following communications in relation to Indian affairs, with indorsement thereon of June 10th:

1. Letter dated May 6, 1865, from J. H. Leavenworth, Indian agent, to W. P. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
2. Letter dated May 9, from Hon. Newton Edmunds, governor of Dakota Territory and *ex officio* superintendent of Indian affairs for that Territory, to W. P. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
3. Letter dated May 10, from same to same.
4. Letter dated May 26, from W. P. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to Hon. J. Harlan, Secretary of the Interior.
5. Letter dated May 29, from Hon. J. Harlan, Secretary of the Interior, to Hon E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

In relation to Colonel Leavenworth's letter and operations, I enclose herewith a despatch from Washington, signed by the Secretaries of War and the Interior, and two despatches from General Dodge, which cover the whole case.

In relation to the two letters of Hon. Newton Edmunds, I have only to say that the Sioux Indians have been attacking everybody in their region of country; and only lately, long since the date of these letters, attacked in heavy force Fort Rice, on the upper Missouri, well fortified, and garrisoned by four companies of infantry with artillery. They have also made several raids into Minnesota, and at least one along the Iowa border. If these things show any desire for peace, I confess I am not able to perceive it. There are some of the Sioux bands in the Dakota Territory who are peaceably disposed, and we are using every effort to get them into military posts to effect peace with them, and I hope we shall soon be able to separate them from the hostile bands. The Indians now in hostility need some exhibition of force, and some punishment for the atrocities they have committed, before they will be peaceful.

I transmit copies of my orders and instructions to commanders on the frontier. My views and opinions on this subject are well known to the War Department; they were communicated long since, and at various times, through Major General Halleck, first as general-in-chief, and then as chief of staff, and are doubtless now on file. The exact course I am pursuing I long since notified him that I intended to pursue, and all the information needed will be found in his office.

The treaty of peace which Governor Edmunds proposes to make, and which he thinks the Indians will be very willing to make, is, I presume, such a treaty as it has been the unvarying practice of the Indian department to make heretofore. A supply of food and presents to induce the Indians to assemble, and to satisfy them during negotiations, is first bought and transported to the place where the Indians are to meet the negotiators; a treaty is then made, which provides that the United States government shall pay certain annuities of goods and money so long as the Indians remain at peace. In other words, the Indians are bribed not to molest the whites. Past experience shows very conclusively what the Indians think of such a transaction. No country ever yet preserved peace, either with foreign or domestic enemies, by paying them for keeping it. It is a common saying with the Sioux, that whenever they are poor, and need powder and lead, they have only to go down to the overland routes and murder a few white men, and they will have a treaty to supply their wants. If such is the kind of treaty which will be satisfactory to the government, I do not doubt that Governor Edmunds is right in saying he can make one, either with the Sioux or any other Indians whatever. He has only to notify the Indians (hostile or not) that if they will come to a certain place he will insure their safety going and coming, and will give them presents and food, and make arrangements for continuing to supply them, provided only they will sign a paper promising to keep the peace toward the whites. But the very Indians with whom he now proposes to treat *have* signed such a paper, and *gone* through the same absurd performance once before at least, some of them oftener. Is there any reason to suppose that they are going now to keep their word any better than they did then? Of one thing we may be sure, and that is, that they will now demand a higher price for signing such a promise than they did before, and in six months or less be ready for another treaty at a still higher price. It seems idle to pursue the subject. It seems to me that no man can fail to understand, if he wishes to understand the matter at all, that such a practice as this only encourages Indians to commit hostile acts—every time they do it they are thus paid for it. The treaties I have directed military commanders to make are simply an explicit understanding with the Indians that so long as *they* keep the peace the United States will keep it, but as soon as they commit hostilities the military forces will attack them, march through their country, establish military posts in it, and, as a natural consequence, their game will be driven off or killed. That the Indians can avoid this by keeping peace, and in no other manner. This is a peace which involves no expenditure of public money for annuities or presents, and is no doubt objectionable to Indian officials on that account; but as it certainly will not involve any more Indian wars than have hitherto occurred, and will be certain again to occur under the present Indian system, it will have the merit, at least, of greater economy.

Indians will keep the peace when they fear the consequences of breaking it, and not because they are paid (and badly paid too) for keeping it, and when they can, by the present system of treaty-making, really make more by committing hostilities than by keeping the peace.

The Indians with whom Governor Edmunds proposes to treat are Indians who are now violating a former treaty. What have they done to entitle them to presents and annuities, or to greater confidence in their promises, unless, indeed, the violation of former treaties and the murder of whites are to be thus compensated?

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I am very willing to unite with Indian officials, or anybody else, to secure peace with the Indians, but not willing, if I can prevent it, to pay Indians for outrages committed upon innocent women and children, and thus encourage them to a renewal of the same atrocities. I oppose the proposed treaty of Governor Edmunds because it will only lead to renewed hostilities, and very certainly, in the future as in the past and the present, involve the necessity of exactly the same operation in treaty-making. At the same time, the government and the people concerned will hold the military authorities blameless for any hostilities which may result from such a treaty.

I will very willingly aid the Indian agents in making one, but unless the Indian department will hold itself responsible for any murders of white people by the Indians with whom they make a treaty—Indians who have already violated one or more treaties of the same kind, and upon whom we have no greater hold now than hitherto—I am not willing to consent.

Whenever Indian hostilities or massacres occur on the frontier, the military are held responsible for them, and by none are they so held more promptly and violently than by officials of the Indian department, who have made treaties with the very Indians concerned which could not fail to lead to an outbreak. Either the War or the Interior Department should have the sole management of Indian affairs. This divided jurisdiction tends to nothing but evil. The Indian officials are anxious, in season and out of season, to make treaties, for reasons best known to themselves. The military commanders, foreseeing the inevitable result of these bribing treaties, and knowing that they will be held responsible for all the Indian hostilities which surely result from such treaties, oppose treaty-making of this character. Hence constant differences of opinion and conflicts of jurisdiction, which can only be avoided in one of two ways—first, to return to the War Department the whole management of Indian affairs; or, second, to provide for making treaties with Indians without the expenditure of money or goods. Having no power to effect the former arrangement, I am endeavoring to effect the latter.

Permanent or even long-continued peace with Indians, under the present system of treaty-making, even if conducted with strict honesty and good faith with the Indians, I believe to be hopeless.

I again invite attention to my letter on this subject to the Secretary of War, dated February 6, 1864, and published in the official Army and Navy Gazette of April 23, 1864.

Wisdom and humanity alike dictate a change in the present system of Indian management. The development of the mining regions in the Territories of Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, and Montana has attracted such a horde of emigrants that the Indian country is penetrated in every direction; highways are made through it, and the game driven off and destroyed. The Indians are more and more confined to circumscribed areas, where they are less able every day to subsist by hunting. A few years more, and they will be driven to extremities. No one can say what outrages are committed upon Indians by these irresponsible crowds of white men flocking through this country. It is only what the Indian does to the white man that is published to the country, never what the white man does to the Indian. I have not a doubt that the Indians could be pacified if they did not hope from day to day that by keeping up hostilities they would secure a treaty such as has always before been made with them, and which would supply their wants.

By sending troops enough, the Indians can of course be exterminated, but surely such cruelty cannot be contemplated by the government. The question is now squarely before us, either the extermination of the Indian tribes, or a humane policy which shall save them from so cruel a fate, and at the same time secure from danger white emigrants. The present system of

Indian policy has only to be pursued a few years longer, and, in view of its past results in this direction, it is certain that no Indians will be left to treat with. Where are the great tribes of Indians to whom we applied this system of treaty-making so short a time since? Has there been a people on earth who have been so rapidly destroyed under the pretence of kind treatment? It is a simple process to calculate how long is the term of life of the tribes which still remain. Nothing can save them from the same fate unless the government changes its course, gathers them together, and places them in such a position and condition that they will no longer be objects of cupidity to unscrupulous whites. So long as they receive money and goods they will be a constant source of temptation to white men, and will be wronged and plundered.

It is surely unnecessary for me to pursue this subject further. I am only reiterating opinions and views long since officially communicated to the War Department, and which I am convinced the new Secretary of the Interior would gladly examine and consider courteously. To his predecessor in office it has been useless to present such matters. I beg, therefore, that this communication, with its enclosures, be laid before the Hon. Mr. Harlan; and I feel confident that he will very willingly adopt the plan suggested, or some other, to save the department from discredit, and the government from the shame of inhumanity.

I shall pursue the course I have begun, without change, unless I receive orders to the contrary from my proper superiors.

Since beginning this letter the enclosed despatch has been received. The Indians thought by Colonel Leavenworth to be so anxious for peace are those mainly concerned in the reported outrages. Opportunity has been and is being given to him to make peace with these Indians. He has been once robbed of his stock and driven out of their country. My impression is that this time he will lose his life.

I transmit also a copy of letter just received from General Dodge, commanding department of Missouri, which touches upon some of the points in question.

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

JOHN POPE,
Major General, Commanding.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
General-in-chief of the Army.

No. 56.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., July 6, 1865.

SIR: Your communication of the 19th June last, addressed to this department through the Secretary of War, and letters from Major General Dodge and from you, addressed to Lieutenant General Grant, on the subject of Indian hostilities and Indian intercourse, have been received and carefully considered.

In reply, allow me to say that the manifest indisposition mentioned by you of subordinate officers of this department to act in harmony with the policy of the War Department, and the alleged publication of uncharitable strictures reflecting on the character and conduct of those in command of troops in the Indian country, are without the sanction or approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and measures will be adopted to terminate such conduct.

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It is the desire of the Secretary of the Interior to subordinate the action of the agents of the department to the policy of the Secretary of War, in relation to Indian tribes at war, and to secure the support of the military authorities in carrying out the civil policy of the government in relation to those Indians at peace, with the United States.

The policy of the government in relation to nearly all of the latter class of Indians has been settled by the President and the Senate in treaty stipulations, which carry with them the plighted faith of the nation and the force of law. Whether this policy is wise or unwise, is not now a practical question for the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of War, nor for the President in his character as commander-in-chief or chief executive officer of the nation.

Treaties made and ratified must be enforced by the President, until abrogated by the same power which made them. All the Indians referred to by you as annuity Indians are in this category.

It is on this account that the Secretary of the Interior recommended, and, as he supposes, the President approved, the designation of some suitable person to proceed to the Indian country, to be on the ground, when the proper moment should arrive, to represent the President in negotiating for peace, and for the settlement of the Indians in districts of country as remote as practicable from the great lines of travel across the plains and settled Territories

It is true a general or other military officer might be thus designated by the President, were it not that Congress has provided by law that such treaties shall be negotiated by an officer of the Indian department. For that reason it was, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, necessary to send some such officer, conversant with the subject and the probable views of the Senate, to act in concert with the military authorities, whose presence and power would awe the Indians into obedience; otherwise all would be futile, on account of the non-compliance of the Indians, or the refusal of the Senate to ratify the treaty arrangements. Hence, whether a new policy shall be proposed or the old policy enforced, a prudent, careful, and well-informed negotiator will be needed.

The evils growing out of the settlement of the Indians on the borders of our frontier, mentioned by you, and which you propose to remedy by removing them far in the rear of our settlements, have not escaped the observation of this department. But it is no more than just to the government, and is at the same time in support of the wisdom of your suggestion, to say that when these Indians were first settled on their present reservation they *were* far in the rear of our settlements. That the rapid growth of the nation has brought our people to their doors, and surrounded them, in some cases, with a white population, is no fault of theirs, and is no misfortune of ours. And if it does render their removal and re-location desirable to us and to them, the practical inquiry arises, where can you find for them a place and habitation free from this returning evil? There is not now one foot of territory belonging to the United States, except the comparatively small district west of Arkansas, not embraced within the limits of our organized territory; and this excepted district is owned in fee simple by the Indians who now occupy it. It is hoped that they may be induced to open this territory to settlement by other Indians who have attained the same degree of civilization with themselves. Should the department succeed in this arrangement, provision may be made for such of the Indians residing in Kansas and Nebraska as may agree to remove to that Territory. So far as it may be practicable to execute this design, your suggestions will be carried into effect. But beyond this the government has no home to offer them where they would be free from constant friction with the worst classes of white people. They must, therefore, remain on their reservations for the present, and it is just to say of some of these that they are doing comparatively well and are increasing in numbers.

But the more difficult question still remains, what shall be done with the wild, uncivilized, or Blanket Indians, who live by the chase, now that the encroachments of the white people are pressing them on every side and permeating their country in every direction, destroying and driving off the game on which they have chiefly relied for support? As Congress has organized civil governments in these Territories, and has thus invited their settlement by civilized people, it is no longer possible for the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of War to preserve them unbroken for a habitation for the Indians. It is equally clear that these Indians cannot long support themselves by their former pursuits. They must, therefore, gradually perish by the sword if they remain hostile, by starvation should they become peaceful and avoid plunder, or they must resort to pastoral and agricultural pursuits. As their extermination cannot be entered on by a great and Christian nation, there is but one course left for consideration. The government must attempt to colonize them; and the first step to be taken in this policy is to give them a local habitation. They must be induced or compelled to live on some limited district of country, designated by metes and bounds which they will learn to regard, and which others can be compelled to respect as their home; where they will gradually adopt, from necessity and imitation, pastoral and agricultural pursuits. At first the district of country assigned to each tribe may be large, and afterwards diminished from time to time, as game disappears and the Indians become more and more accustomed to civilized pursuits.

During the transition period, it will become the duty of the government to supply them with a portion of the means of subsistence, commensurate with the deficiency occasioned by the destruction of game by our advancing settlements.

To this policy there are great objections, but it is doubted whether there will be any other practical mode of procedure devised that will not be liable to greater embarrassments.

In the selection of such reservations, the agents of this department will be expected to avail themselves of the great knowledge of the character of the country, and of the various Indian tribes, acquired by the military officers in command of expeditions against any of these Indians, and in command of the military posts located in their vicinity, and as far as practicable to act in harmony with their views.

With great respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES HARLAN, *Secretary.*

Major General POPE.

No. 57.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., July 11, 1865.

SIR: It is deemed proper, and it will be the policy of the department, in the further management of our Indian relations with tribes or bands in hostility with the United States, to subordinate its action and intercourse with them to the policy and operations of the War Department pending such hostilities; and on the other hand, with respect to Indians in amity with the United States, it is expected, and not doubted, that the officers of the War Department will co-operate with the peaceful intercourse with those tribes.

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I have therefore to request that you will instruct the several superintendents and agents not to deliver goods, money, or other property to any Indian nation, tribe, or band while they are in hostility to the government, and to suspend all intercourse with such Indians, except so far as the same may be sanctioned by the officers of the War Department.

In enforcing the civil policy of the government with Indians who are at peace with the United States, you will direct the superintendents and agents, when necessary, to request the assistance and co-operation of the proper military authorities. They should also be instructed to refrain from publishing any facts in relation to Indian affairs, or imparting to any one information on the subject, with a view to its publication. They should also be directed to communicate all such information to this department, or to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for such action as may be considered necessary.

Should any superintendent or Indian agent at any time entertain the opinion that the officers of the army are innocently, or otherwise improperly, interfering with the rightful authority and prerogatives of this department in its management of Indian affairs, he should report the facts to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or to the Secretary of the Interior, and the department will confer with the Secretary of War upon the subject, if deemed necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES HARLAN, *Secretary.*

D. N. COOLEY, Esq., *Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

No. 58.

Circular to superintendents of Indian affairs and Indian agents.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., July 27, 1865.

SIR: It appearing that differences have arisen between the superintendents and agents appointed by this department and the military authorities, at and near Indian reservations and agencies, as to the treatment of and intercourse with the Indians who are hostile to the United States, it is deemed necessary to inform you of the policy adopted by this department in its connexion with the military authorities during the continuance of such hostilities. This department will subordinate its action and intercourse with the tribes and bands in hostility to the United States to the policy and operations of the War Department pending such hostilities; and, on the other hand, support the agents and employés of the Interior Department in the performance of their official duties, and in the enforcement of the rules and regulations governing our intercourse with Indians in amity with the United States.

In consonance with this policy, therefore, you are hereby instructed not to deliver goods, money, or other property to any Indian nation, tribe, or band, while they are in hostility to the government; you will be especially vigilant that no trader under your supervision has any trade or intercourse with any member of such disaffected tribe or band, under penalty of revocation of his license and expulsion from within your jurisdiction; and you will suspend all intercourse with such Indians, except so far as the same may be sanctioned by the military officers in charge of operations against them.

You are further instructed to refrain from furnishing to the public, or to individuals in such manner that it may be laid before the public, information upon the subject of Indian affairs. In regard to this subject, your attention is called to the circular instructions from this office of January 26, 1865, in which the communication to the public of information of pending affairs relating to the Indians, and a neglect to advise this office or the Interior Department of matters of importance receiving or needing attention, was mentioned as being sufficient cause for dismissal from office.

Where difficulties arise in enforcing the civil policy of the government with Indians who are at peace with the United States, you will request the assistance and co-operation of the proper military authorities.

If at any time it shall appear to you that the officers of the army are interfering with the proper execution of your duties as civil agents of the government, or that they fail to render you such aid as is necessary to enable you to enforce the regulations, adopted alike for the good of whites and Indians, you will content yourself with making a full representation of the facts at once to this office, or to the Secretary of the Interior, when measures will be taken by the department to bring about, if possible, the co-operation of the military officers with you in such measures as may be deemed proper.

You will hereafter make a full and explicit monthly report to this office of the condition of the tribe or tribes under your charge, with such suggestions as you may deem beneficial to them.

D. N. COOLEY, *Commissioner.*

[Indorsed.]

The concurrence of the War Department in the within is expressed in the following letter:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, *July* 22, 1865.

SIR: I am instructed by the Secretary of War to inform you that he concurs in the views expressed in your communication to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a copy of which was enclosed in your letter of the 15th instant, and also to state that the Adjutant General has been directed to transmit to Major General Pope a copy of the communication in question.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. T. ECKERT,
Acting Assistant Secretary of War.

Hon. JAMES HARLAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

No. 59.

ST. LOUIS, *August* 16, 1865.

SIR: I am expecting every day to hear from General Sully the result of his conference with the Sioux and Cheyennes at Fort Berthold. I should think it well for the commissioners to go up the river to Fort Rice, and from there communicate with Sully. The Indians would probably prefer to meet commissioners either at Fort Berthold or Fort Randall.

It is highly probable that a satisfactory treaty can be made with the Sioux of the upper Missouri this autumn. If too late in the season for this, a cessation of hostilities will be effected, and the final treaty made in the spring. It seems to me desirable, however, that the commissioners shall go at once to Fort Rice, where they can, at least, see and confer with the Indians who have separated from the hostile bands, and are desirous to make permanent peace. In this way, too, more Indians might be separated from the hostile camps until these camps were designated—[probably *decimated.*]

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If the commissioners will come this way, I will confer freely with them, and give them all the aid and information at my command.

JOHN POPE, *Major General.*

Hon. JAMES HARLAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

No. 60.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHWESTERN INDIAN EXPEDITION,
Camp No 22, July 20, 1865.

SIR: I leave here day after to morrow. I give up all hopes of any new Indians coming into this place. Since I held my council last Sunday a few straggling lodges have come in from the hostile camps, some fifty or sixty. They say nearly all the Indians want to come in, but are afraid of this place. They would meet me anywhere else, so I designated Fort Berthold. I cannot get at any positive information why they should have such antipathy to Fort Rice; but such is undoubtedly the case. Some of the half-breeds interested in trading establishments elsewhere may have something to do with this, trying to induce the Indians to come in at a certain place, whereby they may profit by the trade. To show this, night before last some one (the Indians say he was a white man) rode through their camp just after a steamboat had crossed from Rice to my camp to bring me some rations, stating that a boat had gone over to me to bring me and my soldiers to kill them all that night. In a moment the lodges were struck, and there was the greatest confusion. Colonel Dimon, the commanding officer, and some of the chiefs, went to the camp and succeeded in quieting the disturbance, but not before some of the young bucks had mounted their horses and were off. No doubt by this time the news is spread all over the hostile camp. The general will see what trouble I have to accomplish my ends.

All the Indians have crossed the river at this point, and have gone in a northeast direction, where the buffalo are said to be plenty. I believe them to be sincere in their desire for peace.

I shall march from here to Devil's lake. The route I will take will not be in a straight line, and I judge it will take me nine days to march there. From there I shall go to Mouse river, and from there to Berthold. It will take me near a month to make the march. At Berthold I shall have stores shipped for me. By this march I am in hopes of coming on to some of the Santee, Cut-Head, and half-breed camps. I do not think, from what I hear, there are any number of hostile Santees east of Devil's lake; but if a small force could be sent in that direction it might quiet the fears of the inhabitants of Minnesota, and they might fall in with some scattering bands. There are plenty of Indians between the Missouri and the James, probably 3,000 warriors, but they are all Indians who have made peace with me, and I feel sure they will molest no one. It was absolutely necessary to send them there to subsist. I have not the rations to give them, and if they remained here they would starve. I am much concerned in regard to the health of this garrison the coming winter. Last winter they suffered terribly by death and sickness, and all the medical officers agree that they fear that they will suffer more next winter. At the urgent recommendation of medical officers, I have directed two companies of the fourth United States volunteers to relieve the companies at Union and Berthold. The two experiments we have made this year to get potatoes have failed. The last year's potatoes will not stand transportation. There is only one way, and that is, if possible, procure potatoes of this year as soon as they are ripe,

and ship them on a very light draught-steamer, not drawing two feet water. I would recommend this to be done. It may be the means of saving the lives of a good many men. A large quantity of garden seeds were shipped here by the first boat up, and the commanding officers planted a large garden. Everything came up finely, and the garden was doing remarkably well; but the grasshoppers came in clouds, and a few days finished the garden. Seeds were again planted, but it was too late—nothing has come up.

I have ordered large amounts of hay to be cut, but it will have to be hauled eight miles and cross the river. I do not know how much they will succeed in getting in.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALFRED SULLY, *Brevet Major General.*

JAMES SAWYER, *Captain and A. A. G.*

No. 61.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHWEST INDIAN EXPEDITION,
Camp No. 30, Devil's Lake, D. T., July 31, 1865.

SIR: My last official report about the movements of the expedition was dated at Fort Rice, July 20.

Feeling assured that no more Sioux intended to come in and surrender to me, I concluded to take up my line of march in the direction of Devil's lake, to ascertain if any hostile Indians were or had been recently in that vicinity, in compliance with my instructions from headquarters department of the northwest.

I left the camp opposite Fort Rice on the 23d July, with about the same command, (840 men for duty,) which, with the officers, teamsters, herders, and other detailed men, swelled my command to over one thousand.

We marched in a direction generally north 30° east; and on Saturday, the 29th of July, reached Devil's lake, encamping on the southern border of it.

We found the grass very good all the way here, and plenty of water, but of a very bad quality, until we reached the headwaters of the James; from there here the water is very good, but at this place, Devil's lake, it is decidedly brackish. I fear it may produce sickness; the men, however, are digging wells, and find better water. As for wood, we found not even a bush six inches high until we reached here.

The soil improves very much after crossing the James river; some places even looked as if they might be cultivated, which is a rare thing for Dakota, taking the Territory generally. The country was very hilly and broken until we reached the James; after that it became more level.

We found on our march large herds of buffalo and antelope, and the lakes filled with ducks and geese, but no Indians, though the country was well adapted for them to subsist and hide in.

During the march I sent out scouts to ascertain if there were any recent signs of Indians. At our camp the first day out some tracks were discovered, one day old, of about three Indians moving north; these were followed three days, and then lost in the hills, a heavy rain storm washing out all signs.

On my third day out we crossed several trails of lodges, about a week old, coming from the Missouri and going southeast; these were made, without doubt, by a band of friendly Yanctonnais, who left the hostile camp, crossed the Missouri forty miles above Rice, and went to join the rest of

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the friendly Indians between the Missouri and the James. We also came upon a very heavy trail of half-breed carts, coming from the north and going towards the Missouri. Thinking that they might be a party going to trade with the Indians, I ordered Major Brackett, with three hundred picked men, to follow the trail up. He followed it fifteen miles, to their old camp; found they had left a week before, and had turned north in the direction we were going, so he joined me that evening. The next day we again struck their trail, and followed till I thought (it being late) we might reach them at night. I encamped, and gave orders for a very early start. We reached their camp, ten miles off, very early, and took them completely by surprise. We found fifteen hundred of their carts corralled, and they were all busy drying buffalo meat; they had with them their women and children, and even their priest. There was also travelling with them a French nobleman, lately from Paris.

I had the camp thoroughly searched, but could find nothing contraband, or anything whatever to trade with, nor did they have any robes or peltries to indicate they had been trading with any one. They were from the British possessions, and had been out about two months. They had seen the President's order about trading, and assured me they only came to get meat. In conversation with the priest and headmen, I told them about the trouble their people gave us in furnishing ammunition to the Indians. They admitted there were people living in their section of country who were guilty of this, but it was done without the knowledge of the people generally, (smuggled,) and they were anxious to stop it. I told them that their coming into our country to hunt in large parties would have to be stopped, as they were killing all our game; from their own report they had killed six hundred buffalo in one day. They answered me they knew no line of frontier; the half-breeds on the north and on the south of the line were all one family; they were intermarried, and that in their camp were many who live in the United States, while they lived in the British possessions. They all spoke the same language (French;) that they paid no taxes, had no laws, but that each colony or camp made their own laws, appointed a chief and two councillors, a police, &c. They handed me a written copy of their laws, among which I saw it was a fine of five pounds sterling to sell ammunition to Indians.

They admitted that perhaps it was true that they had no right to hunt in our country without permission, but if they could not do so they would starve; and added that the half-breeds living on our side of the line visit their country to hunt for valuable furs.

I obtained some information from them in regard to the Sioux, most of which I already knew, in regard to the Indians near Berthold, (part of the half-breeds had been there,) but they also assured me there were no Indians east of Devil's lake; that most of the Santees they left in the British possessions. Among them they mentioned Sleepy Eye and, I think, White Cloud, as chiefs; that a part of them were at Turtle mountain, which is just on the line, and that they thought some Santees, Cut-Heads, and North Yanctonnais—about 500 lodges—were on Mouse or Assinaboine river; that no hostile Indians, except a party of thirteen, led by a half-breed, (a deserter from our service,) who came to their country, stole several horses, and joined the Santees, trying to get them to make war, had, in their opinion, visited the white settlements this year, and they felt sure if any large body of Indians had left for Minnesota they would know it, and they, moreover, stated that they believed the Indians would be glad to come in and make peace, for they were very poor.

So much of the day was consumed in talking with these half-breeds, I camped near them, and started next morning. Quite a number wished to accompany me to the hostile camp, asking only what they would plunder for their pay, but I had no wish for their services. I was afraid they would require my men to fight, while they interested themselves in the plundering.

The next day, after a march of twenty-six miles, we reached the southwest corner of Devil's lake. We crossed a trail of six lodges going to Mouse river.

Devil's lake is a beautiful-looking sheet of water, but the water is not fit to use. The animals, however, appear fond of it; it is quite salt. Where I camped I had no timber, but excellent grazing. The lake is filled with large islands, some of them three or four miles long, and covered with the best of timber, and also filled with fish. I sent a force out to scour the country to the east of me, to look for Indian signs, and the best position for a post. My topographical officer, Major Von Minden, has handed in his report, and I will forward a special report in regard to the establishment of a fort at this point. The command found no recent Indian signs, the latest being one year old.

We found a camp of half-breeds near the lake—some twelve men, with their families. They were from our side of the line. I had their camp searched, but found nothing. They also told me they thought some of the Santees were on Mouse river. It looked suspicious that twelve men could come so far from home with their families, and not be molested by hostile Indians. I therefore placed the camp under guard till I could get near to the Mouse river, for fear that they might give the Indians information of my coming.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY, *Brevet Major General, Com'dg.*

Jos McC. Bell, *Assistant Adjutant General.*

No. 62.

Headquarters N. W. Indian Expedition,
Camp No. 37, Fort Berthold, August 8, 1865.

Sir: I have the honor to report that I reached this place at 8 a. m., and encamped three miles from the fort.

My last report was written from Devil's lake. I marched from there to the Mouse river, bearing north until I came in sight of the frontier of the British possessions, but at a long distance off. Owing to the great scarcity of water (that can be used) it is impossible to take every route you would wish. I passed quite a number of lakes, beautiful to look at, but containing water so strongly impregnated with alkali and other substances that it would about take the skin off your lips to drink it. As it was, we had to make marches of twenty-eight or thirty miles, and in ten days I reached a point two miles from Mouse river. From here I sent scouting parties up and down the river, one party going near the British line, but found no signs of Indians, except several signs of small camps a week or ten days old. We found signs of a small party (not over six) about a day or two old, going west.

Mouse river is a beautiful stream of clear running water, filled with fish. The banks are lined with an abundance of excellent timber, the grass and soil very good, the country around filled with game. There is no place in the Territory better located and adapted for Indians to live in. I am satisfied that what the half-breeds told me is correct; that none of the Santee Sioux Indians are south of the line, and it is perfectly impossible to come upon them without we can obtain permission to pursue them into the British possessions.

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I would also beg leave to state that it is my opinion that these same half breeds give the Indians information in regard to the movements of the troops. On my way from Devil's lake to Mouse river I came on to another camp of half-breeds, some eight or ten men, with their families. As they had not been trading, nor had anything to trade with, I let them alone. Eight men, with their families, would not dare come into that section of country without they were on very good terms with the Indians; besides, I recollect seeing in the papers, before I left Sioux City, that I was directed to march up the Missouri and north. Could not these papers have found their way to the British possessions, and thus notice be given to the Indians to be on the lookout?

My march from Mouse river to this point was in a direct line, over a very dreary country, without water fit to drink. My last day's march, on this account, was near forty miles, and as the country was very broken, it took me many hours to accomplish it. On this account the animals (it being a very hot day) suffered greatly for the want of water. I, however, lost only one animal.

On my arrival here I heard the following Indian news: By my direction runners were sent to the camp, telling them that all who wished to make peace could come in and see me, and those who did not I would make war on. These runners, after remaining several days in the camp, returned and report that there is considerable division of sentiment on the question of war and peace, but that the peace feeling is the strongest. They are convinced there is no use of fighting, with any prospect of success, but yet they fear it is only a trap I have set to capture and slay them; that at one time the feeling was very strong to come in and surrender, but that a chief who wishes to lead the war party, called the Sitting Bull, hearing this on his return to camp, went through the different villages, cutting himself with a knife, and crying out that he was just from Fort Rice; that all those that had come in and given themselves up I had killed, and calling on the nation to avenge the murder. In consequence of this five hundred warriors went with him to Rice to see if it was true, and to avenge the massacre. There are other runners out, who have not yet returned. I will get more news by them.

The camp is only 50 or 60 miles from here, across the river in a southwest direction; they are camped in a position which I know very well, a very strong defensive position, and easy to retreat from by breaking into small parties and scattering into the bad lands of the Little Missouri. They report their camp extends near three miles, (I suppose scattered,) and over two thousand lodges, or about ten thousand warriors, Sioux of different bands, Cheyennes and various others. My wish is to get all who don't wish to fight out of the camp, and then take some steamboat that may pass, to cross my command and follow the rest. Without a boat it will be impossible for me to cross.

If I can't succeed in getting a large number in to surrender, I am in considerable of a quandary what to do. If I cross over with my small command of eight or nine hundred men to attack the camp in their strong position, and don't succeed in routing them, but have to fall back, my retreat will be construed into a defeat; it will strengthen the war party and weaken the peace party of Indians; and if I leave here without attacking them, matters will be nearly as bad.

I would not have the least hesitation, with 600 men, to cross the river and march through their country to Rice, for I feel sure I could defend myself; but that is just about as much as I could do. I feel perfect confidence in the superiority of the white man over any other race, and the troops being better armed and better disciplined, are greatly the superior to the Indians, yet a handfull of men cannot attack and defeat ten times their number in a mountain pass.

I have read in the papers that General Connor and Brevet Brigadier General Heath, with bodies of troops, are moving to Powder river, and then after the hostile Indians, who have fled from the Platte. I do not know where they intend to go to find these Indians, but this I do know—very large numbers of the Minnecongues, San Arcs, Ogallalles and Brule Sioux, also Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and other tribes from the Platte Valley district, are in this camp, only 60 miles south of here. I have therefore telegraphed you to know where they are going; if they are on their way here, I am in an excellent position to co-operate with them.

I send you these despatches by an Indian, who has to run the gauntlet to get through the hostile country; I will therefore duplicate them by the first boat. I have not heard from department headquarters for a long time.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY, *Brevet Major General, Com'dg.*

Jos. McC. Bell,
Assistant Adjutant General.

No. 63.

Headquarters Northwest Indian Expedition,
Camp No. 53, Fort Sully, D. T., September 14, 1865.

Sir: Some days ago I telegraphed in regard to the commissioners going to Fort Rice to meet the Indians there. This is altogether impracticable during this season of the year, and for this reason I notified the Indians to be ready to meet the commissioners at Fort Sully, when word shall be sent them. It is with the greatest difficulty the lightest-draught boats get up the river now, and by October nothing can navigate it. In October and November this section of country is liable to terrible cold storms of rain and snow, so that the prairie roads cannot be travelled at all without running a great risk of losing all or most of your animals; it is much safer to risk travelling in January, during the bitter cold weather. The road on the river bottom is used in winter, but is not practicable for wagons, and for these same reasons the Indians dislike very much to leave their camps to go any distance; they have just got their horses in condition to be kept during the winter, to hunt for subsistence, and do not wish to break them down. Another reason, is a very large portion of the Indians dislike to visit Fort Rice; they have a fear of the place, and some you can't get to go there at all, because there has been so much trouble there with Indians lately. Friendly Indians have sometimes gone to visit the post, and while they are there some hostile ones follow them up and make attacks on sentinels, or steal horses. The consequence is, that the officers and soldiers, who cannot tell one Indian from another, retaliate by shooting at the first Indian they see, which sometimes happens to be a friendly Indian, or by placing some friendly Indian, they think they recognize as a hostile one, in the "guard-house." I do not intend by this to blame the officers; they have had no experience whatever with Indians—know nothing of the Indian character or manners, except what they may have learned from reading some novels. I don't believe any of the garrison at Fort Rice ever saw an Indian before they came to this country. The Indians told me in council that they wished to see me at old Fort Pierre, and if I would meet them there, a great many more would meet me, but they did not wish to come to Fort Rice again. I have heard nothing in regard to Mr.

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Galpin's trip to the Indian camp, but expect to soon. A very large number of Indians have already given themselves up. I should think I far fall short of the mark when I state that three thousand warriors have already come in and made peace with me, on the terms the general commanding directed. I include in this number those who came in last year, as well as those who have come in this year, and the treaty I have made with them, though it has cost the government nothing (but the expense of fighting them,) will be, I believe, just as binding and as well kept by the Indians as if the government had spent large sums of money in the way of annuities, &c.

If Mr. Galpin succeeds in getting in the large camp of Sioux on the Little Missouri, which I think he will, then there will be over two-thirds of all the heretofore hostile Indians who will have submitted to the authority of our government, and this amount is all, I believe, who will voluntarily come in for the present. Of course you can get in the whole nation, and every other nation of Indians, if you will hold out inducements enough, in the way of money, goods, provisions, &c. But what would such a treaty be worth? As regards the rest of the Indians, those who still hold out hostile, it will require time and patience. A proper course on our part will in time force these Indians to come to our terms. I firmly believe these same Indians who have made peace with me can be induced to make war against the hostile bands and bring them in either alive or their scalps. There is one thing that all the Indians are very tenacious about, and that is the taking of their lands from them. In all their councils they have spoken about this, and I have assured them such is not the wish of our government, for their land is worth nothing to us; all we ask, and we must have it, is the right of way through their land to our lands west of them. They also assert that other tribes have sold their land to government. The Yancton Sioux part of the Yanctonnais Sioux land, and the Poncas part of the Brulé Sioux land, they mention as an instance. How this is I cannot say; my authority, in regard to the boundaries of different lands, is what the Indians and half-breeds say. One thing is certain, in regard to the Sioux Indians, there is a great change in their ideas and their manner of talking; there is no longer any boasting on their part since they have seen and felt the power of our government.

The expeditions into the heart of their country that the general commanding sent out during the last three years have proved to them, what they did not before believe, that they could not oppose our government with any chance of success. Before the year 1863 it was risky business for a small party of whites to attempt to go up the river as far as Fort Pierre, and no small party would ever think of going above there by land without they were traders, or were waiting to pay tribute to the Indians they met for the privilege, whom it is to their interest to protect and have in the country. Even the traders were sometimes abused in a shameful manner, and obliged to make presents to a large amount before they could get off with their lives. Steamboats travelling up the river were compelled frequently to land and pay the Indians for permission to navigate the river. Now small parties of three or four soldiers travel up by land to Rice without any very great risk. I do not wish to be understood by this that this country is entirely safe from all danger; there are hostile Indians, or "bad Indians," who will steal or murder, and will continue to do so in spite of all treaties that may be made, but they are comparatively few in numbers, and their number will grow smaller every year by proper treatment, which is, by killing them off or forcing them in the manner already suggested. This will not require a very large force of troops, but a sufficient force to garrison the posts, to defend themselves and protect such Indians as may be induced to take up arms against the hostile Indians. After a permanent peace had been made with

these Indians, which I fear cannot be accomplished before next spring, on account of the season, as I have already stated, I would offer a reward for every hostile Indian captured, or for his scalp. This would be cheaper and more effective than sending large bodies of troops, who can never be successful in hunting small bodies of Indians in their broken, mountainous country. Although I do not believe in giving annuities to Indians, I do think it would be well to give a small present to each of the chiefs and principal men who have shown a desire to be our friends, and have endeavored to make peace. The commanders of posts should be allowed to issue rations to such of these friendly Indians who are actually in want and deserve them, as a reward for their good conduct.

In conclusion, there is another matter I would like to mention, which is doing a great injury to the Indians, and that is, the half-breeds of the north coming across the lines to hunt buffalo. Several thousands of buffalo are every year killed by these hunters. If this is continued, in a short time they will kill all the game in the country, and we will be obliged to support our Indians to keep them from starving. I would therefore recommend that in case all the Indians make peace, we would promise the Indians that our government would see that this was stopped. With a little assistance on our part, the Indians themselves would take this matter in hand; but until they do make peace I would not meddle with it, for we would have both half-breeds and hostile Indians on our hands.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY, *Brevet Major General, Com'dg.*

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL, *Department of the Missouri.*

No. 64.

DAKOTA TERRITORY, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Yancton, August 11, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge herewith the receipt of your circular letter to superintendents and agents, of the 27th ultimo, on the subject of intercourse with friendly and hostile Indians.

The policy therein announced, it seems to me, is especially fitting and proper, particularly with the Indians in this superintendency; indeed, since I was made aware of the military order in relation to intercourse with hostile bands, about 1st of May last, I have, so far as I have been able, pursued the course announced in your circular.

I notice you call my attention to a circular issued by your office, under date of January 26, 1865. I beg leave to inform you that no such circular has ever reached this office; however, no information has ever been furnished from this office to the public or individuals since I entered upon the discharge of my present duties.

In compliance with the last paragraph of the circular under consideration, I beg leave to present herewith the condition of the various tribes in this superintendency for the month of July last. It will, however, fall far short of what it ought to, from the fact—1st. That all the agents upon the settled reservations have so recently entered upon the discharge of their duties that they have not yet become familiar with the habits, management, and condition of the various tribes under their charge, and have much to learn of what is required and expected from them in making up their monthly and quarterly reports; in other words, they are not yet themselves familiar with their duties. This will, however, very soon be corrected, and I hope to be able ere long to forward as perfect and prompt a report as it is possible to

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make of such a people. 2d. The new agents have entered upon the discharge of their duties at a most inauspicious time, from the fact that for two years the crops in this Territory have been a total failure, owing to two successive seasons of severe drought, to which was added last year the grasshopper raid. The Indians at the various agencies had become thoroughly disheartened, and it required much patience and perseverance to persuade them to put a crop into the ground last spring. At the Ponca and Crow Creek agencies, however, we succeeded in getting up sufficient interest to induce nearly every family to put a crop into the ground, and there is now every prospect that they will be rewarded far beyond our most sanguine expectations.

PONCAS.

I early procured for this tribe a sufficient quantity of good seeds to crop all the land under cultivation at this agency, and it was got into the ground in good season and in good order. It has since been well tended, and there is now every reason to believe that a large and very fine crop will reward their labors. These Indians are highly gratified and pleased at their prospects for this year. Employés are held to a more rigid accountability at this agency than at either of the others, and the result is highly favorable to a continuance of the policy. Their crops of corn, potatoes, pumpkins, squashes, peas, and melons are very fine indeed, and they are now getting from their fields excellent green corn. Their crop of flat turnips is being considerably damaged by bugs.

YANCTONS.

I regret to say that the condition of this tribe is not as favorable as I could wish, owing to the fact of sufficient effort and preparation not being made in preparing their ground for the reception of seeds in season to secure for them good crops, and the poor quality of seed furnished for their use. This tribe have very little good corn, I think not to exceed ten acres. This fact is greatly to be regretted, from the fact that the season has been highly auspicious, and had sufficient forethought been exercised they might have had twenty-five or thirty thousand bushels of corn, and other crops in proportion.

I have as yet received no report from their agent of employés for the second quarter of 1865, though he was specially instructed to report at once on the organization of his working force, as you will see by reference to instructions issued to him under date of May 19, last, copy of which was forwarded to your office last mail. Agent Conger shows every desire to make this agency a model of good management, and will, I think, put matters in good shape here at an early day. He being entirely unaccustomed to a management of this kind, must have a reasonable time to learn fully his duties.

SIOUX OF THE MISSISSIPPI—CROW CREEK AGENCY.

I was advised in March that the Indians of this agency would at an early day be transferred to this superintendency, and on my return from Washington, the last of March, I took prompt steps to have them supplied with good seed corn and potatoes. Garden seed I could not procure for them in this country, and I did not feel warranted in sending to Chicago for them, and making at that early day a requisition on your office for the amount. They have a very fine crop of corn and potatoes, and will be well and amply rewarded for their efforts.

These Indians are prospectively in much better condition at this time than since their settlement in this Territory. They are well pleased with their new agent, and claim that they are being far better provided for than heretofore.

The agent was for a time much embarrassed by the non-reception of funds, now happily arrived, and being used to discharge the pressing obligations he was obliged to make, awaiting the reception of the money.

I am as yet in receipt of no report from Agent Stone for second quarter; it will, however, I am informed, be forwarded in a few days.

This agency being one hundred miles from a post office, communication with it is not always prompt, reliable, and regular. It is hoped that this difficulty will be remedied as early as next year by the Post Office Department, as it is in contemplation, I am told, to put on a horseback mail from Fort Randall to Sully once a week. The Crow Creek agency is on this route.

UPPER SIOUX INDIANS.—S. N. LATTA, AGENT.

I have so far this year received no report from this agency. The agent passed up the river on a steamer, and distributed the annuity goods, as I am informed, and returned immediately to his home in Leavenworth, Kansas, without reporting himself to this office, either orally or by letter. A portion of these Indians are regarded as hostile to the government, though from all I can learn I am convinced a considerable majority earnestly desire peace. Since last spring, on being advised of the military order in reference to intercourse with these various tribes, I have made no effort to communicate with them.

If the campaign now in this country is vigorously prosecuted, I shall expect to see peace the result before the close of the season.

UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY.—MAHLON WILKINSON, AGENT.

The various tribes composing this agency are regarded by their agent, and many others thoroughly familiar with them, as friendly and reliable, though their agent, as I am unofficially informed, was not allowed to distribute their goods to them. It has occurred to me that in this matter the military officer in command must have made a mistake, as the goods could be more properly distributed to these Indians than to the Upper Sioux.

The Indians of this agency grow large crops of corn every year, as I am informed. Their crops are good this year, so far as I have advices from them.

In my report for this month I hope to be able to state that the entire crop of all the agencies has so far matured as to be safe from damage from any of the causes which have heretofore effected it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NEWTON EDMUNDS,
Governor and Ex-officio Su'pt Indian Affairs.

Hon. D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 65.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Yancton, D. T., May 19, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in a letter of the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under date of March 24 last, copy of extract of which is as follows, viz: "And give him (you) the necessary in-

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structions in regard to the duties of his office," &c., I have the honor herewith to present you with such instructions as are deemed necessary for your guidance at the present time, reserving the right to alter or change them from time to time as the exigencies of the case may require, or the interest of the government or Indians may seem to indicate.

1st. You will obtain from Major Burleigh as thorough a knowledge of the condition and management at the agency, and disposition and habits of the Indians under your charge, as possible.

2d. You will hold all employés to strict accountability as to the employment of their time, and the work accomplished by them, and keep a full and accurate account of the time of each, and see that no persons are needlessly employed, but only such as are absolutely necessary to carry on the current business of the agency.

3d. In all cases where possible to do so, you will encourage the employment of Indians in agricultural pursuits, allowing them in each case a reasonable compensation therefor, in proportion to the amount of time they are thus employed, their usefulness, &c., calling ten hours a day's work.

4th. You will, upon perfecting the reorganization at the agency under your charge, report to this office the names of all persons employed by you, in what capacity, their compensation, and the time of their entering upon the discharge of their duties; also such changes in your working force from time to time as you may see fit to make.

5th. Leave of absence will not be granted to employés except for the most urgent and satisfactory reasons, and in all such cases deductions of salary will be made for such absence.

6th. You will not allow disorderly or dissolute persons to stay at the agency, as it is deemed far better to send such persons away at once than to allow them to stay only to create dissensions and trouble among the Indians.

7th. You will permit no intoxicating liquor to be brought, kept, sold, or given away on the reservation. It will be your duty, and you are clothed with ample authority, to destroy all such liquor at once.

8th. You will advise fully with this office at all times on the subject of the current business at the agency, and make requisitions for such funds as you deem necessary to carry on the business, giving your reason or stating the necessity for such application.

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

NEWTON EDMUNDS,
Governor and Ex-officio Sup't Indian Affairs.

Major P. H. CONGER,
U. S. Indian Agent, Yancton Agency.

No. 66.

YANCTON SIOUX AGENCY,
Greenwood, Dakota Territory, July 15, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions under date of July 11, 1865, to make a full report of the condition of my agency at the time I entered upon the duties of my office, I have the honor to report that I arrived here on the first of May, and found Mr. Burleigh, the late agent, awaiting my arrival and ready to surrender to me, as his successor, the charge of the Indians, which he did on the day of my arrival. Some days, however, elapsed before he delivered to me the papers, &c. belonging to the office, he requiring some time to arrange and close his accounts.

I regret, sir, that I am compelled to state that I found the condition of things not very satisfactory. The buildings are miserable and in a dilapidated condition, the fences badly out of repair, and little or no preparation made to raise a crop the coming season. I found no teams (except one span of old and very small mules, which were worthless) and no cattle or stock of any kind that belonged to the agency, and in the various mechanical shops belonging to the agency the same condition of things existed. The tools that had belonged to the same—the most of them—had been broken or lost; so that, sir, I found myself in rather a poor condition to commence operations. However, I set to work, hired some ploughing done, (by paying what seemed to me an enormous price,) and succeeded in getting some two hundred acres of corn planted in tolerable season, but most of the seed proved bad and we had to replant; so, with bad seed and the grasshoppers together, we have succeeded in raising only a few scattering acres of tolerable corn—I should judge in all from twenty to twenty-five acres.

I find the Indians docile and friendly, but, from what observation I have made, my opinion is that they are the most indolent and improvident race of people on the earth; indeed it is counted a disgrace with them to labor, and none of them often do except the squaws or a few of the old men. The young men spend their time (when not out on a hunt) in lounging about in the most comfortable places they can find, telling stories and smoking their pipes, and without one day's provision for themselves and families in advance, they are as happy and as contented as lords, provided always they have for the *present* their own bellies filled.

As to schools for the Indians I find none in operation, and I am assured by them that there never has been any school organized or kept for them on this reservation. There is no building here for that purpose, and none that is in any way suitable, or that could be spared for that use; and, sir, while upon this subject I beg leave to call your attention, and also the attention of the department at Washington, to article 4 and section 4 of the treaty between the United States and the Yancton tribe of Sioux of Dakota Indians, in which the United States stipulate and agree to expend the sum of ten thousand dollars (over and beside the regular annuities) in erecting a suitable building or buildings to establish and maintain one or more normal labor schools for the instruction and benefit of the said Indians.

The head chief of the nation, and one of the parties to the treaty, has repeatedly complained to me since my arrival, and says his Great Father has not kept his word with him, for he promised him when he signed the treaty and sold his lands to the United States that he should have a school-house and teachers to teach his children to read and write, and to do all kinds of business like the white man. I would suggest that the *present* is a most auspicious time to commence in this matter, and with your permission I will ask leave to submit a plan and estimate (at an early day) for a school-house to be built next season.

I am requested also to report the number of missionaries or religious instructors among these Indians. As with the schools, I have to report none, and I understand there never has been any that made a permanent stay among them. I have had conversation with a number of the chiefs and headmen on the subject, and they all express a desire to have a priest come and live with them. They are strongly prejudiced in favor of the Catholic religion, and I think it very doubtful whether they would consent to receive any other. I am certain a good Catholic would be capable of exercising more influence over them than any other could hope to do for a long time. I have promised the chiefs that I will ask Bishop Smythe, of Dubuque, to send them a priest.

I am also invited to make any suggestions I may deem proper in reference to the government and management of the Indians, with a view to their ad-

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vancement in the arts of civilization. My brief experience hardly qualifies me to offer advice; yet, were I to do so, it would be strictly to observe all treaty obligations, and teach by example as well as precept that it is the desire of the government to benefit and not to oppress the Indians. I am of the opinion that the present Indian system, if properly administered, is as good as can be devised; at least the Indians say that, let their agent be as bad as he may, they would still prefer him to the military.

It is not possible for me at this time to furnish you with the census of this tribe, as nearly all of them are now on the plains hunting buffalo, and will not return to the reservation before about the first of October, when I expect the most of them will be present to receive their fall supplies, when I propose to make an accurate enumeration, as required in your instructions.

Trusting, sir, that you may receive this hasty and imperfect report, and excuse me for this time, I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. CONGER,
United States Yancton Agent.

Hon. NEWTON EDMUNDS,
Governor and Ex-officio Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 67.

PONCA AGENCY, D. T., *July* 20, 1865.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions, under date of July 11, directing that a full report of the condition of this agency at the time I entered upon the duties of this office, and up to the present time, be made to you at once, I have the honor to report that, on assuming the duties of agent for Poncas on the 5th of June, I found but one farm, consisting of two fields, one of 300 acres and the other of 60 acres. Both of these fields are enclosed with post and rail and post and board fence, all of which is in good repair. Owing to the new treaty made with the Poncas last winter, many of them did not plant in the enclosed fields, but went to the bottom lands on the Missouri river, so that not over 150 acres are under cultivation in the enclosure, and probably 100 acres on the Missouri river bottom lands, making in all under cultivation 250 acres, including 243 of corn, one of peas, two of potatoes, one of beans, one of squash, two of turnips.

There has been plenty of rain here this season, and I am pleased to state that present prospects of all kinds of crops are very flattering for an abundant harvest.

The employés of this agency, up to June 29, were K. W. Frazer, blacksmith; J. A. Lewis, farmer, and Mitchel P. Cene, Baptiste D. Lodge, and David Le Clair, laborers; and Antoine Roy, herdsman. The blacksmith has been occupied in doing the general blacksmithing and gunsmithing of the agency. This has kept him quite busy during the time that I have had charge here, it being a season of the year when the hunting and farming implements both needed repairing; but I thought that the amount of blacksmithing to be done for the next six months would be so small that it would not be economy to retain him; accordingly I discharged him on the 29th of June, of which I notified you at the time.

The farmer has charge of all the work done outside of the mechanical shops and a general supervision of stock and tools. Antoine Roy, herdsman, herds all the stock, both those used by the Indians and those used by the farmer. Mitchel P. Cene, Baptiste D. Lodge, and Daniel Le Clair, laborers, have been employed in preparing the grounds for planting, and in planting and taking care of crops, and in doing any work which is necessary to be done on an Indian agency. Francis Roy, interpreter, has no other business except that for which he was appointed.

The discipline of this agency requires of each employé ten hours' labor for a day's work, to which they all cheerfully comply. There are five frame buildings and sixteen built with logs. The material used for building being cottonwood, many of them are so warped and decayed that they will soon need considerable repairing in order to be of much service. The schoolhouse, although covered with good lumber, the frame is of cottonwood, and far too light for the size of the building; in consequence of which the roof is settling in and the sides are spreading out, and is so shaken by the wind that it is impossible to keep plastering on it.

The stock used by the farmer consists of two yoke of oxen, one pair of horses, and one mule. The farming utensils consist of six ploughs, two harrows, one scraper, two one-horse hay rakes, one spade, three shovels, five hoes, and six axes; five pitchforks, four scythes, and two snaths, and four wagons. There may be, and probably are, more tools in the hands of the Indians, which I cannot ascertain until they return from the hunt which they are now on.

The steam saw-mill, with grist-mill attached, is a good one, and in good condition, capable of turning out from 2,500 to 3,000 feet of lumber per day. The blacksmith shop is in very good condition, and has sufficient tools for doing the work. The carpenter shop is in good condition, but very deficient in tools.

The manual labor school provided for in the fourth article of the treaty made with the Poncas March 12, 1865, ('58?) has never been carried into effect, and I beg leave to urge upon the department the necessity of completing a suitable building for that purpose and opening a school as soon as possible. The Poncas are very desirous to have this done. They say that one-half of the time since they were promised a school has already passed, and that unless it is soon commenced it will be of little use to them.

I would recommend the liberal purchase of teams, wagons, cows, and hogs, and such agricultural implements as may be necessary for them to cultivate the soil. I believe that if each Indian family was provided with these things in a short time they would raise quite sufficient to sustain them through the year. I would also suggest the propriety of selecting from the tribe some of the most intelligent youth, and paying them a small compensation for their labor, to learn the art of blacksmithing, carpentering, and engineering.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. POTTER,
United States Indian Agent.

His Excellency NEWTON EDMUNDS,
Governor and Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 67½.

PONCA AGENCY, D. T., *September* 30, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit this my annual report.

Having assumed the duties of agent for the Poncas within the last five months I can say but little, comparatively, of their condition or improvement. Their deportment has been very good, considering the circum-

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stances under which they have been placed; not having raised any crops for the two previous years, they were mostly dependent on the money received from government for their subsistence; that having been exhausted in feeding them through the winter, they had nothing to eat except what they gleaned from the prairies. They managed to live on that until they had finished cultivating their corn, of which they have about two hundred and fifty acres. During the time that they were cultivating their corn, and while they were at work in their field unarmed, a war party of Brulé Sioux attacked them and succeeded in killing two of their number. This so intimidated them that it was impossible to get them far enough from home to obtain game in any large quantities. They were thus kept on short allowance until about the first of September, when their corn crop ripened and furnished them with an abundance of food. I hope with their corn and annuity to be able to carry them comfortably through the year. No new improvements have been made on this agency this season. I thought it best not to make any until it was decided whether the Poncas are to remain here or go to the lands treated for last winter. It will be observed on examining my reports of employés that no mechanics have been employed during the last quarter. There being no improvements to be made, I thought it economy not to employ any at present. What actual mechanical work it was necessary to have done I hired done by the job, thus saving two or three hundred dollars during the quarter. When the manual labor school is put in operation, then it will be necessary to employ mechanics regularly to do the mechanical work, and to instruct the youth in these branches.

About one hundred and seventy tons of hay have been put up this season. Having no mowing machine, and but three laborers, I hired the hay cut, cured, and raked into cocks for two dollars and fifty cents per ton.

The present location of the Ponca agency is not suitable for the purpose. It is a barren waste, destitute of wood for lumber and for fuel, and of grass for hay. We were compelled this season to either cross the Running Water into Nebraska, or go eight or ten miles to get sufficient hay to sustain our stock.

I hope, for the benefit of the Poncas, that the new treaty made with them last winter will be ratified. It gives them a tract of land in the valley of the Missouri river, about twelve miles long and from one to two miles wide, in every respect suitable for an Indian agency. Part of it is covered with cottonwood, oak, elm and ash; the other part is covered with a luxuriant growth of grass, sufficient to sustain thousands of head of cattle with hay in winter, besides furnishing an abundance of pasture for summer. This strip of land is so well watered by the numerous springs coming in from the high lands, that unless the season was one of extreme drought, good crops could be raised every year. I am firmly of the opinion, if the Poncas can be placed on this new reserve, and be furnished with stock sufficient to commence stock-raising, and with suitable tools for farming, that with proper management for a few years they will be temporally beyond want.

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

J. A. POTTER,
United States Indian Agent.

His Excellency N. EDMUNDS,
Gov. and Ex-officio Sup't Indian Affairs, Yancton, D. T.

No. 68.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, March 9, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, referring to the claim of the Ponca Indians for compensation for the loss of life and wounding of several of their number by a party of United States soldiers in 1863; and in reply, have to state that this office has not been unmindful of the great wrong thus committed upon these friendly Indians, but has endeavored to procure the discovery and conviction of the guilty parties through the military authorities. In this I have not thus far been successful; but even if such conviction were accomplished, I still fully recognize the equitable right of the surviving friends of the deceased, or their representatives, to pecuniary compensation for the loss incurred. Ample precedent for such compensation is found in the decision of our courts, in cases of losses of life and limb by careless or criminal management of railroads and steamboats, and I do not hesitate to say that I think the claim of the Poncas is a good one, founded in justice, sustained by precedent as above cited, and should meet with favorable consideration from Congress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

Hon. NEWTON EDMUNDS,
Governor of Dakota and Ex-officio
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 69.

CROW CREEK AGENCY, D. T., *July* 30, 1865.

SIR; In compliance with your instructions in letter of July 11, 1865, I herewith submit a report on the condition of the agency at the time I entered on the duties of my office, with suggestions.

1. *Condition of buildings.*—I found them in good order, but some were in an unfinished state. One bastion lacked a roof, which I have since put on. It will be necessary to plaster the dwellings and offices, to render them comfortable during the winter present season.

2. *Condition of fences.*—Posts were set for about six and one half miles of fence; many of these were cottonwood. On at least two miles there were no boards whatever, and the remainder was much in need of repairs, no part of it being more than two boards high. I was obliged to employ laborers, saw lumber and repair the fence sufficiently to protect the crops from the depredations of cattle.

It will require considerable labor and lumber to make a good fence. I consider it necessary to build one mile of cross-fence to give me access to the river without passing through the fields.

3. *Improved land.*—It was in poor order, the prairie having been badly broken. About 175 acres were planted in corn, and one and one-half acre in potatoes; the balance was uncultivated during the present season.

The corn is ripening fast, and will undoubtedly be a good crop. In consequence of the ravages of the grasshoppers and bugs, I do not think the potatoes planted will produce anything.

4. *Number and condition of working teams.*—There were not any, two cows comprising all the animals turned over to me. I purchased two yoke of oxen, but find them insufficient to do the labor necessary. I need more; also a horse-team is very much wanted; the corn was not properly cultivated in consequence.

5. *Condition of wagons.*—I received seventeen, of which seven were in

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good condition, and four more with some repairs will be good. The balance are old and almost worthless.

6. *Farming utensils, &c.*—The ploughs were in very bad condition, but few serviceable; the most of them will need repairs, and some are worthless. The chains were, the most of them, broken more or less. Most of the farming tools were in poor condition, and will need much repairing. Out of 170 ox-yokes received, I do not think over thirty of them can be made serviceable.

7. *Carpenters' and blacksmiths' tools.*—I found but few; many necessary articles are lacking, so that it is almost impossible to do the business required in those departments. A set of gunsmith's tools are much needed.

8. *Condition and capacity of the mill.*—The mill had evidently been a good one, but had been badly strained or overworked, and the boiler was leaky. After much repairing, I was enabled to cut 2,000 feet per day. It will require still further repairs if I continue to run it longer than the present month.

9. *Logs and lumber.*—14,253 feet of sawed and 63,457 feet of lumber in the log was turned over to me. The logs were very poor; they appeared to have been cut some time, and many were rotten. One-half of them are scarcely worth sawing.

10. *Powder magazine.*—The powder magazine receipted for is simply a 7 by 9 hole or cellar dug in the ground, utterly worthless for what it was intended, it being too damp.

11. *Beef.*—The beef, fresh, packed in snow, that was turned over to me, was, in consequence of the warm weather, in very bad condition; most of it was entirely spoiled, and the balance I issued immediately to the Indians, so that it could be saved by drying.

12. *Furniture, office blanks, &c.*—The tables were poor affairs, mere excuses, and the furniture generally needs repairing. I shall very much need a stove for the office during the coming winter. I found the office entirely destitute of desks, blanks, paper, and all articles necessary for office business. There were no copies of previous returns, reports, &c., to guide me in doing my business; thereby causing me much inconvenience.

13. *Names, number and description of employés.*—They number seven, as follows: S. M. Griffith, carpenter and engineer; Frank Bronson, farmer; Judson Lamorie, teamster; E. Stutsman, head laborer; Arkicita, laborer; A. M. Kaupman, blacksmith; and J. W. Stone, agent. I find the employés prompt and faithful in attending to their duties, and circumstances have often required me to call upon them to attend to matters not within their regular vocation, yet they have always been ready and willing to assist me.

14. *Condition of schools, &c.*—So far as I am able to judge, from the short time that I have been in charge of this agency, I think the school in a very flourishing condition. The number enrolled as in attendance is 297; the number of teachers three. More explicit information is given in the report on education.

The health of the Indians is generally very good, considering their manner of living, yet there are quite a number of them sick. Many of them die for want of necessary medicine and a physician, when medical attendance would save them. I would suggest, for humanity's sake, that they be allowed a physician.

I will defer making further suggestions until after I am better acquainted with the wants of the Indians under my charge.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. STONE,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. N. EDMUNDS,
Governor and Ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

No. 70.

CROW CREEK AGENCY, D. T., *August* 24, 1865.

SIR: I returned here on the 18th instant, and the teams with the 100 sacks of flour that I purchased at Yancton arrived on the 21st. Upon my arrival I found all the Indians that had gone on a hunt at the agency, having returned about four weeks since.

I did not expect them so soon, but the following statement of facts accounts for their early return. They found plenty of buffalo on the Dakota river in the vicinity of the "dirt lodges," but before they had succeeded in procuring any considerable supply of meat the buffaloes crossed to the east side of the Dakota, and when the Indians were crossing in pursuit of them they were met by a party of Brown's Indian scouts, (Indians,) who ordered my Indians to remain on the west side of the Dakota, stating that they had orders from Fort Wadsworth to prevent, by force if necessary, all Indians of this agency from crossing the Dakota river.

My Indians being thus prevented from following up the buffalo, and their "out-runners" not finding another herd, the entire hunting party returned to the agency with but a small supply of dried meat.

On my arrival I found a letter from the commanding officer at Fort Wadsworth, (a copy of which find appended,) by which I am officially notified not to permit any of my Indians to enter "his sub-district," of which the Dakota river seems to be the west line.

The Yanctons pursue the buffalo from the Dakota to the Big Sioux without any molestation from "Jo Brown's Indian veterans," or the commander-in-chief of Fort Wadsworth.

Now, I am not able to perceive the reason why the Indians of this agency should be made an exception to their clemency.

In order to obtain the information above mentioned, and that justice may be done, I beg that your excellency will give this matter your early attention.

I have the honor to subscribe myself your obedient servant,

J. M. STONE, *Agent.*

His Excellency Gov. N. EDMUNDS.

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HEADQUARTERS FORT WADSWORTH, *July* 27, 1865.

SIR: A number of Indians under your charge have lately come into my sub-district, the west line of which is the James river, to hunt; they have papers signed by you. It is strictly against orders from district headquarters for any of the Fort Thompson or Missouri river Indians to come into this district.

I have so notified the Indians, and also that a pass from any officer outside of this district will not be considered as any excuse; and hereafter any of the Indians from Fort Thompson or Missouri river found east of the James river will be treated as hostile, *and I take no prisoners.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

ROBERT H. ROSE,
Major, Commanding.

JOHN W. STONE, Esq.,
Indian Agent, Fort Thompson, D. T.

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No. 71.

DAKOTA TERRITORY, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Yancton, August 11, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith special report of M. Wilkinson, esq., United States Indian agent for the Upper Missouri River agency, together with statistical report on farming and on education, &c.

Major Wilkinson informed me, in a conversation I had recently with him, that he was not allowed to distribute the annuity goods to the Indians under his charge, but as I saw him but a few minutes, and he makes no mention of this fact in his special report, I am unable to give you particulars.

The district of country in the vicinity of Fort Berthold was last year well supplied with seasonable showers, and was not visited by the grasshopper; and I have no doubt, from all the information I have been able to gather on the subject of crops in that locality, that they raised the amount of corn stated.

The Indians have always been reported to me as entirely friendly to the whites, and willing and anxious to become settled upon reservations. I think there will be no trouble in inducing them to abandon their nomadic life, and settling them on a reservation, provided sufficient encouragement is extended to them in the way of aid in agricultural pursuits.

A state of hostilities prevails nearly all the time between these bands and the Upper Sioux Indians, and as the Upper Sioux nations are now at war with the government, these Indians, from motives of policy, are friendly with the whites.

The practice which has heretofore prevailed, indeed, does now, of agents only visiting their tribes once a year, and then but for a few days, thus leaving them a large portion of the time under the influence of such persons as choose to visit them from motives of a pecuniary nature, only interested in making the most money for the least consideration, I believe to be bad, and should be changed as soon as possible. The Indians regard their agent as the mouthpiece of the government, sent out to hear their grievances, redress their wrongs, and compel traders and others in the country to observe and obey treaty obligations and the laws of Congress.

Much if not all of our present difficulties may be traced to the absence of agents from their posts of duty, taken advantage of by designing and unscrupulous men to advance their pecuniary interests by cheating the Indians whenever opportunity offers.

It is not, perhaps, practicable to correct these evils at this time, but when peace is once more established with the hostile bands I can but believe it will be found greatly to the advantage of the government and people to require agents to take up their residence with the Indians under their charge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NEWTON EDMUNDS,
Governor and Ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Hon. D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 72.

VERMILLION, D. T., *August* 7, 1865.

SIR: Please find herewith reports of statistics of Indians under my charge, as per your letter of 11th of July.

I find it impossible to report accurately. I have not been able to get the Crows nor Assinaboines together. The heads of bands wish to represent their numbers as large as possible, that they may get the more goods; at the same time will not disclose the numbers of other bands. Thus I am compelled to guess, but am not far wrong. Arickarees, Gros-Ventres, and Mandans, are all together at Fort Berthold. I commenced taking the census, but was waited on by the headmen, who told me that when last taken small-pox followed, and I found the excitement such that I deemed it best to abandon it for the time

Crows and Assinaboines cultivate no ground. The former are constantly moving to avoid the Sioux. All say they are anxious to go on a reservation and raise corn. Indians at Fort Berthold do well. I think I estimate their crop low. I have no means of knowing the number of horses owned; they have no cattle nor hogs. They all use their dogs as chief means of transportation.

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

M. WILKINSON,
United States Agent for Indians on Upper Missouri.

Governor N. EDMUNDS,
Department Indian Affairs, Yancton, D. T.

No. 73.

DAKOTA TERRITORY, EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Yancton, September 12, 1865.

SIR; I have the honor to enclose herewith reports by Major M. Wilkinson, United States Indian agent for Upper Missouri Indians, as follows, to wit:

"Report as to reason why goods have not been distributed to the Indians under my charge, and also statement of the causes of the prohibition by the military authorities."

"Report as to the condition of the Indians under my charge for the month of August, and also report of the reason for non-compliance with the law of Congress requiring Indian agents to reside with their tribes."

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

NEWTON EDMUNDS,
Gov. and Ex-officio Sup't Indian Affairs.

Hon. R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH,
Washington, D. C.

No. 73 A.

VERMILLION, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
September 1, 1865.

SIR; I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of the Indians under my charge for the month of August:

The Crows are on Milk river, in two bands. The mountain band have with them the Gros-Ventres of the prairie. They are avoiding, as best they can, the common enemy, the Sioux. They are constantly moving to avoid the Sioux, as well as to follow the buffalo. From the best information I can get they are in good condition, and well supplied with horses, and are perfectly friendly with white men. They are anxious to make treaties, go on reservations, and raise corn. I have been unable to see them in any considerable bands.

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The Assinaboines are below Fort Union, some distance north of the Missouri river. They are divided into small bands, for hunting purposes, and are friendly with all their neighboring tribes. They are generally poor, have few horses, and use dogs for the purpose of transportation. They have been to Fort Union in but small parties. They will not be in again until spring, at which time the whole tribe has promised to meet me at the fort.

The Arickarees, Gros-Ventres, and Mandans remain at Fort Berthold during the summer season, but always winter at some distance from the fort. They are anxious to make treaties, have good prospects for corn, and are in good condition.

In my letter to you, of last summer, on the subject of unlawful trade with the Indians, I spoke of the evil influence of the American Fur Company. The Northwestern Fur Company, as at present controlled in the country by Messrs. Smith, Hubbell and Hawley, with the regulations they have adopted for the government of their employés, if faithfully carried out, will, in my opinion, correct the evil referred to.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. WILKINSON,
U. S. Indian Agent, Upper Missouri Tribes.

Hon. NEWTON EDMUNDS,
Gov. and Ex-officio Sup't Indian Affairs, Yancton, D. T.

VERMILLION, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
September 5, 1865.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of September 4, containing extracts from a letter of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of August 25, requiring of me reports of reasons why goods have not been distributed to the Indians under my charge, and also a statement of the causes of the prohibition by the military authorities. In pursuance of your request, I have to submit the following report:

On my arrival at Fort Rice I found Colonel Dimon in command of the river from Fort Sully to Fort Benton, and had assumed control of Indian affairs in that country, and had determined that the Assinaboines should have no goods this year, for the reason that he had been informed that parties of them had smoked with the Sioux of the Mississippi.

At Fort Berthold I found Captain Dimon in command of the post. He held a long council with the chiefs, after my arrival, at which I was not permitted to be present. I was not permitted to talk with the Indians except in his presence. All trade had been stopped except by persons representing the sutler of the regiment, (1st United States volunteers.)

I passed on to Fort Union, where I found matters in the same condition. After remaining at that place a week, I was told the military authorities no longer claimed control of Indian goods, but the Assinaboines already understood that they were to have no goods, and it was too late to get them to the fort.

I was quite sure, from the past course of General Sully, commanding this military district, that he was not aware of the interference of the commanders of those posts, and the error was speedily corrected, so soon as he was able to communicate with them. Other men are to be left to garrison Fort Berthold, and I have no grounds to fear any further interference by the military authorities.

General Sully has at all times shown a willingness to afford me such assistance as was in his power. I have never had any intimation that he claimed control of the civil affairs of my Indians. In view of these facts I did not deem it of sufficient importance to warrant any special report on the subject, deeming it sufficient to make a full statement of the facts in my annual report.

I did not distribute goods to the Indians, for the reason that I was unable to get to the Crows and Assinaboines. The goods are still at Fort Union. On the receipt of the goods I found I had goods invoiced at seven thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine dollars and twenty cents, ($7,899 20,) when last year the value was ten thousand nine hundred and ninety-one dollars and sixty-four cents, ($10,991 64.) The price at which they were furnished this year was very nearly double that of last year.

Last year they came to me in two separate shipments, and I supposed there was another shipment for this year. I left Fort Union expecting to meet the boat with the goods and have them landed at Fort Berthold, saving the expense of transportation back from Fort Union, all goods being shipped to me at the latter fort. I came down here, getting no intelligence of any more goods.

After my arrival here I wrote to Superintendent Albin, inquiring after the missing goods, but have received no reply. Hence I am led to believe there are no other goods for my agency.

The second shipment for last year I gave to the Indians at Fort Berthold, and intended to do the same this year, thereby avoiding the necessity of breaking any packages.

I will, if possible, get to Fort Union, divide the goods, ship a portion to Fort Berthold and distribute them, knowing I must fail to satisfy the Indians as to the amount of the goods.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MAHLON WILKINSON.

Hon. NEWTON EDMUNDS,
Gov. and Ex-officio Sup't Indian Affairs, Yancton, D. T.

No. 73 B.

VERMILLION, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
September 5, 1865.

SIR: In your letter of September 4, my attention is called to a law of Congress requiring Indian agents to reside with their tribes, and requiring of me a report of the reason why this law should not be complied with in my case.

In pursuance of your request, I have the honor to state that the Crows and Assinaboines have not been to either of the posts, within the country occupied by the Indians under my charge, within the present season, nor is there the most remote probability of their coming to them.

The Arickarees, Gros-Ventres, and Mandans, during the season for raising and harvesting their corn, remain at Fort Berthold. So soon as their crop is secured they go to winter camps, remote from the fort, the better to procure a sufficient supply of young cottonwood trees, on which they subsist their horses, having no fear of Sioux at that season. Thus I am unable to reach or even communicate with the Indians in their tribal relations.

It is my intention to return to Fort Berthold soon and look after the disposition of the Indians, as well as to make, if possible, some distribution of such goods as I have.

Having no agency buildings, and but a very limited supply of goods, I have very little control of the Indians.

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So soon as suitable buildings are erected, I am anxious to reside in the Indian country with my family.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MAHLON WILKINSON,
U. S. Indian Agent, Upper Missouri Indians.

Hon. NEWTON EDMUNDS,
Gov. and Ex-officio Sup't Indian Affairs, Yancton, D. T.

No. 74.

DAKOTA TERRITORY,
Executive Office, Yancton, September 13, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith the annual report of United States Indian Agent W. Wilkinson, of the Upper Missouri agency.

The information conveyed, that those Indians desire to treat directly with the government, I have no doubt is true, as it agrees with many verbal statements I have heard from others on this subject; and it occurs to me that it will be found greatly to the advantage of the government to treat with the whole tribe or tribes when practicable, as in so doing the masses, having taken part in the proceedings, not only thoroughly understand the provisions and agreements merely, but feel bound (as a general thing) to carry out the provisions of the treaty.

Should the commission now on the way to treat with the hostile Indians of the upper Missouri be unable to reach the country occupied by these friendly Indians, in consequence of the lateness of the season, (which I think probable,) steps should, in my opinion, be taken to treat with them in the spring; and, to this end, Congress ought to make provision at its next session.

You are aware that under the treaty of Laramie, under which these Indians are now receiving aid from the government, in consequence of the expiration of the time, no provision can be made for these tribes for next year. I regard it as very important to the interests of the government that some special provision be made for them, under these circumstances, until such time as will enable the government to consummate a more full and perfect understanding with them for the future; and, to this end, in case their numbers are not overestimated, an appropriation of one and one-half to two dollars per head, equal to fifteen or twenty thousand dollars, would be required; all to be expended in clothing, food, and agricultural implements, with perhaps a few yoke of working oxen.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NEWTON EDMUNDS,
Governor and Ex-officio Sup't Indian Affairs.

Hon. R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH,
Acting Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

VERMILLION, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
September 9, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report.

In my special report of the 5th of the present month I furnished you a statement of the interference by the military authorities with the affairs of my agency; also the reason why the annuity goods were not given to the Indians under my charge. It is, in my opinion, unnecessary to make any further reference to the subject in this report, feeling confident that no further interference need be apprehended.

The Indians under my charge are, so far as I am able to learn, in good condition and well disposed towards the United States. No report of any hostilities on their part has reached me; and should treaties be made with them next summer no trouble with them need be apprehended.

They wish an agency established, with the privilege of schools for their children, where they may be taught to speak our language. The Crows would prefer an agency in the valley of the Yellowstone, some seventy-five miles above the mouth, but would consent to go on the north side of the Missouri river, where, in my opinion, an agency should be established.

The increasing travel, and the hostility of the Sioux, contribute to make this course the more necessary. There are under my charge nearly ten thousand Indians; if they were brought together at a good post, where their women and children could be protected during their absence, they would speedily free a large district of country from hostile Sioux.

Permit me to call your attention to the fact that much freight is discharged from boats passing up the river at different points above the mouth of Milk river, and in the country occupied by the Crows, where temporary houses are erected for the protection of the goods, and men left in charge of the goods. There are, in my opinion, very great evils to be apprehended from such distribution of goods and men in the Indian country. Parties of Indians will visit these posts, and are apt to get whiskey in exchange for their horses and peltries. Such unlawful traffic is very apt to lead to hostilities. In my opinion, such goods as boats are unable to get to Fort Benton should be left at some one of the established forts, where the goods may be protected and unlawful intercourse prevented or punished.

In my opinion, treaties should be made with Indians in their own country, so that all may partake of the feasting and solemnities of the occasion. This all are bound by it. Then, again, there is in each tribe a band of soldiers, usually known as "the strong-heart band," who have, in many matters of tribal affairs, control of the whole tribe. The chiefs should have an opportunity to act with the advice and consent of that band.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. WILKINSON,
United States Indian Agent for Upper Missouri.

Hon. NEWTON EDMUNDS,
Gov. and Ex-officio Sup't Indian Affairs, Yancton, D. T

No. 75.

CROW CREEK AGENCY,
Dakota Territory, September 5, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from your office, in circular letter of July 27, 1865, I have the honor to give you a report of the condition of the Indians under my charge, &c., &c., for the month of August.

The Indians under my charge have been peaceful; no disturbances have occurred, and no depredations committed on the reservation, that I am aware of. My relations with the army officials have been agreeable, they always appearing ready and willing to co-operate with me when necessary

The health of the Indians has been good—rather better, I should think, than during the previous month. Still, I will earnestly repeat the suggestion,

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made in my special report of July 24, that the Indians be furnished a physician, or that I be allowed to procure the services of a physician, at such salary as you may designate.

The corn is now hard and I shall soon have it gathered; the crop will be an average one, I think. In consequence of not having received sufficient supplies of provisions to issue to the Indians, and also the appearance of scurvy and other diseases among them, I issued small amounts of the green corn to them at different times.

At present I am engaged in putting up the hay necessary for the stock the coming winter.

It will soon be winter, which, in this latitude, is generally severe. The Indians are almost entirely destitute of lodges, most of them which they now live in being made of bark, and unless they have something better they must suffer severely during the cold, stormy weather. I would recommend the building of log-houses, sufficient to render them comfortable.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. STONE,
United States Santee Sioux Indian Agent.

His Excellency Hon. D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 75½.

CROW CREEK AGENCY,
Dakota Territory, October 3, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report as agent for the Sioux of the Mississippi.

Having assumed the duties of agent the 5th day of June last, I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the uniform good conduct of the Indians of this agency since I have been among them. They cherish the most kindly feelings towards the whites, and are desirous to cultivate friendly relations with all neighboring bands of Indians.

Many of the Indians of this agency manifest great willingness to turn their attention to agriculture, and rely less upon the hunt for subsistence. Every inducement that they could comprehend has been offered to them to encourage this manifestation on their part. I cherish the hope of being able, during the coming season, to accomplish much by the aid of Indian labor.

I found upon my arrival here one thousand and forty-three Indians belonging to this agency; of that number over nine hundred were women and children, dependent almost wholly upon government for subsistence. The limited quantity of provisions placed at my disposal has barely enabled me to issue to the Indians sufficient to sustain life; indeed, had it not been for the corn (about three thousand bushels) raised this year upon the reservation, many of the women and children would have died from starvation. Buffalo meat in small quantities has occasionally been brought in by the men, but owing to the limited number of horses in their possession they have not the means to transport meat adequate to the wants of their families.

The Indians under my charge possess but fifty-eight horses. I would urge upon the department the economy and necessity of furnishing them with at least fifty more horses and twenty yoke of working oxen; the horses would increase their facilities to secure buffalo, and the oxen be of great assistance in their farming operations.

One hundred and seventy-five acres of corn have been cultivated, mostly by Indian labor, during the season, yielding about three thousand bushels; two thousand seven hundred of which was issued while in roasting-ear; three hundred bushels have been saved for winter use.

It is to be regretted that the potato crop has been an entire failure this year, owing to the difficulty in obtaining seed in time; the planting was done too late to insure a crop. I hope, by obtaining seed potatoes this fall, to guard against a like occurrence next season.

Fifty tons of hay have been cut and secured for the use of the agency stock during the winter. The Indians have also secured considerable hay for the use of their horses during the winter.

The saw-mill, which I found in bad order, has been so far repaired as to saw lumber sufficient for the wants of the agency.

I would report the employés as faithful and efficient. The mission school, under the excellent management of the Rev. John P. Williamson and his able assistants, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Pond, is doing much to improve the moral and intellectual condition of the Indians.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. STONE,
United States Indian Agent for Sioux of the Mississippi.

Hon. N. EDMUNDS,
Gov. and Ex-officio Sup't Indian Affairs, Yancton, D. T.

No. 76.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May* 20, 1865.

SIR: I was very glad to learn, from the conversation with you Saturday at the President's house, that there was some prospect of a move on the part of the government towards colonizing all the tribes of Indians who now roam over the territorial domain between Minnesota and Iowa and the Rocky mountains; and that it was intended, with a view to this object, and for the purpose of reclaiming from hostility all those bands that have given us so much serious trouble since 1862, to send out a representative of your department, perhaps yourself, to hold a great council with the headmen of the various tribes somewhere in Dakota or Montana during the present season.

I regard this as a most opportune and judicious move at the present time; for just now the powerful tribes at war with us are either prepared and disposed, if neglected by us, to make new alliances, and pursue with increased vengeance the emigrant and the defenceless settlers, or by a timely and official council with them, representing that we want the country for mining and other purposes which they now so promiscuously occupy in vast areas, and that our soldiers, having no longer a great enemy here to contend with, many thousands of them if need be, could and would be sent against them in a war of extermination, should they not at once bury the tomahawk and accede to the terms of the government. All that is desired may be, in my opinion, thus accomplished, putting a stop to their bloodshed and save millions of current expense to the nation.

I know of no one thing so much demanding the attention of the genera government at the present moment as does this great question of disposing of the untamed aborigines of the west; and I am frank to say that the policy of colonizing them on a common and restricted reservation of sufficient dimensions and resources for their subsistence will, if executed now, while

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the opportunity is most ripe, prove to be a direct and immediate relief and benefit to both the government and the Indians.

The march of the white man, with the attending civilization, is pressing upon all the tribes of the great territories, both from the Atlantic and the Pacific States; and without this timely change in the policy and action of the government, which I understand from you, however, is likely to be authorized, continuous and inevitable conflicts must be the result for years to come, or until a war of extermination shall be inaugurated in earnest. Agreeably to your verbal request I have offered these suggestions, and also respectfully submit the following with reference to a suitable place for their territory, &c.:

There is no territory north and west of the Mississippi river not now eagerly sought by the whites for mining, agriculture and commercial purposes, that would in any way suffice for a permanent home reservation for all the tribes proposed to be colonized. Much less is there any of that territory mentioned on which could be kept continually any single tribe; because, with exception of the country occupied by the small nation of the Crow Indians, there are not the means for their subsistence on the ground. After careful consideration of this subject, therefore, I am fully convinced, from actual experience and observation from year to year, that the suggestions heretofore offered in my official reports to the War Department are the best I can offer in the present instance.

I have marked off from the Territories of Montana and Dakota on a map herewith submitted, a strip of country averaging about sixty by six hundred miles, through which I have twice travelled its entire length on different trails, and which, of all other regions available, is, in my mind, best by far adapted to the uses of the various tribes to be colonized. This reservation so marked off is bounded on the north by the British possessions, east by longitude 24, south by the Missouri river as far west as Fort Benton, thence due west to the base of the Rocky mountains, (or mineral range,) thence northward to the British line; and embraces the Dearborn, Sun, Marias, Teton, Milk, Big Muddy, and other lesser rivers, with their innumerable tributaries; also the heads of Rivière de Lac and Mouse rivers, flowing to Hudson's bay, and a number of beautiful lakes dotting the prairies.

There is timber along all the streams sufficient for their uses for a hundred years, patches of ground in all the valleys for their corn-plantings, wild fruits of various kinds in the coolies and ravines of the broken portions of the country; while there is an abundance of buffalo, antelope, deer, elk, with the smaller kinds of game, from the east to the western boundary. The climate is salubrious, and there is no lack of room. The facilities for water communication for the purposes of the government, in connexion therewith, are available, the Missouri river being practically navigable for steamers as high as Fort Benton.

One regiment of mounted men and a regiment of infantry, (commanded by men whose experience and intelligence qualify them for the trust,) distributed equally between Forts Berthold, Union and Benton, and a post at or near the confluence of the Big Horn with the Yellowstone, with a section of twelve-pounder mountain howitzer battery at each post, and with headquarters at Fort Union, if you please, would, in my judgement, afford ample protection to travel, and preserve order on the reservation. It might be found necessary, and I presume it would be expedient at first, to garrison a battalion of troops at a point on Milk river, say just opposite the Little Rocky mountains, or midway between Union and Benton.

At these posts alone, under the protection, restrictions, and closest scrutiny of the military commanders and agents of your department, should there be allowed the establishment of any trading posts, or dealings of any kind with these Indians.

The territory which I have marked out for your consideration is now, and has always been, the home (although a very limited portion of it necessary) of the Assinaboines, the Rees and Mandans, the Gros-Ventres, and the Bloods; but there is plenty of room for all those who would have to be removed there besides, particularly so when we reflect that for hundreds of miles into the adjoining British possessions the country is unoccupied by any class of settlers or inhabitants along the entire length of this reservation, so that their hunting grounds would, in any event, be all they could desire; and I am safe in saying that it is the only region of that size, having advantages so peculiarly adapted to the wants of the Indians, which is not now nor never can be craved by the whites for settlement. The mountain range at the western border is alone all that the white man will for many years, if at all, seek to develop, and that for its minerals, which will never be desired or disturbed by the Indians.

I may estimate the whole number of Indians east of the Rocky mountains who could compose this colony at about 30,000 souls, embracing the Crows of the Yellowstone and Big Horn region, the Blackfeet of the Belt Mountain region, the Cheyennes and Brulés, Cutheads and Unkpapas of the Black Hills region, the Yanctonais, Sissetons, Tetons, Medwakapatons and other tribes of the Sioux nation, as those who would have to be gathered together and removed to within said Indian territory; and I am sure you will find no district that could be pointed out to them so easy of access, or that will be more especially acceptable; the chief of all reasons being this: that the inroads of the white man into Nebraska, Dakota, Colorado and Montana, have already forced the range of the vast herds of buffalo, upon which they principally subsist, almost exclusively on to that chain of prairies embraced in the bounds of the territory I have indicated.

Assuring you, sir, of my readiness to co-operate with you at any time when my services may be desired in these matters, and hoping I have been able herein to contribute something towards the accomplishment of the arduous and important duties of your department, I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES L. FISK,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. Volunteers.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

IDAHO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 77.

BOISÉ CITY, IDAHO, *September* 20, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the result of an extended tour of observation among the Indian tribes of the Territory of Idaho, pursuant to instructions emanating from your department.

First in importance among the Indians of this Territory stands the nation of Nez Percés. Since the expedition of Lewis and Clarke, there has been a powerful majority of this people friendly to the whites. Through the missionary labors of Whitman and Spaulding a Christian church was established among them at Lapwai, the benign influence of which is still felt and operating in the cause of civilization.

The first treaty of peace made with this people and ratified by the Senate, known as the Stevens treaty, for the time being subserved the interest for which it was created. The reservation was secluded and well chosen. The

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Koos-koos-kia and the Shoshonee abounded in fish, and the mountains with game, and annual hunting expeditions of the braves and their families passed through the gorges of the Bitter Root mountains to the buffalo hunting grounds, at the headwaters of the Missouri and Yellowstone, some five hundred miles from their tribal homes west of the Rocky mountains, and returned laden with pelts of the buffalo for lodges and their meat for food.

Their intercourse, except when assisting the United States in their difficulties with the Cayuses, the Umatillas, and the Spokanes, was confined to barter in peltries with the Hudson's Bay employés, who, out of motives of policy, were just, at least, to these children of the forest. But with the discovery of gold, followed by the breaking out of the rebellion, all was changed: their reservation was overrun by the enterprising miners, treaty stipulations were disregarded and trampled under foot, towns were established thereon, and all the means that cupidity could invent or disloyalty achieve were resorted to to shake their confidence in the government. They were disturbed in the peaceable possession of what they regarded as their vested rights, sacredly secured by treaty. They were informed that the government was destroyed, and that whatever treaties were made would never be carried out. All resistance on their part proved unavailing, and inquietude and discontent predominated among them.

A treaty had been negotiated by Superintendent Hale, which still remains unconfirmed by our government—the white settlers insisting on the terms of the new treaty, and the Indians still clinging to the old; and it was difficult to convince these simple children of nature why a government so strong and powerful as they were taught to believe ours to be would allow the rights of its red children to be disregarded by the whites, unless the government had been destroyed. In the negotiation of the Hale treaty the Nez Percés became divided. The opposition, known as the Heathen party, headed by Big Thunder, Red Horn, White Bird, and Eagle-against-the-Light, were in favor of joining the Blackfeet and Crows, from the eastern slope of the Rocky mountain, in a raid against the overland mail route, and to secure for themselves wives for their warriors and skins for their lodges. The nation, being possessed of a large number of horses, and incited by a natural ardor for active life, and by what they regarded as oppressive inroads upon their rights by the white men, the opposition gained strength and power and influence with the nation; the military stations were feebly garrisoned; our people felt insecure and unsafe, and daily applications were made and transmitted to the capital for protection from the threatening aspect of the times.

Affairs stood in this attitude when the undersigned was intrusted with the superintendency of the Territory. Measures to reassure our people, and to allay the turbulent spirit of the strong opposition in the ranks of the Nez Percés, became of the first importance. To this end, frequent interviews were had with the leaders of the Heathen as well as the Christian party, the chief recognized by the United States being A-sha-lote, known to the whites as "Lawyer," and Captain John, and Utse Mollican, the two subordinate chiefs. The grievances of the Nez Percés nation were set forth by a speech from Lawyer, which was reported by the undersigned to the department. In my answer to his complaints I pleaded the good faith of the government to all its treaty stipulations, which the Indians claimed (and not without cause) had been repeatedly and continually violated. I urged upon them the necessity of loyalty to the government and forbearance to the whites, no matter what their provocations were, and assured them that their grievances should be redressed and their wrongs righted.

Their condition was, indeed, anomalous. Appropriations had not been made to carry out the old treaty stipulations, and the new one had not been confirmed on our part, and only by the most strenuous exertion and the most solemn assurance could they be induced to break off their league with the Crows and Blackfeet. Thus far they have kept the compact in good faith, and no doubt will continue to do so so long as they are fairly dealt with.

The depredations of the whites upon their reservation are a continual source of annoyance and irritation. The difficulty of enforcing the non-intercourse act in portions of the reservation, and the destruction of their timber, without the authority of law, have been such as to induce them to urge a new council to make a new treaty and place their affairs on a more permanent foundation, in consonance with things as they now exist, made necessary by the rapid settlement of the Territory. Having no special authority to meet them in council, the undersigned could only assure them of the good intentions of our government, and that their wishes should not be neglected. It is important that some treaty should exist between the parties, and when entered into, if faithfully observed, it is the safest guarantee for peaceful relations between them and the whites.

Progress in the peaceful pursuits of life, and the relinquishment of their nomadic habits, seem to be slowly, but surely, gaining ground. This is evidenced by the quantity of flour which has been manufactured at the government mill at Lapwaii from wheat grown by themselves, which, during the past season, amounted to twenty thousand (20,000) bushels. The implements of husbandry with which the munificence of the government has supplied them are usually employed and appreciated, and the kind and enlightening missionary's labor is witnessed in the semi-daily devotion of the Christian portion of the nation, in a simplicity and earnestness of worship that would reflect credit upon the most refined civilization.

The condition in which the agency was found I have previously represented to the department. It was not such as seemed to me well calculated to carry out the purposes of the government, and the changes that have been instituted, there is great reason to believe, will be both wholesome and salutary.

The number of Nez Percés is variously estimated at from three to six thousand, but their nomadic life, and the wide range of their hunting-grounds, make it difficult to determine without a precise enumeration.

According to instructions, about the middle of September, 1864, I proceeded north, crossing the valley of the Palouse, the valley of the Lah-toh, and the valley of the Spokane, to Cœur D'Alene, and held interviews with Indians of those different tribes, and also with several belonging to the Kootenai country. The mining prospector has penetrated all these fastnesses, and when his own animals have given out he has too often seized upon Indian horses, without payment therefor, to pursue his journey. This is the frequent commencement of more flagrant outrages, which have too often ended in murder, retaliation, and war.

For the better protection of the settlers who have already penetrated into the Indian country, and are now settling in the valleys I have just named, an agency should be located at Cœur D'Alene, in which one of the energetic fathers of that mission might be made superintendent of instruction, and great good accomplished in the protection of the rights of the white settler, and future difficulties avoided. The Indians, with few exceptions, are friendly to such a course. By the extinguishment of the Indian title the enterprising whites feel more assured that their rights will be respected, and they live upon much better terms in their intercourse with the aborigines. A mill for grinding flour, a saw-mill for cutting logs, a blacksmith, and a farmer, with a superintendent of instruction and one assistant, directed by an intelligent agent, would do more to keep peace in that portion of our extended domain than regiments of soldiers. In this manner two million acres of the

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finest grazing land in the world, with mountains abounding in the precious metals, would be thrown open to those who conscientiously decline becoming squatters in an Indian country where the title remains unextinguished. The reservation could be confined to some hundred thousand acres immediately around the mission of Cœur D'Alene.

Pursuant to instructions, I held interviews with the Boisé Shoshonees, a tribe formerly occupying the valley of the Boisé river, and believing it for the interest of the government I made the enclosed memoranda of a treaty accompanying this report, marked A. I respectfully recommend that a temporary reservation be allotted to them upon the Boisé river, which is shut out by hills, and would preserve them, more or less, from intrusion by the whites. They have become poor, and, at best, a few years will wipe them out entirely. The lands which they have ceded includes, mountain and valley, some seventy millions of acres, and that upon the terms on which the United States have treated with the most favored Indian tribes. The treaty gave satisfaction to the settlers, and I respectfully ask (the blanks being filled as to what amount the Indians should receive by the Senate) that it be confirmed. It was witnessed by Colonel R. T. Maury, commandant at Fort Boisé, and Major Truax, commanding Fort Lapwaii. It was executed between the undersigned and San-to-me-co and the headmen of the Boisé Shoshonees on the 10th of October, 1864.

According to instructions, I visited the great Kammas Prairie tribe of Indians. They amount to some two thousand. I assured them that by aiding emigrants on that great Shoshonee valley route, and refraining from depredations, the United States would guard their interests and protect their rights. Thus far they have lived up to their promises, there having been fewer outrages for the last year than ever known before. The couse and the kammas, two edible vegetables upon which they have subsisted, the salmon in their rivers, and the game on their hills, are all being destroyed by the settlements of the white man, and I earnestly desire that an agency be located near Little Kammas prairie for the winter, and a reservation in summer-time on the banks of the Shoshonee of some forty thousand acres, where these Indians may be gathered together from southern Idaho and cared for by treaty stipulations, as a matter due to Christianity and justice.

I have not mentioned the smaller tribes or bands which I visited.

I hope the department will approve of the recommendation for gathering upon these two additional reservations the Indian tribes now existing within the limits of the Territory of Idaho. It is with them a question of stealing or starvation, and of so vital interest that your attention is earnestly directed towards its consideration. If they can be protected and instructed for a few years, some moiety may be civilized and saved as an integral portion of our nationality; if not, the crimes and devices of bad men will sweep them as dust before the whirlwind of their energy and their passions.

RECAPITULATION.

It is recommended that a new treaty be made with the Nez Percés, by which the rights of the Indians may be preserved, and those portions of the reservation upon which the whites have settled be turned over to the general government as public domain.

It is recommended that an agency be established at Cœur d'Alene for the better protection of the agriculturists now settling in Palouse, Lah-toh, Spokane, Koutenai, and Cœur d'Alene valleys, and the civilization of the Indians thereof.

It is recommended that a treaty be made and a reservation established in southern Idaho, on the banks of the Malade or Shoshonee river, for the better protection of the settlers on the Great Kammas prairie and the travellers over the emigrant road along the valley of the Shoshonee.

All of which is respectfully submitted for the consideration of the department.

CALEB LYON, of Lyonsdale,
Governor and Ex-officio Sup't Indian Affairs, Idaho.

Hon. James Harlan,
Secretary of the Interior.

No. 78.

Department of the Interior, Office Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C., September 22, 1865.

Sir: By direction of the Secretary of the Interior you are hereby authorized and instructed to hold a conference with the Great Kammas Indians and the Indians of southern Idaho, and, if possible, to negotiate a treaty with them, establishing permanent peace between them and the United States, and providing for their settlement on a permanent reservation at some point upon the Shoshonee river, embracing the fisheries on said stream, and a summer reservation in the vicinity of Great Kammas prairie, and embracing a cession from them of all other lands now claimed by them, and agreeing, in behalf of the United States, to establish a permanent agency with the said Indians and to provide them with a farmer, blacksmith, miller, and teacher, and to erect for their use a grist-mill and saw-mill, and suitable agency buildings, and also to pay to them, in consideration of said cession, a reasonable sum in agricultural implements and other useful articles, live stock and improvements.

For your guidance you will find herewith copies of instructions recently given to the commissioners sent to negotiate with the Indians of the upper Missouri and those of the Indian territory and upper Arkansas, and a copy of a letter recently written by this department to General Pope, indicating the policy which should control the Department of the Interior in establishing treaty relations with the Indian tribes.

You are also authorized and instructed to hold a council with the Spokanes, Cœur d'Alenes, Kootenais, Lah-tohs, and other Indians south of the British possessions and west of the Bitter Root mountains, on the terms and for the purposes indicated above, and to negotiate a new treaty with the Nez Percés, in accordance with these general instructions.

Should you deem it advisable you may associate with you in the negotiation of any of the above contemplated treaties any military commander being in the Territory, or any one or more Indian agents that may be present, or such other persons as your judgment may approve.

Should you deemit advisable, to send Agent O'Neil, on your return to Idaho, to the Cœur d'Alene Indians, and others in the northern part of the Territory, to obtain information in regard to those Indians, preliminary to a treaty with them, you are authorized to do so, after he shall have filed a bond satisfactory to you and certified by the United States district judge or district attorney as sufficient; and in case of the absence of Agent O'Neil under your directions, you will provide for the temporary charge of his agency.

If in your judgment it is necessary for the better administration of Indian affairs in Idaho that one or more special agents should be appointed to assist you in your duties, you are authorized to appoint such agents, being careful in their selection, limiting them by definite instructions, copies of which should be forwarded to this office, and fixing their compensation at a rate not to exceed $1,500 per annum for the time employed.

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Your attention is especially invited to the instructions forwarded some time since to all superintendents and agents requiring a monthly report to be made of the general condition of the Indians under their charge. This report need not be lengthy, unless the particular circumstances of the case require it, but this office desires to be in frequent communication with the superintendents and agents, especially with those whose field of duty is west of the mountains.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH,
Acting Commissioner.

CALEB LYON,
Governor and Ex-officio Superintendent, &c.

No. 79.

OFFICE NEZ PERCÉS INDIAN AGENCY,
Lapwai, July 9, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my second annual report of the condition of affairs of this agency.

Since my last report I am happy to say, that as regards the respect and friendship which have always been shown to the whites by the chiefs and headmen of this people there has been no change, although they have many things to complain of, the first of which is the failure of the government to comply with the treaty stipulation in regard to the payment of their annuities, the last payments made them being in November, 1862, $6,396, and at the time of the treaty council in June, 1863, $3,600. They do not grumble so much on account of their absolute want of their goods, although many of their old people are in a suffering condition, but it is with the desire of doing away with the reports that are continually being circulated by the Big Thunder or non-treaty side of these Indians. From the day the treaty was first made by Governor Stevens and General Palmer, in 1855, up to the present time, this non-treaty side have told the others that their lands would be stolen from them, and that they would never receive anything in return. The payments in 1861 and 1862 silenced that side for a time, and was working a beneficial influence through the nation.

However, since that time the non-arrival of further supplies and the great influx of miners throughout the whole reservation gives the non-treaty side another chance to throw up the matter to the treaty side. The chiefs, however, remain firm and unwavering in their devotion to the government and to the laws. They are intelligent—their head chief, Lawyer, particularly so—and tell their people to still wait patiently; that we have a war on our hands that requires the attention of the government more than their wants; that they will yet receive their annuities, and all that has been promised them; but the greatest difficulty with them is this: they know that the government will keep faith with them, but the arguments used by the other side are powerful enough to induce many, very many, of their young men to go over, and the opposite side is becoming formidable. That grieves them more than the want of their annuities.

I trust that the matter may be so represented to the department that there will be no further delay in their payments.

Another cause of complaint with them is the tardiness shown in the payment for the horses furnished and services rendered government in the Indian war of 1856. In the treaty council of June, 1863, the matter was brought before Commissioners Hale, Howe, and Hutchins; and article seventh of said treaty provides as follows:

"The United States further agree that the claims of certain members of the Nez Percés tribe against the government for services rendered and horses furnished by them to the Oregon mounted volunteers, as appears by certificates issued by W. H. Fauntleroy, acting regimental quartermaster, and commanding Oregon volunteers, on the 6th of March, 1856, at Camp Cornelius, and amounting to $4,665, shall be paid to them in full in gold coin."

In addition to the above, many of their warriors served with the volunteers through the war, for which they have never received nor asked a dollar.

Still another cause of complaint is the pay due their people for work done on the church last fall, amounting to $1,185 50. At one time during the winter the thing was becoming serious; some of the laborers (those from Aashotan) said they had been promised their pay upon the completion of the walls. The walls were now up, and as they did not receive their pay they should tear them down again. They, however, took a sober second thought and gave the matter up.

Our complaints are, the usual attendants upon a reservation placed as this is, with more whites upon it than there are Indians, all the mining camps and towns having some wretches whose only means of support are the few bottles of whiskey sold the Indians; daily collisions between whites and Indians in regard to stock or their little farms; a reservation with the capitol of the Territory located upon it, where laws are made every winter in direct violation of the United States intercourse laws governing the Indian country, and the agreement made with these Indians in the treaty, and these same laws approved and signed by the governor, who is ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs, causing a doubt in the minds of the Indians as to whether their superintendent has come on to look after them, or whether he is assisting the whites in getting the balance of their country. There is hardly a week passes by but what complaints of some sort are made, the result of laws passed by the legislature, or made by county commissioners.

In all of my operations since the new year I have felt the want of funds, and many necessary things have suffered on that account. With the funds that are appropriated paid promptly in the hands of the agents at the end of each quarter, or still better to have them in advance, the efficiency of the service would be much enhanced and greater economy practiced in the purchase of supplies needed, saving from 25 to 50 per cent. on all purchases. Many articles actually necessary cannot be purchased on credit at all. The employés would take a much greater interest in their work for government if they were sure of receiving their pay at the end of the quarter, or even at the expiration of six months. The head chief, Lawyer, who ought never to be allowed to wait one day after the expiration of the quarter for his pay, has now due him as follows: 4th quarter 1863, 1st and 2d quarters 1864, and 1st and 2d quarters 1865—in all, $625. Lawyer's duties, as head chief, compel him to live here at the agency; his family consists of himself, wife, son's wife and two children, and daughter and one child, with other Indians coming and going constantly. I know that within the last six months he has actually suffered for the common necessaries of life, and had to dispose of his vouchers for 50 cents on the dollar to purchase such necessaries. It is a shame to treat him so; when his chiefs and his people are complaining to him of the want of their annuities, he always has some excuse to make them for our shortcomings.

Our farming operations this season do not show as well as I wish they did. Crickets, worms, and grasshoppers have almost used us up. Some of the Indian farms, especially those on the "Elpow-a-wai," that were not destroyed by the high water last winter, have since been ruined by the worms and crickets. On the north side of the Clearwater the crops are

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good, and also at the Kamiah and above there, on the Lapwai, some of their farms are good, others totally destroyed; while on the Elpow-a-wai, Elpah-hah, Ashotan, Snake river, and Salmon river, there will not be one-quarter of the usual amount raised. The Indians are already laying in an unusual quantity of camass for their winter provision. Last spring I procured between four and five thousand cuttings from grafted fruit, assorted, and started a nursery at this place; the worms have destroyed some four or five hundred roots, the balance are doing finely, and will be ready to distribute to the Indians next fall. We have yet some four or five thousand seedlings to graft, besides several thousand healthy looking locusts from two to eight feet high. I have also one hundred sweet-potatoe plants doing well, and which bid fair to produce something in the fall.

Our grist and saw mills need some overhauling. Mr. Hale, our wagon and plough maker, besides being an experienced millwright, reports the necessity of a shaft and pinion. I shall have to send to Portland to get them cast, and, if possible, on credit.

The saw-mill needs a new sash and carriage-way. The sawyer is now up the river procuring the necessary timber; he will not be back in time to render his report. Not having funds to purchase logs last spring, I sawed on shares about 30,000 feet, not being able to get any more at that time. I will have no difficulty, though, this fall in getting all I want to saw on the same terms. The blacksmith and carpenter shop are in good repair; some materials are needed for each shop, which I shall purchase as soon as funds are on hand.

Our supply of medicines became very low. We had not the commonest sort required for Indians, and for months had been supplied at the hospital at Fort Lapwai, until the commanding officer gave orders that no more should be issued to Indians. I was then compelled to purchase a supply in Portland.

In my report last year I called your attention to the improvements suggested by Mr. Whitman, the then superintendent of farming. Mr. Thatcher, the present superintendent, makes the same suggestions. I would respectfully ask that directions be given me to dispose of the oxen in some manner, either by sale or trading; they are not increasing, but deteriorating in value every day.

In the report of Mr. Spaulding, superintendent of teaching, there are many things worthy of consideration. We cannot expect the school to prosper, nor scholars to attend from a distance, unless some place is provided for them. The department has a wrong idea of this reservation. It is not like most of the reservations of this coast, with all the Indians congregated near the agency buildings. There are but three bands, and they the smallest in the nation, (the children numbering probably fifteen or twenty that could attend school,) that could conveniently send their young children every day; the rest are located at from three miles to seventy-five or eighty from the agency.

I have had nothing done to the church since last fall; the wall on the east side, as I wrote you in March, will require rebuilding. The time of Mr. Hale, the only person who understands stone-laying, has been so much occupied that it was impossible for him to attend to it, and unless specially instructed I did not like to engage a regular stone-mason to do this job. I would like you to give me the necessary directions as to the roof, whether hip or otherwise, and also as to what it shall be covered with, whether shingles or tin.

The latter part of last January we were visited with a very heavy rain; the Lapwai in four hours rose about ten feet, carrying everything before it; our loss was about 2,000 feet of sawed lumber, a batteau, and the washing away of the good part of one of our fields.

Accompanying this are the reports of Mr. Spaulding, superintendent of teaching; Mr. Thatcher, superintendent of farming; Mr. Hale, wagon and plough maker; Mr. Latimer, carpenter; Mr. Misinger, blacksmith; and Mr. Miller, grist-miller; all the employés are efficient and faithful in the discharge of their duties. To Captain Mathews, commanding Fort Lapwai, I am under many obligations for assistance rendered me when needed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES O'NIEL,
United States Indian Agent, Nez Percé Agent.

His Excellency CALEB LYON,
Governor and Ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Boisé City, Indian Territory.

No. 80.

OFFICE NEZ PERCÉ INDIAN AGENCY,
Lapwai, August 3, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following information which I have just received from Metat Uchras, or Three Feathers, one of the leading chiefs of this (Nez Percé) nation.

Three Feathers left here last August for the Flathead country. Upon his arrival there, some of the Flatheads had just come in with two of their people, wounded in an engagement with the Snakes. He found the Flatheads had quite a number of horses that had been stolen from the whites. He remained there but a short time, and left for Stinking Water; from thence to the Vermillion ground, where he was to meet Eagle-from-the-Light, and his band of Nez Percés. While there, eight white men came up and accused the Nez Percés of stealing ten horses from them; they denied it, but told them where they might find them among the Flatheads. The whites then left, but returned again the next morning and killed one of the Nez Percés, a Lapwai Indian, brother of Te-a-po-o-hike. Soon after the Nez Percés broke camp, and while on their journey met some of the young men (Nez Percés) with twelve horses that they had stolen from the Crows. Three Feathers tried to get them to take them back, but they would not until he asked the assistance of some of the Flatheads with them, when they took three of the best ones and returned to the Crows, so that the Crows would have no excuse for stealing horses from them.

Soon after they came to a camp of friendly Crows, at the forks of the Beaver Head and Sun rivers. In a day or two they had a talk with ten chiefs of the Crows, and learned from them that they had just returned from a ten days' fight with the Sioux, in which the Sioux were victorious. They said they would be compelled to remain friends with the Nez Percés, to get their assistance in fighting the Sioux. They had now been fighting the Sioux for six years, and were almost poverty stricken, and they did not wish to be made slaves of by the Sioux. As they expressed themselves, the war fires had been set burning by White Horse, one of their chiefs, who had been wounded by the Sioux seven times, the wife of White Horse having gone over to the Sioux, and they refusing to give her up.

Many of the young people of the Crows were dying off. A few days before the Nez Percés joined the Crows, a train of four wagons had halted to get their dinner, and two young Crow men came up to them, and while hanging around the camp one of them picked up a piece of bread and ate it, when the whites shot them both. As soon as the news came to the main camp of

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the Crows they started for the scene, but the whites had left and abandoned everything, (provisions, oxen, and wagons.) The Crows took what loose stuff there was left, refusing to kill the oxen, although requested to by the Nez Percés, as they were out of meat.

Soon after this occurrence the Sioux saw a train of ten wagons approaching; they concealed themselves with the exception of four men, whom they sent to see if they could trade with the whites. One of the whites tried to take one of the Indian's horses, when the concealed ones went to the assistance of the four and killed all of the whites with the train, with their lances.

Last summer many of the Blackfeet died with the small-pox. The Blackfeet supposed it was brought among them in the blankets which they got from the whites. They attacked a train consisting of four wagons, commanded by six Americans, three Frenchmen, and one negro, murdering all of them. One of the Blackfeet chiefs of the Regan band, named Little Dog, has always, until this spring, been a firm friend of the whites, but his people have at last compelled him to come over and, as Three Feathers expressed it, "they led him like a horse." It is the determination of all the different bands of Blackfeet to wage war against the whites. The Crows, however, will remain friendly, and it was their desire that this band of Nez Percés, under Three Feathers, remain with them and join the whites against the Sioux.

Three Feathers says he claims no credit for what he said to the Crows to induce them to remain friendly with the whites, but it was caused more by the friendly reception accorded some Crow chiefs, and the valuable presents given them by some whites at Fort Union last summer. Three Feathers returned to his home last week, having been among the different bands above named about eleven months, and I think his statement can be relied on.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES O'NEIL,
U. S. Indian Agent, Nez Percé Agency.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 81.

MONTANA SUPERINTENDENCY.

OFFICE FLATHEAD INDIAN AGENCY,
Jocko, Montana Territory, October 15, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, prior to the expiration of the last quarter, I visited the reservation school for personal inspection of the system pursued in conducting it, the course of study, the progress of scholars, &c., and I herewith submit to you the results of my examination and my action thereon. This school has been in charge of the Fathers of St. Ignatius mission, a Jesuit establishment, located on the reservation, sixteen miles distant from the agency. Father Urbanus Grassi, the superior of the mission, held the appointment of instructor, at a compensation of eighteen hundred dollars per annum. The school was first organized on the 26th August, 1863, and in my letter of general instructions to him of that date, accompanying his appointment, he was advised that the treaty with these Indians purposed the school for agricultural and industrial instruction, as well as for the tuition of the Indian youth in the elementary branches of written knowledge. The labors of the teachers have only extended to the latter branch.

From information furnished me by the instructors, it appears that when the Indians are at their homes—that is, encamped around the mission—there has been an attendance daily of classes of about forty scholars—children ranging in ages from five to sixteen years, chiefly boys, who were exercised for one hour in the morning and one hour in the evening (Tuesdays and Sundays excepted) at the English alphabet. Not always did the same children come regularly and continuously, for, as the novelty of learning gave way to the reality of the task, some dropped away, giving place to a fresh lot with curiosity to be appeased, making a continuous round of new applicants for the instructor's art.

The school being a day school, the students of course boarded in their respective families, and when such families moved camp to their hunting, fishing, root or berrying grounds, the scholars moved off with them, and soon forgot what little shadow of learning they had acquired, and on their return were as raw as at the beginning. At the time of my visit, most of the camp were absent in the mountains hunting, and the school was very slimly attended. The afternoon class being called, I found but seven students assembled, but was assured by the good father instructor that the morning class was always larger, as the pious youths were attracted by a fifteen-minute exercise in catechism as part of their school exercise. An examination of the class showed one half-breed boy to be able to spell words of five letters and pronounce them tolerably accurate. He, however, had had the advantage of a year's tuition before he joined the reservation school. The other six recited the alphabet from a book, not, however, without being prompted each letter by the master. This was very discouraging, and certainly most unpromising, but the fathers explained that their most advanced pupils were unfortunately absent at the hunting grounds. They stated that out of their entire classes since their tuition commenced they had twelve who knew the alphabet, and of these twelve five could spell and pronounce words of two letters. With a view to determine how firmly even this little erudition was ingrained in the twelve, I inquired if I should suddenly drop into their camp with a book and ask them promiscuously to tell me their letters; could they do it? The priests thought not; it was only in the school-room that their proficiency could be remembered. So the result of this inspection shows that with thirteen months' labor of the instructors, at a cost to the government of over $2,000, with all the influence that the priests profess over these tribes, urged with all their zeal and philanthropic purpose, they have not been able to make a single Indian learn the letters of the English alphabet. I therefore regard the school as a failure, and to continue it would be a purposeless and futile waste of public money, and have accordingly ordered the discontinuance of the school and a stoppage of all expenses on account of it. Another system can be introduced for establishing a school for these Indians, which experience among other tribes has proved good, and there is every supposition for success here; that is, conducting it on the boarding system. Let sufficient buildings be erected for dormitories, refectories, school-rooms, barns, sheds, &c., and let land be fenced and broken, and furnish the school with requisite stock, teams, tools, seeds, &c, and cause the instructions to be mainly in the industrial branches. That farmers can be made out of these Indians we have evidence enough; and possibly by degrees, after industrial habits have been acquired, some can be induced to learn the simple portions of the mechanical branches. With the proper appliances furnished, let a selection of pupils from the tribes be made—say two dozen of the most likely intelligent lads, from twelve to fifteen years of age—suitably clothe, house and board them, and remove them as far as possible from the idle examples and influences of their kindred, and place them wholly under the authority of their instructors. After the first expenses of such establishment are paid, I have no doubt the school would be self-sus-

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taining. The products of the school farm would be sufficient for the sustenance of the scholars, and a surplus for sale could reasonably be expected wherewith to purchase a few indispensables for the table that the farm could not produce. The clothing, blankets, and tools can be furnished from the annuities at this agency. This system can be inaugurated without application to the government or Indian Office for additional funds, as I have in my hands (September 30, 1864) of public money, accumulated by past economy of appropriation for pay of teachers, $1,600 04, and for support of schools $630, which together with the half year's appropriation for pay of teachers to December 31, 1864, and for support of schools same time, $1,050, and $1,050 estimated appropriation for the first half year 1865, will make the aggregate amount of $4,290 04, which sum I deem sufficient to accomplish this outfit. I regard, however, that I should have special authority from your office to so invest these funds. Of course, success in the matter depends entirely upon the tutors selected to carry out the designs of the government. I am of the opinion that the missionaries resident among these tribes are better calculated to be successful in that capacity than any other persons that could be selected. I have reason to believe that you concur in that opinion. But in such an appointment an obstacle intervenes which I conceive to be within your province to obviate. If the Fathers assume this charge, they would require that the school should be at their missionary establishment, and as the treaty provides that the reservation school shall be located at the agency, I could not direct any expenditures there unless duly authorized by your office. Naturally, the agency is the proper place for all the public buildings, for there reside the farmers, carpenters, blacksmith, and other artisans, whose functions partially are made by law to "assist and instruct the Indians in the several trades," &c.; but the foolish, puerile judgment that located this agency in an unreasonable, inconvenient, and impracticable corner of the reservation, where there is not even soil for an agency or school farm, makes it a necessity that the school buildings, farm, &c., should be at another point, and a location at or near the mission furnishes everything requisite in this respect. In further relation of placing the reservation school in charge of the missionaries, and locating the school buildings, &c., at their mission, I will state, for your complete understanding, that the missionaries claim a section of land for their society, on which is located their establishment. They claim this land under act of Congress, passed September 3, 1850, donating sections of land in Oregon for missionary purposes; and if it is deemed advisable to give them the charge of the school and use a portion of their lands for its purpose, I would suggest the propriety of obtaining from them a relinquishment of as much of their claim as is required before any expenses are incurred thereon. I think I am safe in saying that there will be no charge for the land so occupied, but I am not authorized by them to submit this as a proposition.

I respectfully submit the foregoing suggestions for the consideration of your office, and if regarded favorably I request written instructions—

1st. To locate the Flathead reservation school at or near St. Ignatius mission, on said reservation.

2d. To procure by deed of relinquishment, or other sufficient conveyance, (if mission lands are selected,) land adequate for industrial school purposes.

3d. Authority to use funds appropriated for pay of instructors now on hand, and funds which are or will be appropriated for said purpose, applicable to June 30, 1865, for the opening of farms and erecting the necessary buildings for school.

I enclose to you the annual report of the late instructor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. HUTCHINS, *Indian Agent, I. T.*

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

ST. IGNATIUS MISSION, *July* 26, 1864.

DEAR SIR: If all commencements be difficult, much more so is the commencement of an Indian school. The roaming dispositions of these tribes, and, more than all else, the want of food and clothing, brought on partly by their natural sloth, are, I should think, the greatest obstacles to a regular training of Indian children to a steady attendance on their part, and consequently to any showy and ready advancement; for as no measures have been taken until now for a boarding-school on the part of the government, the children must needs be fed by their parents, and consequently must follow their parents, who are continually rambling in quest of food, hunting, fishing, digging roots, and gathering fruits, ever going and coming, and thus procuring an ever-changing set of children, unlearning the following month what they had been taught on the preceding one. It is not, however, that we have come to nothing for all this, and that we have lost entirely our time and our work and our labor; something has already been done which makes us hope for better. We opened our school the 1st of September, 1863, which has been, with a short interruption now and then, continued until the present day, and is never to be closed. The regular attendance is beyond my power to notify; the average attendance is twenty-five children, male and female. They are divided into three classes; the first, the children assisting each other, and spell words of four or five letters; the second spell words of two or three letters; their writing varies as their reading.

In hopes of having a boarding-school, if assisted by you, I have raised, at my own expense, a comfortable building large enough to accommodate twenty children, whom I would have trained to different trades. To try their dispositions, I had them this year for the first time sent to my field, whither they repaired with eagerness, and have done sufficient work to make us believe they would be able, once started, to till for themselves a field and raise wheat and potatoes enough to feed themselves. If they could be retained, some among them could be put to other trades, each according to his natural disposition.

So you see what is hoped is more than what has been effected until now; still, when hope is not groundless, the little that has been done is far from discouraging, and makes us strain more nerve day by day to better the condition of the poor natives that have been intrusted to our care.

Respectfully, yours,

W. GRASSI, *Teacher.*

Mr. HUTCHINS.

No. 82.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
January 7, 1865.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 15th of October last, reporting the result of your inspection of the school taught by the fathers of the St. Ignatius mission, and your action based upon the facts obtained by such inspection.

The suspension of the school is approved, the facts stated by you showing that the good derived by the scholars is wholly inadequate to the expenditure required for its support. As at present advised, I cannot yield my assent to the proposition submitted by you in relation to the establishment of a manual labor school. Before such a school is opened, I regard it as absolutely essential to its success that the farm from which it is mainly to derive support should be opened and in successful operation. When this has been

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done, the large outlays incidental to the fencing and breaking of the land, the erection of suitable buildings, and the supplying of the necessary stock, implements, &c., will have been made, and it is probable that with the aid of such appropriations as may be made from year to year the school farm may then be of real value to the Indians. From all the information now here, it appears that there were but thirty-five acres in cultivation at your agency, and that the products are very meagre as compared with expenses which have been incurred.

If a manual labor school were now started, I am convinced that at the present prices prevailing in your Territory for clothing, provisions, &c., the funds now applicable to educational purposes would prove entirely inadequate to the support of the children for any considerable portion of the year, and that the debt created by this deficiency would be increased to the full extent of whatever might be done in the opening of the farm, the erection of proper buildings, the purchase of stock and farming implements, and the pay of teachers and other employés. I therefore conclude that it is impracticable to open the school until the farm is opened and stocked, and the necessary buildings and improvements made. In order that this may be done, and that the Indians may as soon as practicable begin to realize the benefits designed to be conferred, you are directed to prepare and submit to this office a plan for the opening of the farm, embracing full details as to size, its location, the number and character of the buildings required, and such other matters and things as in your judgment may be deemed essential to its successful operation, and you will accompany the same with a careful estimate of the entire cost, making the same as much in detail as may be practicable.

When your report is received, it will be carefully considered, and full instructions forwarded to you in relation thereto. In the mean time it is not considered advisable that any further expense be incurred by you for educational purposes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

CHAS. HUTCHINS, *United States Indian Agent.*

No. 83.

OFFICE FLATHEAD INDIAN AGENCY,
Jocko, M. T., January 27, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that on the 31st ultimo I distributed to the confederate tribes of Fathead Indians annuities received last fall from the east.

The amount issued is shown in my accounts transmitted this day to your office.

The following is a census of the Indians among whom the annuities were distributed:

Name of tribes.	Families.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Flatheads	63	59	79	121	259
Pend d'Oreilles	185	210	244	297	751
Kootenais	58	90	89	94	273
	306	359	412	512	1,283

All the Kootenais were present who were entitled to the benefits of the treaty; but few of the Pend d'Oreilles were absent, and about sixty families of the Flatheads were absent in the buffalo hunting-grounds, and were not expected to return till April. I have reserved their proportionate share of goods to issue to them on their return.

I did not deem it best to issue the agricultural implements to them in mid-winter, as they are not well situated to take good care of them; but I shall make issue of them about the first of March, in season for the spring farming operations.

The Indians were well pleased with their annuities, especially with the arrival of the farming tools. Many of these Indians already have a disposition for agriculture, and the increasing scarcity of game, and its distance from their country, and the dangers from their enemies, the Black Feet and Crows, that they encounter in the chase, and the prospect of obtaining high prices for their products by sale to the whites, will induce the greater part of the bands to settle down and till the soil. At the end of this year you will hear a very good account of the farming operations of these tribes.

When the Indians were assembled I made inquiry what articles they desired for their next annuity. They called for the articles enumerated below.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. HUTCHINS, *Indian Agent, I. T.*

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

List of articles of annuity asked for by the confederate tribes of Flathead Indians in Montana Territory.

Work cattle; ox yokes, bows, and ox chains; ticking; brown drilling; blankets, white and colored, 3 points; axes and ax handles, 3½ or 4 pounds; mill and hand-saw files; woollen and hickory shirts; powder and lead; waterproof and military percussion caps, and tobacco.

CHAS. HUTCHINS, *Indian Agent, I. T.*

No. 84.

OFFICE FLATHEAD INDIAN AGENCY,
Jocko, M. T., June 30, 1865.

SIR: In conformity with regulations of the Indian bureau, I furnish you the following annual report of the Flathead agency for the year closing this day:

The confederated tribes of Flatheads continue to maintain peaceful relations with the government and with our citizens. I will state, however, that the traffic in spirituous liquors between the whites and this people, and cases of horse-stealing, both by whites from Indians and Indians from whites, are becoming more frequent, and these evils will continue to increase until convenient courts of justice are established, or until a military force is placed here to be used in the suppression of both these fruitful causes of trouble.

On the 3d of December last I made a first distribution to the tribes of the annuities sent by the department last year, which were received late in October. I postponed the issues to that late period of the

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year on account of a very considerable portion of the Indians being absent across the Rocky mountains hunting buffalo, and to give them all an opportunity to be present at the general distribution. All, however, not having returned at that time, I reserved for those absent their respective shares, which I gave to them in April, at the same time distributing the farming implements which were received with the invoice.

The Indians were well pleased with all the articles furnished them, but most especially were they gratified with the large number of ploughs and other agricultural tools they obtained. They were loud in their acclamation of satisfaction over the reception of these articles, and felt that one of their most essential wants had been supplied.

I took occasion of these two assemblages of the tribes to make an enumeration of them, and it being the first time, as appears by the record, that an accurate census was ever made, I was careful to make it full and exact.

The following table will show the population of the Flathead nation:

Name of tribes.	Families.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Flatheads.....	144	147	181	223	551
Pend d'Oreilles	226	250	289	369	908
Kootenais...	58	90	89	94	273
	428	487	559	686	1,732

The Flatheads all reside in the Bitter Root valley, to the north of the Low Low fork. Their head chief is Victor, who is made by the treaty head chief of the Flathead nation.

The Pend d'Oreilles reside on the reservation, which is their original country, and chiefly live in the So-nt-el-em valley, sixteen miles northwest from the agency; Alexander is the head chief of this tribe.

The Kootenais reside at the north end of Flathead lake, just without the reservation. They informed me last spring that they intended to come in and take up farms above Crow river, twenty-eight miles from the agency; as yet they have not done so. Their present chief's name is Eneas, who was appointed to his chieftainship on the 1st of January last. His predecessor, Battiste, and family, were murdered by the Blackfeet last summer on their return from the buffalo country.

The majority of the Kootenais tribe are British Indians, but a camp of them, headed by Michelle, the same who represented the Kootenais at the treaty-making in 1855, and who number about 600 souls, make their winter residence on Tobacco plain, just this side of the boundary line with the British possessions, but obtain their subsistence by hunting, root-gathering and berrying in British Columbia. My instructions from the Indian bureau forbid me from regarding as American Indians any who reside only temporarily on American soil; and as this band use the American side only for winter quarters, I conceive them to be within the purview of the instructions, and did not include them among the annuity participants, or comprehend them in the above enumeration.

All the Indians of this treaty still rely on the chase for the chief part of their subsistence throughout the year; at least one-half of them are at the buffalo hunting-grounds.

The buffalo ranges being within the Blackfeet and Crow countries, who are enemies of this people, their hunts are always accompanied with loss of

many horses stolen by the Blackfeet and Crows, and every year some of their young men are killed by these hostiles. In return, these tribes make their hunting excursions occasions for pillaging horses and killing outlying parties of the enemy.

By the treaty these Indians are permitted to hunt, fish, and gather roots and berries at their accustomed places, and they frequently revert to the promise made them that they should enjoy these privileges unmolested by their enemies, and ask why steps are not taken to punish the Blackfeet for their depredations.

They all express a willingness to respond to any call of the government in assisting to fight the Blackfeet, Crows, or Bannacks. They could turn out 250 warriors mounted and armed with rifles for an excursion of this sort, and their aid, especially as scouts, would be of substantial advantage to troops.

The general health of the individuals of these tribes is good. As no data exist upon which to base a positive statement, I infer from current observation that the Flathead nation is numerically increasing. Hereafter this fact can be obtained more explicitly.

Much attention has this year been paid by these Indians to agriculture; the encouragement that the government has rendered them by liberally furnishing them with tools has caused them to open many farms, and the industry manifested by them in the spring was truly encouraging. They suffered under much disadvantage for the want of seeds, particularly for wheat and potatoes, which articles were enormously high in the spring—in fact, scarcely procurable at any price. The Indians farm in severalty, each one owning his little patch, and enjoying the benefits of his personal labors. This plan is not only the best for the Indians, but it is a necessity in this country, for the arable lands are found only in spots contiguous to the streams, sometimes so small as to furnish room for but one farmer. I estimate that the Indians had in cultivation this spring about 2,000 acres.

The Flatheads have made the greatest advance in agriculture, the Pend d'Oreilles next, and the Kootenais scarcely any. The Indian farms this year, in common with the farms of the settlers, have suffered from an unfavorable spring for planting, absence of rains, and a terrible infliction of grasshoppers and crickets. Not more than one-fourth of a crop will be realized. This is discouraging for a first start, for it is prone to shake the confidence of the Indian in his ability to obtain his sustenance from the soil, and it will cause seed to be scarce and high the coming year.

As I have previously informed your office, I am of the opinion that the Flatheads should be removed to the general reservation. Many citizens have settled in the Bitter Root valley, on the lands conditionally reserved for the Flatheads, and the remunerative prospects for the farmer will cause that valley to be soon wholly occupied, despite the conditions guaranteed by the treaty, thus shutting the Indian within the bounds of his present small fields, and preventing the extension of his farm, at the same time subjecting him to the evils of unrestrained intercourse with the whites. If they were proceeded with rightly, no inconvenience will attend their removal, but it would be injustice to compel them to vacate their improvements without adequate compensation, or improvements of equal value made at their new homes.

I again repeat to you the suggestion, some months since made, that the lands of the reservation suitable for agriculture be surveyed, and allotments of farms made to the farming Indians. This is not the least important measure toward the elevation of these Indians that you could effect from the government.

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There is at present no Indian school on the reservation; the one once in operation, in charge of the Jesuit fathers of St. Ignatius mission, not resulting in any success, was discontinued in August last. The department has been advised of this, and it is in contemplation to resume the school upon a more promising basis.

The agency farm has in cultivation this year forty-five acres,—wheat, oats, potatoes, and garden stuffs. The productions from the farm will be merely sufficient for the subsistence of the persons connected with the agency and for hospital purposes. I designed extending the farm so as to raise seeds to furnish the Indians, but the spring season was too late, and the enormous cost of seeds for currency pay deterred me from so doing. Farming in these mountains at the best is very discouraging for yields. In favorable years, at the agency farm, which is, without doubt, the poorest piece of land cultivated in the neighborhood, we cannot count on a yield of more than five bushels of wheat for one sowed; and the liability of droughts, summer hail-storms, and grasshoppers, makes farming precarious.

The buildings of the agency are as yet insufficient for the purpose, but by next season I am in hopes that with only the labor of the regular employés this want will be supplied.

This agency has experienced no little inconvenience in the past year from its not being able to keep the roll of employés filled. A change of subordinates, after they have become accustomed to the Indians and the routine of the service, militates much against the successful conducting of an Indian agency. The government allowance for salaries before the rebellion was ample to procure the service of suitable persons, but the great depreciation of the currency during the rebellion made the value of the wages so small, and in this expensive country so insufficient, that the most desirable men could not be obtained or kept. The high wages that laborers anticipated realizing in the adjacent gold mines resulted to this agency in employment of persons but transiently.

A flouring mill is in process of construction on the reservation. I located it on the Jocko river, adjoining the saw-mill. It will be completed in season for the coming harvest, and when finished it will be an economical mill to run, with capacity to do the work of this reservation for all time. Its construction has been a strong inducement to many Indians to apply themselves to raising grain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. HUTCHINS, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

His Excellency SIDNEY EDGERTON,
Governor and Ex-officio Sup't Indian Affairs, Virginia City, M. T.

No. 85.

OFFICE FLATHEAD INDIAN AGENCY,
Jocko, Montana Territory, August 24, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with your letter of the 7th January, 1865, relating to the establishment of an Indian school on the Flathead reservation, I herewith, as directed therein, submit a plan, with estimates of cost, for inaugurating such school, with such suggestions concerning its probable operations as occur to me.

In a previous communication with your office on this subject, I stated it was my opinion that the best promise for success would arise from placing the educational interests of the Indians in charge of the Jesuit Fathers of St. Ignatius mission, whose establishment is on the reservation, sixteen miles from the agency, and whose location is convenient to the residences of the Indians, and that at their place suitable land for agriculture, with the requisites of wood, water, and grass, all can be found in close convenience. My opinion as to the propriety of placing the Fathers in this charge, and locating the school at their place, is unchanged, and again recommended.

In submitting to Father Grassi, the superior of the mission, your views as to the commencement of the school, he consents assuming the charge at the current compensation. He does not hold out the hope that rapid improvement will attend his labors. To induce the Indian youths to systematic habits of industry, to restrain them from migrating to the chase, the root and berrying grounds, with their families, and to wean them from the luxury of idleness and freedom to beneficial toil, will require time, patience, and perseverance on the part of the instructors. It will be found, by trial, that some of the youth of this tribe will at the commencement attend the school, but it is likely that most of them will weary of the monotony of their task, and others will take their places, making for a long time a continuous fresh lot for the instructor's care. The great hope will be, that ultimately a considerable number will accustom themselves to the routine of the task, and they, not finding themselves overworked, and comfortably clothed and wholesomely fed, will become permanent pupils, and their contentment will be an example to induce others to embrace the benefits of the institution. But at first the progress will be slow, and hence it would be advisable to incur expense for the start, corresponding to the first results expected. I would, therefore, recommend, if the department deem best to institute the school establishment here, that the commencement be first made with a farm built and stocked, and with that view I submit in detail the following schedule of expenses, viz:

To fence 100 acres of land with stake and rider fence, 20,000 rails, at 3cents	$600 00
Hauling and laying the same in fence	150 00
Breaking 100 acres land, at $3	300 00
Erecting one farm-house 60 by 40, (hewn logs)	200 00
Erection of barn and corral	300 00
Six yoke cattle, $150 per yoke	900 00
Ten cows and one bull, $50 each	550 00
Two wagons, $150 each	300 00
Two breaking ploughs, with wheel and coulter, $75 each	150 00
Six ox-yokes, and thirty-six ox-bows, $10 each	60 00
12 ox-chains, $10 each	120 00
Twenty-four chopping-axes, $2 per dozen	8 00
100 ax-handles, at 75 cents	75 00
Constructing ditch for irrigation	100 00
Six grain cradles, at $7	42 00
500 lbs. nails, assorted, 50 cents per lb	250 00
Fifty bushels seed-wheat, $4 per bushel	200 00
Fifty bushels seed-oats, $2 50 per bushel	125 00
Garden seeds	20 00
Household utensils	50 00
	4,540 00

I believe that the above sum of $4,540 will be all that the government will be called upon to furnish in this branch, other than the appropriation, heretofore current, for pay of teachers, and the sum of $300 per annum for incidental expenses.

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Many other articles than those enumerated will be required which can be furnished or manufactured by the employés of this agency without cost to the government. It is proposed in this estimate and proposition that the clothing and blankets for the pupils be taken from the annuities of the tribe.

The prices given in the above estimate are made from the present currency rates of this section, excepting the seeds, which this year are much higher than above stated, but in another year it is anticipated will be about those figures. If the agency farm was not of such poor soil, seeds might be spared from here, from the crop; but as it is, we cannot count upon any certain results. Some of the articles in the list, like nails, tools &c., could be obtained much cheaper if purchased in the east.

I believe the above to be all the department requires for its full understanding on this subject, with a view to its determination of establishing the Flathead Indian school.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. HUTCHINS, *Indian Agent.*

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 85½.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY,
Fort Benton, M. T., July 12, 1865.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to report my safe arrival at this agency this day. I find matters relative to the Indians in rather an unsettled condition, and all kinds of exaggerated reports in circulation as to their hostile attitude and intentions.

I am not yet sufficiently informed to express an opinion of the extent of damage to be apprehended from this outbreak, but will ascertain immediately, and transmit all information to you as early as possible. I learn that the Piegans and Gros Ventres still remain true, the Bloods and Blackfeet being the bands that have committed the hostilities. Under the circumstances, I hope no time will be lost in sending troops to this point; the necessity for so doing must be apparent to you.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

GAD. E. UPSON,
U. S. Indian Agent for Blackfoot Nation.

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 85¾.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, March 24, 1865.

SIR: Congress having at its recent session provided an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars "to enable the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate a treaty with the Blackfeet and other tribes of Indians to relinquish so much of their reservation as lies south of the Missouri river," you are hereby detailed as special commissioner to negotiate such treaty, and the amount of the appropriation will be placed at your disposal for the purpose.

The following instructions are furnished for your guidance in the performance of the duties assigned to you, and are placed in such form that, with such modifications as may be found to be necessary, they may be the basis for paragraphs of the treaty:

1st. The Indians to release and relinquish to the United States all right and claim to occupy the country south of the Missouri and Teton rivers, and from the source of the Teton river west to the mountains, and their western boundary; and henceforth to occupy the country north of the boundaries aforesaid to the British possessions; which country, north of the Missouri and Teton rivers, and east to the eastern boundary of their country, is to be assigned and set apart to the Indians for their exclusive use. No white settlements to be permitted within the tract of country thus set apart, except of such persons as shall be in the service of the United States. The right to construct roads and to travel through their country to be reserved to the United States and its citizens.

2d. In consideration of the relinquishment by the Indians of the right of occupancy aforesaid, the United States to pay them $50,000 per annum for the period of twenty years after the ratification of this treaty, which may, in the discretion of the President, be expended in the purchase of stock animals, agricultural implements, and establishing in agricultural pursuits such of the Indians as shall be disposed thereto, in the employment of mechanics for them, and supplying them with clothing and provisions, so as to add as much as possible to their comfort and improvement. If it is found to be necessary, stipulation may be made for the annual payment to each of the principal chiefs of the tribes of a sum not to exceed $500, so long as they shall continue faithful to their treaty obligations, and influence their people in that direction. Provision may be profitably made by which the President of the United States may discriminate in the distribution of goods, supplies, and other benefits under the treaty, in favor of such chiefs or others who shall show themselves most worthy of favor.

3d. The half-breeds of the tribes, parties to the treaty, not to be compelled to remove to the reservation north of the Missouri river, but they and such whites as may have intermarried with Indian women of these tribes, and continue to maintain domestic relations with them, are to be allowed to select each one quarter section of land, not mineral, in the country south of the Missouri, including their habitations, if they have any; which lands are to be granted to them in fee simple. Special provision to be made for granting one section of land to each of certain parties long resident among the Indians, and in consideration of long and faithful service in keeping the peace between the government and the Indians.

4th. Acknowledgment to be made by the Indians of their dependence upon the United States, and obligation to obey the laws thereof, and an agreement to submit to and obey all laws which shall be made by Congress for their government, and for the punishment of offences, and to exert themselves to the utmost of their ability in enforcing such laws, under the direction of the superintendent or agent.

The above will furnish you with sufficient information as to the views of the department to enable you to draught such a treaty as will, it is believed, receive the assent of the Indians, and conduce greatly to their benefit, while by removing the Indians north of the Missouri, and opening a large district of country to settlement by the whites, it will secure an object well worthy of your utmost efforts. It is desirable that the superintendent of Indian affairs of Montana should be associated with you in the proposed negotiations; but from the distance of the capital of the Territory from Fort Benton, and the difficulties of communication, it is doubtful whether this is practicable. If it is practicable, without too much delay and expense, to communicate

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with him and obtain his personal co-operation, you are directed to do so, and in that case to report the result of your negotiations through him; otherwise, you will proceed independently in the performance of the duty herein assigned, and report directly to this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

GAD. E. UPSON,
United States Indian Agent, Washington, D. C.

SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 86.

OFFICE SUP'T INDIAN AFFAIRS, SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
Lawrence, Kansas, October 16, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to present my first annual report. But for absence, under orders from the President and the Interior Department, as commissioner to negotiate treaties, &c., it would have been prepared at an earlier day.

The accompanying reports of agents will furnish detailed statements of the condition of Indian affairs within their respective agencies.

In entering upon my duties on the 9th of May last, I repaired, under instructions, to the headquarters of the southern superintendency, then located at Leavenworth, Kansas, to make preparations for a tour of observation, as far as practicable, throughout the entire southern superintendency.

Upon my arrival at headquarters I found communications from Major George H. Reynolds, of the Seminole agency, and Major Milo Gookins, of the Wichita agency, upon the subject of cattle-driving from the Indian territory. Upon investigation into the matters and things complained of, I was convinced that there was in successful operation a regularly organized band of cattle operators, which organization had its plans so completely systematized, with sentinels and scouts, together with its numerous employés as drivers, that they generally succeeded in driving off, with impunity, all the herds of cattle coming within the range of their field of operations.

I was fully convinced that this nefarious business could not be broken up but by securing the active co-operation of the military authorities. I therefore made application for a sufficient force of troops that had not been demoralized by association with this class of self-styled cattle brokers, to be under the direction of the superintendent of Indian affairs, or such Indian agents as he may designate, which troops were promptly furnished and ordered to report to Major George A. Reynolds, United States agent for Seminoles, who at once entered upon his duties under instructions from this office. Major Reynolds succeeded in seizing Indian cattle in the hands of "cattle brokers," and arresting the parties in charge, who confessed that a portion of the cattle were stolen from the Indians. Several small herds were seized, and a portion of the cattle turned over to Major Snow, Neosho agent, for beef for the Indians at his agency, to whom he was issuing beef rations, and a portion retained for beef for the Seminole Indians; the remaining cattle unclaimed were sold at public auction. (See accompanying report, marked A.)

It is utterly impossible to effectually break up this system of plunder from the Indians as long as the State, civil, and military authorities are in sympathy with the parties engaged in this species of brokerage.

Owing to other pressing engagements, under instructions from your department, I have not been able to make such progress in the investigations into the character of, and the persons engaged in, these stupendous frauds, as I had hoped to be able to make before submitting my annual report. I propose, however, with your approbation, to pursue these investigations.

I think it is not doing violence to truth to say that since the commencement of the rebellion three hundred thousand head of cattle have been driven from the Indian country without the consent of the owners and without remuneration, which at an average value of fifteen dollars per head will amount to the enormous sum of four million five hundred thousand dollars.

There are two classes of operators connected with cattle-driving from the Indian country. The first are those who take the risk of driving from their original range—the home of the owners—who are generally men of no character and wholly irresponsible. They usually drive to the southern border of Kansas, where the second class are waiting, through their agents, to receive the stolen property.

These cattle brokers, claiming to be legitimate dealers, purchase at nominal prices, taking bills of sale, and from thence the cattle are driven to market, where enormous profits are made. These brokers have met with such unparalleled success that the mania for this profitable enterprise has become contagious. The number directly and remotely engaged is so numerous, the social standing and character of the operators secure so much power, that it is almost fatal to interpose obstacles in the way of their success.

By vigorously pursuing the investigations already begun I am of opinion that the magnitude of this fraud, as well as the parties in interest, can be discovered—an important and necessary step to the commencement of proceedings to recover, to some extent, the value of the property stolen from the Indians.

When stock is seized in herds it will always be difficult to determine the interests of individual owners, and inasmuch as all the Indian stock will be greatly needed in the Indian country, I would suggest, for your consideration, whether it would not be better, in the future, to keep a force on the border of the Indian country, and whenever cattle and ponies are found in the hands of these operators, that they be seized, and instead of bringing them to the settlement for sale, where so many difficulties are interposed, to prevent the execution of the law, under the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior, that they be driven back into the Indian country, stampeded and scattered, where the Indians may be able to realize the benefit of using and disposing of their own property. For further particulars I refer to my communications to your department, with accompanying letters.

In my tour through the Indian territory I met Major Snow, of the Neosho agency, in company with a party of Quapaw Indians, exploring the Quapaw reservation, with a view to the removal of his Indians from the State of Kansas to their own lands.

I visited the temporary agencies of the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, and Chickasaws, and upon my return to Kansas I visited the temporary Seminole agency, and found the Indians alike destitute everywhere.

The Cherokee nation, with its regular system of government, once powerful and rapidly advancing in civilization; with its rich prairie pasturage, covered with immense herds of fine cattle and ponies; with farm buildings that would do credit to the States that claim a high state of improvement; with mills, common schools, and seminaries in successful operation, no longer advancing, but desolated—the chimney monuments point out the spots where once the happy families enjoyed domestic ease and tranquillity, with an abundance of everything to furnish ample subsistence and clothing, with their surplus constantly increasing in their herds of fine stock.

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No Indian nation has had so promising a future before it as the Cherokee up to the date of the commencement of the late rebellion. Now their country is one vast scene of desolation; houses burned, treasury robbed, fences and agricultural implements destroyed, cattle stolen, and their former fields overgrown with weeds; and now they return to their homes, after an exile of years, destitute of almost everything to commence life anew, except personal energy, and they appeal with just expectations to the government for aid and support. They want subsistence until they can raise enough to subsist themselves. To secure that end they must have axes, to build houses and fences; they must have ploughs and hoes to cultivate their lands; they must have stock, seed, &c.; and I apprehend that a great and magnanimous government like ours will not permit this unfortunate people to go unclad during the inclemency of the winter months now approaching.

Among the Cherokees there are many persons of culture, who have industriously improved opportunities for acquiring a liberal education, who would be ornaments in any circle, not excepting the halls of Congress.

About ten thousand five hundred of the seventeen thousand Cherokees have been loyal. Of that number two thousand two hundred volunteered as soldiers in the federal army, and have made a creditable record for themselves in the defence of the nation's flag, and deserve commendation and consideration at the hands of a liberal government.

The Cherokees that went south number about six thousand five hundred, who are represented as being in destitute circumstances. They are living in the southern portion of the Indian territory, near or on Red river, on the Choctaw lands.

The bitterness existing between the loyal and disloyal Cherokees is intense. If they fail at the present meeting of their national council to harmonize their differences, then I fear that no human power can reconcile them. If they should attempt to live within the same political organization, murder and slaughter would be likely to follow until the stronger would overpower the weaker, reducing them to a cruel state of barbarism, consequent upon a local Indian war. This calamity ought to be averted; and to do so, it occurs to my mind that the better way would be to locate the southern or disloyal portion of the Cherokees upon southern lands. Their relations with the Choctaws and Chickasaws are of the most friendly character, and I have no doubt but that either nation would receive and adopt them.

If the southern portion of the Cherokees are settled upon Choctaw or Chickasaw lands, where they can live peacefully with their friends and allies, then a large portion of the Cherokee lands in the Indian territory may be disposed of for the settlement of other Indian tribes, and the neutral lands lying within the geographical limits of the State of Kansas may be purchased by the government for general settlement, as other public lands are settled.

I have been informed that there are numerous white settlers upon the Cherokee neutral land, many of whom made their settlements believing they were settling upon the New York Indian lands. There is existing a difference of opinion as to the true northern boundary line of the Cherokee neutral lands, some maintaining that the New York lands run twelve miles further south.

Many of these settlers, if upon Cherokee land, are innocent trespassers, and are entitled to some relief, while others are, doubtless, wilful trespassers, and deserve punishment as such; but be that as it may, the neutral land ought to be purchased by the government for general settlement at once, and then all these questions of settlement could be easily adjusted.

There are about six thousand Creek Indians that remained true allies of the United States; that, when efforts were made to induce them to join the rebellion and become allies of the south, following the example of that prince

of patriots, Opothleyoholo, persistently refused the terms offered, preferring to stand or fall by the federal Union. It is said that Opothleyoholo refused to meet in council, or to entertain in his camp any one who sought to destroy the Union of States by disintegration.

In consequence of the overpowering force of the rebels in the Indian territory, these loyal Indians were compelled to flee their country and seek refuge in Kansas, and in their flight they were pursued by rebel Indian regiments, who made battle upon this faithful band of refugees, including their women and children. That noble hero and warrior could do no less than accept a battle, in which he drove the enemy from the field, proving himself victor. The enemy was re-enforced by such numbers as enabled him to overpower Opothleyoholo, when a scene of indiscriminate butchery, of not only men, but of helpless women and children, known only in the days of barbarism, followed.

The unslaughtered portion of this band could be tracked by the blood of the barefoot sufferers, who were compelled to flee in the midst of a snow-storm of unusual severity, in midwinter. During their exile in Kansas they lost all their property, including houses, fences, agricultural implements, and stock. Like their brother Cherokees, they were rich in vast herds of fine cattle, most of which have been driven from their country by marauding white men from the north; and I submit whether these true and faithful friends of the government, who have suffered so much from a rebellion that they had no instrumentality in producing, and were powerless to avert, should not receive some compensation for their losses. And whatever may be said in favor of remunerating the loyal Creeks for losses applies with equal force in favor of the claims of loyal Cherokees and Seminoles, as well as any other loyal Indians. This portion of the Creeks have returned to their desolate homes, and now appeal to the government for aid in clothing, farming implements, and seeds.

The Creeks have made rapid advancement in civilization, many of them manifesting a great desire to adopt the white man's mode of life, and but for the rebellion they would have made rapid advancement in that direction. They are exceedingly anxious for the re-establishment of schools.

From the best information I can obtain, there are about six thousand five hundred Creeks that became allies of the so-called southern confederacy, and are living in the southern portion of the Indian territory, all of them anxious to return and live in peace with their brothers of the same tribe, other Indian tribes, and with the United States.

They, too, appeal to the government for aid; they say they are destitute of clothing, the means of subsistence, agricultural implements, &c.; that they have no cattle, and but few ponies—about one to every ten men—and no means with which to purchase more.

The Seminole Indians are an off-shoot from the Creeks; they speak the same language, and are closely identified by the strong ties of consanguinity as well as common interest, and it occurs to my mind that they might be consolidated with advantage to both.

The Creek nation has an immense tract of land, and after disposing of that portion north of the Arkansas river for the settlement of other friendly Indians, they might adopt their cousins, the Seminoles, let them settle upon their lands, and still have a surplus on the south side of the Arkansas river, leaving all of the Seminole land to be sold for their joint benefit, under a consolidated organization.

The loyal portion of the Seminoles, about twelve hundred, went north to Kansas, uniting their fortunes and destiny with Opothleyoholo, and large numbers of both Creeks and Seminoles volunteered as soldiers in the Union army.

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About one-half of the refugee Seminoles have returned to the Indian territory, and are upon the Creek and Cherokee lands near Fort Gibson, C. N.; the remainder, about five hundred, being the families of those who had volunteered in the Union army, remained in Kansas, and are now near Neosho falls, but will be removed this fall to their friends on the Creek land, south of Fort Gibson.

The loyal Seminoles and Creeks have a large number of negroes—their former slaves—living with them, and they desire to have them incorporated into their tribes as citizens, with equal rights.

There are nine hundred and fifty Seminoles south who were allies of the confederates, who are anxious to return to their former homes. They, too, are poor and destitute of subsistence and clothing, as well as all kinds of farming implements.

I had a personal interview with Rev. J. S. Morrow, who afterwards addressed me a communication in writing, from which I beg to make the following extract:

"I went to Seminole agency in September, 1862, under an appointment from U. S. The buildings, archives, &c., were then in charge of a free mulatto man. He had done all he could to preserve them, but everything was in confusion, the old agent having been absent nearly a year. I found no financial papers in the office, at least none showing what moneys were ever received or paid out, except one or two old pay-rolls. Every paper which I found will be preserved and turned over to Agent Reynolds.

"I made some important repairs on the buildings, and when I was forced to leave the agency in 1863, because of attacks from wild Indians, it was in good condition. Since then I have learned the buildings have been badly abused.

"All the tables I found were left. I regret to say that a small fire-proof safe, which I bought, was destroyed at Fort Washita when that place was abandoned, I having loaned it to one of the officers there. The archives are boxed up, and will be left at Hatsboro', near Fort Washita, C. N., subject to Major Reynolds's order."

The Choctaw and Chickasaw nations have organizations similar to our system of government. They have each a written constitution and laws. Their legislatures are composed, respectively, of a house of delegates and a council, a judiciary, with courts regularly organized, and a chief executive, styled a governor. The gubernatorial chairs are filled by Governor Pitchlynn and Governor Colbert—the former Choctaw, and the latter Chickasaw.

The Choctaw nation is divided into districts and counties. The first, or Washita bulbee district, embraces the counties of Scullyville, Gaines, Sanabois, and Sugar Loaf, containing a population of three thousand five hundred. The second, or Push-ma-ta-hoh district, includes the counties of Towok-si, Blue, Kiam-schi, and Cedar, with five hundred inhabitants. The third, or Apuch-shee-nib-bee district, is composed of the counties of Towson, Red River, Eagle, Boctocolo, Wade, and Nesholo, with a population of six thousand five hundred—a total of fifteen thousand, which is exclusive of their three thousand slaves.

The nation had in successful operation, before the late rebellion, the following institutions of learning: New Hope Academy for females, near Scullyville; Fort Coffee Academy for males; Goodwater Academy; Armstrong Academy; Chuala Academy; Wheelock Academy; Eyanubbee Academy, and Spencer College—all of which have been closed for the past four years.

The Chickasaw nation is divided into four counties—Pontotoc, Tishemingo, Pickens, and Penola—with a total population of five thousand, not including their two thousand negro slaves.

This nation had also in successful operation five institutions of learning, viz: Wa-pa-mucka Academy for females, one hundred pupils; Colbert Institute, burned down during the war; Burney Institute, in Pickens county, forty pupils; Bloomfield Female Academy, in Penola county, sixty pupils; Chickasaw Manual Labor School, in Tishemingo county, one hundred pupils; none of which have been in operation since the commencement of the war.

The governors of both nations make strong appeals to the government of the United States to furnish them with means to reopen their schools. It is believed that their crops will furnish them sufficient subsistence, excepting for the refugees, numbering in all, both Choctaws and Chickasaws, near two thousand, who are being fed by Agent Coleman. They insist that they have not the means to purchase clothing, and that their destitution is extremely painful, and must result in great suffering unless supplied by the government.

They are exceedingly anxious to resume their agricultural pursuits, and to enable them to do so, they must be provided with agricultural implements and seeds.

There were about two hundred and twelve Choctaws that remained true allies of the United States government; the remainder, including the great body of both nations, united their destinies with the south, entered into treaties of alliance with the so-called Confederate States, but now manifest a strong desire to renew and maintain relations of friendship with the United States. It is but an act of justice to the few brave loyalists to say that twelve of the young men among the loyal Choctaws volunteered in the Union army, and served during the war in Kansas and Arkansas regiments. I have not the means of determining the number of Chickasaws that originally adhered to the United States government; the number, however, was small in comparison with the whole number of said nation.

The Neosho agency embraces the Quapaws, Senecas, Senecas and Shawnees, who number in all six hundred and seventy, who are refugees from their reservations in the Indian territory. These refugees have been in Kansas most of the time during the war, but now they are willing to return to their former homes, whither they will be removed during this month or the first of next. They, in common with all other loyal Indians, have had their homes desolated, and they appeal for aid in clothing and farmers' implements. They have been subsisted during the whole period of their exile, and must continue to be until they can raise a crop, when they ought to be able to subsist themselves.

The Osages also belong to the Neosho agency. Their total number, as estimated by Major Snow, is less than two thousand eight hundred; but as estimated by Rev. Father Shoenmaker, whose means of information Major Snow admits to be better than his, makes three thousand two hundred, classified as follows: one hundred braves, eight hundred warriors, three hundred young men, one thousand married women, two hundred young women, and eight hundred children.

This tribe takes the name of Great and Little Osages, in consequence of the Little Osages having formerly lived separate, and were afterwards consolidated by mutual consent.

The nation is divided into four bands, each of which is entitled to a chieftainship, one of whom is the head chief of the nation. The chieftainship is hereditary, and in case of competition the dignity is acquired by the donation of horses and the influence of friends. The chiefs of the Great Osages all spring from the White Hair family. The bands are subdivided into towns, each town being entitled to a second chief. There are often warm and excited contests for the chieftainship, as is the case now in this nation.

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The fourth band is made up of the Little Osages, which band subdivides into three towns. Little Bear is the head chief of this band, and is very ambitious to be made head chief of the nation.

The Osages live entirely by the chase, spending much of their time in the buffalo range. They have their regular annual and semi-annual hunts in the fall and spring. When upon their buffalo hunts they use nothing but their bows and arrows; they say the report of fire-arms and the smell of gunpowder stampedes the buffalo, and they would soon become so wild that their hunts would prove failures; hence these primitive weapons are still in favor with the wilder Indians.

Their women always accompany the men upon these hunts, performing the labor; they take charge of the horses, skin the buffalo—after the men have performed the work of death—prepare and cure the meat, dress the buffalo skins for market, do the drudgery generally, as well as perform the labor in the ornamental branches.

These Indians, when at home upon their own land, having no annuities of late years by which their necessities can be supplied, depredate upon the white settlements by killing cattle for meat for their subsistence, stealing horses and selling them to procure bread and clothing; and when their agent protests against such practices, they answer that white men steal cattle and ponies, and hire them to do so for their benefit; and if white man can steal from Indian, Indian can steal from white man also. Thus you see the demoralizing effect of cattle-stealing upon these Indians, and innocent white men are the sufferers in many cases. The penalty ought to fall with crushing weight upon the heads of these white thieves.

These difficulties can only be avoided by providing these Indians with sufficient annuities to meet their pressing wants, and this can easily be done by inducing them to sell all of their diminished reservation, now within the limits of Kansas. The rapid development and settlement of this portion of the west, penetrating the extreme border, by the various enterprises and discoveries of the age, will soon demand these lands for mineral and agricultual purposes; and now, while a new policy of consolidating the Indians into a territorial form of government is being considered, the time is certainly auspicious for sending them south into the Indian territory, and the late treaty with this tribe looks to that result.

If the Seminoles consolidated with the Creeks, as suggested, their reservation might be purchased for the Osages. This arrangement would remove the Osages near their hunting-ground, and far away from the influence of the white settlers; their annuities would supply their necessities, provide for schools and agricultural pursuits, and secure for this nation of Indians ultimate prosperity, independence, and happiness.

I visited the Osage Catholic mission school on the 28th day of September ultimo, where I received the kindest attention of Rev. Paul W. Bowzlone, assistant superintendent, and on the same evening and following day met Rev. John Shoenmaker, superintendent at Cowville trading post, the council ground of the Osage nation, from whom I received much valuable information, and he at my special request furnished the following report:

"CATHOLIC MISSION,
"*Neosho, Kansas, September* 30, 1865.

"HONORABLE SIR: Whilst you were yesterday in council with the Great and Little tribes of Osage Indians, I promised to make up my annual report for the Osage manual labor school, and transmit the same to you before your leaving Lawrence, Kansas.

"I suppose you are fully satisfied, from what you have witnessed during said council, that the Osages are very friendly-disposed towards our school and mission. Every Osage chief who spoke in said council acknowledged feelingly that I have been their common father and benefactor. They seemed to regret not to have corresponded to our long exertions with a fidelity of dutiful children. It is, indeed, much to be regretted that these Indians, many of whom had begun to be industrious, and had made for themselves farms and built houses, have lost all their improvements during the war, whilst bad examples have deprived them of their original simplicity.

"Before the year 1861 we had no less than one hundred and thirty-six Osage and Quapaw boys, and upwards of one hundred girls, in our schools. Materials for enlarging our buildings were provided, and the Indian parents hoped to imitate, within a few years, the industry of the whites. The war commenced; a large number of pupils returned to their respective homes; we received only an average number of sixty-five boys and sixty girls. Even with this small number, the high price of articles of dress and consumption made it difficult to continue the work of their education. The government is now in arrears of payment for board and tuition of these children from the third quarter of 1864.

"We have at present fifty-one Osage and fifteen Quapaw male children in our school, and fifty girls in the female department, whom we board, clothe and instruct, at the low rate of eighteen dollars and forty-three cents per quarter. Eleven Sisters of Loretta are employed in instructing these little girls in the various branches of usefulness, and guiding them towards civilization and Christianity. Of the eleven lay brothers who are united to the male department, two teach the rudiments of education, the others direct them in the various branches of industry, and two priests preside to carry on regularly both establishments, and instruct both children and adults in the knowledge of the Christian doctrine.

"I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
"JOHN SHOENMAKER,
"*Sup't Osage Manual Labor School.*

"ELIJAH SELLS,
"*Sup't Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.*"

The Wichita agency, embracing the Wichita and affiliated tribes of Indians, is temporarily located in southern Kansas. The refugees at this agency number about eighteen hundred, fourteen hundred of whom have been partially subsisted by direction of this office, under instructions from the Indian department, since June 30, 1865.

There are about one thousand belonging to this agency in the neighborhood of Fort Washita, in the Indian territory, who have been subsisted by the so-called confederate government, up to the time when said confederacy collapsed. Since that time they have been subsisted partially by donations of grain and beef from some of the northern counties of Texas.

These Indians are poor—desperately poor—and unless they are fed by the government they must starve or steal, and they may steal and yet not be able to prevent starvation among the helpless women and children. If they should be driven to the necessity of plundering for subsistence, murders may be expected to follow in the wake of robbery, and consequent strife, bloodshed and war to exterminate these poor, dependent, and helpless Indians, who have been driven to their extremity from sheer suffering; and those who have strength to endure will become the common enemies of white men everywhere, and will be ready to make indiscriminate war for booty and plunder, and the unprotected frontier settlers must be the sufferers, not only in property but in life.

The Wichita and affiliated tribes, numbering not far from two thousand eight hundred, or three thousand, have no place they can claim as

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their rightful home. They have been living upon what is known as the reservation or leased lands in the Indian territory, situate between ninety-eight and one hundred degrees west longitude, and between the Canadian river and the northern line of Texas, by sufferance of the United States government.

The government adopted the policy, about twelve years ago, that it was cheaper and more humane to feed these Indians than to fight them; and the wisdom of that decision has been realized by those living upon the frontier within reach of these once savage but now inoffensive Indians.

The southern portion of these Indians are not within reach of their agent, and strong appeals have been made to me direct for their relief. I have decided to send a special agent to look after their wants and necessities, with authority to supply sufficient subsistence to prevent suffering and starvation.

I would recommend that provision be made for removing the refugee Wichita Indians in Kansas to a new home in the southern portion of the Indian territory, where lands may be set apart for their permanent occupation.

If these homeless Indians could be furnished with agricultural implements, seeds, &c., with an assurance of a permanent home, the tendency would be to lead them to the pursuits of industry and domestic habits, creating an additional inducement to give up a wandering, dependent life, making their homes attractive and desirable; without which, efforts for their civilization will prove fruitless. This new mode of life, where you can inspire ambition for the acquisition of property, will be a guarantee of peace, both among themselves with other tribes, and with the government; for without peace there would be but little security for such property.

I deem it due to Major General Pope, Major General G. M. Dodge, and Brigadier General R. B. Mitchell, to say, that in our efforts to break up cattle-stealing from the Indians these officers have promptly furnished military aid as we desired, and but for their ready co-operation we would have entirely failed.

The number of Indians being subsisted by the Indian department in the southern superintendency is nineteen thousand and seventy, as follows, to wit:

Cherokees, 9,000; Seminoles, 1,000; Creeks, 5,000; Neosho agency, 670; Choctaws and Chickasaws, about 2,000; Wichita and affiliated bands, 1,400; which number includes none who became allies of the confederacy, excepting some refugee Choctaw women, children, and old helpless men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELIJAH SELLS,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Hon. D. N. Cooley,
Com'r Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 86 A.

Statement of captured Indian cattle, and sales, and expenses of guides, scouts, herding and keeping of same.

Number captured and turned over to me, as per receipts from Lieutenant Clark, company L, 17th Illinois cavalry, July 3, 1865	280
From same company, August 1, 1865	200
From Captain Austin, company M, 17th Illinois cavalry, July 22, 1865	50
Total number of cattle	530

Accounted for and disposed of as follows, as will appear by accompanying receipts, bills of sale, and affidavits:

Sold at public sale, July 18, one hundred and eighteen	$2,022 00
Sold to W. P. Clark, August 3, twelve head; one hundred and twenty-six young stock, cows and bulls	1,442 00
Total amount of cash sales	3,464 00
August 10, twenty-five head beef-cattle for Seminoles, valued at	650 00
August 10, forty-three head beef-cattle for Major Snow's refugee Indians, valued at	1,296 00
July 20, and August 10, 1865, fifty-seven head to W. F. Brown, a loyal Creek Indian, as per proof, valued at	1,425 00
August 10, turned over to Seminoles, as individual property, claimed and proven, forty-five head, valued at	900 00
Turned over to Captain Van, Cherokee, as per proof submitted, eighteen head	450 00
Strayed from herd twenty-six	
Stolen on night of August 3, 1865, (see report of August 10,) fifty-seven head of cattle reserved for beef, for Seminoles, valued at	2,075 00
Fifteen head of domestic cattle, proved and turned over to loyal owners	
	10,260 00
Value of property captured from operators, in cattle	$10,260 00
Thirty ponies captured by Seminole Indians, and returned by them as their property, valued at $30 each	900 00
Total amount	11,160 00

Geo. A. Reynolds, agent, in account with United States, Dr.

To amount of cash sales	$3,464 00

By expenses incurred for pay of scouts, guides, herding, &c., per receipts, as follows: Cr.

Theodore Elliott, for herding	$40 00
William McIntosh, for guide	45 00
William Van, for herding	25 00
N. F. Acres, attorney	25 00
Wm S. Newberry, for clerk in July sale	10 00
Dunda, Latta, and others, for driving stock from the Arkansas river	72 00
B. R. Smith and men, for herding	120 00
William Robinson, for herding	56 00
Wiley Anderson, for services as scout, per order of Col. Sells	200 00

REF0062705

Rent of wagon for self, on trip after cattle to Arkansas river, four weeks—30 days—at $2 per day	360 00
Use of team same time	60 00
Provision and horse-feed	46 00
Warren Backus, herding and driving cattle	90 00
Total	855 00

Recapitulation.

Amount of cash sales	$3,464 60
Amount of expense account	855 00
Amount due the government	2,609 00

The accompanying receipts, papers, and vouchers, together with my reports, will explain every part of this statement. The Seminole Indians claim, and I think have a perfect title to about thirty head of cattle, valued at fifteen dollars per head, amounting to four hundred and fifty dollars, sold by me, in obedience to orders received from the superintendent of Indian affairs, under date of August 3, 1865. These Indians claim that they should have pay for the cattle proven to be their own property, even though captured by their agent. To avoid ill feeling, and as a matter of simple justice, I respectfully request that I be permitted to pay over to the Indians the four hundred and fifty dollars for the cattle sold by me.

Very respectfully,

GEO. A. REYNOLDS,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 87.

OFFICE SEMINOLE AGENCY,
Neosho Falls, Kansas, June 28, 1865.

SIR: The following partial report is respectfully submitted:

In obedience to your instructions and the orders of General R. B. Mitchell, commanding district of Kansas, I left Humboldt, Kansas, on the 10th of June, 1865, moving west toward the Arkansas river, accompanied by company L, 17th Illinois cavalry. Arriving at Walnut river, I sent Captain Dyhernfurth south, on the east side of the Arkansas river. On the fourth day after leaving camp he discovered a trail of three hundred cattle moving north from the Indian country. On the fifth day he came upon the cattle, in charge of seven men, surprised the camp, and took possession of the men and stock. The captain then started for my agency, at Neosho Falls, where he arrived on the 22d of June. The stock is now at this agency, safe in the charge of the Indians. The prisoners I ordered sent to Fort Scott; had them confined in jail, and turned them over to Lieutenant Williams, provost marshal of this district, for safe-keeping until time of trial.

In addition to the stock captured by Captain Dyhernfurth, I captured upon Walnut and White rivers one hundred head of cattle and fifty horses, all being stock stolen from the Indian country. Also, nearly three hundred head of cattle on Fall river, believed to be stolen stock belonging to the Indians.

From the disposition I have made of the troops under my command, I am confident of the capture of a large number of cattle now unquestionably on the way from the Indian country, seeking a northern market. The extent of this robbery of the Indians is unparalleled and astounding. I learn from the best authority that not less than one hundred men are now engaged in driving out stock from the Indian territory. These men are divided into four or five different bands, well provided with horses and arms. While driving their stock northward they post their pickets and send out scouts to guard against the approach of troops, thus rendering it exceedingly difficult to surprise them with their plunder. A large number of heretofore respected men of the State are engaged in this nefarious business, either as outfitters, drivers, or purchasers of stolen stock. My memorandum is filled with the names of these men, which will be forwarded to you in my full report of operations, in obedience to your orders.

With the loyal Indians in their own country (who have just been mustered out of the service of the United States) armed for the protection of their own property, and the rebel Osage Indians killing all who pass through the country intervening, added to your instructions to the agents of your superintendency, I am confident that the time is not far in the future when the theft upon the Indians will cease to be a profitable and semi-respectable business.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

GEORGE A. REYNOLDS,
United States Indian Agent for the Seminoles.

Colonel E. SELLS,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kansas.

No. 88.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 4, 1865.*

SIR: I desire to present to your consideration the importance—indeed, necessity—of securing from the honorable Secretary of War an order declaring martial law in that portion of the west and southwest where Indian stock may be found, for the purpose of breaking up, if possible, the organized bands of cattle thieves who have been, and still are, robbing the Indians of their stock.

These lawless bands are sustained by a large portion of the people in Kansas, whose influence in that district of country where cattle-stealing from the Indians is sought to be made a legitimate business operation, consequently respectable, and have consequently secured the sympathy of the civil authorities. It will be impossible to arrest the progress of this fraud upon the unprotected Indians unless prompt assistance can be secured from the military power of the government.

Major General Mitchell, commandant of the district of Kansas, has given the Indian department all the assistance in his power, while other officers have interfered to defeat the enforcement of the law of Congress and the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior.

Unless your department of the public service, in protecting the rights of the Indians by seizing, holding, and disposing of their stock for their use and benefit, wherever found, can be sustained, and unless some prompt and efficient means be adopted to prevent interference upon the part of the civil authorities of Kansas, our efforts will prove fruitless and hopeless.

REF0062706

The usual means adopted is to take from the custody of the officer, by writ of replevin, the stock; then arrest the officer; and while the case is pending, the cattle are driven beyond the reach of our agents, and consequently lost to the Indians and the government.

I would suggest that you procure also an order from the honorable Secretary of War, directing that a sufficient military force, free from demoralization, be placed at the disposal of the superintendent of Indian affairs, and such agents in his superintendency as he may designate, to enable said superintendent and agents to enforce the law.

I am in receipt of the following communication from Major George A. Reynolds, United States Indian agent, who is specially employed to seize Indian cattle and arrest the persons in possession of them:

"NEOSHO FALLS, KANSAS, *July* 23, 1865.

"SIR: I made a sale of one hundred and eighteen head of Indian stock on Tuesday last, after ten days' advertisement by posters. Persons were here from Leavenworth, Lawrence, Fort Scott, and the surrounding country. The steers sold for nearly $100 per yoke, the cows for $12, and the bulls and young cattle for $10, realizing the highest prices ever paid for Indian stock in this part of the country.

"I have been subject to untold annoyances and trouble in discharging my duties under your instructions. I do not receive the moral support of the people, in this branch of the service. On my arrival here I found writs of replevin, and orders for my arrest, awaiting my advent into this place. I pursued a conciliatory course, and by that means avoided a direct conflict of authority. I have direct and undeniable proof that my life has been threatened, time and again, for simply discharging my duties under your instructions. I have just received information that a man in Emporia, Kansas, a stranger to my friends there, but minutely described, publicly threatened to kill me on sight, because the troops, acting under my orders, had taken a lot of cattle while in transitu from the Indian country.

"If I know myself intimately I have no personal fear about me; but these things are unpleasant, and go to show that the people are in sympathy with these cattle thieves.

"If this matter is to be prosecuted to a successful termination of this robbery of the Indians and the government, I must be thoroughly sustained by the department.

"I am satisfied that much good has already been done towards stopping this business. My duties in this branch of the service have been discharged openly and fearlessly, obeying to the letter my instructions from the department, and I challenge the investigation of the strictest scrutiny to show any reason or suspicion of fraud or speculation on the part of my troops or myself.

"The people of western Kansas have large herds of Indian stock, and to a great extent sympathize with cattle thieves. They all fear their turn will come next in being deprived of their stolen stock, in accordance with your wholesome instructions. I have turned over a number of head of cattle to loyal Indians claiming them as their own stock, supported by affidavits, and other proof of the most positive character. Of course I have taken receipts for the number of head turned over.

"Yesterday, Captain Austin, 17th Illinois cavalry, turned over fifty head of cattle to me, which he had taken, acting under my orders, from Lieutenant Williams, of General Mitchell's staff.

"I have a report from a sergeant of my company that he captured one hundred head of cattle and eight prisoners, twenty-five miles south of Eureka. The stock and prisoners have not arrived as yet. I also learn that Lieutenant Clark, of the same company, captured three hundred head of ponies, and from three hundred to a thousand head of cattle. This I learn through citizens and others, and may or may not be true.

"Upon the arrival of Lieutenant Clark I shall order him to report to regimental headquarters, as the company will then have been with me two months, and the stock is very much run down, and the men need rest.

"I respectfully suggest, if it be deemed advisable to place other troops under my direction for future service, that stock and prisoners captured be ordered to be turned over to me at Lawrence, as I have every reason to fear that I will be unable to hold them here for sale and disposal to rightful owners, unless I have the protection of a large military force stationed at this agency. No one can realize as well as myself the demoralization and excitement that exists among the people in relation to this business. * *

"I shall dispose of the stock on the way in here, and reported to be on the way, and shall not receive any more here than that above mentioned unless ordered so to do by you, for I fear an uprising of the people to take it away from me by force, for their own use and benefit. I have just received a communication from Major Hillard, commanding post at Humboldt, saying that Colonel W. B. Pearsall had assumed command at Humboldt, and had directed that a detachment of the 17th Illinois cavalry I had sent out a day or two since, to capture three hundred and fifty head of cattle, should return immediately, and that he, the lieutenant, had been ordered to drive to Humboldt any cattle in his possession. What does this mean? Are there any new orders on the subject? I have written you this plain unofficial letter, upon what I know to be facts, and trust that you will receive and consider it as such.

"Very truly,

"GEORGE A. REYNOLDS,
"*United States Indian Agent.*

"Colonel E. SELLS, *Sup't of Indian Affairs.*"

I hope this subject may receive your early action.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELIJAH SELLS,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Hon. D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 89.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August* 5, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to report, that upon arrival at the headquarters of the southern superintendency in May last, I had a personal interview with Major Geo. A. Reynolds, United States Indian agent for the Seminole agency, who informed me that since the commencement of the war, a regular system had been organized for the purpose of procuring Indian cattle, through the agency of irresponsible Indians, negroes, and white men, known in that country as "cattle thieves;" that by this system of robbery, the Indian territory, once rich in the finest and largest herds of cattle, is now without even signs of solitary straggling stock.

From the best information I could obtain, I was led to the opinion that between 200,000 and 300,000 head of cattle had been taken from the Indian

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country, without remuneration, and without the consent of the rightful owners.

Major Reynolds informed me that many of these herds were in southern Kansas, and near the line of the State, where they might be secured, if a military force could be obtained that had not been demoralized by appliances used by, and association with, these cattle thieves. I forward a communication upon the same subject from Indian Agent Milo Gookins, as follows:

"WICHITA INDIAN AGENCY,
"*Butler Co., Kansas, May* 16, 1865.

"SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 1st instant, concerning instructions from the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, embracing two sections of a recent law of Congress in relation to driving cattle from the Indian territory, and requesting me 'to observe them strictly and to carry out, to your utmost ability, the letter and spirit of the law.' I have, since I have been in the service, endeavored to carry out, 'to the utmost of my ability,' all orders and instructions received, with the means under my control for carrying them into effect.

"I hope it will not be constrained into any unwillingness on my part, or in discourtesy, if I say that in the present case very little can be effected in the present condition of things. The whole internal policy of the country is under military control, and the country itself is treated as though it was an insurrectionary district and under martial law.

"Deputy provost marshals are sent down here with bands of soldiers, with instructions to arrest cattle drivers, and seize their herds; they are piloted through the country by the most arrant cattle thieves among us; and I have yet to learn the first instance when any good has been effected by their operations, or any check put to the cattle-driving. Within the last twelve hours I have learned, to a moral certainty, that three days ago a provost marshal, recently appointed by General Ford, overtook a drove of cattle coming up, was bribed—bought off—when he returned back, and the cattle and drivers went on; and that is about a fair sample of military operations in stopping this business. I would not pretend to implicate district commanders in this business; but certain it is, that some of their subordinates are not acting in good faith.

"If the matter was controlled by the civil authority, aided by a sufficient military force, some good might be effected; but, judging from the past, not otherwise.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
"MILO GOOKINS, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

"Hon. SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
"*Leavenworth, Kansas.*"

I therefore addressed the following communication to Major General G. M. Dodge, commandant of the military department of Missouri, Kansas, &c.:

"LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, *May* 21, 1865.

"SIR: I have the honor to lay before you copies of communications from George A. Reynolds, agent for the Seminole Indians, of date of May 15, 1865, and from Milo Gookins, agent of the Wichita Indians, of date May 16, 1865, upon the subject of the nefarious practice of stealing cattle and other stock from the Indians. I desire to call your attention to the 8th and 9th sections of act approved March 9, 1865, and respectfully request that you detail a sufficient military force of officers and men, that have not been demoralized by their association with men connected with this trade, which force I would be glad to have subject to the direction of the undersigned

superintendent, or the agents within said superintendency, for the purpose of enabling the agents to seize, hold, and dispose of, as contemplated in the letter and spirit of the law above referred to.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
"ELIJAH SELLS, *Sup't Indian Affairs.*

"Major General G. M. DODGE, *Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.*"

In response to which application, Brigadier General Mitchell, commandant of the military district of Kansas, informed me, verbally, that the troops should be furnished as soon as possible, and very soon thereafter notified me that he had detailed a company of Illinois cavalry, ordering them to report, at my request, to Major Reynolds for such duty as might be assigned them by him.

I addressed the following information and instructions to Major Reynolds:

"OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
"*Leavenworth, Kansas, May* 30, 1865.

"SIR: General Mitchell has promptly responded to the demand for a military force to aid you in protecting stock belonging to the Indians, which military force will reach Fort Scott in about four days, and be subject to your instructions in the line of your legitimate duties.

"You will thoroughly scour the country, taking possession of all the Indian stock you can find, either in the hands of pretended owners or otherwise, arresting all persons having the custody of said stock, in violation of the 8th section of the act approved March 3, 1865, holding such persons to answer under said act. Bills of sale by irresponsible pretended owners of Indian cattle will be disregarded and held as void.

"In the disposition of such Indian stock as may come into your possession, you will comply strictly with the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior, March 20, 1865. Your attention is specially directed to that provision of the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior which requires the Indian agents to take vouchers from the military authorities for cattle or stock taken for military use. For the purpose of enabling you to carry out the instructions referred to of the Secretary of the Interior, you are authorized to employ a reliable, trustworthy scout, whose character for integrity will be a sure guarantee against fraud upon the Indians or the United States government.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
"ELIJAH SELLS, *Superintendent, &c.*

"Major GEORGE A. REYNOLDS, *United States Indian Agent.*"

On the same day I received a telegram from Major Reynolds informing me that Indian cattle were being driven through Kansas on their way west, and unless prompt action was taken they would soon be beyond the reach of recovery. In reply to said despatch I communicated the following:

"OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
"*Leavenworth, May* 31, 1865.

"Your despatch of this date is received, and I exceedingly regret that you have not now a sufficient military force that can be trusted to arrest and bring to justice these plunderers of the Indians.

"General Mitchell assures me that he will render every assistance possible, but fears that scouts and officers will become demoralized by the appliances used by these cattle thieves.

"I trust you will exert yourself to bring these offenders to justice, and save the cattle for the benefit of the Indians and the government.

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"Collect all the facts connected with the operations of these cattle sharks, and report at the earliest day, and from time to time.

"Your obedient servant,

"ELIJAH SELLS, *Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

"Major Geo. A. Reynolds, *United States Indian Agent.*"

For the result of Major Reynolds's success, I refer you to his partial report. (For this letter see No. 87, page 262, of this volume.)

On my tour south through the Indian country I held council with the Quapaws, Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles and Chickasaws, and at each meeting cattle-stealing was made the subject of special consideration.

I assured them that the Indian department would inaugurate efficient means (if military co-operation could be secured) to effectually break up this organized effort to make cattle-stealing from the Indians legitimate and respectable; that it was true this promise came to them after their stock was mostly stolen, but I hoped not too late to assure them that the Indian department and the government intended to protect their rights. They manifested great satisfaction, saying that if their remaining stock could be protected, it would afford the means and a hope that they, in time, could replenish their stock and start in life again, with a reasonable expectation that they might soon acquire the means of support and ultimate independence.

I authorized Major J. Harlan, agent of the Cherokees, to organize a force sufficient to protect the Indians from being robbed by marauding prowlers who were seeking to drive cattle from the Indian country, as follows:

"Fort Gibson, *Cherokee Nation, June* 15, 1865.

"Sir: You are hereby authorized to employ an efficient and trustworthy scout for the purpose of enabling you to effectually break up cattle-stealing from the Indians within the southern superintendency.

"You will adopt such means and authorize such organization as will put an effectual stop to this nefarious practice of pretending to purchase from irresponsible parties.

"I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELIJAH SELLS, *Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

"Major Justin Harlan."

I would recommend the appointment of an efficient agent, under the direction of the superintendent, to institute a thorough investigation, taking testimony, for the purpose of laying before Congress at the next meeting thereof, showing the nature, extent, and parties connected with and implicated in this mammoth fraud upon the Indians and the government, that legal proceedings may be commenced for the recovery of damages for the amount thus fraudulently taken.

I would also recommend that an attorney be employed to take charge of the interest of the government in the prosecution of the suits growing out of our Indian relations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELIJAH SELLS, *Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

Hon. D. A. Cooley,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 90.

Department of the Interior,
Washington, D. C., March 20, 1865.

Sir: By an act of Congress passed at its recent session it is enacted as follows:

"*Be it further enacted,* That any person who may drive or remove, except as hereinafter provided, any cattle, horses, or other stock from the Indian territory for the purposes of trade or commerce, shall be guilty of a felony, and on conviction, be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding three years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

"*Be it further enacted,* That the agent of each tribe of Indians lawfully residing in the said Indian territory be, and he is hereby, authorized to sell, for the benefit of said Indians, any cattle, horses, or other live stock belonging to said Indians, and not required for their use and subsistence, under such regulations as shall be established by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided,* That nothing in this and the preceding section shall interfere with the execution of any order lawfully issued by the Secretary of War, connected with the movement or subsistence of the troops of the United States."

The intention of Congress cannot be mistaken. It is to prevent depredations upon the stock of the loyal refugee Indians by unauthorized persons, and to preserve it for their use, and first of all for their subsistence. The heavy drafts upon the treasury on that account make it incumbent upon the department to avail of all the resources of the Indians for that purpose.

It will be your duty to direct the agents to collect and keep the stock of their people well under control; to mark and brand all descriptions of it, which, for any cause, has been omitted, and, as far as practicable, to enumerate and describe it, making report of number and description, to be placed upon the files of this department; (if any of the stock shall be taken by the military forces, which may be done under the order of the Secretary of War, the agent should keep a list and account of the same and its value;) to subsist the Indians to the fullest extent practicable upon the slaughtered animals, as well of those slaughtered by the agents as by the Indians, and disposing of the hides to the best advantage, making every part of the slaughtered animal available for their subsistence, and to keep the best account of their number that the circumstances of the case will permit.

Respecting the sale of the animals contemplated by the act, the agents are authorized to dispose of any surplus beyond the wants of the Indians for food, and the proper number for increase. As the exercise of this authority may be much abused, the following rules are prescribed for the government of the agents in the discharge of this branch of the service, viz:

1st. If the stock is demanded by the military authorities, it may be turned over to the quartermaster or commissary in charge, at the current rates paid for such property at the place where purchased, taking the ordinary voucher therefor, to be accounted for by the War Department in Washington.

2d. If the agent shall find it expedient to sell the stock to individuals, great care should be taken to obtain the best price therefor. It should be collected together, (using the Indians for the purpose,) so that the same will be subject to inspection by the purchaser or purchasers. Public notice must be given to such an extent as to attract purchasers from the surrounding country, and from remote and distant points. The sales must be singly or in small lots, and at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash in hand.

REF0062709

Triplicate bills of such sales must be made out, describing the stock by the marks and brands, and otherwise, so as to identify the same with reasonable certainty. The bills will be signed by the agent and purchaser; one delivered to him, one will be retained by the agent, and one despatched to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the next quarterly return of the agent, certified in proper form to be true and accurate in every particular. Employés of the department or of the agency will not be permitted to purchase without special leave from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Neither will the agent sell any stock at such sale unless a fair price, in his judgment, shall be offered. Any apparent sacrifice of the stock will become at once a matter of suspicion and investigation. In this connexion, the agent should, with his quarterly returns, make report of all hides, &c., received and sold, which have been taken from the cattle of the Indians, specifying the sums he has received, and certifying that he has obtained the market price for the stock disposed of.

Heavy penalties are imposed upon persons interfering with the stock without proper authority. The agent should be instructed to exercise vigilance in protecting the stock against violators of the law in this particular, and when violated, must use their best endeavors to bring the offenders to justice.

You will furnish Superintendent Coffin with a copy of these instructions, and direct him to place a copy thereof in the hands of each of the agents of his superintendency for his and their guidance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER, *Secretary.*

WILLIAM P. DOLE, Esq.,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 91.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, February 14, 1865.

SIR: I enclose for your information, and action thereon, a copy of the directions of the Secretary of the Interior of the 10th instant, relative to the complaint of Colonel Phillips, commanding the Indian brigade, making certain charges against parties connected with the Indian service in the neighborhood of Fort Gibson.

In order that you may be familiar with the whole matter brought to the attention of the department in the above connexion, I also enclose a copy of the letter of Colonel Phillips to the Secretary of the Interior of the 17th ultimo, together with a copy of general orders No. 4, enclosed therein.

As the directions of the Secretary are perfectly plain, and cover every point at issue, I feel that it will only be necessary for me to instruct that copies of the papers herein may be furnished the agents, and that all the allegations of Colonel Phillips shall be fully reported upon according to the instructions.

It will be seen that the Secretary contemplates, in his instructions, a report from yourself, as well as from the agents of your superintendency included in the charges.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

W. G. COFFIN, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Present.

No. 91 A.

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN BRIGADE,
Fort Gibson, C. N., January 17, 1865.

SIR: Having recently returned to my command, several matters have fallen under my observation of which I deem it proper to advise you.

1st. The Cherokee Indians scattered throughout the nation raised a very considerable amount of corn, nearly enough to do them. The Creek and other refugees, whose homes are south of the river, being clustered for necessary protection, needed aid. I understand that $200,000 was directed to be expended on their behalf; I learn that Mr. Coffin and his agents traversed the Cherokee nation, and bought, or professed to buy, the corn at $2 and $2 50 per bushel. This was paid in checks payable thirty days after date, by McKee & Co., or McDonald & Fuller, which is the same concern. Many of these are outstanding and still unpaid. The facts to which I would call your attention, however, are that the mode of purchase was—where a man had 100 bushels it was *all bought*, the man receipting to the agents or superintendent for half of it for his own use, and an order being given to other parties to go and get the remainder. In many cases there has been no corn to get, and the parties had to convert their orders for corn into certificates of deposit to McDonald & Co. Again, in some cases I learn transactions were had and papers passed where there was no corn. Rev. Willey informs me that 9,000 bushels were bought or supposed to be bought in that way. On inquiry from Mr. Coffin's son, who is here, I learn that McDonald & Co. are furnishing the supplies on some kind of contract or purchase, under Superintendent Coffin. Young Mr. Coffin could tell me nothing of prices, but the agent informs me that the contract is $7 per bushel. In this way, you will observe that those who *have not*, got little or nothing, and those who *have*, are pauperized by being paid for what they have.

I further find that since I left, a system has been inaugurated as to supplying beef by McKee, or McDonald & Co., that is all wrong. Black men and reckless characters have been employed to drive in cattle, which the contractors took, contraband and all, just as it came in. Mr. Coffin admitted to me that not one-eighth of it was paid for, and yet the contractor is receipted for to the full amounts. I have put a stop to the system. The cattle that it is proper to use are not those in our rear, but those in front, that are being used by the enemy, leaving the others in case the enemy move in front. Mr. Coffin and the contractor informed me that unless they were allowed to take the contraband and unmarked cattle they would do nothing. I notified them that the contractor could procure cattle only in a proper, legal way; but as there is abundance of rebel beef, I notified Mr. Coffin that I would have all he wanted driven in, if he would see it carefully examined with the provost marshal, and have the receipts for contraband (or unpaid stock,) so that the government would not have to pay the contractor for property he had no right to. I insisted, however, that a perfect record of every hoof taken and issued be kept, and the contractor could only furnish what he legally purchased. I also find they would not let the Indian people take out their own cattle when they proved them, but compelled them to take and receipt for contractors' beef. They pay about $10 to $12 for a cow weighing 700 pounds gross; their price is $8 per 100 pounds, gross weight. The Indians butcher them themselves, and furnish the hides to the contractors. The truth is, the whole affair is so nefarious that I blush for our federal officials to write to you about it. I feel responsible, however, to have a healthier state of police regulations around my camp, and enclose orders which I intend to rigidly enforce.

REF0062710

I find that McKee, a licensed trader, under signature of Mr. Coffin, approved by Commissioner Dole, has driven stolen cattle from the Indian nation. I propose arresting him and trying him by a military commission, if I catch him, but he left before I got here; and as the store is really owned by McDonald & Fuller, I learn that it is to be transferred to another name. They have presumed, since I left, to commence a banking establishment among these Indians, and flooded the country with their certificates of deposit, which I cannot permit under cover of my camp. The presence of such powerful money combinations is dangerous; the same firm last summer run the hay and beef contracts for the army.

As they have rendered themselves legally liable by stealing cattle and other very gross frauds, in violation of the late acts of Congress, I desire to inform you, respectfully, that I propose arresting and trying them by military commission for their crimes; and as I desire earnestly to carry out what I believe to be the real wishes of your department, which are in accordance with my own orders, I merely wish to advise you of the character of the men who have violated your confidence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

No. 92.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., February 10, 1865.

SIR: The complaint of Colonel Phillips, of the Indian brigade, addressed to me, and recently submitted to you, making charges against the employés of this department located in the vicinity of Fort Gibson, should, I think, receive attention, and the charges, so far as possible, be investigated.

Agent Harlan was authorized to purchase the surplus corn of the refugees, and was provided a sum of money for that purpose. How he has performed that service, and what disposition he has made of the money, should be the subject of a special report from him.

Respecting the purchase of beef for the refugees, I was not aware that there was any existing contract for that service till since the receipt of the communication of Colonel Phillips, and upon inquiry of Colonel Coffin, the superintendent, learned that there is a verbal contract to that effect. If so, I am of the opinion that it should at once be rescinded, as the law requires all contracts to be in writing and approved by the Secretary. Verbal contracts cannot be made or enforced.

A charge is made that the hides of the beeves have been turned over to the agents of this department. If that is true, I see nothing improper in the transaction, but the agents must account for the hides. It is presumed that they have done so in their quarterly accounts. If they have not, it is important that inquiry be made of them and of the superintendent respecting this subject, and the proper credits to the department be obtained.

I think it proper to request you to cause a rigid inquiry to be instituted into the allegation that employés of this department have been engaged in driving cattle into Kansas from the Indian country, for their own gain, and also whether they have speculated upon cattle or property found in the Indian country, by turning them or it over to the department for the Indians, or have otherwise made gains to themselves out of cattle found there.

It occurs to me that it will be proper, in the first instance, to call upon the superintendent and agents included in the charges for specific reports upon the several charges involving their integrity, furnishing them with copies of the letter of Colonel Phillips, and, after their reports shall be received, if the same are not satisfactory, the case will be open to further action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER, *Secretary.*

WILLIAM P. DOLE, Esq.,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

No. 93.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, *May* 1, 1865.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 15th ultimo, enclosing in the same a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, as also of Colonel William A. Phillips, commanding Indian brigade, making sundry charges against employés of the Indian department at Fort Gibson, as well as McDonald & Fuller, late contractors for furnishing supplies to the refugee and destitute Indians at said place, and asking a report to be furnished you on my part concerning the allegations made by Colonel Phillips.

The charges referred to above are so absurd and slanderous in their character that they ought not for a moment be entertained by any reasonable and sensible man, nor ought they be entitled to a decent reply. But in obedience to the request of my superior in office I make the following statement:

I was present when Colonel Phillips ar— E. E. Coffin, son of Superintendent Coffin, had a conversation some time ast winter relative to supplying refugee Indians at and near Fort Gibson, C. N., with beef. It is absolutely untrue that the beef, contraband and all, j st as it was driven in, was turned over to the refugees. The droves of cat, le were put into a pen under the charge and care of a committee composed of the chiefs and headmen of the refugee Indians. Their duty was to examine them and make a descriptive list of the same, naming the marks and brands of each head, as also the names of the loyal and disloyal owners, and fix a price on the different grades of the same, furnishing a provost marshal at Fort Gibson with a copy of such descriptive list. Then the owners of the cattle had to go before said provost marshal, and prove their cattle, and obtain an order from him on the contractors for their compensation therefor. When thus paid for, the beef was charged to the department and receipted for to the contractors by the agents or commissary.

The statement made by Colonel Phillips that E. E. Coffin admitted to him that not more than one-eighth of the cattle thus obtained was paid for, is also untrue. Said Mr. Coffin informed Colonel Phillips that the cattle belonging to the loyal Indians was not more than one-eighth part of the number driven in, and that if he and the agents were not allowed by him (Colonel Phillips) to use the contraband cattle for contract it would be utterly impossible to furnish the refugee and destitute Indians with a sufficient supply of meat. But he said not one word to Colonel Phillips what part or portion of the cattle was paid for. *It is not true* that the Indian people were not allowed to take out their own cattle from the pen—on they could prove them. I was most always present at the cattle-pens, and saw loyal Indian owners taking out cattle for work oxen and milch cows for their own use. *It is false* when Colonel Phillips charges that the hides of the beeves furnished by the contrac-

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tors were turned over to them or the agents. On the contrary, I directed the Indians under my charge to save and take good care of the hides until they became dry and fit for market, and then sell them for the best price they could get, and to use the money to purchase such articles as they might consider most useful. But the principal part of the hides from refugee cattle was left lying about the pens where the beeves were butchered, and carried off by Indian dogs for what meat they could get off of them.

It is entirely untrue that the agents, or other employés of the Indian department, have been engaged in driving cattle from the Indian territory into Kansas for their own gains or speculation. This is a most malicious and daring charge, and I defy Colonel Phillips to substantiate it.

The whole statement of Colonel Phillips, so far as it relates to the superintendent and agents of the southern superintendency, I know is *false*, and he (Colonel Phillips) knew it to be so when he wrote it.

As to the corn purchased of the Cherokees, I am entirely unable to give any information on the subject whatever, inasmuch as I had nothing to do with it, nor received any for use of my Indians.

All of which is most respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

ISAAC COLMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel WILLIAM G. COFFIN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Leavenworth.

No. 94.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, *April* 16, 1865.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 15th instant, enclosing a copy of the letter from the honorable Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the charges made by Colonel Phillips, I have the honor to state:

First. As none of the corn purchased from the Cherokees was supplied to the Indians under my charge, I know nothing of the transactions whatever.

Second. The beef supplied to the refugee Indians was furnished by the contractors; under what kind of a contract I do not know. The cattle were obtained by the contractors, McDonald & Fuller, in this manner, most of the time, viz: They were driven in by parties sent out by the military authorities, and men sent out by the contractors under the same authority. Cattle without owners, and those unbranded, were taken possession of by the provost marshal for the use of the military, and those belonging to loyal owners were turned over to committees appointed for that purpose by the Cherokees, Creek and Seminole Indians themselves, they being required to make proof of the same to said provost marshal, and the cattle furnished by the contractors, McDonald & Fuller, for beef, were bought by them from these owners. Many of the cattle so accounted for beef by said contractors were purchased by them from loyal owners residing in the vicinity of Fort Gibson, at their own homes. It is proper and here to state that Colonel Phillips was several times importuned by Colonel Coffin and myself to permit the refugee Indians to go into their own country and allow them to drive in their own cattle, thus saving the immense expense of buying beef to the government and the Indians; but this he would not consent to.

Third. The hides were not turned over to the contractors as stated by Colonel Phillips. An effort was made on the part of the agents and their employés to save them for the benefit of the Indians, but the moth in that

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climate damaged them so much, and the cost of transportation to any kind of a market was so enormous, that it was found impracticable to carry out the project.

Fourth. I do not know whether McKee, or McDonald & Fuller, have stolen or driven away any cattle into Kansas, nor have I ever heard the charge made before by any one.

Fifth. I have had nothing to do whatever with the driving of cattle from the Indian territory into Kansas, or anywhere else, nor do I know that any one connected with the Indian department has been, or is, guilty of such outrageous conduct as that. It is proper for me to state that at one time the chiefs of the refugee Indians were exceedingly anxious to have some cattle driven out to sell in order to raise some means to relieve their wants and pressing necessities, and partially entered into some kind of an arrangement to do so, but I prevented them from doing anything in the matter without first having obtained the consent of the general commanding the district. The consent was obtained, but nothing was done in the matter, for various reasons unknown to me.

In conclusion I would state that I have never made gains or speculated in any way with cattle in the Indian territory.

Trusting these explanations will be sufficient in answer to the charge made by Colonel Phillips, as far as I am concerned, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE A. CUTLER,
United States Indian Agent.

W. G. COFFIN, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Leavenworth.

No. 95.

FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE NATION, *April* 21, 1865.

SIR: On my return to this place I find, by your order, a copy of a communication by Colonel Phillips, colonel commanding at this post, to the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 17, 1865, some parts of which seem to require some answer from me. To the other parts an answer from me is not improper.

Colonel Phillips says "the Cherokees scattered throughout the nation raised a very considerable amount of corn, nearly enough to do them." My opinion was that there was enough raised, if left to them by the military teamsters, army followers, Indians of other tribes, rebel army and others, to have fed the Cherokee women and children about four months, if all that was raised could be equally distributed. I never hoped and never was able to perfect such distribution. Many of those who had more than enough to supply their families for four months, but not enough to supply them a year, would not sell the overplus. Many of the destitute could get none, and some who got corn got but little. With 1,200 bushels of corn and 500 sacks of flour received from the contractors, and two thousand one hundred and eighty bushels of corn bought by me after the 6th day of December, 1864, the date of my arrival in the nation, with the money furnished me in Washington, I endeavored to supply, and did supply, the destitute as far as possible, and by so doing succeeded in getting through the winter—not well, but without very much suffering. The military, scarce as corn was, took some of the corn, teamsters took some, Price's rebel army took some, the Union army following Price took some, both going and returning through the nation.

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Indians of other tribes in the Cherokee nation took some, together amounting to several thousand bushels, all of which crippled my means of supply and prevented me from furnishing them as fully as they ought to have been furnished.

I did all I could do under the circumstances. If the Indians under my charge suffered for food, I hope I can say it was not a want of will on my part to prevent it, but for want of means, a matter beyond my control.

Colonel Phillips says: "I learn that Mr. Coffin and his agents traversed the Cherokee nation, and bought or proposed to buy the corn at $2 and $2 50 per bushel." I do not know from whom Colonel Phillips learned that fact; from whoever learned, Colonel Phillips knows it was not true. Colonel Coffin has not been in the nation since last June, during the time the Indians' corn was being planted, and has not been there since, and Colonel Phillips knew it when he made the statement. I understand Assistant Agent Porter, in my absence, used every exertion to procure the surplus corn of the Cherokees, for which they were to receive in thirty days $2 50 per bushel, I think a very fair price, and I can see nothing wrong (if he did) in traversing the nation for the purpose of purchasing the corn.

I learn that Mr. Porter, while "traversing" the Cherokee nation, advised the Indians who had corn to sell to sell it to him for the purpose of feeding their destitute women and children; for if they did not, perhaps it would be taken by the military under pretence of feeding government mules, and actually fed to the officers' fine chargers. This statement of Mr. Porter's coming to the ear of Colonel Phillips, and acting on a temper not too sweet, may be the origin of the charge, and the reason why he has the wrong so clearly.

Again, Colonel Phillips says: "The facts to which I would call your attention, however, are, that the mode of purchase was, where a man had 100 bushels it was all bought, the man receipting to the agent or superintendent for half of it for his own use, and an order being given to other parties to go and get the remainder. In many cases there has been no corn to get, and the parties have to convert their orders into certificates of deposit."

My explanation of all this charge is this: I left the nation the last of July on furlough. On my return to duty early in September, at Terre Haute I met Secretary Usher, who informed me that the last appropriation was spent, and that he had but one way to raise money for immediate use, and that not quite certain, but that he would do all he could. I returned to Leavenworth, Kansas, and was aiding in getting off what supplies were on hand for the Indians, when, on the 19th day of September, the train was taken at Cabin creek, and the escort returned to Fort Scott. From that time until the 20th of November no escort could be procured. For six weeks or more no mails passed, as I learn, between Forts Scott and Gibson. At the request of Colonel Coffin I visited Washington for the purpose of procuring clothing for the Indians, and money to buy their surplus corn. I had fully informed Mr. Porter of my purpose before leaving the nation, if I could get the money, to buy the surplus corn of the Indians. While at Leavenworth I so informed Colonel Coffin, and at Washington city I freely explained the advantage to the Indians and the saving to the government, to the President, Secretary of the Interior, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and to others. My plan was approved by all. I was furnished with $10,000, and started for the nation on the 5th day of October. When I got to St. Louis, Price's rebel army was near Lexington, Missouri, and bushwhackers were on the North Missouri railroad, and the trains were stopped, and I was detained a week. When I got to Leavenworth, Price's army was near Westport, and the battles of Blue river and Westport followed soon after. All communication with Fort Gibson was cut off. I could not inform Mr. Porter that I had received the money, and he had not informed me, for the same reason, what he had done.

I arrived in Fort Gibson on the 5th day of December. I have stated these facts to show that Assistant Agent Porter could not have known that I had the money to buy the surplus corn, and that I could not and did not know that he had made any arrangement to procure it. Without money to buy their surplus corn, Mr. Porter had to make an arrangement with some party who had. The corn had to be distributed in the neighborhood where it was raised, for want of teams to do any other way. When the corn was bought, the destitute got an order to go to the seller and get his share. The way the distribution was made was the only way it could have been done.

Colonel Phillips says, "in many cases there was no corn to get." In a few cases the corn bought was not delivered, but in every case where the corn was not delivered which came to my knowledge I stopped the payment, and when only a part was delivered the party got pay *pro rata* for the part delivered. It is not true that the parties had to convert their orders into certificates of deposit. In every case within my knowledge where they did not get the corn on their orders they were returned to me, and were generally furnished with corn procured from others. But in no case, so far as I know or ever heard, did any one ever get pay for corn not delivered, or transfer their orders for corn into certificates of deposit. It may have been done before the 5th day of December, but I do not believe it was, and I know it was not done afterwards.

Colonel Phillips says they received their pay in checks "thirty days after date." I am informed that as the transfer of the corn from seller to the destitute could not be done in every instance under the eye of the assistant agent, and some might not deliver according to contract, (there are some roguish Indians,) it was thought best not to pay until it could be known that they had delivered—a very wise precaution, and one that met my hearty approval. If they had been paid in hand, and then had not delivered the corn according to contract, loss would have been sustained and no security.

Colonel Phillips says many of the certificates are yet unpaid. When about one-half the checks were paid, McKee ran short of money, and had to send to Fort Smith for money. In about eight days the money came. Since that stoppage, and up to this time, these checks have been promptly paid as fast as presented. If any remained unpaid January 17, the date of his communication, it was for no other reason than because they were not presented.

I would further say that my long absence, the impossibility of getting supplies by land from Kansas, and the suffering condition of the destitute women and children, compelled Mr. Porter to attempt something for their relief. The only source of immediate supply for wants which could suffer no delay was the surplus corn of the Indians. Mr. Porter had no money to buy with, and on consultation with the Indian council and Mr. McKee an arrangement was made by which McKee & Co. were to pay for the surplus corn and let it be distributed among the destitute. The council furnished two men in each district to purchase and distribute the corn. This was at the time satisfactory to all. If it is not now satisfactory, outside influence has, I presume, produced the dissatisfaction. One thing is certain, that I heard no complaint until the corn was bought and distributed to the destitute and most of the checks were paid, and then for the first time I heard there was something wrong. The complaint was made, not by the Indians, but by these *true friends* of the Indians—white men who had no other motive than pure benevolence towards the Indians, a pure love of justice, and a sincere desire that none but their own dear selves should be allowed to make money out of Indian contracts. I have never yet heard an Indian complain of the transaction. The only complaint of the white men who do complain is that McKee & Co. made money too easily.

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Again, Colonel Phillips says, "The cattle proper to use are not those in our rear, but those in front, leaving the others in case the enemy move in front." The enemy was west of him, and he was on the west side of the Cherokee nation. I am not a military genius, but it seems to me his front was, or ought to have been, westward, and his supply of beef has generally been drawn from the east in the Cherokee nation, wherever it was the most easily come at, and particularly when there was the least danger in coming at it. I am pretty sure the contractors followed the military example, and for precisely the same reasons. The colonel's theory was right, but the practice was wrong.

Again, Colonel Phillips says, "I also find they (the contractors) would not let the Indian people take out their own cattle when they had proven them, but compelled them to take a receipt for contractors' beef." I do not know what "a receipt for contractor's beef" is, never hearing of any such thing before. I cannot understand to what he can refer. The Cherokees generally come to me with all their complaints, real and imaginary. No complaint has ever been made to me by any one that the contractors refused to give up their cattle when they proved them, and I do not believe such a case exists except in the fruitful mind of Colonel Phillips. An Indian generally asserts all his rights, and, if he has the power, enforces them by the shortest road. The Cherokee Indians are sufficiently intelligent to know what their rights are. There are twenty Indians to one white man at Fort Gibson, and they have the power, and if so gross an outrage had been done them as Colonel Phillips charges, everybody who knows anything of a Cherokee knows that instant redress would have followed the wrong. I do not believe one word of the statement. Perhaps Colonel Phillips could give several lively examples of an Indian's willingness to resist what he thought to be oppression, when orders issued by no less a personage than a colonel commanding have been defiantly violated, and no punishment has been inflicted or attempted from pure fear of the consequences.

Again, Colonel Phillips says, "The truth is, the whole affair is so infamous that I blush, for our federal officials, to write you about it." This is his conclusion. The facts, as he pretends he understands them, are stated in other parts of his communication. A contractor is not a "federal official," and is not so understood to be by Colonel Phillips. Admit all his statements to be true as he states them, is there a single statement or transaction with which a "federal officer" has had any connexion, directly or indirectly, which could cause a blush to mount the cheek of an honest man? In this out-of-the-way place a "federal official" is sometimes compelled to do, or ought to do, things which, under other circumstances and at more accessible places, would not be advisable It is an easy task to sit amidst plenty, or where plenty can be commanded, and adjust the scales of justice nicely. Not quite so easy at Fort Gibson, where there is comparatively nothing, and three hundred miles from any base of supplies. I would further add, that if the conduct of "our federal officials" has caused him to "blush," they have touched a chord in his amiable bosom rarely, if ever before, reached, but the more memorable and conspicuous from being rare.

Colonel Phillips says, "The Indians butcher them" (the cattle furnished by the contractors) "themselves, and furnish the hides to the contractors." I have not furnished the Cherokees with beef for more than a year. When I did so furnish them, the hides were not claimed by the contractors, nor furnished them by me. But I found them not worth taking care of, for the reason that they were carelessly taken off, and no way of taking care of them, exposed to sun, rain, and snow, the best carried off by anybody who wanted them. Land transportation was so high, and the quality so poor, that, after all deductions were made, they were not worth saving. Many thousands of hides were suffered to rot on the ground because nobody at Fort Gibson would take care of them and take the hides for pay. How they are now disposed of I do not certainly know, but Major Cutler, the Creek agent, who alone is supplying Indians with beef, can best explain. I have been in a position where I could, most likely, have seen if any hides had been furnished by Major Cutler to the contractors. I can say that I do not believe there has ever been a hide furnished by him or anybody else to the contractors.

Again, Colonel Phillips says, "I find that McKee, a licensed trader," &c., "has driven stolen cattle from the Indian nation. I propose arresting him, and trying him by military commission if I catch him." I do not believe a more unmitigated misrepresentation was ever made. I have never heard, and do not know, that McKee and Co. ever drove a hoof of cattle from the nation, stolen or otherwise obtained.

Again, Colonel Phillips says, "They have presumed, since I left, to commence a banking establishment among these Indians, and have flooded the country with their certificates of deposit, which I cannot permit under law of my camp." The facts are, that McKee & Co. purchased nine thousand and odd bushels of the surplus corn of the Indians, and gave a certificate of deposit in their favor, in substance, a note, payable in thirty days, for the amount. This was all the "flooding" of which I have any knowledge. If there ever was any other transaction like banking I do not know it, never heard of it until I read his letter, and do not believe it.

With the corn contract and transactions of which Colonel Phillips complains I had nothing to do, all having transpired in my absence from the nation. When I returned to the nation, on the 5th day of December last, with the money ($10,000) to buy the surplus corn, I stopped McKee & Co., and from that day forward I bought the surplus corn at $2 50 per bushel and paid the money in hand, until the 16th day of March, 1865, when I raised the price to $3 per bushel. I had to the last-mentioned date bought and distributed 2,180 bushels. I am yet buying and distributing all I can find for sale.

With the cattle and mode of procuring them I had nothing to do. They were furnished exclusively for Indians over whom I had no control.

These seem to be the only transactions of which Colonel Phillips complains in which I could possibly be implicated. But supposing that others might think that, being Indian agent, I ought to have seen and at least tried to prevent conduct so flagrant as to make Colonel Phillips blush, I thought it proper to answer a letter more in detail than I otherwise would, and this is my answer. Some of his statements, made as charges, are not only innocent, but right and proper. Some are gross exaggerations, and many are wholly false. Whether he believes them himself I cannot say. What a weak, malicious, vindictive, and suspicious person can work himself up to believe, I think cannot be certainly known. If Colonel Phillips believes the charges he makes, which I doubt, I presume some of these influences, or all together, have produced this belief.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. HARLAN, *United States Indian Agent.*

Colonel COFFIN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

No. 96.

TEMPORARY AGENCY OF CHOCTAWS AND CHICKASAWS,
Fort Smith, Arkansas, September 19, 1865.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of the Indian department, I

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have the honor to herewith transmit my annual report of the condition of the Indians under my immediate supervision.

Until within a few weeks, the territory occupied by the Choctaws and Chickasaws has been in such an unsettled condition, that it was not deemed prudent to venture into it; consequently my report will not be as full and complete as to statistical information as I could have desired it to be.

A part of the information contained herein has been obtained from the delegates of the nation who have attended the council now in session at this place, several of whom are persons of intelligence and education, and who have cheerfully given me all the information within their power.

From the most reliable information I have received I am led to believe that the number of persons comprising the Choctaw and Chickasaw nation is about 17,000 souls.

The sanitary condition of this people is said to be good.

From the fact that during nearly the whole of the rebellion the rebel armies have occupied the nation, and many of the Indians who joined them having constantly remained in the vicinity of their homes, they have not suffered by the destruction of their property to the same extent as have the various tribes surrounding them.

Before the outbreak of the late rebellion, a large proportion of the wealth of the people of the nation consisted of horses and cattle, the principal part of which were used by the rebel army, and their allies who fled from the north side of the Arkansas river, thus leaving about one-third of the people destitute of the means of subsistence.

In this connexion I deem it my duty to inform you that there is a class of whites who have lived among these Indians for several years, who are now taking advantage of their knowledge of the country to drive out large droves of cattle, without paying their owners sufficient, if any, compensation therefor. This thieving is carried on to an alarming extent, and droves are continually passing out of the nation over all the public thoroughfares, but more especially over those leading to Little Rock and Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Without any means or force which I can command for this purpose, I find that I am entirely unable to check this illegal traffic, and I would respectfully suggest that to prevent it, as well as to check any disturbances which may arise among the Indians themselves, growing out of former feuds, a sufficient force should be stationed at different points within the limits of the nation, and maintained there until peace and harmony are entirely restored.

I am informed that in the southern portion of the nation, or Red River country, the crops have been unusually good, and that abundance has been raised during the present season to provide amply for that portion of the people of the nation, provided the rebel Cherokees and others, not citizens of the nation, are removed from among them.

This state of things, however, does not exist among the people who are returning to their homes in the extreme western and northeastern portion of the nation. Having been away from their homes, and in the rebel army, for nearly three years, they now find themselves in a condition of extreme destitution, and actually suffering for the necessaries of life, and undoubtedly will have to be supplied by the government until another year will enable them to shift for themselves.

I would respectfully recommend that, in order to enable them to prepare for agriculture, they should be supplied with the necessary implements, such as ploughs, &c.

There is one subject to which I would respectfully call your attention, and which I believe is a matter of great importance not only to the people of this nation, but also to the nations and tribes surrounding them, and the baneful and pernicious influence exercised over these Indians by the white men who have mixed among them, by marriage, by adoption, and by tacit consent, without any direct permission.

To these men I attribute the disloyalty of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nation. They organized and led the rebel Indian regiments, and I firmly believe that the same men who are now so anxious to be permitted to remain in the nation as traders, &c., were the principal emissaries of the rebel government, and, through their influence, caused the people of the nation to throw off their allegiance to the government of the United States. With reference to their cases I am of the opinion that strict justice requires that they should be imperatively ordered out of the limits of the nation, and severely dealt with should they return unauthorized.

The Choctaw and Chickasaw nation are deserving of great praise for the interest they have always manifested in the subject of education, and in this respect they are far ahead of their Indian neighbors. They are well supplied with academies and boarding-schools, where the children of the wealthier class have been well educated.

As the happiness and prosperity of any people, whether white or Indian, depends upon the general diffusion of knowledge among them, and in no way can this be accomplished as well as by their education, I would earnestly recommend the establishment of a common school system in this nation, where the children of all classes could receive a liberal education at such rates as will be within the reach of all.

From all the sources of information at my command I find that this people are much opposed to a territorial form of government, much preferring to live under their former tribal laws.

I have heard no reasons given for this preference, except the very vague one that their people could not understand the workings of the new system.

I am happy to be able to inform you that the abolition of slavery does not meet with that opposition from the majority of this people that I had believed it would; on the other hand, they manifest satisfaction that the subject has been finally settled.

With this report submitted, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC COLMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. ELIJAH SELLS,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

No. 97.

OFFICE OF TEMPORARY SEMINOLE AGENCY,
Neosho Falls, Kansas, September 1, 1865.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following as my first annual report. On the 1st day of April, 1865, I entered upon the discharge of my duties as agent of the Seminoles, having relieved Major George C. Snow, appointed to the Neosho agency. I found in camp, near this place, about five hundred refugee Seminoles, the greater part of them—women and children. Nearly all the men (of the loyal portion) enlisted in the service of the United States, upon the occupancy of the Indian country by the government, and have served faithfully until honorably discharged at the end of the rebellion, proving themselves as trustworthy, brave, and loyal as any soldiers in the service. There are no records in this office showing the number of the tribe when they lived

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in their own country; but, from the best information I can get, I learn that at the breaking out of the rebellion the Seminoles numbered about twenty-five hundred, about half of whom remained south and joined with the enemies of our country, and to-day I doubt whether they could muster two thousand all told.

From three to five hundred of the loyal Seminoles have, for the past two or three years been living at Fort Gibson, subsisted by the government. These persons are the families of the men in service at that place. In obedience to the instructions of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I purchased some farming implements and seeds, and rented, for the Indians, fifty acres of land, all that I could hire, for them. The Indians immediately went to work, with commendable industry, and exhibited a knowledge of farming far beyond my most sanguine expectations. They prepared the ground and put in their crops of corn and garden produce in good order, and kept the ground in condition to secure good crops. The total expenditure for farming implements and seeds was less than four hundred dollars, and their crops on the ground are worth at least twenty-five hundred dollars. They were very anxious to plant more land, and if I could have rented the ground for them, enough would have been raised by them to have subsisted them this year. The Seminoles are considerably advanced in the knowledge of agriculture. Before the rebellion, in their own country, they annually raised large crops of wheat, corn, and other products of the farm. They owned large herds of cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep, and lived in peace with their neighbors and among themselves, surrounded by all the substantial necessaries of life. The refugees here are longing to return to their homes and commence once more the cultivation of their deserted and desolated fields, to re-establish their churches and schools, and to continue in the march of progress and civilization. It would seem that too much encouragement could not be given them by the government, in their praiseworthy efforts in the pursuit of knowledge. These Indians are very tenacious about the individual rights of property. They do not want to own property in common. They seem to want the exclusive ownership and control of their own cattle, horses, farm products, or other property, with the right of trade and barter among themselves and with white men. Should the government encourage this sentiment among them, establish inalienable head-rights or farms, assist them with a liberal hand in the agricultural pursuits, establish schools where the youths could be taught to read and write, the natural sciences, and practical agriculture, (after the plan of our agricultural colleges,) I am satisfied the most economical and satisfactory results would be accomplished. To civilize the Indian he must be taught simple, useful, and practical lessons. Great patience must be exercised, and perseverance, with a determination to overcome all obstacles in the way of success. The westward march of emigration, the encroachments of the whites upon the homes of the Indian, has forced upon the government the solution of the question, *now* what shall be done with the Indians? They must give up the chase, for that means of subsistence is failing them every day; and what can be done with them but to teach them practically the art of cultivating the soil, of living by the products of their own labor? The Seminoles have enjoyed a remarkable degree of health during the past year. I believe no adult person has died. During that period no physician has been employed for them or medical stores furnished for their use. This plan of dispensing with the services of a physician and drugs was adopted by the necessities of retrenchment in the expenditures, but the results have proved very satisfactory.

I respectfully urge the return of the Indians to their homes in time for making a crop next year. To enable them to put in crops next season they must be at their homes as early as the 1st day of March. To accomplish this result, I suggest that they be removed to the Creek country this fall, as I am informed their own country is too much disturbed to render it desirable to put them on their own lands this fall. This course the Indians are very anxious to pursue. They want to be with their friends, the Creeks, and near their own lands, so that they may watch and care for what little property they may have left, until spring comes. From the Creek country they would find their way home without any further expenses to the government. I have endeavored, from time to time, to keep you thoroughly advised of my operations under instructions from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and your orders, looking towards putting a final stop to the robbery of Indian stock that has been so openly carried on for the past three years. The timely and wholesome instructions of the department, which I have endeavored faithfully to follow, have, I trust, put such a check upon this shameful traffic as to lead us to hope that it will soon entirely cease.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE A. REYNOLDS,
Agent for Seminoles.

Hon. E. SELLS,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kansas.

No. 98.

OFFICE OF TEMPORARY SEMINOLE AGENCY,
October 2, 1865.

SIR: Since submitting you my annual report, under date of September 1, 1865, I have, in obedience to orders, visited Fort Smith with a delegation of loyal Seminoles to meet the honorable commissioners on the part of the United States in treaty council. At that council I met a delegation of Seminoles, lately allied with the States in rebellion, and from them I learned some statistical and other information I desire to lay before the department. Some time in November, and soon after the signing of the treaty on the part of the Seminole nation with the enemies of the government, the authorities at Richmond appointed an agent for the southern Seminoles, who immediately took possession of the Seminole agency and all the books, records, and documents of the office. As that part of the Indian country was not at any time during the war held by our armies, he continued to occupy the agency until the close of the rebellion. The books and papers of the agency have all been preserved, and are now boxed up and deposited for safe-keeping at Fort Washita. The agency buildings are all saved, but will require the expenditure of about $1,000 to make them inhabitable, no repairs having been made on them during the past eight years. The southern Seminoles are now located on the Chickasaw lands and number about one thousand, who have been for the past four years receiving annuities from the late confederacy, the last payment having been made in March, 1865. These Indians have made good crops this year and will do very well, except that they greatly need some clothing. The great desire of all the Seminoles seems to be to have the means of improvement and civilization placed in their hands. They want schools and churches re-established, farms opened up, residences built, and mills and manufactories erected. The Seminoles are an agricultural people, and, before the war desolated their country, raised large crops of corn, wheat, and other products, with large herds of cattle, horses, and hogs; but now all is gone. Their flocks and herds have been driven off by the necessities of enemies of the country and the avarice of pretended friends, until their coun-

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try is uninhabited, and their improvements completely destroyed and laid waste. The Seminoles have nearly four million acres of land lying west of the Creek country. If it is the policy of the government to remove the Indians from Kansas and elsewhere, and locate them in the Indian country, I respectfully suggest the propriety of purchasing all or a portion of the Seminole country, and locating the Osages of Kansas upon that land. The Osages are, perhaps, the most numerous tribe in Kansas—a tribe that has never adopted any of the habits of civilization, and live entirely upon the products of the chase. On their present reservation, in the State of Kansas, they are far away from the buffalo range, requiring weeks to reach their hunting ground. The whites are settled all around them and are crowding them west and encroaching upon their lands. Frequent depredations are committed by these Indians upon white settlers, annoying them in killing their cattle and stealing their horses and selling them for provisions and trinkets. To permit these Indians to live in Kansas beside the whites, is demoralizing to the Indians and greatly retards the progress of the State. Both would be vastly improved by removing the Osages upon the western portion of the Seminole country near their hunting grounds, away from the evil influences which now surround them, and to a country adapted to their present mode of living. Such an arrangement I am satisfied could be made with both the tribes of Indians, and, I presume, on terms that would meet with the approbation of the government. The Seminoles should be placed on small tracts of land or head-rights, and nearly all of their annuities expended in the improvement of their farms. Such a disposition of their funds, I am satisfied, is what they desire, and is for their best good. I respectfully call the attention of the department to the subject of removing the Osages upon Seminole land, and extending proper encouragement to the Seminole people in their efforts to advance in civilization, as subjects, in my judgment, worthy of careful consideration at the hands of the government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE A. REYNOLDS,
United States Indian Agent for Seminoles.

Hon. E. SELLS,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kansas.

No. 99.

CHEROKEE AGENCY, CHEROKEE NATION,
October 1, 1865.

SIR: Since my last annual report the late rebellion has been put down, and peace restored to this frontier and to the Cherokee nation. All suffered by the war, but it was disastrous to the Cherokees more than to any. Taking but little interest in the causes of the war, and not seeing that they had anything to gain or lose by it, they were reluctant to take part in it. Under the advice of their chief, John Ross, they assumed a sort of "Kentucky neutrality," and this was thought practical by many better-informed persons than the Cherokees are. Even in Kentucky, where they owed and had sworn allegiance to the United States, some of their best and wisest men thought the position defensible. We might excuse the Cherokees for taking the same ground. This neutrality notion was maintained in the Cherokee nation, as it was in Kentucky, for a time, until thirty regiments in Kentucky, and one in the Cherokee nation, were raised for the rebel army. But the Cherokees, by rebel leaders, were induced to enlist one regiment,

(Drew's,) under the promise that they should not be required to leave the nation, but to remain in it to defend it against all enemies. They soon saw that they were deceived, and that they were to be transferred to the rebel army, and 600 of the regiment deserted the rebel and enlisted in the Union army, which, with one other regiment, making two regiments of Cherokees in the Union army, amounted to twenty-two hundred men, who served during the war, and did as good service as any troops we had on this frontier. About two-fifths of the Cherokees joined the rebel army, and about three-fifths joined the Union army. Of those who remained true to the Union cause almost all joined the Union army, as well those who were able for the service as many who were not; old men and boys, and those who were decrepit and infirm, enlisted, willing to do what they could.

In the winter of eighteen hundred and sixty-two the rebels were driven, for a time, out of the Cherokee reservation, which they had generally held up to that time. The Union army, after the battle of Prairie Grove, was withdrawn, and the rebel forces again held their country, and then the utmost effort of the rebels was exerted to strip the Cherokee country of everything of value to them, or which would be a loss to the loyal Cherokees. They succeeded in getting out a large portion of their own and more of the Union Cherokees' property. Before the rebel forces had fairly commenced moving in the spring of 1863, the Union army, consisting mostly of the Union Indians, entered the Cherokee country and occupied Fort Gibson. The rebels still occupied the southwest bank of the Arkansas river, from Fort Smith to thirty miles above Fort Gibson, and as much further as they chose. There was no Union force above Fort Gibson. From their camps on the southwest bank of the Arkansas, marauding parties crossed over into the Cherokee country, and murdered and captured whom they pleased, plundered all the loyal Cherokees of everything they wanted—horses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs, wagons, farming implements, beds and bedding, blankets, clothing, and household and kitchen furniture, and ornaments. Everything they could use, or the enjoyment of which would be of service to the loyal Cherokees, was burned and destroyed—everything which they could not carry or drive away, as growing crops, houses, fencing, mills, and machinery. They murdered all the old men and boys large enough to aid their wives and mothers in raising a crop whom they could catch, and threatened the women with a like fate if they did not abandon their crops. The women left their houses and crops, and lost them. During the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three the enemy, six or seven hundred strong, crossed the Arkansas within five miles of Fort Gibson, where we then had more than three thousand soldiers encamped on the prairie, within sight of Fort Gibson, remained there all night, and in the morning, between nine and ten o'clock, surrounded the herd of horses and mules belonging to the United States and others, mostly Indians, killed over twenty herders, captured several, and drove off between twelve and fifteen hundred head of mules and horses without resistance, and retired with their booty without pursuit. I know this does not agree with the military account—it ought not to agree—mine is true. The military bulletin of that morning reads, "The enemy in large force made a vigorous attack this morning at nine o'clock on my position at Fort Gibson. After a sharp engagement I repulsed him handsomely. He, however, succeeded in driving off a small amount of stock." "Later: I just learn from my scouts that the pursuit was vigorous; that most of the stock was recovered."

Throughout the whole summer, fall, and part of the winter of eighteen hundred and sixty-three, these depredations were continued. If ever the robbers lost any of their plunder by a military pursuit, or when they came over were prevented from getting full loads of it, I never heard of it. The

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fore part of eighteen hundred and sixty-four was just as disastrous to the Cherokees as eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and the latter part would have been if there had been anything belonging to the loyal Cherokees worth coming after. Their poverty, not our arms, protected them from their enemies. Nobody ever can know how much of the property of the loyal Cherokees was stolen by the rebel bushwhackers. While the rebel enemies were robbing and burning their property, their Kansas friends and some others were equally busy, more numerous, with more facilities for carrying away, and equally active in stealing it. That they did three times in value the amount of stealing done by the rebels I am pretty confident; and such is the opinion of many who have had better opportunities of forming correct judgment than I have had.

The Kansas mode of getting cattle was about this: A man, wishing to get Indian cattle, went to some general, or the post commander, or to the superintendent of Indian affairs, and got a license to buy cattle in the Indian territory; he then arrived with his license, without money, and only a cattle whip, raised a company of some white men, and mostly Osage and Wichitas Indians. They went on until cattle began to be plenty; the gentleman of the license came to Fort Gibson, proclaimed his business was to buy cattle. He did not come to steal, not he! He intended to buy and pay a fair price; went to the post commander, showed his license, proclaimed his intentions not to be as others were, to steal; he could make by fair trade as much as he wanted. He had a little money, and had concluded to turn it into cattle. He wanted to see the country, and perhaps he could make as much as would pay his expenses, and a little for his time. He was not seeking to get rich, only wanted "to live and let live," and any amount of just such stuff.

They were all alike. It looked as if they had all been educated in the same school; flattered the commanding officer and got his license indorsed. They would hang around Fort Gibson ten or twelve days, still inquiring where there were large herds for sale, where he could buy at a living price. One fine morning the man was missing, and nobody knew when he went or where he was gone. In about ten days some gentlemen coming to Fort Gibson had on the way down met the licensed gentlemen with a drove of cattle, from five to fifteen hundred head, on his way into Kansas. Some with license to buy never presented their license, but at once commenced gathering their cattle, running what little risk there was of being caught, and then escaping under their license. Others, more bold, went at it without any disguise of a license, and stole all they could find, and sold them to those who were glad the stealing was done; encouraged it to be done by buying them from those who stole them, but unwilling to do it. In fact, the buyers of known stolen cattle made more money than the stealers, and the danger was somewhat less. Horse-stealing commenced with the war, and continued while it could be made to pay. Osages and Wichitas stole for themselves and for white men. White men stole them in vast droves for themselves. Wagoners hauling supplies, and going back empty, took mechanics' tools, jacks, mules and horses; sometimes they said they bought them, and sometimes they only had them in charge for others; sometimes they said nothing. I think it likely they came as honestly by their horses as the others.

I have no reliable data from which I can make any reliable estimate of the number of stock or the value, or the amount of damage the loyal Cherokees have suffered. I believe it cannot fall below two millions of dollars, and most likely to be very largely over that amount. I have been thus particular that it may be seen the value of property taken and destroyed; when it was done, and by whom it was done; the situation of the country, and the situation of the Cherokees; why they could not defend and protect themselves, and the greater reason why we should, above our treaty stipulations, defend and protect them, or, in default of doing so, we should make them a liberal compensation, at least, for the pecuniary losses they sustained. For their personal suffering no compensation can be made, as no pecuniary equivalent can ever pay for personal suffering.

The Cherokees have lost almost all they had but their lands, and that stripped of fences, houses, mills, and left to them by the enemy, almost as it was in the state of nature. I am sure the loyal Cherokees ought to be compensated for their losses. They were not protected as we were bound to protect them by treaty. Their loss was mostly sustained after the men were in our army, and could not protect themselves, and families, and property. But having lost almost all they had, as before shown, I am also sure that Congress, respecting the fall of trade and the losses sustained by their friends, will make an appropriation for a part of their losses, leaving the balance for further adjustment. With half a million of dollars judiciously expended they could purchase horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, and farming implements enough (and little enough too) to set themselves up again in farming and stock-raising, and may in time regain in part if not all they have lost. But with this help I fear they will never recover all they have lost by the means recited.

I do not urge their personal suffering with a belief or hope that anything will be allowed for them, but only to strengthen their just claim for property lost to them. Their school-houses and seminaries have suffered in the general destruction which the nation has suffered. Their two fine seminaries would require an outlay of many thousand dollars, before they will be fit for use as seminaries. Their school-houses throughout the nation are many of them burned down, and the bare walls of the balance only left standing.

A very few common schools exist in the nation, and this will be the case while the whole national fund has to be used to supply the destitute with food. They have no means at present to pay teachers, and it must be a long time before they will have, unless the government pays them some part of their losses in this their greatest need. Their churches, heretofore numerous and tolerably well attended, have now gone to decay, and the attendance very much neglected. The Cherokees are—and I am sorry to say it—fast very fast, going backwards in the march of civilization and Christianity. Nothing else ought to be expected from a people only partially civilized, abandoned in their weakness, unprotected by the government for nearly two years after the war commenced, and left a prey to the hate of their rebel brothers, the Cherokees and other tribes who had joined the south in the late rebellion, and worst of all, if possible, to the cupidity of white scoundrels professing loyalty; it is not astonishing that they distrust everybody, white men in particular, and that they are discouraged and disheartened, and on the backward march towards a state of barbarism. Indeed, it would be strange if they were not. The Cherokees were mustered out of the United States service on the thirty-first day of May, and it was nearly three weeks afterwards before they were paid off. The thirty-first day of May is generally too late to plant corn in this country. This year it would have done tolerably well, owing to the late rains. Almost all the corn was planted by the women and children, and partially cultivated before the men were discharged. All that the men could do after their discharge was to assist their women and children in finishing the cultivation of what had been planted. Yet I think they would have enough to make their bread if all that has been raised could be equally divided, but I am sure that cannot be done. The large surplus is in the hands of a few. Many have small surplus, and many have some, but not enough, for their bread, and many poor widows have none

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and no means of buying any. Some this year will be fed to stock by those who raised it; some will be held over to feed their teams next year, while rasing a crop, and much will be wasted. It is apparent that many will have to be fed until another crop shall be raised. I propose to discriminate in favor of those who have none, and those who have some, but not enough to furnish their own bread. They have raised no wheat, and those who have corn should receive a small amount of flour. Occasional changes from corn to flour would promote health, and would enable the many having a small surplus to barter more corn to those who have none.

No one can fully appreciate the wealth, content and comparative happiness the Cherokees enjoyed before the late rebellion, or very shortly after it was begun, unless he had been here and seen it, (which was my case;) and no man can believe more than half of the want, misery and destitution of the Cherokee people now. Blackened chimneys of fine houses are now all that is left, fences burned, and farms laid waste. The air of ruin and desolation envelops the whole country. None have wholly escaped. No man can pass through the country without seeing all that I have attempted to describe, and no man can fully appreciate it unless he has seen it.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. HARLAN,
U. S. Indian Agent, Cherokee Nation.

Hon. E. SELLS,
Sup't of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

No. 100.

WICHITA AGENCY, BUTLER COUNTY, KANSAS,
September 18, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with the requisitions of the department, I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the condition of the several tribes of refugee Indians belonging to the Wichita agency. The Shawnees of this agency, numbering a little over 500, are a portion of that tribe, who have long been absentees from the tribe proper, and have been living by sufferance wherever they could find temporary homes and friends. They are now located within the geographical limits of Kansas, on the Big and Little Walnut creeks, and on the Osage reservation. Negotiations are now under way by the leading men of the respective divisions of the tribe, with a view of consolidation, which I think will result favorably, and I hope may prove materially beneficial to the refugee portion of the tribe, and secure to them a permanent home. The Wichitas, and several other of the affiliated tribes, are located near the mouth of the Little Arkansas river. They, too, are refugees—not properly from their homes, for they had none, but were, previous to the war, living on lands leased for their use from the Choctaws in the vicinity of Fort Cobb, in the Indian territory. They very sensibly feel their dependent condition, and are very anxious to be located at some point which they can claim and hold as their own. It is earnestly to be wished that the government will, at the earliest practicable period, provide for these wandering tribes a permanent and eligible locality suited to their wants and condition. On several heads required to be noticed by agents, such as schools, mechanic arts, &c., there is nothing within my agency to report. In April last, by going myself into the market, a small supply of farming implements and a full supply of seed were procured and distributed to the Indians, and they went to work earnestly, fencing and preparing

their grounds, and planting their fields and patches, and the prospect of an abundant yield was good until the high waters in July ruined a large portion of their crops, they being nearly all on the "bottoms," but not subject to overflow except in extreme high floods. The whole number of people of this agency is a fraction over 1,800. Either from a misapprehension on the part of the authorities of the real destitution and wants of these people, or that other classes are more needy, they have had but a very limited and very inadequate supply of the actual necessaries to sustain life during the last year. They are, generally, very poor; except a portion of the Shawnees and Caddoes, they are *very* poor and destitute. Among the Shawnees there is a large proportion of widows and orphan children who have no means whatever of sustaining themselves.

From the 1st of April to the 1st of October, 1864, they were not supplied by the government with any provisions whatever. For eleven months, from October 1, 1864, to September 1, 1865, I obtained for distribution 443 sacks of flour, 3 bags of coffee, 3 barrels of sugar, and 300 pounds of rice. They have also had within that period 1,300 pounds of bacon, and nine head of beeves, great and small. Now in other agencies, whatever may be the pecuniary condition of the people, they all share alike; but in this I have been compelled, in order to keep them alive or prevent extreme suffering, to restrict my distribution to about 1,200 of the most destitute.

The quantity of flour received would give to these 1,200 a daily issue of about one and three fourth ounces; and just enough sugar and coffee for them to quarrel over, but not enough to do them any good.

They have also had about a corresponding quantity of clothing during the same period, but a quantity entirely inadequate to their wants. Whatever causes may have existed to require this curtailment of supplies to these people, or inattention to their wants, certain it is that it has not been from lack on my part to often and earnestly represent their condition, and ask for aid; and in every instance where anything has been obtained for them, I have had to go to Leavenworth or Lawrence and solicit it.

The general health of the tribes may be said to have been good; yet, from the extreme destitution to which they have been exposed, causing great debility among females and children, their numbers are decreasing at a rapid rate. The illicit cattle trade to which I alluded in my last annual report has been actively carried on, in defiance of the laws of Congress and of the State of Kansas, and the efforts of agents and the military authorities to put a stop to it. These "cattle brokers," by which name they dignify their business, are so well organized—so extensive in their operations—so many persons being directly or indirectly concerned in it, wholly unscrupulous in adopting means to effect their object, that it has been a strong current to check, but I believe is now pretty effectually done. As a fitting and appropriate climax, some of them have recently repudiated the principle of "honor among thieves," and have refused to pay the poor, misguided Indians the compensation promised them for stealing cattle for them. Since the return to their homes of the Indian soldiers, and more attention having been given to the enforcement of laws and special orders, the business has come to a sudden stop.

During portions of the year, these Indians, by industry in the chase, are enabled partially to supply themselves with provisions, and to keep up considerable traffic in robes, skins, furs, and tallow; but the advancement of white settlements makes the game more scarce every year. If it should be the policy of the government to provide some other locality for them within the next year, it should be done in time to enable them to commence their corn-planting in March, or early in April. Being absent from my agency (to at-

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tend the council at Fort Smith, Arkansas) for a longer period than anticipated, I have prepared this report without the aid of some statistics of classification of the Indians of my agency, and some others, rendering it less full and less satisfactory than I could wish.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MILO GOOKINS,
U. S. Indian Agent, Wichita Agency.

Hon. E. SELLS,
Supt Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kansas.

No. 101.

TEMPORARY CREEK AGENCY,
Fort Gibson, September 20, 1865.

SIR: In accordance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor herewith to submit the following, my first annual report of the condition of the Indians within this agency:

On the 19th of June, 1865, I received my appointment of agent for the Creek nation, and after many hindrances by flood and field reached this place July 25, 1865, and took immediate control of the agency.

It may be proper here to state that, on receipt of commission, I was directed by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs to report to you, at Leavenworth, Kansas, for orders, which I did on the 1st of July, 1865; whereupon I was ordered by you to relieve George A. Cutler, who was then agent for the Creeks, who at the time was in Kansas. I met him in Lawrence, Kansas, July 6, 1865, when he formally turned over to me the books and papers of the agency, together with a few blank vouchers, alleging that he had nothing more of the property or moneys of the government in his hands, for which I then and there gave him a receipt. On arrival found no vouchers there.

Fort Gibson is on the north side of the Arkansas river, near the confluence of the Grand and Verdigris rivers. All three rivers flow together at the same point. The Grand and Verdigris rivers usually afford an abundance of water for the navigation of steamboats, where they can come to this place, which they have done the entire spring and summer.

On my arrival here I found the loyal Creeks divided into parties, on the point of breaking into open war with each other—in such a condition that it was with great difficulty I could transact the business of the agency with them. I at once set about to heal the dissensions, if possible, and am gratified, after much talking and exertion on my part and the influence of others, to inform you that I have succeeded, and that we are now at peace with ourselves; and, moreover, concluded lately, at the grand council at Fort Smith, friendship and good neighborhood with the disloyal Creeks, and have invited them back to their former homes and rights, under treaties heretofore made with the government. The loyal Creeks are living in and near Fort Gibson, some on Cherokee lands, most of them on their own lands near by. They would have settled entirely on their own lands last spring, but that it was dangerous to be very far removed from the protection of the garrison stationed at this place. So soon as their little crops are gathered they will remove on to their own lands, on the south side of the Arkansas river, to be in readiness to make themselves self-sustaining the coming year; and to do so, there should be an ample supply of ploughs and other agricultural implements in good season for the work. Their crops have turned out better than could have been expected from the fact that the most of the ground tilled by them was never broken, but put in with the hoe, and worked throughout with the hoe. The crops planted on the bottom lands were badly injured, and quite a number entirely destroyed by the unusual freshets in the rivers in the fore part of the month of August. About one-half of the people will have corn enough to do them, by proper care; the other half, one-fourth will have enough from their little patches to last them through the month of October; the other fourth did not plant, consequently cannot expect to reap, and must depend on government for subsistence. It certainly would be greatly more to the advantage of the Indian race if their money annuities were used to supply them with the necessary equipments for farming, by which they could properly cultivate their farms, and thus learn to be independent; in fact, the Indians would be infinitely better off to-day had the government never paid them one cent in money; enough has been and is paid them to make them fit picking for knaves and scoundrels, who stoop to any means to rob and plunder. I deem it absolutely necessary to the maintenance of the Indians of this nation that the ration be continued, as stated to you in my communication of the twenty-first of August. It is a source of gratification to know that the government is determined to make a change in the policy heretofore with the Indian tribes, by so far as possible removing all to an Indian territory, and inducing them to adopt our form of government, which we think is far better for them than their scattered tribal condition. A big stride has been taken in this direction at the grand council now in session at Fort Smith, Arkansas, for which the government will be under lasting obligations to Commissioner Cooley and his advisers, who are so ably negotiating for the good of the government and for the best interest of the Indians. In my letter above referred to, I informed you that I had visited the place where the Creek agency was located before the war broke out; nothing is left now to mark the place where it stood, except lonely, dilapidated chimneys, and here and there solitary pairs of gate-posts; the fences all burned; yards and garden plots all grown over with weeds and briers. I do not like the location, apart from the desolation that reigns all around; there is no running water near the place, or timber for building purposes or for fuel. Seeing that new buildings have necessarily to be erected for the agency, and the boundaries of the reservation likely to be changed, it would certainly be to the advantage of the Creek nation to make a new selection. In the mean time, however, some expense must be gone to for the purpose of getting an abiding place for the agency, which ought to be done without delay. The fall winds are upon us, and the frosts of winter near at hand. My people, a majority of them, are nearly destitute of clothing of any kind. I earnestly call your attention to the fact; if neglected, I shall not wish to remain here to witness the consequent suffering.

Arriving here on the 25th of July, and leaving on the 29th of August, by your order, to attend the council at Fort Smith, I have not had time, in the midst of other pressing duties, to take the census of the Creeks. I greatly regret it. I propose, as soon as possible, to get up the enumeration, and forward to you. On my arrival here I visited the mission property, some ten miles west of here, on the north side of the Arkansas river, before the war a flourishing institution of learning, under the care of the Presbyterian church, the good effects of which are marked and clearly seen among the people at the present time. The buildings are all still standing, but badly abused; the window-sash all gone, as well as most of the doors, and many of the floors of the rooms torn up and carried off; the bell still swings in its accustomed place. No fencing anywhere; fruit-trees and shrubbery mostly destroyed. The building is of brick, three stories, with a wall of some

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height, about one hundred feet by eighty feet. I have now a family in the building, and hope to keep it from further destruction.

The last four years has been a struggle for existence; consequently, the education of the youth has been, for the time, neglected. Now that peace has returned to our borders, and the people are returning to their homes with the assurance of quiet, provision should be made for the proper education of the rising generation, who are soon to take their places amid the busy scenes of active life.

All of which is respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

J. W. DUNN,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. SELLS,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 102.

OFFICE NEOSHO AGENCY,
Neosho Falls, Kansas, September 25, 1865.

SIR: In accordance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor herewith to submit the following as my annual report of the condition of the Indians under my charge during the time of my connexion with them:

I was appointed to this agency last March, and relieved Agent Elder, and took charge of the office the first day of April. I found the Seneca, Seneca and Shawnee, and Quapaw Indians encamped on the Ottawa reservation. When in Washington a letter was placed in my hands from the headmen of these tribes, stating that the time agreed upon with the Ottawas for them to leave their present location was near at hand, and they would soon have to move to some other place. I then received verbal instructions from Commissioner Dole to move these people to their homes as soon as practicable. On the 12th of April I received a letter from Agent Hutchinson, requesting me to move them off the Ottawa reservation at once. I employed teams and moved them eighty miles south, about half way to their homes, and located them on Big creek, a healthy and convenient location. The weather was unfavorable and roads bad, and I did not get them to their destination until it was too late for them to put in much of a crop. They planted a small quantity of seeds, and have raised some corn, pumpkins, potatoes, and other vegetables, which have been a great help to their health and subsistence. These Indians have been under the immediate charge of Special Agent Mitchell, who has been with them all the time, and labored faithfully for their health and comfort. They have been remarkably healthy. The refugees number, in all, 670 souls. We moved them as near their homes as we then thought it safe, as their country had been during the war a rendezvous for guerillas and bushwhackers. In June I accompanied a party into their country to see its condition; I found that all their stock had been driven off, their houses and fences destroyed, and the agency buildings burned to the ground. These Indians have attained a degree of civilization, a knowledge of agriculture and domestic economy, truly commendable. Now, as tranquillity is restored, and they can return to their homes without danger to themselves or property, they only need the return of their *lost* property, and well-regulated schools among them, to place them in a happy and prosperous condition in the future.

The total number of Osages in 1859 was thirty-five hundred. I think now, from the best information I can get, they will number less than twenty-eight hundred. At the beginning of the war near one thousand went south. All have returned but Black Dog's band and a part of Clamor's. I saw Black Dog at Fort Smith the 10th instant; he expressed a willingness to return and be at peace with the government and his red brethren. There is a great dissatisfaction among these Indians in regard to the treaty made with the government in 1862. They cannot see why it is that the treaty is not ratified, their payments so long delayed, and the white man permitted to settle on the lands ceded to the United States, as they are and have been for two years expecting money from the government, and have to live entirely by the chase. When they are on their hunting grounds they are uneasy and in a hurry to come in, hoping to receive some assistance from the government on their return; but they are met every time by the same answer—no money. The consequence is they come in with small supplies, and they must starve or steal. This causes them to commit many depredations on their white neighbors and other Indian tribes, in killing cattle and stealing horses to trade for provisions. The illegal and nefarious system of cattle-stealing carried on around and through their country by the whites has a very bad influence on these Indians. They say the white man steals; why not we? Another source of complaint is that they have received no pay for services rendered in the United States army. About 240 warriors were enlisted in the army in 1862. They served near four months; a dispute arose among the white officers commanding, and the Indians left in disgust, without being mustered out. Major Hunt was ordered by the Secretary of War to pay them, but he has not yet been able to find any muster-roll showing the time they quit the service. They complain bitterly of the government for a non-compliance with the treaty of 1839, for not furnishing and running a mill for fifteen years, and paying them certain work-cattle, carts, chains, hogs, &c., &c., as agreed on in the treaty.

These matters should be thoroughly examined and fully adjusted. A large majority of these Indians have been loyal to the government during the rebellion, and of great service on the frontier.

As I firmly believe that it will be impossible for these people to live adjacent to or on the border of white settlements in peace with their white neighbors, and as their diminished reservation is in Kansas and liable to be continually crowded by the tide of emigration, and now are at a great distance from the buffalo, I would earnestly recommend the purchase of the western portion, or all of the Seminole lands, for the purpose of removing the Osage Indians out of Kansas and locating them on these lands for a permanent home. This movement, if accomplished, would open to white settlement four million acres of the best agricultural land in Kansas, and place these Indians in a country much better adapted to them in their present state. This plan I understand to be the policy of the government—to remove all the Indians from Kansas and form them into a confederacy in the Indian territory. By pursuing this course, one of the most powerful tribes will be removed from the State. Where they are now located, and no agent residing among them, it is impossible to keep unprincipled white men from carrying ardent spirits among them. If they remain where they are, I would recommend that the Neosho agency be divided. The Osage towns are from fifty to eighty miles from where the old agency was located on the Quapaw lands, the Osages having moved further west on account of the treaty made with the government in 1862. This being the case, it is impossible for one agent to attend to all these tribes. I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that the Neosho agency is without any agency buildings, all being re-

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cently destroyed by fire. I would therefore ask that an appropriation be granted to build suitable agency buildings at such a time and place or places as may be directed by the department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. C. SNOW,
United States Neosho Indian Agent

Hon. E. SELLS, *Superintendent of Indian Affairs.*

No. 103.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August* 2, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a communication from Major G. C. Snow, United States Indian agent for the Neosho agency, upon a tour of discovery and observation through the Indian country, known as the reservation of lands for the Senecas, Senecas and Shawnees, and the Quapaw tribes, and cannot too strongly urge upon your consideration the importance of the recommendation therein set forth. I have authorized Major Snow to purchase a mowing machine for the use of said Indians, if by so doing they can be induced to return to their lands the coming fall or autumn.

There will be some expense attending the removal of said Indians to their former homes, but it will bear no comparison to the advantage to be derived both to the Indians and to the government. If the Indians should defer their return to their own lands until next spring, it will be too late to secure a crop for the next season, and hence the government will be compelled to feed them another year.

I have urged upon the agents the importance of impressing the Indians with the idea that they must provide for their own subsistence after the crop for the next year is matured.

The suggestion that a company of soldiers ought to be stationed at or near Baxter's Springs is worthy of serious consideration, as the only reason given by the Indians for not returning to their old homes is the danger from "bushwhackers" and thieves; a small garrison would give them the desired protection, and they would feel secure and satisfied.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELIJAH SELLS, *Sup't of Indian Affairs.*

Hon. D. N. COOLEY, *Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

NEBRASKA FALLS, KANSAS, *June* 14, 1865.

SIR: I made an excursion into the Indian territory to see the situation of the country, the extent of war damages, and to decide as to the practicability of returning the Senecas, Senecas and Shawnees, and Quapaw Indians to their homes. Our party consisted of about fifty armed men, Indians and soldiers, from the 15th Kansas volunteer cavalry. We left the mission on the 7th instant; got to the Tar Springs, on the Quapaw reservation, about 12 o'clock the 8th. On the next morning I divided my little company in four squads and sent them in different directions. I went with one squad to the Neosho agency. When I got there, I found that the agency buildings had been burned about three or four weeks; everything proved to my satisfaction that they had been destroyed on or about the 10th of May.

The stove was burned in one of the houses, and I suppose the chairs, desks, and other fixtures were all also destroyed by fire. I did not think to look for the dog-irons. Everything looked to me like they had been burned by accident, as the officers' room and fence were still standing.

No cattle could be found in the country. A few hogs which were wild were seen. The fences belonging to the Indians were mostly destroyed. The Senecas found their mill and thirteen houses destroyed by fire; the Senecas and Shawnees eight; and the Quapaws five, all of which had been burned some time. The Senecas found women living in two of their houses, and some horses tied in the bottom of Lost river, near those houses. We saw some fresh horse signs. I think there are a few thieves living in the brushy part of their reservation. I am fully of the opinion that there is nothing to prevent these people from moving to their homes, or near them, this coming fall.

I would respectfully ask the department, through you, to furnish me a machine to cut hay for their stock, and a company of soldiers to be stationed at or near Baxter's Springs. If this is done they can go there in perfect safety. I think if they are moved home soon, they will need much less meat for subistence, as they can supply themselves in part with hogs and wild game.

There will be a considerable settlement near their reservation of whites; and if they are not there, their hogs and game will be used up by them.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. C. SNOW,
United States Neosho Indian Agent.

Colonel E. SELLS,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Leavenworth, Kansas.

No. 104.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, June 28, 1865.

A grand council of Indians was held at camp Napoleon, Chattatomha, on the 24th of May, at which the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, Comanches, Caddoes, Choyennes, Seminoles, Osages, Kiowas, Arapahoes, Lipans, Northern Osages, and Anadockees, are said to have been represented. A solemn league of peace and friendship was entered into between them, and resolutions were passed, expressive of their purposes and wishes. They appointed commissioners, not to exceed five in number from each nation, to visit Washington for conference with heads of departments.

A delegation from this council are now at Fort Smith, and request, by telegraph, that I will furnish passports for their commissioners to Washington, District of Columbia. The question as to the expediency of such visit, at this time, is hereby submitted to you. Shall passports be given them?

J. J. REYNOLDS, *Major General.*

Hon JAMES HARLAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

No. 105.

LITTLE ROCK, *July* 25, 1865.

The following telegram was received from Brigadier General Bussy, at Fort Smith, this morning.

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"FORT SMITH, *July* 24, 1865.

"Major General REYNOLDS:

"I have just received a letter from Governor Colbert, of the Chickasaws, stating that, since his letter asking for a passport to Washington, he has been advised that arrangements have been made, by commissioners sent from General Herron, for a grand council to meet at Armstrong Academy on the 1st September, at which commissioners from Washington would be present, and that, in consequence of this arrangement, delegates would not go to Washington; but that if not notified that commissioners from Washington would not meet them in the Territory, the delegates would be sent. I will forward his letter and other papers on the subject by first mail.

"Respectfully,

"SYRACUSE BUSSY,
"*Brigadier General, Commanding.*"

From this it would appear that the delegates from the Indian nation will not probably visit Washington, as heretofore contemplated

Will forward letters as soon as received.

J. J. REYNOLDS, *Major General.*

Hon. JAMES HARLAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

No. 105.

Report of D. N. Cooley, as president of the southern treaty commission.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, October 30, 1865.

SIR: As president of the commission designated by the President to negotiate, under your instructions, "a treaty or treaties with all or any of the nations, tribes, or bands of Indians now located in the Indian country or in the State of Kansas, and also with the Indians of the plains west of Kansas and the said Indian country," I have the honor to submit the following:

The commission, as designated, consisted of myself; Elijah Sells, superintendent for the southern Indians; honorable Mr. Edmunds, Commissioner of the General Land Office; Thomas Wistar, of Pennsylvania; Major General W. S. Harney, United States army; Major General Herron; Colonel Ely S. Parker, of Lieutenant General Grant's staff; associated in the capacity of secretary and assistant secretaries were Mr. Mix, chief clerk of the Indian bureau, and Messrs. Irwin and Cook, who were detailed as employés of the government. Messrs. Edmunds and Herron declined to accompany the commission for reasons which I understand were regarded as satisfactory to the department. The residue of the commission, excepting General Harney, who arrived at Fort Smith by water communication from St. Louis, left Leavenworth, Kansas, on the —— day of August, en route by land for Fort Smith, under arrangements made by Major General Dodge, commanding at Fort Leavenworth. The party reached Fort Smith on the evening of the —— September, and every facility in his power was afforded it by Brigadier General Bussy, in command at the post, and the officers connected with him.

So soon as the necessary arrangements could be effected for preparing a room in one of the buildings within the walls of the fort for the occupancy of the commission as a council chamber, intelligence was imparted to the different delegations who had informally communicated their arrival that

the council would open on Friday, the 8th day of September. The council was accordingly convened on that day, when there appeared representatives from loyal members of the following named tribes, viz: Creeks, Osages, Quapaws, Senecas, and Senecas and Shawnees of the Neosho agency, Cherokees, Seminoles, Shawnees, and Wyandotts, from Kansas, Chickasaws and Choctaws.

The United States agents present were: Major Snow, for Osages, Quapaws, Senecas, Senecas and Shawnees; George A. Reynolds, Seminoles; Isaac Colman, Choctaws and Chickasaws; Justin Harlan, Cherokees; J. W. Dunn, Creeks; Milo Gookins, Wichitas and other affiliated tribes located within the country leased by Chickasaws and Choctaws; and J. B. Abbott for Shawnees in Kansas.

(It is proper here to remark that the delegation from the disloyal Indians had not arrived; and that the Delawares, and Sacs and Foxes, located in Kansas, who were expected, were not present at any of the councils.)

The council was called to order by me, as president of the commission; after which the blessing of the Great Spirit over our deliberations was invoked by Rev. Lewis Downing, acting chief of the Cherokee nation. When Mr Downing had concluded, I addressed the council as follows:

BROTHERS: It is proper that thanks should be returned to the Great Spirit, the creator of us all, that our lives have been preserved to meet upon this occasion. This, as you saw, has been done in our style of addressing the Great Spirit. We have thanked Him for His goodness in keeping us in good health, and for putting it into your minds to meet us at this time. We trust that His wisdom may guide us all in the deliberations on every question that may come before us.

We are glad to meet so many of our brothers in council, and pray the Great Spirit to keep you all in health, and to preserve your wives and children during your absence, and return us all safely to our homes when our council shall terminate.

BROTHERS: You will listen further: your Great Father the President, hearing that the Indians in the southwest desired to meet commissioners sent by him, in council, to renew their allegiance to the United States, and to settle difficulties among themselves which have arisen in consequence of a portion of the several tribes uniting with wicked white men who have engaged in war, has sent the commissioners now before you to hear and consider any matter which you may desire to lay before us, and to make a treaty of peace and amity with all his red children who may desire his favor and protection.

Portions of several tribes and nations have attempted to throw off their allegiance to the United States, and have made treaty stipulations with the enemies of the government, and have been in open war with those who remained loyal and true, and at war with the United States. All such have rightfully forfeited all annuities and interests in the lands in the Indian territory; but with the return of peace, after subduing and punishing severely in battle those who caused the rebellion, the President is willing to hear his erring children in extenuation of their great crime. He has authorized us to make new treaties with such nations and tribes as are willing to be at peace among themselves and with the United States.

The President has been deeply pained by the course of those who have violated their plighted faith and treaty obligations by engaging in war with those in rebellion against the United States.

He directs us to say to those who remain true, and who have aided him in punishing the rebels, he is well pleased with you, and your rights and interests will be protected by the United States.

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The President directs us to express to you the hope that your dissensions may soon all be healed, and your people soon again united, prosperous, and happy.

We are now ready to hear anything you may wish to say in reply.

The response and explanations of the different nations and tribes will be found in the proceedings of the council, hereto appended.

On the second day, (Saturday, September 9,) after council met, I addressed the Indians, in which I stated that the commissioners had considered the talks of the Indians on the preceding day, and had authorized me to submit the following statement and propositions, as the basis on which the United States were prepared to negotiate with them:

"BROTHERS: We are instructed by the President to negotiate a treaty or treaties with any or all of the nations, tribes, or bands of Indians in the Indian territory, Kansas, or of the plains west of the Indian territory and Kansas.

"The following named nations and tribes have by their own acts, by making treaties with the enemies of the United States at the dates hereafter named, forfeited all right to annuities, lands, and protection by the United States.

"The different nations and tribes having made treaties with the rebel government are as follows, viz: The Creek nation, July 10, 1861; Choctaws and Chickasaws, July 12, 1861; Seminoles, August 1, 1861; Shawnees, Delawares, Wichitas and affiliated tribes residing in leased territory, August 12, 1861; the Comanches of the Prairie, August 12, 1861; the Great Osages, October 21, 1861; the Senecas, Senecas and Shawnees, (Neosho agency,) October 4, 1861; the Quapaws, October 4, 1861; the Cherokees, October 7, 1861.

"By these nations having entered into treaties with the so-called Confederate States, and the rebellion being now ended, they are left without any treaty whatever or treaty obligations for protection by the United States.

"Under the terms of the treaties with the United States, and the law of Congress of July 5, 1862, all these nations and tribes forfeited and lost all their rights to annuities and lands. The President, however, does not desire to take advantage of or enforce the penalties for the unwise actions of these nations.

"The President is anxious to renew the relations which existed at the breaking out of the rebellion.

"We, as representatives of the President, are empowered to enter into new treaties with the proper delegates of the tribes located within the so-called Indian territory, and others above named, living west and north of the Indian territory.

"Such treaties must contain substantially the following stipulations:

"1. Each tribe must enter into a treaty for permanent peace and amity with themselves, each nation and tribe, and with the United States.

"2. Those settled in the Indian territory must bind themselves, when called upon by the government, to aid in compelling the Indians of the plains to maintain peaceful relations with each other, with the Indians in the territory, and with the United States.

"3. The institution of slavery, which has existed among several of the tribes, must be forthwith abolished, and measures taken for the unconditional emancipation of all persons held in bondage, and for their incorporation into the tribes on an equal footing with the original members, or suitably provided for.

"4. A stipulation in the treaties that slavery, or involuntary servitude, shall never exist in the tribe or nation, except in punishment of crime.

"5. A portion of the lands hitherto owned and occupied by you must be set apart for the friendly tribes in Kansas and elsewhere, on such terms as may be agreed upon by the parties and approved by government, or such as may be fixed by the government.

"6. It is the policy of the government, unless other arrangement be made, that all the nations and tribes in the Indian territory be formed into one consolidated government after the plan proposed by the Senate of the United States, in a bill for organizing the Indian territory.

"7. No white person, except officers, agents, and employés of the government, or of any internal improvement authorized by the government, will be permitted to reside in the territory, unless formally incorporated with some tribes, according to the usages of the band.

"Brothers: You have now heard and understand what are the views and wishes of the President; and the commissioners, as they told you yesterday, will expect definite answers from each of you upon the questions submitted.

"As we said yesterday, we say again, that, in any event, those who have always been loyal, although their nation may have gone over to the enemy, will be liberally provided for and dealt with."

I then caused copies of the statement and propositions to be prepared and furnished to each agent, with instructions that they be fully interpreted and explained to them.

Upon the assembling of the council on the third day, (Monday, 11th September,) Commissioner Parker notified the delegations present that intelligence had been received from Governor Pitchlynn, of the Choctaws, and Governor Colbert, of the Chickasaws, that the commissioners from those nations would reach Fort Smith on or before the 16th of that month, and that pending their arrival the commissioners representing the United States were prepared to hear anything the assembled delegations had to say; whereupon members of the respective tribes present consumed the day in stating to what extent, if any, they have power to treat with the United States upon the basis of the propositions submitted by the commissioners, and also in explaining the manner in which they were induced to sign treaties with the rebel government.

The proceedings of that day are very interesting, particularly the paper from the Cherokee nation, in which they plead "not guilty" to the charge of being rebels in consequence of concluding a treaty with the Confederate States.

Upon the assembling of the council on the fourth day, (September 12, Tuesday,) and after receiving a communication from the Seminole delegation, the commissioners, through me, replied to the reasons which were given by the delegations yesterday as the cause of their alliance with the confederates.

Most prominent of the replies is the answer to allegations of the Cherokees; and as it refers to measures which resulted in refusing to recognize John Ross as chief of the Cherokee nation, it is inserted here.

"PRESIDENT: The commissioners will now answer the replies made to them by the several delegations yesterday."

In answer to the Cherokee delegation, the president read the following:

"The commissioners, in response to the statement made yesterday in behalf of the Cherokees, say:

"The Cherokee nation are at fault in interpreting what was said by us on Saturday, as to forfeiture of *land*, &c., as a *fact accomplished;* but the commissioners said: 'all such as have made treaties,' &c., have *'rightfully forfeited,'* &c., 'under the law of Congress, July 5, 1862, which authorized the complete forfeiture; but the President does not desire to enforce the *penalties* for the *unwise* action of these nations.'

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"The commissioners only stated what was the legitimate legal consequence of the great crime of treason on the part of those who had so solemnly abjured their allegiance to the United States, and we expressed the hope, as coming from the President, that each nation would place itself in such a position as to enable the President to waive the forfeiture and reinstate the nation.

"We find that the Cherokee nation, by both of its chiefs, its executive council, and three commissioners appointed for the purpose, and 'authorized by a general convention of all the Cherokees proper,' (held at the capital, October 7, 1861,) made a solemn covenant and treaty with the enemies of the United States, and thereby acknowledged and declared that said nation was thereafter the friend of the so-called confederate government, and an enemy of the United States.

"The principal chief of the Cherokee nation, *then* and *now* John Ross, wrote, published, and spoke in favor of this wicked alliance for many months before this treaty was made; he was zealous in his endeavors to induce other nations to join the Cherokees in their scheme of joining the confederacy.

"September 19, 1861, he said: 'The Great Being, who overrules all things,' &c., 'has sustained me in my efforts to unite the heart and sentiment of the Cherokee people as one man.' And at a mass meeting of over 4,000 Cherokees, at Tahlequah, 'with one voice we have proclaimed in favor of forming an alliance with the Confederate States, and thereby forever to maintain the brotherhood of the Indian nation in a common destiny.'

"He further said in a letter to that pure patriot, O-poth-le-yo-ho-la, to induce him to unite the Creek nation with the allies of the confederates:

"'My advice and desire is for all the red brethren to be united among themselves in support of our common rights and interests by forming an alliance of peace and friendship with the Confederate States.'

"Your chief said to a regiment which your nation raised to fight against the United States: 'The convention which made the treaty was so unanimously attended that *its acts* were the acts of the *whole people*.' 'This,' he says, 'was voted by our people, and I sent a messenger to the commissioner, Mr. Pike, and informed him of our readiness to enter into a treaty.'

"Your nation raised a regiment long before any treaty was made with the States in rebellion, but your chief, John Ross, said to that regiment, December 19, 1862, that he raised the regiment 'to act in concert with the troops in the southern confederacy.'

"Your chief said, in December, 1862, in an address to his people and soldiers, 'The treaty is perfectly satisfactory to all concerned in it,' and on the very day it was signed it was submitted to the national council then in session, and was then read and deliberated article by article, and unanimously adopted and confirmed by both houses, and became a law; and he said, 'the 4,000 people assembled at the capital, with one voice, adopted and approved the treaty.'

"This same chief, speaking for the nation, declared in 1862, 'that the enemies of the confederacy are our *enemies*.' The Cherokees have, by their wealth, intelligence, and numbers, had a very great influence in the whole Indian country.

"Your chief says: 'I sent messages to the Osages and Senecas, requesting them to meet the commissioner, (Albert Pike,) and they forthwith responded. I also sent to O-poth-le-yo-ho-lo, and advised him to submit,' &c.

"As late as 1862–'63 your chief said to your people, 'Our treaty is a good one; the very best we have ever made; it is therefore our duty and wish to respect it, and we must do it.' This same John Ross is now principal chief of the Cherokees.

"The plea 'not guilty,' which you put in in the face of these facts, will not

do. The facts, as stated by you, in support of your plea 'not guilty,' only go in mitigation.

"Your nation, if your chief can be believed, voluntarily assumed the position of an enemy of the United States.

"That hundreds, perhaps thousands, of your brave young men, who have since nobly fought for the United States, never assented in their hearts to the treaty with the enemies of our country, we believe; and their deeds of valor in defence of the old flag, since they escaped from the rebel camp, are worthy of all praise. The President has been advised of their chivalric valor, and they shall be honored, respected, and protected in every right and interest individually.

"But while John Ross is the principal chief of the Cherokee nation, and the treaty made by him and the nation with those in rebellion against the United States is not repudiated, and a new treaty made with the United States, whereby the United States assure to the Cherokees a title to the lands, or a portion thereof, you, as a nation, are legally, morally, and of right ought to be, as you are, subject to the will and pleasure of the President of the United States, touching your interests under any former treaty or treaties with the United States, affecting annuities or titles to the land in the Indian territory.

"That a majority of your nation has been and is now loyal, we are happy to believe. And we assure you, in behalf of the President, that if you desire to treat with the United States, and wipe out the stigma and disability which bad men have fastened upon you, the forfeitures and penalties provided by the act of Congress of July, 1862, will not be applied to or made operative against those who have not voluntarily aided the enemies of the government, even if found necessary in other cases.

"The commissioners are happy to be able to communicate to the President that the delegates here from the Cherokee nation assure us of their desire to treat with the United States, and that you will lay the matter before your council in October next, recommending such action as will renew the friendly relations heretofore sustained by you toward the United States."

The fifth day, Wednesday, 13th September, was occupied in reading the treaty of peace and amity which had been prepared by the commission for the signatures of such of the delegations present as were desirous to attach their names thereto. The document follows, thus:

Articles of agreement entered into this tenth day of September, 1865, between the commissioners designated by the President of the United States, and the persons here present, representing or connected with the following named nations and tribes of Indians, located within the Indian country, viz: Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Osages, Seminoles, Senecas, Senecas and Shawnees, and Quapaws.

Whereas the aforesaid nations and tribes, or bands of Indians, or portions thereof, were induced by the machinations of the emissaries of the so-called Confederate States to throw off their allegiance to the government of the United States, and to enter into treaty stipulations with said so-called Confederate States, whereby they have made themselves liable to a forfeiture of all rights of every kind, character, and description which had been promised and guaranteed to them by the United States; and whereas the government of the United States has maintained its supremacy and authority within its limits; and whereas it is the desire of the government to act with magnanimity with all parties deserving its clemency, and to re-establish order and legitimate authority among the Indian tribes; and whereas the undersigned, representatives or parties connected with said nations and tribes of Indians, have become satisfied that it is for the general good of the people to reunite

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with; and to be restored to, the relations which formerly existed between them and the United States, and as indicative of our personal feelings in the premises, and of our several nations and tribes, so far as we are authorized and empowered to speak for them; and whereas questions have arisen as to the status of the nations, tribes, and bands that have made treaties with the enemies of the United States, which are now being discussed, and our relations settled by treaty with the United States commissioners now at Fort Smith for that purpose:

The undersigned do hereby acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the United States of America, and covenant and agree that hereafter they will in all things recognize the government of the United States as exercising exclusive jurisdiction over them, and will not enter into any allegiance or conventional arrangement with any State, nation, power, or sovereign whatsoever; that any treaty of alliance for cession of land, or any act heretofore done by them or any of their people, by which they renounce their allegiance to the United States, is hereby revoked, cancelled, and repudiated.

In consideration of the foregoing stipulations made by the members of the respective nations and tribes of Indians present, the United States, through its commissioners, promises that it will re-establish peace and friendship with all the nations and tribes of Indians within the limits of the so-called Indian country; that it will afford ample protection for the security of the persons and property of the respective nations or tribes, and declares its willingness to enter into treaties to arrange and settle all questions relating to and growing out of former treaties with said nations with the so-called Confederate States, at this council now convened for that purpose, or at such time in the future as may be appointed.

In testimony whereof, the said commissioners on the part of the United States, and the said Indians of the several nations and tribes, as respectively hereafter enumerated, have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals on the day and year first above written.

After consultation by agents with their respective people, it was determined that copies be prepared for the different delegates to deliberate upon.

At this meeting the representation from the loyal Seminoles submitted a paper containing a history of the connexion of their tribe with the treaty with the confederates, and the part the loyal portion of the tribe took in fighting for their Great Father at Washington. The proceedings of that day are also hereto appended.

SIXTH DAY.—*Thursday, September* 14.

The council met, when I informed the delegates present that the business before it was the signing the treaty of peace and amity. Thereupon the commissioners signed it on the part of the United States, after which I remarked that it was ready for the signatures of each delegation that desired to sign it.

Mr. Harlan, agent for Cherokees, stated that owing to the illness of some of the delegates, they were unable to consult fully about the treaty, and hence the members present were unwilling to sign until all were present and willing to affix their names.

Agent Dunn, agent for the Creeks, said the delegates were willing to sign under the protest as written; that he had suggested the changing of a word, but they were unwilling to make it without consultation, and desired permission to retire from the council for that object, which was granted. I then stated that the treaty of peace and amity had been prepared in conformity

with instructions from the President of the United States; that it had been signed on the part of the government; that the business of the council that morning was for the different delegations to do so; and that no further proceedings could be had settling matters growing out of the relations with those tribes who had made treaties with the so-called Confederate States; and further, "if there is any tribe or delegation that does not wish to sign it, we wish to know it. We do not desire any tribe to sign it otherwise than willingly and cheerfully."

Agent Dunn, for the loyal Creek delegation, here entered the council-room, and said that they came in prepared to sign under the protest handed in; but objection having been made to it, they were unprepared to take action in the matter at present. I remarked, "We are surprised to know that any nation or tribe which assumes to be loyal should object to the signing of the treaty, inasmuch as there is nothing in it to which any truly loyal person may take exception." At this stage of the proceedings the commissioners were informed by Agent Gookins that a delegation of his Indians, the Wichitas, and other affiliated tribes, had arrived; that the terms of the treaty had been explained to them, and that after a little rest they would meet the commissioners and sign the treaty.

Isaac Warrior, in behalf of the Senecas and Shawnees and Quapaws, located within what is termed the Neosho agency, came forward and indicated the willingness of those Indians to sign the treaty, remarking substantially thus: "My brothers, we are all sent here for the common good. This day is bright and clear, and this whole nation is thankful to-day. We feel happy to-day because we have made this treaty, and shaken hands anew with you, and feel satisfied that our Great Father intends to protect us from this on." The treaty was then signed by the delegates from those bands.

The delegates from the loyal Seminoles then affixed their signatures to the treaty.

Lewis Johnson, on behalf of the loyal Chickasaws, said, in substance, that he had always been loyal to his Great Father; that he always cleaved unto him; that when he found that the old chiefs and old folks had broken the treaty, (meaning the abrogation of existing treaties with the United States by the treaty of alliance with the so-called Confederate States,) he turned his back upon them and went north. Then there was great trouble—firing of guns, &c.—but they did not kill him. He went under the protection of his Great Father, and knew he was safe. He came here to settle business before he returned to his home, and it seemed to him that since he had stood here before his white brothers a great weight was falling from his shoulders, and that he was coming into light; that he had heard much said about the black folks; they suffered as much as his people. He has understood that the President esteemed the colored people, and we Chickasaws are willing to do just as our Great Father may wish—take them in, assist them, and let them help us. So he thought and felt towards them. He remarked that what he said came from the centre of his heart. The delegation then signed the treaty.

The treaty was then signed by the loyal Creek delegation.

The delegation from the Shawnees in the State of Kansas, although their tribe was not a party to any treaty with the enemies of the government of the United States, expressed a desire to sign the treaty, which was granted. The delegation from the Osages signed the treaty, after a few pertinent remarks from two of them.

On the morning of 15th September, Friday, (seventh day,) the council was called to order by Commissioner Sells. After a short time had elapsed, he stated that the commissioners had expected that the Cherokee and Wichita delegations would have been present to sign the treaty, but, as he was

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informed, their absence was t[illegible]mporary. The commissioners would listen to any remarks that members of other delegations desired to make. After a brief interval the delegations of Cherokees and Wichitas entered the council-room, and Commissioner Sells said to the interpreter for the Wichitas that he had a treaty with the Confederate States, made August 12, 1861, to which are signed the names of three of the Wichitas. From the answer it appeared that the Indians who signed were in duress at the time, being prisoners in the hands of the enemies of the United States. The delegation through their agent then expressed their readiness to sign the treaty, and before affixing their marks to their names, submitted a paper in the following words.

The secretary then read the following statement signed by the Wichita delegation:

"The chiefs and headmen of the tribes belonging to the Wichita agency are glad to meet the commissioners of their Great Father, the President, and renew their pledges of fidelity and friendship to him and to all their red brothers by signing this treaty, remarking at the same time that neither they nor any of their respective tribes have been otherwise than strictly true and loyal during the late war. The pretended treaty with the so-called confederacy, as reported by Mr. Albert Pike, is also a pure forgery. The three men whose names are affixed to the treaty with the so-called Confederate States were at the time prisoners in the hands of rebels."

Agent Harlan stated that the Cherokee delegation were ready to sign the treaty, but before doing so wished to make a few remarks.

Colonel Reese, of that delegation, then said: "The Cherokee delegation are willing to sign that treaty, but in so doing do not acknowledge that they have forfeited their rights and privileges to annuities and lands, for the loyal Cherokees are not guilty. Therefore we wish to sign that treaty under the following statement: 'We, the loyal Cherokee delegation, acknowledge the execution of the treaty of October 7, 1861, but we solemnly declare that the execution was procured by the coercion of the rebel army.'"

The council then adjourned for an afternoon session, and upon reassembling I read for the information of the various delegations in attendance a paper signed by the members of the commission declining to recognize John Ross as principal chief of the Cherokees. It is as follows:

Whereas John Ross, an educated Cherokee, formerly chief of the nation, became the emissary of the States in rebellion, and, by means of his superior education and ability as such emissary, induced many of his people to abjure their allegiance to the United States and to join the States in rebellion, inducing those who were warmly attached to the government to aid the enemies thereof; and whereas he now sets up claim to the office of principal chief, and by his subtle influence is at work poisoning the minds of those who are truly loyal; and whereas he is endeavoring by his influence as pretended first chief to dissuade the loyal delegation of Cherokees, now at this council, from a free and open expression of their sentiments of loyalty to the United States; and whereas he has been for two days in the vicinity of our council-room (without coming into the same) at this place, disaffecting the Cherokees and persuading the Creeks not to enter into treaty stipulations which were arranged for the benefit of the loyal Creeks and of the United States; and whereas he is, by virtue of his position as pretended first chief of the Cherokees, exercising an influence in his nation, and at this council, adverse to the wishes and interest of all loyal and true Indians and of the United States; and whereas we believe him still at heart an enemy of the United States, and disposed to breed discord among his people, and that he does not represent the will and wishes of the loyal Cherokees, and is not

the choice of any considerable portion of the Cherokee nation for the office which he claims, but which by their law we believe he does not in fact hold:

Now, therefore, we, the undersigned commissioners, sent by the President of the United States to negotiate treaties with the Indians of the Indian territory and southwest, having knowledge of the facts above recited, refuse as commissioners in any way or manner to recognize said Ross as chief of the Cherokee nation.

Witness our hands, at Fort Smith, Arkansas, this 15th day of September, 1865.

D. N. COOLEY, *President.*
WM. S. HARNEY,
Brigadier General U. S. Army, Commissioner.
ELIJAH SELLS, *Commissioner.*
ELY S. PARKER, *Commissioner.*
THOMAS WISTAR.

I then announced that the commissioners were ready to hear any remarks the members of the delegations might wish to offer. After a brief colloquy between myself, John Ross, and E. C. Boudinot, of the Cherokee nation, the council adjourned.

The council (eighth day, Saturday, September 16) met pursuant to adjournment. The delegations that had recently arrived from the south attempted to obtain entrance to the council room, but it was so densely crowded by delegates who had previously been present, ladies, citizens, officers, and soldiers, that I was reluctantly compelled to order that the room be cleared of all persons not directly connected with the business of the commission, to afford space for the accommodation of the different delegations. Order being restored, the various delegations were seated. I caused the proposed treaty of peace and amity to be interpreted to the respective delegations from Armstrong Academy, otherwise designated as disloyal Indians, and at their urgent solicitation granted them time to consult upon its stipulations and promises. Pending further action by the council, Commissioner Wistar addressed the delegations from the south as follows:

"We have met this morning for the great and good purpose of restoring and perpetuating peace. We invoke the Great Spirit and compassionate Father of us all to spread the curtain of his love over us, to soften our hearts and unite them as the heart of one man in our labor for the accomplishment of this object.

"You have often met in councils of war for the purpose of carrying on the work of destruction, and have endured extreme suffering in such cause. We have *now* met in a council of peace, and before considering any other question, we ask our brothers who have been allied with the south to join in a treaty of perpetual peace and friendship with your Great Father the President, and with your red brethren everywhere. Such a treaty has already been signed by every delegation present before your arrival yesterday, and we believe with unanimity and cheerfulness.

"You profess a desire for reconciliation and peace. Let your hands now show to the future as well as the present that you are sincere in that desire. But this act will avail little unless your hearts go with it. In days to come, when you may be called together and the hand of greeting is held out, let your hearts join with your hands, and by so doing you will be preserved from reviving former animosities. The old sore is still tender. We therefore urgently entreat you not to touch it, lest you cause it to bleed again, and thus prevent its healing.

"We presume that every delegation present has had the opportunity to read and reflect upon the treaty of peace; but that all may surely understand its provisions, it will now be read again, and will then be open for the

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signatures of every delegation which has entered the council since the morning session of yesterday."

Soon after the delivery of the address by Commissioner Wistar, the commissioners received a communication from R. M. Jones, president of the southern Choctaw delegation, and Colbert Carter, president of the southern Chickasaw delegation, concurred in by the loyal Chickasaw delegation, to the effect that they have been informed that Colonel Parker, one of the commissioners, was about to leave to visit the Indians of the plains, and requesting that his departure might be delayed until the completion of their business, stating as a reason that the fact of including him, a member of an Indian tribe, as one of the commissioners on the part of the government of the United States, had inspired them with confidence as to its desires and designs with reference to the Indian nations, and that they were anxious to have the benefit of his presence and counsel in any deliberations or interviews with the commission. The commissioners deliberated upon the subject, and authorized me to inform the parties to the communication that Colonel Parker had been selected by the commission to execute an order of the President of the United States to detail one of the members of this commission to meet other commissioners in early October to negotiate with Indians near to or within the limits of Colorado Territory; that the commission was gratified that they had requested the retention of Colonel Parker, and that General Harney, appreciating the sincerity of their reasons, and acquiescing in their propriety, had volunteered to relieve Colonel Parker and go in his stead, being actuated by a desire to do that which would have a tendency to subserve the best interests of his country and promote the welfare of his Indian brethren. At this stage of the proceedings the Creeks, loyal Choctaws, and southern Cherokees expressed their approbation of the request for the detention of Colonel Parker, and wished to be considered as parties to it.

E. C. Boudinot then presented the credentials of the southern Cherokee delegation, accompanied by a statement which the delegates desired to be read and recorded. It was accordingly read as follows:

"The southern Cherokees cheerfully accede to the following of the stipulations insisted upon by the honorable commissioners of the United States, viz: To the 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, and 7th, without qualification. We have accepted the abolition of slavery as a fact accomplished, and are willing to give such fact legal significance by appropriate acts of council. But we respectfully submit that it would neither be for the benefit of the emancipated negro nor for the Indian to 'incorporate' the former into the several tribes 'on an equal footing with the original members.' That the emancipated negro must be 'suitably provided for' is a natural sequence of his emancipation, but so serious and delicate a question should not be so hastily considered and acted upon, and we therefore ask further time before deciding upon it, pledging ourselves to acquiesce in good faith in any plan which may be considered reasonable and just.

"The consolidation of all the nations and tribes in the Indian territory into one government is open to serious objection. There are so many, and in some instances antagonistic, grades of tastes, customs, and enlightenment, that to throw the whole into one heterogeneous government would be productive of inextricable confusion. The plan proposed by the United States Senate may obviate the difficulties which now appear so patent to us. We would like to see such plan and carefully weigh it.

"We beg to assure the government that our objections to the 3d and 6th propositions are made in no captious spirit, but with a view solely to the good of our common people, and we announce ourselves willing to yield such objections, if after mature deliberations, no better plan can be suggested by us which will be satisfactory to the government.

"We have already expressed our readiness to enter into a treaty of peace and amity with our people and with the United States, as is now required by the 1st proposition; we have shown our desire to settle our domestic difficulties by sending a special delegation to Fort Gibson in July last, but our efforts to that end met with no favor from that portion of the Cherokee nation who first extinguished by hostile acts the treaties with the United States, and who now affect to have been loyal from the beginning. Our endeavor, thus anticipating the requirement of the United States, was spurned by our brethren.

"We are willing and ready again to proffer the olive branch; but we respectfully represent that after all the blood that has been shed, and the intense bitterness that seems to fill the bosoms of our brethren, we should not be expected to live in an undivided country. The Cherokee nation is large enough for all people, with much to spare, in common with other tribes of the Indian territory, to the Indians from Kansas, for whom it is the desire of the government to provide. The bitter feuds now distracting the Cherokees are of no recent date; they are as old as the treaty of 1835. Years before the war one portion of the Cherokees was arrayed in deadly hostility against the other: a secret society called the 'Pins,' led by John Ross and Rev. Jones, had sworn destruction to the half-bloods and white men of the nation outside their organization; and the murders and assassinations which covered our land with gloom and dread before the war demonstrated beyond question that peace and harmony never could be secured among us without a division of the territory of the nation, and that the threat of destruction was no light jest. In 1846 President Polk addressed a special message to Congress in which he recommended a division of territory between the Cherokees, hostile as they then were one party to the other, as the only course which could insure peace among them. Much of the bloodshed and many of the unpunished murders would have been avoided if the wise counsel of the President had been followed. We ask the attention of the honorable commissioners to this message, assuring them that much stronger reasons exist now for a division of the country than did in 1846. We wish peace for ourselves and children, and we believe, before God, we can have it in no other way than by an equitable division of our country in such a manner as may seem fair and just to the government of the United States.

"In conclusion, we assure the United States government that we will manifest no factious disposition in the negotiations in which we may be expected to take part.

"The great and powerful government you represent will not be offended when we say, that though we may have lost our rights by the course we adopted in all honor and sincerity in the late war, we have not lost our manhood."

After the document had been read, Mr. Boudinot proceeded to make some remarks in explanation of the statement, and was commenting severely upon the course of prominent Cherokees, when I took occasion to say to him that "it must be understood, now and here, that we desire only such matters to come before the council as bear upon the relations of your nations with the government of the United States. If you cannot settle your difficulties yourselves, then the government proposes to settle them for you. Still, we hope you will shake the friendly hand and arrange all your difficulties among yourselves. If you cannot do this, then we will have to do it for you. *The government of the United States purposes to establish peace within her borders.*"

A short controversy then took place between E. C. Boudinot, John Ross, and Wm. P. Ross, which was ended by the president, who stated that the council would listen to one speech or statement on Monday morning from any one of the other portion of the Cherokee nation, in order that the commissioners might ascertain the facts of both parties to the controversy in the Cherokee nation.

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NINTH DAY.—*Monday, September* 18, 1865.

This day was occupied with business of such a multifarious character that it is difficult to give a proper outline of it, and do justice to all the parties and interests affected by it; but as a prominent part of the action of the commission was declining to recognize John Ross as principal chief of the Cherokees, I here insert the statement of the loyal Cherokee delegation, as a reply to the procedure of the commissioners in that regard.

WM. P. ROSS. The loyal Cherokee delegation have requested me to present the following statement, in reply to the action of the commissioners in the case of John Ross, which, with your permission, I will read:

The delegation of the Cherokee nation beg leave to file their respectful but solemn protest against the action of the honorable United States commissioners on the 15th instant in regard to John Ross, principal chief of the Cherokee nation; that it was based upon erroneous information; and because it destroys at once the right of the people of the Cherokee nation to choose their own rulers—a right which has never been withheld from them in the whole history of the government. John Ross has never, as far as our knowledge extends, been an emissary of the States in rebellion, nor used his influence to seduce our allegiance to the United States. On the contrary, long after all the tribes and States in our immediate vicinity had abjured their allegiance, when there was not one faithful left among the Indians, and all troops in the service of the United States had been driven off by the enemies of the government, and all protection was withdrawn, he adhered to his allegiance, and only yielded when further resistance promised the entire destruction of his people. For three years past he has been our authorized delegate at Washington city, and the recognized head of the Cherokee nation, and we are advised of no action on his part, during this time, that in any way impugns his loyalty to the United States, or his fidelity to the Cherokee nation. He only arrived at our place of stopping on the other bank of the river on the 14th, after we had left to attend the council. The day after, he crossed the river, and attended the council-room in the afternoon.

We affirm that he used no influence to dissuade us from the free expression of our views, or the exercise of our own actions.

We are authorized also to state that he had no conference or communication directly or indirectly with any Creek Indians, either at this place or since his return to the Cherokee nation. We also beg leave to assure the honorable commission that Mr. John Ross is not the pretended chief of the Cherokee nation, but that he is principal chief in law and fact, having been elected to that position without opposition, on the first Monday in August, for the term of four years, by the qualified voters, in accordance with the provisions of the Cherokee nation. We further request that the honorable commissioners rescind their action in the premises.

LEWIS DOWNING,
Assistant Principal Chief.
SMITH CHRISTIE,
THOMAS PEGG,
NATHANIEL FISH,
H. B. DOWNING,
WHITECATCHER,
MINK DOWNING,
JESSIE BALDRIDGE,
CHEE CHEE,
SAMUEL SMITH,
H. D. REED.

FORT SMITH, *September* 18, 1865.

Mr. Ross proceeded at some length to explain the communication; after which the council adjourned until three p. m.

The remainder of the session of the commission this day was generally occupied in hearing verbal and receiving written statements from southern Indians, respecting their complicity with the confederates, their penitential feelings therefor, promises for the future, and, generally, their expression as to their understanding of the terms of the treaty of peace and amity.

Proceedings are appended hereto.

TENTH DAY.—*Tuesday, September* 19.

Council met, Commissioner Sells presiding, who called for the report of the two portions of the Cherokee Indians, appointed yesterday, with a view of reconciling and harmonizing the political and sectional differences between them. Mr. Richard Fields, from the committee of the southern Cherokees, submitted the following report of their part of the conference, indicating that no definite steps had been adopted for compromise:

HON. D. N. COOLEY, *President of the Commission:*

SIR: The committee appointed on the part of the delegation from the southern Cherokees to confer with our differing brethren for the purpose, if possible, of devising some plan for the reconciliation of our common people, and an amicable adjustment of our domestic difficulties without interference of the United States government, beg leave to report, that they represented to the committee on the part of our brethren, known as the loyal Cherokees, the earnest desire of those we represent to return to their homes, there to live in peace and amity as *one people;* that we were ready to bury the differences in oblivion. We reminded them, that if permitted to return to their country while their oppressive laws were in force, which had not only already confiscated and sold our cherished homes, but rendered any property our industry and energy might hereafter accumulate liable to confiscation, we could live with them only as homeless, hopeless paupers. We furthermore besought them to recommend to their council a repeal of those oppressive and, we considered, unjust laws. This they declined doing, promising, however, to present our objections to their national council.

Your committee sincerely regret that we were unable to suggest any scheme for the settlement of our domestic dissensions with, or acceptable to, our brothers.

Mr. E. C. Boudinot presented, in behalf of the southern Cherokees, a paper in which the sufferings of their people for the means of subsistence are brought to the attention of the government, and its aid invoked in their behalf. Commissioner Sells stated that the subject did not pertain to the legitimate business of the commission, but that he would call my attention to the subject, I being temporarily absent from the council by indisposition. In this connexion I will state, that soon after my return to Washington I conferred with you in the premises, and, with your approbation, a gentleman has been designated to proceed to the scene of distress, with a view to relieve it, not only with reference to the Cherokees, but to other tribes in that region to which my attention was called when at Fort Smith.

ELEVENTH DAY.—*Wednesday, September* 20.

The commission met, and, as preliminary to other business, the proceedings of the commission expressive of their appreciation of the services of Brig. General Cyrus Bussey, and those of his quartermaster, Captain Churchill, and commissary, Captain Crosswell, were read and ordered to be made of record.

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After the transaction of some unimportant business, the following statement of the Choctaws and Chickasaws was submitted:

To the honorable commissioners on the part of the United States, at Fort Smith, Arkansas:

We, the undersigned, commissioners on behalf of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, have the honor to state that we have examined with care the treaty of peace and amity presented to us for our signatures on Saturday, the 16th instant, and regarding it, as we do, as preliminary to the making of such treaty or treaties as will definitely fix and determine our future relations with the United States, we are now prepared to sign the same, with the explanations received from your honorable commission, as our understanding of its import, to wit: When we admit that we recognize the government of the United States as exercising exclusive jurisdiction over us, we do not understand the United States as meaning to assume the control or jurisdiction over our internal, local, or national affairs, except as to slavery, which is open to further negotiation, but that we regard the jurisdiction of the United States as paramount as against all foreign governments.

In the spring of 1861 a number of the States, comprising no small portion of the United States, for a reason which to them seemed just and sufficient, seceded, by solemn conventional declaration, from the Union of States; forming for themselves a government or confederation of States styled the "Confederate States of America."

Pending this resolution the seceding States organized an army and took military possession of our country, and established posts and garrisons within our limits and borders, and offered us the protection that the United States then failed to give us.

For it is a part of the history of the country that the United States government at the commencement of hostilities had withdrawn all the troops from our territory and borders, thus failing to protect us, as stipulated in her treaties with us. The Confederate States having established its supremacy by force of arms upon our borders, we felt that we were shut up to an alliance with the south as the only means by which we would secure our independence, maintain our national existence, and secure the lives of our citizens. We made this alliance. The treaties thus made are before you.

Your honorable commission have them before you Those treaties having been made while war between the two sections of the United States was pending, provisions were necessarily incorporated by which we agreed to assume a hostile attitude; and believing the separation between the two sections of the United States as a fixed fact, and considering the States of the south as more intimately connected with us in interest as well as by geographical position, we regarded it as a matter of interest as well as that of duty to cast our destiny with them.

The Confederate States government having ceased to exist, our relations ceased with it, and we recognize the government of the United States as having maintained its supremacy, and as offering to resume by treaty its former relations with us as nations. We are ready and willing to resume such relations and sign the treaty of peace and amity in all sincerity, claiming no rights but those properly belonging to us. In entering into ~~the~~ new treaty relations with the United States government, we have but to offer its our past history as a guarantee that we will be faithful to such obligations we may assume.

Ever since 1786, when the first treaty was made by our forefathers with our white brothers of the United States, although we had causes which we may have deemed sufficient, down to 1861, we have never faltered in our allegiance to that government. We have fulfilled our every obligation to the letter, and we hope that the peace established between the sections of the United States may be lasting, and that we may never again be forced to cast our lot with one or the other of the two contending sections.

R. M. JONES, *President of Choctaw Commission.*
J. R. KINGSBURY, *Assistant Secretary.*
DAVID BIRNEY, *President pro tem. Chickasaw Commission.*
G. D. JAMES, *Secretary.*

I then stated that it was my intention to read to the council on yesterday an additional statement in regard to the case of John Ross. Owing to my illness, however, on yesterday, the paper was delayed, and Agent Harlan, the agent for the Cherokees, was notified that a copy of what was read here and placed on record would be sent to the grand council of the Cherokee nation. We, as commissioners, have seen no reason why we should recede from the position taken in the case of John Ross, but rather are confirmed in the opinion of the justice of our action by accumulating evidence. He is to be separated from the loyal Cherokees, for whom he, as we think, wrongfully assumes to speak.

After the presentation of papers by different delegations not pertaining directly to the business confided to the commission, the council adjourned with a view to meet the delegation from the Choctaws and Chickasaws at the afternoon session.

The council met pursuant to adjournment; but the commission not being prepared to submit the proposed treaty with the Choctaws and Chickasaws, adjourned until next day.

TWELFTH DAY.—*Thursday, September 21.*

Council met. The committee, on the part of the United States commissioners, submitted the form of a treaty for the consideration of the Choctaw and Chickasaw delegations, and proposed, instead of reading the same to the council, to submit it to the committee appointed on the part of those delegations; and to give them an opportunity to consider it, the council adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock that afternoon.

The council accordingly convened, being called to order by myself. Commissioner Parker stated that the joint committee of the Choctaw and Chickasaw delegations had reported to the committee of the commission certain amendments and modifications of the proposed treaty; that the committee had had the same under consideration, and the commission declined to accede to them, or to change in any respect the treaty as submitted. The delegations would be furnished with a copy of the treaty, and whenever they determined to approve it, by notifying the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the fact, they would be invited to come to Washington to consummate the treaty.

In anticipation of the speedy termination of the council, Commissioner Parker, on behalf of the commission, returned thanks to the various delegations then present for their attendance, and wished them a happy journey home.

After some congratulatory remarks by prominent members of the various delegations, Mr. E. C. Boudinot, of the delegation of the southern Cherokees, addressed the commission substantially as follows:

"Mr. Chairman: I feel it due my colleagues and the commissioners to make a brief statement in regard to the written reply of the delegation on the part of the southern Cherokees, presented some days since, and which has become a part of the record of this council.

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"I was present from the commencement of this council, and for a week or ten days before the delegates from Armstrong Academy arrived, an attentive observer of what was here passing. I had become thoroughly acquainted with the wishes and purposes of the United States commissioners, so far as the public announcement of such wishes could inform me; I knew it would be expected of the southern Indians, when they should arrive, to act promptly, and I therefore drew up the response to the stipulations which it was understood would be required in the forthcoming treaty, without the knowledge of my colleagues and in advance of their arrival, believing that I correctly represented their views in the premises. The result proved that I was correct. Since that reponse has been submitted, however, I have read the Senate bill, referred to in the 6th stipulation, which provides for the consolidation of all the Indian nations into one territorial government, and do not hesitate to say that, in my opinion, it is one of the grandest and noblest schemes ever devised for the red man, and entitles the author to (as I believe he will soon receive) the lasting gratitude of every Indian.

"I am authorized to say that the southern Seminoles are of my opinion in this matter."

After Mr. Boudinot had concluded his remarks, there being no business before the council, I declared it adjourned *sine die*.

I avail of this occasion to state that Brevet Major General Henry J. Hunt, United States volunteers, arrived at Fort Smith a short time before the adjournment of the council. I introduced him to the different delegations in the council as the successor of General Bussey, late in command of Fort Smith district. The general made a few remarks expressive of his pleasure at seeing before him several prominent Indians with whom he had heretofore been acquainted, and expressed his intention of so conducting the affairs of his military district as that no injustice should be inflicted upon the members of the various tribes within his jurisdiction.

I deem it due the commission to state that in addition to the arrangements it made, as detailed in the preceding pages, a treaty was concluded with the late disloyal portion of the Osage nation, which has been agreed to by the loyal chiefs thereof, ceding to the United States a large tract of country; and the terms of a treaty were agreed upon with the representatives of both portions of the Creek tribe for a cession of all their land lying north of the Arkansas river, and a moiety of that situated south of that stream, which it is expected will be signed here by a delegation appointed for that purpose.

Respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

D. N. COOLEY,

Com'r of Indian Affairs and Pres't of the Commission.

No. 106.

Official report of the proceedings of the council with the Indians of the west and southwest, held at Fort Smith, Arkansas, in September, 1865.

FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS, *September* 8, 1865.

The Indian commission, appointed by the President of the United States for the purpose of making treaties of peace and amity with the southwestern Indians, held a preliminary council with the representatives of the following named tribes of Indians, viz: Osages, Seminoles, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees, Creeks, Senecas, Shawnees, Senecas and Shawnees, Wyandottes, and Quapaws, for the purpose of opening negotiations and exchanging expressions of mutual good will and esteem.

The members of the commission and the delegates assembled at the place designated at ten o'clock and thirty minutes a. m.

There were present on the part of the United States the following:

Commissioners.—Hon. D. N. Cooley, president; Hon. Elijah Sells, Thomas Wistar, Brigadier General W. S. Harney, U. S. A.; Colonel Ely S. Parker.

Secretaries.—Charles E. Mix, George L. Cook, W. R. Irwin, John B. Garrett.

The following named Indians, interpreters, and agents were present, viz:

Creeks.—Ock-tar-sars-ha-jo, head chief; Mik-ko-hut-kee, little white chief; Cow-we-ta-mik-ko, Cah-cho-che, Thlo-cos-ya-ho-lo, Loch-er-ha-jo, Co-me-ha-jo; Tul-wah-mik-ko-che, Tul-wah-mik-ko, David Grayson, David Field, Tukabasha-ha-jo, Captain Johnneh, Cap-tain-ka-na, Passa, Sa-to-wee, Co-lo-ma-ha jo, Tul-me-mek-ko, Jacob Coual, David Berryhill, Sanford Berryman, Co-nip Fix-i-co, and others; Wm. F. Brown, clerk; Harry Island, interpreter for Creeks; John Marshal, interpreter for Euchees.

Delegates for the black population living among the Creeks and Euchees.—Ketch Barnett, John McIntosh, Scipio Barnett, Jack Brown, Cow Tom.

Osages.—White Hair, principal chief; Po-ne-no-pah-she, second chief Big Hill band; Wah-dah-ne-gah, counsellor; Me-lo-tah-mo-ne, "Twelve o'clock;" Ko-she-ce-gla; Ge-ne-o-ne gla, (brave,) "Catch Alive;" Mah-ha-ah-ba-so, (brave,) "Sky-reaching man;" Shar-ba-no-sha, (brave,) "Done brown." Interpreters: Alexander Bayette, Augustus Captain.

Cowskin Senecas.—Isaac Warrior, chief.

Senecas and Shawnees.—Lewis Davis chief; A. McDonald, Goodhunt, Jas. Tallchief, Lewis Denny. Interpreter, Lewis Davis.

Cherokees.—Kah-sah-nie, Smith Christie; Ah-yes-takie, Thomas Pegg; Oo-nee-na-kah-ah-nah-ee, White Catcher; Cha-loo-kie, Fox Flute; Da-wee-oo-sal-chut-tee, David Rowe; Ah-tah-lah-ka-no-skee-skee, Nathan Fisli; Koo-nah-yah, W. B. Downing; Ta-la-la; Oo-too-lah-ta-neh, Charles Conrad; Oo-la-whattee, Samuel Smith; Tah-skee-kee-tee-hee, Jesse Baldridge; Suu-kee, Mink Downing; Chee-chee; Tee-coo-le-to-ske, H. D. Reese. Colonel Lewis Downing, acting and assistant principal chief.

Seminoles.—John Simp-co, Pascofa, Fo-hut-she, Fos-har-go, Chut-cote-har-go. Interpreters: Robert Johnson, Cesar Bruner.

Shawnees.—Charles Blue Jacket, first chief; Graham Rogers, second chief; Moses Silverheels, Solomon Madden, Eli Blackhoof. Interpreter, Matthew King.

Wyandotts.—Silas Armstrong, first chief; Matthew Mud-eater, second chief.

Quapaws.—George Wa-te-sha, Ca-ha-she-ka, Wa-she-hon-ca. S. G. Valier, interpreter.

Chickasaws.—Et Tor Lutkee, Louis Jonson, Esh Ma Tubba, A. G. Griffith, Maharda Colbert, headmen; Frazier McCrean, Benjamin Colbert, Ed. Colbert, —— Jackson, Jim Doctor, Simpson Killcrease, A. B. Jonson, —— Corman, George Jonson, —— Wilburn.

Choctaws.—William S. Patton, Robert B. Patton, A. J. Stanton, Jeremiah Ward.

Indian agents.—Major G. C. Snow, for Osages; George A. Reynolds, for Seminoles; Isaac Coleman, for Choctaws and Chickasaws; Justin Harlan, for Cherokees; J. W. Dunn, for Creeks; Milo Gookins, for Wichitas; J. B. Abbott, for Shawnees.

The council was called to order by the Hon. D. N. Cooley, president of the commission, and prayer offered in the Indian (Cherokee) language, by the

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Rev. Lewis Downing, acting chief of the Cherokees, after which the following address to the Indians was made by the president of the commission:

"BROTHERS: It is proper that thanks should be returned to the Great Spirit, the Creator of us all, that our lives have been preserved to meet upon this occasion. This, as you saw, has been done in our style of addressing the Great Spirit. We have thanked Him for His goodness in keeping us in good health, and for putting it into your minds to meet us at this time. We trust that His wisdom may guide us all in the deliberations on every question that may come before us.

"We are glad to meet so many of our brothers in council, and pray the Great Spirit to keep you all in health, and to preserve your wives and children during your absence, and return us all safely to our homes when our council shall terminate.

"Brothers: You will listen further. Your Great Father, the President, hearing that the Indians in the southwest desired to meet commissioners sent by him in council to renew their allegiance to the United States, and to settle difficulties among themselves which have arisen in consequence of a portion of the several tribes uniting with wicked white men who have engaged in war, has sent the commissioners now before you to hear and consider any matter which you may desire to lay before us, and to make a treaty of peace and amity with all his red children who may desire his favor and protection.

"Portions of several tribes and nations have attempted to throw off their allegiance to the United States, and have made treaty stipulations with the enemies of the government, and have been in open war with those who remained loyal and true, and at war with the United States. All such have rightfully forfeited all annuities and interests in the lands in the Indian territory. But with the return of peace, after subduing and punishing severely in battle those who caused the rebellion, the President is willing to hear his erring children in extenuation of their great crime. He has authorized us to make new treaties with such nations and tribes as are willing to be at peace among themselves and with the United States.

"The President has been deeply pained by the course of those who have violated their plighted faith and treaty obligations by engaging in war with those in rebellion against the United States. He directs us to say to those who remained true, and who have aided him in punishing the rebels, he is well pleased with you, and your rights and interests will be protected by the United States.

"The President directs us to express to you the hope that your dissensions may soon all be healed, and your people soon again united, prosperous and happy.

"We are now ready to hear anything you may wish to say in reply."

In reply to the address of the president of the commission, Captain Christie, on behalf of the Cherokees, made the following remarks:

"The Cherokee delegation were not aware until this morning of the object of this council. We will consult among ourselves, and probably make known our wishes this afternoon."

Maharda Colbert, interpreter for the Chickasaws, replied to the address on their behalf, as follows:

"The Chickasaws ask to be waited on until this afternoon, when they will answer any questions."

Mik-ko-hut-che, chief of the Creeks, said on their behalf:

"We do not understand what government intended to do in this council, but will communicate this afternoon."

Pascofa, for the Seminoles, said:

"We are pleased to hear the speech of our Father, the President, but we are unaware of the object of the council, and desire time to consult."

Robert B. Patton, in reply to the address, said:

"I will say, on behalf of the loyal Choctaws, that we are pleased to hear from our Great Father, and will ask time for deliberation."

Silas Armstrong said:

"I ask, on behalf of the Wyandotts, for a little more time for consideration before making reply to the address of the commission."

White Hair, chief of the Osages, said:

"I wish to say a few words. I have travelled a long distance to get to this council, not knowing what the result may be. As chief, I represent the nation at this council, and I desire to go home with the news of a favorable result. I have heard what the Great Father has had to say, and have many friends around me, and must consult with them before I can respond to the address."

Isaac Warrior, on behalf of the Cowskin Senecas, said:

"BROTHERS AND FATHERS: This place was appointed for us to meet together; so now we are sitting here to hear what our Great Father wants.

"My fathers: We are well pleased to hear what you have said to us in this council. We are not prepared at present to say anything in reply, but you may hear from us in the future."

Bluejacket, in behalf of the Shawnees of Kansas, said:

"We are very happy to meet the commissioners in council. Our agent has brought us far to meet the southern Indians in council. We have no reply to make to-day, but are happy to meet the commissioners, and hope that the Great Spirit may overshadow us with his blessings, so that dissensions may cease among the Indians."

The president requested the various delegations of Indians to be prepared this afternoon to exhibit the authority by which they come to the council; also to indicate a certain number, not exceeding five, who shall be authorized by each tribe or nation to speak and sign treaties for them.

There being no further preliminary business, the president adjourned the council at twelve o'clock and thirty minutes, to meet at 4.30 this afternoon.

Official:

CHARLES E. MIX, *Secretary.*

FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS, *September* 8, 1865.

Council met about 4.30 p. m.

President Cooley requested the representatives of the several tribes to make such replies to the address of this morning as they might desire.

Smith Christie, on behalf of the Cherokees, said:

"The Cherokee delegation are very happy to meet the honorable commissioners of the United States on this occasion. We are thankful for the kind words expressed this morning for those of the tribes who have been loyal, and for the assurances of continued protection, &c. You requested us this morning to lay before you our credentials and authority to make a treaty, and also to designate a certain number of our party for that purpose. We beg leave respectfully to say that we have not the proper authority to make a treaty, or to enter into any arrangement of any kind with the United States, or with any of the Indian tribes.

"We had notice from our principal chief to attend a grant council at Fort Smith, but had no information as to its object; consequently we are here without instructions. But whatever subject the honorable commissioners will be pleased to bring before us we will gladly hear, and report to our national council and people. We beg leave to say that our constitution prescribes the mode of making treaties."

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Mik-ko-hut-che, (Little White Chief,) on behalf of the Creeks, said:

"This evening I have felt very thankful to Almighty God that I have but very little to say to you all. We wanted to know at this time what the government wishes to lay before us, and I now understand what the government wants us to do. Our people at home supposed that we came to meet and come to terms with our rebel brothers, and we thought that was all we had to do at this council. I feel very thankful that government sent out these commissioners, and am very happy to talk with them. We expect to find out fully what the government wants us to do from your commission, and will then be able to answer."

Pascofa, on behalf of the Seminoles, said:

"This forenoon we met here, and heard the desire of the commissioners sent here, but did not feel able to answer. But this evening we can reply to a few questions. Our party, nation, or people has sent us here to learn what government would have us do, or what it has to lay before us. We did not know when we left home that we were coming to make any new treaties. We were sent here by our friends to meet our friends who have taken sides with the south, but now see nothing of them; so have nothing to say. I see that the President has opened the door to them to say something further. What brought us to Fort Smith was to make compromise with our friends of the south, but we see none here; therefore are not ready to do business."

Lewis Denny, on behalf of the Senecas and Shawnees, said:

"We have little to say. We are thankful to meet our Grand Father. We are not ready to answer your questions to-day, but will be to-morrow."

Robert B. Patton, on behalf of the loyal Choctaws, said:

"I wish to state that I am not here as a delegate at all, but have been chosen by the agent to represent the loyal Choctaws. They are very few, most of the tribe having joined the rebels. I am here simply to ask of the commissioners our rights. We desire to get possession of the lands allowed us by the treaty of 1855."

PRESIDENT. "How many loyal are there?"

PATTON. "I suppose about 212. The agent says about 1,800, since surrender."

PRESIDENT. "The 212 were always loyal?"

PATTON. "Yes; never went south."

PRESIDENT. "Where are the 1,800?

PATTON. "At their old homes; all full-bloods. No half-bloods yet returned."

PRESIDENT. "We will probably have something to say to you to-morrow morning."

Silas Armstrong, on behalf of the Wyandotts, said:

"I am here to represent a small tribe in the north. I must confess, council has taken a different course from what I expected. I saw in a St. Louis paper an account of a rebel council, and the resolutions adopted, and that these resolutions were sent to General Herron. Afterwards, a council was called of Choctaws, Cherokees and other nations, at Armstrong's academy, which was changed to Fort Gibson, and then to Fort Smith. My impression was that a treaty of peace was to be formed with all these nations, and I heard that the chief of the Choctaws issued a proclamation calling on all tribes around us to meet here, with a view to forming an Indian confederation. General Lane told me that the commissioners would probably put in force the act of Congress obliging all Kansas Indians to leave the State. We thought we would have to leave our lands; our reservations are valuable, though some of them are small. I unite with the plan of concentrating all Indians. We expect, if we sell out, to buy lands of our brothers in the territory. They have more than they want. But I see, from speeches of

my brothers, that we are all in the suds. We thought the government would first make a treaty of peace with us all. Indians are different from whites. They are vindictive; hatred lasts long with them. Not so with the whites. The government must settle this difficulty; the Indians cannot. That done, let us be centralized, and a government established in the Indian territory. If possible, keep the white men out, except those who want to marry, and then make Indians of them at once, subject to all the laws of the tribe. I hear a proposition to run a railroad through the Indian territory. An Indian told me you might as well knock an Indian in the head; but I told him it was useless to attempt to stop the railroad, for it would go through their country, and improve their lands, and make them valuable. If they do not like the railroads, let them move away from them as far as they can."

S. G. Valier, on behalf of the Quapaws, said:

"FRIENDS AND BROTHERS: We are delegates to meet our Great Father here. Our delegation does not know what we are all assembled here for. We are here to hear what you have to say, but have no authority to make any treaty."

Ex-tor-lut-kee, (John Lewis,) on behalf of the Chickasaws, said:

"I want to say a few words. My agent wrote up to me, living about four miles beyond Fort Gibson, to meet him here. When I started, I expected to meet our Father here with our southern brothers. After I got here, I heard a report that you came for something else. I expected to hear something between us and the south, and wanted to hear what sort of laws you would lay down for the south; but have heard nothing. We do not wish to say anything contrary, but are waiting for the others to get through; and think we will be willing to do whatever the rest do. We are glad to see you all."

Alfred Griffith, also of the Chickasaws, said:

"This evening we have come together. I am very glad, and thank my God that he has sent the men from Washington. We are the loyal people of the Chickasaw nation, who took sides with the government. We are the ones that kept the laws that the government laid down, because we thought we would all be safe. We were all here at the time set, the 1st of September. We all understand what we have come here for, but still there is some misunderstanding. How is it? I hope we can understand yet."

The PRESIDENT. "BROTHERS: The commissioners have heard with interest the speeches of the several nations. In order that the council here assembled may fully understand the wishes and intentions of the government of the United States respecting their future relations with the Indians, the commissioners will, on the morrow, go into the subject at length. And to the several matters that may then be presented we shall expect definite answers from each nation, so that the same may be acted upon by us, and reported to the President of the United States.

"All subjects presented in the several speeches made this evening, requiring answers and explanations, will be answered and explained to-morrow.

"We expect the delegates of your brothers who have gone south, here next Monday to take a part in this council."

The president also stated to the agents that if any of their Indians require any explanation of anything that has been said, they have full liberty to apply to the commission at their rooms.

Council adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Official: CHARLES E. MIX, *Secretary.*

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SECOND DAY.

FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS, *September* 9, 1865.

Council met pursuant to adjournment of yesterday, and was called to order by the president of the commission at 10.45, who made the following address:

BROTHERS: After considering your speeches made yesterday, the commissioners have decided to make the following reply and statement of the policy of the government:

Brothers: We are instructed by the President to negotiate a treaty, or treaties, with any or all of the nations, tribes or bands of Indians in the Indian territory, Kansas, or of the plains west of the Indian territory and Kansas.

The following named nations and tribes have by their own acts, by making treaties with the enemies of the United States, at the dates hereafter named, forfeited all right to annuities, lands and protection by the United States:

The different nations and tribes having made treaties with the rebel government are as follows, viz:

The Creek nation, July 10, 1861.

Choctaws and Chickasaws, July 12, 1861.

Seminoles, August 1, 1861.

Shawnees, Delawares, Wichitas and affiliated tribes residing in leased territory, August 12, 1861,

The Comanches of the prairie, August 12, 1861.

The Great Osages, October 2, 1861.

The Senecas, Senecas and Shawnees, (Neosho agency,) October 4, 1861.

The Quapaws, October 4, 1861.

The Cherokees, October 7, 1861.

By these nations having entered into treaties with the so-called Confederate States, and the rebellion being now ended, they are left without any treaty whatever, or treaty obligation for protection by the United States.

Under the terms of the treaties with the United States, and the law of Congress of July 5, 1862, all these nations and tribes forfeited and lost all their rights to annuities and lands. The President, however, does not desire to take advantage of or enforce the penalties for the unwise actions of these nations.

The President is anxious to renew the relations which existed at the breaking out of the rebellion.

We, as representatives of the President, are empowered to enter into new treaties with the proper delegates of the tribes located within the so-called Indian territory, and others above named, living west and north of the Indian territory.

Such treaties must contain, substantially, the following stipulations:

1. Each tribe must enter into a treaty for permanent peace and amity with themselves, each nation and tribe, and with the United States.

2. Those settled in the Indian territory must bind themselves, when called upon by the government, to aid in compelling the Indians of the plains to maintain peaceful relations with each other, with the Indians in the territory, and with the United States.

3. The institution of slavery which has existed among several of the tribes must be forthwith abolished, and measures taken for the unconditional emancipation of all persons held in bondage, and for their incorporation into the tribes on an equal footing with the original members, or suitably provided for.

4. A stipulation in the treaties that slavery, or involuntary servitude, shall never exist in the tribe or nation, except in punishment of crime.

5. A portion of the lands hitherto owned and occupied by you must be set apart for the friendly tribes now in Kansas, and elsewhere, on such terms as may be agreed upon by the parties, and approved by the government, or such as may be fixed by the government.

6. It is the policy of the government, unless other arrangements be made, that all the nations and tribes in the Indian territory be formed into one consolidated government, after the plan proposed by the Senate of the United States, in a bill for organizing the Indian territory.

7. No white person, except officers, agents, and employés of the government, or of any internal improvement authorized by the government, will be permitted to reside in the territory, unless formally incorporated with some tribe, according to the usages of the band.

Brothers: You have now heard and understand what are the views and wishes of the President, and the commissioners, as they told you yesterday, will expect definite answers from each of you upon the questions submitted.

As we said yesterday, we say again, that in any event those who have always been loyal, although their nations may have gone over to the enemy, will be liberally provided for and dealt with.

The president then stated that the agents will be supplied with printed copies of the address, and are requested to go with an interpreter to their respective tribes for the purpose of fully explaining what is said therein.

The President having afforded an opportunity to any of the delegates to express their wishes, Mik-ko-hut-kee, (Little White Chief,) of the Creek nation, said;

"We have learned what the government wants us to do, but are not ready at this time to reply. About Monday we will be ready."

Council adjourned at 1¼ o'clock p. m. until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Official: CHARLES E. MIX, *Secretary.*

THIRD DAY.

FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS, *September* 11, 1865.

Council called to order at 11 o'clock by Commissioner Parker, who presided over the day's deliberations. The various delegations present were then notified of the receipt by the commissioner of a letter from Colonel P. P. Pitchlynn, principal chief of the Choctaw nation, and Winchester Colbert, governor of the Chickasaw nation, with the information that the commissioners for those nations would reach Fort Smith on or before the 15th instant. After which, upon notification to the assembled delegations that the commissioners for the United States were ready to hear anything they might have to say, the following remarks were made by Mik-ko-hut-kee, on behalf of the Creek nation: "All I have to say is, that we are not yet fully prepared to say anything in answer to the address of the commissioner."

Pascofa, on behalf of the Seminoles, said: "We understand your address, which was explained to us by our agent, but we are unprepared to treat with you before we have time for further consideration. We earnestly desire to come to some terms and have a treaty. That is all."

The Chickasaw delegation now took their seats, and were informed of the receipt of the letter above mentioned from the heads of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and of their contents. They were also notified that the commission was prepared to hear anything they might have to say; thereupon A. G. Griffith, of the refugee Chickasaw delegation, presented the following reply to the address of the commissioner:

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To the honorable commissioners on the part of the United States:

We, the refugee Chickasaw delegation, submit the following answers to the several propositions made to us on the part of the United States. We have no authority to make or conclude treaties with the United States. We were not informed, before we came here, what this council was called for.

We came to the council expecting to meet the rebel Choctaw and Chickasaw delegations here, and, if possible, to conclude a treaty of peace with them, so that we could return to our home, from which we were driven in December, 1861, by the combined rebel forces of the Indian territory, aided by their allies from Arkansas and Texas.

1. To this proposition we state that we are willing to enter into a treaty of peace with the rebel Choctaws and Chickasaws, and other tribes of Indians, and with the United States.

2. To this proposition we are willing to bind ourselves, when called upon by the government of the United States, to aid in compelling the Indians of the plains to maintain peaceful relations with each other, with the Indians in the territory, and with the United States.

3. For answer to this proposition, we will state that we are willing to abolish slavery and to enter into measures for the unconditional emancipation of persons held in bondage, and to make suitable provisions for their future homes.

4. For answer to this proposition, we can only state that we are but a small part of the Chickasaw nation, and do not feel authorized to act in the premises.

5. For answer to this proposition, we can only state that we are but a small part of the Chickasaw nation, and do not feel authorized to act in the premises.

6. To this proposition, we have no authority to act.

7. To this proposition we will respectfully suggest, that no person except our former slaves, or free persons of color, now residents of the nation, will be permitted to reside in the nation or tribe, unless formally incorporated into the same, except officers, agents, and employés of the government, or of any internal improvement authorized by the government.

All of which is respectfully submitted by the Chickasaw delegates.

Robert B. Patton, on behalf of the loyal Choctaws, then submitted the following in reply to the commissioners' address:

Honorable commissioners of the United States:

We, the delegation on the part of the loyal element of the Choctaw people, came here with the expectation of meeting our southern brethren, and to see what sort of a treaty would or could be made with the government of the United States.

We are not authorized to make, sign, or enter into any treaty stipulations with the government of the United States, on the part of the Choctaw nation, but were selected by the agent for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, by and with the advice and consent of the loyal portion of the Choctaw people, to represent and show to the commissioners on the part of the United States that there are some loyal Choctaws yet, in order that we might not be forgotten or overlooked by the commissioners, but that we might be properly provided for, &c.

In answer, therefore, to your propositions to the several tribes of Indians, we say that the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth articles meet our approval. We respectively suggest that the seventh article may be modified or changed to read thus: "No white person, except officers, agents, and employés of the government, or of any internal improvement authorized by the government of the United States; also, no person of African descent except our former slaves, or free persons of color who are now, or have been, residents of the territory, will be permitted to reside in the territory, unless formally incorporated with some tribe, according to the usages of the band."

WM. S. PATTON,
ROBT B. PATTON.

Isaac Warrior, chief of the Senecas, then said on their behalf:

"My Brothers: I wish you all to hear the few words I have to say. I wish to make a few remarks in regard to what the commissioners have said to us in a former council. We understood the commissioners to say some of you have forfeited your lands and annuities, and it seems our Great Father wants to know if we did break these treaties. It is right for every nation, and mine in particular, to tell all. We, the Senecas, and the Senecas and Shawnees, and the Quapaws, are now going to lay this matter before you for the third time. Up *this* way (north) a few years back we got messages from other nations, through our agent, to meet them in council, and when we got there we found ourselves surrounded."

PRESIDENT. Who was the agent then?

Answer. Major Dorn.

"Dorn was the one who told our people that they must go to that council. When we got there white man was talking; white man said if you don't do what we lay before you, we can't say you shall live happy. The chiefs had a private council among themselves after they heard the white man, and they all said it's pretty hard, and we don't know what to do. We can't help ourselves. We have treaty stipulations with the United States to protect us, but now none of them are here to protect us, and the Indians, feeling badly, just looked on, and the white man went to work, got up a paper and said I want you to sign that. The Indian did not want to, but he compelled him. You know yourself that, under such circumstances, he would do anything to save his life."

COMMISSIONER PARKER. What was the name of that white man?

Answer. Pike—Albert Pike.

"And then this is the way we were served there, and did it to save our lives. Our hearts were not in the business, but with the north. So we went home, and the chiefs in council said we would see our Grand Father and see his hands. As soon as we see his hands we will get out and go to him. After that we saw our Grand Father's hands, and started right away to him, and when we got there, caught right hold of them. When we all came out, when our Grand Fathers' were pretty close to us, and when we got to the army, we saw our agent at Baxter's springs, and told him all we had done, and to write to our Grand Father. We told our agent (his name was Elder) we want our Grand Father to forgive us for these acts, and not to think hard; and we all think, we three tribes, we have never done anything contrary to the will of our Grand Father. Not one of our men, of these three tribes I mentioned before, went south; that shows we didn't do anything to our Grand Father, didn't even scratch him; and when we got to Kansas our young men went into the army and helped our Grand Father to fight; and here are our brothers, they have seen our men in the army, where I said they were. That's the reason we always thought we had never done anything wrong, because we didn't intend to, and wish our Grand Father to forgive us. Last fall we had a council with the Sac Indians, and the agents and superintendents were all there, and we told them we were all loyal and would stand up for our Father; that's the reason we thought we had done nothing contrary. What

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we did we could not help. Then we always thought when and after this war broke out, when we ran away we did nothing, and always consider the land we have as ours yet, and we want to stand there yet; and, my fathers, I tell you this plainly, the shortest I could, so you could understand, we want our Grand Father to understand we are on his side, and have not broken any treaties at all. About this question you have laid before us, making new treaties, we have no power to make any, because our people didn't authorize us to do so. And about another thing, the negroes. We haven't anything to say about them, because we haven't any negroes in our nation. And another thing was laid before us, about setting apart some lands for other nations north, in Kansas, for instance. If they want to come and make a treaty with us, we are ready to do so, if we like what they say, and our Grand Father would like it.

"This is all I have to say at present."

Matthew King, interpreter for the Shawnees, read the following paper:

The Shawnee delegation of Kansas, after a careful examination and consideration of the propositions submitted to the council by the commissioners on the part of the United States, would respectfully state that they are satisfied with the positions taken and requirements made by the commissioners; but to make the matter more clear and definite in article seventh, would recommend said article changed to read as follows:

7. No person, except officers, agents, and employés of the government, or the employés of parties authorized by the government, shall be permitted to reside on any reservation or portion of land set apart, as provided by article 5, unless such persons shall be formally adopted into the tribe owning such reservation or land set apart.

CHARLES BLUEJACKET,
Chairman of Shawnee Delegation.

The agent for the Cherokees stated that, as the entire delegation could not get across the river to attend the council this morning, they had deputed two to present the address of the delegation, in reply to the Saturday address of the commissioners. Also, that although he had no hand in the preparation of the document, he approved of the sentiment and spirit of the same.

H. D. Reese, of the Cherokee delegation, read the following paper:

"The Cherokee delegation have already shown that they at this time are not authorized by their nation to make or sign a treaty; and we have also assured the honorable commissioners that whatever subjects are brought before us will be promptly reported to our national council and people. Our attention now is particularly drawn to that part of your 'talk' of Saturday, in which, in enumerating the various tribes who have made treaties with the so-called Confederate States, and who thereby have forfeited lands, annuities, and protection, the Cherokees are included, and this according to a law of Congress of July 5, 1862. With all respect for the 'powers that be,' we earnestly plead 'not guilty;' that we are not, have not been, *bona fide* rebels; that if, through the dire necessities of the times, we were compelled to commit an overt act, in which our only object was to gain time and to save the lives of ourselves and families, the sin does not lie at our door. We do not believe that we will be condemned without a hearing. Our treaties, from that of Hopewell in 1785 to that of Washington in 1846, all guarantee to us protection in these words: 'The United States agree to protect the Cherokee nation from domestic strife and foreign enemies, and against intestine wars between the several tribes.'

"It is needless at this time to describe in detail our situation in the spring and summer of 1861. Suffice it to say that we were threatened with an invasion from Texas, received hostile communications from the authorities and citizens of our neighbor Arkansas. Treaties had already been formed with the tribes all around us. The military posts of Forts Smith, Gibson, Arbuckle, and Washita were evacuated. They had already been abandoned previously, and at the commencement of the rebellion there was no rallying point within reasonable distance at which 'loyalty to the Union' could find security. That solemn guarantee of protection stipulated in our treaties was to us a dead letter. There was not only danger, but a strong probability of annihilation. Shall we be condemned if, in this hour of darkness, gloom, and intense anxiety, we should have adopted the only means that we could see to escape? The plan was proposed and agreed to that our tribe should seemingly acquiesce in the policy of the Confederate States—that we should make that treaty that lies on your table. But it was clearly, distinctly understood that as soon as the safe opportunity offered, and we could act as free moral agents, act out our true sentiments and feelings, we would fly to our Father's house.

"If a lonely, unarmed traveller is beset on the highway by ruffians with daggers, he is willing to make any concessions, any promises—he is willing to sign any check on his banker for money, in order to escape. But, escaping to a place of safety, he has undoubtedly the right to repudiate all and every promise he may have made in the premises. We were that lone traveller. But, escaping to a place of safety, we at once in emphatic terms denied the binding force of that instrument by passing an act of repudiation, and also an act emancipating all slaves within our jurisdiction.

"We say that it was clearly and distinctly understood by us that as soon as the safe opportunity offered we would return to what we claimed to be our true allegiance, return to the waving of the stars and stripes.

"We made the attempt within three short months after the making of that treaty, at the battle of Verdigris, in which six companies of Colonel Drew's regiment fought Colonel Cooper, and drove him from the ground. The plan was not well concerted—we failed. We tried to find an opening at the battle of Pea Ridge—we failed. And not until June, 1862, when Colonel Weir came in force on the west side of Grand River, did we find the opportunity long desired and sought. Colonel Weir received us kindly. We organized two regiments immediately, of over twenty-two hundred men, and went into the service for three years or during the war. We have engaged the enemy wherever found. We have endured the toils, privations, and hazards of the war, patiently, courageously; have at all times been obedient to orders, until regularly and honorably discharged the 31st of May, 1865. We have participated in the battles of Spring River, Newtonia, Maysville, Cane Hill, Prairie Grove, Cabin Creek, twice, Fort Gibson, Honey Springs, and Green Leaf. One-third of our men are dead. We do not bring up these things in the spirit of boasting, but to show that we are in earnest; that we considered that under the folds of the glorious flag of the Union was our home, and that we, as well as your people, would lay down our lives to defend it. In conclusion, we refer you to the proclamation of Mr. Ross, dated 27th of May, 1861, defining our real position, to which course we held on up to the last moment.

"But if the fiat has gone forth; if this law of Congress of July, 1862, is like unto the laws of the Medes and Persians, it is useless for us at this hour to waste words. We thank you for your kind attention."

Wah-dah-ne-gah, (counsellor,) on behalf of the Osages, said:

HONORABLE COMMISSIONERS, FATHERS, AND ALL MY BROTHERS: I desire to make a few remarks. Our agent, Major Snow, received an order from the President of the United States, ordering him to get an Osage delegation to attend

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this council, and we are here as such. Our agent did not know what was its object. We Osages supposed we were called here to make treaties with all the rebels and our Union brothers. This council is of another color, but of the same idea.

In one of the propositions you told us red children that we had made treaties with the south. It is true that some of our headmen were at that council, and that they were deceived and misled. They had their allegiance to their Grand Father in their hearts, but were deceived and enticed away.

COMMISSIONER PARKER—(to interpreter.) Ask him the name of that white man.

Answer. Well, I suppose it was Pike.

Of course they had an understanding with the south, but as soon as they could get away they went to their Great Father, expecting that he would protect them in their rights and property. Again, in your propositions you stated that the President of the United States wished to make an Indian territory. That we understood. Now it is your places, commissioners, to talk with the Indians in the territory, and see if you can agree with them and form a territory. And if so, we that are outside will have to come in.

You told them also that no white men, except officers, should be allowed in the Indian country. Now you have prohibited the white man, and why do you say that the negro may come in? That is all that I have to say.

Commissioner Parker then made the following reply to the addresses of the several delegations;

BROTHERS: The speeches and addresses you have this day made to the United States commissioners have been carefully and attentively listened to by them, and they are pleased to know that you have generally comprehended the several matters submitted to you. They will take your remarks into consideration, and again address you to-morrow.

Mr. Gookins, the agent for the Witchitas, submitted the following:

To the honorable Commissioners on the part of the United States:

GENTLEMEN: The refugee Shawnee Indians who have for several years claimed and received aid from the government through the Wichita agency are now in consultation with the Shawnees proper, to be incorporated with them as one people, which effort, I think, will result favorably. There are no delegates present from any of the other affiliated tribes composing the Wichita agency, but I feel fully confident in saying in their behalf that any and all the propositions contained in the address of the honorable commissioners, so far as they are applicable to any of these tribes, would be readily and cheerfully complied with.

Commissioner Parker said: The commission have made such arrangements as that printed copies of each day's proceedings may be had on the morning following, by application to the secretary, for the use of the agents and delegations.

At 12.30 the council was adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Official: CHARLES E. MIX, *Secretary.*

FOURTH DAY.

FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS, *September* 12, 1865.

Council met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order about 12 m., by the president.

PRESIDENT. We will listen to a communication from the Seminoles.

Assistant Secretary Cook then read the following:

To the Honorable Commissioners:

The delegates from the Seminole nation make the following answers to the propositions presented by you.

They have carefully considered the subjects submitted, and in council with our agent have had every point in your addresses explained; and they make answer that we realize the attitude in which we are placed, by the action of our people towards the United States, and understand the importance to ourselves, the loyal portion, as well as to those lately in rebellion against the government, of making treaties of peace and amity among ourselves, and with the United States.

We fully and freely indorse all the propositions contained in your address, excepting that we respectfully submit that article 3 should be so changed as to admit only colored persons lately held in bondage by the Seminole people, and free persons of color residing in the nation previous to the rebellion, to a residence among us, and adoption in the Seminole tribes, upon some plan to be agreed upon by us and approved by the government. We are willing to provide for the colored people of our own nation, but do not desire our lands to become colonization grounds for the negroes of other States and Territories.

While we represent our great desire to enter into treaties with the United States, which shall secure to us permanent peace among ourselves, with the neighboring tribes and the government, and which shall provide us with schools, churches, farms and internal improvements after the manner of our white brothers, yet we do not feel warranted by the authority in us vested by our people to enter into any treaty stipulations with the United States government at this time.

We desire to come to some satisfactory understanding with our southern brothers, which shall restore them to their homes and the care of their women and children.

We will take the propositions home with us, submit them to our people, and call a council and elect delegates to meet the honorable commissioners in treaty council, at any time and place the President of the United States may be pleased to designate.

JNO. CHUPCO.
PASCOFA.
FOS-HUT-SHE.
FOS-HARDO.
CHO-COTE-HAR-GO.

The agent for the Seminoles stated that he held in his hand a further statement in the Seminole language, setting forth in detail the motives which actuated that nation in making a treaty with the rebel commissioner, Pike. For want of time it had not been translated, but is submitted as a part of their reply, and may be translated hereafter.

PRESIDENT. The commissioners will now answer the replies made to them by the several delegations yesterday.

In answer to the Cherokee delegation, the president read the following:

The commissioners, in response to the statement made yesterday in behalf of the Cherokees, say:

The Cherokee nation are at fault in interpreting what was said by us on Saturday as to forfeiture of *land, &c.*, as a *fact accomplished*, but the commissioners said: "All such as have made treaties, &c.," have "*rightfully forfeited, &c.,*" (under the law of Congress, July 5, 1862, which authorized the complete forfeiture,) but the President does not desire to enforce the *penalties* for the *unwise* action of these nations.

The commissioners only stated what was the legitimate legal consequence of the great crime of treason on the part of those who had so solemnly abjured their allegiance to the United States, and we expressed the hope, as coming from the President, that each nation would place itself in such a po-

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sition as to enable the President to waive the forfeiture and reinstate the nation.

We find that the Cherokee nation, by both of its chiefs, its executive council, and three commissioners appointed for the purpose and "authorized by a general convention of all the Cherokees proper," held at the capital, October 7, 1861, made a solemn covenant and treaty with the enemies of the United States, and thereby acknowledged and declared that said nation was thereafter the friend of the so-called confederate government and an enemy of the United States.

The principal chief of the Cherokee nation, then and now, John Ross, wrote, published, and spoke in favor of this wicked alliance, for many months before this treaty was made. He was zealous in his endeavors to induce other nations to join the Cherokees in their scheme of joining the confederacy.

September 19, 1861, he said: "The Great Being who overrules all things," &c., "has sustained me in my efforts to unite the heart and sentiment of the Cherokee people as one man; and at a mass meeting of over four thousand Cherokees, at Talequah, with one voice we have proclaimed in favor of forming an alliance with the Confederate States, and thereby forever to maintain the brotherhood of the Indian nation in a common destiny."

He further said, in a letter to that pure patriot, O-poth-le-yo-ho-lo, to induce him to unite the Creek nation with the allies of the confederates: "My advice and desire is for all the red brethren to be united among themselves in support of our common rights and interest, by forming an alliance of peace and friendship with the Confederate States."

Your chief said to a regiment which your nation raised to fight against the United States: "The convention which made the treaty was so unanimously attended that its acts were the acts of the whole people. This," he says, "was voted by our people, and I sent a messenger to the commissioner, Mr. Pike, and informed him of our readiness to enter into a treaty."

Your nation raised a regiment long before any treaty was made with the States in rebellion, but your chief, John Ross, said to that regiment, December 10, 1862, that he raised the regiment to "act in concert with the troops in the southern confederacy."

Your chief said, in December, 1862, in an address to his people and soldiers, "The treaty is perfectly satisfactory to all concerned in it." And on the very day it was signed it was submitted to the national council, then in session, and was then read and deliberated, article by article, and unanimously adopted and confirmed by both houses and became a law." And he said, "The four thousand people assembled at the capital with one voice adopted and approved the treaty."

This same chief, speaking for the nation, declared in 1862 "that the enemies of the confederacy are our enemies." The Cherokees have, by their wealth, intelligence, and numbers, had a very great influence in the whole Indian country.

Your chief says, "I sent messages to the Osages and Senecas, requesting them to meet the commissioner, Albert Pike, and they forthwith responded. I also sent to O-poth-le-yo-ho-lo, and advised him to submit," &c.

As late as 1862-3, your chief said to your people, "Our treaty is a good one—the very best we have ever made. It is therefore our duty and wish to respect it, and we must do it." This same John Ross is now principal chief of the Cherokees.

The plea "Not guilty" which you put in, in the face of these facts, will not lie! The facts as stated by you in support of your plea of not guilty, only go in mitigation. Your nation, if your chief can be believed, voluntarily assumed the position of an enemy of the United States. That hundreds, perhaps thousands, of your brave young men, who have since so nobly fought

for the United States, never assented in their hearts to that treaty with the enemies of our country, we believe; and their deeds of valor in defence of the old flag since they escaped from the rebel camp are worthy of all praise. The President has been advised of their chivalric valor, and they shall be honored, respected, and protected in every right and interest individually.

But while John Ross is the principal chief of the Cherokee nation, and the treaty made by him and the nation with those in rebellion against the United States is not repudiated, and a new treaty made with the United States whereby the United States assure to the Cherokees a title to the lands, or a portion thereof, you, as a nation, are legally, morally, and of right ought to be, as you are, subject to the will and pleasure of the President of the United States touching your interests under any former treaty or treaties with the United States affecting annuities or titles to land in the Indian territory.

That a majority of your nation has been, and is now, loyal, we are happy to believe. And we assure you, in behalf of the President, that if you desire to treat with the United States, and wipe out the stigma and disability which bad men have fastened upon you, the forfeitures and penalties provided by the act of Congress of July, 1862, will not be applied to or made operative against those who have not voluntarily aided the enemies of the government, even if found necessary in other cases.

The commissioners are happy to be able to communicate to the President that the delegates here from the Cherokee nation assure us of their desire to treat with the United States, and that you will lay the matter before your council in October next, recommending such action as will renew the friendly relations heretofore sustained by you toward the United States.

Commissioner Parker read the following, which was translated in turn by the interpreters for the several tribes to whom it is addressed, excepting the Chickasaws, whose delegation was absent at the time:

Interpreters of Chickasaws, Seminoles, Senecas, and Shawnees, and Quapaws, now pay attention, and translate what I have to say to these nations.

It is to be regretted that the Chickasaws and Seminoles, in coming to this council, have not been invested with more general powers, so as to settle all their difficulties at this time by entering into a proper treaty. The delegations here can enter at this time into a treaty of peace and amity with the United States. When the rebel Indians come in they will be required to assent and subscribe to the same treaties as they who are here present agree to.

This treaty of peace is an essential preliminary to the adjustment of any and all questions and interests under any old treaty.

The commissioners are glad to know that the hearts of the Indians of the Neosho agency have always been with their Great Father, the President of the United States, and they are sorry to learn that they were deceived and coerced into making a treaty with the enemies of the Union. Satisfactory proof of this will greatly change the mind of the President in their favor. That they sent so many of their young braves to aid him in fighting his enemies is exceedingly gratifying. But they can more effectually show their good will to the United States, and lay a good claim to its protection, by immediately annulling their treaties with the late Confederate States, and at once entering into a new treaty of peace and friendship with the United States.

The expression given by most of the nations here of their willingness to accept as treaty stipulations the several propositions submitted by the commissioners is pleasing to the President of the United States, and will materially operate in favor of the Indians.

The questions raised by some of the nations respecting the third and seventh propositions submitted by the commissioners will receive proper

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consideration whenever a treaty is made with any nation affected by them.

The president of the commission said:

We have in process of preparation a simple treaty of peace for the signatures of all the delegates present, leaving all questions growing out of the recent treaties of the so-called Confederate States to be settled at this or some future council. We ask the delegates to come to our rooms at 4 o'clock this p. m., or to-morrow at 8 a. m., to examine such treaty and be prepared to sign it to-morrow at 12 o'clock in the council-room.

Mik-ko-hut-kee, (Little White Chief,) of the Creek delegation, said:

Yesterday our white brethren and our red brethren all made their complaints and explanations, but the Creeks were not then ready. They are now, and will present them in writing.

Sanford Berryman then read the following paper on their behalf:

To the honorable Commissioners of the United States:

On yesterday you heard the talk of the several tribes of our red brothers. We, the Creek delegation, most respectfully beg leave to tell you some of the troubles and privations this rebellion has brought upon us. We, as a nation, had written laws to guide and govern us, and one of these laws provides that there shall be a principal and a second chief, and in case of absence, sickness, or death, the second chief assumes the duties of the first. It also provides that, in case of misdemeanor of the first chief, he shall be removed from office and the second chief take his place.

We here wish you to know how we were treated by the principal chief, and others, that were in favor of negotiating or making a treaty with the so-called Confederate States in the year 1861. Most of the loyal leading Creeks, among whom was our present chief, Sands, were sent out to the plains to make a treaty of peace and friendship with the Prairie Indians, and while we were out on this mission they made a treaty with the notorious Albert Pike, the commissioner on the part of the Confederate States—the very men who caused all the trouble we have had to endure. On our return home we found out, for the first time, the critical situation in which we were placed by these designing men, and that there was a convention called for the purpose of ratifying this diabolical treaty. Our present chief, and others now members of this delegation, were called upon to sign this treaty, which they refused to do, saying that they already had a treaty with the United States, which was good enough for our safety, and that we should call upon our Great Father for protection, which had been granted us in our former treaties; and as we could not agree, we withdrew from the said convention, and after that the treaty was ratified. In signing the above-named treaty, our principal chief had violated our law, and subjected himself to removal from office. Consequently a convention was called on the 6th of August, 1861. Our present chief, Sands, was authorized, under the provision of our law, to act as principal chief of the Creek nation, and his life, and that of others of our leading men, was threatened by the hostile party; and being informed that there was a large force marching on us for the purpose of pressing us into the rebel service, we commenced moving out west for our safety, trusting in the Great Spirit for protection, and hoping also that He would send us aid through the means of our Great Father at Washington. We would here remark that, on yesterday, our red brothers informed us in their talks that they were compelled to yield, through fear and threats, to the rebel element, and that they were surrounded by enemies. We were not so timid, but stood firm to our old and tried friends and protectors, and were determined to resist even unto blood, and protect the lives of our men and those of our women and children; and, in accordance with a former

treaty which we had made, we took measures to so inform our father at Washington. After putting our women and children in charge of the leading men and warriors, our chief and others repaired to Washington, although the journey had to be commenced through an uninhabited country, and this for a distance of some hundreds of miles. On arriving there, face to face, we informed our Great Father of the situation that our country was in, and were informed by our Great Father that our treaties were and should be respected; and we were further assured that he would send us help as soon as he could; and we think that all of the talk is on the record in Washington. We were threatened with entire annihilation, and were compelled to leave our homes and all that we possessed in the world, and travelled north in the hope of meeting our friends from the north. We were followed by a large force of rebel Indians and Texans, commanded by Colonel D. W. Cooper, and being closely pressed, we were compelled to halt and give them battle; and although their forces were far superior to ours, we drove them back, and then resumed our journey north, and crossed the Arkansas, and camped in the Cherokee nation. The above-mentioned fight was known as the Red Fork fight. While we were in the last-named camp, the battle of Bird Creek took place, which ended in Colonel Cooper being again driven off. We were attacked the third time by Generals McIntosh and Standwitte with a large force of cavalry, and were completely routed and scattered, and a great many of our women and children were killed and captured, and we were scattered throughout the country, exposed to all the dangers of the western wilds, and the inclemency of the winter, and travelled to Kansas in blood and snow, not arriving there until the following spring.

It would take volumes to relate minutely the sufferings which we have endured.

We now most respectfully ask you if you can show us one single instance in which more suffering has been endured or greater sacrifices been made for the cause of the Union; and we most respectfully ask and beg not to be classed with the guilty.

In May, 1862, we put into the service of the United States one regiment, which included two companies of Seminoles, known as the First Regiment Indian Home Guards, and from this time the privations and hardships of a soldier's life commenced. Instead of guarding our homes, we were sent into Missouri, and there commenced fighting the enemies of our country and those of the United States. We took part in most of the battles in Arkansas, and in all of those fought in the Indian territory, participating in twenty-one different engagements.

Furthermore, the remains of our people are as mile-stones to mark our way through the country which we have travelled. We were honorably mustered out of the service of the United States on the 31st day of May, 1865.

MIK-KO-HUT-KEE. A few more words, Messrs Commissioners. You have heard our arguments laid before you to-day. Some brethren presented theirs yesterday. There are some matters still behind which we wish to bring in, about the seventh article,* which we did not put in our paper for want of time. We, as Creeks, don't understand these fully. There are some things still behind, which we wish to bring forward. We understand you will also allow us an opportunity to speak to-morrow.

The president to Creek interpreter. Please explain that the treaty which we propose to sign to-morrow will in nowise interfere with the other treaty which is being prepared, and which it is hoped the Creeks will sign.

MIK-KO-HUT-KEE. That's all right. We understand.

* As to who shall reside within the Indian territory.

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PRESIDENT. Can you explain why Och-tar-sars-harjo's name is signed to the treaty with the rebels? We understood he was away making peace with the Indians of the plains.

MIK-KO-HUT-KEE. I can answer that. These persons whose names are signed could prove by Albert Pike that they were not present with him when that treaty was signed. My name may be there, but I was not present. That was the way with many Indians; their names were put to treaties when they were not there.

PRESIDENT. We find the names of three Creeks to the treaty who were absent at the time fighting the battles of the country.

AGENT ABBOTT. What are those names?

PRESIDENT. Ok-ta-ha-hassee-harjo, Tullissee Fix-i-co, and Mik-ko-hut kee.

AGENT ABBOTT. I would state that in the summer of 1861 several of the Creeks, Mik-ko-hut-kee among them, came to me in Kansas and said they could not find their agent, but wanted to state their case at Washington, and they then went on there.

Major Dunn, agent for the Creeks, stated that the Creeks would like to make a treaty now, but some of the provisions of the treaty of 1863 (not yet ratified) were distasteful to them. They would like to have a committee to meet them.

The president requested the agent to confer with his delegation, and put "black on white" such alterations as they wished made in the treaty of 1863. Commissioners Solls and Wistar and Principal Secretary Mix will then meet you at eight o'clock to-morrow morning.

Council adjourned to 12 o'clock m. to-morrow.

Official: CHAS. E. MIX, *Secretary.*

FIFTH DAY.

FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS, *September* 13, 1865.

Council met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the president about 1 p. m.

The president read the following draught of a treaty of peace and amity, prepared for the signatures of such of the delegates as are desirous to attach their names thereto:

Articles of agreement entered into this thirteenth day of September, 1865, between the commissioners designated by the President of the United States and the persons here present representing or connected with the following named nations and tribes of Indians located within the Indian country, viz: Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Osages, Seminoles, Senecas, Senecas and Shawnees, and Quapaws.

Whereas the aforesaid nations and tribes, or bands of Indians, or portions thereof, were induced by the machinations of the emissaries of the so-called Confederate States to throw off their allegiance to the government of the United States, and to enter into treaty stipulations with said so-called Confederate States, whereby they have made themselves liable to a forfeiture of all rights of every kind, character, and description which had been promised and guaranteed to them by the United States; and whereas the government of the United States has maintained its supremacy and authority within its limits; and whereas it is the desire of the government to act with magnanimity with all parties deserving its clemency, and to re-establish order and legitimate authority among the Indian tribes; and whereas the undersigned representatives or parties connected with said nations or tribes of Indians have become satisfied that it is for the general good of the people to reunite with and be restored to the relations which formerly existed between them and the United States, and as indicative of our personal feelings in the premises, and of our several nations and tribes, so far as we are authorized and empowered to speak for them; and whereas questions have arisen as to the status of the nations, tribes, and bands that have made treaties with the enemies of the United States, which are now being discussed, and our relations settled by treaty with the United States commissioners now at Fort Smith for that purpose:

The undersigned do hereby acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the United States of America, and covenant and agree, that hereafter they will in all things recognize the government of the United States as exercising exclusive jurisdiction over them, and will not enter into any allegiance or conventional arrangement with any state, nation, power, or sovereign whatsoever; that any treaty of alliance for cession of land, or any act heretofore done by them, or any of their people, by which they renounce their allegiance to the United States, is hereby revoked, cancelled, and repudiated.

In consideration of the foregoing stipulations, made by the members of the respective nations and tribes of Indians present, the United States, through its commissioners, promises that it will re-establish peace and friendship with all the nations and tribes of Indians within the limits of the so-called Indian country; that it will afford ample protection for the security of the persons and property of the respective nations or tribes, and declares its willingness to enter into treaties to arrange and settle all questions relating to and growing out of former treaties with said nations, as affected by any treaty made by said nations with the so-called Confederate States, at this council now convened for that purpose, or at such time in the future as may be appointed.

In testimony whereof, the said commissioners on the part of the United States, and the said Indians of the several nations and tribes, as respectively hereafter enumerated, have hereunto subscribed their names, and affixed their seals, on the day and year first above written.

The president asked the several agents to state whether their delegations would prefer to have copies of the proposed treaty, and consider it until to-morrow, or sign it here to-day.

AGENT HARLAN. The chief of the Cherokees is not present now, and their delegates would prefer having a printed copy, and consulting with him before signing.

AGENT REYNOLDS. I have consulted with the Seminoles, and believe they are prepared to sign the treaty now; but perhaps it would be better to have it printed first, and sign it to-morrow.

THE PRESIDENT. Without further remarks, then, the commissioners will decide to print the proposed treaty, and furnish copies just so soon as they can be printed this afternoon.

We are very anxious the loyal delegates now here should remain and meet our brothers who admit their disloyalty, and will arrive from Armstrong Academy on or about Friday. In a communication from them, they express a very strong desire to meet you here, and have a reconciliation. At any rate, it is the strong desire of the commissioners that you should remain until after their arrival.

These last remarks of the president were interpreted to the several delegations present.

THE PRESIDENT. With reference to the treaty which we propose to sign, we will have copies made by the clerks and furnished to the agents within an hour and a half. The printer is busy, and we find we can have copies written sooner than printed. We want it signed by *all* the loyal Indians

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present; and if signed at all, it must be at the opening of the session to-morrow.

The above was also interpreted to the several delegations.

THE PRESIDENT. Has either tribe or nation anything to lay before the commissioners, this morning?

AGENT REYNOLDS. I have in my hand a literal translation of the statement of the circumstances which surrounded a part of the Seminoles, and induced them to sign a treaty with the so-called Confederate States. I do not know that it is necessary to read it here, but wish it to become a part of the proceedings.

THE PRESIDENT. Probably you had better read it.

Agent Reynolds then read the following:

Honorable COMMISSIONERS:

BROTHERS: You were sent here by our Great Father. Last Saturday and Sunday we heard from you what you desired us to do. We understood from you that we had made a treaty with the south. That is so: the party of Seminoles that took sides with the south did make a treaty, but not we. The Creeks made a treaty with the Southern Confederacy on the 10th day of July, 1861—also the Choctaws and Chickasaws July 12, 1861, and the Seminoles on August 1, 1861. But here is John Chup-co, our chief; he never signed that treaty. Our Father, the President, made a treaty with us many years ago. That treaty we loved and respected, and did not wish to violate it, because we wanted to preserve all the promises made to us by our Father for the care of our women and children.

At that time Billy Bowlegs was our chief, when we left that country. And we left our country because we did not approve of the treaty made by our bad brothers, and we left our country to go north into the Cherokee country and Kansas. When they overtook us in the Cherokee country we had a fight with them. Also, again, on the Verdigris river; and the third place on our retreat. General McIntosh overtook us with a large army and destroyed us. At that battle we lost a great many of our law men, and capable men to do business, and a great many of our young men, and women and children. We left them in cold blood by the wayside. At that battle we lost everything we possessed, everything to take care of our women and children with, and all that we had. And notwithstanding we lost all that we had, and many of our women and children, yet we continued on, because we wanted to keep our promises with our Great Father, and to help him destroy his bad white and red children, that had wickedly struck at him. When we pushed on our journey and arrived in Kansas, and came under his protection, we thought that when we took hold of his hand he would lift us up and make us happy. When we got into Kansas we were very poor. We did not have anything. We were tired out; but we were so anxious to fight the rebels that we enlisted at once, and turned our faces toward the enemies of our Grand Father.

The President had not called on us to take up arms, but we saw it was necessary, and we went into the fight against the enemies of our people. And we thought, while we were in the service, that all that was promised us before the war would be restored back to us. When we were in the service we were in all the battles where our generals led us, and when the war was ended we were ready to be mustered out. While we were in the service we felt satisfied that our Grand Father knew all our trouble and all our sufferings, and we felt that he would do all that is right by his red children. So we wish to always be remembered by our Father, and we

wish to be subject to all his laws, and do what we understand to be his wishes toward us.

JOHN CHUP-CO.
PAS-CO-FA.
FOS-HAR-GO.
CHO-COTE-HAR-GO.
FOS-HUT-SHE.

THE PRESIDENT. We request the agents to meet us at our rooms, for consultation, immediately on the adjournment of council.

[To the Creeks.] The commissioners have the treaty with you under consideration, and will answer at 5 o'clock this afternoon, if they agree upon it

Council adjourned about 2 o'clock, to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Official:

CHARLES E. MIX, *Secretary.*

SIXTH DAY.

FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS. *September* 14, 1865.

The council was called to order by President Cooley, who stated that the business of the council this morning was the signing of the treaty.

The treaty was then signed by the commissioners on the part of the United States, after which the president stated that the treaty was now ready for the signatures of each delegation that wished to sign it.

Mr. Harlan, agent of the Cherokees, said: Owing to the illness of some members of the delegation, they were unable to consult fully among themselves in regard to the provisions of the treaty, and hence the part of the delegation present are unwilling to sign until the whole may be present to do so, when, if they sign, they intend to do it cheerfully. I have urged them to sign the treaty, thinking they may do so safely, and I also think they will do so willingly.

Mr. Dunn, agent for the Creek nation, said: They are willing to sign the treaty under the protest as written. I have suggested the changing of a word, but they are unwilling to make it without consultation, and it will take a little time to accomplish it.

Mr. DUNN, (after an interval.) Can I withdraw a portion of my delegation a few moments?

The commissioners assented, and the Creek delegation withdrew.

The president then said: We have prepared such a treaty of peace and amity as we were instructed by the President of the United States to prepare. We have signed it on the part of the United States, and the business of the council is the signing of the treaty by the delegations, and until it is signed no further proceedings can be had settling matters growing out of the relations of the several tribes which have had treaties with the so-called Confederate States.

If there is any tribe or delegation that does not wish to sign it, we wish to know it. We do not desire any tribe to sign it otherwise than willingly and cheerfully.

Mr. Dunn, for the loyal Creek delegation, said: My people can come to no determination. They came in prepared to sign the treaty under the protest already handed you, but objection being made to said protest they were unprepared at present to take action in the matter.

THE PRESIDENT. We are surprised to know that any nation or tribe which assumes to be loyal should object to the signing of the treaty, inasmuch as there is nothing in it to which any truly loyal person may take exception.

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THE PRESIDENT, (after an interval.) I am informed by the agents that several of the smaller tribes or nations desire to sign this morning. There is an opportunity now.

Mr. Gookins, agent for the Wichitas, &c., said: A small delegation of my Wichita Indians have arrived this morning. They have no objection to signing the treaty, and will do so as soon as they get rested a little.

Mr. Snow, agent for the Senecas, &c., said: The Senecas, Senecas and Shawnees, and Quapaws are willing to sign, but wish to make a few remarks before doing so.

Isaac Warrior, in behalf of the Senecas and Shawnees and Quapaws, then said: My brothers, we are all sent here for the common good. This day is bright and clear, and this whole nation is thankful to-day. We feel happy because we have made this treaty and shaken hands anew with you. We three nations would say that the old treaties made between you and us many years back have been lived up to. And now that we find that our Great Father intends to protect us from this on we are glad, and will henceforth expect his protection forever a long time. This is all I have to say, and we are now ready to sign the treaty.

The treaty was then signed by the delegations for the tribes of Senecas and mixed bands of Senecas and Shawnees and Quapaws.

The president announced the treaty ready to receive the signatures of the loyal Seminoles.

The treaty was then signed by the members of that delegation.

Lewis Johnson, on behalf of the loyal Chickasaws, said: I have always been one of those who have been loyal and cleaved unto our Great Father, and when I found that the old chiefs and folks had broken the treaty I turned my back on them and went north. Then there was great trouble and guns firing behind my back, but they did not kill me, and I went under the protection of my Great Father in Kansas, and then I knew I was safe. I came here to settle this business before I return home, and as I stand before you, it seems as though a weight was falling from my shoulders, and that I am coming into the light. I always intended to abide by the law, for I always wished to be on my Great Father's side. I have heard much said about the black folks. They suffered as much as we did. I have always understood that the President esteemed the colored people, and we are willing to do just as our Father may wish, and take them in and assist them, and let them help us. So I think and feel towards them.

I agree with all the wishes of my Great Father, and I expect he will henceforth protect me. I am telling you this from the centre of my heart, and everything I say is heartfelt.

The delegation of loyal Chickasaws then signed the treaty.

The president announced the treaty ready for the signature of the loyal Creek delegation, who thereupon signed the same.

THE PRESIDENT. The Shawnees from Kansas have never been a party to any treaty with the enemies of the government, but they ask permission to renew their allegiance by signing this treaty, and it is hereby granted them. The Shawnee delegation then signed the treaty.

THE PRESIDENT. Are the Osages ready to sign?

Me-lo-tah-mo-ne, of the delegation, then replied: My Fathers, for the last two days we have heard what you had to say. You have told us what our Great Father had in view for all of the Indians. We have taken the thing into consideration, and find it to our benefit, therefore are willing to sign the treaty. Another thing we wish to bring up. We have before had a treaty of protection which has been violated by the white men in Kansas. We of course desire protection and also to do what is right. The Great Father has desired all our red brothers to shake hands, and this is a good thing.

Wa-dah-ne-ga said: We do this thing in daylight, and want to be protected by our Great Father, and do nothing contrary to his will.

The Osage delegation then signed the treaty; after which, there being no further business to-day, the council was adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

Official: CHARLES E. MIX, *Secretary.*

SEVENTH DAY.

FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS, *September* 15, 1865.

The council was called to order at 11.30 a. m. by Commissioner Sells, who occupied the chair.

COMMISSIONER SELLS. We have been waiting for the Cherokee delegation, who are expected to sign the treaty this morning, and also for the interpreter of the Wichitas, who will return in a short time. If any member of the delegation present has anything to say on any question, we shall be glad to listen to his remarks.

COMMISSIONER SELLS, (after an interval.) We see the interpreter of the Wichitas is present, and would indicate to them that the treaty is now ready for their signatures.

(To the interpreter.) I have here a treaty with the Confederate States, made August 12, 1861, to which are signed the names of three of the Wichitas; are either of those here?

INTERPRETER. The head chief of the Wichitas is here. I know nothing about their signing it.

COMMISSIONER SELLS. What portion of the tribe did those represent who signed the treaty?

INTERPRETER. At the time that treaty was signed those three were prisoners.

COMMISSIONER SELLS. Were there any others prisoners at the time who signed the treaty?

INTERPRETER. No, sir, no others. One who refused to sign they killed.

COMMISSIONER SELLS. Did any portion of the tribe ever sign for the south?

INTERPRETER. No, sir.

COMMISSIONER SELLS. Major Gookins, is the whole band together now?

MAJOR GOOKINS. They are all at this time within my agency, so far as I know; the Wichitas, Caddoes, Wacas, Yocuenies, Keichies, Ionies, &c.

COMMISSIONER SELLS. What is their whole number?

MAJOR GOOKINS. The whole number is about 1,800.

COMMISSIONER SELLS. Are your people ready to sign?

Answer. Yes, sir.

The secretary then read the following statement, signed by the Wichita delegation:

The chiefs and headmen of the tribes belonging to the Wichita agency are glad to meet the commissioners of their Great Father, the President, and renew their pledges of fidelity and friendship to him, and to all their red brothers, by signing this treaty; remarking at the same time that neither they nor any of their respective tribe have been otherwise than strictly true and loyal during the late war. The pretended treaty with the so-called confederacy, as reported by Mr. Albert Pike, is also a pure forgery. The three men whose names are affixed to the treaty with the so-called Confederate States were at the time prisoners in the hands of the rebels.

After the reading of the statement the delegation signed the treaty.

Agent Harlan said: The Cherokee delegation are present and ready to sign the treaty, but before doing so wish to make a few remarks.

Colonel Reese, of that delegation, then said: The Cherokee delegation are willing to sign that treaty, but in so doing do not acknowledge that they

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have forfeited their rights and privileges to annuities and lands, for the loyal Cherokees are not guilty; therefore, we wish to sign that treaty under the following statement:

"We, the loyal Cherokee delegation, acknowledge the execution of the treaty of October 7, 1861; but we solemnly declare that the execution of the treaty was procured by the coercion of the rebel army."

PRESIDENT COOLEY. Let me explain. We want no name signed to that treaty under protest, but wish all who sign it to do so willingly and of their own accord.

COLONEL REESE. A portion of our delegation are not here, and have had permission to go home owing to their illness. Others are still sick across the river, but five of us are here and are unanimous in our desire to sign under that statement.

COMMISSIONER SELLS. Say to the Cherokee delegation that the United States commissioners have no objection to that paper.

The Cherokee delegation then signed the treaty.

Commissioner Sells then said:

The commissioners are gratified to be able to state that every delegation present in council has now signed the treaty of peace and amity with the United States, and we are now once more mutually pledged to each other in good will.

The council is now adjourned until 2 o'clock this p. m., when we shall meet the rebel delegation of the Choctaws and Chickasaws.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Council met at three o'clock, pursuant to adjournment this morning, and was called to order by the president of the commission, who then read a paper signed by the members of the commission, deposing John Ross as principal chief of the Cherokee nation, which paper was read for the information of the various delegations in attendance.

The president then announced that the commissioners were ready to listen to any remarks the members of the delegations might wish to offer.

After a short colloquy between the president and John Ross, and E. C. Boudinot, of the Cherokee nation, the council adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Official: CHARLES E. MIX, *Secretary.*

EIGHTH DAY.

FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS, *September* 16, 1865.

Council met pursuant to adjournment of yesterday, and was called to order by the president at 11.30 a. m

The delegations of the various tribes that had recently arrived were then introduced to the commission with the usual hand-shaking.

THE PRESIDENT. I am sorry this mutual hand-shaking and greeting cannot be continued, owing to more important business.

AGENT GOOKINS. A few more Caddoes and Comanches have just come in and will be prepared to sign the treaty on Monday morning, after consultation.

PRESIDENT. I desire to know whether it is necessary that the treaty which has been signed by the delegations of twelve tribes up to this morning should be translated to those delegations which have just come in.

AGENT COLEMAN. There are three of the wild tribes present—Comanches, Osages and Caddoes.

AGENT HARLAN. I wish to state that it will not be necessary to translate the treaty, as they all have been furnished with printed copies of the same, and it has been read to them, and they fully understand it.

E. C. Boudinot, for the southern Cherokees, said: A few of the Cherokees who came in last night, and have not had time to read the treaty, wish to be allowed until Monday morning to read the same and consult together before signing.

Colonel Jones, of the Choctaws, said; We are willing to sign the treaty, but our chief has not yet arrived; therefore those who are now present wish to delay the signing of the treaty until Monday morning, when the entire delegation will be present.

PRESIDENT. The commission does not wish to precipitate business, nor to have any delegation to take action in the matter without full consideration and consultation, but they have been here since the 4th or 5th of the month, and have waited a long time for the Armstrong Academy delegations, with much patience. In accordance with the wish of the delegations, however, the time is extended until Monday morning.

The president then read the treaty for the information of those delegations that had recently arrived. After which the following address to the Indian delegation from the south was read by Commissioner Wistar:

BROTHERS: We have met this morning for the great and good purpose of restoring and perpetuating peace. We invoke the Great Spirit and compassionate Father of us all to spread the curtain of His love over us, to soften our hearts, and unite them as the heart of one man, in our labor for the accomplishment of this object.

You have often met in councils of war for the purpose of carrying on the work of destruction, and have endured extreme suffering in such cause.

We have *now* met in a council of peace, and before considering any other question, we ask our brothers who have been allied with the south to join in a treaty of perpetual peace and friendship with your Great Father, the President, and with your red brethren everywhere. Such a treaty has already been signed by every delegation present before your arrival yesterday, and we believe with unanimity and cheerfulness.

You profess a desire for reconciliation and peace. Let your hands now show, to the future as well as the present, that you are sincere in their desire. But this act will avail little unless your hearts go with it. In days to come, when you may be called together, and the hand of greeting is held out, let your hearts join with your hands, and by so doing you will be preserved from reviving former animosities. The old sore is still tender. We therefore urgently entreat you not to touch it, lest you cause it to bleed again, and thus prevent its healing.

We presume that every delegation present has had the opportunity to read and reflect upon the treaty of peace; but that all may surely understand its provisions, it will now be read again, and will then be open for the signatures of every delegation which has entered the council since the morning session of yesterday.

The remainder of the loyal Cherokee delegation then signed the treaty.

The president then stated that the treaty was ready for the signatures of the delegation representing that part of the Cherokee nation that joined the rebels, to which reply was made that the delegation was not yet fully prepared to sign.

COLBERT CARTER. I would state, on the part of southern Chickasaw delegation, that we are not fully prepared to sign the treaty, and therefore ask to be allowed to delay doing so until Monday morning.

AGENT REYNOLDS. The southern Seminole delegation, have fully decided to sign the treaty and are now ready to do so.

The southern Seminole delegation then signed the treaty.

PRESIDENT. The Seminole delegation have signed the treaty; are there any others?

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D. N. McIntosh, of the southern Creek delegation, asked further time, or until Monday morning, for the consideration of the treaty by them.

PRESIDENT. I have received the following document, which I will read for the information of the council:

FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS, *September* 16, 1865.

SIR: Having understood that Colonel Ely S. Parker, one of the commissioners on the part of the United States, for the purpose of negotiating peace, &c., is about to leave for the purpose of visiting the Indians of the plains, the commissioners on the part of the Choctaws and Chickasaws beg leave to request that he delay his departure until the completion of our business with the honorable commissioners on the part of the United States.

The fact that the United States government have seen fit to include a member of an Indian tribe with its commissioners, has inspired us with confidence as to its designs and desires with reference to the Indian nations, and we are anxious to have the benefit of his presence and counsel in any deliberations or interviews with your honorable body.

R. M. JONES, *President Choctaw Delegation.*

J. T. KINGSBURY, *Secretary.*

COLBERT CARTER, *President of Chickasaw Delegation.*

G. D. JAMES, *Secretary.*

HON. D. N. COOLEY,
President of the Commissioners on the part of the United States.

We concur in the above request on the part of the loyal Chickasaw delegation.

A. G. GRIFFITH.
JOHN LEWIS, his x mark.
MAHARDA COLBERT,
Interpreter.

PRESIDENT. I have to say to the gentlemen present, that we were directed by the President of the United States to come to this place and make treaties with the Indians of the southwest, and with the Arrapahoes, Cheyennes and Kiowas, on the plains, on the 6th of October. We were directed to send some one from this commission to communicate with the other commissioners in Colorado Territory, but we decided on sending a commissioner and a secretary. Colonel Parker was the commissioner selected. We are much gratified at the invitation to the commission to retain Colonel Parker here. We have cheerfully granted your request, and General Harney has kindly volunteered to go in Colonel Parker's stead. He has done this out of a desire to serve the best interests of the country, and he will proceed this afternoon on his journey over the plains to Colorado, to treat with the Indians there. General Harney therefore will not be able to sit with us after to-day.

AGENT DUNN. The Creeks move for permission to sign that paper. The loyal Choctaws also wish to add their name to the paper. The loyal Chickasaws expressed their approbation of the sentiments of the document and wish to be permitted to sign it.

E. C. BOUDINOT. The southern delegation of Cherokees wish also to add their names to the paper. They had an understanding with the Choctaws and Chickasaws in regard to it, but did not know that it would be read so soon.

E. C. Boudinot presented the credentials of the southern Cherokee delegation.

THE PRESIDENT. I desire to say we will permit all the delegates sent here from any and every tribe or nation to sign this treaty, notwithstanding we

have arranged for only four or five delegates from each nation to do the talking. All the delegates may be present at the council, and you may consult with them here; but five only will be permitted to represent the nation or tribes before the commission. These must be authorized to speak for the balance. Some have taken this as an invitation from us for them to leave the council. We did not intend it to be so arranged. We have much business before us, and I trust you will make your arrangements as soon as possible. On Monday morning next I hope all will be ready to sign the treaty, and that none will ask for more time for consideration. We will close this document on Monday morning next.

E. C. BOUDINOT. The delegation on the part of the Cherokees from Armstrong Academy desire to submit the following statement, which they wish read and placed upon the record.

Assistant Secretary Garrett then read the communication, which was as follows, viz:

The southern Cherokees cheerfully accede to the following of the stipulations insisted upon by the honorable commissioners of the United States, viz, to the 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, and 7th, without qualification.

We have accepted the abolition of slavery as a fact accomplished, and are willing to give such fact legal significance by appropriate acts of council. But we respectfully submit that it would neither be for the benefit of the emancipated negro nor for the Indian to "incorporate" the former into the several tribes "on an equal footing with the original members." That the emancipated negro must be "suitably provided for" is a natural sequence of his emancipation; but so serious and delicate a question should not be so hastily considered and acted upon, and we therefore ask further time before deciding upon it, pledging ourselves to acquiesce in good faith in any plan which may be considered reasonable and just.

The consolidation of all the nations and tribes in the Indian territory into one government is open to serious objection; there are so many, and in some instances antagonistic, grades of tastes, customs, and enlightenment, that to throw the whole into one heterogeneous government would be productive of inexplicable confusion. The plan proposed by the United States Senate may obviate the difficulties which now appear so patent to us. We would like to see such plan and carefully weigh it.

We beg to assure the government that our objections to the 3d and 6th propositions are made in no captious spirit, but with a view solely to the good of our common people; and we announce ourselves willing to yield such objections if, after mature deliberations, no better plan can be suggested by us which will be satisfactory to the government.

We have already expressed our readiness to enter into a treaty of peace and amity with our people and with the United States, as is now required by the first proposition; we have shown our desire to settle our domestic difficulties by sending a special delegation to Fort Gibson in July last. But our efforts to that end met with no favor from that portion of the Cherokee nation who first extinguished, by hostile acts, the treaties with the United States, and who now affect to have been loyal from the beginning; our endeavor, thus anticipating the requirement of the United States, was spurned by our brethren. We are willing and ready again to proffer the olive branch; but we respectfully represent that after all the blood which has been shed, and the intense bitterness that seems to fill the bosoms of our brethren, we should not be expected to live in an undivided country. The Cherokee nation is large enough for all our people, with much to spare, in common with other tribes of the Indian territory, to the Indians from Kansas, for whom it is the desire of the government to provide. The bitter feuds now distracting the Cherokees are of no recent date—they are as old as the treaty of

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1835. Years before the war one portion of the Cherokees was arrayed in deadly hostility against the other; a secret organized society, called the "Pins," led by John Ross and Rev. Jones, had sworn destruction to the half-bloods and white men of the nation outside their organization; and the murders and assassinations which covered our land with gloom and dread before the war, demonstrated beyond question that peace and harmony never could be secured among us without a division of the territory of the nation, and that the threat of destruction was no light jest. In 1846 President Polk addressed a special message to Congress, in which he recommended a division of territory between the Cherokees, hostile as they then were, one party to the other, as the only course which could insure peace among them. Much of the bloodshed and many of the unpunished murders would have been avoided if the wise counsel of the President had been followed. We ask the attention of the honorable commissioners to this message, assuring them that much stronger reasons exist now for a division of the country than did in 1846. We wish peace for ourselves and children, and we believe, before God, we can have it in no other way than by an equitable division of our country in such manner as may seem fair and just to the government of the United States.

In conclusion, we assure the United States government that we will manifest no factious disposition in the negotiations in which we may be expected to take part. The great and powerful government you represent will not be offended when we say, that though we may have lost our rights by the course we adopted in all honor and sincerity in the late war, we have not lost our manhood.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

E. C. BOUDINOT.
R. FIELD.
WM. P. ADAIR.
JAMES M. BELL.
W. L. HOIT.
JO. L. MARTIN.
SMALLWOOD, his x mark.
CHARLES E. WATIE, excepting to the 2d stipulation.
J. P. DAVIS, his x mark.
D. M. FOREMAN,
Delegates for the Southern Cherokees.

E. C. Boudinot then proceeded to make some remarks in explanation of the above statement, in which reference was made to the preservation of peace among and in the tribes, when the president took occasion to say, for the information of the entire council, that it must be understood now and here that we desire only such matters to come before the council as bear upon the relations of your nations with the government of the United States. If you cannot settle your difficulties yourselves, then the government proposes to settle them for you. Still we hope you will shake the friendly hand and arrange all your difficulties among yourselves. If you cannot do this, then we will have to do it for you. The government of the United States purposes to establish peace within her borders.

A short controversy then took place between E. C. Boudinot, John Ross, and William P. Ross, which was ended by the president, who stated that the council would listen to one speech or statement on Monday morning from any one of the other portion of the Cherokee nation, in order that the commission might ascertain the facts of both parties to the controversy in the Cherokee nation.

THE PRESIDENT. The council now stands adjourned until Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

Official: CHAS. E. MIX, *Secretary.*

NINTH DAY.

FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS, *September* 18, 1865.

Council met pursuant to adjournment of the 16th, and was called to order by the president at 10.40 a. m.

THE PRESIDENT. There were one or two loyal Cherokees, who were absent on Saturday, that desired to sign the treaty this morning. Are they present?

(After an interval)—

COLONEL FOLSOM. I would state, for the information of the commission, that the Choctaws and Chickasaws will be ready to sign the treaty in two or three hours. They are now discussing it in council, and will be ready about three o'clock.

D. N. MCINTOSH. Mr. President, I think, if I understand the mind of the southern Creek delegation, that they are ready to sign the treaty of peace. The southern Creeks then signed the treaty.

THE PRESIDENT. Are the southern Cherokees ready to sign?

Answer. They are ready.

The southern Cherokees then signed the treaty.

AGENT DUNN. It is gratifying to me to be able to state that the Creeks have buried the tomahawk to-day beyond resurrection. They will be able to arrange all their difficulties on reaching home.

THE PRESIDENT. We are all happy to hear this report from Agent Dunn. All have signed the treaty, and we have no doubt all differences will be arranged. We hope before separating to have a still better understanding.

Assistant Secretary Garrett then read the following communication from the loyal Creek delegation:

FORT SMITH, *September* 15, 1865.

To the honorable commissioners now in session:

We, the delegates of the Creek nation to this council, have had many talks with you while in attendance on sessions with us, and know the policy of the government towards us, the loyal Creeks. We are willing to provide for the ceding of a portion of lands at a fair price. We are willing to provide for the abolishing of slavery and settlement of the blacks who were among us at the breaking out of the rebellion, as slaves or otherwise, as citizens entitled to all the rights and privileges that we are. We are willing to expend a portion of our annuities for agricultural implements and for education, &c. As to a territorial form of government, we have to say that we know but little, but prefer our tribal condition. We cannot enter into treaties at the present time for sale of lands, from the fact that we were not authorized to do so before leaving our homes. We have no doubt but, when properly authorized by our people, we can and will conclude a treaty on the foregoing subjects satisfactory to the United States government and to ourselves.

OK-TOR-HAW-SOS-HAR-CHO.
MEK-KO HUTKORCHE, *for the Delegations.*

THE PRESIDENT. I will state to those who have just signed, that the loyal Creeks have signified to the commissioners their entire assent to most of the propositions made by us on behalf of the government, including territorial government, which will leave you subject to all tribal rules, but will secure an united government over the whole territory, a delegate in Congress, and put you in the way of becoming a State in the nation.

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Assistant Secretary Garrett then read the following paper from the united Seminole delegation:

The Seminole delegation say that they have met their southern brothers, and with them have signed a treaty of peace and amity with the United States; that they desire and will settle all matters of difference with each other; that they are willing to permit, if they can agree upon terms with the President, their friendly brother Indians from Kansas and elsewhere to a residence upon their lands and a home with them, subscribe to all the propositions contained in your addresses, and will submit to their people and elect delegates from the nation fully empowered to make such treaties as shall be satisfactory to the government and themselves. They desire treaties entered into with the United States which shall provide them with schools, churches, residences, and farming implements, and which will tend to elevate them in the scale of mankind. They desire to live in peace among themselves, with the surrounding tribes, and the United States government. They desire to meet their Great Father, the President, in treaty council as soon as he may be pleased to designate the time and place, and will elect delegates with full authority to act at such time as the honorable commissioners will notify them. They express the hope that soon permanent peace may prevail among all Indian nations and throughout the United States. Having done all that they were authorized to do by their people, they respectfully request that they may be permitted to return home to the care of their women and children, until such time as the government may choose to call them into treaty council, when they will be prepared to meet the United States with full powers from their people to enter into any treaty stipulations agreed upon between themselves and the President.

JOHN CHIPCO, his x mark.
PAS COFA, his x mark.
HOS HARTHA, his x mark.
HOS HARGO, his x mark.
CHOCETE HARGO, his x mark.
JOHN JUPEN, his x mark.
GEORGE CLONELL, his x mark.
JAMES HUCTER, his x mark.
HAS-HAS-CHE CHO COLE, his x mark.
HOS-SUCH-LE-HA-HOLA, his x mark.

Signed in my presence—
ROBERT JOHNSON, *Interpreter.*

GEORGE A. REYNOLDS,
United States Indian Agent.

One of the southern Osage delegation said: On day before yesterday we heard the talk of our Great Father on the treaty, and have considered what he said, and we are now ready to sign it.

COLONEL VAN. If I may be permitted to speak a word in behalf of the southern Osages.

THE PRESIDENT. Certainly.

COLONEL VAN. They wished us to say that they would adopt the same course of action that we took, and learning that we had signed they wished to sign also. The southern Osage delegation then signed the treaty.

THE PRESIDENT. The delegation of loyal Cherokees are delayed by being unable to cross the river. It is the intention of the commission to have the two Cherokee delegations appoint committees of five each, to meet together in order, if possible, to come to some understanding by which their national difficulties may be settled; or, if that cannot be accomplished, to report the fact to the commission.

JOHN BROWN. I understand that the two Seminole delegations have come to a settlement, and have submitted a paper which I think will not be acceptable to many of the Seminole nation. I ask that it may be read.

THE PRESIDENT. To which paper do you refer?

Answer. The one handed in on Saturday.

THE PRESIDENT. It has already been read.

THE PRESIDENT. Is there any person present representing the Comanches?

Answer. The second chief of the Comanches is here.

THE PRESIDENT. Has he power to sign for his tribe?

Answer. Not for the entire delegation.

THE PRESIDENT. The committee of conference on the part of the southern Cherokees has been named by them, and I am ready to announce their names as soon as the loyal Cherokees may arrive.

THE PRESIDENT, (after an interval.) Has any delegation anything to submit while we are waiting for the loyal Cherokees? If so, they now have an opportunity to submit it.

WM. P. ADAIR. Mr President, I wish to inquire whether the treaty made with Lieutenant Colonel Mathers at Armstrong Academy, which I understand was made by the authority of General Herron, is valid and binding upon the United States government at this time?

THE PRESIDENT. I may say, in answer to the question of Mr. Adair, that this commission has no official knowledge of the arrangement or treaty entered into by Lieutenant Colonel Mathers. The Interior Department only has the power to make treaties with the Indians, hence a treaty made by any other party would be unauthorized, and therefore not binding upon the United States.

COLONEL VAN stated that that portion of the Cherokee nation which remained in the country had confiscated all the property of those who had gone south, and much of said property had been sold and sacrificed. He also stated that if such a policy was adhered to by the other portion of the nation a division of the country would be necessary. He further wished to know whether it was the intention of the United States to uphold the northern Cherokees in such a course, or to use its influence for a modification of the act passed by the Cherokee congress.

THE PRESIDENT stated in reply, that, without intimating an opinion as to this particular act, we believe the United States the only competent authority to decide the ownership of the Cherokee country as affected by the treaty with the so-called Confederate States. That the question of confiscation was one which the commission could not undertake to determine, not having before them the Cherokee constitution or the act referred to, but that they might take it into consideration, and upon the proper representations induce a modification of the act by the loyal Cherokees, who he thought were willing to do much for the sake of reconciliation with their brothers.

AGENT HARLAN. A part of the loyal Cherokee delegation, five in number, have just arrived. The remainder of the delegation I fear will be unable to attend the council to-day.

THE PRESIDENT. I would say to the loyal Cherokees who have just arrived, that the southern Cherokee delegation, at the suggestion of the commissioners, have appointed a committee of five to confer with a like number of the loyal Cherokee delegation in regard to the settlement of their national difficulties, and I hope the loyal delegation will appoint a committee of the same number for the purpose of consultation.

AGENT HARLAN. The loyal Cherokees are willing to appoint such a committee, and ask a few moments for consultation among themselves.

THE PRESIDENT. While the loyal Cherokees are in consultation, we will afford an opportunity to the Comanches to sign the treaty.

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The Comanches then signed the treaty.

Agent Harlan announced to the commission that the committee of conference on the part of the loyal Cherokees was appointed.

The president then announced the following names as the committee on the part of the southern Cherokees, viz:

William P. Adair, Richard Fields, J. P. Davis, J. L. Martin, and David Forman; and the following as the committee on the part of the loyal Cherokees, viz: Smith Christie, Lewis Downing, Chee-Chee, Charles Conrad, and Jesse Baldridge; and requested the committee to hold a conference at an early hour, and report the result of said conference to the council.

AGENT DUNN. The Creek delegation, having complied with all the requirements of the government and become reconciled among themselves, ask permission to retire from the council and go to their homes.

THE PRESIDENT. I see no objection to the request of the Creek delegation.

Commissioner Sells, at the request of the president, said: In taking leave of the Creek delegations, I wish to say, on behalf of the commission, we are happy at the favorable results which have attended their efforts for reconciliation between themselves and the United States. We hope they may henceforth live in peace and amity, not only with the United States, but with all their red brothers, and once more become prosperous and happy.

THE PRESIDENT. If any delegation has anything to offer, the commission will now be pleased to listen to it.

WILLIAM P. ROSS. The loyal Cherokee delegation have requested me to present the following statement, in reply to the action of the commissioners in the case of John Ross, which, with your permission, I will read:

STATEMENT.

The delegation of the Cherokee nation beg leave to file their respectful but solemn protest against the action of the honorable United States commissioners, on the 15th instant, in regard to John Ross, principal chief of the Cherokee nation; that it was based upon erroneous information, and because it destroys at once the right of the people of the Cherokee nation to choose their own rulers, a right which has never been withheld from them in the whole history of the government. John Ross has never, as far as our knowledge extends, been an emissary of the States in rebellion, nor used his influence to seduce our allegiance to the United States. On the contrary, long after all the tribes and States in our immediate vicinity had abjured their allegiance, when there was not one faithful left among the Indians, and all troops in the service of the United States had been driven off by the enemies of the government, and all protection was withdrawn, he adhered to his allegiance, and only yielded when further resistance promised the entire destruction of his people. For three years past he has been our authorized delegate at Washington city, and the recognized head of the Cherokee nation, and we are advised of no action on his part during this time that in any way impugns his loyalty to the United States or his fidelity to the Cherokee nation. He only arrived at our place of stopping, on the other bank of the river, on the 14th, after we had left to attend the council. The day after he crossed the river, he attended the council-room in the afternoon. We affirm that he used no influence to dissuade us from the free expression of our views in the exercise of our own actions.

We are authorized also to state that he had no conference, or communicated, directly or indirectly, with any Creek Indians, either at this place or since his return to the Cherokee nation. We also beg leave to assure the honorable commission that Mr. John Ross is not the pretended chief of the Cherokee nation, but that he is principal chief in law and fact, having been

elected to that position without opposition, on the first Monday in August, for the term of four years, by the qualified voters, in accordance with the provisions of the Cherokee nation. We further request that the honorable commissioners rescind their action in the premises.

LEWIS DOWNING,
Assistant Principal Chief.
SMITH CHRISTIE.
THOMAS PEGG,
NATHANIEL FISH.
H. R. DOWNING.
WHITECATCHER.
MINK DOWNING.
JESSE BALDRIDGE.
CHEE CHEE.
SAMUEL SMITH.
H. D. REED.

FORT SMITH, *September* 18, 1865.

Mr. Ross proceeded at some length to explain the communication, after which the council adjourned till 3 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Council met about 3.30 p. m., and was called to order by President Cooley.

The president stated that the first business would be the signing of the treaty of peace and amity by the delegates from the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations.

R. M. Jones, on behalf of those delegates, presented an address, which he said they wished to have read before their signatures are affixed to the treaty.

Assistant Secretary Garrett then read the following:

To the honorable commissioners on the part of the United States, at Fort Smith, Arkansas:

We, the undersigned commissioners, on behalf of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, have the honor to state that we have examined with care the treaty of peace and amity presented to us for our signatures on Saturday, the 16th instant; and regarding it, as we do, but preliminary to the making of such treaty or treaties as will definitely fix and determine our future relations with the United States government, we now agree to sign the same, with the explanations received from your honorable commission as our understanding of its import, to wit: When we admit that we recognize the government of the United States as exercising exclusive jurisdiction over us, we do not consent to, nor do we understand the United States as meaning to assume, the control or jurisdiction over our internal national affairs, or claiming jurisdiction or control over our local affairs or national organization, except as to the question of slavery, which is open to further negotiation; but that we regard the jurisdiction of the United States government as paramount as against all foreign governments. We would further state, that we were not induced by the machinations of the emissaries of the Confederate States to sever our treaty stipulations with the government of the United States, but that we made treaties with the Confederate States, from what appeared to us as our interest seemed to dictate, and as the means of preserving our independence and national identity, considering ourselves a separate political organization, and our country composing an integral part of the territory of the United States. This was our position,

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as we understood it, in the spring of 1861, at which time a number of the States composing no small portion of the United States, for reasons which to them seemed just and sufficient, seceded by solemn conventional declaration from the union of States which composed the United States, forming for themselves a government or confederation of States styled "the Confederate States of America."

We believed that those States had the right so to do. Pending this resolution, the seceding States organized an army, and took military possession of our country, and established posts and garrisons within our limits and borders, and offered us the protection that the United States then failed to give us; for it is a part of the history of the country that the United States government, upon the commencement of hostilities, had withdrawn all the troops from our borders and territory, thus failing to protect us, as stipulated in her treaties with us. The Confederate States having established its supremacy, by force of arms, upon our borders and over our territory, we felt impelled to sever our treaty stipulations with the United States, and free to treat with the Confederate States. We did so. The treaties thus made are matters of history. Your honorable commissioners have them before you. Those treaties having been made when war between the two sections of the United States was pending, provisions were necessarily incorporated by which we agreed to assume a hostile attitude, and to establish what we believed to be the great cardinal principle of republican liberty—the right of self-government. Viewing the separation between the two sections as a fixed fact, and considering the States of the south as more intimately connected with us in interest, as well as by geographical position, we regarded it as a matter of interest, as well as that of duty, to cast our destiny with them. The Confederate States government having ceased to exist, our relations ceased with it, and we recognize the government of the United States as having maintained its supremacy, and as offering to resume, by treaty, its former relations with us. As nations, we are ready and willing to resume such relations, and sign this treaty of peace and amity, in all sincerity, claiming no rights but those properly belonging to us. In entering into new treaty relations with the United States government, we have but to offer our past history as a guarantee that we will be faithful to such obligations as we may assume. Ever since 1786, when the first treaty was made by our forefathers with our white brothers of the United States, down to 1861, we have never faltered in our allegiance to that government; although we have had sufficient cause, yet we fulfilled our every obligation to the letter, and we hope that the established relations between the sections of the United States may be lasting, and that we may never be again forced to cast our fortunes with one of two contending sections.

R. M. JONES,
President of the Choctaw Commissioners.
DAVID BIRNEY,
President pro tem. Chickasaw Commissioners.

J. P. KINGSBURY,
Ass't Sec'y Choctaw Commissioners.
G. D. JAMES,
Sec'y of Chickasaw Commissioners.

FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS, *September* 18, 1865.

The treaty was then signed by the delegates from the Choctaw nation, and their principal chief, and by those from the Chickasaw nation and their governor. It was also signed by Stand Watie, of the southern Cherokees.

THE PRESIDENT. The Cherokees have now a joint committee of their loyal and disloyal branches attempting to arrange their differences. We trust

these will be adjusted in a few hours, and that we will then be ready to consult about business. I appoint Commissioner Wistar to confer with the Cherokee committee, and aid them in their business, and Commissioners Sells and Parker to confer with committees of the Choctaws and Chickasaws in relation to the subject-matter of additional treaties.

AGENT HARLAN. The committee of Cherokees is now in session, and will probably soon be ready to report. The delegation are anxious to get away as soon as possible; all but five are now sick, and two of them are not well.

THE PRESIDENT. Before they go, I desire to address the loyal Cherokees, and assure them that we do not include them in our implications against John Ross; and also state some reasons why our judgment concerning him remains unchanged. If they are not present to-morrow morning I will address them some remarks through you, (Agent Harlan.)

R. M. JONES. We request leave to withdraw our delegations, Choctaw and Chickasaw, to appoint committees.

THE PRESIDENT. Leave is granted.

These delegations then withdrew.

Council adjourned about 4.30 p. m., to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Official:

CHAS. E. MIX, *Secretary.*

TENTH DAY.

FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS, *September* 19, 1865.

Council met at 10.20 a. m. pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by Commissioner Sells, who presided over its deliberations.

COMMISSIONER SELLS. The council is now open for business, and ready for the report of the committee of conference of the two portions of the Cherokee nation.

E. C. BOUDINOT. Mr. President, I am requested by the southern Cherokee delegation to present the following memorial to the honorable commissioners:

FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS, *September* 19, 1865.

The undersigned respectfully represent that there are some six thousand Cherokees in the Chocktaw and Chickasaw nations in the vicinity of Red river, most of whom are in a destitute condition, having been since the termination of the late war dependent on the bounty of said nations and the adjoining country of Texas for subsistence; they are without money, and, with a few exceptions, without property of any description.

We earnestly call the attention of your honorable body to this matter, trusting that some definite plan may be devised for the relief of these destitute people.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELIAS C. BOUDINOT.
WM. G. ADAIR.
his
SMALLWOOD x
mark.
JO. L. MARTIN.
R. FIELDS.
D. M. FOSEMAN.
J. P. DAVIS, and others.

Hon. D. N. COOLEY, *President Commission.*

COMMISSIONER SELLS. The president of the commission is sick to-day. We will lay the matter before him, and if the commission has no authority to act in the matter, it will be brought to the attention of the department. Mr.

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Fields, of the southern Cherokees, then submitted the following report of their part of the committee of conference, which was read by Assistant Secretary Garrett as follows:

FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS, *September* 19, 1865.

SIR: The committee appointed on the part of the delegation from the southern Cherokees to confer with our suffering brethren for the purpose, if possible, of devising some plan for the reconciliation of our common people, and the amicable adjustment of our unhappy domestic difficulties, without the intervention of the United States government, beg leave to report that they represented to the committee on the part of our brothers known as the loyal Cherokees, the earnest desire of those we represent to return to their homes, there to live henceforth in peace and amity as one people; that we were ready and willing to bury all differences between us in oblivion; we reminded them that if permitted to return to our country while their oppressive laws were in force, which not only had already confiscated and sold our cherished homes, but rendered any property our industry and energy might hereafter accumulate liable to confiscation, we could live with them only as harmless and hopeless paupers. We therefore besought them to recommend to their council a repeal of those oppressive and, as we consider, unjust laws; this they declined doing, promising, however, to present our objections to such laws to their national council. Your committee sincerely regret that we were unable to suggest any scheme for the settlement of our domestic divisions that was acceptable to our brethren.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

R. FIELDS,
JO. S. MARTIN,
D. M. FOSEMAN,
J. P. DAVIS,
Committee on the part of the Southern Cherokees.

Hon. D. N. COOLEY,
President of the Commission.

E. C. BOUDINOT. I would state, in behalf of the Choctaw and Chickasaw delegations, that they are in council, selecting five of their number to speak and sign for them, who will be present in a short time.

COMMISSIONER SELLS. Mr. Fields, has your delegation anything further to offer?

Mr. FIELDS. I believe not, sir.

COMMISSIONER SELLS. If there is nothing further to be brought before the commission, the council will adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Official:

CHARLES E. MIX, *Secretary.*

ELEVENTH DAY, MORNING SESSION.

FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS, *September* 20, 1865.

Council met at 10.45 a. m. pursuant to adjournment of yesterday, and was called to order by the president of the commission.

THE PRESIDENT. We have on the table some resolutions adopted at a meeting of the commission, which the secretary will read for the general information. Assistant Secretary Cook then read the resolutions, which were as follows, viz:

Resolved, That the commissioners to treat with the Indians now in session at Fort Smith, Arkansas, tender to Brigadier General Cyrus Bussey, the efficient and gentlemanly officer commanding this post, their sincere thanks for his prompt and courteous attention in providing every facility in his power to aid said commission in its work, as well as for his persevering energy in causing the arrest of the murderer of an Indian in the vicinity.

Resolved, as an act of justice to General Bussey, That the accompanying resolutions be made a part of the record of the proceedings of this commission.

Resolved, That like thanks are also tendered to Captain Churchill, assistant quartermaster, and Captain Croswell, commissary of subsistence, for equal kindness and attention in their particular departments.

General Bussey, who was present, rose and said, "I thank the commission for this kind expression towards me and the other officers mentioned in the resolutions. I have done nothing more than my duty, but am glad to know that we have been able to make the sojourn of the gentlemen of the commission agreeable and comfortable. Again I thank you for the kind sentiments expressed in the resolutions."

THE PRESIDENT. Has any one in the council anything to offer?

G. D. Jones, secretary of Chickasaw delegation, said: Mr. President. I have been instructed by the chairman of Choctaw and Chickasaw delegations to request permission to withdraw the statement submitted by those delegations at a former meeting, and to substitute therefor the following paper, which I desire may be read:

The PRESIDENT. The commission cannot allow any papers to be withdrawn from their files, which have become matters of record and a part of the history of the council. Any additional papers in explanation may, however, be filed, and will be spread upon the record. The secretary will read the statement.

COMMISSIONER SELLS. Before the reading of the papers, I ask permission to withdraw, in order to attend to some business with the Osages.

PRESIDENT. Certainly.

Commissioner Sells withdrew, and Assistant Secretary Garrett then read the statement of the Choctaws and Chickasaws, which was as follows:

To the honorable the Commissioners for the United States at Fort Smith, Arkansas:

We, the undersigned commissioners, on behalf of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, have the honor to state that we have examined with care the treaty of peace and amity presented to us for our signatures on Saturday, the 16th instant, and regarding it, as we do, as preliminary to the making of such treaty or treaties as will definitely fix and determine our future relations with the United States, we are now prepared to sign the same, with the explanations received from your honorable commission, as our understanding of its import, to wit:

When we admit that we recognize the government of the United States as exercising exclusive jurisdiction over us, we do not understand the United States as meaning to assume the control or jurisdiction over our internal local or national affairs, except as to slavery, which is open to further negotiation, but that we regard the jurisdiction of the United States as paramount as against all foreign governments. In the spring of 1861, a number of the States, for reasons which to them seemed just and sufficient, seceded, by solemn conventional declaration, from the union of States which composed the United States, forming for themselves a government or confederation of States, styled "the Confederate States of America" Pending this resolution, the seceding States organized an army, and took military possession of our country, and established posts and garrisons within our limits and borders, and offered us the protection that the United States then failed to give us; for it is a part of the history of the country that the United States, upon the commencement of hostilities, had withdrawn

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all her troops from our territory and borders, thus failing to protect us as stipulated in her treaties with us.

The Confederate States having established its supremacy by force of arms upon our border, we felt that we were shut up to an alliance with the south, as the only means by which we could secure our independence, maintain our national existence, and secure the lives of our citizens. We made this alliance. The treaties thus made are before you. Your honorable commissioners have them before you. Those treaties having been made while war between the two sections of the United States was pending, provisions were necessarily incorporated by which we agreed to assume a hostile attitude; and believing the separation between the two sections of the United States as a fixed fact, and considering the States of the south as more intimately connected with us in interest, as well as by geographical position, we regarded it as a matter of interest, as well as that of duty, to cast our destiny with them. The Confederate States government having ceased to exist, our relations ceased with it, and we recognize the government of the United States as having maintained its supremacy, and as offering to resume by treaty its former relations with us as nations; we are ready and willing to resume such relations, and sign this treaty of peace and amity in all sincerity, claiming no rights but those properly belonging to us. In entering into new treaty relations with the United States government, we have but to offer our past history as a guarantee that we will be faithful to such obligations as we may assume. Ever since 1786, when the first treaty was made by our forefathers with our white brothers of the United States, down to 1861, though we had causes which we may have deemed sufficient, we have never faltered in our allegiance to that government, we have fulfilled our every obligation to the letter; and we hope that the peace established between the sections of the United States may be lasting, and that we may never again be forced to cast our lot with one or the other of two contending sections.

R. M. JONES,
President Choctaw Commissioners.

J. P. KINGSBURY, *Assistant Secretary.*

DAVID BIRNEY,
President pro tem. Chickasaw Commissioners.

G. D. JAMES,
Secretary Chickasaw Commissioners.

THE PRESIDENT. That paper will be spread upon the record.

THE PRESIDENT. It was the intention to read to the council on yesterday an additional statement in regard to the case of John Ross. Owing to my illness, however, on yesterday, the paper was delayed, and Agent Harlan, the agent for the Cherokees, was notified that a copy of what was read here and placed on record would be sent to the grand council of the Cherokee nation. We, as commissioners, have seen no reason why we should recede from the position taken in the case of John Ross, but rather are confirmed in the opinion of the justice of our action by accumulating evidence. He is to be separated from the Cherokees, for whom he, as we think, wrongfully assumes to speak.

E. C. Boudinot, then read, by request, the following paper on behalf of the Seminole delegation:

FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS, *September* 16, 1865.

The Honorable COMMISSIONERS:

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned, members of the Seminole delegation, lately from Armstrong Academy, most respectfully state that when signing a certain document on the 16th, in conjunction with loyal Seminoles, we were ignorant of all its requirements, and by so doing are considered as approving all the propositions that had been proffered by the commissioners. They rescind their action in regard to approval of the 3d and 6th articles, and would like these questions stand open for some future consideration.

JOHN JUMPER, his x mark, *Chief.*
GEORGE CLOUD, his x mark.
FOOS-HATCHE-CO-CHUEHUE, his x mark.
PAHSUCH-YOHOLA, his x mark.
JAMES FACTOR, his x mark.

Witness: J. W. WASHBOURNE.

E. C. BOUDINOT. I have also another paper which I was requested to present for the Seminole delegation, referring to a similar matter to that brought to your notice by the Cherokees, the destitution of many of their tribe. The paper was then read, and was as follows, viz:

FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS, *September* 19, 1865.

SIR: In the conference which we had hoped to have held with you this morning, and which was prevented by your indisposition, and the imperative necessity of our getting to our people as soon as possible, we desired to lay before you the complete destitution of our people. We shall do so as fully as we are able, trusting your answer will be as just and humane as if we should receive it by ear.

In your communication to-day to John Jumper, answering our interrogations put, you say that "our people must be provided for," but that "Congress must assemble before any definite arrangements can be made by them." Please bear with and follow us through the subjoined statement, and let its portraiture possess its due influence in the making up of your judgment.

We have been exiles from our own lands and homes for more than two long years. Amid the ravages of war we were able to save very little of our property, very few cattle, horses, hogs, and agricultural implements, whatever. We were, before the outbreak of this white man's war into which he threw us, a poor people, just struggling to emerge from the darkness and poverty of barbarism; but what few farms we had opened, what few flocks of sheep, herds of cattle and droves of horses we then possessed, are now destroyed. We are now poorer than ever—a feeble, suppliant tribe; yet not forgetful of the manhood of our forefathers, who displayed it in the everglades of Florida—nor of our own, which was willing to breast the storm of war in the dismal dark years of 1861–5. The "Confederate States," poor and crippled as they were, fed our people—such as were unable to feed themselves—for two years. Since the cessation of hostilities, the contractor for the Confederate States has generally supplied us. Had he not done so, our women and children would have suffered. We had no fields in the lowlands of the Washita river, where we are now and have been since February, 1864, to till; and if we had had such fields, we possessed no implements or animals with which to cultivate ground. Of course we could grow no food, and unless the contractor of the "Confederate States" had stepped up to our aid, many of us would have perished.

Now, since signing the treaty of amity and peace with the United States, we are utterly thrown upon our own resources, shown to you, sir, to be drained, or upon the humanity of your own government, by whose invitation and demand we have come forward and smoked the pipe of peace. What are we to do? We ask you to put to yourself the question, and call yourself a poor Seminole, casting about for succor amid a wreck of ruin and poverty. The "Confederate States" no longer exist; to their humanity and sympathy we can no longer appeal. The contractor, who, of himself, generously

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furnished us since peace, can now no longer do so. We have, ourselves, nothing in corn, cattle, hogs, or supplies of any kind, and we must suffer unless you, yourself, take steps for our relief. This relief must be speedy, too, or it will be of no avail. This relief we do not ask except till we are able to gain subsistence from the earth, which we cannot now do until another spring, summer, and autumn, and which we *will* do when those seasons come again, for we prefer to make our bread.

We are now about to move our families from their present camps in the woods of Washita to our own land. There we shall not find the homes we left, yet we desire to go immediately thither to make such preparations as we are able for the coming winter, and for the sowing and harvest thereafter. We are anxious and determined to re-establish and maintain peace with our Seminole brethren who have differed with us in this war, and resolved to keep good and steadfast faith with the United States government.

But in our own country we shall find no food; we have none to take thither with us. We, therefore, of necessity, appeal to your great government in our behalf in this matter.

We respectfully request that you would, if you should vouchsafe a reply to this communication, send it *soon, before you leave this city if you can*, to Mr. E. C. Boudinot, Cherokee delegate, who will have means to send it to us. In the mean time we shall look with solicitude for your answer, as our hungry wives and children will upon us; and beg leave to wish you our hearty good will.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

his
JOHN ⊬ JUMPER,
mark.
Principal Chief of Seminoles.

Witness: H. E. McKee.

I respectfully ask that this communication be made a portion of the record of this council.

his
JOHN ⊬ JUMPER,
mark.
Principal Chief of Seminoles.

Witness: H. E. McKee.

President Cooley. The paper will be placed on file, though it is not properly a part of the proceedings of the council, being addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The committee on the part of the United States commissioners have met the Choctaw and Chickasaw delegations and report progress. They are ready to put the details mutually agreed upon in form of treaty, and I see no reason why such treaty may not be concluded at this council. The council will therefore stand adjourned until 5 o'clock this p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Council met pursuant to the forenoon's adjournment, and was called to order by Commissioner Sells, who said: I am instructed by the committee to say to you that they have been unable to fully prepare the treaty under consideration, and therefore cannot submit it until to-morrow. That being the only object of the meeting this afternoon, the council will stand adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

Official: CHARLES E. MIX, *Secretary.*

TWELFTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Fort Smith, Arkansas, *September* 21, 1865.

Council met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by President Cooley.

The President. The committee on the part of the United States commissioners have prepared a treaty for the consideration of the Choctaw and Chickasaw delegations, and propose, instead of reading the same to the council, to submit the same to the committee on the part of the Choctaws and Chickasaws, and adjourn the council immediately, so as to allow them all the time necessary for deliberation upon the same before the next meeting of the council, which will be at 2 o'clock this afternoon. If there is no business further, the council now stands adjourned until 2 o'clock.

At 2 o'clock p. m. the council met pursuant to adjournment. Called to order by President Cooley. Commissioner Parker stated that the joint committee of the Choctaw and Chickasaw delegations had reported to the committee of the commission certain amendments and modifications of the proposed treaty; that the commission had had the same under consideration, and the commissioners declined to accede to them, or to change in any respect the treaty as submitted. The delegations would be furnished with a copy of the treaty, and whenever they determined to approve it, by notifying the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the fact, they would be invited to come to Washington to consummate the treaty. In anticipation of the speedy termination of the council, Commissioner Parker, on behalf of the commission, returned thanks to the various delegations then present for their attendance, and wished them a happy journey home.

After some congratulatory remarks by Delegate R. M. Jones, R. Field, E. C. Boudinot, and Commissioner Cooley, President Cooley adjourned the council and the commission, to meet again at the call of the secretary of the Interior.

Official: CHARLES E. MIX, *Secretary.*

No. 107.

Parkhill, Cherokee Nation,
September 19, 1861.

Friends and Brothers: I have received a few lines from you, written on the back of a hasty note which I had written to the chiefs and headmen of your nation, and from which the following is an extract:

"Brother, I am gratified to inform you that the Great Being, who overrules all things for good, has sustained me in my efforts to unite the hearts and sentiments of the Cherokee people as one man, and at a mass meeting of about four thousand males at Tahlequah, with one voice we have proclaimed in favor of forming an alliance with the Confederate States, and shall thereby preserve and maintain the brotherhood of the Indian nations in a common destiny."

Brothers, if it is your wish to know whether I had written the above note or not, I will tell you that I did; and, in order that you may be fully informed of the whole proceedings of the Cherokee people at the mass meeting stated, and of the reasons which influenced the people to adopt them, I send you herewith several printed copies of my address to the people in convention, and of the resolutions adopted by them on that occasion. I wish you to have them carefully read and correctly interpreted, in order that you may understand them.

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Brothers, my advice and desire, under the present extraordinary crisis, is for all the red brethren to be united among themselves in the support of our common rights and interest, by forming an alliance of peace and friendship with the Confederate States of America.

Your friend and brother,

JOHN ROSS,
Principal Chief Cherokee Nation.

To OPOTHLEYOHOLO and others of the chiefs and headmen of the Creek nation.

No. 108.

TAHLEQUAH, CHEROKEE NATION, *October* 8, 1861.

FRIENDS AND BROTHERS: Some short time since I received a few lines from you, written on the back of a note of mine to the chiefs and headmen of the Creek nation, informing them that the Cherokee people had resolved in favor of forming an alliance of peace and friendship with the southern confederacy, and you wished to know if I had written that note. I replied that I had. At the same time I sent you a printed copy of my address to a mass meeting of about four thousand of the Cherokee people, also of their resolutions on that occasion, authorizing a treaty of alliance with the Confederate States. I furthermore informed you that my advice to all the red brethren was to be united and friendly among themselves. I have not heard from you since. Brothers, I am grieved to hear of so many bad reports which have been circulated throughout the land. Many of them are no doubt false and without foundation, and which, if not corrected and silenced, might lead to trouble and bloodshed. They should, by all means, be checked if possible. Motey Kennard, as chief of your nation, has appealed to me for the mediation of your Cherokee brethren, for the purpose of reconciling difficulties alleged to exist among your people, in consequence of the late treaty entered into with General Pike. I have promptly consented to do all in my power to restore peace and harmony among my brethren; and in order to enable me to act efficiently as a true and faithful brother, I have obtained from General Pike letters of safeguard for the protection of yourself and friends in coming to this place and returning home in safety, under the penalty of death for violating them. I have, therefore, appointed my friend and associate chief, Hon. Jos. Vann, to head a delegation on a mission of peace, and to make you a friendly visit, to hold a free and brotherly talk with you face to face, that you may fully understand the true position of your Cherokee brethren, and especially to invite you and your personal friends to come and visit your Cherokee brethren, now assembled in national council at this place, where we may all smoke the pipe of peace and friendship around our great council fire, kindled at Tahlequah eighteen years ago, and that all misunderstandings among the family of our red brethren may be forever buried in oblivion. Your friend and brother, Hon. Jos. Vann, who is bearer of important papers to you, will explain more fully the objects of his mission. I sincerely hope that you will not fail to come with him to shake the hands of brotherly friendship with your Cherokee brethren.

Your friend and brother,

JOHN ROSS,
Principal Chief Cherokee Nation.

To OPOTHLEYOHOLO and others.

No. 109.

The address of John Ross, principal chief of the Cherokee nation, delivered at Fort Gibson to John Drew's regiment of Cherokees, on the occasion of the defection of the regiments on the eve of a battle with Opothleyoholo, the leader of the *non-conforming* Creeks, 19th December, 1862, written out the day following by myself, and believed to be exactly correct—Hercules Martin interpreting.

Fellow-citizens, soldiers and friends: I appear before you this evening for the purpose of making a few remarks, previous to introducing your friend Col. Cooper, the commander of the confederate forces in the Indian country, who intends to address you. A few nights ago I had occasion to address some of you on a very strange and extraordinary occasion, and now that you are nearly all present, I will necessarily have to repeat much of what I then said. I then told you of the difficulty caused in the nation by the disruption of the United States, and the action taken by our neighboring States and tribes in joining the southern confederacy, which had left us alone, and of other matters of equal interest, that had made it necessary for us to call a convention of the Cherokee people.

This convention was held and numerously attended by the people, so that the acts of the convention were really the acts of the whole people. At that convention, it was agreed on that all the distinctions of color should cease among the Cherokees forever, and that the half-blood Cherokee should have equal rights and privileges with the full-blood Cherokee, and the full-blood have the same rights and privileges as their white-skinned brethren, and that the whole were to be a united people. It was also agreed on that for the interests of the nation our relations with the United States should cease, or be changed, for the reason I have stated, and a treaty be made with the south. For this purpose I was then authorized to enter into negotiations with the commissioner of the southern confederacy, with the view of making such a treaty. At the same time, and for this purpose, there were men in whom we had unbounded confidence, selected to negotiate and enter into a treaty with the south. Immediately after the convention, I despatched a messenger to this distinguished commissioner for the Confederate States, who was then in the neighborhood of Fort ——, and informed him of our readiness to enter into a treaty. In the mean time, although there was no treaty made, it was deemed expedient to raise a Cherokee regiment for our own preservation, and for the purpose of repelling invasion and guarding our own border, and in any emergency of this kind to act in concert with the troops of the southern confederacy. This regiment was accordingly raised and organized at this place. On the arrival of the commissioner at this place, the regiment welcomed him and formed his escort to his headquarters at Park Hill, where the treaty was made. The treaty was made, to the entire satisfaction of all who were concerned in it. It is the very best treaty we have ever made, in many particulars, as it secures to us advantages we have long sought, and gives us the rights of freemen, to dispose of our lands as we please. On the very day the treaty was signed, it was submitted to the national council, then in session, and was there read and deliberated on, article by article, and was unanimously adopted and confirmed by both houses, and it thus became a law. By negotiating this alliance with the Confederate States, we are under obligations to aid the south against all its enemies, so that the enemies of the south are our enemies. * * * * *

Under these circumstances the commissioner deemed it expedient to accept this regiment into the service at once. This was only delayed by the absence of the officer who was authorized to muster them into the service,

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(late Colonel McIntosh, C. S. A.,) he having gone to duty under General McCullough.

But on learning this, Colonel Cooper sent another officer, who mustered them into the service, where the regiment has been since then, until the recent very strange, unaccountable blunder and confusion, when it acted as it did when it was brought against Opothleyoholo's people, a few days ago, which conduct has been examined into to-day, and settled so advantageously by Colonel Cooper, the commander of the forces on this frontier, feeling assured that it was evidently caused by a misconception of matters as they really exist, or a mistake or misunderstanding of what Opothleyoholo really is. When we concluded to enter into treaty negotiations with the Confederate States, by request of the commissioner I sent a messenger to the Osages and Senecas, requesting them to meet the commissioner at Park Hill, and they very promptly responded. I also despatched a messenger to Opothleyoholo for the same purpose, and advised him to submit to the treaty made with the Creeks, and to be advised by Colonel Cooper, who was his friend, and had used his utmost exertions to bring about peaceful relations with the parties in the Creek nation.

Opothleyoholo replied, that he was at peace with the south, with Colonel Cooper and the Cherokees, and desired to remain so. He was willing also to submit to all proper treaties, but that a party in his own nation was against him and his people, who would not allow him to be at peace. On this I used every possible means to settle the disputes between the parties and bring about peace, and hoped to succeed. The very last messenger Opothleyoholo sent to me—one of his chiefs, Mico,—asked for my advice and intervention. I then sent a letter, by the same messenger, to Colonel Cooper, expressive of my views, and sent back word to Opothleyoholo to come alone into the Cherokee country, where he would be protected, and to disperse his people and send them to their homes, and by no means to fight. But instead of doing this, he comes into the Cherokee country with a large armed force, and wantonly destroys the stock and other property of our citizens; by this means, without cause, invading our soil and proving our enemy. He, by his subtlety, seeks to inveigle the Cherokees into his quarrel, as he still tells them he was their friend, but proving by his duplicity that he is not, as shown by his acts; for, while pretending peace, he was preparing for war, and has been deceiving us all the time, and no doubt has his agents among you, deluding you into the belief that it was only a party feud, and that he was oppressed, while he was acting for the north all the time. The very last messenger sent to him by Colonel Drew was at his own request; yet with the full authority of Colonel Cooper and Colonel D. N. McIntosh, he was charged with offers of peace, and this was from the leader of the very party he complained of. Yet the messenger was intercepted and prevented from seeing Opothleyoholo by some of his chiefs, or officers, who were already striped and painted for war. It was this state of things that produced the strange blunder of this occasion, and caused the separation of the regiment.

Our treaty with the south is a good one, and, as I have said, is the best we have ever made, securing many advantages we did not before possess. It is, therefore, our duty and interest to respect it, and we must, as the interest of our common country demands it. According to the stipulations of the treaty we must meet enemies of our allies whenever the south requires it, as they are our enemies as well as the enemies of the south; and I feel sure that no such occurrence as the one we deplore would have taken place if all things were understood as I have endeavored to explain them. Indeed the true meaning of our treaty is, that we must know no line in the presence of our invader, be he who he may. We must not let the invader

carry the war into our land, but meet him before he reaches our lines and repel him. If, unfortunately, the invader should cross our lines, we must expel him by force, with the aid of our allies, and pursue him into his own country, as this is the intent of our treaty; for although we are more especially to be the guards of our own border, and are not required to go a long distance from our homes to fight the battles of the south, yet we are not restricted to a line when there is an enemy in view, but must repel him—pursue and destroy him. I hope you now understand it, and that everything will now go on well, as it should. I have no more to say, and will now introduce Colonel Cooper, the commander of the confederate forces in the Indian country.

The Cherokees gave their customary token of approval, when they were addressed by Colonel Cooper to the same effect as J. Ross. They were then addressed in the Cherokee language by Major T. Pegg, at some length, but this was not interpreted. Many of the regiments left for their homes that night, not approving of the treaty and its requirements.

The foregoing is almost verbatim, and contains at least the substance of all the chief said.

W. L. G. MILLER.

True copy: WM. HAYES.

No. 110.

[Telegram.—Received at Washington October 24.]

HEADQUARTERS FORT SMITH, *October* 23, 1865.

SIR: I have just received the following letter from his Excellency Winchester Colbert, governor of the Chickasaw nation. The proclamation referred to, with the governor's message, will be forwarded by mail.

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brigadier General.

Hon. D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Tishoming, C. N., October 11, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that the legislature of the Chickasaw nation convened on the second instant, and adjourned on the seventh. An act was passed ratifying the treaty of peace concluded at Fort Smith in September last between the commissioners on the part of the United States and those in behalf of the various Indian nations lately in alliance with the so-called Confederate States. An act also passed to provide for amending the constitution of the Chickasaw nation, and no doubt slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment of crime whereof the party shall be duly convicted, will, as soon as it can be done consistently with the mode prescribed in the constitution, forever be prohibited within the jurisdiction of the nation.

The legislature declined for the present to pass an act abolishing slavery: first, because the constitution forbids it without first paying the owners of slaves in money the value thereof; and second, because, under the treaty of peace lately concluded with the United States, jurisdiction over that subject

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was assumed by the United States, and it is presumed the President or other proper authority of the United States will by proclamation declare the slaves free.

The legislature, however, by resolutions authorized me to issue a proclamation to the people of the Chickasaw nation advising them at once to enter into such arrangements with their slaves as will best subserve the interests of all concerned. Many of our slaveholders have already voluntarily offered to their slaves choice either to go free or remain with them and work as heretofore for their food, clothing, doctor's bill, and the support of the old and the young who cannot work.

The plan suggested in my proclamation (copy of which is herewith enclosed) is briefly this: To apprentice all free negroes under twenty-one years until of age, to their former owners, provide for the aged over fifty, infirm, and employ the middle-aged at fair wages.

This system is the self-same under which Pennsylvania and other northern States got rid of slavery, and it is hoped will meet the approval of the President and people of the non-slaveholding States. It appears to cover the requirements of the United States government, that when emancipated the negroes shall be properly provided for. The legislature, by resolutions, provide for sending commissioners to Washington city in December next, as requested by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the purpose of entering into all treaties and arrangements necessary and proper to renew former relations with the United States, and secure the rights and interests of the Chickasaw nation.

On the sixth day of July last General Bussey, by authority of the Secretary of the Interior, offered a safe passport and free transportation to the delegations from the various Indian nations lately in alliance with the so-called Confederate States. In consequence of the want of funds, we are constrained to ask that this favor may be extended to the Chickasaw delegation, consisting of four (4) persons, including the governor, together with his secretary and legal adviser, six persons in all.

We desire to start between the middle of November and the first December, and will be greatly obliged for an answer at your earliest convenience, with the request that you will telegraph their communication to Washington city for the information of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

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

WINCHESTER COLBERT,
Governor Chickasaw Nation.

Major General HENRY J. HUNT,
Commanding District Frontier, Fort Smith, Arkansas.

CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 1104.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Atchison, Kansas, October 23, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the department, I have the honor to make the following report of the affairs of the central superintendency.

In accordance with instructions from your office, dated June 23, which I received June 28, I proceeded to St. Joseph, Missouri, and entered upon the discharge of my duties of superintendent of Indian affairs, executing to Superintendent William M. Albin receipts for the moneys, property, and effects

belonging to the superintendency in his possession, and removed the same to this place on the 6th of July. The goods which I received from William M. Albin were twenty-nine packages of New Mexico goods, which have been forwarded to Santa Fé, and 101 packages of Arkansas goods, which have been sent for treaty purposes to the council held at Bluff creek, Arkansas. I also brought down from Nebraska City 131 packages of Bent's Fort goods, left over from last year, and stored them in the government warehouse at Fort Leavenworth, where they now are, subject to your further instructions.

There are also at Nebraska City eight packages of Nevada goods, also belonging to last year's shipments, which will have to remain there until next spring, it being too late in the season to forward them to their destination this fall.

On the 27th of June I was informed of the transfer from this superintendency to the northern superintendency of the Pawnees, the Ottoes and Missourias, Iowas, Sacs and Foxes of Missouri; and again, on the 27th of July of a like disposition of the same tribes comprising the Upper Platte agency viz: Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Ogalallas, and Brulé Sioux. This superintendency now contains the following-named tribes of Indians, viz: Shawnees, Kickapoos, Miamies, Kaskaskias, Weas, Peorias, and Piankeshaws, Kansas or Kawe, Ottawas, Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi, Chippewas, Delawares, Wyandotts, and Pottawatomies.

In consequence of the heavy spring rains, it is believed that the Indians of Kansas have not raised as good crops as ordinary, although they have devoted much more time and attention to agriculture than last year. The crops of corn and potatoes are about an average, but the small grain is much below. Very few buffalo robes and little buffalo meat have been procured this year, because the Indians, taught by the experience of last year, thought it more safe and profitable to remain at home and engage in farming than to go on the usual hunting excursions, where they would most likely come in contact with the hostile Indians of the plains.

The statistical reports of farming show that there have been cultivated by the Indians of this superintendency about 9,000 acres, producing 5,465 bushels of wheat, 85,926 bushels of corn, 1,040 bushels of oats, 87 bushels of onions, 12,385 bushels of potatoes, 215 bushels of turnips. In addition to this, they have cut 1,805 tons of hay, and sold $10,800 worth of furs. They own 396 frame, 1,352 log, and 50 stone houses, 5,423 horses, 3,415 cattle, 4,098 hogs, and 192 sheep

The number of Indians in the superintendency is estimated at 5,924, owning individual property to the amount of $929,435. There are 8 schools, 23 teachers, and 575 scholars. The above statistics are not so perfect as I would desire, some of the agents having thus far failed to forward their statistical reports of farming and education.

There are schools at all the agencies except the Osage River and Kickapoo, the most flourishing of which are the Pottawotamie, Missouri, and the Delaware schools. Many applications have been made by the youth of the neighboring tribes for admission to the St. Mary's mission school, which the teacher was compelled to deny, owing to the limited accommodations of the school. Something should be done to educate the youth of the Miamies and Kickapoos. Liberal provision is made by treaty for education, but the parents and guardians appear to prefer that the funds so appropriated should be paid to them as annuities, or for any other than educational purposes. I am of the opinion that the government should take hold of this matter, and not leave it to the option of either agent or Indian to divert the educational fund from its legitimate object.

The Miami children of all ages number 127; those of the Kickapoos 98; total, 225; of these not more than one-half, probably less, are fit to send to

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school. I would respectfully recommend that these children be sent to the St. Mary's or Delaware school, or to the Ottawa University, when completed, and that their tuition fees be paid by the government out of the educational fund of the tribes, the Miamies and Kickapoos.

The Ottawa University, when completed, will accommodate not only the Miami and Kickapoo youth, but those of other agencies who may be excluded by want of room from their own proper school. The Ottawa University when completed will cost about $15,000.

The treaty sets apart 5,000 acres of land for this object, which has been sold by trustees for $6,250, and they have secured pledges for the balance by voluntary contributions from abroad. They contemplate enclosing the entire section of land on which the present school building now stands, and converting it into a farm, furnishing it with material and mechanical shops, where the youth of the Ottawa tribe and of other tribes can be instructed in all the arts as well as the sciences of civilized life by competent instructors. The funds necessary to make these improvements they are satisfied can be obtained by voluntary contribution and private subscriptions, leaving the proceeds of 15,000 acres—the balance of the 20,000 acres donated by the Ottawas for school purposes—to make a permanent endowment of the institution.

Agent Hutchinson and the leading men of the Ottawa tribe deserve great praise for the zeal with which they have labored to erect an Indian university that shall stand and flourish in the coming ages, when their tribe shall have disappeared with all the races of the red man before the ever-advancing wave of civilization.

It has been the practice of the department heretofore to ship to the superintendent at the central superintendency all goods for the Northern, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico superintendencies, and to charge him with the amount of same, amounting sometimes to between $200,000 and $300,000. The labor of receiving and shipping so large an amount of goods, and of accounting for them on the books of this office, and also the responsibility, is very great. I would suggest, therefore, that all goods for the Northern superintendency, as well as the Utah and Nevada goods, be consigned to Superintendent Taylor at Omaha; those for the Dakota superintendency, as well as Idaho and Montana, be consigned to Superintendent Edmunds at Yancton, D. T., and the goods for this superintendency, as well as Colorado and New Mexico, be consigned to me at this place.

I do not desire to shirk any labor or responsibility the department may see proper to impose on me, but in this matter I do think that the labor and responsibility should be distributed where they properly belong.

I would also suggest the propriety of each superintendent being authorized to make contracts for the transportation of the goods consigned to him, as he ought to know, and generally does, the right kind of a person to choose for this service; and if, in addition to this, the superintendent were authorized to settle the freight bills, he could calculate with some degree of certainty as to the safe and speedy delivery of the goods, and the return to him of the property receipts and certified bills of lading.

I would respectfully and earnestly recommend that the salary of the clerk at this office be increased from $1,200 to $1,500 per annum, to make it equal to the salary of clerks at other superintendencies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. D. N. Cooley,
Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

No. 111.

KANSAS AGENCY,
Council Grove, Kansas, May 10, 1865.

SIR: I have noticed, and my attention has also been called to the fact, that several of the Kansas Indians, among them three chiefs, carry *revolvers*. These weapons, in the hands of intemperate men, cause a feeling of insecurity among both whites and Indians. It is thought that Indians, living within the States and in close proximity with the whites, should not be allowed to carry revolvers, pistols and knives, larger than the common sheath-knife. I concur in this opinion. Large numbers of Indians, of different tribes, will soon be mustered out of the service of the United States, and will bring their weapons home with them. I am well satisfied, from what I have seen of Indian soldiers, that with such weapons in their hands they will intimidate travellers and families living isolated, and that serious evil will come from it.

My own opinion is, that Indians situated as the Kansas and many other tribes are should be prohibited by law from carrying the weapons above named, and that in the mean time all such Indians should be forbidden by you from carrying said weapons; and if found in their possession after some date named, they should be taken from them by soldiers.

I make these suggestions, hoping that your extended acquaintance with Indians will enable you to provide a suitable remedy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. FARNSWORTH,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. Wm. P Dole,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 112.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, June 2, 1865.

SIR: I enclose herewith a copy of a letter from Agent Farnsworth, of the 10th ultimo, relative to a habit of carrying revolvers by certain Indians of his agency. As this habit may extend to the Indians of other agencies, I desire to bring the matter to your attention, in order that you may give instructions to the agents in your superintendency in regard to the matter.

Carrying such weapons is a habit not tolerated even among white people. Among Indians it is not only to be deprecated, but must be prohibited. Otherwise, there would be no safety, either for themselves or for any one else in their neighborhood. You will, therefore, instruct Agent Farnsworth and other agents to take measures to have these and other concealed weapons taken out of the hands of the Indians. This may be done in a peaceable manner; but if it is necessary to resort to force, this department will request the assistance of the military to enforce a compliance with these instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

Wm. M. Albin, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Joseph, Mo.

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No. 113.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Atchison, Kansas, August 8, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit a letter from Agent Pratt, in relation to disarming the Indians, as he had been directed to do by me, in accordance with the instructions of Hon. Wm. P. Dole, contained in office letter of June 2, 1865.

I would suggest to the department that it might be well to modify this order, so as to apply only to Indians when they visit towns either inside or outside their reservations, at places of public resort, or at payments; and in these cases the agents, in my opinion, ought to have power to call on the military to enforce this order, in case it could not be done peaceably.

If the department can suggest a better plan, or thinks it best to continue the one now issued, I will do all in my power to see them carried into effect.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

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DELAWARE AGENCY, KANSAS,
August 8, 1865.

SIR: I am in receipt of your communication directing me to disarm the Indians of this agency. The measure commends itself at once. I have long wished such an order would be issued. On taking the matter in hands a difficulty arises:

1st. If weapons are forcibly or peaceably taken from the Indians, what disposition shall be made of them? They will set up a claim to the property, of course, and ask to be indemnified, or there will arise ill feeling. Many of them are intelligent, only using them, in time past, when any well-disposed white person would have done so. If one class is disarmed, they will demand that all shall be.

2d. Many of the young men of this tribe have been in the army, have come out of it with revolvers, and when intoxicated are dangerous men. They will sternly contest such an effort.

You will, I hope, pardon me for the delay in this matter, and for suggestions made. I sincerely believe we shall fail to accomplish the object without some plan of proceeding which shall appear to them to be the strong hand of the government. Get a Delaware Indian determined in his own course, and ordinary means will not restrain him.

I propose to act on your instructions, but meanwhile present these considerations. At payments, when they get money, and also whiskey, revolvers are handled with the utmost recklessness; lives of civil men are threatened for trivial causes, and the whole encampment rendered most uncomfortable, if not unsafe. This being the case, would it not be most to the purpose to have the movement, at first, be a military one. They know Indian matters are now largely controlled by this arm of the public service.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. PRATT,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Atchison, Kansas.

No. 114.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., August 16, 1865.

SIR: Your letter of 8th instant, containing suggestions in regard to carrying into effect the directions in office letter of 2d June, relative to disarming the Indians, is received, with its enclosure, being letter of Agent Pratt upon same subject. Upon consideration of the suggestions presented, I have determined to modify the order above referred to, so far as to allow all peaceably disposed Indians to keep in their possession, (except as hereinafter stated,) the usual weapons used by them in hunting, but not to carry concealed weapons; and that whenever they visit the agencies, and at payments, and whenever they visit towns, they shall deliver their weapons to their several agents, who will receipt for them, to be returned for the use of the Indians at proper times. The order, as herein modified, is for the benefit of the Indians themselves, and must be enforced, if possible, by appeal to their better judgment; but if difficulties occur, and are reported to this office, further instructions will be given.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH,
Acting Commissioner.

THOMAS MURPHY, Esq.,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Atchison, Kansas.

No. 115.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., June 29, 1865.

SIR: The proposed "supplementary regulations" concerning the sale of allotments by Indian reservees, which were submitted in your letter of the 26th instant, are approved and herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES HARLAN, *Secretary.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

—

Supplementary regulations in relation to application by allottees of Indian lands for permission to dispose of their whole allotments.

1. In cases where an Indian to whom land shall have been allotted shall desire to dispose of more than one-half of the land so allotted, it shall be necessary, in the first place, for the reservee to furnish evidence of his capacity to manage his own affairs to the judge of the United States district court, or to some other judge of a court of record whose district embraces the reservation where the land is located.

2. Upon the presentation to the agent of a certificate, under the seal of the court, by such judge, that, in his opinion, the reservee is capable of managing his own affairs, together with an application for permission to sell or convey his whole allotment, or more than half thereof, the agent will forward the said application and certificate to the Indian Office, with a special report in each case, exhibiting the reasons for approval or disapproval of the application.

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3. Should the application be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, the further proceedings taken will be in accordance with the regulations affecting conveyances of Indian funds, approved by the Secretary of the Interior, May 27, 1861.

No. 116.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, May 31, 1865.

SIR: On due consideration of the matter of transportation of the Indian annuity goods across the plains, referred to in your several letters of April 18, ultimo, and May 17 and 19, I have concluded upon the following course as the most advisable under all the circumstances.

The contract with Mr. McLennan having been sent to this office without date of execution inserted, is transmitted to you to-day, with instructions to attend to its being perfected, and you will forward to Nebraska City such goods as are to go by the northern route, that portion being, according to Mr. McLennan's letter of 15th ultimo, all that he intended to bid for. Great care should be taken, in shipping the goods upon the wagons, to have distinct bills of lading for each wagon, with marks and numbers, so that, in case of loss, the goods can be identified with certainty.

In relation to the goods intended for the Indians in charge of Colonel Leavenworth, you will have them stored safely, until advised that a proper time has come for forwarding them to their destination.

In regard to the other goods intended to go by the lower route, you are directed to make the best possible arrangements for their shipment. If you can make a more favorable arrangement with some other party than Mr. McLennan to take them from St. Joseph or Atchison, you are directed to do so; or if Mr. McLennan's proposition to take them from Atchison, as stated in his letter of 15th ultimo, is the best for the interests of the government, you will then forward the goods to that point to be shipped.

Having made your arrangements for the shipment of these goods, you will report your action to this office.

I trust that by a wise and prompt exercise of discretion, under the circumstances in which this matter of transportation has become involved, you will be able to report soon a satisfactory arrangement, bearing in mind the end in view, the safe and speedy transit of the goods to their destination, at the lowest possible cost to the government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

WM. M. ALBIN,
Sup't Indian Affairs, St. Joseph, Mo.

No. 117.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, July 19, 1865.

SIR: Your letter of 8th instant is received, in reply to office telegram, inquiring as to shipment of annuity goods. You refer to the goods for the Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches, and New Mexico tribes, as being, by office directions to your predecessor, "retained at St. Joseph to be shipped by the southern route," and request instructions as to their shipment. In reply, you are referred to office letter of May 31 to late Superintendent Albin, in which he was directed to make arrangements for shipping these goods, and given full directions in regard to the matter.

Of course, in view of the state of hostilities existing with the Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, &c., of the plains, the goods for those tribes will not be forwarded, but must be kept safely stored awaiting further directions; but no time should be lost in sending forward the goods for New Mexico, and this can safely be done, it is presumed, as all trains are guarded by troops.

Your immediate attention is requested to this matter, and on completion of arrangements for shipping the goods referred to, you will report your action to this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COOLEY, *Commissioner.*

THOMAS MURPHY, Esq.,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Atchison, Kansas.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Atchison, Kansas, August 4, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the department that there are at St. Joseph, Missouri, nearly eight thousand pounds of freight for New Mexico. These goods are to go to Santa Fé. Owing to the lateness of the season, the scarcity of transportation, and the small quantity of freight to be taken, I find it difficult to induce freighters to take the goods. I have written to Leavenworth in relation to the shipment of these goods. I can get them taken from that city at twenty cents per pound. Messrs. Porter & Stebbins are now loading a train of forty wagons, loaded with their own merchandise, and bound for Santa Fé. They have agreed to take them out for twenty cents per pound from this city. The government will have to pay transportation on the goods from St. Joseph to this place, which will amount to $20 or $25.

I telegraphed you on the 29th ultimo in relation to this matter. Not receiving an answer, I am fearful you did not get my despatch.*

Be pleased to let me know by telegraphic despatch whether I shall send them or not.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

HON. D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

No. 118.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. AGENCY FOR THE DELAWARE INDIANS,

September 25, 1865.

SIR: In my annual report of this agency for the year 1864 I presented the department with information as to population, mode of farming, &c., of the Delaware tribe of Indians, and it is deemed unnecessary that such facts have a repetition in this, for the reason that they are well known to the officers of your bureau, as well as to those persons who have endeavored to promote the interest of the Indians.

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* Did not reach this office.

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Agriculture being the main feature and channel which Indians should be induced to follow in order to earn a support, I respectfully submit the following items, derived from a source regarded as reliable, as the results of the past year in farming, to wit:

Corn, 58,762 bushels, valued at	$29,381 00
Wheat, 2,565 bushels, valued at	3,847 50
Potatoes, 10,500 bushels, valued at	10,500 00
Hay, 350 tons, valued at	2,450 00
Sugar, 2,482 pounds, valued at	620 50
Total	46,799 00

There are of serviceable animals among them, which are for the most part the results of agriculture—

Horses, 554, valued at	$40,800 00
Cattle, 989, valued at	24,725 00
Swine, 1,807, valued at	10,842 00
Sheep, 92, valued at	460 00
Total	76,827 00

Corn, wheat, potatoes, and hay have been an average crop.

It affords me great pleasure to chronicle the continued loyalty of the tribe during the past eventful four years, and as events tend westward they evince every disposition to aid the government by contributing their knowledge of the country to the officers of the army, and rendering such service thereto as they are qualified to perform. A large proportion of those who enlisted in the army during the rebellion have been mustered out of the service and returned to their homes, after having distinguished themselves in many instances in the various conflicts along the border.

The saw-mill has not been making such amount of lumber as could have been desired, for the reason that continued rains during the spring and summer rendered the roads almost impassable, which has been a serious obstacle in procuring suitable lumber. The two blacksmiths are constantly busy in repairing farming implements, &c.

The health of the Indians has been very satisfactory. No case of small-pox has occurred to my knowledge. A few deaths can be noticed, but they were consequent upon a want of proper care and attention on their part.

A report of Mrs. E. S. Morse, principal teacher of the schools, accompanies this, and to it attention is called.

In relation to the Wyandott tribe of Indians, I will say that the peculiar situation in which they are has produced some estrangement and difficulty, and very little can be done until congressional action can be had.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. PRATT,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 119.

DELAWARE RESERVATION, KANSAS,
September 23, 1865.

SIR: It again becomes my duty to report the progress and condition of the school with which I am connected as one of the teachers, located among the Delaware Indians of Kansas.

We receive all into the school who apply, and the people fully understand that none need be deprived of its advantages for want of suitable clothing. The invitation is, "Bring them as they are, and all necessities shall be supplied." At the expiration of the term a tidy suit is worn home. By following up this process many mothers have learned to fit garments neatly who could otherwise have had no opportunity of learning so necessary an art. The past year parents have furnished a greater variety of clothing than at any former time.

Ninety-five different names are upon our school register. The ages of these range from five to eighteen, nine only being over fourteen years; the majority between seven and twelve.

As the terms come and go there is but little variety in the general aspect of our school, except a change of pupils and text-books. McGuffey's series of Readers have been in constant use for the last five or six years. Eclectic school charts were introduced last winter. Willson's Primer and First Reader are favorites with the children, and I hope to have the addition of the school charts by the same author the coming year. The beautiful illustrations of this series please the eye and interest the mind of children in a very happy manner. Several of the scholars have committed much of the First Reader to memory from the love of it.

Reading and spelling receive the first attention, the pupils being required to *print* when they cannot *write*—not words alone, but phrases, paragraphs, hymns, portion of Scripture, &c. The exercise is rather a pleasure than a task. So soon as a child can print, however rudely, it is required to print upon the slate some adventure—a rabbit hunt, or fishing excursion, &c. Both sexes have a variety woven into every-day life at home; and having a daily exercise of the kind—weekly for the more advanced students—very soon arrange sentences quite intelligibly, except the misplacement of the pronouns *he*, *she*, and *it*. Practice, time, and patience overcome this fault. All the children are dependent upon the voice of the teacher for the elementary sounds of the language. Much more dependent are Indian children upon the teacher's voice in the acquisition of the English language, which is to them a foreign tongue. Six hours daily are devoted to study in the summer and five in the winter.

Arithmetic and geography claim and receive constant attention from such as are enough advanced, the latter being more readily learned than the former, though we have always had both boys and girls who have shown much ability and aptness in the use of figures.

Much miscellaneous instruction is given in astronomy, &c, as time and circumstances permit. A terrestrial globe, orrery, and diagrams are used in illustrations.

Wednesday and Saturday afternoons are occupied in domestic work, house-cleaning, sewing, and knitting, usual in so large and irregular a family.

The building occupied by the teachers and scholars is thirty-six feet square, of two stories, with two wings twenty feet square, each one story. The labor of keeping it in order devolves upon the girls, under the supervision of the teachers. The boys assist in planting, weeding, harvesting, chopping, and the like, but when they are not needed in the field they are gathered to their books on Wednesdays. Teaching boys while girls work is open to the objection that it serves to keep alive the old idea that woman alone was created to work. We find much greater improvement in children from families where women are most excused from the field.

Most of our early pupils are now heads of families, among whom are persons of comparative enterprise and industry. A few of these have children at school.

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All the real improvement in this nation is found among those who have been directly or indirectly influenced by mission schools of different denominations. There is a party among us that is opposed to all schools, and yet we have pupils from their number.

In July we lost by death a sprightly girl of eleven years. At the time of her death fifty were in attendance. Within a week the number was reduced to less than ten. Subsequently we had twenty-six, but the last five weeks were rendered nearly useless from the interruption.

The Sabbath is devoted to religious instruction. The Bible is daily read and studied in school. By all the appliances within our reach we hope to aid in the elevation of such as come within our influence, *remembering always* that all effort will be of little avail without the blessing of our God.

Very respectfully submitted.

E. S. MORSE, *Teacher.*

Rev. J. G. PRATT,
United States Agent for the Delaware Indians.

No. 120.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Atchison, Kansas, July 18, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of late Commissioner Dole's letter of the 1st instant, directing me to make a personal examination of the Delaware school and to report specifically all the facts necessary to enable the department to decide whether the school is wisely and successfully managed; also as to the number of pupils taught, the description of the buildings, the number and character of the teachers, and as to what, in my opinion, would be a reasonable compensation for services per scholar; and in reply thereto I have the honor to report, that on the 14th instant I visited the Delaware agency, not being able to do so sooner for the reason that I was engaged in moving the office furniture, books and papers from St. Joseph to Atchison, under instructions of 23d ultimo.

The Delaware agency buildings are very pleasantly located on a rising knoll, with plenty of timber on one side and a beautiful prairie on the other. There are three buildings at the agency, consisting of the school, dormitory, and agent's house. The school-house is fifty-one by twenty-five feet, divided into two apartments—one for the boys, the other for the girls. The second building is thirty-six by thirty-six feet, two and a half stories high, with a wing on each side twenty by eighteen feet each, where the children sleep and are cared for when sick. The third building is occupied by the agent, to which are attached a kitchen and refectory, where the children take their meals. The grounds around the agency buildings present a beautiful appearance. There are an abundance of large shade trees in front and about the buildings, enclosed by a picket fence.

I found on my arrival fifteen boys and twelve girls at the school, all seeming to attend to their studies closely. The ages of these children are from six to seventeen; they are as intelligent-looking as any children I have seen in our own schools—are neatly dressed and look healthy. The agent informs me the hot weather had greatly diminished the number of the pupils.

From the agent's books I learned the following statistics, viz: The number of scholars in attendance for the term ending June 30, 1864, 49 boys, 42 girls; for the term ending December 31, 1864, 58 boys, 46 girls; for the term ending June 30, 1865, 54 boys, 41 girls.

The agent employs two female teachers, whom he represents to be well qualified for the position. Of the qualifications of one of them I am satisfied, she having lived among them for many years, and been engaged in teaching all the time. As a general thing, these Indian children rarely learn more than to read and write.

It is known to the department that Agent Pratt has been teacher of the Delaware school before his appointment as agent. I take pleasure in testifying to the great interest he seems to take in educating the Delaware youth.

As to compensation for services as teacher, I would recommend an allowance of at least one hundred dollars ($100) per scholar per annum, and I doubt if that amount is sufficient when the greatly increased cost of provisions, clothing, &c., &c., is considered.

I am decidedly in favor of continuing the Delaware school, and I think that if only one boy and one girl shall have learned to read and write at the end of the year, it would be better than to leave none educated. As before stated, these children appear intelligent, and after looking at them, I should feel derelict in my duty if I did not recommend to the department a continuance of the policy of the government to endeavor to civilize, Christianize, and refine as far as possible the Indian children on our border.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. MURPHY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

HON. D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

No. 121.

OSAGE RIVER AGENCY,
Kansas, September 19, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration and approval my annual report for the year 1865.

The past four years have been years of constant trouble and danger to the Indian tribes living upon the border between Kansas and Missouri.

In consequence of the unsettled state of the country and the uncertainty of life and property upon the "border," the Indians in this agency have made slower progress in agriculture than they otherwise would have done.

Last fall and winter the small-pox broke out, first among the Miamies, and then among the Weas and Peorias. Two of the Miami chiefs and a considerable number of others died from its effects. The main cause was exposure and neglect.

I have called the attention of the Indian department to the subject of the orphan children, and to the propriety of having guardians appointed for them to see to their education and the care and control of their property. The practice has been to let any one take these children who was willing to do so, and they have too often got into the hands of those who have no interest in their welfare beyond the annuity which the orphans are entitled to from year to year. They are enrolled under the head of "children" in the families in which they live, and probably never see a cent of their own money from one year to another. The Miamies have made this the subject of repeated councils this spring, and have recommended the education of the orphan children and the appointment of suitable guardians, regularly appointed by the probate court and under bonds for the faithful performance of their duties.

They have also had under consideration the educational interests of the tribe, and exhibit a strong desire that their young men and young women

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should be educated. A few of the children are now attending the St. Mary's school among the Pottawatomies, and are improving very rapidly. A portion of them belong to the church and live consistent with their professions. They have repeatedly expressed a desire that some suitable place should be provided in which they could have preaching. I asked permission of the Indian department to convert the blacksmith shop, which is abandoned, into a school-room and a place of religious meetings.

Early in the spring I addressed a number of communications to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs touching these several matters, but as yet have received no authority to do anything.

Complaints are often made by the Indians of depredations upon the timber of the reserve, and of individual head-rights. I find it very difficult to find who are the trespassers, from the fact that the whites are located all around the Indian lands, and being interested, will not inform of each other; and the Indians will not do it because they are afraid of the white people. I would most earnestly recommend that a treaty be made with the Indians as soon as possible, and that the lands should be sold.

Considerable excitement has been caused by the discovery of a tar-like substance in various portions of the Indian lands, supposed to be petroleum in a crude state. There are several springs where this tar can be found with little dirt in it. It is generally found near the beds of ravines, cropping out from the bank, dry and rather hard near the surface, but growing softer as you follow it into the bank. In some places the heat of the sun has melted it until two or three gallons have run out into holes in the ground. There are ledges of cannel coal in some places. There are a number of wells, I am told, upon the reserve, that have been dug and abandoned on account of the mingling of oil with the water, making it very disagreeable to drink. Several eminent geologists have visited these lands, and concur in the opinion that there is an abundance of oil seven or eight hundred feet below the surface, and also of coal. Two wells are being sunk upon the Wea lands, or, rather, upon lands to which the Indian title is extinguished by purchase, with the approval of the Indian department.

The Miamies number 127—46 males and 81 females. The average wealth in individual property, without estimating the land, is about $120 a head. But a very small portion of the land is improved—perhaps an average of about fifteen acres to each family.

The confederated bands of Peorias, Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias, and Wea Indians have a population of 236—45 males and 131 females. They have an average wealth of about $110 a head, and cultivate an average of about twenty acres to the family.

The following table will show the kind, amount, and value of the several products raised by the Indians, as well as the number and value of stock, farming implements, and household furniture:

Wheat, (nearly all spoiled,) 600 bushels, at $2 per bushel	$1,200
38,500 bushels corn, (an average of 25 bushels to the acre,) at 30 c.	11,550
500 bushels oats, (partly spoiled,) at 50 cents per bushel	250
1,100 bushels potatoes, (light crop,) at $1 per bushel	1,100
600 horses, at $30, (small and poor)	18,000
750 head of cattle of all kinds, at the rate of $10 a head	7,500
1,100 head of hogs, at $3 per head	3,300
450 tons of hay, at $3 per ton	1,350
Agricultural implements	10,000
Household goods	15,000
	70,140

I desire to call your attention to the fact that in 1859, I think, there was an act of Congress passed cutting off about 14,000 acres from the Miami national reserve, and alloting the same to sixty-eight persons living in Indiana, beside some $15,000 in money. This allotment of land and money is believed to be in violation of the treaty of 1854 between the government of the United States and the Miami tribe of Indians. It is claimed by the Miamies of Kansas that many of the persons whose names appear in the patents as owners of the allotted land have no existence, and never had, being fictitious; and many others never were Miamies, and never in any way recognized as Miamies, until recognized by the allotment of land aforesaid. The legislature of Kansas at the last session, in behalf of citizens living upon these lands, (before the allotment was made,) after hearing the facts, memorialized the President and Congress to investigate the matter. I would respectfully call your earnest attention to this matter.

I would recommend again, as I have done in previous reports, that the half-breed portion of the Indians be made citizens, and receive their portion of the annuities due the tribe as soon as possible. There is quite a number of this class among the Weas and among the Miamies. As a class, they are intelligent, sober, and industrious, and in every way fitted to become good citizens of the State or nation. I know of no just rule that will prevent this class from voting and holding office that will not apply to the great mass of white men also. These Indians, it is well known, live upon head-rights, and receive their money in per capita payments. They are mostly capable of transacting their own business, (I mean now the Indians proper, and not the half-breeds.) They are anxious, in the settlement of estates and in the care of Miami children, and indeed in everything else, to conform to the laws of the State.

I cannot close this report without expressing my obligations to Baptiste Peoria and Frank Valley for their influence and example among the Indians of the confederate bands, and of Thomas Richardsville among the Miamies. I am under great obligation also to Ambrose Shields and Susan Daguett, among the half-breeds, for their influence and example as sober, industrious, intelligent persons.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. COLTON, *Indian Agent.*

Hon. THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 122.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SIR: I herewith transmit for your consideration a letter received at this office from chiefs of the confederated Kaskaskia, Peoria, Wea and Piankeshaw Indians, dated 28th ultimo, enclosing form of a lease proposed to be made by them of their lands for mining for oil, petroleum, &c.; also, a letter from Baptiste Peoria, dated 17th April last; copy of a report to your predecessor, 25th April last, his reply thereto, and copies of letters from this office, dated May 9, to Baptiste Peoria and Agent Colton, on the same subject.

I am of the opinion that a lease in the form proposed ought not to be approved, for the reason, among others, that in the event of the discovery of petroleum or other valuable mineral products, the royalty proposed to the Indians is wholly inadequate to the probable value of a lease of the entire

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reserve. A lease for the purpose contemplated ought not, in my opinion, to embrace more than one-half the lands of the Indians, say alternate quarter sections, and should contain stipulations that the lands should be thoroughly explored within one year from its date, and the lease determine in case the lessees shall at any time fail to work the lands for a period of two years. It should also be stipulated that the lessees shall not interfere with the use of the lands by the Indians for agricultural purposes; that they shall only use so much of the surface as is actually necessary for carrying on the business and for the erection of buildings to be used in connexion therewith, and shall pay to the Indians at least one-tenth part of all products.

I respectfully request your consideration of the papers submitted, and your directions in the premises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COOLEY, *Commissioner.*

Hon. JAMES HARLAN, *Secretary of the Interior.*

OSAGE RIVER AGENCY, KANSAS, *June* 21, 1865.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith, in behalf of the Miami Indians of Kansas, a lease which they propose to make of the Miami reserve to certain parties therein named. The Indians have instructed me to forward the lease to you for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is satisfactory to you. I am convinced that this reservation is rich in mineral products, especially petroleum, and I would earnestly recommend that immediate steps be taken to develop them for the mutual advantage of the Indians and the State.

The terms of the lease are much more advantageous to the Indians than the leases which are being rapidly made by other parties all around them. The parties mentioned in the lease are responsible men, and undoubtedly able and willing to make their contract good. The Indians have already signed a similar lease, but thinking that it would exhibit more respect for the government, decided to send a copy of the lease without signing it for your consideration. It can be of no possible detriment to the lands; and if the conjectures of these gentlemen are true, the developments will not only be advantageous to the Indians but to the State.

Your early attention to this subject will much oblige the Miamies, who are waiting anxiously to have the work commenced on their reserve.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. COLTON,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. JAMES HARLAN, *Secretary of the Interior.*

No. 123.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., July 31, 1865.

SIR: In reply to your report of the 29th instant, upon the application of General Mitchell, in behalf, &c., proposing to lease certain lands belonging to the Miami Indians of Kansas for purposes of mining, &c., I will state that your recommendation in the premises is approved, with amendments, as follows, viz: The company may prospect for six months, but the department

will give no exclusive right of occupancy to any land on which work is not actually being performed calculated to develop oil or other mineral products, such right of occupancy not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres for any one oil-well or mineral vein, or deposit, in actual process of development; and no one person or company to be entitled to more than one contiguous quarter section; and no one company or individual to acquire a lease of or to be permitted to hold and work in the aggregate more than two sections; and any fraudulent evasion of these restrictions or other conditions shall vitiate any contract; such lease not to prevent the sale of the lands by the government at any time, provided the acquired right to work mines and wells is reserved to the lessee in the sale.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES HARLAN, *Secretary.*

D. N. COOLEY, Esq.,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 124.

UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY,
Kenekuk, Kansas, September 25, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report relative to the affairs of this agency for the current year.

The Kickapoos now residing on this reservation number 72 men, 68 women, 98 children, or 238 in all. This number includes a band of Pottawatomies who have for many years resided on this reservation, but who not till the present year have been permitted to enjoy any of the privileges of the Kickapoo tribe. By order of the Commissioner they have received allotments of land under the late treaty, and have become fully incorporated with the tribe. This has been done in conformity with an agreement made in the year 1861, between the Kickapoos and this band, by which, in consideration of the payment of a sum of money, it was stipulated that the latter should enjoy equal rights and privileges with the Kickapoos in the soil and in the money then due or which should thereafter become due them from the government of the United States. The carrying into effect of that agreement causes no disturbance nor perceptible dissatisfaction on the part of the Kickapoos, though they had for so long a period before acted in apparent bad faith in regard to this agreement.

Thirty families of the tribe, numbering one hundred and nine individuals, have taken their lands in severalty under the provisions of the treaty of 1865, heads of families having allotted to them one hundred and sixty acres each, and other persons, including women and children, forty acres each.

Seventy-nine families, numbering one hundred and twenty-nine individuals, have their lands in common in a compact body of land set apart for their use, they having chosen to hold their lands in common, and not in severalty. This corner or reserve also includes lands reserved for the benefit of certain absent Indians, a portion of these having been long absent, and others, numbering about 120, having left the reservation within the past year or two under circumstances which led to the belief that they do not intend to return. They went to the south, and there has been no authentic intelligence concerning them for more than a year past, though there has been a current rumor that they were some months since destroyed in an encounter with the Comanches.

An unsettled state of affairs among those who have remained, growing out

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of the changes of location caused by the treaty, and the existence, to some extent, of a sentiment in favor of a removal to the south, led to the sale of a good deal of their stock, farming implements, &c., during the year or two preceding the present. Their farming facilities consequently became much reduced. Last year the season was not a good one, and their crops turned out badly; hence the Kickapoos, at the beginning of the present year, were in reduced circumstances. They are now improving. Their staple crops this year are generally good, though their small fields of wheat failed, owing to a wet harvest. Their crops of corn and vegetables will produce a large yield.

The following is an exhibit of their farming operations:

Acres cultivated	800
Acres new ground broken this summer	60
Number of frame houses	2
Number of log houses	40
Bushels of wheat raised	600
Bushels of corn raised	20,000
Bushels of oats raised	800
Bushels of potatoes raised	1,500
Bushels of turnips raised	200
Tons of hay cut	300
Number of horses owned	169
Number of cattle owned	150
Number of swine owned	240
Number of gallons sorghum	1,000
Value of garden and other vegetables, $450	
Number of wagons	29
Number of ploughs	88
Number of scythes	45
Number of cradles	7
Number of mowing machines	2
Sorghum mill	1

So far as the above statement is based upon estimates they have been carefully made.

But one member of this tribe can read, and not half a dozen of them can speak the English language. A mission school was formerly, for several years, in operation, but it was discontinued in 1861. The mission building has become almost ruined by neglect and the depredations of vandal white men, and the children have been growing up in ignorance. In the mean time the fund set apart for school purposes has been accumulating. I shall in a separate report, soon to be made, make a recommendation for the revival of the school and its permanent establishment.

There are no employés of the tribe except the agent and interpreter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. G. ADAMS,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 125.

POTTAWATOMIE AGENCY, *September* 14, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department I have the honor to submit the following report of affairs in this agency.

The Pottawatomies numbered, according to a census carefully taken on the 1st day of June last, 1,874, of which 473 were men, 479 women, and 922 children, being a decrease of 401 since April 12, 1864, which decrease is accounted for by the fact that that number of the Prairie band left the reserve last summer, about forty going south in company with a large number of Kickapoos, it being understood that they were all to visit the Kickapoos of Red river, remain there for a winter's hunt, and return in the spring. The winter hunt was regarded as necessary by those of our Indians who went away, on account of the failure of their crops, and their being cut off from their usual fall hunt by the incursions of hostile tribes upon the plains, and the occupation of that country by the military, which they found would not distinguish between them and the wild Indians. The balance of about 100 Pottawatomies, for the same avowed reason, went north, the understanding here being, in regard to both parties, that they would return in the spring. Of those who went south nothing certain is known. Of the other party a very few have returned, the main body having scattered through parts of Iowa and Wisconsin, some having gone as far as Michigan. Having no growing crop here to subsist upon during the coming winter, and their best hunting season approaching, it is not probable that they will return this fall.

Although the crop of last year was regarded as a failure to a great extent, and the drought seemed to be quite as severe upon the Pottawatomie reserve as elsewhere in Kansas, the great body of our Indians were able to subsist themselves comfortably through the winter, and could have spared something towards aiding their friends who thought it necessary to seek relief from want by going abroad. On account of the considerable breadth of ground in cultivation a small yield per acre was more than sufficient, with what was in reserve from the year before, to afford a comfortable subsistence until the crop of this year could be brought into requisition, and the high price of all kinds of produce not needed by them for consumption rendered them quite as independent as their white neighbors.

The number of acres in cultivation this year is about the same as last; notwithstanding the diminution of the tribe, on account of the exodus of last summer, new fields have been fenced and some prairie broken. They have been very successful in their farming operations the present season. A larger crop of corn has been raised than ever before, and from present indications the yield of potatoes will be better than ever before. The wheat crop, although not a failure, is not as good this year as usual. We were visited with a severe hail-storm in May last, which injured the wheat and oats. Later in the season insects proved quite destructive to the wheat; probably one-half of the usual amount per acre was raised this year. Of oats we have about an average yield.

There has been in cultivation the present season, by members of the tribe, about 1,900 acres.

1,600 acres of corn, at 40 bushels per acre, are 64,000 bushels, at 50 cents per bushel	$32,000
100 acres of wheat, at 10 bushels per acre, are 1,000 bushels, at $2 per bushel	2,000
75 acres of oats, at 30 bushels per acre, are 2,250 bushels, at 50 cents per bushel	1,125
50 acres of potatoes, at 100 bushels per acre, are 5,000 bushels, at 50 cents per bushel	2,500
50 bushels beans, at $1 50 per bushel	75
100 bushels onions, at $1 per bushel	100
1,200 tons hay, at $4 per ton	4,800
An amount of garden vegetables has been raised, the aggregate value of which is about	3,500

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Other property of the tribe I estimate as follows:

Number of horses, 2,200; value per head, $35	77,000
Number of cattle, 1,600; value per head, $15	24,000
Number of swine, 500; value per head, $3	1,500
Number of poultry, 4,000; value per head, 25 cents	1,000
Agricultural implements	12,000
Household goods	15,000
Gold treasured up in the hands of Indians, $4,000; gold premium, 45 per cent	5,600
Treasury notes	2,600
Total	184,200

A large proportion of that part of the tribe who have received lands in severalty are industriously engaged in opening farms upon their allotments. They seem to feel quite at home—say they have arrived at their journey's end at last, have unpacked and gone to work. It has been a frequent subject of remark, "that the Pottawatomies are laboring more this year, and manifesting more of a determination to accomplish something for themselves than ever before." Much embarrassment has been experienced among the Indians in their farming operations for want of wagons; twenty have been distributed among them during the present season, and several more are needed.

A great want of these Indians in order to their civilization is a settled policy on the part of the government towards them, so that they may understand that any uncertainty in regard to their future condition and prospects depends, not upon any change of purpose of the government towards them likely to affect their interests, but wholly and entirely upon themselves. They need to feel, for once, that they have an abiding place for themselves and for their children. Many of our Indians who have received allotments are already sufficiently intelligent to be intrusted with the management of their own affairs, and the balance, who are sober and industrious, are improving rapidly, and at no distant day, with the proper encouragement, will become sufficiently advanced to take upon themselves the rights and duties of citizens. I am of the opinion that all parties would be benefited if a treaty could be made with the wild Indians with a view to their separation from the balance of the tribe, and their removal to some locality better suited to their mode of life—to some place where game is plenty and whiskey is hard to get.

Seventy-one Pottawatomies in the military service of the country, encouraged and advised thereto by the chiefs and principal headmen, attest the loyalty of the tribe to the government of the United States. A large per cent. of those who enlisted have died upon the battle-field, in hospital, or in southern prisons; the rest are being mustered out and are returning to their homes.

Our hunters have had the benefit of their usual hunt during the past year, in the winter, for the fur-bearing animals, and in the summer for the buffalo. About $2,500 worth of furs were sold during the last winter and spring.

The St. Mary's mission school is in successful operation. There have been in attendance during the past year about 240 scholars of both sexes, and a regular attendance of 110 boys and 78 girls. The complete success of this manual labor principle, as carried out at this institution, is clearly manifested in the steady and sure advancement of the tribe in education, general intelligence, and constantly increasing energy displayed in the cultivation of the soil. Farming operations of all kinds at the mission have usually been attended with the fullest measure of success. Employing always, when practicable, the most improved implements of husbandry, they afford an example to the Indians which, I am happy to say, those who are able are not slow to imitate. There are now on the reserve twelve *mowing* machines of different patterns, some with reaping attachments, ten of which are owned and worked by members of the tribe.

We have at present employed in the tribe a physician, two blacksmiths and their assistants, two ferrymen, one wagon-maker, and one miller. The blacksmith's shop at St. Mary's mission becoming old and decayed, last winter was torn down, and a good, substantial building erected in its place by private subscription for the use of the blacksmith, without any cost to the government or the tribe.

For the sanitary condition of the tribe, see the accompanying report of the physician. I also forward herewith the report of Reverend I. F. Diels, in relation to the mission school.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. E. PALMER,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Atchison, Kansas.

No. 126.

ST. MARY'S MISSION, *September* 1865.

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, physician of the Pottawatomie nation, most respectfully tenders his first annual report of the sanitary condition of the tribe under his care.

The Pottawatomies are surely and slowly progressing in correct notions of this branch of knowledge, as also in the other useful means for their advancement in religion, agriculture, and the arts of civilized life.

It is but a short time since the allotments of their lands in severalty to most of the nation took effect, and already the beneficial tendency is quite apparent, from the greater motives to industry, temperance, chastity, and the domestic comforts.

It is but fair to infer increasing usefulness of the physicians, *pari passu* with the increase of the virtue, knowledge, and social status of the people.

The laws of life being better understood, their homes made better and pleasanter, the young men more carefully guarded and their physical and mental wants better supplied, must, I think, eventuate in the increase of the numbers of this people, or at least prevent the rapid decrease, which this tribe, in common with others, has experienced.

Most of the varying changes of the changing year have passed during my professional connexion with this tribe, and I have to express to you the gratification I feel that the nation has not been visited with any sweeping pestilence, or decimating plague. Common health, I may say uncommon good health, has marked most of this period.

The first quarter passed with less sickness than is usually experienced in the winter months, although for a time variola, that great scourge of the Indian tribes, threatened general prevalence, and much anxiety was felt for the general safety; yet its malignancy was stayed, so that few deaths supervened therefrom.

I vaccinated great numbers of the people, and from this well known prophylactic I have reason to believe a great many lives have been saved.

Varioloid became rather common, many being sick therefrom; few deaths, if any, following strictly from that cause.

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Pneumonia, bronchitis, measles, and a few other common diseases, constituted the maladies of the quarter, all of which have been mild and easily controlled.

The second quarter, much the same as the first; but as the season advanced, most of the cases were bronchial affections in infants, &c., with an influenza more or less attacking most persons.

The third quarter has been characterized by the usual diseases of summer months—diarrhœa, dysentery, and analogous affections, generally mild, and although quite large in number, but very few deaths.

Only a part of the fourth quarter has passed. Intermittents of a mild character are becoming quite common.

An uncommon rainy season has been prevailing over the reservation during the spring and summer months, and vegetation probably has never been more abundant, watery, and ready for putrescence on the supervention of dry, hot weather, than at this time.

Therefore, as the indications are that we shall have an increasing cause of disease, superadded to scrofula and scorbutis, more or less of which is prevalent, I fear much malignancy in the diseases of this coming fall and winter.

Hoping for future good predisposing causes and general health to the tribe under my care, I shall continue to act for the general weal.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

S. P. ANGLE, *Physician.*

S. R. PALMER, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

No. 127.

ST. MARY'S MISSION, POTTAWATOMIE RESERVE, KANSAS,
September 13, 1865.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, I would respectfully submit this brief report.

Our schools, both male and female, have been kept in constant operation ever since my last report. The regularity, order and good spirit with which the children have attended have met with such success as to win the admiration of the very best judges that have from time to time visited our mission and witnessed their progress. We have made several improvements, to be able to accommodate more pupils. We board and lodge and clothe upwards of 200, and still we are obliged, for want of room, to refuse many who crave to be admitted.

The United States agents of the Kickapoo, Miami, Peoria and other tribes have applied to send children of their respective agencies to our schools. We hate to refuse an education so much desired and so much needed. Could the government, that has spent and done so much to civilize the red man when he was unwilling, perhaps, devise some means of aiding us in tutoring the scattered remnants of once mighty nations, who now knock at our door, but cannot find admittance because of the crowd within? For this we rely on the wisdom and kind feelings of our rulers.

I remain, dear sir, respectfully yours,

I. F. DIELS, *Superintendent of Schools.*

L. PALMER, *U. S. Agent.*

No. 128.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
August 16, 1865.

SIR: Your communication of the 10th instant, transmitting letter of Agent Palmer in relation to persons of mixed or Indian blood trading without license among the Pottawatomies, is received. As the intercourse law of 1834 and the regulations concerning license are in force upon that reservation, as well as all others occupied by the Indians, and both law and regulations provide that no person shall trade in the Indian country without license, and that no license shall be granted to any except citizens of the United States, there can, I think, be no doubt as to the proper answer to Agent Palmer's inquiries and you will accordingly inform him that licensed citizens of the United States alone can be allowed to trade upon the reservation. The same principle will apply to the other agencies within your superintendency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH,
Acting Commissioner.

THOMAS MURPHY, Esq.,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Atchison, Kansas.

No. 129.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1865.

SIR: Referring to your report of the 14th ultimo, inviting my attention to the fact that sundry applications of Pottowatomie Indians are now in your office for patents to their allotments, and for the present value of their annuities, because of their having been naturalized citizens of the United States, under the provisions of the treaty with that tribe, and having considered the questions submitted in said report, I have to direct that patents be issued to the heads of families of said tribe who are males over the age of twenty-one years, and have been naturalized and certified according to treaty stipulations; but not to minors nor females.

The value of the annuities of the tribe cannot be paid until Congress shall have made further provision for the capitalization of said annuities.

The letter of George L. Young, that accompanied your report, is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES HARLAN, *Secretary.*

WILLIAM P. DOLE, Esq.,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 130.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, KANSAS, *September* 18, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I herewith transmit my third annual report of the Indians under my charge.

The Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi number, according to an enrolment made on the 15th of May, 1865, viz:

Number of men	244
Number of women	290
Number of children	271
Total	805

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Showing a decrease during the past year, of eighty-six. This decrease I cannot account for. During the past year the Indians have been remarkably healthy, and yet they seem to be gradually but surely passing away.

The personal property of the tribe I estimate as follows:

Number of horses and ponies, 1,700; value per head, $40	$68,000 00
Number of bushels of corn, 7,500; value per bushel, 40 cents	3,000 00
Number of bushels of potatoes, 20; value per bushel, $2	40 00
Number of tons of hay, 40; value per ton, $5	200 00
Number of cattle, 26; value per head, $20	520 00
Number of swine, 30; value per head, $5	150 00
	71,910 00

The Sac and Fox mission school, under the supervision of Rev. R. P. Duvall and lady, has been regularly kept up. No effort has been made to increase the number of children, for the reason that there is no provision made by treaty or otherwise for the support of the school; but, relying entirely upon the liberality of the Indian Office for a small portion of the civilization fund, and the Indians, who are slow to appropriate any portion of their annuity for that purpose, our object has been to try to keep the school up, until a treaty is made which will make provision for sustaining and building up a good school among this tribe of Indians.

For details of mission school and farm I respectfully refer to the report of Rev. R. P. Duvall, missionary and teacher, who is faithfully laboring for the elevation of these Indians.

The Chippewa and Christian Indians, connected with this agency, are a small tribe, numbering eighty souls, viz:

Number of men	18
Number of women	23
Number of children	39
Total	80

This little tribe is making some advancement in civilization. They hold their lands in severalty, each having forty acres. This year they have raised fine crops of corn and vegetables—we think plenty to do them.

The Chippewa and Christian mission school has been regularly kept up by Rev. J. Remig, Moravian missionary and teacher, who I feel satisfied is doing all in his power for the elevation of the tribe. See report.

I estimate the personal property of the tribe as follows, viz:

Number of horses and ponies, 70; value per head, $40	$2,800 00
Number of cattle, 130; value per head, $20	2,600 00
Number of swine, 200; value per head, $5	1,000 00
Number bushels of corn, 6,900; value per bushel, 40 cents	2,760 00
Number bushels of oats, 100; value per bushel, 60 cents	60 00
Number of bushels of potatoes, 150; value per bushel, $2	300 00
Number of bushels of turnips, 15; value per bushel, $1	15 00
Number of tons of hay, 60; value per ton, $5	300 00
Total	9,835 00

The employés at this agency are, blacksmith, assistant blacksmith, gunsmith, physician, and interpreter. I am gratified to be able to state that all the employés have faithfully discharged their respective duties, and to the entire satisfaction of the tribe.

In conclusion, I will add, that there has been a decided improvement in the Sacs and Foxes, morally, during the past year. I am satisfied during that time there has not been one tenth part of the drinking or drunkenness among them that existed two years ago. The natural result is, that they have been peaceable, quiet and industrious. Notwithstanding the extreme wet during the season, they have raised more corn, beans, and pumpkins than in any former year since I have known the tribe.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. MARTIN, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

Hon. THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Atchison, Kansas.

No. 131.

CHIPPEWA AND CHRISTIAN MISSION, KANSAS,
August 8, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with your request for a report of the school mission and agriculture of the tribe, I submit the following:

The school for the greater part of the past year has been kept by Miss Kate E. Ricksecker, who came west solely to aid us in our labors, and spend a year or two in the instruction of Indian youth, with no other charges than that her expenses be paid.

The school prospered in her hands, considering unavoidable difficulties. There were eight months school kept; the autumn term was slimly attended, in consequence of more or less sickness, and of opposition shown by certain disaffected persons, but the spring term was quite well attended. In this latter term of five months, or 103 days, there were in attendance fourteen boys and fifteen girls; average attendance of boys three—girls five and one-fourth. One little girl was present 99½ days out of the 103; others were present 55, 60 and 70, while some were present but 10 to 30 days, and their progress was in like proportion. On the whole, we are very much pleased with the progress of the scholars.

Sabbath school and preaching have been well attended, and there is certainly reason to be encouraged in laboring here.

In agriculture the tribe is making steady progress, as the accompanying table will show.

Yours, respectfully,

JOS. ROMIG, *Missionary.*

H. W. MARTIN, *United States Indian Agent.*

No. 132.

SAC AND FOX MISSION, *September* 20, 1865.

DEAR SIR: The following constitutes the third report of the mission school among your Indians:

Whole number of children for the present year 25—boys 15, girls 10; average 16. Two have died during the year, and six have been taken from the school in consequence of removal of parents from the tribe. These children have been clothed and subsisted by us and instructed daily in orthography, reading, writing, and arithmetic. Those who have been with us from the beginning are finishing up Wilson's Second Reader, and are perfected in spelling all their reading lessons. They write skilfully, and read writing as readily as print. They have obtained a practical knowledge of the five

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principal rules of arithmetic, and solve short problems on the blackboard, with the expertness of the generality of children. The boys assist in farming, and the girls in housework, sewing, &c. These children bid fair for domestic happiness, and if properly cared for will make good citizens. Our greatest drawback, as heretofore, is short rations. The child's annuity is used in clothing it, which prevents others from sending in their children, the annuity among the majority being the only value placed upon the child. This must be remedied before there can be a sufficient influx of children to justify keeping up the school, and I assure you a reform will never be wrought in the tribe by educating the few, unless the majority are enlightened. Superstition, bigotry and barbarity will continue to rule.

The $400 appropriated semi-annually by the council, with the proceeds of the farm, fails to meet the yearly expense of subsistence, employés, incidentals, &c.; hence, unless subsistence and clothing can be had for at least the majority of the children in the tribe, we had better abandon the enterprise, by returning the present children to the wigwams, and give the mission buildings and farms over to the prairie fires, and let the tribe look to nature's fields for future comfort. While the disposition made by the government of those treaties constructed by the Indians, providing for the support of their school, has tended greatly to discourage the tribe in their purpose of changing their habits, I confess, sir, that the few years' experience of making "brick without straw" has caused me to conclude, truly, that Christian's reward to be of eternity and not of time. But may we not hope, now that the war is over, the present powers that be will come to the rescue. We will wait another term of Congress, and if no further provisions are made, we will request at the spring session of conference another field of labor.

Your continued efforts with the council to procure means of support from the annuity of the tribe are appreciated, and your success in inducing these uncivilized, roving, blanket Indians to demonstrate their interest by contributing out of their meagre living for the support of a school speaks your skill and unsurpassed success in managing the North American Indian in his heathen state.

The farm was all planted in good season, but in consequence of extreme rain at the ploughing season the crop will fall below an average, as follows: Corn, 78 acres, at 30 bushels per acre, 2,340 bushels; sorghum, 8 acres, at 70 gallons per acre, 560 gallons; potatoes, 2 acres, at 70 bushels per acre, 140 bushels.

Respectfully submitted.

R. P. DUVALL, *Supt of Mission School.*

Major H. M. MARTIN, *United States Indian Agent.*

No. 133.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February* 23, 1865.

SIR: Understanding that the proceeds of the lands of the "Sac and Foxes of the Mississippi," already advertised and sold, are insufficient to pay the existing and outstanding debts of said Indians under the provisions of the treaty of July 9, A. D. 1860, we would therefore recommend, in order to settle these debts and avoid the accumulation of interest thereon, the selling of a sufficient quantity of their lands (in addition to that already sold) to pay all claimants against said tribe now due.

Respectfully, yours,

S. C. POMEROY, *U. S. Senator.*
J. H. LANE, *U. S. Senator.*
A. C. MILLER, *M. C.*
SIDNEY CLARKE, *M. C. Elect.*

Hon. WM. P. DOLE, *Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

No. 134.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
February 27, 1865.

SIR: I herewith transmit, for your consideration, a copy of a communication from the senators and representatives, present and elect, from Kansas, recommending that an additional quantity of the lands of the Sac and Foxes of the Mississippi be placed in market and sold, in order to provide means for paying the outstanding indebtedness of said Indians.

By reference to the report, dated June 30, 1862, of Messrs. Wolcott and Barnett, commissioners to set off the Sac and Fox diminished reserve, and allot the lands therein to those entitled thereto, it is found that the whole diminished reserve contains 240 sections; that after providing for giving each member of the tribe entitled thereto eighty acres of land, there would still remain 104 sections not needed for their use, and that the allotments were so made that the surplus land might at any time be sold, should such course be necessary. I recommend that steps be taken to place these surplus lands in market at the earliest practicable day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

Hon. J. P. USHER, *Secretary of the Interior.*

Indorsed: Approved.

J. P. USHER, *Secretary.*

FEBRUARY 27, 1865.

No. 135.

OTTAWA, FRANKLIN COUNTY, KANSAS,
September 1, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you herewith my fifth annual educational and agricultural reports.

This tribe, under the stipulations of the last treaty, is soon to assume the duties of citizenship. Many of them are doing well, opening good farms and accumulating property; but perhaps an equal number are not improving much.

The small-pox was brought among them last spring by southern refugee Indians, and could not be stayed in its progress until many were swept off. About thirty died with that and other diseases, but meantime several Ottawas from Michigan have moved into their midst, leaving the whole number about 200.

Of the school lands belonging to this tribe, and held by the trustees of Ottawa University, 5,000 acres were sold, under treaty stipulation, for $6,250. This amount, and considerable more, has been expended on the college building, and means are adopted by the president, Rev. J. S. Kalloch, to secure enough to complete, at an early day next spring, an elegant cut-stone building, 40 by 65 feet, and three and one-half stories high. We believe this institution will yet become a great benefit to the tribe and surrounding country. All the means required to complete and furnish the building, above the amount received for the 5,000 acres, will be obtained from whites friendly to the enterprise. About $5,000 had already been subscribed in this State alone.

I have had the usual amount of trouble from meddling and whiskey drinking whites; yet on the whole, and I believe entirely, excepting in some instances relating to their locations under the treaty, this tribe is contented and is industrious as usual.

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The land sales have proceeded with great rapidity until very recently. About 10,000 acres remain to be sold, and this lies back from the streams, and on the dividing prairies. Of course the sales cannot now be expected to be very brisk after the best land and timber is sold. There were several hundred acres of college land located in the timber. This has been sold in small tracts, ten and twenty acres, to persons buying the Indian trust land prairie, but this timber is also nearly all promised or sold. A small portion of this tribe have been desiring to move south, but are now undetermined.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. C. HUTCHINSON, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

Hon. T. MURRAY, *Supt of Indian Affairs, Atchison, Kansas.*

No. 136.

KANSAS AGENCY, COUNCIL GROVE, KANSAS,
June 28, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 17th instant, enclosing a copy of what purports to be a treaty between the Pawnee and Kansas Indians.

Some two weeks ago I received a copy of the same treaty from Agent Lushbaugh.

At the request of the head chief and others of this nation I give you their account of this matter.

Last winter, while the Kansas Indians were in the buffalo country with their families, a party of Pawnees came upon them in the night and stole forty horses, leaving several families entirely destitute. This spring the Ottoes have made the Kaws several friendly visits, and on their last visit offered to go with the Kaws to the Pawnees and assist them (the Kaws) in getting back their horses which had been stolen.

Accordingly, a small party of Kaws went to the Pawnee agency, where they say they saw almost all the horses which had been stolen from them last winter. The Pawnees, instead of giving up the horses, proposed a treaty, agreed to quit stealing from the Kaws, and made the Kaws a present of six or seven ponies. The Kaws being few, only four or five, agreed to it as the best they could do under the circumstances, as they could not get their own horses by force or strategy, (stealing.) They say that they had no authority to make a treaty, and "only shook hands with the tips of their fingers." Now the Kaws wish you to interpose your authority in this matter, and command the Pawnees to deliver up their horses at this agency. I am informed by men who have lived at Council Grove ten years or more, that the Pawnees have not failed to make an annual raid into this country and steal stock from both white men and Indians. Which tribe has the best in this business I am unable to say; but I think, when the property of one tribe is found among another tribe it should be given up, and a treaty made after the stolen property has been restored.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. W. FARNSWORTH,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 137.

OFFICE SUP'T INDIAN AFFAIRS, NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
Omaha, Nebraska, July 24, 1865.

SIR: Please find enclosed copy of Agent Wheeler's letter, of the Pawnee agency, responsive to my letter of the 15th instant, which contained copy of your letter of instructions of 7th instant; also copy of treaty of peace between the Kaw and Pawnee Indians, instructing Agent Wheeler to investigate the matter as to the alleged violation of treaty, and directing that all horses found in the possession of the Pawnees belonging to the Kaws be restored to the same. From Agent Wheeler's letter you will see that some ten (10) horses (old and young) had been given over to Agent Lushbaugh, (the former agent of the Pawnees,) and that they are now in the possession of the head chief of the Pawnees. I presume, from the tenor of Agent Wheeler's letter, that the Indians have the horses with them while out on their summer hunt. Permit me to inquire, as the question will likely soon arise, whose duty it shall be to repossess the Kaws of their horses, so soon as the matter can be reached.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWARD B. TAYLOR, *Superintendent.*

HON. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PAWNEE INDIAN AGENCY, GENOA, NEBRASKA,
July 22, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 15th instant, covering copies of letters from the honorable Commissioner Dole and Agent Farnsworth, of the Kaw Indians.

My Indians are now all away on their summer hunt, and I am, therefore, unable to make the necessary investigation as you desire, but will do so at the earliest opportunity and report to you. Agent Lushbaugh informed me, upon my taking possession of this agency, that he had found among the Pawnees some horses belonging to the Kaw Indians, described as follows: two bay stallions; one bay mare marked J; 1 gray mare; 1 sorrel horse with ears split; 1 bay mare and colt; 1 iron-gray mare, and 1 bay mare and colt, which he (Lushbaugh) took possession of and put in charge of Se-de-te-haw-weet, the principal chief of the Republican band of the Pawnees, who still holds them, and which are subject to the order of the agent of the Kaw Indians.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. H. WHEELER, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

Col. E. B. TAYLOR,
Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

No. 138.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
August 2, 1865.

SIR: Your letter of the 24th ultimo is received, transmitting copy of Agent Wheeler's report of 22d relative to horses in possession of the Pawnees which belonged to the Kaw Indians. In reply to your inquiry as to "whose duty it shall be to repossess the Kaws of their horses, so soon as the matter

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can be reached," I have to direct that the stock be returned to the Kaws, at the expense of the Pawnees, and that instructions be sent to Agent Wheeler to make arrangements for such restoration, and carry it into effect as soon as practicable.

Agent Wheeler should be directed to communicate with H. W. Farnsworth, agent for the Kaws, at Council Grove, upon the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COOLEY, *Commissioner.*

E. B. TAYLOR, Esq.,
Sup't of Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebraska Territory.

No. 139.

KANSAS AGENCY, COUNCIL GROVE, KANSAS,
September 5, 1865.

SIR: I enclose for your information copies of correspondence between Agent Wheeler and myself.

My letter to you, of June 28, contains a statement of this matter, which I think is true, and I believe the Pawnees should be made to pay the Kaws for all the damage they have suffered at the hands of the Pawnees.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. FARNSWORTH, *U. S. Indian Agt.*

Hon. D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

—

PAWNEE INDIAN AGENCY, GENOA, NEBRASKA,
August 22, 1865.

SIR: I am directed by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs to communicate with you in reference to eight head of horses that are here, which belong to the Kaw Indians, and have them returned to the Kaws at the expense of the Pawnees. I now await your instructions before sending my interpreter to your place with them. It will be my earnest desire and endeavor to have peace and friendship between the Kaws and Pawnees. It is to be hoped that the restoration of these horses will show your Indians that it is the wish of the Pawnees to continue the friendship pledged in the treaty recently made at this place between the two tribes. It will be my earnest endeavor to prevent the Pawnees from stealing any property from the Kaws or other friendly Indians in future. Hoping to receive your cordial co-operation in this matter,

I remain, sir, very truly, your obedient servant,

D. H. WHEELER, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

Major H. W. FARNSWORTH,
Council Grove, Kansas.

KANSAS AGENCY, COUNCIL GROVE, KANSAS,
September 4, 1865.

SIR: Your letter of the 22d ultimo was received in due time. On the 1st instant the whole nation was in council, and your letter was read to them. They say it is their desire to live on terms of peace and friendship with the Pawnees, but that the persons who made the late treaty with the Pawnees had no authority to do so, and, therefore, it is not binding on them. With

reference to the eight horses which you propose to send, the Kaws say that the Pawnees stole *forty* horses from them last winter; that the party recently visiting the Pawnees saw between twenty and thirty of the same horses; that seven were returned to them; that there are now due thirty-three, instead of eight; and that they decline to receive the eight until the Pawnees are ready to do them full justice, and return the thirty-three. When this is done, they will respect the rights of the Pawnees, and live on terms of friendship with them. I shall use my best endeavors to persuade the Kaws to *do right* in their intercourse with the Pawnees, and all others, and from the tone of your letter I doubt not I shall receive your hearty co-operation. I hope the demand of the Kaws will be complied with, for I consider it as little as they ought in justice to accept; for by this theft of the Pawnees several families were left without horses in the depth of winter, in the buffalo country, and, to my knowledge, were compelled to hire white men to transport their goods home. A copy of your letter and this answer will be forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Hoping that this matter will be speedily and justly settled,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. FARNSWORTH, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

Maj. D. H. WHEELER,
United States Indian Agent, Genoa, Nebraska.

No. 140.

AGENCY OF THE COMANCHE, KIOWA, AND APACHE INDIANS,
Fort Larned, Kansas, January 9, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith papers relating to the late massacre of friendly Indians by Colonel J. M. Chivington * near Fort Lyon. It is impossible for me to express to you the horror with which I view this transaction; it has destroyed the last vestige of confidence between the red and white man. Nearly every one of the chiefs and headmen of the Arapahoe and Cheyenne tribes who had remained true to the whites, and were determined not to fight the whites, were cruelly murdered when resting in all the confidence of assurances from Major Wynkoop, and I also believe from Major Anthony, that they should not be disturbed. Those that did escape can never have any influence with their tribes; and now the question is, what can be done? Nothing; unless the department takes the matter up in earnest, and demands that the parties who were the cause of this wicked treatment of the Indians be properly dealt with. Major Wynkoop, of the Colorado cavalry, was doing all that it was possible for an officer to do to pacify the Indians, and had restored comparative peace to this frontier, when all his work was destroyed, and an Indian war inaugurated that must cost the government millions of money and thousands of lives. These are the bitter fruits of Governor Evans's proclamation that I sent you last summer—"to the victor belongs the spoils." I then stated that those men could not stop to inquire if the Indians they should come in contact with were friendly or hostile. When Major Wynkoop went to Denver with the chiefs of tribes under his charge, why did Governor Evans refuse to act in any way, for or against them; they said, "tell us you will fight us, and we will go where you cannot fight us," for they were determined not to fight the whites. These very Indians were standing as mediators, and had purchased from their captors white prisoners, and set them free by delivering them in safety to Major Wynkoop, and had two more white women and one child they had sold

* The papers referred to in the above were not received.

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horses to purchase, and who would have been restored to their friends in forty-eight hours more had not Colonel Chivington committed this homicide. Little Bear escaped with his band, and it is due to him and to humanity that no effort be spared, in my opinion, to save him and his from certain destruction.

I am making every effort possible to find the Comanches and Kiowas, but I have little hope of succeeding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. LEAVENWORTH, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 141.

COUNCIL GROVE, KANSAS, *February* 19, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have just this moment received a message from a party of the Indians of my agency, consisting of ninety-six in number. They were found by a party of friendly Wecos and Keitchies that I had sent out. They send me word that they shall not war any more until I meet them, which will be in a few days. I have also to report that the great exposure to which I exposed myself to find these Indians has resulted in a partial paralysis of my feet and limbs, so that for the last two months I have been confined to my bed. I am now much better, and start to meet these Indians on the 21st instant.

Now, Mr. Commissioner, if I can so control the military as to prevent them from committing outrages on these Indians, I can give peace to the frontier at once. If they will obey my orders, I can save millions to the government.

In haste, your obedient servant,

J. H. LEAVENWORTH, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

P. S.—I will keep you advised of my movements. The Indians send me word, that no one shall be molested on this line of travel until after they meet me. They met many whites on their way in, but committed no outrages.

No. 142.

COW CREEK RANCH, KANSAS,
60 *miles east of Fort Larned, Kansas, May* 6, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose a copy of a letter just received from the headquarters of the district of the upper Arkansas.

In order that you may know the position of affairs in your department on the upper Arkansas, I would state that as soon as I got in communication with the Indians of the upper Arkansas, (which fact I communicated to you in February, 1865,) I visited General Ford, and consulted him as to what course the military would pursue. He referred the matter to General Dodge. General Dodge said, "the military had no authority to treat with the Indians, but their duty was to make them keep the peace." Finding such the case, I felt it my duty to visit Washington, and try and have things understood. I did so, and with honorable Senator Doolittle visited General Halleck. He

assured us the military *did not fight friendly Indians*, and telegraphed General Dodge to be cautious, and advised me to see General Dodge. I did so at St. Louis. He said, "he would not fight friendly Indians," and telegraphed General J. H. Ford, commanding this district, to be careful and not come in conflict with the Comanches and Little Raven's band of Arapahoes. After accomplishing this, I came without delay to this frontier, and have been diligently at work since getting the Indians together, so as to have a full understanding with them. In this I succeeded, and was looking for them every day. I had heard from them twice, and all were friendly. White men were in their camps and represented them all quiet. Now I am obliged to send them word not to come; what the effect will be is more than I can tell; if all the tribes combine, it will be a troublesome war. They had promised me not to come on this line of travel, nor molest any white men; this promise they have kept, I believe, for there is no evidence of any Indians from the south. However, a few days since a train of Mexicans were attacked at Plumb Buttes, (where an Indian was killed last fall, supposed to be a Cheyenne or Sioux,) near here, and four Mexicans killed and scalped.

The mail stock, with some other stock at this place and Little Arkansas, was driven off by the Indians. I could not account for this unexpected outbreak, and at once repaired to Fort Zarah, at which place I met General Ford, and after looking the matter all over, and taking everything into account, such as a small party of Indians having been seen north of Fort Larned, the arrows found, the moccasin tracks, and more particularly the fact that the southern Indians will not kill Mexicans, they having so many Mexican prisoners, we are satisfied it was a band of Northern Indians, and the general said he should not move his forces against the [illegible] but await orders. I supposed he would report all the facts to General Dodge, and that I would be allowed to go on with my plan of getting the Indians together. Then through the chiefs and headmen I would soon have found out who had committed these murders. But now, as "no peace movements or propositions" are to be entertained, I await your orders.

I have nearly the half of the goods for the Indians of the upper Arkansas of last year here for distribution, the balance is at Leavenworth City. The goods are not safe here; there is no storage at Fort Zarah, or Fort Larned—what shall I do with them? I do not know, unless I take them back to Leavenworth. The goods purchased this year for the Indians of the upper Arkansas should be retained on the Missouri river for the present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. LEAVENWORTH, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 142.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
In the field, Fort Zarah, Kansas, May 6, 1865.

COLONEL: Brevet Brigadier General James H. Ford, commanding district of the Upper Arkansas, requested me to write to you, informing you that he has received orders from the department headquarters to proceed with all his forces in active hostilities against the Indians, and to *pay no attention to any peace movements* or propositions. For this purpose the general has just

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started to Fort Larned, Kansas, and would be exceedingly pleased (if your health will permit) to meet you at that post before he starts out, which will be very soon.

Believe me to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT J. ROE, *A. A. A. G.*

Col. JESSE H. LEAVENWORTH,
General Supt of the Western Indians.

A true copy:

J. H. LEAVENWORTH, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

No. 143.

COW CREEK RANCH,
115 *miles west of Council Grove, May* 10, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 29th ultimo. I was not aware, until the receipt of your letter, that there was the slightest misunderstanding between the commanding officer of this district and myself, and I now think there is some mistake somewhere, and as soon as I can see or communicate with General Ford, will try and have it explained. I have never thought of making any treaty with any Indians or tribe of Indians, nor have I stated or pretended to any one that I was to make any such treaty. I have had but one object in view in the performance of my duties to the government and the Indians of my agency, and that was to get in communication with them, so as to induce them to preserve peace with the whites, and keep away from the Santa Fé road. Whilst our affairs were unsettled with the south I did not wish a war with the Comanche Indians, as I much feared they would join the Texans, and raid upon the commerce of the road. That fear has passed, and no one wishes more than myself for the Indians to know their weakness, and that they *cannot* longer defy the authority of the United States. In February the Indians of my agency, together with Little Raven's band of Arapahoes, promised that they would not come upon this line of travel, nor would they molest any white man. This promise, I believe, they have faithfully kept. What more could be expected of them? The Kiowas, it is known, behaved badly last summer, and I informed the department I much feared they would have to feel the strong arm of the government before they would conduct themselves properly. They have, however, kept their word as given in February. The Comanches and Little Raven's band of Arapahoes have not, it is believed, committed any depredations as a tribe; such was General Curtis's opinion after his return from his Indian campaign last summer and fall. The Commissioner will please remember that the Indians of my agency roam over a great extent of country, and that they are wild and wayward, and since the Chivington massacre extremely difficult to reach, and that all I have asked of General Dodge or General Ford was time to get the Indians to me, so that I could get the Comanches and Arapahoes (above mentioned) away from the Kiowas, so that the latter might be punished if necessary without making war upon all the southern Indians. I would also inform the department that the commanding officer of this district has, at my request, placed a company of mounted men at this place, and that I have got storage room sufficient for all the goods I have here, and that I believe them now to be as safe as at any point this side of the Missouri river.

General Ford left, as indicated in his letter to me of the 6th instant, but with a small force. I am looking for good news from the Indians of my agency daily; as soon as received I will report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. LEAVENWORTH, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D C.

No. 144.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 6, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with your verbal request of this date, I have the honor to transmit the enclosed copies of telegrams addressed to the President by the honorable J. R. Doolittle, together with copies of the answers made thereto by order of the President, authorizing Mr. Doolittle and his associates to make treaties of peace with hostile Indian tribes.

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. JAMES HARLAN, *Secretary of the Interior.*

[Received 5.15 p. m. May 27, 1865.]

U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Fort Riley, May 27, 1865.

President of the United States:

Authorize us to make peace, if we can, with hostile Indians. Our party consists of Foster, Doolittle, Ross, and Major General McCook.

Telegraph at once to care of commanding officer of the district of Fort Riley; also by Denver to Fort Lyon.

J. R. DOOLITTLE, *U. S. Senator.*

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 29, 1865.

Hon. J. R. DOOLITTLE, *U. S. Senator, Fort Riley,*
care of commanding officer of district:

Your despatch of the 27th to the President, asking authority to make peace with the hostile Indians, has been received and considered by the President, who directs me to say that he authorizes your commission to make peace, if you can, with hostile Indians, the treaty to be subject to his approval.

Please acknowledge receipt of this telegram.

By order of the President:

EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

Send same as above to Hon. J. R. Doolittle, United States senator, care commanding officer, Fort Riley, via Denver City.

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[Received 9 p. m., June 14.]

U. S. TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Fort Lyon, June 11, 1865.

His Excellency A. JOHNSON, *President of the United States:*

We have received no answer to our telegram from Lawrence, Kansas. Send this by express; our messenger awaits a reply at Denver. From all we learn we can probably have peace with the Indians on the New Mexico routes without further hostilities south of the Arkansas, if we are authorized to treat with the chiefs. Will you authorize us to do so?

If offensive war is to go on against the Comanches, Kiowas, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, it will cost probably forty millions, and require near 10,000 troops to make it effectual.

J. R. DOOLITTLE, *Chairman.*
L. F. S. FOSTER.
L. W. ROSS.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, June 15, 1865.*

Hon. JAMES S. DOOLITTLE, *U. S. Senator, Fort Lyon, via Denver:*

Your telegram to the President, dated the 11th of this month, reached here last night. In answer to your telegram of the 27th of May, I answered by direction of the President on the 29th of May, addressed to you at Fort Riley, and also at Fort Lyon, and also to the care of the commanding officer of the district, as follows:

"Your despatch of the 27th to the President, asking authority to make peace with the hostile Indians, has been received and considered by the President, who directs me to say that he authorizes your commission to make peace, if you can, with the hostile Indians, the treaty to be subject to his approval.

"Please acknowledge receipt of this telegram."

To your telegram received last night the President directs me to make the same answer, which gives to you and your associates all the authority you ask.

It is the anxious desire of the President and of this department to avoid Indian hostilities, and establish peaceable relations between the government and the Indian tribes you may visit or have intercourse with, and to that end the President empowers you, as special commissioners from him, to make such treaties and arrangements, subject to his approval, as in your judgment may suspend hostilities and establish peace with the Indians and afford security to our citizens, settlements, and travellers, on the frontier.

By order of the President:

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Send copy to Denver City for express waiting there.

No. 145.

COW CREEK RANCH, *August 23, 1865.*

SIR: My last communication to the department was in answer to your letter of the 29th April, I believe. On the 30th May I met the congressional committee at Fort Zarah. On the 31st Major General M. D. Cook suspended the campaign against the Indians south of the Arkansas river, subject to the approval of Major General Pope; he approved of the order. Senator Doolittle asked and obtained from the President authority to make a treaty of peace with these same Indians. On the 12th June we wrote the letter marked "A," and on the 12th of July Captain J. Smith reported to me at the mouth of the Little Arkansas river, with his letter and the telegrams from the honorable Secretary of War herewith enclosed, marked "B." The result of my hard work for the last ten or eleven months will be found fully explained in the two papers marked "C" and "D." How this result will meet the views of the department is impossible for me to conjecture, but the saving of from one and a half to two millions of dollars a month to the government is something of an object.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. LEAVENWORTH,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Comm'r of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

A.

BENT'S OLD FORT, *June 12, 1865.*

DEAR COLONEL: We get no reply from Washington yet; have sent by express a telegram to Denver; messenger will wait for a reply and take it to Major Wynkoop. If authority is given us, (and I expect it will be,) Captain John Smith will at once go to Cow creek. Then all that men can do to pacify this country we must do, and we must succeed; we know it is more just, more honorable, more humane, and vastly more economical to make peace with all the tribes.

If you cannot succeed in inducing the Indians to come to a meeting, write us at Denver, and we shall go directly home by stage; we have fixed the 10th of September as the time of meeting.

I send this letter by Captain John Smith, the interpreter, who will lend us his influence with the Indians, and exert himself to the utmost.

Yours truly,

J. R. DOOLITTLE.

J. H. LEAVENWORTH.

A true copy:

J. H. LEAVENWORTH,
United States Indian Agent.

B.

[By telegram from Washington.]

DENVER, *June 20, 1865.*

SIR: Your telegram to the President, dated the 11th, reached here last night. In answer to your telegram of the 27th of May, I answered by direction of the President on the 29th of May, to you at Fort Riley, also at Fort Lyon, and also to the care of the commanding officer of the district, as follows: "Your despatch of the 27th to the President, asking authority to make peace with the hostile Indians, has been received and considered by the President, who directs me to say he authorizes your commission to make peace, if you can, with the hostile Indians, the treaty to be subjected to his approval. Please acknowledge the receipt of this telegram." To your telegram received last night the President directs me to make

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the same answer, which gives to you and your associate all the authority you ask. It is the anxious desire of the President and of this department to avoid Indian hostilities and establish peaceful relations between the government and the Indian tribes you may visit or have intercourse with, and to that end the President empowers you, as a special commissioner from him, to make such treaties and arrangements, subject to his approval, as in your judgment may suspend hostilities and establish peace with the Indians and afford security to our citizens, settlements and travellers on the frontier

By order of the President.

Hon. J. R. Doolittle,
U. S. Senator, Fort Lyon.

—

C.

Be it known to all, that we, the chiefs and headmen of the Apache, Comanche and Kiowa tribes of Indians of the Upper Arkansas, and the Arapahoes, south of the Arkansas river, have agreed and do hereby agree with our agent, Colonel J. H. Leavenworth, and Brevet Major General John B. Sanborn, commanding the district of the Upper Arkansas, to cease all acts of violence or injury to the frontier settlements, and to travellers on the Santa Fé road, or other lines of travel, and to remain at peace. We further agree to meet in council on the fourth day of October, 1865, at Bluff creek, about forty miles south of the Little Arkansas, with such commissioners as the President of the United States may appoint, for a perpetual peace between the government of the United States and our various tribes; and we further agree to use all our influence with the Cheyenne Indians now south of the Arkansas river, to induce them to join us in this perpetual peace, and if they do not we will compel them to cease all acts of violence towards the citizens of the United States or runners from our country.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our marks on the 15th day of August, 1865, at the mouth of the Little Arkansas, in council with the officers of the government above named.

In consideration of the above agreement and undertaking, made by the chiefs and headmen of the tribes above mentioned, I agree, on the part of the government to suspend all acts of hostility towards the various tribes above mentioned, so long as they observe in good faith the stipulations and agreements on their part as herein above set forth.

To-hau-sen, his x mark, or Little Mountain, chief of Kiowas.
Quiel Park, his x mark, or Lone Wolf, chief of Kiowas.
Parry-wah-soft, his x mark, or Heap of Bears, chief of Kiowas.
Sa-tan-to, his x mark, or White Bear, chief of Kiowas.
Ton-a-en-co, his x mark, or Kicking Eagle, chief of Kiowas.
Parry-wah-can-na-vitcha, his x mark, or Poor Bear, chief of Apaches.
Ho-to-yo-kah-wot, his x mark, or Over the Buttes, chief of Comanches.
Palldy-wah-seyon, his x mark, or Three Bears, chief of Comanches.
Quen-ah-e-voh, his x mark, or Eagle Drinking, chief of Comanches.
Ta-ha-yer-quaip, his x mark, or Horse's Back, chief of Comanches.
Bo-yah-wah-to-yeh-be, his x mark, or Iron Mountain, chief of Comanches.
To-kah-hah, his x mark, or Wittata, chief of Comanches.
Po-cha-nor-quaw, his x mark, or Buffalo Rump, chief of Comanches.

Park-ka-yoh, his x mark, or Raw Hide Blanket, chief of Comanches.
Setter-ka-yoh, his x mark, or Bear-run-over-a-man, chief of Kiowas.
Pah-up-pah-top, his x mark, or Big Mouth, chief of Arapahoes.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Maj. Gen. Com'dg Dist. Upper Arkansas.
J. H. LEAVENWORTH,
United States Indian Agent.

In presence of—
Jesse Chisholm, *Interpreter.*
William F. Kitteredge, *A. A. G.*

—

D.

We, the undersigned, chiefs and headmen of the bands of Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians, now south of the Arkansas river, having been forced, in self-protection, to fight the United States troops under the command of Colonel J. M. Chivington, at Sand creek, Colorado Territory, and having, through the interposition of a kind Providence, escaped our intended massacre, and having heard from our friend, Colonel J. H. Leavenworth, through his runners and agents, that we could in safety visit him at the mouth of the Little Arkansas river, have come to him to ask that he will use his influence to restore kindness between our bands, and if possible between our whole tribes and the government of the United States; and we do agree with him and our Great Father, the President of the United States, that we will abstain from all acts of violence or injury to the citizens of the United States, to the frontier settlements, and to travellers on the Santa Fé road, or other lines of travel, and that we will remain at peace. And we do further agree to meet in council on the 4th day of October, 1865, at Bluff creek, about fifty miles south from the mouth of the Little Arkansas river, or at such other time and place as the President of the United States may appoint, for a perpetual peace, and to settle such questions as may arise between our bands, or whole tribes, and the government of the United States.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our marks this 18th day of August, 1865, at the mouth of the Little Arkansas river, in the State of Kansas.

J. H. LEAVENWORTH, *U. S. Indian Agent.*
Mevin, his x mark, or Little Raven, chief of the Arapahoes.
O-ha-mah-hah, his x mark, or Storm, chief of the Arapahoes.
Ah-era-kah-taw-nah, his x mark, or Spotted Wolf, chief of the Arapahoes.
Ah-nah-mat-tan, his x mark, or the Black Man, chief of Cheyennes.
Make-ta-vah-to, his x mark, or Black Kettle, chief of Cheyennes.
Hark-kah-ome, his x mark, or Little Robe, chief of Cheyennes.
Moke-tah-vo-ve-ho, his x mark, the Black White Man, chief of Cheyennes.
Oh-to-ah-neso-te-wheo, his x mark, the Seven Bulls, chief of Cheyennes.

Witness:
Jesse Chisholm, *Comanche Interpreter.*
John S. Smith, *Cheyenne Interpreter.*

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No. 146.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., August 25, 1865.

SIR: I transmit herewith a copy of a telegram received from Major General Pope, relative to a conference had by General Sanborn with the Comanche, Kiowa, Arapahoe, and Apache Indians.

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

JAMES HARLAN, *Secretary.*

ACTING COMMISSIONER INDIAN AFFAIRS.

[Telegram.]

ST. LOUIS, *August* 21, 1865.

General Sanborn reports that on the 15th instant he met the chiefs and headmen of the Comanches, Kiowas, Arapahoes, and Apaches, at the mouth of the Little Arkansas river, and entered into a written agreement with them for a total cessation of hostilities, and for a meeting to conclude a treaty of perpetual peace, to be held October 4, at Bluff creek, forty miles below the mouth of Little Arkansas. He gives his opinion that this is the end of hostilities south of the Arkansas river. In conformity with the above arrangement, I suggest the immediate appointment of commissioners to meet the Indians at the time and place specified.

The nearest point is Fort Larned, where the necessary provisions can be had on the order of the Secretary of War. I cannot too strongly express the opinion that Kit Carson and Bent are almost indispensable on the commission.

I also again ask your attention to the impolicy of giving money annuities to Indians by any treaty.

Appointments of commissioners should be made in time to enable Bell* to meet the Indians at the time and place named. Any failure to do this will greatly impair the confidence of the Indians in our good faith.

Fort Leavenworth would be the point for the commissioners to meet, and be supplied with transportation, &c.

Please acknowledge receipt.

JOHN POPE, *Major General.*

Hon. J. HARLAN, *Secretary of the Interior.*

No. 147.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September* 19, 1865.

SIR: On the 6th May last I enclosed a copy of a letter that day received from the commanding officer of the district of the upper Arkansas, and reported to the department all of my doings to that date. On the 30th May I received a note from the congressional committee to meet them at Fort Zarah, which I did on the morning of the 31st; remained in consultation with them that and the next day. On the 31st Major General McCook, on General Pope's staff, issued an order suspending the campaign against the hostile Indians of the upper Arkansas, subject to the approval of Major General Pope, "for peace and to locate these Indians south of the Arkansas and east of Fort Bascom."

General Pope approved of General McCook's order, and the good results of the same are fully set forth in the papers sent to your office by me on the 23d of last month, being preliminary notes of peace with the five tribes of Apaches, Arapahoes, Comanches, Cheyennes, and Kiowas, of the upper Arkansas.

From the above report you find that I have not only met, and prevailed upon to desist from *all acts* of violence, the Indians of my agency, but a large proportion of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes who escaped from the massacre of Sand creek. These last came to me exceedingly poor, having lost everything in that attack on them by Colonel Chivington; not only their horses, mules, and lodges, but all the tools they possessed; and were left almost helpless in the dead of winter. Their condition requires the most urgent attention of the department. I supplied the wants of these Indians, consisting of Black Kettle's band of Cheyennes and Little Raven's band of Arapahoes, as far as it was in my power, from the goods of the Comanche, Kiowa, and Apaches, of the upper Arkansas, keeping a full account of the same, which I trust will meet with the approbation of the department.

If these Indians have no agent fully competent to act for them, and should the department think it proper to add them to my agency, I will most cheerfully do the best I can for them.

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

J. H. LEAVENWORTH,
United States Indian Agent, Upper Arkansas.

Hon. R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH,
Acting Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

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* Probably an error of the telegraph office, and should be "Bent."

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 148.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Omaha, Nebraska Territory, September 15, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my first annual report, pursuant to regulations of the department. I have anticipated the stated period for making it, as my duties, connected with the commission recently appointed by the President to treat with the Indian tribes of the Upper Missouri, will necessarily compel me to be absent from this date for a period of not less than sixty days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. TAYLOR, *Superintendent.*

Hon. R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH,
Acting Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Omaha, Nebraska Territory, September 15, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with the requisitions of the department, I have the honor to submit my first annual report, together with the accompanying reports of agents and employés. These, I trust, will present a satisfactory

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exhibit of the present condition of the various tribes embraced within the northern superintendency.

The brief period which has intervened between the date of my appointment and the time designated for the rendition of this report has necessarily rendered it exceedingly difficult to collect and embody all the information which it is desirable should be presented in such a paper.

Few tribes of Indians are embraced within this superintendency at the present time. The aggregate population of the tribes, according to the most reliable data at my command, is 17,182, as follows:

Sioux, (Brulé and Ogallalla,) Upper Platte agency	7,865
Arapahoes, Upper Platte agency	1,800
Cheyennes, Upper Platte agency	720
Pawnees, Pawnee agency	2,800
Winnebagoes, Winnebago agency	1,900
Omahas, Omaha agency	1,000
Sacs and Foxes, (of Missouri,) Great Nemaha agency	95
Iowas, of Missouri, Great Nemaha agency	294
Ottoes and Missourias, Ottoe and Missouria agency	708
Total number	17,182

These tribes are embraced within six agencies. I subjoin a list of the agencies, with the names of the agents and their post office address:

Upper Platte agency, Vital Jarrot agent, Fort Laramie, Dakota Territory.

Pawnee agency, Daniel H. Wheeler agent, Genoa, Nebraska Territory.

Winnebago agency, St. A. D. Balcombe agent, Omadi, Nebraska Territory.

Omaha agency, Robert W. Furnas agent, Omaha agency, Nebraska Territory.

Great Nemaha agency, John A. Burbank agent, Mohart, Nebraska Territory.

Ottoe and Missouria agency, William Daily agent, Dennison, Nebraska Territory.

UPPER PLATTE AGENCY.

The Indians embraced within this agency consist of the Brulé and Ogallalla Sioux, the Arapahoes, and the Cheyennes. They numbered in the aggregate, in 1862, (since which time no reliable census has been taken,) 10,382 souls.

They have at no time within the past ten years, I believe, been confined to any particular reservation or locality, but have been permitted to roam at will over a vast district of country, subsisting chiefly by the hunt.

These Indians have inhabited the country adjacent to the headwaters of the Platte river, and contiguous to the great overland route between the Missouri river and the Pacific coast. Frequent outrages were perpetrated by them upon emigrants, stage passengers, and telegraph operators during the latter part of 1863, but it was hoped that these were the work of irresponsible bands, maddened by liquor, not unfrequently sold to them by outside traders, and that the tribes would eventually disavow and punish these outlaws, and maintain their former relations of amity and good will towards the government and the people. But this hope has proved groundless. Emboldened by exemption from the swift and certain punishment which should always follow such acts of wanton cruelty and lawlessness, and believing, no doubt, that the general government, by reason of the continuance of a great

and formidable rebellion, would be unable to chastise them for their crimes, these outrages rapidly multiplied, and finally culminated in open war. The atrocities perpetrated by these tribes embraced within the Upper Platte agency, upon the lives and property of unoffending and defenceless emigrants within the past eighteen months, will perhaps never be fully known or appreciated. That they have been very numerous and shockingly revolting in their details, there can be no doubt. Men, women, and children have alike fallen victims to their cruelty. Wagon trains and ranches have been burnt, stage stations and telegraph offices have been robbed and destroyed, and private dwellings have been laid waste for hundreds of miles on all the various lines of travel between the Missouri river and the various States and Territories of the Pacific coast and Rocky mountain range.

The overland stage line and the Pacific telegraph have enjoyed no exemption from their outrages, and during a large proportion of the time named it has been almost impossible either to run the one or operate the other.

How long this deplorable state of things is to continue, of course it is impossible to foresee. Large bodies of troops have been despatched to the scene of disaster, under the command of officers of acknowledged ability and experience, but thus far the Indians have successfully eluded their pursuers, concealing themselves in cañons by day, and perpetrating fresh atrocities by night. In my judgment they will never be adequately punished for these wrongs until the authorities at Washington inaugurate a winter campaign against them, and pursue them with an adequate force to their villages and lodges, in which they are compelled to remain by the rigors of the climate. Such a campaign will give us peace upon the plains. Any other policy will, I fear, protract, if it does not augment existing troubles.

Scarcely less extensive and atrocious have been the depredations committed against life and property by the various confederated hostile bands known as the Upper Missouri Indians. Steamboats have been fired into, settlers have been massacred, emigrants to Montana and northern Idaho have been murdered, and the sparse settlements bordering on the Indian country of that region have been entirely broken up. It is a source of the highest gratification to be able to state that there are well-grounded reasons for the belief that the Upper Missouri Indians have become tired of war, and are now anxious for peace. The commission recently appointed by the government to treat with these tribes will soon test the sincerity of their expressions of good will and friendship. Should friendly relations be established with the various tribes of the Upper Missouri, there can be little doubt that the settlement will have a powerful and favorable influence upon the Indians embraced within the Upper Platte agency, who have been for several years upon terms of the most intimate friendship with the more northern tribes.

As a question of national concern the suppression of the Indian war upon the plains is of the first importance. Not less than one hundred thousand emigrants annually pass over the great overland route, between the Missouri river and the Pacific coast. They are confined to no particular locality, but come from all the States alike, Maine as well as Iowa, and the savage arm that strikes down the interests of California, Oregon, and Colorado, by interrupting the peaceful flow of travel and commerce between the Atlantic and the Pacific, inflicts a blow equally fatal upon the material interests of New England and all the intermediate States.

The overland mail, bearing its messages of business and affection to the people of the east and the west, passes over this route, and claims alike the protection of all the States. The Pacific telegraph traverses this great route from the Missouri river to San Francisco; New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis employ its wires as auxiliary

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to their already large and rapidly increasing commerce with the one million of people who already inhabit the States and Territories west of the Missouri river.

Financially considered, the suppression of these Indian outbreaks is a matter of grave importance to the government. The precious metals, our sole reliance to liquidate the accruing interest upon the national debt, are derived chiefly from the mining districts of Colorado, Oregon, California, Nevada, Idaho, and Montana, and any barrier which obstructs emigration to these mines, and retards their development, must prove highly prejudical to the financial prosperity of the country.

It is earnestly hoped, therefore, that adequate means may be provided by Congress, at the approaching session, to afford the protection to this vast travel and commerce which the interests of the people of the whole Union so imperiously demand

The Winnebagoes.—I cannot too strongly recommend this unfortunate and much abused tribe to the fostering care and protection of the department. Hurried from their comfortable homes in Minnesota in 1863, and located at the Crow Creek agency, where it is impossible, one year in six, to raise a crop, either of corn, wheat, or potatoes, they have suffered more than any other tribe in the country. They are now subsisted by government on the Omaha reservation, in Nebraska, whither they have all sought refuge to escape starvation, and under the most favorable auspices they must continue a charge upon the government, to a greater or less extent, for nearly two years to come.

They have contracted to purchase about one-third of the Omaha reservation, at a price making about thirty-nine cents per acre. If this agreement be ratified by the Senate the coming winter they will become possessed of lands ample in extent for all the purposes of the tribe, abounding in wood and water, and for agricultural purposes equal to the best farming lands in Nebraska. As an evidence of the fertility of this reservation, it is only necessary to mention the fact that the Omahas have for years past, with scarcely an exception, raised a large surplus of corn, which they have sold to the less favored and perhaps more improvident tribes north of them.

Properly fitted up, this reservation will render these Indians self-supporting. They are industrious, frugal, and provident to an extent unequalled by any other tribe within this superintendency, and it is earnestly hoped that the means may be placed in their hands necessary to enable them to supply their own wants by the labor of their hands. For a more detailed statement in reference to this tribe, and the new reservation which they have purchased, I respectfully refer the department to the special report from this office in reference to the Winnebagoes, dated August 23, 1865, and to the annual report of Agent Balcombe, herewith transmitted.

Other tribes.—The other tribes within this superintendency are all located upon established reservations; and it affords me great pleasure to be able to assure the department that they are in a flourishing condition, increasing in material wealth and advancing in civilization.

Full and satisfactory reports from each of these agencies have been received at this office and transmitted to the department.

These reports will afford all desired information relative to the general condition and management of the various tribes of which no special mention has been made in this paper.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD B. TAYLOR, *Superintendent.*

Hon. R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH,
Acting Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 149.

Omaha agency—Special report.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Omaha, Nebraska, August 24, 1865.

SIR: In accordance with the instructions contained in your letter of 27th June ultimo, directing me to visit the different agencies within this superintendency, and acquaint myself with the condition of the Indians under my charge, I have the honor to report that I visited the Omaha agency (eighty miles north of this city) on the 16th instant, and immediately proceeded to inquire into the general management of the agency, which is now, and has been for the past one and a half year, under the charge of Agent Robert W. Furnas.

Agency buildings, crops, &c.—The agency buildings are in good repair; the growing crops of corn and garden vegetables give promise of an abundant yield; the mission school, under the supervision of Rev. R. J. Burtt, is in a most flourishing condition, as will appear from an examination of the annual report of the superintendent or missionary, herewith forwarded; and the condition of the tribe generally is highly satisfactory.

Census.—The last census, taken in December, 1864, showed the number of souls in the tribe to be just 1,000, which number is probably about the present strength of the Omahas.

The farm.—There are 945 acres of land under cultivation the present season, of which 889 acres are in corn, 15 acres in potatoes, 10 acres in beans, 6 acres in sorghum, 4 acres in beets, 10 acres in turnips, 2 acres in carrots, and 10 acres in pumpkins, squashes, and melons. All of this land is cultivated by the Indians except about 50 acres, which are cultivated for the use of the farm stock.

Employés.—There are no regular employés now on this reservation, such positions having expired by treaty stipulations on the 30th June, 1865.

The school.—There are four teachers employed in the mission school, and forty-three scholars in attendance.

Dimensions of the reserve.—The original dimensions of the reserve were eighteen by thirty miles. A strip off the north part, fronting four miles on the Missouri river, and running back by parallel lines ten miles, and from thence to the western boundary eight miles in width by twenty in length, has been sold to the Winnebagoes. This would leave the present dimensions of the Omaha reservation fourteen by ten miles on the river, and ten by twenty miles on the west. The character of the land for farming purposes is good, as is evidenced by the fact that the Omahas rarely fail to raise a surplus of corn.

Timber and water.—The reserve is abundantly supplied with timber and water. The timber is chiefly hard wood.

Grist and saw mill.—The grist and saw mill is not now running. It is in fair order, but needs some slight repairs, which could be made at a small cost, and add much to its efficiency. Its capacity is abundant for all the uses of the tribe.

Complaints.—The Omahas complain that they have not received the $25,000 provided for in the third article of the existing treaty; that the mill and blacksmith shop have not been in operation for ten years, as provided in article eight of existing treaty; and that they are not, and have not been, protected, as provided by treaty stipulations, against the raids of hostile Sioux, who annually depredate by killing their people and stealing their stock. Agent Furnas, who is familiar with all the facts, expresses the opinion that these complaints are well founded, and recommends that they be con-

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sidered and determined at the earliest practicable period, to the end that this tribe, who have been uniformly friendly and peaceful in their relations to the government and the people, shall have no just cause to change those amicable relations, or to charge the government with bad faith towards them.

I take great pleasure in commending the general management of this agency; and it affords me the highest satisfaction to be able to assure the department that the Omahas are in all respects well provided for, and as comfortable as is consistent with the degree of civilization which they have attained.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. TAYLOR, *Superintendent.*

Hon. R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH,
Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 150.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, September 5, 1865.

SIR: Your report, dated August 24, of the result of your examination of affairs at the Omaha agency, is received, and the generally favorable condition of the Indians remarked with pleasure.

Your statement that "there are no regular employés now on the reservation," on account of the expiration of the treaty stipulations on the 30th June, 1865, is noticed, in connexion with the complaints referred to by you as made by the Omahas, that the mill and blacksmith shop have not been in operation ten years, as provided for in the treaty. An examination of the books of this office shows that there is still a considerable unexpended balance to the credit of the Omahas for these purposes, and you will therefore direct Agent Furnas, if he shall deem it expedient and necessary, to cause the necessary repairs to be made to the mill, and to continue the employés until further orders. He will forward immediately his estimates for the purposes mentioned for the third and fourth quarters of 1865. In relation to the complaint of the Omahas that they have not received the unpaid balance of $25,000 referred to in the third article of their treaty, the books of this office show that the whole of that money has been drawn and expended for their benefit.

The report of the Rev. Mr. Burtt, missionary in charge of the school, does not furnish any information in regard to the progress of the pupils, or any single item by which it can be ascertained whether the children of the Omahas derive any benefit therefrom. It is hoped that the annual report of the school will not fail in these respects. The mere recital of names of teachers and number of scholars is of no practical value. In relation to the claims of the Omahas for depredations upon their stock by the Sioux Indians, you will direct Agent Furnas to prepare and forward a special report upon the subject, which, if in the judgment of the department such course shall be deemed proper, will be laid before Congress, in order that just recompense may be made for the losses of this loyal and peaceably disposed tribe.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH,
Acting Commissioner.

E. B. TAYLOR, Esq.,
Sup't of Indian Affairs, Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

No. 151.

OMAHA INDIAN AGENCY, *August* 15, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as the annual report for the Omaha Indian agency:

The general condition of the tribe is about the same as at date of my last report. Last year I succeeded, notwithstanding the adverse features of the season, in raising them a good crop—more than they actually needed for themselves. They were, however, cut short; in fact, the supplies of most of them were exhausted before spring, in consequence of the lavished "friendly visits" from other tribes, who had been unsuccessful in producing crops. This is an evil—a growing one, too—which ought to be remedied, but which, thus far, it has been impossible to obviate. It can only be done by order from the department prohibiting tribes thus foraging upon each other, together with a hearty co-operation of all agents.

This season, at present writing, there was never a more flattering prospect of a magnificent crop, particularly of corn, potatoes, and hay. I have given the department under my charge my personal attention this year, and have made particular efforts to get under cultivation an increased number of acres, to get the seed in the ground in good season and good order, and to see that it was well cultivated and taken care of. The result is most gratifying. I have under cultivation for the Omahas 945 acres, in corn, potatoes, beans, sorghum, beets, turnips, carrots, pumpkins, squashes, and melons—principally corn. This season we have had abundance of rain—too much for small grain—and the crops all give good promise. The grasshoppers made their appearance early, and it was thought would destroy our crops, but injured them very little. Last year we were short of hay on account of extensive drought. This season the grass is fine—never better—and an unusual quantity of hay will be put up. Last season I introduced the practice of cutting the corn for fodder for winter use, with partial success. This year I have reason to believe most of the corn will be cut up, which will subsist their horses and cattle well. Owing to the high price of seed potatoes, four dollars per bushel, in the spring, there was not so many planted as usual; say fifteen acres. The poor success with wheat heretofore caused none to be sown this season.

In the following statistics for this year much is necessarily arrived at by estimate; yet I have endeavored to keep below what is most likely to be the actual figures, rather than exceed:

	Acres planted.	Bushels.	Value.
Corn	889	22, 225	$33, 337
Potatoes	15	750	1, 125
Beans	10	250	375
Sorghum	5	500 galls.	500
Beets	4	800	200
Turnips	10	1, 000	250
Carrots	2	200	100
Pumpkins, squashes, and melons	10		200
	945		36, 087

In regard to the mission school, I have only to say, it is yet under the charge of Rev. R. J. Burtt, as superintendent, assisted by Mrs. Burtt, Mr. Isaac Black, and wife, and Miss Mills—four teachers and forty-five scholars. The institution is not accomplishing what it ought, for some reason. Last

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year the board of missions expended $4,476 28, and the Omahas, as a tribe, contributed $3,750; making a total of $8,226 28. This, it seems to me, is too large a sum to be expended annually on 43 children. The subject of education among the Indians is an all-important one, and it is, perhaps, out of place to introduce its discussion in the annual report. I therefore refer for particulars of this school to the report of Superintendent Burtt, a copy of which herewith accompanies, and is made a part of this report.

The exact wealth and population is difficult to arrive at except by actual count. At last payment the number of souls given in were—

Adult males	288	
" females	318	
Total adults		606
Children, males	196	
" females	200	
Total children		396
Total population		1,002

The census for several years past shows the Omahas to be slightly on the increase; at last report the number of souls was 971—increase, 31.

The following is, as near as may be, the number of stock and value. I value horses at $50 per head; cattle at $20; hogs at $5.

	No.	Value.
Horses	1,225	$61,250
Cattle	200	4,000
Hogs	25	125
		65,375

I am satisfied they have more horses than are here given in, and the estimated value, you must agree, is low, when informed that they have many horses really worth from $150 to $200.

The 8th article of existing treaty between the Omahas and the United States, confirmed April 17, 1854, *reckoning from date of treaty*, expired with the fiscal year 1865. This article provides that the "United States agree to erect for the Omahas, at their new home, a grist and saw mill, and keep the same in repair, and provide a miller for ten years; also to erect a good blacksmith shop, supply the same with tools, and keep in repair for ten years, and provide a good blacksmith for a like period; and to employ an experienced farmer for the term of ten years, to instruct the Indians in agriculture." The Indians claim that none of the provisions were in operation before one or two years' time had expired. They particularly claim that the mill, the most useful to them, has run only about 5½ years out of the ten. In this claim they are supported by the testimony of the missionary attaches, who have been with them nearly the whole time. I have heretofore made a special statement of this matter, and hope it will receive the careful consideration of the department.

The 7th article of the present treaty also provides that the government will "protect them from the Sioux and all other hostile tribes." There has never been a season, I am informed, since the Omahas have been on the present reservation, that "Sioux or other hostile tribes of Indians" have not made raids upon them, killed their people, and stolen their horses. Last

year 11 Indians were killed by the Sioux. This year 40 horses have been stolen. The Omahas have complained more of this than all other grievances combined; have expressed a waning confidence in the government, and never fail to bring it up as an excuse on their part, when charged with failing to comply with treaty stipulations. This mill, shop, and farm matters now furnish them additional and increased food for complaint.

I hope I may not be considered as digressing or impertinent when I remind you that nothing is more important in the successful management of Indians, either with agents or the general government, than strict compliance with promises. The Indian language or character knows nothing of "adjectives," "ifs" or "ands;" all with them is "yes" or "no," the "truth" or a "lie." The Indian race being the natural enemy of the white man, they are prone to find fault with him; therefore the necessity for strict observance of promises, either of rewards or punishments. I am quite well convinced that unless some attention is paid to the grievances here referred to, or some satisfactory reason *given to them* why the stipulations have not been complied with, the Omahas will hereafter prove restive and difficult to manage.

With a mill running another season I could have the Omahas all in neat and comfortable houses, instead of mud and bark huts. They now have 44 houses made of sawed hard timber, 6 by 12, which makes equally as neat a house as frame, and far more comfortable and useful. As a means of defence, they would serve as a little fort for each family. There are 25 common round log houses and 15 mud huts.

Notwithstanding extraordinary efforts and advice on my part, the Omahas persisted in again going on the annual summer buffalo hunt. I hope, for many reasons, to be able to prevail on the greater portion of them to remain at home another season, and give more attention to their crops. The injury to their crops when left entirely alone, and the almost entire failure on the hunt, as well last season as this, will be a strong argument with them. Theory goes but little way with an Indian; demonstrative evidence alone accomplishes.

The Omahas are well pleased with the provisions of the new treaty entered into at Washington last winter, but not yet confirmed. They are exceedingly anxious to have it confirmed, that its provisions may at once be put into operation.

The Winnebagoes, or at least a greater portion of them, are yet upon the Omaha reservation, where they have crops under cultivation. Fearing, in the spring, that their agent would not reach here in time to get crops in on that portion of the land purchased for them of the Omahas, I had broken up for them between 200 and 300 acres, at and near where they cultivated last year, and furnished them with hoes and seed. Their crops look well, and bid fair to return them a fine yield. A special report of this matter, I am pleased to know, meets the approval of the department. * * * *

Hoping, sir, that my official acts will meet the approbation of both yourself and the department,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. FURNAS,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel E. B. TAYLOR,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebraska.

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No 152.

Omaha mission school—Report for 1864–'65.

HONORED AND RESPECTED SIR: Having received your note requesting answers to the following questions concerning the mission school under our care at the earliest convenience, I hasten to comply, and which report I sincerely hope may prove satisfactory to you and the Indian department:

1. Number of schools?

There is but this one, which, so far as is practicable, partakes of the nature of a manual labor school, wherein our boys are instructed in the rudiments of farming, and our girls in those of good housewifery.

2. Location and denomination?

This institution is located in the upper half of the reserve, near to the Missouri river, and about four miles above the North Blackbird creek. The school-building, containing ample room for our complement of pupils and instructors, is built of a hard, micaceous sandstone, found in the bluffs surrounding it, and is four and a half stories high, surmounted by a cupola containing a bell. The building is said, by those passing up and down the river, to present quite an imposing appearance; and may I not add, that it would do you good to see how the children enjoy the many flowers with which the front yard is adorned. The school is generally known by the name of "the Omaha mission school."

3. Number of scholars?

Of these, there have been of boys twenty-three, and of girls twenty-one, making a total of forty-four—not quite our complement. The chiefs have promised to make up the deficiency in numbers as soon as they return from the hunt. Those sent in place of our soldier boys, in the United States army, are mostly quite small. If I am not too late, before the projected treaty with this tribe is ratified, may I not inquire if some clause cannot be inserted which will compel the chiefs to see that the school be kept up to its complement? We are willing, as in some years past, to receive a few more than our quota. It is our desire to see the children of this people educated and Christianized.

4. Number of teachers?

Including those having charge of the scholars out of school-hours, there are four, two gentlemen and two ladies. Besides these, in the mission family, are the missionary, his wife and her assistants in the house. Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Black, of Pennsylvania, still discharge faithfully the duties of the school. In the place of Mr. O. Robb, farmer, who was drafted into the United States service from Pennsylvania, we have now Mr. S. O. Lee, formerly connected with one of our Indian missions in west Arkansas. At the close of her three years of service Miss N. Diament left us, and her duties are now performed by Miss J. Mills, formerly of Tallahassee, Missouri, Creek nation. These are the principal changes in our family during the year.

5. Under charge of what denomination?

We still continue under the charge of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, whose centre of business is located at No. 23, Centre street, New York.

6. Amount contributed by donation?

To this I cannot answer fully, not having the means of knowing as yet, but I am safe in saying that it has been not less but greater than the year previous.

The much-increased price of everything, and the partial failure of our crops through the drought of last season, added much to our expenses, although we practiced close economy, purchasing only necessary articles and hiring no more help than was really wanted.

7. Amount contributed by Indians?

This, I suppose, means what is the annual appropriation set apart by treaty for school purposes? The usual amount has been three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. I do not suppose that it has been less this year.

8. Number of missionaries?

Not including teachers, &c., whom we call assistant missionaries, there is but the one writing this report, and upon him devolves the general superintendence of the school, family, and the proper missionary work among the people themselves. The present missionary belongs to the Presbyterian church, and has been under the charge of its Board of Foreign Missions nearly eleven years, among the Choctaws and this tribe.

Having answered the questions proposed, and my sheet not being quite full, with your permission I would add a remark or two before closing.

1. By reason of the presence of so many Winnebagoes upon this reserve, and in such close proximity to the Omaha villages, our Omahas have been more unsettled than in years past, and have seriously interfered with the labor of the missionary among them. A constant and mutual jealousy exists among, or rather between, them. This, I think, will all disappear when the Winnebagoes are removed to their homes, and possess a school and mission of their own.

2. I must admit that I am in favor of confining our treaty Indians to their reserves, restraining them from their annual hunts, and causing them to rely more upon the culture of the soil for their support. I am of the opinion that could our smaller tribes be made to feel that they were and really are protected from the war and predatory parties of the Sioux, they would settle more upon little farms of their own, and desert their villages.

I would like to say more, but I may encroach upon what is not directly the object of this report, and therefore forbear. With the sincere hope and prayer that the day may not be far distant when our Omahas may be found taking responsible positions as farmers and the most honorable of Christians,

I remain yours, truly,

R. J. BURTT, *Missionary.*

Colonel R. W. FURNAS,
U. S. Indian Agent, Omaha Agency.

No. 153.

Winnebago agency—Special report.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Omaha, Nebraska, August 23, 1865.

SIR: In obedience to instructions contained in your letter of June 27, 1865, I visited the Omaha reservation, eighty miles north of this city, (upon which the Winnebago Indians are temporarily residing,) for the purpose of making myself thoroughly acquainted with their condition, ascertaining their desires, and determining their actual necessities.

I arrived at the reservation on Wednesday, August 16, and on Thursday, the 17th, summoned a general council of their chiefs and headmen. On the

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afternoon of the day last named a council was convened at the office of Agent Furnas, of the Omahas, at which were Agent St. A. D. Balcombe, of the Winnebagoes, all of the chiefs then upon the Omaha reservation, and the regular interpreter for the tribe. Various questions were propounded to them respecting their purchase of a portion of the Omaha reservation, the improvement of their new homes, (in the event that the Senate of the United States should ratify their treaty with the Omahas, and thus confirm and legalize their purchase,) whether or not they were satisfied with the dealings of Agent Balcombe towards them; whether Agent Furnas, of the Omahas, who had furnished them with subsistence for the past year, had supplied them with good and wholesome food, and in such quantities as were required by the necessities of their people; and in conclusion assured them that it was the purpose of the government of the United States, acting through the constituted authorities at Washington, to carefully observe all treaty stipulations with them, and see to it that they were properly subsisted and cared for, until the necessary steps could be taken to improve their lands, erect mills and dwellings and school-houses for them, provide them with the necessary farming implements and animals, and thus enable them to sustain themselves. These assurances were received by all present with evident satisfaction, and the interpreter was directed to request that the council be adjourned until the following morning, in order to afford them sufficient time and opportunity to consider and properly answer what they were pleased to term "the important questions" submitted to them. The council was accordingly adjourned until Friday morning at nine o'clock. Previous to returning to their lodges, the chiefs suggested that it had long been the custom to receive from a newly appointed superintendent, on the occasion of his first official visit to the tribe, a beef and some tobacco, as a testimonial of his regard and friendship. In response to this suggestion, I directed Agent Furnas to supply them with a beef, and the usual complement of tobacco, and requested that they should assemble promptly on the following morning at the hour above named.

At nine o'clock, on Friday morning, the council reassembled—present the same parties as on yesterday. It appears that the chief "Young Prophet" had been selected by his fellows to speak for and in behalf of the tribe. He opened the conference by stating that the Winnebagoes were satisfied with their purchase of a portion of the Omaha reserve; that they earnestly desired that the treaty of purchase should be ratified, and that their new reservation should be fitted up at the earliest practicable period, by the erection of a flouring and saw mill, a mission house, agency buildings, dwellings for the members of the tribe, the breaking of sufficient ground for farming purposes, and the purchase of a suitable quantity of farming implements, and the requisite number of domestic animals, horses, ponies, and oxen. To this statement all the chiefs assented. He stated, moreover, that he had been instructed by all the members of the tribe, as well as the chiefs, to say that Agent Balcombe was an unfaithful officer; that he seemed to care nothing about the welfare of the Winnebagoes, and was only intent on making money for himself at the expense of the tribe, and to request that an honest, faithful agent should be appointed in his place, who would look after their interests, and prevent them from suffering. This announcement was responded to by all those present in the most hearty manner, and similar statements were made, in the progress of the council, by several of the chiefs and braves, who made many specific charges of bad faith and dishonest practices against Agent Balcombe.

Without undertaking to decide as to the justice or injustice of these allegations and charges I must be permitted to say that, in my judgment, so decided and universal an opinion of dissatisfaction as was here made against

Agent Balcombe demonstrates that the Winnebagoes would succeed better as a tribe under the agency of some man in whom they have more confidence, and in whose integrity they have implicit faith.

In justice to Agent Balcombe I will state that, as he was present during the entire conference, he answered many of the charges and explained some of them to my entire satisfaction; but as the dissatisfaction referred to seemed to be *universal* and deep-seated among the tribe, my own judgment was and is that a change is imperiously demanded in view of the future prosperity of these much-abused and unfortunate people, and I therefore recommend it.

Pursuant to the provisions of an act of Congress, approved February 21, 1863, the Winnebago Indians were removed from the State of Minnesota by late Superintendent Clark W. Thompson, and established at Crow Creek agency, in Dakota Territory, during the summer of that year. Failing to raise anything upon which to subsist themselves, and becoming satisfied that their new agency reservation was in a region of country where the land is generally barren and unproductive, these Indians, during the winter of 1863–'64, made their way to the Omaha reservation, in Nebraska, where they arrived in a starving condition—a large number of them having either frozen or starved on the long and tedious passage at that inclement season of the year. Agent Furnas, of the Omahas, subsisted them temporarily from the supplies of the Omahas, and at once informed the department in regard to their condition. He was directed to contract with some responsible party for their subsistence until otherwise ordered, and after public notice had been given the contract was awarded to George B. Graff, under which they are subsisted at the present time. The terms of that contract are known to the department, and I have only to say that after diligent inquiry in reference to the manner in which it has been complied with, I am satisfied that there are no just grounds of complaint respecting it. My opinion in reference to this subject, it may be proper to remark, was formed to a great extent from facts elicited by Hon. A. W. Hubbard, of Iowa, a member of the congressional investigating committee, who had just concluded his investigation of the matter of the performance of this contract at the time of my arrival on the reservation. The Indians, in their council, made no complaint as to the quality or quantity of the food supplied by the contractor, except that at one or two, perhaps three deliveries, they were furnished with unbolted flour.

The contract price for these supplies is also known to the department. In my judgment no better terms can be obtained at present by a reletting, in which opinion Judge Hubbard expressed to me his concurrence. If the prices of beef and flour should so far decline during the present season as to justify the belief that a contract more favorable to the government and the Indians can be made, I will promptly report the facts to the department and ask that a new contract be authorized in pursuance of law.

The new reservation purchased by the Winnebagoes from the Omahas embraces a strip off the north side of the Omaha reserve, (80 miles north of Omaha City,) fronting four miles on the Missouri river, and running west ten miles; from thence west to the western line of the Omaha reserve. The land purchased is eight miles wide by twenty miles in length, making in all 240 sections, or 153,600 acres. For this reservation the Winnebagoes have contracted to pay the sum of fifty thousand dollars, or say thirty-nine cents per acre. The purchase embraces a body of land as desirable for farming purposes as any portion of Nebraska, excepting perhaps the valley of the Platte river. It is well supplied with water, and there is sufficient timber upon it to meet all the requirements of the Indians in the future. The timber is principally hard wood, suitable for building purposes, and very desirable for fire-wood. I regard the purchase as highly advantageous to the Win-

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nebagoes, and recommend that the treaty be ratified by the Senate at the earliest practicable period.

With proper improvements upon this reservation the tribe of Winnebagoes may be made *self-sustaining* within the next eighteen months.

Agent Balcombe has broken three hundred acres of land on this new purchase during the present season in the fertile valley of Omaha creek, about fifteen miles distant from the buildings and improvements of the Omaha agency. This will enable the Winnebagoes to raise a large crop of corn, potatoes, and garden vegetables next year, (should the treaty be confirmed,) which will materially decrease the expense now necessarily incurred in subsisting them. About 1,200 acres of superior bottom land, upon which there are perhaps four hundred acres of breaking and three or four buildings, might be obtained at small cost, in the valley of Omaha creek, north of the northern limit of the reservation, and embracing all the bottom land in this beautiful valley, thus enabling the Winnebagoes to plant about 700 acres of ground next year; which, with a favorable season, would go far towards supplying them with all the corn they would require for their subsistence. In the valley of the Missouri, which is only separated from the 1,200 acres of land to which I have referred by a narrow bluff, there is a beautiful lake of several thousand acres, owned by the government, and which contains a vast quantity of fish. This lake, together with the farming land spoken of, the Winnebagoes are exceedingly anxious should be added to their reservation, either by gift or purchase; and in the council spoken of their chiefs requested me to urge the matter upon the attention of the proper departments of the government.

The case of these Winnebago Indians is one of peculiar hardship. Hurried from their comfortable homes in Minnesota, in 1863, almost without previous notice, huddled together on steamboats with poor accommodations, and transported to the Crow Creek agency, in Dakota Territory, at an expense to themselves of more than $50,000, they were left, after a very imperfect and hasty preparation of their new agency for their reception, upon a sandy beach on the west bank of the Missouri river, in a country remarkable only for the rigors of its winter climate and the sterility of its soil, to *subsist themselves* where the most frugal and industrious white man would fail five years in every six to raise enough grain upon which to subsist a family. The stern alternative was presented to these unfortunate people, thus deprived of comfortable homes, (on account of no crime or misdemeanor of their own,) of abandoning this agency or encountering death from cold or starvation. They wisely chose the former, and after encountering hardships and suffering too terrible to relate, and the loss of several hundred of their tribe by starvation and freezing, they arrived at their present place of residence in a condition which excited the active sympathy of all who became acquainted with the story of their wrongs. There they have remained until the present time, trusting that the government would redeem its solemn pledge to place them in a position west of the Missouri, which should be as comfortable as the one which they occupied in Minnesota. I will not permit myself to doubt that this pledge of public faith will be fully redeemed.

This tribe is characterized by frugality, thrift, and industry to an extent unequalled by any other tribe of Indians in the northwest. Loyal to the government and peaceful towards their neighbors, they are entitled to the fostering care of the general government.

The improvement of the homes which they have voluntarily selected for their future residence will place them in a short time beyond the reach of want, and take from the government the burden of supplying their wants at an annual expense of $100,000.

The dictates of a wise economy no less than the demands of justice, require that this should be done, and that speedily.

The statistics of this tribe, embracing the number of men, women, and children, will be furnished to the department at an early day, through the annual report of Agent Balcombe.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. TAYLOR, *Superintendent.*

Hon. D. N. COOLEY, *Commissioner Indian Affairs.*

No. 154.

WINNEBAGO AGENCY, *September* 1, 1865.

SIR: The affairs of this agency have been in a more unsatisfactory condition since my last annual report than before, both to the Winnebagoes and those who have been immediately connected with the administration of their affairs.

The oft-repeated removal of these Indians previous to the year 1863; then their removal in 1863 from their Minnesota home, which was one of their own choice, and most highly valued by them—their removal from which they considered an unwarrantable violation of treaty obligations on the part of the government; then their subsequent location in Dakota, which was an unfit location for their occupancy, selected without consulting their wishes, in the midst of their enemies, when they had been promised a pleasant location and to be placed thereon in as comfortable circumstances as they were in Minnesota, from which a portion fled on account of their fear of the Sioux, and became wanderers and consequently sufferers; then finally, after they had treated for a new reserve this last spring, they were informed that another year at least must expire before their treaty would be ratified and the necessary appropriations be made by the Congress of the United States to commence improvements with upon the new reserve. These and other unfortunate circumstances and unavoidable delays and disappointments which they could not realize the necessity for, transpiring through a term of nearly three years, have very naturally caused much distrust, uneasiness, and discontent in the tribe; and those who have been immediately connected with their management have been much embarrassed and unable to maintain the same relations with them they otherwise would under more favorable circumstances, for all Indians are prone to attribute both the favors they receive and the hardships they endure to those who have immediate control of their affairs.

All of these embarrassments, distrusts, and discontents will end, and confidence will be restored, as soon as the long-deferred promises which have been made them are fulfilled and they are settled down upon their farms, and stock and the necessary implements for agricultural and grazing purposes are furnished them, which I am confident will be provided for by the next session of Congress, in accordance with the dictates of stern justice, which should be liberally dealt out to these helpless wards of the government; for if there is any tribe of Indians who are entitled to kind consideration and have just claims upon our government it is the Winnebagoes, which has always been loyal, which undoubtedly is fully understood and appreciated by this time by all departments of the government, and they will act accordingly.

The Indians, more fully than ever before, realize the absolute necessity of their adopting the ways of civilization and laboring for a livelihood. I am

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of opinion that there is not another tribe in the northwest which will advance as fast in agricultural and pastoral pursuits when again placed under as propitious circumstances as they were in Minnesota.

They are as well satisfied with this reserve as they could be with any which they could obtain in this section of country; they would much prefer a location in Minnesota or Wisconsin, but they have been informed that that was impossible, by those who represent the government, so often that the most of them have given it up, and when furnished with broken lands, stock and farming implements to work with, I am fully convinced they will settle down upon their present reserve and desist from wandering into the white settlements, and among other Indians, as they have heretofore, in violation of orders, and notwithstanding the fact that every effort has been made to restrain them from so doing.

A sufficient amount of arable lands for agricultural uses for the whole tribe can be found upon the north side of the reserve, fifteen miles from the Omaha agency, with the Omaha creek and its spring tributaries running through them, with plenty of timber for farm uses about three miles distant, and timber about six miles distant upon the Missouri river bottoms, and about ten miles from the present steamboat landing at Dakota City.

An addition of a strip of land from one to two miles wide on the north side would add very much to the value of the reserve, and be otherwise very advantageous.

As the reserve now is, the only eligible location for the agency buildings and Indian farms is upon the aforesaid Omaha creek, about six miles from the timber for lumber, which is near the Missouri river; hence if the saw-mill is placed where the timber for lumber is, the lumber must be hauled six miles; or if the mill be placed upon the Omaha creek, the logs would have to be hauled six miles, and everything which is transported upon the river (Missouri) will have to be hauled ten miles from the present landing to the agency, which will involve a large expenditure the first year, and some each year thereafter, and in the aggregate may involve nearly as great an expenditure as it would to purchase the proposed strip of land.

If this addition should be made, it might be thought best to locate the agency buildings and a portion of the Indian farms under the bluffs upon the Missouri river bottom, near a good steamboat landing, and near the best of timber for all purposes, for upon said strip there is a large tract of bottom lands, a good steamboat landing, and a saw-mill all ready for immediate use, which doubtless might be purchased for less than it would take to construct one, and its immediate use would expedite the establishment of the agency.

This agency having been in a transitory condition for the past year, and not having any means at its disposal to make improvements upon the new reserve, nothing has transpired worth mentioning, and as you have just visited the reserve and made yourself fully acquainted with all of the circumstances attending the same, and consequently are fully prepared to advise and direct as to the future, I will desist from further remarks and will close by expressing an earnest hope that before another annual report the Indians will be settled upon their new reserve under auspicious circumstances, and their confidence in the justice of our government fully restored.

I am, as ever, yours, most respectfully,

ST. A. D. BALCOMBE,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel E. B. TAYLOR,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Omaha, N. T.

No. 155.

OMAHA INDIAN AGENCY, N. T., *May* 29, 1865.

SIR: Fearing that the agent for the Winnebagoes would not reach here in time to put in crops for them, I have taken the responsibility of having broken up somewhere from one to two hundred acres of ground at and near where they cultivated last year. I also furnished them with hoes and seed corn, and they have the ground planted. On the 26th of this month Agent Balcombe reached here, at which time I ceased my efforts.

I did what I have done for three reasons: 1st. I know if the Winnebagoes raised no corn for themselves they were sure to depredate both on the fields of the Omahas and the settlers adjacent to the reserve; 2d. It was important to keep them employed in order to enforce discipline; 3d. The corn they will raise if successful (of which the prospect is now most flattering) will be an important item in the bill of expense for subsisting them.

Hoping that my action in the premises will meet the approval both of yourself and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

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

R. W. FURNAS,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel WM. M. ALBIN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Joseph, Mo.

No. 156.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, September 4, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reference to this office of a communication, dated August 17, ultimo, from Francis Beveridge, presenting for action by the department the claims of certain Winnebago Indians, and to return the same with this report.

Mr. Beveridge, as attorney for these Indians, does not, in my judgment, overestimate the hardships inflicted upon them, arising from the action taken by Congress in 1863, in response to the almost unanimous appeal of the frontier settlers of Minnesota, who had suffered such barbarities at the hands of the Sioux that they could not at that time suffer an Indian to remain in that region. No compulsion was used by the government in the removal of the tribe, and the act of Congress authorized none; but the great majority of the Indians saw the necessity which pressed upon them, and submitted, with the exception of the parties referred to by Mr. Beveridge, whose statement is correct as to previous action by the Interior Department, in reserving from appraisement and sale the tracts of land allotted to the claimants, and it is also true that no further action has been taken by the department in the premises. I feel further compelled to concede, in the main, the justice of the attorney's argument, derived from a consideration of the leading features of the treaty of 1859.

But, while conceding this, and desirous of doing everything which is within the power or influence of this office to do justice to the Indians referred to, I do not find all of the remedies suggested by Mr. Beveridge to be so easily applied as he appears to imagine, although a part of them seems to be quite within the power of the department. I refer to these suggested remedies as they occur in the letter of Mr. Beveridge.

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1st. In relation to the issue of certificates to the claimants for the lands heretofore assigned to them, I recommend that this request be granted, and the certificates issued with as little delay as possible.

2d. Payments to these Indians of their distributive share of the proceeds of the sales of the Winnebago land. There has been no accumulation of this fund in the hands of the government, the proceeds having been nearly if not quite all absorbed in the payment of debt certificates, as provided in the treaty of 1859.

3d and 4th. In regard to other moneys due and belonging to the Winnebagoes under former treaties, I have to state that Congress has acted upon the theory that the funds belonging to the tribe should be expended for the benefit of those who were removed to the Missouri river, and who are now upon the Omaha reservation, and the funds and goods have been thus applied.

5th. Payment to those parties of the principal sum, representing their rights in the moneys, &c., due and to become due to the tribe. I see no method of acceding to this request except by action of Congress.

In regard to granting the Indians their lands in fee simple, I see no reason why this should not be done in every case where evidence can be produced of their ability to take care of their property, and in this connexion would suggest whether the formality of a certificate of the allotment is necessary to precede the patent.

The question of the ratification of the treaty made last spring with the Winnebagoes will come before the Senate at its approaching session for ratification, and, although the special object of that treaty was to settle the tribe upon a part of the Omaha reservation, I beg leave to suggest whether it would not be advisable, if it is possible, to obtain such additions or an amendment to that treaty as will provide for the rights of the Indians referred to by Mr. Beveridge, in regard to capitalizing and paying to them their share of the tribal funds, and making to them the same compensation for such share as has been lost to them through their maintenance of what I think must be admitted to be their right, to remain in Minnesota.

Should the suggestions herein made meet with your concurrence, I shall be glad to communicate the fact to the party representing these Indians, and thus to assure them that there is every disposition to do them full, if tardy, justice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH,
Acting Commissioner.

HON. JAMES HARLAN, *Secretary of the Interior.*

No. 157.

MISSION HOUSE, *New York, February* 20, 1864.

SIR: The document herewith was sent to me, at the request of the Winnebago chief, with a request to forward it to you when I had read it. I can only say that I had no agency in getting up this paper, and knew nothing of its existence till I received it by mail.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WALTER LOWRIE.

WM. P. DOLE, Esq., *Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

OMAHA RESERVE, *December* 30, 1864.

Our Great Father at Washington, all greeting: From the chiefs, braves, and headmen of your dutiful children, the Winnebagoes.

Father, we cannot see you. You are far away from us. We cannot speak to you. We will write to you, and, Father, we hope you will read our letter and answer us.

Father, some years ago, when we had our homes on Turkey river, we had a school for our children, where many of them learned to read and write, and work like white people, and we were happy.

Father, many years have passed away since our school was broken up; we have no such schools among us, and our children are growing up in ignorance of those things that should render them industrious, prosperous and happy, and we are sorry. Father, it is our earnest wish to be so situated no longer. It is our sincere desire to have again established among us such a school as we see in operation among your Omaha children. Father, as soon as you find a permanent home for us, will you not do this for us? And, Father, as we would like our children taught the Christian religion, as before, we would like our school placed under the care of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. And last, Father, to show you our sincerity, we desire to have set apart for its establishment, erection, and support, all of our school funds and whatever more is necessary.

Father, this is our prayer, will you not open your ears and heart to us, and write to us?

In testimony of our wish, we the chiefs, braves, and headmen of the Winnebago tribe of Indians, do subscribe our names on this the thirtieth day of December, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Signed by thirty-eight chiefs and headmen of the Winnebagoes.

HON. WM. P. DOLE, *Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

No. 158.

GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY,
Nohart, Nebraska, September 1, 1865.

SIR: In accordance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor of submitting the following, my fifth annual report, of the condition and affairs of the Iowa and Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians, under my charge.

The Iowas are gradually advancing in their agricultural pursuits. Have long since found that if the government sees fit to permit them to retain their present reservation, surrounded by whites and occupying one of the finest tracts of land in the United States, they must become civilized, and adopt the manners and customs of our people. A number of the leading men are well aware that their annuities are so small that they cannot depend on them for a support, and as the game is all gone they see the necessity of tilling the soil for their support.

The great demand and high price for corn stimulated them to plant a large crop, and to cultivate in a manner that will equal, if not excel, those of their neighboring white brethren.

The advanced price of stove wood and demand at the neighboring villages induce them to cut and haul large quantities of it, and this furnishes them the means of purchasing many of the necessaries of life. They may be seen daily hauling their corn, vegetables, wood, &c., to market, and returning with flour, meat, coffee, sugar, &c., which they have received in exchange or purchased with the proceeds of their load.

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The Iowa Indians have sent forty-three of their number as soldiers in the regular volunteer service of the United States army. The principal portion enlisted in company B, 13th Kansas volunteers, and company C, 14th Kansas volunteers.

They participated in a number of hardly contested battles, and have been highly complimented by their officers for their bravery, and are now mustered out. Of the whole number, but two have been wounded—one by the bursting of a gun in battle, the other shot through the arm and side by a bushwhacker; one died in the hospital, two died at home, and not one killed in battle. But few of these soldiers when they enlisted could speak our language; the majority of them can now converse well.

This has been a good school for them, and they tell me that they are now convinced that it is better for them to erect houses, make good farms and live as citizens. Many of them were boys when they enlisted, and consequently have nothing to work with.

The chiefs and braves wish a special appropriation of ten thousand dollars made from the proceeds of their portion of the Sac and Fox of Missouri trust lands to purchase oxen, wagons, and agricultural implements for these soldiers.

This I consider generous on their part, and would most respectfully urge that their wishes be complied with. As there are a number of the Iowas who are far enough advanced to take care of themselves, it seems to me that it would be policy for the government to make a treaty with them, or by law of Congress, permitting all those who could go before the probate court and procure a certificate that they are competent to take care of themselves and manage their own business, and wish to become citizens and cease their tribal relations, to draw their portion of all money due the tribe, and set apart a portion of their land, so that each one can receive a homestead, and thereby cease to be a charge to the government.

A school has been established for some six years on the Iowa reserve. There are at present thirty-eight scholars, twenty males and eighteen females. The school cannot be called a success, from the fact that some of the parents take but little, if any, interest in the school, and it is almost impossible to obtain a regular attendance, and we can only secure a full school when there is a prospect of a distribution of clothing. Those who attend regularly make rapid progress in learning our language.

The Iowas number, according to a late census, 129 males and 105 females—total, 204. They have under successful cultivation by their own labor, excepting a portion of the ground being broken for the wives of the absent soldiers, 289 acres. Of this amount about 100 was planted in sweet or sugar corn. The greater portion of this they have prepared in their usual manner, boiling the ear while fit to eat, picking off the corn so as to leave the grain whole, then exposing it to the sun until it becomes thoroughly dry and hard, then storing away in sacks, which goes a great way toward their subsistence in winter.

They have planted over one hundred acres of Indian corn, which will yield about five thousand bushels; also a large amount of beans, &c.

Their individual wealth consists principally as follows:

91 head of horses, valued at	$8,000 00
71 head of cattle, valued at	3,600 00
210 head of hogs, valued at	1,250 00
Agricultural implements	3,300 00
Total	16,150 00

The Sac and Fox of Missouri Indians are now settled on the lands purchased of the Iowas. This is a small band of the Sac and Fox of Mississippi, which split off from the main tribe many years ago, and since that time have been living near the Iowas.

They have decreased until there now remains only 44 males and 51 females, making a total of 95. Their present home contains about twenty-five sections of choice land, well watered and with plenty of timber and stone.

There are not over two hundred acres that cannot be successfully cultivated. They have two patches or fields under cultivation, containing forty-eight acres, which was planted principally in squaw corn, beans, &c. This has been cultivated principally by the squaws, only a few of the men working, as the majority of them think it a disgrace for men to labor.

These people will be in an almost destitute condition this winter, and some provision will have to be made for their support, from the fact that almost all of their fields were on the Great Nemaha river bottoms, and the great freshets during the spring and summer inundated all the low land and washed out the larger portion of their crops.

During the present year I have had twenty-one acres broken, preparatory to fencing this fall, and furnished agricultural implements to the few who are disposed to labor.

Their individual wealth consists as follows:

Sixty-one head of horses, valued at	$4,500
Agricultural implements	2,600
Total	7,100

I have endeavored to establish a school for them, but so far they will not consent to send their children.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. BURBANK,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. B. TAYLOR,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebraska.

No. 159.

IOWA INDIAN SCHOOL, *August* 30, 1865.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, I submit the following report in relation to the Iowa Indian school:

On the first day of March last I assumed the duties of school-teacher. The attendance during the spring and summer has been much better than I was led to expect, and notwithstanding the difficulties attendant upon not awaking the interest in the parents that there should be, the scholars have made rapid improvement, which certainly proves them to belong to a people capable of great advancement and learning. The whole number of pupils now in attendance is thirty-eight, twenty of whom are males and eighteen females. A large number of these attend regularly and feel a deep interest in their studies. The older scholars write a legible hand, read and spell well, and understand arithmetic quite readily. Some who a short time since had but little idea of letters, now read very well in the First Reader. The younger classes are equally advanced in proportion to their ages. I have been in the habit of setting copies on slates for those too young to write with the pen, all

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of whom have learned to make tolerably well-formed letters, fully equal to what could be expected of white children. Yet I labor under a great disadvantage compared with those teachers who have the pupil separate from the tribe. As soon as they leave the school our language is entirely forgotten. Their pronunciation of our language is perfect, and if a regular attendance could be insured it would be of an incalculable advantage.

The branches taught in the school are McGuffey's Speller, First, Second, and Third Reader, Ray's Primary Arithmetic, and writing.

Very respectfully,

MARY F. GROSSMAN,
Iowa School Teacher.

Major JOHN A. BURBANK,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 160.

GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY, *August* 18, 1865.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, I herewith submit the following report:

Since my report of October last my work during the winter was principally repairs on the old houses. In the spring, by your direction, I ploughed eight fields, with an aggregate of fifty-two (52) acres, belonging to soldiers away in the army. Although a late spring, the crops of corn never looked better, and the Indians look forward with pleasure at the thought of making their sweet corn with much to sell in the fall and winter. Though nominally the farmer, I do not raise any crops; they (the Indians and squaws) cultivate their own farms. My work is mostly as carpenter and joiner, together with most any other work that is to be done. I have finished complete two log houses, built an addition to the agency house, also a small kitchen to the teacher's house. At present there are only two log houses ready to work upon, with material enough to nearly complete them. The soldiers having just returned, are anxious to build log houses, and live like white people. In such an event much lumber and other material will be necessary the coming year.

Much trouble has been experienced in getting lumber, owing to frequent rains that have deluged this section, making the roads almost impassable. The bridge over Roy's creek, which the assistant blacksmith and myself constructed last summer, was washed out about two months ago. The water has been so high ever since that it has been almost impossible to replace it. This bridge is necessary for the accommodation of both tribes who live west of it, and are compelled to come to this agency to do their business, now making a circuit of two or three miles over bad roads.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WASHBURN,
Iowa Indian Farmer.

JOHN A. BURBANK,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 161.

Pawnee agency.—Special report.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Omaha, Nebraska, September 5, 1865.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions of the date of June 27, 1865, I visited the Pawnee agency on the 20th and 30th August, and made a thorough

examination into the condition and necessities of the tribe, as well as the general management and present condition of the agency, and have the honor to submit the subjoined report.

The Pawnee reservation is situate in the valley of the Loup fork of the Platte river, (105 miles west of Omaha,) and is a fine body of agricultural land, fifteen miles wide by thirty miles in length. The buildings on the reservation consist of an agency house, a council-house, a trader's house, a blacksmith and tin shop, (in one building,) and the new manual labor school-house, (which was made the subject of a special examination and report by direction of the Indian department,) and a miller's house and teacher's house. Some of these buildings are in good repair; others require immediate repair to prevent serious loss and damage; all of which will appear in the subsequent pages of this report. The last census of the Pawnees (taken in March, 1865, as I am informed,) shows the present strength of the tribes to be 2,800 souls.

Their physical condition is good. The summer hunt of the present year has been unusually successful, and the supply of buffalo meat is ample to meet all their necessities until the recurrence of the annual winter hunt. About 1,000 acres of excellent corn have been raised by the Pawnees the present season. About 100 acres of beans and squashes have also been produced, all by the labor of the Indians.

The tribe is pretty well supplied with horses, ponies, and fire-arms, and if they can be paid the residue of their annuities in time to enable them to supply the necessary ammunition for their winter hunt, (which they desire to commence as early as the middle of October,) there can be little doubt that they will be well provided with necessary provisions during the coming winter. A full conference with the chiefs and warriors of the tribe elicited an expression of the most friendly spirit towards the government and the people of the white settlements around there. One company of Pawnee scouts are now in the service of the government, under the immediate command of Brigadier General Connor, and I take pleasure in stating that they have rendered most valuable service in the recent campaign against the hostile Indians of the plains.

THE AGENCY.

The general condition of the agency is by no means satisfactory. No crops of any description have been raised on the reservation farm the present year, the farm-hands and teams having been employed, by direction of late Agent Lushbaugh, in furnishing materials and lumber for the manual labor school-house recently erected on the reservation.

In consequence of this failure, all the corn, oats, &c., necessary to feed the farm stock during the coming winter, it will be necessary to purchase from the settlers in the vicinity.

Three wells on the agency, one at the agency house, one at the engineer's house, and one at the school-house, are partially filled up and unfit for use. Agent Wheeler estimated that they can be repaired and permanently walled at a cost of $60 for each. I examined them and concur in this opinion. The agency house, blacksmith and tin shops, council house, and traders' house, are in good repair.

The miller's house and engineer's house are isolated from the other buildings on the reservation and exposed to the raids of the Sioux, which are of frequent occurrence. Consequently the occupants are in a constant state of alarm. Agent Wheeler advises that these buildings be removed to the vicinity of the agency and other buildings. To repair and remove them as above, the agent estimates will cost $405. I would recommend that the removal be authorized as a matter almost of necessity, it being difficult to induce the families of employés to occupy them in their present localities.

REF0062784

The steam saw and grist mills require some slight repairs, and the item in Agent Wheeler's estimate for the current quarter is, in my judgment, necessary to put them in such repair as will enable the agent to use them until the coming spring.

I desire here to call the attention of the department to the fact that the steam saw and grist mills stand on the margin of one of the best mill streams in the west, one which would afford an ample supply of water, during the driest season, to propel two run of stones and a saw-mill. Situated as this mill is, in the midst of a prairie country where timber is very scarce and expensive, I cannot too strongly recommend that it be converted into a water mill at the earliest practicable period.

The expense of the change would probably reach $4,500. This would be saved in less than four years in the single item of an engineer's salary. Wood is now being hauled about eight miles at a large expense, costing the government the services, on an average, of one team and a laborer at $40 per month while the mill is actually running.

There are but twenty-two scholars in attendance upon the manual labor school. It is hoped that this number can be increased to not less than one hundred during the present summer and fall. Surely the building, which is 113 feet long, by 42½ feet wide and three stories high, is ample for the accommodation of a much larger number than are now in attendance. If the average attendance of scholars cannot be increased to at least one hundred, some portion of this large building might be profitably devoted to other uses In any event, it is much in advance of the necessities of the tribe.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. TAYLOR, *Superintendent.*

Hon. R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 162.

PAWNEE INDIAN AGENCY,
Genoa, Nebraska Territory, September 15, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, in compliance with your request, the following report in relation to the affairs of this agency for the past year, as fully as I can, with the information I have been able to get.

On the tenth day of July last I assumed the duties of this agency, and in consequence of the short time since I entered upon the duties here it will be impossible for me to make as full and complete a report as I desired to have made.

I found, upon assuming the duties of my office, that the Pawnees had gone en masse out upon their annual summer hunt, leaving no Indians on the reserve save those employed on the farm, &c. The Indians were accompanied by their interpreter, "Baptiste Bayhylle," who, with the head chief, "Pe-ta-ne shaw," was supplied with letters and papers from their late agent, Lushbaugh, to enable them to go to their hunting-grounds on the Arkansas river without molestation from soldiers or citizens with whom they should meet. Previous to the Indians arriving upon their hunting-grounds Brevet Brigadier General R. R. Livingston, who was in command of this sub district, detached a squad of men to accompany the tribe and prevent any trouble between soldiers or citizens who were travelling on the plains, and who might fall in with the Pawnees while they were on their hunt.

Many whites, who were unacquainted with the tribe, and some evil disposed persons who had had trouble with members of the tribe, charged the Pawnees with being in league with the Sioux and other hostile Indians, who had been for some time previous committing so many depredations and atrocities upon the plains.

Upon a full and complete muster of the tribe, and examination of these charges by the military authorities, the Pawnees were cleared and exculpated from the charges thus made against them.

The Pawnees, on account of the protection of soldiers accompanying them, were more than usually successful on their hunt. They killed and secured the hides and meat of some 1,600 buffalo, antelope, elk, and deer, and returned to their reserve on the 9th of August, having been absent about fifty days. Since their return they have been busily engaged in drying and securing their crops of corn, beans, and squashes. I am informed that their crops this year are the best they have ever raised.

I found the school small, but prosperous. The building occupied by the school being too small to accommodate anything like the number of children desirous of attending, on the 18th of August the school was removed into the new building recently erected by government for the benefit of the tribe. Since the removal of the school I have directed the teachers and others employed about the school to prepare clothing, beds, &c., to accommodate twenty-eight more children, who will be put into the school as soon as we can make the necessary arrangements. I anticipate increasing the number of scholars to one hundred as soon as the accommodations can be made, provided the funds which are set apart by the government will support that number.

For further particulars in regard to the school I refer you to the teacher's report, which accompanies this. I find that some of the Indians have already made some advances in agriculture, a few using the plough in preparing their grounds for crops. Nearly all use the wagons furnished them by their annuity funds by the request of the chiefs.

The tribe is but slowly advancing in the arts of civilization. Our hopes are upon those who are now, and may hereafter be, taught in the school, and who will in time take the lead as chiefs and headmen in the several bands of the tribe. The Indians, after they arrive at the age of eighteen to twenty years, can be but very little benefited by the whites. Still, the Indians desire, and I believe endeavor, to follow the advice of the agent, so far as they can, in all their dealings with white people.

I hear but few complaints of thefts by the Indians from white people. All seem disposed to try to do right and receive the name of "good Indian" from the whites. This favorable condition of the tribe is no doubt mainly due to the police regulations existing among the tribe.

The natural enemy of the tribe, the Sioux, have not thus far this year interfered with the tribe here, and I anticipate no further trouble for the time being, as the general commanding this district has kindly stationed company E, 1st Nebraska veteran volunteer cavalry, on the reserve, thus giving the employés of the agency a feeling of security, which has been a stranger to them for some time past.

The farmer's report, which accompanies this, will show that the farming operations this year have yielded nothing for the agency. Not a grain of anything has been grown except by Indians. I procured some turnip seed and had an acre sown, but the seed was bad and none has been raised. I shall have to purchase grain for farm stock, and wheat to supply the school with flour for the ensuing year, which will require an additional appropriation of funds for that purpose.

I found the stable on the farm almost ready to tumble down, and there-

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fore directed the farmer to pull it down and erect another in a more desirable place, which has been done at a very small expense to the agency. I fully concur with the suggestion of the farmer in his recommendation for seeding down with tame grass about fifty acres of the school farm, and if I can procure the seed, shall endeavor to have it done the ensuing spring. I shall add a horse team and two or three yoke of cattle to the farm stock as soon as I have funds sufficient for that purpose. The stock on the farm is entirely inadequate to the work necessary to be done to make it self-sustaining. The steam grist and saw mill which has been provided for the agency is, so far as the building and machinery are concerned, tolerably good, although sadly out of repair. It is necessary to have a new bolt to be able to make good flour; it is also necessary to change the furnace considerably to enable us to burn green wood, as there is no further supply of dry wood to be had. On account of great scarcity of timber on the reservation, the mill is almost useless as a source of income to the agency, it being only with great labor, and by hauling wood from seven to ten miles, that we are now able to run the mill for the purpose of supplying the wants of the agency. I shall endeavor to put the mill in order for use this winter, hoping that the government will make the necessary appropriation of funds to change the mill from steam to water power. The mill buildings are situated near the banks of the Beaver river, a never-failing stream, with as good mill privileges as upon any stream in Nebraska. This change being made, the mill would be a source of quite an income to the agency, and be a great saving of timber, which last item should be looked to, as the supply for the use of the Indians will become exhausted ere many years.

The Indians visit the blacksmith and tinsmith shop very often, and keep the men employed there very busy. It is with great difficulty that I can get mechanics to fill the places on the agency, on account of the small wages paid and, the very high prices which they have to pay for all necessaries. The head chiefs have requested me to assist them in building houses, as they say they like white men's houses. I have informed them in council that if they would cut the logs and furnish them at the mill, and wood for the engineer, I would saw all the timber and lumber necessary to build the houses for them. They also desire more wagons and harnesses, which I propose to purchase for the several bands out of their annuity fund.

I have been frequently importuned by some of the head chiefs to buy them cooking stoves and other household articles, but have informed them that I could not buy them as long as the government furnished them a part of their annuity in goods.

The chiefs, soldiers, and headmen of the tribe requested Superintendent Taylor to ask the government to pay their annuity all in money, and then their agent could buy them such goods as they really needed. They have usually received among their annuity goods large quantities of goods, which to them were entirely useless.

I think a general order should be made by the department to prevent white people, off of the reservation, or residing outside of the Indian country, from trading the Indians out of their annuity goods, such as blankets, calicoes, guns, powder, lead, and agricultural implements. By stopping this illegal traffic, much of the trouble now arising between the whites and Indians would be avoided. The Indians would then have no excuse for leaving their agencies, and the claims for thefts of horses, cattle, and goods, now being filed against the Indians, would be stopped, and save all persons connected with the Indian department much time and trouble in adjudicating such claims.

On or about the 26th day of July, one of the Pawnee Indians, an old, quiet, and inoffensive man, was killed some fifteen miles from the agency, on the Loupe river. Up to the present time the perpetrators of this cold-blooded and unprovoked murder have not been found out. This act of some irresponsible party or parties has made some bad feeling in the tribe. I have used every means in my power to ascertain the guilty ones, but all to no purpose.

I would suggest that a sum of, say, $100 be appropriated by the department and placed in the hands of yourself, or the agent, to purchase suitable articles as presents to the relatives of the man killed, and thus appease their animosity. This is the Indian custom of settling such matters, and is, in my opinion, the best way to settle this matter.

No census of the tribe has been taken since my taking possession of the agency. The number on the pay-roll at last pay-day was about 2,800. The wealth of the tribe, in live stock, is very hard to arrive at, and it is very difficult to ascertain the number of horses owned in the tribe.

I hope, in future, to be able to report more definitely in regard to the last-mentioned subject, as I shall take special pains, when taking the next census, to ascertain all these matters of interest and report them to you.

I am of the opinion that $1,250 should be set apart each year for the payment of the police, and that the police should not be under the control of the chiefs. It should be above them, and they responsible to the police, and the police responsible to the agent. It is an effective and indispensable organization, and has and is preventing much trouble among the tribe, and between the Indians and whites.

Hoping that my labors and acts during the brief period I have been honored with the position I now occupy may prove satisfactory to you, sir, and the Indian department,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. H. WHEELER,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel E. B. TAYLOR,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Omaha City, Nebraska.

No. 163.

PAWNEE MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL, *September* 15, 1865.

SIR: Herewith I have the pleasure to submit my annual report of the condition of the school under my charge during the past year. As will be seen by my report for last year, there was much sickness in the school, which caused us to fear a recurrence of the same this season. In this expectation, through the blessing of God, we have thus far been most happily disappointed. During the year ending with this date we have had but two deaths, a period of health beyond anything heretofore realized in the history of this school. The ill health of the children heretofore may undoubtedly be traced to their being crowded together in small and ill ventilated sleeping apartments, a proceeding forced upon us by the limited room we occupied, being so small as to be totally inadequate to the purpose of a school of this kind.

Knowing that the sickly season was rapidly approaching, and fearing a repetition of the scenes of last summer, and prompted by these considerations, I took the responsibility of moving the school into the house lately erected at government expense, although, at that time, unaccepted by the government. The continued good health of the children so far during this, a much sicklier season than last, fully to my mind justifies this course, if it needs justifying. The number of pupils now in the school is twenty-two;

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dead, two; returned to the tribe, one; whole number under instruction during the year, twenty-five. As our school now exists, it contains thirteen boys and nine girls. The following number opposite the branch taught will show the number pursuing that study:

English grammar	5
Geography	11
Mental arithmetic	11
Writing	11
Reading	15
Orthography	22

There has been a steady advancement made during the year by all the pupils in acquiring a knowledge of the rudimentary branches of English education, which is truly gratifying to the friends of and the workers in this truly benevolent enterprise.

This school has been now in operation over three years. During that time the average attendance has been under twenty pupils, while the government has appropriated ten thousand dollars per annum as an educational fund for its support. This fund has been expended; how, or in what way, it is not at this time our province to inquire; but that the outlay has been totally disproportionate to the results all must concede. I call your attention the more readily to this prominent feature, from the fact that no part of this outlay has passed through your hand during the short period that you have been an incumbent of the office of Indian agent. How, then, can this disbursement be made effective? The history of government schools among the Indians, as such, is a history of failures; and the wisdom of the government has been displayed by making the various missionary boards generally the disbursers of its educational funds. The advantages accruing to the Indians and to the government are so numerous and obvious that they must, in full force, strike every one at the first glance. All know that that frequent changes in instructors and modes of instruction are invariably disastrous to the interests of a school among white children, and experience teaches that they are much more so among Indians, who, naturally shy, reserved, and suspicious, need a long acquaintance before anything like complete confidence is felt by them.

Now, frequent changes utterly preclude the possibility of such confidence being established. Again, a long acquaintance is necessary in order to obtain a knowledge of the peculiar traits of Indian character. Without this knowledge, all efforts to educate him will be entirely abortive. Long years of personal contact are necessary to the attainment of any great amount of success as an educator of the Indians. Now, the constantly recurring political changes do frequently bring these fluctuations so detrimental to the interests of an institution of this kind. Numerous other reasons might be adduced, showing the impolicy of government conducting a school of this kind, but they will present themselves to any one turning his attention to this topic. I would recommend, then, as the most successful plan, that this school be transferred to some one of the various missionary boards which are incorporated in accordance with legal requirements, and are therefore responsible for their transactions.

I am gratified that you have assured me that the number of pupils shall be immediately increased to fifty. This number we have ample room to accommodate, and the articles of clothing, bedding, &c., that they will need are being prepared as rapidly as we can obtain material.

Our family at present consists of myself, my wife, who is matron, Miss Martin, teacher of the day school, and three other young ladies, who assist in carrying on the housekeeping and sewing departments.

Allow me here, through you, to invite the attention of the bureau of Indian affairs to the necessity of appropriating funds for the completion and furnishing of this house with household furniture and school apparatus, as we have but little except bare walls. This, in view of the fact that the number of scholars are to be increased, becomes an immediate and imperative necessity. I would also suggest and respectfully urge upon your notice the utility of immediately purchasing for the exclusive use of the school a team of horses and wagon, also some farming utensils. Closely identified with this purchase is that of fencing a sufficient area of ground secure from the intrusion of vagrants and stock, to be cultivated by the pupils of the school.

A stable for horses and cattle is very much needed; the fact that there is none attached to the school is alone sufficient to show the necessity of there being one built. The reasonableness of these appropriations will at once be perceived when we reflect that it is the peculiar design of this enterprise to teach them to labor and to fit them for an efficient course of practical training to provide for themselves in life.

In the matter of teaching them to work with our present limited facilities, we feel sure of achieving the most complete success when these are enlarged. The girls are taught the arts of housewifery, while the boys perform all kinds of out-door work capable of being performed by boys of their age.

In conclusion, permit me to return you my cordial thanks for the interest you have constantly manifested in the welfare of this school, and also the thanks of those associated with me.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN B. MAXFIELD, *Teacher.*

Major D. H. WHEELER,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 164.

PAWNEE INDIAN AGENCY, *August* 31, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I hereby submit the following statement of farming operations at this agency for the past year:

By reason of excitement and fear existing here during last summer and fall, caused by hostile raids of the Sioux Indians, we were unable to secure the usual amount of hay, and no fall ploughing was done.

Your predecessor, the last agent, anticipating as bad if not a worse state of things this season, thought it best not to put in any small grain, and accordingly none was sown. I planted twenty acres of corn, finishing on the 10th day of May. A considerable portion of this rotted in the ground, whether by reason of the quality of the seed or of the cold rains which fell soon after planting, I am unable to state. A larger proportion of it was destroyed by grasshoppers, which were numerous and destructive during the month of May.

I had commenced replanting what had failed and been destroyed, when the agent returned from Washington. He thought the season too far advanced, and the grasshoppers too numerous and destructive to justify replanting, and accordingly the crop was abandoned, and has not been cultivated. There will be but very little corn on the piece.

All garden vegetables were entirely destroyed by the grasshoppers. The Pawnees were short of seed corn in the early spring, but by reason of receiving a portion of their annuity in advance they were able to buy and exchange, so that they planted nearly the usual amount, and it was but little injured by the grasshoppers.

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The season having been favorable, their crop is large. It is by far the best they have had since I have resided among them.

A portion of their beans and squashes, especially those earliest planted, were destroyed by the grasshoppers; still they have an abundance. In short, they will have plenty to carry them through the winter, and a considerable surplus to sell.

In accordance with your suggestion, I have taken down the old stables, (which were ready to fall down,) and rebuilt them in a substantial manner and a much more convenient form.

I have put up about twenty tons of good hay, and intend to increase the amount to seventy-five tons before the haying season is over.

Haying is somewhat slow and tedious from the fact of having to go so far for it; besides, grass is becoming more scarce and of poorer quality each year. In this connexion I desire to suggest to you the advantage of seeding down with tame grass a portion of what is called the school farm.

There is more land in this than can be profitably cultivated by the help now furnished the farmer; and the fifty-acre field situate on the banks of the Beaver affords a fine location and good soil for growing hay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES H. WHALEY,
Farmer for Pawnees.

D. H. WHEELER,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 165.

WASHINGTON, *February* 11, 1865.

SIR: I have to report that, in compliance with the suggestion made by me and promptly acquiesced in by yourself, a company, consisting of eighty-seven of the best warriors of the Pawnee tribe of Indians, have been regularly mustered into the United States service for one year, and are now on the frontier assisting the white troops in its defence.

A large additional number of the same tribe have expressed a desire to enter the service as soon as the military authorities indicate that their services will be accepted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F LUSHBAUGH,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

No. 166.

PAWNEE INDIAN AGENCY, *June* 6, 1865.

SIR: I have this day effected a treaty of peace and friendship between the Pawnee Indians, through their principal chiefs, and the Kaw Indians, through a delegation of their chiefs, who are now here on a visit.

This is the last of the treaty tribes with which the Pawnees were at enmity, and I have hopes that the amicable understanding which has just been effected between the Pawnees and Kaws will be lasting and permanent, and that much good will result therefrom, not only to the Indians, but also to the government.

I herewith enclose a copy of the treaty referred to for the information of the department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. LUSHBAUGH,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

A treaty for the establishment of peace and restoration of friendship, made and concluded in grand council, at the Pawnee village, on the Pawnee reservation, in the Territory of Nebraska, on the fifth day of June, A. D. 1865, by and between the Pawnee nation and Kaw nation of Indians, represented by their chiefs, viz: Peet-ah la shah, or The man and the chief; Se-te-de-hah-weet, or The man to whom things are shown; Tu-re-kah-wah, or the Middle Chief; Le-tah-kuts-la-shah, or the Eagle Chief, on the part of the Pawnees; and Wah-ke-mon, or Flying Bird; Pah-hah-le-gah, or He that strikes first; Kra-scha-ru-tha, or The man that takes spotted horses, on the part of the Kaws, they being duly authorized and empowered by their said nations, witnesseth, that whereas hostilities have existed between the said nations for years past, to the great injury and loss of life and property to each, and that now we having been called together in grand council at the Pawnee village by our white father, Benjamin F. Lushbaugh, United States Indian agent, to whose friendly words of rebuke, warning, and advice we have listened, we, the chiefs, representatives for and on behalf of the Pawnee nation and Kaw nation of Indians, do hereby agree and ordain as follows:

First. That the hostilities which have existed between the said Pawnee and Kaw nations of Indians shall from this day henceforth and forever cease; that all the injuries inflicted and all the animosities which have been held by either toward the other shall be and are forgiven and forgotten, and that peace between the said nations, and relations of friendship between the members, each toward each other, shall be and are hereby established.

Second. That the representatives, parties hereto, do, on behalf of their nations, pledge themselves each to the other and jointly to their Great Father, the President, and to the government of the United States, faithfully to observe and obey the conditions of this instrument.

In testimony whereof, we, the said chiefs of the Pawnee nation and Kaw nation of Indians, duly authorized and empowered as aforesaid, hereunto set our hands and seals at the place and on the day hereinbefore written.

Done in triplicate.

Pawnees.

Peet-ah-lah-shah, or The man and the chief,	his x mark.
Se-te-de-hah-weet, or The man to whom things are shown,	his x mark.
Ter-re-kah-wah, or The Middle Chief,	his x mark
Le-tah-kuts-la-shah, or The Eagle Chief,	his x mark.

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Kaws.

Wah-ke-mon, or Flying Bird, his x mark.
Páh-hah-le-gah, or He that strikes first, his x mark.
Kra-scha-ru-tha, or The man that takes spotted horses, his x mark.

BENJ. F. LUSHBAUGH,
United States Indian Agent.

Witness:
BAPTISTE BAHALE, his x mark, *Interpreter for Pawnees.*
BAPTISTE DERVIN, his x mark, *Special Interpreter for Kaws.*
AR-TE-KE-TA, his x mark, *Principal Chief of Ottoes.*
CHARLES H. WHALEY.
R. P. TATERILER.
THOMAS ALFRED CREIGH.

No. 167.

OTTOE AND MISSOURIA AGENCY, *August 7*, 1865.

SIR: In accordance with instructions, I have the honor herein to submit this my second annual report of the affairs of this agency. The health of the tribe during the year has been good—but few deaths. The conduct of the Indians has been orderly, no trespasses having come to my knowledge during the year, except once or twice breaking into the trading establishment situated on the reservation. But few cases of intemperance have come to my knowledge. The season has been one very favorable for the growth of all crops cultivated by this tribe, and their efforts at agriculture have been most eminently successful. For statistical amounts I would refer to tabular statement herewith submitted.

I am pleased to report an improved condition of this tribe in their more fully adopting agriculture as a means of subsistence. They have planted more extensively and cultivated more thoroughly this season than usual. The failure to obtain a supply of buffalo in 1864 has made the necessity for this improvement apparent to their minds.

The Indians are to-day returning, having made another effort to kill buffalo, in which they have been very successful, and are bringing in all the meat and skins their facilities for transportation will permit. This, in connexion with their abundant crops, will render their condition comparatively good.

The entire lack of education in this tribe is much to be regretted, rendering their civilization and improvement very slow; and it is even doubtful if they can be induced to entirely give up the chase, their idle amusements, their superstitious religious notions, and adopt habits of industry and civilization without education. I would earnestly recommend for the consideration of the department the propriety of adopting some plan for the education of the children belonging to this tribe.

Excepting the usual restless, complaining disposition of all Indian tribes of my acquaintance, the Ottoes and Missourias are contented and happy, and are at peace with the whites, no difficulty having occurred in their intercourse with the neighboring white settlements during the year, except the killing of one of their number by a citizen living near the south line of the reservation, by the name of Poor. This is claimed to have been done through fear, and has not been taken any notice of by the civil or military authority, owing to the general feeling of antipathy towards all Indians now prevailing among the whites, arising from the indiscriminate massacre of men, women, and children, near this place, on the overland stage route, by hostile tribes. The Indians have manifested no spirit of revenge.

The want of a proper understanding as to the exact locality of the north line of the reservation, referred to in my letter of 10th July last, is the cause of some trouble. The line should be properly surveyed, and so defined that no trespass by either whites or Indians need occur.

The treaty stipulation to furnish and pay a farmer to superintend the farming operations of this tribe was fulfilled, and the appropriation for that purpose absorbed, on 30th June last; and not having received instructions in answer to my letter of June 3, 1865, on that subject, I have indefinitely continued the services of the farmer, subject to the approval of the department, rather than assume the responsibility, in the midst of the cultivation of a very promising crop, to turn over the crop and property to the Indians, and inaugurate a new labor system at such a time.

It has been demonstrated by four years' experience at this agency that this soil and climate are particularly well adapted to the growth of spring wheat; corn has also succeeded well during the same length of time. Beans, with all other vine crops, have done well. Potatoes, beets, turnips, and all root crops have been less productive.

Most respectfully,

WILLIAM DAILY, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

EDWARD B. TAYLOR,
Sup't Indian Affairs, N. S., Omaha City, N. T.

No. 168.

OTTOE AND MISSOURIA AGENCY, *August 7*, 1865.

SIR: In accordance with the regulations of the department, I submit herein my annual statement of the operations of the Ottoe and Missouria mills. You are aware that at the commencement of this year's business the mill was entirely useless, the boiler having given out about the first day of October. A new boiler was furnished, and about the 15th November the mill commenced business, and has, up to the present, continued in good running order. With the assistance of the miller, carpenter, and blacksmith detailed by your order to assist in this work, I have built a new engine-house, and an addition to the grist-mill, and have succeeded in sinking a curb through the quicksand, thereby securing a well, affording water entirely sufficient for use of the mill, the want of sufficient water having for several years materially hindered the operation of the mill. The amount of grinding for settlers has materially diminished within the year last past, owing to the erection of a grist-mill both at Marysville, fifteen miles below, and at Beatrice, twenty miles above this place.

Amount of sawing for the year	18,548 feet.
Amount of wheat ground for settlers	1,668 bushels.
Amount of wheat ground for Indians	1,739 bushels.
Amount of corn ground for settlers	600 bushels.
Total amount of grinding	3,007 bushels.

Total amount of toll wheat received and issued to Indians, 208 bushels; of corn, 150 bushels; and of wheat issued to the farmer, for seed, 70 bushels.

The operations of the mill have been conducted without serious accident to any person or any part of the machinery.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

EBEN JORDAN,
Engineer and Sup't Otoe and Missouria Mills.

WILLIAM DAILY,
U. S. Indian Agent, Otoe and Missouria Indians.

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No. 169.

OTTOE AND MISSOURIA AGENCY, *August 7, 1865.*

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following report in relation to the farming operations of this agency: The past season has been very favorable for wheat, and the breadth of about eighty acres, sown in wheat in accordance with your suggestion, has produced a most successful crop, and is secured in shock. As you are aware, the Indians all left the reserve, with a view to hunt buffalo, just before the wheat was ripe, rendering it necessary to employ white laborers to assist in harvesting in the crop. In estimating the yield per acre I feel very safe in placing it at twenty-one bushels, making, in the aggregate, sixteen hundred bushels. The corn crop, on the bottom land, amounting to about seventy acres, I regret to have to state is not as good as the fine rainy season would indicate. This partial failure on about twenty-five acres of the seventy, is attributable to injury by birds, cutworms, and being flooded by very heavy rains, rendering it impossible to cultivate the crop properly, and entirely killing all the replant. This piece of corn is estimated to yield thirty-five bushels per acre—two thousand four hundred and fifty bushels. The remaining one hundred and thirty acres under my superintendence, planted and cultivated in small lots by the several families, being upland, and the season wet, has produced a very heavy crop, estimated at fifty bushels per acre—six thousand five hundred bushels. Three acres sown in millet also produced a very heavy crop, say two and a half tons per acre—seven and a half tons.

I am pleased to be able to report that during the present season the Indians have manifested a much greater interest in agriculture than last, by planting their crops in better season and in much greater amount in their individual fields and patches along the creeks and river. It is impossible to state accurately the amount of land cultivated in this way, and its products, but from the best information accessible, it will, the present season, amount to one hundred and fifty acres. This land is planted in corn, beans, and pumpkins; one hundred acres in corn and beans yielding three thousand five hundred bushels of corn and five hundred bushels of beans; fifty acres in corn and pumpkins yielding one thousand seven hundred and fifty bushels of corn and *fifty tons of pumpkins*, notwithstanding their use by inexperienced Indians.

I take pleasure in reporting the farm stock and tools in a comparatively good condition.

Respectfully yours,

LEVI A. STEBBINS,
Farmer for Ottoe and Missouria Indians.

Major WILLIAM DAILY,
U. S. Indian Agent, Ottoe and Missouria Agency.

No. 170.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, April 28, 1865.

SIR: You have been appointed by the President of the United States agent for the Indians of the Upper Platte, in the belief that by your influence with their controlling chiefs, arising from your long residence among and intimate acquaintance with those Indians, an arrangement may be made with them which will result in their withdrawal from the great route of travel across the plains to some locality agreed upon, where they will peacefully remain and cease their hostilities against the whites, and enjoy such provisions for their comfort and welfare as may be stipulated in their favor by the agents of the government. It is unnecessary for me to allude here to the outrages committed by these Indians upon the lives and property of settlers and travellers along the overland route, and to the retribution which has in some instances been visited upon the Indians, further than to remark that the continuance of this state of warfare will, in view of the strong military force provided for the safety of the route, only result in the annihilation of the Indians. In the hope that the measures already taken to bring these tribes to a sense of their real weakness may have induced in them a willingness to accept terms of peace, which will save them from destruction, you have been appointed to succeed Mr. Loree, the late agent, and these general instructions are prepared for your guidance.

You are probably aware of the attempt made in 1863, under instructions from this department, by Governor Evans, to bring the chiefs of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, and the Sioux of the plains, who are affiliated with them, to a general council, with a view to their withdrawal to the reservation provided for them in the treaty of Fort Wise in 1861. That attempt, after progressing for some time towards a favorable result, finally failed through the refusal at the last moment of the leading chiefs to come in, and the deplorable occurrences of last year were the result of the continued hostility of the Indians. The object of the government being to induce the hostile Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and Sioux of the plains to come in and accept terms of peace, this is the *general object* for which you are detailed. As to the particular time and manner of bringing about this desirable result, much is necessarily left to your discretion. I transmit herewith a copy of the treaty of Fort Wise, of 1861, as a general guide for you in the proposed negotiations, should you be successful in bringing the Indians to a council. The question as to whether they can be induced to consent to occupy the tract of country reserved by the treaty of Fort Wise, or whether some other reservation shall be made for these Indians, depends upon the disposition in which you may find the chiefs; but the basis of any arrangement must, in any event, be the consent of the Indians to relinquish absolutely all right to occupy that part of the country traversed by any of the great overland routes of travel, and to confine themselves within such other tract, limited and defined by metes and bounds, as will keep them from contact with the whites, and within which the stipulations to be made for their benefit may be carried into effect, and white settlements prohibited, except of government employés or licensed traders.

It is impossible at this time to make these instructions more specific. Great reliance is placed upon your experience with and knowledge of the Indians as to the course to be pursued and propositions to be made. The financial condition of the country imperatively requires that in any stipulations for the expenditure of money you should endeavor to limit that expenditure as much as possible consistently with the end in view; and in such stipulations care should be taken that the annual provision for the benefit of the Indians shall be made as far as possible in goods, clothing, agricultural implements, stock, &c.

Agreements to pay money will not be approved. If a treaty is made, it will be one of occupancy only—no title to lands will be acknowledged in the Indians of the country they abandon, nor will any be conferred upon them in the country they are to inhabit; but an article may be inserted providing that the whites will be excluded from settlement in the country assigned to them.

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If you require any more specific instructions upon points which may occur to you before entering upon the duties herein confided to you, they will be furnished upon application to this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

VITAL JARROT, Esq.,
Bellville, St. Clair County, Illinois.

No. 171.

CALIFORNIA CROSSING, NEBRASKA, *July* 15, 1865.

SIR: I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your instructions of May 22, accompanied with the communication from Governor Evans, of Colorado, dated at Denver, May 1, 1865, also your instructions of June 12, 1865, accompanied with the copy of a letter addressed to Governor Edmunds, of Dakota Territory, upon the subject of a general concentration of the Indians. As I have been travelling for the last month, collecting all such information as might be useful to me in the proposed negotiation with the Indians, I did not receive the said communication till last evening.

I would proceed immediately to visit the camps of the Arapahoes and confer with those Indians there assembled with Friday, but General Connor informed me that they would be here in a few days, and I would do well to proceed with them to Kearney. When temporarily stopping at Fort Mitchell, and on the eve of starting to Fort Halleck, on the 3d of July I received a telegram from General Connor informing me that all the Indians heretofore congregated at Halleck and Camp Collins (excepting Friday's small band) had taken the war path. Thus situated, with no chief to treat with, I shall accompany the few Arapahoes and the few Sioux now with me to Kearney, and devote myself to prepare their minds for the future.

I have also telegraphed the authorities at Fort Kearney to stop the goods (supposed to be on the road) designed for the Indians of this agency, and store them at Kearney. I have done so to conform with the plans of General Connor, who has designated that place as the rendezvous for such Indians as may voluntarily come in, and for such prisoners as he may take. As those Indians will be there in the character of prisoners, without means of subsistence, I shall, until otherwise ordered, issue them full rations from such supplies as I shall receive.

In reference to the communication of Governor Evans, I would most respectfully remark that the Indians he proposed Agent Whitely to visit on Little Chug have left and joined the hostile bands. I may also add, that I am familiar with the country on Little Chug, and if my views are worth any consideration, Little Chug possesses none of the requisites to justify the selection of it as a place for an Indian reservation. In the first place, it lies between the two great roads to the west; lying between Laramie and the present mail route to Salt Lake, the distance not exceeding eighty miles. The Indians on this reservation would be constantly brought in contact with the emigration to the west, and would result in outbreaks of hostility. Secondly, the quantity of tillable land is so small that should every acre of land on said creek be put under cultivation and under the best possible tillage, it would not support one-half of the Arapahoes.

On this subject, in conclusion, I may say that, in consequence of the settlements now making in this far west, the necessity of keeping the Indians from the main roads, and the discovery of gold in all our mountain ranges, no suitable reservations can be made except on the Missouri river. I might here close my letter, but, as the accredited agent of the government, I consider my duty to give such information to the government as I have come in possession of in relation to the cause of the present hostility of the tribes, Cheyennes, Sioux, and Arapahoes.

Two years ago the Indians manifested great dissatisfaction. They complained that whilst the buffalo were leaving their hunting-grounds, driven away by the emigration to the mines on many different roads, their annuities were not paid to them, as promised by the government. Last year many of them refused to come, alleging that the small pittance paid them would not compensate them for the injury done their horses. Those that did come, came to leave in worse humor, and not till after a great deal of persuasion were they induced to give receipts. The reason was, the agent made them give receipts for all the goods, assuring them that though he then gave them but a part of their goods, the balance would be delivered to them. Under such an understanding they signed the receipts certified by the interpreter. Subsequently the agent sold the goods; the Indians were cheated; and some young men commenced depredations (as Indian law) to get their rights.

These hostilities were at first committed only by a few, but the orders last year given to the emigrants by unauthorized subalterns in the army drove many well-disposed Indians to the war path, till finally blunder after blunder in our operations united them all in war. It is to be hoped, however, that, under the command of the able general now commanding, the Indians will be punished and brought to know that whilst our government is disposed to be humane and just to them, it will not tolerate them to massacre and rob for the wrongs inflicted on them by one or more individuals.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

VITAL JARROT,
United States Indian Agent.

HON. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

ATCHISON, KANSAS, *August* 8, 1865.

SIR: In my communication of last month addressed to your predecessor I informed the department that I had had an interview with General Connor, and that he informed me that Fort Kearney was the place where he would send all the Indians of my agency whenever taken as prisoners or voluntarily coming on; that in a few days he would send for those congregated at Fort Halleck and Camp Collins. I accordingly proposed that I would myself go to Kearney and be with them. The general approving, I started from our place of interview (fifty miles from Laramie) to Julesburgh, there to await the arrival of the Indians. In a few days after, I received a telegram from General Connor, informing me that the Indians he proposed sending with me had all fled except Friday and family, (Arapaho.) I continued my journey to Fort Kearney, however, with two Sioux who had voluntarily come to me at Camp Mitchell. To my surprise, on arriving at Kearney the commander of the post (Captain Murphy) informed me that the Indians (some 20, mostly women and children) that had been sent there had been taken by an escort to the superintendent at Omaha, and from there shipped to the Yancton village. He was not disposed to take charge of my two Indians, but advised me to take them to the superintendent at this place. Not being informed at that time of the change made by the department in the districts

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of superintendent, I brought them here. It has been necessary to state all the above to let you know why I am here, and also to show you how difficult it is under the present state of things to dispose of such Indians as come into our hands. The first 20 are sent to Yanckton; Friday and family were sent to Denver; two more are here, and five recently come in are at Laramie. In view of these difficulties and the impracticability of navigating the Missouri river in winter, I am induced to propose to you to establish my agency on the Missouri river, within the bounds of the territory you described in your communication. I could go there with Friday and family, the two who are here with me, and the five at Laramie, and all such other Indians as may arrive before I could start. The distance from Laramie is between three and four hundred miles across to the Missouri. The great advantages resulting from such a move would be three: First, it would place the Indians who come into our hands at once at what is to be their future home; secondly, by beginning this colony this fall, there would in all probability be in early spring hundreds ready to engage to a small extent in agriculture; and thirdly, it would open a place for all friendly Indians to come to. The last reason of itself seems to me to be sufficient to recommend it to your serious consideration, for, let me assure you that there are among the Sioux and Arapahoes a large number friendly disposed, but who, like the loyal men in the south, were overpowered by the Cheyennes, and a number of their own nations; but they are afraid to come to the military posts on the Platte. They heard enough, whilst there, (for many understand a little English,) of the daily threats made not only by soldiers (privates) but frequently by officers, that "*none should be spared; all ought to be killed, men, women and children, and no quarters given.*" I have been frequently shocked at the barbarity advocated by our soldiers, and many of our officers. I state these facts not because I desire to reflect upon the army of the Platte, but I state them because they *are* facts, and facts known to the Indians, and, therefore, as a strong reason why the Indians, even those friendly, will not come in unless some other opportunity is offered them than there is now. Of course I should not expect the department to authorize me to make the proposed move without the approbation of the commanding general, but I have no doubt of his approval. Some 200 troops would be sufficient to make the expedition safe. Some of this proposed Indian territory being Sioux lands, would preclude the necessity of consulting any other tribes. Another fact of which the government should be advised, the Sioux have no recognized chiefs, and consequently no treaty can be made with them till they are induced to select such men to act for them; each faction, Bruléa, Agolalas, Corn band, Miniconjous, &c., should be induced to elect a chief, who would be empowered to act for his respective band. I shall remain here some ten days, resting my animals, before I return to Laramie. In the mean time should you approve of my proposal, I should like to take three men, farmers, from here, who could be employed in making rails, fences, &c. this winter, and be on hand early in spring to plough; also I should take some seeds, which would require earlier planting than the arrival of boats there. Should you write to me at this place, address to care of Thomas Murphy, esq., superintendent of Indian affairs, at this place, who will be advised of my moves.

By your circular of July 27, 1865, the agents of the different tribes are required to make such suggestions as they may deem beneficial to them. It is in that spirit that I have made the foregoing proposition, which I recommend at least to your consideration.

Most respectfully yours,

VITAL JARROT, *Indian Agent.*

Hon. D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

GREEN BAY AGENCY.

No. 173.

UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY, APPLETON, WISCONSIN,
September 25, 1865.

SIR: Herewith I submit my fifth annual report as agent for the Indians residing in the vicinity of Green Bay.

STOCKBRIDGES AND MUNSEES.

The present locality of this tribe in township No. 28, ranges Nos. 13 and 14 east, is very unfortunate, as the land is worth but very little for farming purposes. The reservation is mostly heavy timbered with pine, hemlock, beach, birch, poplar, tamarack, cedar and maple. The soil is cold, stony, and subject to frosts during the summer months. The reservation is only valuable for its pine timber.

A majority of this tribe will not remain on their reservation. On taking the census two weeks ago, only 149 of the 338 members were on the reserve. The majority go to the settled towns fifty or sixty miles in the south, where they can obtain employment and secure a better subsistence than on their present reservation. I have called the attention of the tribe to the provisions of sec. 4, chap. 127, U. S. Statutes, 1865, extending the provisions of the homestead act, free of charge, to the heads of families. I have already communicated to you the results of a general council, called to consider the provisions of the above section. I have no doubt that a large majority desire to retain their present form of tribal organization, but I think if the government should treat with them for their present possessions, one-fifth or one-sixth of them would dissolve their connexion with the tribe, with a view to becoming citizens. The tribe wish to sell out where they are, and, if possible, obtain a new home among the tribes of the southwest. About the middle of March last the small-pox made its appearance on this reservation. There were 36 cases, and five deaths from this disease. With this exception there has been but very little sickness among them during the year. Soon after this infection made its appearance, nearly all who had not had the small-pox were vaccinated. The school was interrupted by this sickness for two or three months. The children have made good progress in their studies, while the school has been open. The teacher, Mr. Slingerland, is a member of the tribe, and has long served them as an instructor. In addition to his teaching he has served them as a preacher most of the time during the year. For the details in regard to the school I refer you to Mr. Slingerland's report. Of the members of this tribe, forty-three have enlisted in the military service during the late rebellion. Their agricultural products the present year are estimated as follows: Wheat, 20 bushels; corn, 975 bushels; rye, 247 bushels; potatoes, 2,405 bushels; hay (tame) 24½ tons; millet, 22 tons.

About one year ago the pine on four sections in the eastern township was burned so as to destroy the further growth of the timber. In compliance with instructions from Commissioner Dole I sold the merchantable timber in this burned district at seventy-five cents per thousand feet for stumpage, board measure. I estimate eight or nine millions feet in the burned territory. A large proportion of this will be removed next winter.

Again I express the hope that, as soon as it shall be found practicable, this tribe may have an opportunity to sell its present possessions and obtain a new home, better adapted to its wants. The Stockbridge Indians are good farmers, and their women are good housekeepers, and there would be no difficulty in raising their own subsistence if they were located on good agricultural lands.

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ONEIDAS.

There is no lack of good farming land on the Oneida reserve, the extent of which is about 61,000 acres. Originally this territory was covered with a heavy growth of pine and hard-wood timber, but most of the timber of any value has been removed. For many years there was a saw and shingle mill on the north end of the reservation, but these mills, which the chiefs of the tribe had leased to a white man, were burned about three weeks ago. The same man who had leased these mills has built a flouring mill at the same location within the last year. Most of the buildings on the reserve were constructed from twenty-five to thirty years ago, and at present many of them present a dilapidated appearance.

There are several good farmers in this tribe, but a large majority of them are decidedly shiftless. It is very seldom that they remove the manure which accumulates about their buildings. If boards or doors happen to get off their barns, there is not more than one in four, among the farmers, who would be found nailing on boards the second time, or putting a fallen door in its place. About the same proportion among them crop their fields until they are exhausted, and then turn them out to commons for a few years. Many of these Indians neglect farming pursuits, and employ much of their time in cutting the most valuable timber they can find, and hauling it to Fort Howard and Deperre for sale. The best men among them desire to have this traffic stopped, but as their lands are all held in common, I know of no way to prevent it. A majority of the chiefs have repeatedly asked to have their lands surveyed and allotted. Without laws for the punishment of crimes, or protection of property, and with no allotment of lands, progress in civilization is quite impossible. The surroundings of this tribe are such as to prevent any substantial progress in civilization. There are individual exceptions to this rule, but as a whole they are making no progress. The chiefs are powerless to protect or restrain, by any rule or decree which they may pass. These Indians are civilized sufficiently to become subject to the same laws as citizens of the State. The small-pox appeared in this tribe about the middle of last winter. There were 43 cases and 15 deaths from this disease.

The schools, which have been taught by competent and efficient teachers, were interrupted by the prevalence of this infectious disease. There are but two school-houses on the reservation, which accommodate only about one-fourth of the children of school age. The average attendance in these schools is small, but those who attend school constantly make very good progress in their studies. The Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society have placed seven hundred dollars in the hands of Reverend Mr. Goodnough, the teacher at the Protestant Episcopal mission, for the purpose of enlarging the school-house at that mission. The addition to the house will be completed this fall. This will more than double the capacity of the school-room at this mission. There ought to be at least five schools on this reservation to accommodate the school children.

Since the commencement of the late rebellion, one hundred and eleven (111) of the Oneidas have enlisted in the military service of the United States.

The agricultural products for the present year are estimated as follows:

Wheat, bushels	4,111
Corn, bushels	5,103
Rye, bushels	843
Oats, bushels	1,000
Beans, bushels	60

Peas, bushels	378
Buckwheat, bushels	62
Potatoes, bushels	6,260
Turnips, bushels	45
Tons of tame hay	511
Pounds of sugar made	2,260

The Oneidas have sufficient lands already cleared for cultivation to quadruple the present products. On the western side of the reservation there is a heavy growth of sugar maple, where they could manufacture 12 or 18 tons of sugar annually, with very little effort.

MENOMONEES.

The location of this tribe is anything but favorable for farming purposes. The reserve contains ten townships, or 230,400 acres. A considerable portion of the land is sandy, supporting only a stinted growth of black oak. There is a small proportion of timbered land, which, when cleared up, will produce fair crops. When the Menomonees first went to this reservation, all the fields were made on the light soil. I have urged them to abandon their old sandy fields and go into the timber. Most of the members of one of the principal bands have gone to the timber and commenced their improvements.

In consequence of these Indians having instructors in farming, milling, blacksmithing, &c., they are constantly improving and rising in the scale of civilization. They would soon become good farmers if they had good farming lands to till; but the entire reservation is almost utterly worthless for farming purposes.

Religiously the Menomonees are divided into pagans and Catholics; the former constituting one-third, and the latter about two-thirds of the tribe. The conduct of the Catholic missionaries sent to these Indians since they came under my charge has been such as to degrade rather than to educate them. Every priest sent to this mission for the last four years has been a constant disturber of the peace in the tribe, and a continual source of annoyance to agents and employés. One demands that the agent shall retain a sufficient amount of the annuity to pay his claims, regardless of any instructions from the Indians to whom the annuity belongs. Another insists that the agent must see that the pay of the priest is as secure as the salary of any employé; and another calls upon the agent to pay his demands out of any Indian funds on hand. When these demands are not complied with, the priests improve every opportunity to create a distrust towards all employés. They have all left the reservation, preparing large claims against the Indians. In some instances the Indians have asked me, as a friend, to examine into the justice of these claims, and when I have complied with this request I have found that the priest had been paid double the amount which was due. The system by which money is obtained from these Indians for various church services is unjust in the extreme. Many of the Indian women who have had a husband or a son in the army have paid their last cent to the priest for saying mass for absent friends, while the family at home would suffer for the necessaries of life. During the entire month of May, when the Indians should have been busy in getting their crops into the ground, the priest held meetings at the church, occupying the whole day. The consequence was that most of the crops were put in too late.

The teachers on this reservation are very intelligent members of the Catholic church, and from the fact that they were intelligent, and clearly comprehended their duties, the priest has interfered with their department

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most seriously. Some time in January I called upon the bishop and asked him to recall the priest he had sent to the Menomonees. In reply he said that he was to visit the mission during the season, and he wished to have him remain until he could see him there. I assented to this request of the bishop, and the priest might have remained had it not been for his conduct when the small-pox made its appearance in this tribe. This disease made its appearance about the 20th or 25th of May. Those who died were taken into the church by the priest for funeral services, as they would be in case of death from any disease non-infectious. Services were held over the dead in presence of seventy-five or one hundred Indians. The disease spread rapidly, and when I reached the reserve on the 1st of June there were nearly one hundred cases. At first the priest refused to desist from taking the dead into the church publicly, and finally defied all authority except such as he should receive from the bishop. He was arrested by the sheriff of the county, and left the Indian country the next day after I arrived. I at once closed the stores, schools and shops, and employed a physician to vaccinate the Indians remaining on the reserve.

When the small-pox broke out in this tribe, a large number of families left their country for the wilderness in the north. About eight hundred Indians were vaccinated. There were about one hundred and fifty cases and seventy-nine deaths. The cases were nearly all among the Catholics. The disease disappeared from the reservation about the 1st of August.

These Indians received their semi-annual annuity the middle of August.

Although last winter was very long and severe, none of the stock on the reserve died for want of subsistence.

Under my instructions the farmer has employed his time in helping such families as most needed assistance in getting in and taking care of their crops. The farm products of the present year are estimated as follows: Wheat, 150 bushels; corn, 1,600 bushels; rye, 550 bushels; potatoes, 3,915 bushels; oats, 400 bushels; beans, 50 bushels; hay, cut, 200 tons. This is all marsh or wild hay. I estimate the sugar made at 90,000 pounds, and the value of the furs taken during the year at $8,000.

Owing to the appearance of small-pox, the schools have been suspended during the summer months. The teachers are entirely devoted to their labors, and the scholars who attend school make most excellent progress.

As will be seen by the report of the miller, the old saw-mill frame is quite decayed, and will have to be removed to give place to a new one. The new grist and flouring mill is completed, and is in good order for business. The miller has sawed the necessary timber for a new frame for the saw-mill, which can be put up without employing any but Indian labor. There is a stock of logs on hand, at the mill, sufficient to supply the Indians for one year and a half.

On the last of March the blacksmith resigned, and no white man applying for the place, I appointed a Menomonee, who had served as striker. Thus far he gets along very well with the work.

Since the beginning of the war one hundred and twenty-five Menomonees have enlisted in the United States service; of this number, full one-third were killed in battle or died in hospitals. Nearly all those who are alive have recently been mustered out, and are now returning to the reservation.

Several of the Indians, under the influence of whiskey, have committed crimes off the reservation. Intoxicating drink is the cause of nearly all crimes committed by Indians in this agency. Recently several parties have been indicted in the United States circuit court for engaging in the liquor traffic with Indians, but the cases have not yet been brought to trial. A few convictions in the United States courts would essentially put a stop to the traffic in this State.

Recently I have discovered a trespass on the pine on the east side of the reserve. I have just had a surveyor run the line, and he reports the line of trees cut, and estimates six hundred thousand feet of pine cut and removed from the reservation. I shall immediately call the attention of the United States district attorney to this matter, and see that the trespasser is prosecuted to the extent of the law.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

M. M. DAVIS, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

Hon. D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 174.

KESHENA, *September* 11, 1865.

SIR: In accordance with my duty, I respectfully submit the following report of the primary school under my charge:

Since my last report the school was in regular operation until the time of sugar-making, when the pupils left, with their parents, for the sugar camps. In May our schools were opened again, but had to close them on the twenty-sixth of the same month, in consequence of the prevalence of small-pox on the Indian reservation. They remained closed until the fourth of this month, when, by your directions, we have resumed teaching.

The whole number of scholars that attended school was fifty-eight—thirty-three boys and twenty-five girls; Christian children, twenty-two; Pagans, thirty-six; their age, from fourteen to five. The school has kept its numbers well, although losing some by reason of an influence, with which, respected sir, you have already been informed. The studies pursued were as follows: spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography. Some study spelling and reading only. The youngest ones are in the alphabet.

As usual, the scholars gave satisfaction in school by their good behavior and close attention to their studies, and have made commendable improvement.

Very respectfully,

ROSALIE DOUSMAN.

Hon. M. M. DAVIS, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

No. 175.

KESHENA, *September* 11, 1865.

SIR: Since my last annual report the number of scholars who have attended my school is forty-two, of which twenty-six were boys and sixteen girls.

During the year the school met with some obstacles and interruption; consequently, its general progress was slow, yet many of the scholars made commendable advancement in their respective studies.

Last fall the erysipelas prevailed among the Menomonees, which proved fatal to many, and in May the small-pox broke out among them to a fearful extent, which obliged us, on the twenty-sixth of the same month, to close our schools. Besides this unavoidable hindrance to the educational and moral improvement of the Menomonee children, the school had to contend against the influence of our priest, who, unfortunately, underrated the value of education. The school remained closed until the fourth of this month, when, by

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your direction, I resumed teaching. I have twenty-five scholars attending school at present. The larger ones are kept at home for a while to work; some are moving down the river to harvest wild rice, and others for cranberries. All will return to their studies when their work is done.

Books used in school are the same as mentioned in my last report.

Respectfully,

KATE DOUSMAN,
Teacher, Menomonee Reservation.

Dr. M. M. DAVIS, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

No. 176.

KESHENA, *September* 11, 1865.

SIR: You are aware that the small-pox compelled us to close our school in May, and it could not prudently be resumed until this month; consequently, the work done in my school will not compare with that of the year previous. The school continues to be attractive to scholars, contributes to their comfort, and gives general satisfaction.

The number of articles made during the year is two hundred and forty-six: coats, twenty-six; pantaloons, seventy; shirts, forty-two; dresses, thirty; skirts, thirty-nine; gowns, thirty-nine; socks, one pair; stockings, one pair.

When school closed in May I distributed twenty-five articles of clothing to the needy and sick of the Menomonees, hoping that it would meet your approval.

Respectfully,

JANE DOUSMAN, *Sup't Sewing School.*

Hon. M. M. DAVIS, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

No. 177.

MENOMONEE RESERVATION, *September* 18, 1865.

SIR: Herewith I submit my first annual report as farmer for the Menomonee tribe of Indians. Following your instructions, I have employed my time in helping such Indians as were trying to help themselves. The absence of many Menomonees in the army has caused quite a scarcity of laborers, and therefore the farming has not been as extensive as in former years.

The month of May is the time to put in most of the crops, but, for some reason which I cannot explain, the Catholic priest sent here as a missionary had meetings every day during that month, when the Indians should have been getting in crops. The meetings were held all day, and it was impossible to get the Indians who ought to be at work to do anything. I refer now to the Catholic Indians. The few farmers among the Pagans have done very well. While the priest was holding his meetings the small-pox broke out among the Indians. Many of them have died. This disease prevailed among them for about two months. Not much attention to farming during that time. The great amount of rain this season has made the hay marshes very wet, and the hay crop light. I fear there will not be enough to winter the stock. Some also which was planted very late is a very light crop. Very little wheat was sown. Rye was a fair yield; potatoes are a good yield; oats are also good. Those Indians who have given up their sandy fields, and have gone into the timber to make farms, are doing very well. I am trying to persuade the Indians to open farms on the high ridges, or in the timber. Two bands have nearly all gone into the timber, where they are getting good fields, although they are small.

Respectfully, yours,

SAMUEL A. MILLER, *Menomonee Farmer.*

Hon. M. M. DAVIS, *Indian Agent.*

No. 178.

MENOMONEE RESERVATION, *September* 18, 1865.

SIR: Herewith I submit my fifth annual report as miller on the Menomonee reservation. The grist-mill which I commenced for the Menomonees in the summer of 1863 was completed last fall, since which time it has been in good running order.

You are aware that the saw-mill, or rather the frame of the saw-mill, is quite old and decayed, having been put up more than 20 years ago. I have kept it in as good repair as I could, but it won't pay to repair it any more. There should be a new foundation put in as soon as next summer, otherwise the whole frame will go down.

As you have instructed me, I have sawed out the timber for the new foundation; so everything is all ready to build, if the old frame should go down.

Since my last report I have repaired the bridges above the mill, and I have sawed 300,000 feet of lumber.

On account of the drought, there was but little grain raised in this section of the country last year. I have ground at the mill 2,756 bushels, including all kinds of grain.

Very respectfully, yours,

EDWIN R. MURDOCK, *Menomonee Miller.*

Hon. M. M. DAVIS,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 178½.

KESHENA, MENOMONEE RESERVATION,
September 25, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I respectfully submit my first annual report as Menomonee blacksmith.

Since I have taken charge of the blacksmith shop, which was the first of April last, I have made 105 fish-spears, 55 hunting knives, 70 bark and buck-skin awls, 74 fire-steels, 9 half-axes, 8 rings for spike-holes for saw-mill, 4 grub-hoes, 100 wedges for scythe-snaths, 20 iron bolts for wagons.

I have also repaired 88 guns, 48 kettles, 47 traps, 31 ox-chains, 24 wagons, 4 log-hooks; ironed 2 sets of whiffletrees, 14 wagon-boxes; repaired 6 ploughs, 18 grain-cradles, 15 hoes, 8 hay-forks; welded 10 axes, soldered 20 tea-kettles, and made 48 tooth-rakes.

I have had a striker during the months of June, July, and August.

Very respectfully, yours,

PAH-SHETO, his + mark,
Menomonee Blacksmith.

Hon. M. M. DAVIS,
United States Indian Agent.

REF0062795

No. 179.

KESHENA, SHAWANO COUNTY, WISCONSIN,
September 13, 1865.

SIR: The school among the Stockbridges and Munsees, near Keshena, still maintains its onward course. Though nothing remarkable may be reported, still an improvement continues, which lays the foundation to make this an intelligent and reading people. The teacher finds it somewhat difficult to advance scholars far in their studies, owing to the unsteady attendance during school years, and of the scholars ceasing to come at about 12 or 14, an age at which progress would be more rapid, because of the more mature understanding and better appreciation of education. During last winter the school was composed of 18 boys and 9 girls, with an average attendance of 18. These were doing well in the common school studies—reading, writing, spelling, geography, and arithmetic, until the month of April, when the small-pox made it necessary to suspend the school, with your approbation. But as soon as it was safe and wise, the school was re-opened, in the first week in August, and has been continued since without interruption, with 22 scholars—15 boys and 7 girls. Two of the larger boys and one of the girls have completed Cornell's Intermediate Geography, and are now in Brown's Grammar and Comstock's Natural Philosophy, in which they are making commendable advancement. You will perceive that the number of our children reported is less and less. This is owing to the removal of some families who must seek a living elsewhere.

Respectfully submitted.

JEREMIAH SLINGERLAND, *Teacher.*

Hon. M. M. DAVIS,
U S. Indian Agent, Appleton, Outagamie Co., Wisconsin.

No. 180.

ONEIDA INDIAN RESERVATION, *September* 16, 1865.

SIR: In accordance with instructions, I herewith enclose to you my first annual report of the Methodist Episcopal mission school.

The school has been in session ninety-five days. Small-pox prevented having school some two months of the winter term. The children who attended regularly made good progress. Number of scholars in attendance, sixty-three; male, thirty-eight; female, twenty-five; average attendance, eighteen. The branches taught were reading, spelling, and arithmetic.

Yours, respectfully,

J. HOWEL, *Teacher.*

Hon. M. M. DAVIS,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 181.

ONEIDA, WISCONSIN, *September* 22, 1865.

SIR: I have to report that the Protestant Episcopal mission school commenced on the 10th day of October, 1864, and continued in session, with the usual vacations, up to the 22d day of September, 1865. The attendance has been good, and the progress of the children in their studies fair. The common English branches have been taught.

A female teacher has recently been employed, being paid with funds furnished through the missionary society of the Episcopal church. A building is now being erected especially for the female department, with funds furnished through the same society. The new building is 20 by 32 feet, and will be, when finished, convenient and commodious. The estimated cost of the new building is $750—$397 of which has already been expended. The whole number of days taught is 141; whole number of scholars, 84, of which 53 were males and 31 females. The average daily attendance is a small fraction over 19. All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. A. GOODNOUGH, *Teacher.*

Hon. M. M. DAVIS,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 182.

UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY,
Appleton, Wisconsin, June 24, 1865.

SIR: Herewith I enclose a call for subsistence made by me upon the officers of the Stockbridge and Menomonee tribes of Indians. I have no doubt that they are in need of some subsistence, but I have no funds with which to make a purchase. Is there not some annuity or interest now due with which their present want may be relieved? * * * * *

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

M. M. DAVIS,
United States Indian Agent.

HON. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

KESHENA, SHAWANO COUNTY, WISCONSIN,
June 19, 1865.

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, sachem and counsellors of the Stockbridge and Munsee tribe, would respectfully state to you, briefly, that it becomes our duty to send this application for provisions, as our provisions purchased by you for us some time since is exhausted, and we are at a loss what to do. Our crops look very promising thus far, which will confine us at our homesteads in order to raise something to sustain life in time. Our people are also not at liberty to pass through the town of Shawano under resolutions of the board of health of said town. We thereby cannot seek employment elsewhere in order to obtain the common necessaries of life.

We would now respectfully ask our agent to obtain for us thirty barrels of good flour and ten barrels of mess pork at as early a day as possible, that we may not suffer any longer.

We wish to suggest that our friend Mr. C. M. Upham has made an offer to us of thirty barrels of flour, which he would let us have by your approval. Will you please let us hear from you as soon as you can make it convenient, and will much oblige your friends.

DARIUS CHARLES, *Sachem.*
SOLOMON DAVIDS,
AARON KUNKAPOT,
ZIBA T. PETERS,
JOHN T. HENDRICKS,
Counsellors.

Hon. M. M. DAVIS,
United States Indian Agent.

REF0062796

No. 183.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
July 6, 1865.

SIR; I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo enclosing an application of the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians for subsistence, and also an account of Dr. Charles Barrows for vaccinating Indians.

The only funds now applicable to the Stockbridges and Munsees is the sum of $243 60, being interest due them on an investment of $6,000, under treaty of September 3, 1839, as "a permanent school fund." For this I have this day caused a requisition to issue in your favor, under your bond dated August 6, 1861.

The treaty provides that this interest shall be paid "to the sachem and counsellors" of these tribes, "whose receipt shall be sufficient voucher therefor." After it has been paid to them, this department does not assume to direct in what manner they shall expend it. * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

MOSES M. DAVIS,
United States Indian Agent, Appleton, Wisconsin.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

No. 184.

CHIPPEWA AGENCY, *August* 22, 1865.

SIR: On the 8th instant I returned from a visit to the Indians of this agency located at Leech lake, Cass lake, Red lake, and Otterfall lake, having travelled a distance of nearly five hundred miles on the round trip.

On the trip I took occasion to examine the country through which we passed, to satisfy myself of the best place on the Indian reservation for the location of the new agency buildings to be erected for the common use of the Mississippi, Pillager, Lake Winnebagoshish, Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewa Indians. There is no one locality on the new reservation of the Mississippi Indians where they could all be settled in a body, on account of the small tract of good land in the vicinity of lakes, sugar-maple and rice fields, from which they obtain their living in addition to what they obtain from their small gardens and their hunts. It will therefore be necessary to remove the Mississippi Indians to different points on their new reservation. From what I have seen and can learn of their country, I would recommend the following mentioned places as best adapted to the future settlement of these Indians, viz: At Oak Point, Lake Winnepeg, Long lake, and on the north shore of Leech lake.

In this connexion I would refer you to the enclosed letter of George Bonga, who has lived in the Indian country for many years, and whose views on matters connected with the improvement of the condition of the Indians are entitled to consideration.

By reference to the map, you observe that Leech lake is the most central and accessible point to the above-mentioned places; and as a large portion of the Pillager Indians are located at this place, I would recommend the location of the new agency buildings on the south side of Leech lake, to which point a good wagon road can be built. To reach the other places mentioned I would recommend the construction of a small steamboat with which arti-

cles could be conveyed to each point by going down the Leech Lake river and up the Mississippi to Lake Winnepeg, and Cap and Long lakes. By the expenditure of some three thousand dollars, a good passable road can be constructed from the north shore of Leech lake to Red lake, by which the cost of transportation to that place would be much reduced.

Should my views as expressed above meet with the approval of the department, I would ask that I be instructed as follows:

1st. To locate the new agency buildings, provided for in the 4th article, treaty 7th May, 1864, at Leech lake.

2d. To make a good wagon road, with all the necessary bridges, to the new agency, and also to construct a small steamboat to run between Leech lake and the other points mentioned, provided the whole amount expended shall not exceed the amount appropriated for the building of road, bridges, &c., to new agency, per 4th article treaty 7th May, 1864.

3d. To contract for the clearing, stumping, grubbing, breaking and planting, except planting in lots of not less than ten acres, provided the cost shall not exceed twenty-five dollars per acre, as follows: For the Gull Lake band, twenty acres at Leech lake; for the Rice Lake band, twenty acres at Long lake; for the Pokegama band, fifty acres at Oak Point; for the Rabbit band, forty acres at Lake Winnepeg; for the Sandy band, twenty-five acres at Lake Winnepeg; for the Sandy band, twenty-five acres at Oak Point.

4th. To build or contract for the erection at the new agency one dwelling-house for the agent, one for the physician, two for the carpenters, two for the blacksmiths, two for the farmers, one for the interpreter, one for the engineer, one school-house, two warehouses, one blacksmith shop, one carpenter shop, and two stables, all of which buildings, except shops and stables, to be enclosed on three sides with good substantial stockade, provided the entire cost of buildings and stockade shall not exceed the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, as per 4th article treaty 7th May, 1864.

I send you herewith a rough plan of buildings and stockade above referred to, for your approval.

The dwelling-house to be built of wood, either of hewed logs or frame, to be clapboarded on the outside, lathed and plastered on the inside, and each house to be partitioned off into rooms of convenient size; the houses to be covered with a good board and shingle roof, and to be well built; each dwelling-house to be one and a half stories in height, except the agent's house shall be two stories in height.

The shops and warehouses to be built of hewed timbers and covered with a good roof.

All of the buildings to have all necessary doors, windows and chimneys.

Hoping that suggestion in reference to the foregoing matter will meet with the approval of yourself and the honorable Secretary of the Interior,

I remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN CLARK, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

Hon. R. B. VAN VALKENBURGH,
Acting Com'r Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 185.

LEECH LAKE, *August* 19, 1865.

SIR: Since your trip to the Red lake country, I presume you are convinced of the impracticability of removing the Mississippi and Mille Lac bands to that part of the country. It appears to me that one of the many obstacles is that the land that would be most suitable to place Indians on is outside of

REF00062797

their reservation. Even if it was on their land, there is not enough of good land to accommodate so many Indians, (I mean the Rice Lake country.) Another objection, which is of much importance to the Indians, is, there is no sugar trees within 90 or 100 miles of the above country; only at one lake there might be sufficient for five or six families. There is another great item which must not be overlooked; that is, there are no rice fields in that country, or lakes where they can make a fall fishing, upon which they depend a great deal for their winter support.

It is now full thirty years since the government and missionaries have been trying in every way to get these Indians to adopt in some way the habits of the white man, but all their efforts have been to no purpose. As a general thing, the Indian will rather let himself starve and perish before he will cut down trees and grub roots, and plough the soil, whereby he could get a good living. There being but very little game in that country, how is the Indian to live in such a country after he has eaten up his six months' provisions which he will be allowed by the treaty? I have always noticed that it is ten, I might say twenty times more difficult to remove Indians than it is to make treaties with them. There must be taken into consideration the great ignorance of the Indian; he never travels much outside of the country he hunts on. Many of them are perfectly ignorant of any other part of the world. Hence his reluctance to leave the place he has lived on all his life, and the graves of his parents and his children. Should the government determine to remove the Indians to the above country, pardon me if I say it is my candid belief that it will require many soldiers to drive and keep them there. The country is such that it would be difficult for soldiers to travel in without a very large outlay of money. Permit me to ask, why not take an easier task to remove these Indians to other parts of their new reserve, whereby all the Indians would be satisfied? I will take the liberty to suggest, say, place the Pukgamaun and part of the Sandy Lake band at Oak Point. I say part, for many of those Indians are related with other bands which they would prefer to go with to places that I will mention herein. There is more good land at that point than they will ever cultivate, and plenty of sugar trees near at hand, and a pretty good place for fish. Many of them have been living there for these several years past.

The Rabbit Lake band could be placed at Lake Winnepeg. They would have the benefit of one of the best lakes for fish in the country, and all the sugar trees they could use. They could not help but be contented at this place. The Gull Lake Indians, many of them, are related with the Indians of this lake, and I presume would be glad to be removed to this place. There is plenty of unoccupied good land here—more than would be required for that band—without exception the best lake for fish in the country, not occupied by the Indians of this place, and more maple than they would want.

The Rice Lake band, and the few that are to be called the Mississippi band, (I mean those that straggle about Crow Wing and below,) could be removed to Long lake, a few miles above Cass lake. They, too, are closely connected with the Cass Lakes, and I feel confident that they would all be glad of the chance of living near neighbors. In conversation with the Cass Lake chief a few days ago, he told me there was a large tract of maple land at Long lake, and one of the best places for fall fishing that he knew of. It is my impression that many of the Sandy Lakes would like to be removed to the last-named lake.

It is almost unnecessary for me to say that the Indians would have rice fields near at hand at all the places that I have mentioned. The only trouble in the way, that I can see, why the Indians should not be removed to the places that I have mentioned is, that the land at these places is thickly wooded, (most of it is maple, oak, and elm,) and, of course, would cost a good deal more to clear and grub, according to the treaty.

Your trip through the country has enabled you to form a good idea of the distances. A glance of the map will show you that this is the most central point for all the Indians, except the Mille Lac and Pembina bands. As I am no trader, I can have no interest in my suggestions only for the good of the Indians and all the frontier inhabitants. I omitted to say, in regard to the Mille Lac Indians, if they could exchange the northwest corner of this new reserve, and could occupy White Earth and the lakes surrounding it, to the Lake of Height-of-land, I consider that country the best of any that I know of.

With much respect, yours, &c.,

GEO. BONGA.

Major E. CLARK.

No. 185½.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., September 9, 1865.

SIR: I have to request that you will inform Mr. Clark, the agent for the Chippewas of the Mississippi, Red Lake, Pembina, &c., that he may grant licenses to more than one person to trade with each tribe or band of Indians in his agency, provided they conform to the requirements of law and the rules and regulations of the Indian Bureau, and direct him, in all cases, to inform the traders that he will pay all annuities to the Indians in person, and in no case to aid them in the collection of debts contracted with the Indians, further than to advise them to be honest and upright in their dealings with each other and with all men.

You will also require him to adopt the most effective measures to prevent the introduction and sale of liquor to the Indians, and to exercise such personal surveillance over the intercourse of the traders with the Indians as will prevent them from charging and receiving exorbitant or unreasonable prices for their merchandise, or from obtaining what the Indians may have to sell them at less than its fair value, and to be in all things, what it is designed he should be—the guardian of the rights, interests, and welfare of the Indians whom the government has committed to his care.

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

JAMES HARLAN, *Secretary.*

The HON. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

No. 186.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
March 27, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to state, in regard to the subject of establishing the lines of the reservation for the Lac Court Oreilles band of Chippewas, that the following tracts have been ordered to be withheld from market until such lines are established, to wit:

REF0062798

Sections 22, 27, and 34, township 39, range 7; sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, (except NE. ¼ of NE. ¼,) and 15, township 38, range 8; sections 12, 24, and 36, township 40, range 8; sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25, and 34, township 39, range 8; sections 1, 12, and 13, township 38, range 8; the object being to have the reservation bounded by definite lines, and to release to the government certain detached tracts selected in 1859, in township 40, ranges 6 and 7, amounting to 6,009 43/100 acres. You will direct Agent Webb to select from the lands above described as reserved from sale and entry a quantity immediately adjoining the reservation of 1859, (described in office letter of December 9, ultimo,) equivalent to the amount to be surrendered, and report his action to this office for approval.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

CLARK W. THOMPSON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, St. Paul, Minnesota.

SPECIAL AGENCY FOR POTTAWATOMIES, ETC., OF WISCONSIN.

No. 187.

UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY,
Appleton, Wisconsin, August 27, 1865.

SIR: Herewith I enclose a letter this day received from the supervisors of the town of Little Wolf, Waupacca county, Wisconsin. I have no doubt that the Indians referred to are Pottawatomies.

I have written the gentleman who addresses me this letter that the Indians complained of do not belong to any tribe under my charge; that I have been informed by Hon. Mr. McIndoe, member of Congress from this State, that a special agent, residing at Stevens's Point, had been appointed to look after these and other straggling Indians in this State, and that I would enclose their letter to you.

I have no doubt that the Indians are very annoying.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

M. M. DAVIS, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

Hon. D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

LITTLE WOLF, WAUPACCA COUNTY, WISCONSIN,
August 24, 1865.

DEAR SIR: I am requested by the people in this town to inform you that there is a large band of Indians who have made their encampment in this county and town. They are civil and friendly, but are fond of begging; and I often hear of their stealing corn, potatoes, and other vegetables from the fields and gardens. They have a lot of horses which consume the feed that the cattle need. They are destroying all the game in the country, thereby depriving the citizens of the privilege of hunting for sport or profit. Their horses are often in the fields; their dogs are troublesome among the sheep. They have been here about three months, and, from the best information we can get of them, they mean to remain here a long time, or make it a permanent residence. Some of them, and, perhaps, all, come from Kansas, and belong to some tribe in that country. Some say they belong to one tribe

and some to another; so we cannot tell to what tribe they do belong. They are very annoying to the people here, and you would confer a great favor on the inhabitants of this vicinity by sending the Indians away, or removing them to the place where they belong, and oblige,

Yours,

PETER HEAD, *Chairman of Supervisors.*
S. H. NEWBURY, *one of the Board.*

Mr. DAVIS.

No. 188.

PLOVER, WISCONSIN, *September* 30, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in yours of the 4th of September, 1865, I have the honor to report that I have visited the town of Little Wolf, (and adjoining towns,) in Waupacca county, and made inquiry into the disorderly conduct of Indians who might have been in that vicinity, who they were and where from; and would state, that from all that I can learn, the Indians who have been in that vicinity the past summer are Pottawatomies, some Menomonees who have strayed away from their tribe or abandoned it, and a few Chippewas. The Pottawatomies were, a portion of them, formerly from the vicinity of Lake Horicon, in Dodge county, and some of them have for several years been moving about in the unsettled portions of Waupacca, Shawanno, Portage, Wood, and Adams counties.

The Chippewas who associate with them are a portion of the number who have never stayed upon their reservations, but have hunted and trafficked upon the Wolf and Wisconsin rivers, all moving from place to place as occasion or convenience may impel them.

I would further state, that upon inquiry of leading and respectable citizens of the towns of Royalton, Little Wolf, and Union, I find that those Indians have been orderly and peaceable, molesting no one, and only coming among the whites for the purpose of trading or camping among them, with their consent.

The only case of complaint that I could learn of was an instance of their ponies breaking into a man's field. As far as I could ascertain, there was no objection among the inhabitants to the Indians remaining in that vicinity as long as they were as peaceable as they had been heretofore.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. LAMOREUX, *Special Indian Agent.*

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, *Washington, D. C.*

MACKINAC AGENCY.

No. 188½.

MACKINAC INDIAN AGENCY,
Little Traverse, Michigan, October 30, 1865.

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of the rules and regulations of the Indian department, I respectfully submit to you the following report of the number and condition of the Indians within this agency.

The State of Michigan, which comprises the Mackinac Indian agency, contains at the present time, according to the latest census, taken for the purpose of distributing annuities to them under treaty stipulations, an

REF0062799

Indian population of seven thousand eight hundred and forty-nine souls, as follows, viz:

Number of Chippewas of Lake Superior	1,058
Number of Ottawas and Chippewas	4,923
Number of Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek, and Black river	1,581
Number of Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies	242
Number of Pottawatomies of Huron	45
Total	7,849

Of these 3,799 are males, and 4,050 are females, being an excess of females over males of 251.

The following exhibit shows the number reported annually by my immediate predecessor, late Agent Leach:

1861.

Chippewas of Lake Superior	1,011
Ottawas and Chippewas	4,826
Chippewas of Saginaw, &c	1,633
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies	235
Pottawatomies of Huron	51
Total	7,755

1862.

Chippewas of Lake Superior	1,011
Ottawas and Chippewas	4,826
Chippewas of Saginaw, &c	1,632
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies	235
Pottawatomies of Huron	51
Total	7,755

1863.

Chippewas of Lake Superior	1,032
Ottawas and Chippewas	5,024
Chippewas of Saginaw, &c	1,664
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies	252
Pottawatomies of Huron	51
Total	8,023

1864.

Chippewas of Lake Superior	1,055
Ottawas and Chippewas	5,000
Chippewas of Saginaw, &c	1,676
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies	246
Pottawatomies of Huron	48
Total	7,924

This table shows the number of Indians in the State to be 72 more than in 1861, and 174 less than in 1863. These figures are perhaps varied more from year to year by the roving habits of a portion of our Indians than by births and deaths. Occasionally a number of families will pass for a year or more to Canada or elsewhere beyond the bounds of the agency, and thus their names and number disappear from the pay-roll until their long visit is completed.

From such comparisons as I have been able to make of the above figures with former enumerations, covering a period of fifteen years and upwards, it would appear that there has been a slight increase of the Indian population of the State. But whether this apparent increase is real, or whether it may not properly be attributed to the roving habits of the Indians as above mentioned, and to the more perfect enumeration which becomes practicable as they advance in civilization, is perhaps questionable.

The agricultural labors of the Indians have been generally well rewarded the past summer, with the exception of the L'Anse Chippewas of Lake Superior, with whom the drought was severe. Their fields have yielded unusually fine crops of corn and potatoes. These are with them staple articles, and with the large supply on hand, with the prospect of liberal prices for furs and fish, and with the opportunity at many points of receiving a fair compensation for such labor as they may choose to perform, there would seem to be no cause for anticipating suffering among them the approaching winter.

The principal products of their fields the past summer, as reported, were, bushels of wheat, 2,875; corn, 28,390; potatoes, 88,404; and tons of hay, 1,370. The quantity of potatoes grown was nearly double that of the preceding year. The maple sugar manufactured is reported at 453,252 pounds, being more than twice the quantity produced in 1864. The value of furs sold is reported at $54,967, and of fish at $91,213. The statistical report shows the construction of 12 frame and 87 log houses during the year. It also shows an increase of 16 head of neat cattle and 195 horses, but a decrease of 209 in the number of swine.

Of the moral, intellectual, and social progress of the Indians I cannot report as favorably as I could wish. But looking back over a period of sixteen years and upwards, during the whole of which I have been connected with the agency as an assistant, and thus making myself familiar with the Michigan Indians, I see that their condition has very materially changed for the better, which proves that by the application of the proper means the Indian can be elevated from his low and degraded condition to the manners, customs, and arts of civilized life.

During the period just mentioned they have, to a considerable extent, abandoned their roving habits, with the exception of a few bands. They now rely very largely on the cultivation of the soil for a livelihood. Many can now read and write the English language quite fluently. They are much more temperate and correct in their habits than they were formerly.

The number of schools maintained among them during a portion or the whole of the past year is twenty-eight. The number of children attending was 523 males and 369 females, being a total of 892. Many of them, however, were very irregular in their attendance. This, indeed, is characteristic of Indian children, and is, in fact, the greatest obstacle in the way of educational success among them.

Their irregularity in their attendance at school arises in a great measure from the failure both of parent and child to appreciate the importance of education. Another serious obstacle in the way of success is the custom still so prevalent among them of spending the busy seasons and trapping seasons away from home, and beyond the reach of the school. From these

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and other causes, all of which are to a great extent irremediable, the schools suffer and their usefulness is greatly impaired.

The teachers employed among them, I doubt not, have generally endeavored to be faithful in the discharge of their duties; but meeting the discouragements they do, and cut off, as in a great measure they are, from the society of intelligent whites, it is not surprising if they frequently become disheartened, and often feel that their labors are in vain.

There are fifteen missionaries employed among the Michigan Indians; of these, five are of the Methodist Episcopal church, six Catholics, two Presbyterian, one Wesleyan, and one Congregationalist. That their labors have been productive of great good is beyond question, and must be evident to all familiar with our Indians. More than any, or all other persons, perhaps, they have contributed to the suppression of intemperance and its kindred vices, and to the promotion of a higher type of morality and civilization among them. For their disinterested and self-denying labors in behalf of these people, in carrying the blessed gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ to them, without which there can be no real civilization, and which furnishes to us all the best consolations for this life and the brightest and only hopes for that which is to come, they are entitled, and should not fail to receive, the sincere gratitude of every true friend of this unfortunate race.

As our Indians have advanced in civilization, they have learned to feel and manifest an interest in public affairs. The constitution of the State of Michigan makes voters of all "male persons of Indian descent not members of any tribe." Under this clause the Indians generally have been permitted to exercise the elective franchise. The more intelligent among them appear to prize the privilege, and take no little interest in election matters. Often duped and misled by designing men, as voters of limited intelligence are ever liable to be, they yet evidently desire to do right and to sustain their Great Father the President. This was most emphatically and very satisfactorily demonstrated during the late rebellion. From the first outbreak they manifested a lively interest in all matters pertaining to the war, and an earnest desire that the government should in the end triumph over its enemies and restore its authority throughout the land. Very much to their credit and praise it is to be mentioned, that when offered an opportunity of engaging in the military service of the country, they promptly and cheerfully came forward and assumed all the duties and responsibilities of the soldier. And nobly were those duties performed and those responsibilities met by them. On many a battle-field they proved their valor, and in many instances, how many I cannot now say, gave their lives for their country. The officers under whom they served unanimously bear testimony to their endurance, fidelity, and courage, and to their faithful and cheerful performance of all the duties of the soldier. One hundred and ninety-six Indians are known to have entered the military service from this agency, and there may have been others whose names I have not been able to obtain.

Most assuredly, then, these men who have thus perilled their lives for their country deserve none the less of that country because of the tawny color of their skins. Nor should the unfortunate race to which they happen to belong be indiscriminately condemned as vagabonds, outcasts, and cutthroats, and doomed to utter extermination, because certain members of the baser sort of that race, out on the western prairies in the western wilds, smarting under a sense of their inferiority, or of some fancied or real injury, (most likely the latter,) inflicted upon themselves or their race at the hands of unprincipled white men, have, in retaliation for those wrongs, been guilty of devastation, murder, and other excesses in crime, at which every friend of humanity must have shuddered, and deplored and condemned at the time, and now would gladly wish to have the disgusting accounts of them forever blotted from our recollection and from history.

And yet how much greater crimes, and disgusting even, have a lighter skin been guilty of recently in waging a most unjust and cruel war against the best and most liberal government the world ever was blest with. Few, if any, among us, now that the rebellion is most effectually put down, demand the extermination of the white race, nor even of the "chivalric" portion of it, who organized and prosecuted it with such recklessness, and, in many instances, with such horrible barbarities, immensely wicked and infamous as they and their strange work have made themselves.

The land matters of the Indians of this agency seem to require special attention at the hands of the department. The Ottawas and Chippewas, numbering about five thousand souls, have fourteen reservations, covering in round numbers about one thousand square miles. Several of their reservations are eligibly located, and possess a fertile soil, and are looked upon with longing eyes by the whites who are now flocking into the northern portion of the State. Not many of these persons have ventured to enter upon and appropriate lands on these reservations yet; but the tide of emigration is now setting so strongly towards the newer sections of the State, where these reservations are located, that it will be difficult, without the most stringent regulations, to prevent extensive trespasses. There is one reservation where already numerous white families have settled. I refer to the one located in Lelenaw county, between Grand Traverse bay and Lake Michigan, and covering an area of about one hundred and fifty square miles. I am assured that something like one hundred white families have already settled on this reservation, and that additions to the number are frequently made.

Whether the existing treaty should remain unchanged, and the "exclusive privilege" of purchasing lands on these reservations for "five years" be retained by the Indians, or whether an equitable arrangement should be made with them, and a fair remuneration made to them for the surrender of this privilege, are questions which demand the serious consideration of the department. In any arrangement that may be made, or attempted, the rights and interests of the Indians should be scrupulously guarded. This their dependent condition, as well as their legal and equitable claim upon the reservation, should insure to them.

During the next four years the sum of $206,000 is to be paid to the Ottawas and Chippewas under the stipulations of the treaty of July 31, 1855. I believe that their interests would be promoted by expending, with their approval, of course, a portion of this money for the support of smith-shops and schools among them, for the purchase of building materials, and perhaps, also, for agricultural implements and cattle. Without aid from this source, the schools and smith-shops must soon be discontinued. The loss of either would be severely felt.

It is also well worthy of consideration, whether it would not be well for them to invest a portion of this fund in lands for the younger members of their families. Only those who were twenty-one years of age at the making of the present treaty received land under the same. Hence a large portion of the young men and women are without land and without the means of purchasing it. It is doubtless important for an Indian, as well as a white man, to have a permanent home, and to feel it is his own. Hence it seems to me that it would be a wise and judicious course to secure homes to the young above mentioned through the agency of the fund referred to.

I also earnestly recommend that provisions be made for paying to the Indians of the agency the value of the premium on the coin they were entitled to receive as annuities for the years 1863 and 1864. Those two years they

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received annuities in national currency, although coin was expressly promised them by the treaty.

My predecessor, late Agent Leach, said to them, when paying them in currency, that the government would doubtless make good to them the deficiency when the war was over; and now that peace is restored they confidently expect that the premium which seems to be equitably due them will be paid. They have trusted and served the government, and now ask for simple justice at its hands.

In conclusion, permit me, honored sir, to congratulate you, and through you the loyal men and women of the country, upon the success which has at last crowned their efforts, so nobly made, to put down the late rebellion, and which secures to us an undivided country and the best of governments. Thanks to Almighty God for his signal interposition in our behalf, and all honor to the brave officers and men of army and navy who achieved for us our victories. Let them and their brave comrades in arms who fell in the deadly strife be ever held in grateful and everlasting remembrance; and be it ours more highly than ever to appreciate the principles of liberty and good government, and to see to it that they are handed down to those who shall succeed us unimpaired.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
RICHARD M. SMITH, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

Hon. D. N. Cooley,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

NEW YORK AGENCY.

No 189.

Office Indian Agency for the Indians in New York,
Akron, September 30, 1865.

Dear Sir: I respectfully submit my annual report of the condition of the New York Indians.

Having received my appointment in November, 1864, and entered on the duties of the office about the 1st of December following, at which time I relieved the former agent, Mr. D. E. Sill, who was at the time very ill, under the painful malady which he had been suffering for several months prior, and from home to receive medical attention, and what books and papers relative to the office I received through the hand of Mr. C. B. Beecher, his former clerk.

Having been a resident for the last thirty years adjoining several bands comprising the Seneca nation of Indians, as well as having the opportunity of frequently meeting at their annual councils delegations from all the other tribes of Indians within this agency, except the St. Regis, has afforded me an opportunity of becoming well acquainted with their modes and customs and general traits of character, and which I have very closely observed.

The olden time customs are being laid aside in the way of their gaining a livelihood and in matters pertaining to their living, and a new state of things, approximating to a more civilized state, is yearly developing itself.

Allow me here to state that heretofore, or some years back in the distance, the Indians within this agency derived their subsistence from three prominent sources, one of which was their annuity, which is but a small pittance for a subsistence for the year; secondly, from cropping and growing products from the soil in a moderate way, to the extent of the industry that was put forth, and that only in a very small proportion to the amount of able-bodied men among them; and thirdly, the largest amount of receipts were derived from the sales of valuable timber upon the several reservations, which was mostly sold in the tree and below its valuation.

Coming down to the present time, the annuity for the fulfilment of treaties is received, increased with the Tonawandas by treaty for Kansas lands in 1857; and the Allegany and Cattaraugus Indians enjoy a receipt for lands leased by the whites for oil purposes, in addition to their annuity. The timber being gone, or nearly so, from the several reservations, they do not derive the amounts as received formerly.

They must now more especially rely upon a better cultivation of their lands. Industry, in the main, does not exist with the Indians, but wants to be instilled into them; and to that end I have made my most earnest requests and recommendations to them, and that their future wealth, prosperity, and subsistence would depend upon industry and the farming and cultivating their lands, which are good and productive when properly tilled; and I take much pains to refer them to some of their own people who are industrious, and to the results of their efforts in the way to stimulate them to action. And perhaps I should do injustice if I should not here say that many who have adopted industry and the cultivation of their lands vie in the growth of many productions from the soil with our best farmers among the whites; and upon the Tuscarora, Oneida, and Cattaraugus reservations there are many very enterprising farmers, as also a few on the other reservations.

On the Cattaraugus reservation an annual fair is held, and they have a very prosperous agricultural society.

The Tonawandas have taken pattern from their neighbors at Cattaraugus, and they, too, have held an agricultural fair this fall, and they met with a perfect success, and its officers are encouraged and will put forth double the effort for their next annual fair, both to raising products and the improvement of their stock in horses, cattle, hogs, and poultry.

Industry on the part of the Indians needs encouragement by each and every means; and for many years heretofore I have endeavored to urge this very important trait upon them.

The schools on the several reservations seem all to be in a prosperous state, with a growing manifestation by the parents that their children shall receive an education. The school connected with the "Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indians," on the Cattaraugus reservation, is one of the very best conducted schools that I have visited, and under its skilful and accomplished teachers, who are certainly deserving of much praise for their assiduous attention and much patience devoted to the direct interest of the pupils, and also the interest taken with its officers, the school cannot fail of being successful under its present management. And for a more perfect statement of the same I would refer you to the report of the Rev. Asher Wright, which will accompany this report. Mr. Wright's connexion with the Indians at that station is almost invaluable, from his kindness and good advice to them.

At this point I would say that Nicholson H. Parker, United States interpreter, rendered good services in the conduct of the agency, and has had much experience as such, is a scholar, and a person who enjoys the confidence of his brothers throughout the entire agency, and in whom I have the most implicit confidence, and think him a capable and suitable man for the office he holds.

The amount of funds I received from the United States Treasurer for fulfilling treaties with the Senecas of the State of New York, residing on the Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Tonawanda reservations, was eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine dollars and ninety-four cents, ($11,889 94,)

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which I have paid to them; and the sum of five thousand two hundred and seventeen dollars, ($5,217,) "trust fund interest," I have paid to the Tonawanda band, residing on the Tonawanda reservation, in accordance with your instructions.

I also made the distribution of goods annuities to the Senecas, on the Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations; the Oneidas, at Oneida castle; Onondagas, at Onondaga; the Tuscaroras, at Tuscarora, the Onondagas with Senecas, the Oneidas with Senecas, the Cayugas with Senecas.

For the money and goods payments I have already submitted the required vouchers and statements to the Indian Office.

The Oneidas ask if the government cannot pay their goods annuity in *money* instead of goods in the future. They also claim forty yards of sheeting in bill, as per invoice, 1862.

In my agricultural as well as educational report I am unable at this period to give any statistics meeting the captions of blanks I received from the Commissioner's office, from the fact that they are not yet received from the superintendent of the State census, to whom I have forwarded the blanks, and have received his promise several weeks since that he would furnish them, which delay has occasioned the delay of this report, and I have concluded that this report was desired at the Indian Bureau without further delay, and that the agricultural and educational reports might form a supplement to this report, and will be forwarded as soon as I receive them.

I received and forwarded a document signed by several chiefs comprising the Seneca tribe of Indians asking that a commissioner be sent to adjust their claims in lands in Kansas under the treaty made January 15, 1838.

I have quite often within the year received delegations of aged warriors who were in the war of 1812, who have vouchers audited and signed by the adjutant and inspector generals of the State of New York, dated 1859, and drawing six per cent. interest from 1858, which accounts are for clothing and contingent expenses found by them during said war, and not payable until Congress shall make appropriation for the same, which they claim that they have had the assurance would be done as soon as the recent war should have ended, and they desire me to urge upon the department that it put forth each and every effort to the accomplishment of that end at the next session of Congress. Said claims differ in amounts from $20 to $120.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. B. RICH,
United States Indian Agent.

D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 190.

CATTARAUGUS RESERVATION, THOMAS ASYLUM FOR ORPHAN AND DESTITUTE INDIAN CHILDREN,
September 25, 1865.

SIR: In complying with your request for a report of this asylum to accompany your report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, permit me to state that the treasurer and superintendent are both absent on journeys to the west, and it is impossible for me to find access to all the papers necessary for a full and accurate report until their return. The treasurer, in particular, designed to return before this report would be called for; otherwise he would have furnished all needed information before leaving home. Under the circumstances, all I can do is to state such facts as I have been able to ascertain, referring respectfully to our forthcoming report to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for such particulars as are not now within my reach, which, together with whatever additional receipts and expenditures may intervene between the present date and the first day of October, will be included in that report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ASHER WRIGHT.

O. B. RICH, Esq.,
United States Agent for the New York Indians.

SIR: The trustees of the Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children respectfully beg leave to report to you, and through you to the Indian department at Washington, the condition of the asylum for the year closing September 30, 1865.

By reason of the great mortality mentioned in last year's report, the number of children in charge had been reduced to forty-two, and six of these were dismissed at the close of the year. During the year closing September 30, 1865, the total number under care has been seventy-one—thirty for the entire year, and forty-one for a portion only of the year. The admissions have been thirty-five, the dismissions eighteen; nine of which were children previously connected with the institution, and nine of those received during the year. One of those discharged was transferred to the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; four had become capable of taking care of themselves, and ten were taken in charge by relatives and friends able to care for them.

But one death occurred during the year, and that was a little boy, consumptive before he was received, and who died soon after his admission. The average for the whole year is 53 98-100; the number under care at its close, fifty-two. One of the little boys is the son of an Indian soldier, who was killed in the battle of Fair Oaks, in the Peninsula campaign.

The usual success has attended the efforts of the teachers to sustain the high character of the school under their charge; although the introduction of so great a proportion of raw recruits has greatly increased the labor required for attaining it.

The financial affairs of the asylum are in a more satisfactory condition than at the close of the previous year. The receipts to September 25 have been $6,883 34; and the disbursements to the same date $6,878 35.

Of the receipts $4,157 70 were from the State of New York, of which $1,800 were given for the special purpose of repairs, and such additional buildings as will accommodate an aggregate of one hundred children; $1,000 were received from the United States Indian department; $1,000 from the Seneca nation of Indians, being a portion of the proceeds of an oil lease; $250 from the Society of Friends; $100 from the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; and of the remainder, $256 50 were the annuities of the orphans; and the balance, $119 14, was from various sources, principally individual donations.

The disbursements, so far as it has been found practicable to ascertain particulars in the absence of the treasurer and superintendent, have been as follows, viz: For merchants' bills, including dry-goods, clothing, groceries, and the ordinary incidentals required in such an establishment, $1,870 49; to matron, superintendent, and for other hired help, $1,354 05; for breadstuffs, $1,251 66; for meat and other provisions, $436 09; for land purchased, $130 05; for insurance, $33 76; the balance, amounting to $1,529 85, after deducting the cost of fuel, blacksmith's bills, materials and labor for repairs

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of buildings, &c., has been paid for the liquidation of debts. A portion, also, of the two first items mentioned, the whole of the fifth, and nearly all of the sixth, was due on last year's expenses, so that the indebtedness of the institution has been very materially diminished during the year, although the precise amount of the reduction cannot be ascertained until the return of those who have transacted the business.

The trustees find abundant cause for gratitude in the fact that there should have been any reduction at all in times of such financial fluctuation, and when the cost of all the necessaries of life is so much above the ordinary standard; and they beg you to express their thanks to the Indian department for having contributed so largely to this result, and to solicit a continuance of the same liberality until the institution shall have passed through its season of embarrassment, and become established on so firm a foundation as to require no longer the fostering care of the government.

In behalf of the trustees, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ASHER WRIGHT, *Clerk.*

C. B. Rich, Esq.,
United States Agent for New York Indians.

APPENDIX.

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APPENDIX.

OREGON.

No. 1.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Salem, Oregon, September 17, 1865.

SIR: My annual report for this year is herewith submitted.

The Indians of this superintendency may be properly divided into two classes: 1st. Those which have been collected upon reservations, are controlled by the government under the supervision of agents, receive annuities and other benefits from appropriations, and are making more or less progress in agriculture and civilization.

2d. Those who are hostile to the whites, retain their savage habits and mode of life, and are not controlled by agents.

The first class number 5,571, located at the agencies designated as Umatilla, Warm Springs, Grande Ronde, Siletz, and Alsea. The statement of tribes of Indians in Oregon, which is herewith transmitted, marked A, shows the number of each tribe as well as the total at each agency, the name of the agent or sub-agent under whose management they are, the amount of money appropriated for their benefit per capita, and some other interesting particulars concerning them. The reports of the several agents and subordinates which accompany this report give details of their condition, which it is unnecessary to report here, and I shall confine myself to a few general remarks upon each agency, and some statements and suggestions applicable to all of them.

UMATILLA AGENCY.

The reservation for the Cayuse, Walla-Walla, and Umatilla tribes is a fertile tract of land, well adapted for grazing, and parts of it of superior fertility. It has the advantage of proximity to extensive white settlements of miners and others, and the consequent ready and profitable market for produce and domestic animals. Its disadvantages are the frequent and constant intercourse of the Indians with the whites, and tendency to dissipation and debauchery which result therefrom.

The progress made in agriculture in the three years during which I have had supervision of them has been most commendable. The crops which I saw during my visit there in the early part of this month were, many of them, such as no white farmer need be ashamed of, and each year increases the breadth of land in cultivation.

In conversation with the Indians a desire for agricultural implements and facilities, in preference to the goods usually distributed as annuities, was uniformly expressed. The great want of mills provided by the treaty will be supplied by another year, (the appropriations made by the last Congress for

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that purpose being now in process of expenditure,) and I am gratified to be able to report that the work is being done in a thorough and substantial manner.

When the mills are completed, there is no reason why this colony of Indians may not become thrifty and prosperous. They own large numbers of horses and some cattle, which subsist on the natural herbage of the country, and find a ready sale to the travellers and miners in the vicinity.

Details of the numbers, value, &c., of their domestic animals, as well as their crops for 1864, are given in the "consolidated return of farming," marked "B," herewith transmitted.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY.

The late agent, William Logan, who was in charge of this agency, perished on the steamer Brother Jonathan, which was lost on the 30th of July last, between San Francisco and Portland. The vacancy thus created has not yet been supplied, and there is therefore no agent's report for this year, but the reports of the several employés give a satisfactory account of the operations there, which I am unable to confirm by personal observation. The crops are not so good as last year, partly because of severe drought, no rain having fallen from March until August, and partly in consequence of the ravages of grasshoppers. These insects appear to be identical with the locusts of Egypt, and return in countless myriads at intervals of several years. When they come they destroy the vegetation of large districts with a suddenness and completeness quite incredible to those who have not witnessed it. When I passed the agency in July, en route to the Snake country, a field near the agency of nearly thirty acres attracted my notice as promising a good yield of wheat. Upon my return the crops had been harvested by the insects, leaving the ground as bare as a barn floor. The loss was total. The crops on other parts of the agency suffered, some much, and others little, but enough has been secured for the subsistence of the Indians the coming winter.

There being no miller and sawyer employed there at the time the reports of the employés were submitted, no account of the production of lumber, &c., is given. The saw-mill has been run a large part of the time, and a large amount of lumber made. I estimate it at 25,000 or 30,000 feet, which has been used by the Indians for building and fencing purposes, and for repairs and erection of agency buildings.

The flouring mill has ground all the grain of the Indians. The mills are the best in the superintendency, and are admirably adapted to the purpose for which they were designed.

The Indians own horses and cattle, but in less numbers than those at Umatilla, and their horses are much inferior, but they manifest great desire to accumulate property of this sort, and the abundant bunch-grass of their reservation is ample for their maintenance. Particulars of their stock and agricultural productions are given in the "consolidated return of farming," before referred to.

The provision which was incorporated into the treaty of 25th of June, 1855, with these Indians, which permits them to hunt, fish, gather roots and berries, &c., upon lands outside the reservation, is not only unfortunate because it gives the Indians access to white settlements, but it is the greatest obstacle in the way of their civilization. They often will labor industriously to put in a crop, and then prolong a trip to the fisheries on the Columbia river, or to the Cascade mountains for berries and game, until the whole product is destroyed.

The school, for the same reason, is rendered nearly useless, and the Indians, while near the white settlements, become so enfeebled and demoralized by dissipation and debauchery that they are unfit for labor when they return to the reservation.

The last Congress made an appropriation for a supplemental treaty with them, which was placed in my hands last spring.

I had made arrangements to meet the Indians upon my return from the Snake country in August, but the death of Agent Logan so disarranged affairs that I thought best to defer it.

The Indians are very reluctant to surrender the right, and I am by no means sure that they can be induced to do it at all. I intend to make the attempt in the early part of next month, and will report upon the subject when the result is known.

The death of Agent Logan, and the manner of it, made a deep impression upon these Indians. When among them I was met with a universal expression of sorrow for the loss thus sustained, and respect for his memory. His long acquaintance with them made him familiar with their character and wants, while the even-handed justice with which he arbitrated their disputes, punished their misdeeds, and distributed such favors as he was enabled, was uniformly acknowledged.

His loss is a calamity to the government as well as to the Indians, and his place will be difficult to fill. Long and intimate personal acquaintance gave me high appreciation of his character and virtues, and I regret that the willing tribute I could pay to his sterling worth is not appropriate in such a paper as this.

GRAND RONDE AGENCY.

The Indians collected at this agency (which is located upon a small addition to the Coast reservation) are those which have been longest in intercourse with whites, and have, therefore, acquired more of the vices and virtues of civilization. They are tractable and peaceable, live nearly altogether in houses, some having very good ones, and depend mainly upon the cultivation of the soil for subsistence. Some of the more thrifty and enterprising live very much as their white neighbors do—well housed, well clad, well fed, and often have produce to sell, have good fences and thrifty young orchards, &c., &c.; others are vagabonds, who beg and steal, or prostitute their women, rather than work. Then there are all intermediate grades. But there is a proneness to whiskey drinking, debauchery, and idleness among them, greater than with Indians who have lived more remote. They own a few horses and cattle, and have a laudable ambition to increase their property of this sort, which of late has been pretty rapidly gratified.

The mill-dams here are much out of repair, as, indeed, are all the agency buildings. I recommend an appropriation of one thousand dollars to put them in good repair during the coming summer.

A fishery has been established on the coast at the mouth of Salmon river, for the benefit of this agency. A road to it has been constructed, a small seine and other fixtures purchased, and an abundance of salmon as well as other fish of good quality are easily obtained. The effect is very good in removing one great inducement which has existed to the Indians to straggle off; that is, the absence of fish at the agency, and the ease with which an abundance of them can be caught on the Willamette and other rivers.

A reference to the "statement of Indian tribes" and the "consolidated return of farming," before referred to, will give additional information concerning this agency.

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SILETZ AGENCY.

The tribes here, although not parties to any treaty, and having but very meagre appropriations expended for their benefit, have made excellent progress in agriculture, and their location is rapidly assuming a partially civilized appearance. The number located here is double that at any other reservation, but only a very small part of them draw any annuities, or have ever had any money appropriated for their benefit. The salaries of the few employés in the service there, and the other expenses of the agency, have been mainly met from the fund appropriated for removal and subsistence of Indians not parties to any treaty.

The want of means has crippled the agency much, especially in the lack of farming implements and teams, those on hand being mainly so worn out as to be nearly useless.

The saw-mill erected by Agent Simpson in 1863 is in good condition, and capable of producing lumber enough for the present wants of all the Indians, but the grist-mill has never been of any use. It was erected several years ago, at a large cost, in an unsuitable location, and has since been so damaged by flood as to require rebuilding before it can be used. The burrs and irons are of the best quality, and I have recently directed Agent Simpson to have them taken care of; but a new building must be built, and prudence as well as convenience require that a new site should be selected.

My previous reports, as well as those of my predecessor, have called attention to the modification of the treaty of 1855 made with the tribes now located here and at Alsea. The same discontent exists now as heretofore, and, indeed, is increasing. It is often aggravated by the interference of designing persons, who tell the Indians that they have no treaty; that the government is neglecting them, while it treats other tribes so much better, and advise them to leave for their own country. This advice is sometimes followed, and would be often were it not for the vigilance of the agent.

I repeat my former recommendation that the treaty of 1855 be ratified or a new one authorized; and I also recommend an appropriation of four thousand dollars ($4,000) to rebuild the grist-mill, and one of five thousand dollars ($5,000) to be expended in the purchase of teams, agricultural implements, and seeds.

ALSEA AGENCY.

This agency is small in number of Indians, the extent of its operations, and the amount of money expended there.

The Indians, like those at Siletz, were parties to the unratified treaty of 1855, and the same apprehension exists among them of removal.

They have made some progress in farming, but less than at other reservations, and derive a large part of their subsistence from fish, of which a great abundance are easily taken. Some course in relation to them should be determined on without delay. If they are to be removed to another location, the sooner it is to be done the better. If they are to remain permanently where they now are, they ought to be advised of that intention, and assisted to make homes for themselves that will be attractive. Their location has plenty of fertile land, is not likely to attract the cupidity of whites, and consequently be liable to encroachment. The only objection that I see to allowing them to remain is the expense of keeping up a separate agency, when, if they were taken to Siletz, the whole expense of Alsea would be avoided.

EDUCATION.

The number of schools in the superintendency is five, located one at Umatilla, one at Warm Springs, two at Grande Ronde, and one at Siletz. The last named and one of those at Grande Ronde are kept upon what is known as the "manual labor plan." The others are day schools. The testimony of agents and teachers, as well as of other persons who have opportunities of judging, is uniform in confirmation of the opinion expressed in my previous reports that manual labor schools alone are likely to produce any beneficial results among the Indians. It is usually quite impossible to secure that regularity of attendance on the part of children which is essential to the success of day schools; and even if this is attained, the good influence of a few hours' attendance in the day is counteracted by the greater length of time they are associated with their savage parents.

Education of Indians in Oregon and Washington was first attempted by missionaries of various religious denominations more than thirty years ago, and it has been prosecuted by them by teachers employed by the government and by others ever since. The teachers may some of them have been inefficient or incompetent, but the majority have been devoted, zealous men and women, often inspired by a lofty determination to give their lives to a noble work. Presbyterians and Methodists, Roman Catholics and non-professors, have vied with each other, and the result has been, not one *Christianized or educated Indian is to be found.*

There are one or two instances of Indians who have been taken to the eastern States, and there, cut off from their savage associations, some learning has been instilled into them, and they have perhaps imbibed some of the truths of Christianity. But these instances are rare, and I do not think one can be found in this superintendency (outside of the lately established manual labor schools) who can read as well as the average of six-years-old boys in the Atlantic States. These facts indicate a radical error in the plan adopted. In my judgment the mistake is in supposing the savage mind capable of comprehending or containing, not alone the exalted teachings of Divinity, the abstruse subtleties of theology, or the pure morality of the Bible, but the lesser ethics which children of enlightened society imbibe unconsciously with their mother's milk, and teach each other with infantile prattle. These things to us are trivial and insignificant. The grown-up savage can easier be taught the differential calculus than brought to a faint conception of them. The first efforts of an Indian child should be through the stomach; give him plenty of wholesome, nutritious food. Then let him be warmly clad. The next step is to teach him to labor; instil habits of industry, and associate him with industrious people. He may then be approached cautiously with books. Such a system, carried out with patient labor and with earnest energy, can be made to improve and elevate the race. Reverse it, and put the book in use at the beginning, and the result will not only be useless—it will be absolutely pernicious. In a word, the hoe and the broad-axe will sooner civilize and Christianize them than the spelling-book and the Bible.

The manual labor schools at Grande Ronde and Siletz have produced good results, and promise better in the future. The scholars are kept in an enclosure six days in the week, cultivate a small tract of land, the boys performing the labor, and the girls needlework, housework, &c., and at the same time due attention is given to elementary studies. I have several times received tolerable specimens of penmanship from scholars of both these schools.

I again recommend such legislation as will convert all the schools in the superintendency into manual labor institutions, and urge upon you a careful consideration of the subject.

REF0062807

RESERVATIONS.

There is a constant tendency to encroach upon reservations by whites, arising sometimes from widely different motives. Often it is some vagabond white who wants to make a furtive living by stealing on the credit of the Indians, or by illicit traffic in whiskey or other contraband pursuits. Sometimes the advance of population, the discovery of some new route of travel, rich mineral deposit, valuable fishery or good harbor, makes the land reserved suddenly valuable, and cupidity overcomes respect for the law or regard for the rights of the Indians. Oftener, perhaps, than either, the attraction is the mere fact that the imaginary line which is made the boundary says to the adventurous seeker after a new home, "Thus far shalt thou go," &c.; and the same motive which induced our first parents to eat of the one tree in preference to any other, forthwith magnifies the value of the forbidden tract a thousand fold. The agents are constantly coming into controversy with these interlopers, and sometimes the aid of military force is invoked in support of the law. Much acrimonious feeling is thus unavoidably engendered among whites, and the Indians are constantly harassed with the apprehension that their last home is to be taken from them. An obvious cause of this aggressive disposition on the part of citizens, most of whom in all else are law-abiding, is the frequent concessions which have heretofore been made to the universal greed for new land. The remedy is plainly such legislation as will determine the policy of the government, assure the Indians of protection, and deter aggressors

My report for 1864 gave a brief account of the attempts to settle in the vicinity of Yaquina bay, upon the Coast reservation. At a late date I was called upon by the Hon. J. P. Usher, Secretary of the Interior, for a full report upon the subject, which was furnished under date of December 12, 1864. A copy of this report, marked "C," is herewith transmitted, and I respectfully ask that it be printed with the present report and considered a part of it.

The litigation commenced by the contending parties was decided in favor of the agent, in the court of the 2d judicial district of this State; and upon appeal to the Supreme Court, that decision was sustained. To the suggestion as to the propriety of surrendering a part of the reservation to settlement, I invite your careful attention. The boundary between the part surrendered, if any, and the part continued in reserve, should be determined by actual examination and survey. I recommend that the superintendent and the agents at Siletz and Alsea be authorized to determine and survey the same, and that an appropriation of five hundred dollars be made to pay the expenses thereof.

INDIANS NOT UNDER SUPERVISION OF AGENTS.

The second class of Indians referred to are estimated at 4,000 souls, nearly all of whom live in the country east of the Cascade mountains and south of the Blue mountains. They are the Klamaths, Modocs, and the several subtribes of Snakes known as Yah-hoos-kin, Wolf-pah-pe, Wah-tat-kin, Lake-splule, and Hoo-ne-boo-ey. Congress having made an appropriation for treating with and subduing these Indians, I proceeded last October, under instructions from your office, to make a treaty with the Klamaths, Modocs and Yah-hoos-kin Snakes. This object was attained and a full account of the expedition was transmitted to your office in my letter of 10th December last. A copy of that letter is hereto appended, marked "D," made a part of this report, and I hope will be printed with it. Last June, acting under further instructions from your office, I proceeded to the Snake country, designing to

consummate a treaty with such of the Snake Indians as could be reached. Two of the women and one of the children captured in the previous expedition were taken along under guard, the other woman and child being left, too sick to travel, at Warm Springs; and through them and the partially friendly Klamaths I got into communication with Pau-le-nee, or Pah-ni-nes, chief of the Woll pah-pe Snakes, and after a few days' conference, during which I had no small difficulty in overcoming their fear of just retribution for their barbarous and long-continued war upon the whites, the treaty was agreed upon, committed to writing, and duly signed. The treaty was transmitted to your office on the 1st September instant. It will be found, upon examination, to call for the expenditure of a very small amount of money when ratified. Indeed, it is mainly an *addendum* to the treaty of 15th October, 1864, with the Klamaths and Modocs, bringing the Woll-pah-pe tribe on the same reservation, giving them partial benefit of the same employés and buildings, the only additional expenditure being the moderate sum stipulated for establishing them in their new home, and the small annuity to be given them. Indeed, the two treaties taken together will be found to include a greater number of Indians, cede a larger extent of territory, and anticipate smaller expenditure than any other treaties ever negotiated in this region. I earnestly recommend their ratification, and trust you will indorse this recommendation to the Senate.

The several tribes of Snake Indians have never been friendly with the whites, but their hostility cannot be said to have been systematic and determined until within the last eight or nine years. The amount of property destroyed and the number of lives taken by them in that time has been enormous. A partial list of depredations committed by them has been compiled from the newspapers of the State, and other sources, and is herewith submitted, marked "E." This does not probably include all of their depredations upon whites. Besides these are several raids made upon the Warm Spring reservation, in which large amounts of stock have been stolen and many lives taken. In one of these attacks, made in 1859, Agent Dennison being then in charge, the Snakes stole a large number of horses, variously stated at from 500 to 700, and all the cattle of both Indians and department. But a small part was ever recovered. Numerous military expeditions have been sent against them, but the nature of their country, their nomadic habits and fierce character, gave the Indians such advantage that it is no exaggeration to say that *ten good soldiers* are required to wage successful war *against one Indian*. Every Indian killed or captured by the military has cost the government fifty thousand dollars at least. Economy, then, indicates that it is much cheaper to feed them than to fight them.

Once settled upon the Klamath reservation the Woll-pah-pe tribe will be the means of bringing all the others in. Indeed, Pau-li-nee is the war chief, the recognized leader in all their warlike expeditions. His submission will soon, no doubt, be followed by that of How-lark and We-yow-we-wa, and with them the last of the hostile bands. I confidently expect to be able to treat with all of them without any additional appropriations.

In negotiating these treaties, and in travelling through the hostile country I frequently found it necessary to call upon the military authorities for assistance, and it gives me pleasure to say that they were uniformly ready to extend such aid as was necessary. General B. Alvord, Colonel G. B. Curry, Major U. V. Rinehart, Captain William Kelly, and Lieutenants Halloran, Applegate, and Underwood, all responded cheerfully to such demands as I made.

REF0062808

PROTECTION OF RECORDS.

The business of the last fifteen years has accumulated a large amount of official papers and records in this office, which are liable to loss in case of the destruction by fire of the building containing them. Their loss would be a public calamity. Besides, there is often a considerable amount of public funds deposited in the office. The iron safe now in the office is too small to contain a fifth part of the books and papers, and, besides, is very old and insecure. In case of fire, its contents would almost certainly be consumed. A new one should be purchased large enough to hold all the records, and I respectfully recommend an appropriation of an amount suitable for that purpose.

CONCLUSION.

It is due to the agents and employés of the superintendency to say that they have generally discharged their duties efficiently and faithfully. Their reports, which accompany this, will confirm what I say, and give further information upon the subjects referred to by me.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. P. HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon.

Hon. D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner, &c., Washington, D. C.

Statement of Indian tribes in Oregon, showing their numbers, location, with other particulars concerning them.

Agency.	Name of agent.	Name of tribe or band.	No.	Total.	Date of treaty.	Appropriation per capita per annum.	Remarks.
Umatilla	W. H. Barnhart	Walla-Wallas	160		June 9, 1855.	$30 10	These Indians own large herds of horses and cattle, and live by grazing and agriculture. Three hundred of these tribes, although included in treaty, have never been upon the reservation. They live in Washington Territory, away from any white settlement, and receive no part of the benefits of the appropriations.
		Cayuses	170				
		Umatillas	220	750			
Warm Springs	Vacancy, caused by the death of Wm. Logan, late agent.	Wascoes	288		June 25, 1855.	14 58	About 200 of these tribes refused to live upon the reservation. Those enumerated live near the agency, have made very satisfactory progress in agriculture, and own a considerable number of horses and cattle.
		Deschutes	291				
		Tyghs	291	1,070			
Grande Ronde	Amos Harvey	Willamette Valley Indians:			Jan. 22, 1855.		Between 200 and 300 of the Indians belonging to this agency were absent when the last census was taken.
		Tumwaters	25				
		Shatamns	73				
		Mollalles	49				
		Marysvilles	26				
		Tualatins	12				
		Yamhills	32				
		Chickamans	21				
		Luckiamutes	30	248		18 68	
		Umpquas and Callapooias		187	Nov. 29, 1854.	27 54	
		Umpquas, (Cow Creek band.)		23	Sept. 19, 1853.	33 91	

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REF0062810

Statement of Indian tribes in Oregon, showing their numbers, location, with other particulars concerning them—Continued.

Agency.	Name of agent.	Name of tribe or band	No.	Total.	Date of treaty.	Appropriat'n per capita per annum.	Remarks.
		Rogue Rivers		111	Sept. 10, 1853.	18 80	
		Molels		175	Dec. 21, 1855.	37 14	
		Nestuckas, Salmon Rivers, Tilamooks		300	No treaty	2 50	
		Total		1,144			
Alsea (sub-agency.)	G. W. Collins, sub-agent.	Cooses	140		No treaty	2 50	These tribes raise abundant supplies of esculent roots. Their lands will not produce cereals, except to a very limited extent. Their subsistence is in large part derived from fish.
		Umpquas	110			2 50	
		Siuselaws	130			2 50	
		Alseas	150			2 50	
				530			
Siletz	Benj. Simpson	Chasta Scotons and Umpquas.	123		Nov. 18, 1854.	46 34	These tribes have made excellent progress in agriculture, and have for several years raised large amounts of produce. They obtain an abundance of fish from the ocean and streams of the western slope of the coast mountains, but their chief subsistence is derived from agriculture.
		Rogue Rivers	121		Sept. 10, 1853.	18 80	
		Chasta Costas	162		No treaty	2 50	
		Too-toot-e-ways	227		do	2 50	
		Chetcoes	221		do	2 50	
		Mac-en-noot-e-ways	348		do	2 50	
		Coquills	142		do	2 50	
		Delwashes	87		do	2 50	
		Sixes	125		do	2 50	
		Flores Creeks	70		do	2 50	
		Euches	150		do	2 50	
		Joshuas	250		do	2 50	
		Nolt-mat-nahs	161		do	2 50	
		Port-Orfords	125		do	2 50	
				2,068			
Klamath	No agent, (L. Applegate, recently appointed agent, will be assigned to duty in vicinity of Klamath lake.)	Klamaths	1,200		Oct. 15, 1864.		This treaty has not been ratified, but awaits the action of the United States Senate.
		Modocs	700		do	2 50	
		Ya-hoos-kin Snakes	100		do		
				2,000			
Snake Indians	No agent.	Woll-pah-pe, Wah-tat-Kin, I-uke-spi-ule, Hoo-ne-boo-ly		2,000	Aug. 12, 1865. No treaty. do. do.	None	Same remark applies to this treaty. These Indians are very savage in their character, and entirely nomadic in their habits. They wander over all eastern Oregon, Idaho, and sometimes, perhaps, parts of California and Nevada. The number of the Klamaths and Snakes is estimated.

The above statement includes all the Indians who are or have been, wholly or partially, under the control of the department. There are a few on the Upper Umpqua, a large number scattered along the Columbia river, and a small band on Clatsop plains, who have always eluded the agents, and who neither reside upon reservations, nor in any way share in the benefits of the appropriations. I estimate their number at 900, which, added to the number given in the table above, gives a total of 10,471 Indians within the limits of the superintendency.

J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON, *Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon.*

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS, *Salem, Oregon, September* 16, 1865.

No. 1 E.

List of depredations committed by Snake Indians from 1862 *to* 1865; *compiled from the newspapers of Oregon.*

1862.

March 15.—A party of whites attacked on John Day's river. 13 men killed; among whom were Buell Woddard, Samuel Stephens, and John Shaffer.

April 12.—A party of whites attacked by Indians on Owen's river, Nevada. Douglas and Cunning escaped wounded. Cattle all taken by the Indians. Others thought to have been killled.

April 22.—Salt Lake Indians committing depredations upon the mail company. Stolen nearly all the stock and killed several employés, &c.

August 30.—Captain Curry, 1st Oregon cavalry, shot an Indian at Grande Ronde valley. His men coming to his assistance, shot four more.

September 13.—George Grimes was killed between Payette and Boisé rivers.

October 4.—Salt Lake, September 21, 1862.—Charles McBride reports his party attacked by Snake Indians, at City of Rocks, on Humboldt route. Six men killed and two wounded.

October 4.—Gravelly ford, Humboldt river.—Report of massacre of 23 emigrants—men, women and children.

October 25.—A trader, named Campbell, killed in Smoky Creek Cañon and robbed of six or seven thousand dollars.

September 26.—Despatch from Salt Lake, September 11, 1862, from Snake river, reports two trains attacked by Indians at Sublette's Cut-off on 15th August. Twenty white persons killed.

October 25.—Two white men killed. One on Sweet Water, by son of a Walla-Walla chief; the other by a Nez Percé near the Lapwai.

November 8.—Salt Lake City.—Between Gravelly ford and City of Rocks Major McGarry captured twenty-six Indians; held twenty-four as hostages.

November 22.—Snake Indians made a descent on a camp of whites near Fort Boisé, and drove off all their animals.

1863.

March 14.—Battle of Colonel Connor's forces with Indians, on Bear river, Idaho Territory, one hundred and fifty miles north of Salt Lake City. Two hundred and twenty-four Indians left on the field.

March 28.—Brayton and Wardel killed on Snake river, near the mouth of Powder river.

April 4.—Captain Standifer's company arrived at Placerville. Reports numbers of Indians killed, &c.

April 11.—Snakes drove off fifty head of animals from part of Burnt river. Pack train driven off also.

April 25.—Captain Standifer's party had a fight with Indians on the Malheur. Killed twenty of them.

April 25.—Captain Flynne's detachment made attack on Indians on north fork of Eel river, at Big Bend. Killed thirty-eight and took forty squaws.

April 25.—Snakes drove off 80 head of cattle from a drove from southern Oregon for Boisé.

June 27.—A band of Indians made a descent on a party of miners at Burnt river. Drove off two hundred head of horses.

July 25.—Bodies of five persons found on South Salmon, supposed to have been massacred by Indians.

July 25.—Indians attacked a prospecting party. Destroyed the cabin of Dr. Price. They numbered from fifteen to twenty. Retreated to South fork, near Cañon City.

August 15.—Indians on the Malheur made a descent upon a camp and drove off part of the stock.

October 31.—Skirmish with Indians, by Captain Curry's command, on the plains at Bruneau creek. Killed four.

1864.

April 9.—On Burnt river, thirty miles above Auburn, Snake Indians drove off a number of horses; and on upper Burnt river committed wholesale robbery and arson.

April 30.—On south fork of John Day's river Lieutenant Waymire's command engaged the Indians, two hundred strong. The Indians were supposed to lose several. Several of the command were missing. A number of horses stolen by the Indians.

May 28.—Captain Drake's command had a fight with Indians on Crooked river. First Lieutenant Watson, James Haskison, and Kennedy were killed; also four friendly Indians; among them Stock Whitely, chief of the Lower Des Chutes tribe.

June 1.—Snake Indians, twelve in number attacked a party of whites, near the Mountain House, half way between Cañon City and the Dalles. Benjamin Harding killed, and Rogers wounded.

June 18.—Fifty to one hundred Indians attacked a party near Queen's river, Nevada. J. W. Dodge and J. W. Burton killed. Eight animals fell into the hands of the Indians.

November 12.—Snokomish river, Washington Territory.—Mr. Ricly got into an affray with an Indian. Subsequently went with a party and killed an Indian and wounded two squaws.

December 31.—Near Alkali Flat, on the road to Cañon City, Mr. F. Adams had his mules and horses stolen. He recovered part of them.

1865.

July 8.—Auburn, June 25.—On April 25 Douthitt's pack train of thirty-six animals, another train of thirty animals, and twenty-two head of fine horses, all taken in one night, in the neighborhood of Marke's ranch.

Seventy miles above the mouth of Jordan creek, in May, over one hundred horses and over one hundred and fifty head of cattle were stolen. About June 1 thirty-six head of Hill Beachy's stage horses were stolen from the station near the same place. On 30th May twenty-six fine horses were stolen from here. On the 22d Judge Johnson lost two fine horses. Settlers in that vicinity petition the governor for military aid.

July 9.—Snake Indians attacked a party at Bridge Creek house. Six men wounded, seventeen horses killed and three stolen.

July 16.—Snake Indians, twelve or fourteen, in ambush at Goose lake, attacked four white men. Two were badly wounded.

July 16.—Ten or twelve Snake Indians attacked Richardson's train between Silver lake and head of Des Chutes. Lost three thousand five hundred pounds of flour and seven oxen.

July 23.—Near Saline lake a party was attacked by Indians in ambush; both were wounded, but escaped.

July 30.—Indians killed an Englishman ranching on Jordan creek. Drove off thirty head of horses and mules and fifteen head of cattle. Party went in pursuit and killed seven Indians and lost one man.

REF0062811

September 3.—Indians attacked a train near Fort Larned. All Captain McLean's battery horses, quartermaster's stores, stock, train stock and beef cattle were driven off.

September 10.—Reese river.—Indians seventy miles south of here committing depredations. Stolen thirty horses.

July 29.—Ruby City.—In July a herd of forty-one horses were stolen from ranch on Reynolds's creek, about seven miles distant from here, by Malheur Indians. Lieutenant Hobart, 1st Oregon cavalry, with company of men, followed them and recovered thirteen horses, having one man wounded.

August 5.—Boisé City.—In July, four oxen and a horse and mule were stolen from Pleasant valley, on Jordan creek. Seven Indians were in the raid. Soldiers killed four.

September 9.—Carson City.—In the latter part of August all the horses at the toll-gate, twenty-five miles east of this place, were driven away. On the 25th instant stock stolen from Strawberry valley, 18 miles east. On the next night seven horses and about three hundred head of cattle were driven away from Indian creek, within ten miles of here.

September 15.—At Silver river Lieutenant Bowen, with forty-five men, encountered three Indians. They killed two and captured the third. While prisoner he succeeded in shooting one of the guard, and was immediately killed.

No. 14.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Salem, Oregon, October 18, 1865.

SIR: When I was at Umatilla agency, in the early part of the last month, (September,) I was struck with the fine appearance and quality of some of the vegetables then growing on the Indian farms. I suggested that some specimens should be sent down for exhibition at the State Agricultural Fair, offering to pay the transportation expenses. Accordingly, a box was forwarded, its contents duly exhibited, and the result was, *two first and one second* premium, as will appear by the certificate of the secretary of the society, which is herewith enclosed. I fear that this letter and certificate cannot reach Washington in time for publication with my annual report, but I trust it may possibly do so.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs in Oregon.

Hon. D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner, &c., Washington, D. C.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY ROOMS,
Salem, Oregon, October 6, 1865.

I hereby certify that at the annual fair of the Oregon State Agricultural Society, the following premiums were awarded to the Umatilla Indians for articles exhibited by them, to wit:

			Gold coin.
1. Best exhibit of onions,	1st premium	.....	$3 00
2. Best display of cauliflowers,	1st "	.....	3 00
3. Best display assorted vegetables,	2d "	.....	2 00

E. M. WAITE,
Corresponding Secretary O. S. A. S.

APPENDIX No. 2.

GRANDE RONDE AGENCY, *August* 22, 1865.

SIR: In submitting this my second annual report, I am happy to say that the Indians on this agency are living in peace both with the whites and among themselves, and appear to be contented and happy, with but few exceptions—taking a commendable interest in cultivating and improving their farms, &c., to which they begin to look, as furnishing their chief means of subsistence.

This agency is located on a prairie of between three and four thousand acres of rather rough and broken land, situated on five small streams that unite near the southeast corner, forming the South Yamhill river. It is surrounded by rough and heavy timbered mountains abounding in elk, bear, deer, and other small game, from which the Indians derive a considerable subsistence.

The Indians, out of the small amount of wheat raised last year—together with what was issued to them—sowed some 300 acres of wheat last fall, but owing to the cold weather of last spring about 150 acres was entirely frozen out, so that they were compelled to plough the ground over and sow it with spring wheat, (as was the case with that sown by the department,) which was a serious loss to them. As they raised last year but barely enough for subsistence, (and there was no seed belonging to the department to issue to them,) I was compelled to use a part of their annuity fund in purchasing wheat to sow ground enough for their subsistence for the coming winter, which, owing to the small amount in the State and the demand for it from California, had to be purchased in small lots and at high figure, all of which was issued to the Indians and put in as carefully as the season and amount of teams would allow; I assuring them that each family in future must depend entirely upon their crops for subsistence, and was pleased to see that they attended to sowing and planting their fields and gardens as though properly appreciating the necessity of making provision for the coming winter.

I am satisfied that the plan of seeing that each family raise and take care of a sufficient supply for themselves and stock, has a good influence in teaching them habits of industry and economy, and is the only plan that will ever make them an agricultural people, and I would, as I recommended in my last annual report, urge the necessity of surveying and allotting to each family a sufficient amount of land to raise all the grain, &c., that they would need to subsist themselves, which would also encourage them to make permanent improvements in fencing, &c.

Many of the Indians show a laudable ambition in repairing and improving their buildings, and were it not for their superstitious fears of living in a house in which one has died, would soon all have comfortable houses; but, unfortunately, they think that a house in which one dies is unhealthy to live in.

The crops in cultivation at this agency this year are as follows:

By Indians: Wheat 437½ acres, oats 172½ acres, potatoes 21½ acres, turnips, &c., 9½ acres.

By the department, for seed, forage, &c.: Wheat 25 acres, oats 50 acres, timothy 25 acres, potatoes 3 acres, turnips, &c., 2 acres. Total, 746 acres.

The wheat crop, with the exception of some of the fall wheat, will yield more per acre than the crop of last year. The oats and potatoes will, to all appearance, yield fully an average crop. The crop of hay is better than last year. The turnips, &c., will prove a failure on account of bugs, &c.

For further details in regard to the farming operations, I would refer you to the report of the farmer, herewith enclosed.

REF0062812

The grist-mill is in good running order, and since the bolt has been put in gives entire satisfaction to the Indians.

The saw-mill is in good repair, and has cut during the year 81,633 feet of lumber. The dam is built of brush, logs and dirt, and is constantly needing repairs on account of the crawfish cutting holes through it, causing it to leak so badly that it is almost impossible to run the mills for a part of the fall months.

I would respectfully refer you to the accompanying reports of the several employés for further details.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AMOS HARVEY, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

Hon. J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Supt Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 2 A.

GRANDE RONDE AGENCY, *July* 29, 1865.

SIR: I submit to you the following report of the manual labor school at this place. The number of scholars that have attended the school this year has been nine girls and fourteen boys. In school they have been taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography. The girls have been taught to sew, knit, and to assist in culinary affairs. With the help of the boys, I have planted quite a large garden It will afford abundance of potatoes, beets, &c.; but owing to late frosts the beans and vines will amount to but little. Many of the scholars can read readily and write a legible hand. A majority of them are apt scholars, and not only learn their lessons readily, but engage cheerfully in such labor as they are able to perform; but most of them are young—from six to twelve years of age; those older than that seem unwilling to enter school. We have taken pains, both by example and precept, to instruct them not only in the rudiments of common education, but in habits of industry and economy, as well as the principles of morality, truth, and justice, and they are encouraged to read the Holy Bible.

Very respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM H. VANDIVERT,
Teacher Manual Labor School.

AMOS HARVEY, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

No. 2 B.

SIR: In compliance with regulations of the Indian department, I submit the following report:

On the 1st day of November, 1864, by your appointment, I commenced my duties as teacher of the Umpqua day school; from that time until the 31st day of August, 1865, I attended to my duties as well as I possibly could under the circumstances. For a number of weeks the attendance averaged seventeen scholars, as many boys as girls. After that the attendance became very irregular. I then became aware, as did my predecessor, P. Crandall, of many difficulties which would render it impossible for a school of this kind to be successful; the most prominent of which is the inability of the Indians to appreciate the advantages of education. Having no motive to induce them in that direction, their attention to their studies in school remains no longer than to satisfy their curiosity or physical comforts. Consequently, their attendance is very irregular, and in reality amounts to but little. From my experience I am satisfied that if it were possible to change the sum appropriated for the purpose of carrying on the school, and use the same for the employment of a man understanding farming and gardening, one that would take an interest in teaching, and the superintendence of such matters generally, would be far better; believing, as I do, that a practical agricultural education is really what they most need.

ENOIN F. HORSFORD,
Teacher Umpqua Day School.

AMOS HARVEY, Esq., *U. S. Indian Agent, Oregon.*

No. 2 C.

GRANDE RONDE AGENCY, *August* 10, 1865.

SIR; In compliance with the regulations of the department, I herewith submit my first annual report.

In regard to the sanitary condition of the Indians I would respectfully refer to my quarterly report, just made; but, in addition, will say, many difficulties present themselves in treating the diseases on this reservation from the want of necessary diet, clothing, &c., &c. Many of the diseases are made aggravated by the indiscriminate use of their hot or steam houses, and then submerging their bodies in cold water, thus subverting the object they should desire to obtain.

Of the whole number of cases treated, three hundred and thirty-five in the last quarter, four cases proved fatal, and at least one of these through neglect of treatment on their part, preferring their incantations and Indian wa-was to our intelligent system of doctoring. Many of their diseases are syphilitic in character, and are either hereditary or of so long standing that it is impossible, with our means of treatment, to effect a radical cure.

It is with great difficulty that these people can be induced to pursue any course of treatment for a considerable length of time, as they seem to think any disease should be cured in two or three days at most. To impress them with the importance of following the direction of the physician is of the greatest importance.

Very respectfully,

W. C. WARREN, *M D.*

AMOS HARVEY, Esq., *U. S. Indian Agent.*

No. 2 D.

GRANDE RONDE AGENCY, *August* 1, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make this report of the farms under my charge at this agency:

On taking charge I found that a considerable amount of the wheat sown on the Indian farms had been killed by the cold weather, leaving a small amount standing, which is very good. There was also about fifteen acres sown by the department on low ground last fall which was entirely frozen out, and was re ploughed and sown in spring wheat. The spring was very wet and backward, delaying the work so late that a smaller quantity of

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land was sown than I had intended to have had put in by the Indians. The following is the amount in cultivation, and its condition: For the Indians, wheat 437½ acres, which will yield an average crop; 172½ acres of oats, which look well, and will yield more per acre than the average in the valley this year; also, they have planted in their gardens 21½ acres of potatoes, which are growing finely. I have sown for the department 25 acres of wheat, 50 acres of oats, and 3 acres of potatoes, all of which look well; also 2 acres of turnips, &c., which will prove a failure on account of bugs and flies, as is the case of that sown by the Indians. The meadow, 25 acres, yielded 30 tons of hay, which has been cut and put in the barns in good condition.

The Indians generally, so far, have manifested a great interest in regard to raising their crops, and a willingness to comply with my instructions. And I would further state, that, in my opinion, they will have a sufficiency of provisions, with prudent management, to subsist themselves, with the exception of the old and decrepit.

Very respectfully,

L. A. SANDS, *Farmer.*

AMOS HARVEY, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

No. 2 E.

GRANDE RONDE AGENCY, *August* 10, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with the rules of the department, I have the honor to submit my first annual report.

I took charge of the mills on the first of January, 1865. I found them in good running condition, and they are at the present time. I have ground all the wheat that the Indians have brought to the mill, being about 2,000 bushels. I have sawed lumber for the Indians to the amount of 30,000 feet, and for the department 40,000 feet. I have worked all the Indians that have been furnished me, to the best possible advantage, in making repairs upon the dam. It needs more work to make it secure against high water the coming winter, and I respectfully ask for all the teams and help you can furnish, as soon as the harvest is secured.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. EMMETT,
Miller and Sawyer.

AMOS HARVEY, Esq.,
U. S. Indian Agent, Grande Ronde, Oregon.

No. 2 F.

GRANDE RONDE INDIAN AGENCY, *August* 19, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with the rules of the Indian department, I submit the following report:

I commenced work on the agency August 6, 1864, and was employed nearly two months assisting in making repairs on the flouring-mill. Since that time I have been mostly employed in the shop, engaged in a great variety of work, such as making wagon-beds, hay-racks, and a small boat for salmon-fishing on the Salmon river, one large roller for levelling ground, repairing wagons, ploughs, harrows, &c., for the department; making coffins and harrows, and repairing wagons, harrows, ploughs and cradles, and a variety of other farming instruments for the Indians, and assisting them in making tables, doors, bedsteads and cupboards, in which quite a number of them show a willingness to work, and a desire to learn. The shop is in good repair, and the tools generally, with the exception of the framing-tools, such as augers and heavy chisels, which are worn out and worthless. There is a good supply of fir timber on hand, but all the oak for repairing wagons and ploughs is exhausted.

T. M. COCHRAN, *Carpenter.*

AMOS HARVEY, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

No. 3.

ALSEA INDIAN SUB-AGENCY,
Oregon, August 12, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit this my second annual report.

Since forwarding my last annual report, I have become convinced that the amount of land in this agency under cultivation is insufficient to supply the necessary wants of these Indians, and have, therefore, had all the suitable land for cultivation in the old enclosure broken and seeded, except such as was required for grass; also had enclosed a new field, north of the agency buildings, of about one hundred acres, a portion of which, the present season, is under cultivation.

The prospect for a bountiful harvest was, in the beginning of the season, a fine one—as good, if not better than I had ever before witnessed on the coast. But soon my hopes were blighted. Like a ravenous army the cut-worm came, and with all the care, attention and labor I could bestow, I was unable to even check them. They have succeeded in destroying nearly the entire crop of potatoes and turnips, the loss of which will be perceptibly felt the coming winter, the potato crop being the principal item of subsistence during the cold season.

The Coose and Umpqua tribes of Indians, numbering about two hundred and fifty souls, must undoubtedly suffer the coming winter unless some provision can be made to furnish subsistence for them at such times as heavy storms and gales render it impossible for them to gather muscles from the rocks and fish from the ocean, which is frequently the case for weeks at a time during the winter.

The Sayouslaw Indians, living forty miles south of this place, number about one hundred and thirty souls, are intelligent and of industrious habits. I visited them early in the spring, and distributed such kinds of seed among them as they needed, and encouraged and advised them to put in large crops, and tend them well. On my second visit to this tribe, I found that they had followed my instructions. They have fine fields of potatoes, turnips, carrots and squashes, with a good prospect of plenty the coming winter. They are good hunters, and as their country abounds in wild game they never want for meat. Their fisheries are extensive, and they will improve the pleasant portion of the season in curing fish for winter. They are but little expense to the government, needing nothing of its aid except ammunition to hunt with. They give but little trouble to the agent, as they mostly govern themselves.

The Alsea tribe, numbering one hundred and fifty souls, are located on the Alsea river, nine miles north of this place. They are of a lower class than

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either of the three tribes under my charge. They subsist principally by fishing and hunting, although the most of them have good garden spots up the river and along its banks, which will supply them with a good quantity of potatoes and carrots this season. Their crop of potatoes and turnips, on their farm at the north end of the prairie, will, like the balance, be nearly an entire failure also, and from the same cause.

As to the amount of improvements during the last year, I refer you to the farmer's report accompanying this; also as to what is necessary in the agency to carry on the business of farming successfully.

Great anxiety is expressed throughout the various tribes as to what will be their destiny. They have got the impression that this portion of the country is to be opened for the settlement of the whites. This they seem very much opposed to. They ask, Where are we to be taken? where are we to be removed? When we gave up our former homes and lands we were assured this should be our permanent and lasting habitation. Here we have erected comfortable houses; our land is just being put in such condition that we may live comfortably; we are also growing old, and are not able to till new fields or erect new homes; and more than this, we have always lived by the coast—been used to subsisting on fish and game, and to remove us to the interior we must die. The above reasons are given why they wish to remain here. I have tried to persuade them that if they were removed a satisfactory treaty would be made with them, and they would be made comfortable and cared for; but this does not seem to satisfy them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. COLLINS,
United States Indian Sub-Agent.

Hon. J. W. P. HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Oregon.

No. 3 A.

ALSEA INDIAN SUB-AGENCY,
Oregon, August 10, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report. On assuming the duties of farming operations at this agency, October 21, 1864, my first duty was to erect a potato-house for the Alsea tribe of Indians, fourteen by sixteen feet, made of good substantial logs, and covered with clapboards. I then proceeded to secure the potato crop, which was finished on the 15th of November. Owing to the uncommonly dry season the yield was small, some portions of the ground scarcely producing the seed planted. I next repaired the stable for winter, by building stalls for the department horses, and mangers for the work oxen; also built a good substantial fence around the barn.

During the winter but little was done, aside from the duties of tending the stock, except to prepare fencing for the enclosure of a new field; early in the spring I erected a post-and-rail fence, one mile in length, commencing at the commissary building and running north, taking in the Alsea farm, situated on the north end of the prairie, and by so doing have enclosed about one hundred acres of the best land on the farm. The north end and east side of this field, being belted with heavy timber and thick underbrush, the cold north winds, so common to this locality, are broken off. On commencing to put in my spring crop, I selected from the Coose and Umpqua tribes

four men each as teamsters and ploughmen, and with such instructions as I was able to give them they did exceedingly well, and will now compare favorably with the generality of white men, as farmers. I seeded all the old ground, and what was called fifteen acres of sod, which was broken in the fall previous to my taking charge; also forty acres of sod which I broke in the spring. The following includes all the old and new ground now under cultivation: Of wheat, twelve acres; oats, twenty-two acres; potatoes, fifty acres; turnips, eight acres; carrots, three acres. Aside from the above, the Cooses and Umpquas have ten acres of oats for their individual use, and each family a good, large garden, which will amount in all to eight acres more, making the total number of acres under cultivation this season one hundred and thirteen.

Immediately after the crop was in I unroofed the old barn, raised it two logs higher, and built an additional crib, 20 by 22 feet, on the south end, with a tramping floor between the old and new of 25 feet, making the whole length of the barn 100 feet. I have shedded both sides the full length, the one on the west being 15, and the one on the east 12 feet wide.

During the heavy winds last winter the Cooses' stable was blown down, and the Umpquas' unroofed. These I have rebuilt and repaired; also have cut and housed thirty tons of hay, ten of which is the best timothy; have also had six tons of hay put up for the Cooses and Umpquas.

The amount of hay and oats raised this year will be sufficient to keep all the stock in good condition during the winter and spring.

The different tribes have built quite a number of substantial framed houses, and taken pains to fit them with taste and usefulness.

The wheat crop will be a fair average, some portions being very stout, while others are scarcely an average. The oats are very fine, and will produce largely, and are nearly fit for harvest. The potato and turnip crops will be nearly an entire failure, owing to the countless number of cut-worms, which, in spite of every exertion on my part, together with the Indians, have consumed nearly the whole crop. The carrot crop will be small, owing, I think, to the quality of the seed. I seeded the ground the second time, but to no better result than the first.

I find the Indians on this agency good workers and rather intelligent, ready and willing to perform such duties as are exacted of them. This is the first season they have been required to perform all kinds of work on the farm, consequently are not so far advanced perhaps as Indians on other agencies; but I am confident that in another season they will be able, with but little assistance, to do all the work required on the farm.

I would recommend the procuring of more tools of various kinds, such as carpenter tools, farming implements, spades, shovels, &c., as I have labored under great disadvantage during the past season for want of proper kinds of tools to work with; and in order that the Indians may be taught the various kinds of work, it is necessary that a supply of different kinds of farming implements be procured, as the amount on hand is very limited.

I would also recommend that a new vise be procured, as the one on hand is broken and unfit for use. Also suggest the propriety of fatting and killing two yoke of old oxen, as it was only with the greatest care and attention that I got them through last winter, consequently in spring were unfit for service. In order that such a crop as is needed may be put in next spring, and in the proper time, four more yoke of work oxen are needed, for it is necessary that the crop should be put in early, that it may mature and ripen

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before the fall rains set in, as it is a very hard matter to cure grain properly here late in the fall.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL CASE,
Superintendent Farming Operations.

G. W. COLLINS,
United States Indian Sub-Agent.

No. 4.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, *August* 19, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the farming operations under my charge during the present year:

The whole number of acres of land enclosed and under cultivation this year is about four hundred. Of this number, about fifty acres are reserved and cultivated by the department for the purpose of raising forage for stock, and seed and food for special issue to Indians that are destitute, &c. Last year I had but forty acres for this purpose; but finding this insufficient, I, by direction of the agent, broke up and enclosed ten acres more of new land. During the months of April and May last I prepared the ground and put in for government 30 acres of wheat, 15 acres oats, 5 acres potatoes; for the Indians, with assistance, 220 acres wheat, 5 acres oats. In addition to this, the Indians put in, in their enclosures, about one hundred and twenty-five acres in corn, squashes, beans, turnips, and potatoes.

The growing season has been very dry, and from this cause alone our crops would have been light, but during the months of June and July the grasshoppers made their appearance in swarms, and committed such ravages among the wheat and oats as to make them almost an entire failure. The wheat upon the government farm was wholly destroyed, and little of the oats remained.

The Indians fared but little better with their crops. Their oats were entirely destroyed, and their wheat so damaged that it will produce but little.

It is impossible for me at this early date to make a correct estimate of the yield of the wheat crop; yet I do not think it will exceed eight bushels per acre, being less than half the yield of last year.

The potatoes, corn, &c., look well, and will, notwithstanding the dryness of the season, produce an average crop.

These Indians, though they work well in the spring, are rendered very unsettled by their fisheries, guaranteed to them by treaty, and their yearly trips to these are made at a time when their farms most need their attention. This has been a source of great annoyance to me during the past season, and has been greatly to the detriment of their agricultural interests.

The oxen now on hand are very old and unable to perform much labor. At least twelve yoke of young work oxen will be needed to carry on farming operations for another year.

Two new wagons are much needed, those on hand being very old and worn.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. REAVES,
Superintendent Farming Operations.

J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 4 A.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON, *August* 19, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Indian school in my charge. I entered upon my duties here on the 1st day of February, 1865, with a fair attendance of scholars. Their attendance has been very irregular, not exceeding eight scholars per day. During the planting season the services of the children being required to assist their parents in their gardens, &c., I allowed them a vacation, and spent my time in assisting and instructing them in the cultivation of their garden crops. The children were at the fisheries with their parents during the months of June and July.

I endeavored to have the children attend school regularly, but their parents objected, telling me that they were compelled to support their children, and therefore considered themselves entitled to their assistance in raising food with which to feed them, and that while at the fisheries they could not leave their children at the agency without some person to take care of them.

I would respectfully request that the superintendent of farming operations be instructed to permit the teacher to take charge of a small field situated near the school-house, the same to be cultivated by the scholars under the direction of their teacher, who shall distribute the produce thereof among them in proportion to the manual labor that each shall have performed; also to furnish the teacher with farming implements necessary for the cultivation of the same.

Nearly all the children are destitute of clothing. I would recommend that the children who attend school regularly be comfortably clothed. By so doing the attendance will be large and regular.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. D. GILLET, *School Teacher.*

J. W. P. HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 4 B.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON,
August 19, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report on the condition of the health of these Indians.

By my long residence with them I have acquired their confidence, and found that my medicines and treatment have been very beneficial to them; consequently they are anxious to get medical treatment when sick, and particularly as it costs them nothing, as among themselves they would exact payment.

I am happy to state I have gradually made them understand that we work by no charms nor conjuring, to cure the sick; but we simply go to work and find out the disease, and when found, then apply the remedy accordingly. If we cannot cure by such process, no being under the sun can. Consequently, many of the most intelligent have given up their old superstitious habits and mode of doctoring; but it will require time before it can be eradicated from the minds of many that there are individuals who acquire from birth a supernatural power of killing and curing.

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I have been quite successful in my treatment to them the past year; but few deaths have occurred, and that principally of children and old men.

The diseases are prevailing epidemics—colds and coughs, pulmonary complaints, ophthalmia, syphilis and chronic diseases.

I am happy to state, however, that there have been less cases of syphilis this year than usual, and hope to report more favorably on this disease after the extinguishment of the Indian right to the fisheries at the Dalles, as all the syphilitic cases come from that section.

In conclusion, I would call your attention to a new supply of medicines and hospital stores.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. C. McKAY, *Physician.*

Hon. J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Oregon.

No. 4 C.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON,
August 19, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

During the past year I have fabricated the following articles, viz:

Two hundred and fifty root-diggers, one hundred hunting-knives, twenty-five mattocks, forty grub-hoes, six frows, seven sets harrow-teeth, eighteen set whiffletrees new ironed, twenty pairs strap-hinges, twenty-five pairs maul-rings, thirteen iron wedges, fifty salmon hooks and spears, four neck-yokes, one thousand root-diggers sharpened.

Most of my time has been occupied in repairing wagons, ploughs, yokes, log-chains, &c., and shoeing horses for department and repairing guns for Indians, fitting new tubes, and changing flint locks to percussion.

I would suggest the purchase of the following articles, which are greatly needed, viz:

One set new tools for gunsmith, those on hand being worn out and worthless; one thousand pounds iron, assorted; one hundred pounds plough-steel; fifty pounds cast steel; one thousand bushels coal.

I am greatly in need of an Indian boy to assist me in my shop.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. B. CLARE, *Blacksmith.*

J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 4 D.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON,
August 19, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

I commenced here as a wagon and plough maker on the 15th day of April, 1865. Since then my time has been almost wholly occupied in repairing farming implements for Indians and department. I have manufactured and used for repairing wagons, ploughs, &c., three axletrees, one wagon-box, seven plough-beams, thirteen plough-handles, three coupling-poles for trucks, twenty-three [illegible] rake handles.

The repairing of buildings of Indians and department, and instructing the Indians in building their barns and in the use of carpenter's tools, has occupied a large portion of my time.

The timber used for the above repairs is an inferior article. It was cut on the reservation, and I was compelled to use it while it was green, there being no seasoned timber on hand. I would suggest that a supply of good wagon and plough timber be furnished before the roads are blocked up by snow. A set of new tools is very much needed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE C. COOK,
Wagon and Plough-maker.

J. W. P. HUNTINGTON, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 5.

UMATILLA INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON,
August 19, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to present this my fourth annual report upon the condition of Indian affairs at this agency.

As you are aware, the tribes under my charge are composed of the Cayuse, Walla-Walla, and Umatilla bands confederated by the treaty of June 9, 1855, and numbering, as per census taken by me on the 22d June last, 759 souls, classified as follows, viz:

Names of Tribes.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Cayuses, Tin-tin-met-sic chief	89	140	67	74	370
Walla-Walla, Homle chief	48	63	23	26	160
Umatilla, Wenap-Snoot chief	55	93	39	42	229
Total	192	296	129	142	759

During the past year very little of a serious nature has occurred to disturb the general tranquillity among the Indians, and they are living together in greater harmony than usual.

The annuity goods designed for distribution to these Indians last winter were not received at the agency until late this spring, and I deemed it judicious to postpone the issue until after the spring crops were planted, which was satisfactory to the Indians.

The ploughs and harness purchased by you, in accordance with my requisition, did not reach here in season to be of service this spring, which was regretted at the time, but we got along much better than I expected, and the Indians, with the aid I was enabled to give them, put in a larger crop than usual.

We are now busily engaged with our harvest, which, notwithstanding the grasshoppers and drought, will be nearly an average yield. This year the number of acres under fence is about nineteen hundred, of which eight hundred and fifty-one acres are cultivated by the Indians; the remainder being yet unbroken or partially cleared, but serving as pasture for their work-horses. While the number of acres in cultivation this year exceeds that of last, the quantity of

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produce raised will be no greater, in consequence of the backwardness of the season, together with the long-continued drought, and a visitation of grasshoppers.

Many of my Indians now almost solely rely upon agriculture for a livelihood, and their farms will compare favorably with those of their white neighbors.

Several Indians will have a large surplus product to sell this year, consisting of oats, wheat, hay, corn, potatoes, and vegetables. The constant and rapid progress these Indians are making in agricultural pursuits is extremely gratifying to witness by those who take an interest in their temporal welfare.

While many of the Cayuse tribe are wealthy in horses and cattle, the great majority of the three tribes are very poor, and those that are able to work have been taught that they must earn their subsistence by the cultivation of the soil. The example is constantly before them, that the industrious Indian has an abundance to eat and to wear, while the idle and vicious are poor and hungry, frequently bringing themselves to shame and sorrow by their vagabond habits.

The number of acres and kinds of crops planted by the Indians this year I estimate as follows: Wheat 430 acres, oats 90 acres, corn 140 acres, potatoes 50 acres, peas 45 acres, and 6 acres in melons, pumpkins, onions, carrots, turnips, parsnips, cabbage, &c., &c.—total, 851 acres. This will doubtless give a total yield approximating as follows, viz: Wheat 4,300 bushels, oats 1,500 bushels, corn 1,000 bushels, potatoes 1,800 bushels, peas 850 bushels, and vegetables 1,000 bushels. If the present season had been as favorable as the last, the products of the Indian farms would have been much greater; however, it is satisfactory to know that there is an abundance of food raised to suffice for all the Indians who till the soil for themselves, besides being sufficient for the poor old men, women, and children who are physically incapacitated to earn their own subsistence in any manner. This latter class of Indians, of whom there are always a few here, but a less number I am informed than upon other reservations in Oregon, must always rely upon the bounty of the government for support; this is accomplished by me without an annual appropriation by Congress therefor.

The agency farm consists of sixty acres, upon which are raised forage for the department cattle and horses, and wheat, potatoes and other vegetables for the benefit of the old and indigent, and seed to be given the following year to those Indians who, from various causes, have nothing left.

As I have stated in former reports, the wealth of these tribes is possessed by very few Indians, mostly of the Cayuse tribe, and they are superior Indians in every respect, evincing great ability to take care of their property, and in the management of their business generally.

I hope the next year will see us supplied with ploughs and harness, and other agricultural implements, sufficient for the wants of all who are willing to work.

The wagons, ploughs, and other department property have been in use for six years, and of course are becoming much worn, requiring constant repairs to render them fit for service.

The oxen were old when they were first brought here, and most of them are now unfit for further use. It would be better for the Indians and for the service, if these cattle could be sold, and their place supplied with large work-horses. All the Indians show a greater aptitude to work with horses than with oxen, and their own ponies are not strong enough to break new land with the large ploughs required.

It is well known to you that these Indians have for years been clamorous for the erection of mills on the reservation, as promised them by the government. The non-fulfilment of this treaty stipulation has at times caused much dissatisfaction among the Indians, and great difficulty on the part of the agent in keeping them on the reserve.

In accordance with your instructions in May last, I promptly commenced the erection of the mills; the work has progressed as rapidly as practicable. We will have the saw-mill running in a few weeks, and the flour-mill within six weeks thereafter, so that it may be of benefit to the Indians before winter sets in.

With the erection of the long-promised mills, the Indians here will have nothing reasonably to complain of on the part of the government, except the shipment of worthless goods to them from the Atlantic States, which I trust has ceased with the last lot received.

The completion of the mills at an early day will be a great incentive to the Indians to work, and will doubtless accomplish much to induce all who belong to this reserve to remain permanently upon it.

The privilege is granted to the Indians at certain seasons of the year to hunt and fish in the mountains bordering the reservation, as per first article of the treaty, but I only permit them to be absent for a limited period, and when they are not engaged in agricultural pursuits. I find it difficult to break them of this habit, and in the spring and fall I allow them to go to the mountains for their usual supply of game and fish. Last spring, while a party of Umatilla Indians were encamped on a tributary of John Day's river, distant about forty miles from the reserve, they were attacked by a party of hostile Snake Indians, and all their horses—fifty-one head—stolen from them.

This party of Umatillas, being left on foot, were unable to follow in pursuit, and returned to the agency for assistance to enable them to recover their property. The affair was reported to Colonel Curry, of the 1st Oregon cavalry, in command at Fort Walla-Walla, who, with commendable promptitude, went himself with a detachment of troops, accompanied by seventy Cayuse and Umatilla Indians, to the scene of the raid. Every effort was made on the part of the soldiers and friendly Indians to find the predatory band of Snakes, but without avail. This is the first time in many years that the Snake Indians have ventured so near the reservation, and my Indians in consequence of this raid feel great alarm for the safety of their property. I may state here that I can at any time raise a force of one hundred Indians, well mounted, to accompany a column of troops sent against these hostile Indians.

In reference to the progress of my Indians in agriculture and pastoral pursuits, they advance more speedily, and with a greater permanent good to themselves, than any Indians I have ever known; but their progress in the art of learning to read and write has always been surrounded with difficulties. The boys come to the shops, where I allow them the use of mechanical tools under the supervision of the treaty mechanics, and several of them evince great mechanical ingenuity. But as we never have had suitable buildings for a school-house and lodging house for the Indian children, little, I regret to say, has been accomplished for their amelioration at day-schools. The moment lumber can be procured from our mills, and the necessary funds placed in my hands for the purpose, the proper buildings shall be erected, and every inducement on my part offered to secure the constant attendance of young Indians at the school. No lasting benefit, however, will accrue to them by the system of day-schools, unless persevered in for some time; and even then the Indian should be taught that his first duty is to be industrious and moral, and to rely upon the fruits of his own labor for his subsistence, without expense to the government.

I think the time has arrived when it would be good policy to allot land in severalty to Indians who by their own industry have made good farmers. This would secure those Indians and their heirs in the possession of the land forever, about which they feel so much solicitude, it being not unfrequently

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reported to them that their lands are to be taken by the government and given to the whites. The constant fear on the part of the Indians that the whites will take the reservation from them is a source of perpetual dissatisfaction to them, and a great annoyance to me, as there are not wanting unprincipled white men who never omit an occasion to impress this upon the minds of the Indians. Much of my time is occupied in convincing these simple-minded people that they will not be removed so long as they remain at peace with the whites, and observe the promises made in the treaty, or express a willingness to sell their land and remove elsewhere. I may state here that the Indians upon this reservation can only be induced by force to relinquish it.

It is currently believed that the commander of this military department has recently ordered the abandonment of Fort Walla Walla as a military post. The fort is distant from the agency about thirty miles, and if the troops are withdrawn from it, I earnestly request that a detachment of cavalry be stationed permanently on the reserve, within a few miles of the agency, for the purpose of protecting both whites and Indians. It is well known that the reservation is a thoroughfare to the agricultural districts of Grande Ronde and Powder River valleys, and the gold and silver mines of Boise and Owyhee, being constantly traversed by thousands of white people, it is difficult, and at times almost impossible, for the agent, unaided, to prevent serious disturbances between travellers and the Indians. If the reservation is left without military protection nearer than one hundred and fifty miles, as it would be by the withdrawal of the troops from Fort Walla Walla, trouble will soon arise between the worst class of whites and the Indians, who have heretofore only been kept in subjection by a wholesome fear of the military. It is often necessary to arrest refractory Indians, and send them to the guard-house of the fort for punishment, and only the fear of arrest by the troops prevents the open and wholesale traffic of selling liquor to Indians upon the reservation. In view of these facts, I trust that a detachment of *cavalry*, say twenty-five men with a commissioned officer, may be stationed permanently on the reserve, within a few miles of the agency, and at a sufficient distance from the Indian camps to prevent intercourse between soldiers and Indians. Infantry stationed at the agency are of no use whatever; mounted troops only are suited for this kind of service.

The Indians expect to be protected from vicious white men, and the white people, particularly the settlers on the borders of the reservation, among whom are some of our best citizens, naturally expect and demand to be protected from drunken vagabond Indians. All this, from your knowledge of the situation of affairs here, is, doubtless, apparent to you. With military protection within a reasonable distance of the agency, white people will feel secure in their persons and property, and vicious Indians kept, as heretofore, under the control of the agent.

The sanitary condition of the Indians living on the reserve has been remarkably good during the past year, the quarterly reports of the physician showing a small increase in numbers for the last nine months.

For further details in reference to treaty employés, I respectfully refer you to their annual reports, herewith transmitted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. BARNHART, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON, Esq.,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 5 A.

UMATILLA INDIAN RESERVATION,
Oregon, August 8, 1865.

SIR: I beg leave to hand you the following report as superintendent of farming at this agency:

There has been a considerable improvement among the Indians during the past year; a much larger number of them showing a disposition to cultivate the soil, and many more of them would have put in crops had we had a sufficiency of tools for them.

The new lot of ploughs and harness received from the superintendent of Indian affairs did not arrive in time to be available in putting in the spring crop.

The amount raised this year by the Indians I can only estimate. I do not think there will be less than 4,800 bushels of wheat, 1,500 bushels of oats, 1,800 bushels of potatoes, 850 bushels peas, and a very large crop of vegetables; but in making this estimate I would remark that if the present drought continues it may fall short. The crops raised on the agency farm, I think, will be sufficient to feed the old and indigent the coming winter, and to feed government animals.

I would respectfully recommend that new seed-wheat be purchased for another year, that now in cultivation being very inferior and unsuited to this climate.

To keep up with the growing disposition of the Indians to cultivate the land, it will be indispensable to get some more work-oxen, for the purpose of breaking land, the majority of those on hand being old and unfit for service. It would also be of great benefit if we had, at least, one more span of good work-horses.

The wagons belonging to the department, from long service, are almost unserviceable, needing constant repairs.

We have cut and put up about fifty tons of wild hay. From the large amount of stock belonging to the Indians, and the continual travel of miners passing through the reservation with their animals to Idaho and eastern Oregon, the grass is eaten out to such extent that wild hay is extremely difficult to procure, and I would recommend the purchase of some grass-seed for future use.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

NARCISSE ABORNOYER, *Sup't of Farming.*

W. H. BARNHART, Esq.,
U. S. Indian Agent, Umatilla Reservation, Oregon.

No. 5 B.

UMATILLA INDIAN RESERVATION,
Oregon, July 30, 1865.

SIR: As directed by you, I submit the following report as carpenter of this agency:

Until the saw-mill is completed it will be impossible to keep the Indians supplied with such articles as they require. I have, however, with the small amount of lumber purchased by you, made for them quite a number of coffins, and also a few tables, bedsteads, &c., and have repaired the agency buildings as far as it was practicable in their decayed condition. In accordance with your wishes, I have continued the practice of allowing such

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Indians as show an aptitude to learn the use of tools, to use the tools in the shop, always, however, under my supervision. The tools in the shop are in good order, and are all that I require at the present time.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

BACKUS HENRY, *Carpenter.*

W. H. BARNHART, Esq.,
U. S. Indian Agent.

No. 5 C.

UMATILLA AGENCY, OREGON, *August* 2, 1865.

SIR: In submitting my report, it must necessarily be brief, from the short time that has elapsed since my appointment as physician on this agency.

There is a great deal of sickness among the Indians, mostly scrofula, consumption, rheumatism, and ophthalmia, with several cases of typhoid fever, and a few cases of syphilis and gonorrhœa; but only five or six cases that I consider dangerous.

Owing to the scrofulous condition of a large number of those whom I have visited, the treatment of their cases becomes extremely difficult.

The supply of medicines on hand is ample for all present purposes.

Trusting that this brief report may be satisfactory,

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

T. CORWENAUP, M. D., *Physician.*

WM. H. BARNHART, Esq., *U. S. Indian Agent.*

No. 5 D.

UMATILLA INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON, *August* 2, 1865.

SIR: It again becomes my duty to report to you as teacher on this reservation.

In my last report to you I stated the many difficulties that operated against the establishment of a day-school on this reservation that would be of any permanent advantage to these Indians. The great distance which these Indians live apart, and the want of any provision being made for feeding the children while in attendance at school, renders it next to impossible to get them to attend with any regularity; and still another great difficulty exists in the want of a suitable building. This latter I hope may be obviated after the completion of the saw-mill.

The longer I am among these people the more I become convinced that a manual labor school is the only one that will benefit them; the children should be placed entirely under the control of the teacher. To do this, and properly sustain such a school, would, I am well aware, cause the outlay of a considerable sum of money; and of course it does not become me to say whether it can be done with the means at your disposal.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. DAVENPORT, *Teacher.*

WM. H. BARNHART, Esq., *U. S. Indian Agent.*

No. 5 E.

UMATILLA INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON, *August* 8, 1865.

SIR: As required, I hand you my report as wagon and plough maker.

The wagons belonging to the department are getting old, having been in constant use for about six years, and are continually in need of repairs. I have, however, been able to keep them in tolerable running order.

The Indians have several old wagons among them, which I have kept repaired for them. I have advised the Indians, before they trade for any more wagons to let me inspect them, as many of those they have traded for are not worth repairing.

I have mended up the wood-work of all the old ploughs that were worth repairing. I have also made for the Indians a large number of mauls, axe-helves, and such other tools as they needed.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. LYONS, *Wagon and Plough Maker.*

WM. H. BARNHART, Esq., *U. S. Indian Agent.*

No. 5 F.

UMATILLA INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON, *August* 3, 1865.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, I beg leave to submit the following report as blacksmith for the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla Indians:

My time during the past year has been constantly occupied in keeping in repair the wagons, ploughs, and other agricultural implements and tools belonging to the department, and in doing such work as the Indians daily bring in.

The turning-lathe which you purchased for me answers a very good purpose. In fact, I do not know how I could have got along with the amount of work without it.

The millwrights, who are erecting the mills, require considerable work, and may make it necessary to purchase some different sizes of iron and some other material that we have on hand.

As you are well aware, the shop is a very old and dilapidated log building, almost entirely unfit for use; but I hope, as soon as the saw-mill is completed, that we may be able to have a new one erected.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

T. WESTON, *Blacksmith.*

WM. H. BARNHART, Esq., *U. S. Indian Agent.*

No. 6.

SILETZ AGENCY, *October* 3, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit my third annual report.

It affords me great pleasure to state that the affairs of this agency are in a prosperous condition. Through the efficiency of the employés and the industry of the Indians we have succeeded, the present season, in raising an abundant crop of all the principal productions of this place, for a more detailed account of which I beg leave to refer you to my last annual report of farming, which was made at the proper time.

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The Indians under my charge seem quite well satisfied to remain at their homes, and to work with a will and determination to secure a livelihood by their own labor. They are, with the assistance of the employés, making more material and enduring improvements than formerly—erecting commodious barns, substantial and comfortable dwellings, surrounding them with fences, and enlarging their fields. A spirit of rivalry and competition seems to be increasing among them—a powerful incitation to exertion, and ever conducive to success.

I think I cannot too strongly urge upon the department the necessity of furnishing this agency with an additional amount of teams and farming tools for the use of the Indians, as the supply on hand is entirely insufficient to satisfy the demand.

Our school is prospering very satisfactorily, in care of Lucien Frazer, teacher. Most all of the students can read and write, and some of them are making considerable progress in arithmetic. There are twelve in number, seven boys and five girls, which are about as many as can be properly cared for with our limited means and facilities for carrying on the school. We feed and clothe the scholars, keeping them entirely within the precincts of the school. This I find necessary, from past experience, if we expect to improve their habits and morals as well as their minds.

In my last annual report I called your attention to the difficulties encountered in carrying out instructions in reference to Yaquina bay and the oyster beds. I wish, again, most respectfully to call your attention to that subject, as I fear, unless something is done soon, it will be impossible to prevent trespass upon that portion of the reservation unless a strong military force be kept on the grounds. As I should not regard it at all deleterious to the interests of the Indians, I would suggest that all of them who occupy that portion of the reservation be removed north of Siletz river, and that the southern boundary of the reservation be established at a point somewhere between the waters of Yaquina bay and the Siletz river.

I would again very respectfully suggest the necessity of a treaty with the Indians under my charge, and that the lands which they occupy be surveyed and set apart to them, either in tribes or individually; they would thus be encouraged to make more permanent improvements.

Our flouring mill has proved to be utterly worthless, owing to the high water last winter. It would cost about as much to repair it as to erect a new one. I will therefore be compelled to erect one of a cheaper character, that can be run by horse-power.

In regard to the sanitary condition of the Indians under my charge, I beg leave to refer you to the report of the resident physician, which is herewith transmitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. SIMPSON, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

Hon. J. W. P. HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Oregon.

No. 6 A.

SILETZ AGENCY, *August* 15, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the manual labor school under my charge:

On taking charge of the school (September 1, 1864) I found the scholars somewhat scattered. I succeeded in getting together eight—two girls and six boys. Since the school has been under my charge six have been added to it—three boys and three girls. Two boys have died during the year. The school now numbers twelve—seven boys and five girls. The scholars are apt to learn, and take an interest in their studies. All, except the new additions, are able to read and write and cipher in the fundamental rules. I have had the boys to cultivate quite an extensive garden, in which they take great delight. The prospect at present is very flattering for vegetables. The girls, under the supervision of Mrs. Frazer, have progressed rapidly in her department, being pretty well advanced in the culinary art. They are also able to knit their own stockings, and cut and make their dresses. In this department they spend most of their time.

I would respectfully recommend that the school-house be enlarged, so that a portion of it can be set apart exclusively as a school-room. At present the scholars are compelled to cook, eat, sleep, study, and recite in the same room, which I find impossible to reconcile with that degree of neatness and order which should characterize the room in which any properly conducted school is kept.

I heartily recommend the continuance of the manual labor system in connexion with book education, as I believe it to be the most effective means of educating and civilizing the Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. B. FRAZER, *Teacher.*

Hon. BEN. SIMPSON,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 6 B.

SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY, *August* 20, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the department, I hereby respectfully submit the following report:

During the two months that I have been in attendance upon the Indians of this reservation I have had but few cases of acute disease. Some cases have proved fatal on account of the want of proper attention to nursing, cleanliness, and proper clothing, &c.

It is difficult to make them follow the directions of the physician. They require a constant watch to see that the medicines have been properly administered, and to see that they are properly nursed. The general health of the Indians is at present, and has been for the last two months, unusually good.

I would respectfully suggest the necessity of erecting a suitable building for a hospital. Such a building is much needed for the comfort of the sick Indians; also the purchasing of a better supply of medicines, instruments, and hospital stores.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM Y. DEERE, *Physician.*

Hon. BEN. SIMPSON,
United States Indian Agent, Oregon.

No. 6 C.

SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY,
Oregon, August 30, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit my first annual report of the farming operations on this agency.

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The season having been favorable, the crops yielded more than any previous year. On the "home farm," under the supervision of Assistant Farmer Copeland, there have been raised 600 bushels of wheat, this from forty acres, at an average of fifteen bushels to the acre, owing to the shortness of the dry season here. Fall or winter wheat has been sown, and invariably fell short of the anticipated yield. Early spring wheat is earnestly recommended in lieu of the present wheat. The oats, seventy-five acres, but partly harvested, will turn out twenty-five bushels to the acre, or 2,175 bushels, an abundance sufficient to supply the wants of all the Indians. Fifteen acres of meadow produced thirty-nine tons of timothy hay. The potatoes, one hundred acres, look fine, and, if no accident occurs to thwart present expectations, the yield will not fall short of 25,000 bushels. The Indian gardens in most cases have done well, and have furnished plenty of vegetables during the past summer. It is impossible to give a correct estimate of the amount of cabbage, parsnips, carrots, beans, &c., &c., soon to be gathered for winter use. There have been eleven frame and four log houses built during the past year, besides erecting barns and building fences. Much progress has been made in this respect, with the prospect of plenty before them. The Indians are generally contented, and desire to improve and cultivate their land.

CHASTA SCOTON FARM.

The farming on this place has been usually successful during the past year, the wheat crop being an exception. Of the twenty acres sown and standing there is not enough good wheat to warrant harvesting. Owing to heavy fogs, common to this locality, the wheat is not filled. The oats are good, and will yield twenty-five bushels to the acre. Potatoes bid fair to produce more than an average yield. Of the fifteen acres planted, I think it is safe to anticipate 3,000 bushels. Three acres of peas and a large quantity of vegetables, the result of careful gardening, exhibits a return for time and labor expended highly satisfactory to the Indians. The fences on this farm have all been torn down and rebuilt, making the farm larger, and by dividing the same, gives excellent pasturage a part of the time. Six frame houses have been built, garden fences and barns repaired, and in fact every effort made to make the Indians comfortable during the coming winter.

UPPER FARM.

The Indians on this farm have made great progress in tilling their land. I respectfully refer you to the following statement of acres planted and probable yield:

Tribes.	Total number acres.	Number of acres by Indians.	Number of acres by government.	Acres of oats.	Acres of potatoes.	Acres of hay.	Remarks.
Rogue Rivers and Grease Creeks,	200	155	24	25	10	....	Pota's look well; 21 acres used for past'e; no wheat sown; eight tons of hay. Oats not entirely harvested yet.
Coquilles				30	10	....	
Chasta Costas				35	24	....	
Government				20	....	4	
Total	200	155	24	110	44	4	

Aside from this, the gardens have produced finely, and will supply much healthy food. As each representative on head of a family has a garden, it is impossible to give a correct report as to the probable yield in kind and quantity. What grain has been harvested is stored away carefully in dry barns, secure from the wet weather. This farm is in charg of Assistant Farmer Wm. C. Booke, whose government and manner of working the Indians give general satisfaction.

Before closing, I would respectfully call your attention to the desire evinced by these Indians to gather about them a thousand little necessaries in imitation of the whites, for which they labor whenever a chance offers. These are marks of growing industry and emulation worthy of encouragement.

LOWER FARM.

This farm contains 250 acres under fence, most of which is under thorough cultivation. Here, as on the upper farm, too much cannot be said in praise of the faithfulness with which these tribes obey the instructions of the farmer. The results, too, exceed any previous year.

After referring you to the excellent condition of the barns, fences, &c., &c., I respectfully submit for your consideration the following table:

Tribes.	Total number of acres.	Number of acres cultivated by Indians.	Number of acres cultivated by government.	Wheat.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Peas.	Remarks.
Sixes	250	169	34	5	4	40	4	47 acres used as pasture. These tribes are nearly through harvesting.
Port Orfords				4	5	30	3	
Nult-nort-nas.				10	10	30	6	
Uchres				8	8	15	5	
Government				....	30	....	4	
Total	250	169	34	27	57	115	21	

The gardens on this place yield well, proving to the Indians that labor brings its reward. In many cases the gardens have been enlarged with a view to more extensive operations in future. Assistant Farmer J. Willis exerts a kind but firm control over the Indians. These Indians are greatly inclined to improve their lands and maintain an individual independence very encouraging.

Respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

R. A. BENELL,
Farmer to Chasta Scoton and Superintendent of Farming.

Hon. B. SIMPSON,
United States Indian Agent.

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No. 1 A.—*Statistics of education, &c., at the New York agency, 1865.*

Tribes.	Population			Wealth in individual property.	Schools		No. of scholars		No. of teachers.		Under charge of what denomination.	Amount contributed by State school fund.	Amount contributed by individual Indians.	Number of churches, other than Roman Catholic, and denominations.	Number of Roman Catholic churches.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Number.	Location and denomination.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
	419	466	885	$80,000	6		75	100		6		$720 00		1 Congregational	
	705	633	1,338	85,000	8		170	130		8		1,229 00		2 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Baptist, 1 Congregational	
	173	188	361	15,000	1		48	37		1					
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	70,000	2		46	44		2		302 00		1 Baptist, 1 Congregational	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	80,000	2		38	49		2				1 Methodist	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15,000	2		36	41		2					
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,000											
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,000											
	83	85	175	8,000											
	78	85	163		1		33	35		2	Congregational				
	1,387	2,099	2,286	388,000	15		445	457		30					

No. 7 B.—*Statistical return of farming, &c., at the New York agency, 1865.*

Tribes.	Size of reserve—acres.	Acres cultivated by Indians.	Frame houses.	Log houses.	Wheat raised.		Corn raised.		Rye raised.		Barley raised.		Potatoes raised.		Turnips raised.		Hay cut.		Horses owned.		Cattle owned.		Swine owned.		Sheep owned.		Sugar made.	
					Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Alleghany res	30,469	2,436	54	*30	174	$2 00	6,260	$0 75	329	$1 00	.....	.....	1,770	$0 50	47	$0 40	453	$10 00	74	$60 00	193	$5 00	242	$3 00	225	$0 20
Cattaraugus	21,680	4,962	43	†103	3,082	.....	12,383	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	11,104	.....	.....	.....	1,215	.....	295	.....	1,207	.....	1,242	.....	2,242	.....
Onondaga	.....	569	40	‡32	1,107	.....	3,219	.....	.....	.....	280	.....	3,760	.....	.....	.....	773	.....	119	.....	1,741	.....	1,242	.....	1,242	.....
St. Regis	.....	4,226	13	§58	1,833	.....	1,526	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	3,161	.....	.....	.....	261	.....	95	.....	1,741	.....	1,242	.....	1,242	.....
Tonawanda	7,000	2,006	18	‖32	2,021	.....	814	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,466	.....	4	.....	551	.....	122	.....	309	.....	217	.....	33	.....	1,250	.....
Tuscarora	6,000	3,372	27	¶42	3,471	.....	4,184	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,478	.....
Total		18,171	195	313	11,671	.....	28,368	.....	379	.....	362	.....	25,480	.....	51	.....	2,861	.....	763	.....	3,140	.....	1,652	.....	992	.....	3,478	.....

* 62 plank and stone houses in addition. † 103 plank houses in addition. ‡ 11 plank and block houses in addition.
§ 2 stone and brick houses in addition. ‖ 63 plank and block houses in addition. ¶ 2 stone and plank houses in addition.

SHAWNEES.

No. 8.

SHAWNEE AGENCY, DE SOTO, KANSAS, *October* 17, 1865.

SIR: The general condition of the Shawnees has been quite as favorable for progress and development of civilization during the last year as at any time since I have been in charge.

The population has slightly diminished, there being eight hundred and forty-five souls—three hundred and ninety males, and four hundred and fifty-five females.

About one hundred and twenty-five Shawnees have been enlisted into the United States service during the war; besides, about eighty (it being all the able-bodied adults) organized themselves into a military company and did good service in assisting to defend the State against General Price's rebel raiders in October, 1864.

Most of the crops, with the exception of wheat and oats, were a full average; the wheat was injured by freezing, and both wheat and oats were badly damaged by the heavy rains during the harvest. Owing to the scarcity of teams, many of their horses and mules having been appropriated by bushwhackers and *excessively loyal men*, they did not put in so great a breadth of crops as usual, while the growth has been unusually large.

Owing to the high price of provisions and clothing, the Friends' manual labor school was compelled to suspend, and there was no school for the education of the Shawnee children for the first half of the year. But a new contract was entered into by the said parties, under which a school was commenced on the first day of April, and which is now in successful operation. Said contract provided for the education, board, clothing, &c., for forty Shawnee children of either sex, at the rate of thirty-one dollars and twenty-five cents per scholar, per quarter. The number in attendance has exceeded the requirements of the contract, yet there has been no charge for the excess over forty.

The largest proportion of the scholars are orphans, and are sent to school not only to secure them an education, but good homes. The most of them are new beginners, some of them unacquainted with the English language, but, as a general thing, exhibit a good degree of interest, and seem to be making considerable progress in education. The scholars are remarkably healthy, comfortably clad, and appear contented and happy, with a less desire to get away from school than has been manifested heretofore. The rooms occupied by the children are somewhat crowded at present, but the committee have taken steps to obviate that difficulty. With this exception, the appearance of the school is quite flattering to its managers.

The superintendent's report for the fractional year ending September 30 is enclosed, and forms a part of this report.

About the same number of Shawnee children attend the common schools of the State as last year, (it being about twenty.) Were it not for two causes, it is probable that a much larger number would attend the State schools. First, the Shawnees do not desire, at the present time, by accepting any favors from the State, to put themselves in a position where the State can extend its jurisdiction over them, and give a legal right to tax their lands. Second, there is a prejudice existing in the minds of some of the whites against admitting them into the schools, the same as exists against persons of African descent, and the natural pride of the Indian is such as would prevent him from sending his children to a school where they would be despised; and if this was the only opportunity, they never would be educated.

There are no regular missionaries among the Shawnees, although they have preaching every sabbath by some of their own number, or some of the white preachers of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. The Friends hold religious meetings at their manual labor room two days every week, for the benefit of the scholars, and such other Shawnees as choose to attend.

The subject of taxation is still a source of trouble and annoyance to the tribe. An injunction was served upon the commissioners of Johnson county in 1863, to restrain them from collecting taxes assessed upon their lands. The case was heard at the district court the same year, and decided against the Shawnees. It was taken to the supreme court of the State, and was sent back for new testimony, with instructions. At that court it was decided against the Shawnees again, and again taken to the supreme court, and there decided that the lands were taxable, and the injunction was dissolved.

The opinion of the court I have been unable as yet to obtain, although I had intended to make it a part of this report. Mr. Wilson Shannon, the attorney for the Shawnees, and one of the most able lawyers in the State, is of the opinion that if this case should be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, the decision would be reversed.

The expenses attending this suit have already amounted to nearly eight hundred dollars, which has been paid by a few individuals; the tribe, as such, having no means which could be applied to that purpose.

The Shawnees believe that their treaty with the government is such as to guarantee the protection of their property, and feel that they have the right to expect such assistance as will enable them to take their case to a tribunal that is not likely to be affected by public opinion or personal interests. It will be seen by reference to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs' report for 1864, on page 37, that, with reference to this subject he says: "And the agent has been instructed to cause an appeal to be taken to the United States court in case the decision is adverse to the Indians." The said instructions never have been received by me. I have not deemed it proper to act in the premises without proper authority.

Another source of trouble has been produced by the opinion of certain, I may say a large number of legal gentlemen, as to the fee under which the Shawnees hold their lands. They claim that there can be no special restrictions as to the sale of their lands, from the fact that the Indians hold a patent from the government, called a fee simple title, and claim that a conveyance made in accordance with the statutes of Kansas is a good title, and that no other is good. This opinion had become so popular that at the last legislature a bill was introduced, and passed both branches of that body by a large majority, and became a law, confirming all deeds of conveyance made in accordance with the statutes of Kansas by Indians who hold patents from the government, (a copy of which I herewith enclose.) The effect of this opinion, together with the act referred to, is to cause a large quantity of lands to be conveyed by common warrantee deeds. An Indian who has conveyed all the lands he can under the rules of the department, and, still possessed of large tracts which he cannot use, is made to believe that it is subject to taxation, liable to be sold for taxes, and that he is liable to lose his land altogether, without receiving any consideration whatever, easily becomes willing to sign any paper whatever that is satisfactory to the purchaser, provided he receives what he conceives to be a fair price for the land sold, and frequently for much less, for he is often told that the restrictions were made merely for the purpose of giving the white man a chance to get the land by tax title, and they are advised to sell at any price rather than get nothing. The purchaser, who is generally a stranger, is met by one of these legal gentle-

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mon on his first entrance into the country, who has his eye upon a piece of Indian land, or perhaps he has become the agent of the owner to sell the land. He very easily satisfies the purchaser of the ability of the Indian to make a title by referring to the "act." The purchase-money is paid, and although the purchaser has not a good title, he is almost sure of a lawsuit, and the lawyer of a case. A number of cases have occurred of this kind, where the grantor has since died, leaving to heirs a dispute, with a strong probability that the courts of Kansas will decide that the dispute is all they possess.

While the whites residing in the loyal States have been in an exceedingly prosperous condition, financially speaking, the Shawnees residing upon the border of Missouri, adjoining a country infested with bushwhackers and robbers, with less industrious habits and natural shrewdness than the whites, without the ability to take advantage of the opportunities which have occurred to accumulate wealth, have only experienced the evils of a terrible intestine war; and when we take into account the fact that for ten years they had been receiving from government large per capita annuities sufficient to furnish them with all the necessaries of life, without being compelled to labor, it is not to be wondered at that a partially civilized tribe of Indians, like the Shawnees, should have lost their former industrious habits, and become a prey to the unprincipled whiskey dealer and debauchee, and as a consequence become poverty-stricken, and in many cases destitute of the means of living; and while there are many families who have made good use of their annuities, have fine farms, are industrious and moral, and would be honored and respected in any community, yet the masses, although rich in lands, are totally unable, in their present condition, to relieve themselves of the difficulties by which they are surrounded. It was in view of these difficulties and the condition of a large number of the Shawnees that led me to advise the removal of the restrictions lately placed upon the sale of their lands, in order that they might be enabled to pay their taxes and to furnish themselves with the necessaries of life during the approaching winter.

In my opinion the selling of a reasonable portion of their land does not necessarily impoverish the tribe.

I am fully of the belief, from my own personal observation, that the land retained would sell for more money to-day than all the land would two years ago. The increased price has been produced partially, at least, from the fact that nearly all the land purchased of the Shawnees has been purchased by or for actual settlers, and who are now in most cases residing thereon. At the making of the last treaty, on the 10th of May, 1854, there was a difference of opinion among the Shawnees as to the policy of taking their lands in severalty, and a compromise was made by providing for both parties opportunities to realize their wishes. A large majority (700) made selections, and one hundred and sixty-one elected to hold their land in common, in what was known as the Black Bob settlement; otherwise there was no distinction between the parties. The tribe had already established a republican form of government, which the majority of the tribe were well satisfied with, but a few of the members of the Black Bob settlement became desirous to return to their former customs and to hereditary chieftainship, and eventually this question became a bone of contention, and finally a bitter animosity was manifested by those who held their land in common against those who held their land in severalty, refusing to recognize the officers of the tribe if they happened to be of those who held their land in severalty, claiming that by the act of making selections they had expatriated themselves from the tribe, and could not be considered any longer members. This schism was taken advantage of by Indian claim agents and petty lawyers to magnify the difficulties and keep up the feud in order to obtain fees. The matter in dispute had been submitted to different officers in the Indian department, and in every instance the decision has been that all the parties to the treaty of 1854 were still members of the united tribe of Shawnees. The question is still being agitated, but I am happy to say that an arrangement has been agreed upon by which it is hoped that the question will be finally settled and the parties again united in friendly relations.

The members of the Black Bob settlement were compelled to leave their homes in the early part of the war and move to the western part of the reservation, on account of difficulties on the border; since that time they have resided in temporary shanties and tents. Their cabins at their homes were nearly all destroyed, and a prospect of moving into the Indian country has deterred them from building anew. Most of them have cultivated gardens or small fields, but have not raised sufficient to last them through the winter, and I would suggest the propriety of making some provision for their assistance during the winter. The absentees, or more properly the refugee Shawnees, about one hundred and sixty in number, who formerly resided with the Creeks, and who were driven away with them by the rebels, are now residing within this agency; they some expect to return to the Creek country soon. Whether they go or stay, they will require some assistance the coming winter.

Owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the Shawnee affairs, they desire without distinction of party to make a new treaty with the government, dispose of their lands, and purchase a new home in the Indian territory. They have already partially negotiated with the Creeks for a tract of land lying between the Verdigris and Arkansas rivers, and I am clearly of the opinion that a delegation of Shawnees representing the different interests of the tribe, by going to Washington and submitting their questions of difference to the department, could easily settle all their difficulties, and make a treaty that would be satisfactory to all parties, and they be relieved from the troublesome and discouraging complications by which they are now surrounded.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. B. ABBOTT, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

Hon. D. N. Cooley,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 8 A.

Friends' Shawnee Manual Labor School,
10*th month* 20, 1865.

Friend: In compliance with school contract between the Indian department, the Shawnee council, and the committee of Indian Yearly Meeting of Friends, herewith is presented our general report as superintendent of said school for the fractional part of a year of six months' duration, ending 9th month 30, 1865.

There have been more than forty scholars in attendance nearly all the time, although we are not expecting pay for more than specified in contract.

We think there has been an increased interest in learning, with progress nearly equal to that of common white schools.

The scholars have been mostly small children under ten years of age, and new beginners; consequently there have been no branches taught higher than arithmetic and geography. They all, both male and female, manifest an aptness to domestic affairs, which they have been taught out of school hours.

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Some of the boys are quite good farm hands, and some of the girls are neat housekeepers. The children all appear to be healthy, and we have had but very little sickness during school.

The proportion of male and female has been about equal, and about one-half of them are orphan children.

ELISHA PARKER, *Superintendent.*

J. B. ABBOTT,
United States Agent for the Shawnees.

No. 8 B.

Statistics of the Shawnee agency, 1865.

Size of reservation, 200,000 acres; 45 frame houses, 159 log houses.

Bushels of wheat raised, 3,000; value, $6,000. Bushels of corn raised, 20,000; value, $10,000. Bushels of oats raised, 2,500; value, $1,250. Bushels of potatoes raised, 800; value, $800. Bushels of turnips raised, 250; value, $125. Tons of hay cut, 400; value, $2,400. Number of horses owned, 300; value, $15,000. Number of cattle owned, 600; value, $12,000. Number of swine owned, 1,000; value, $3,000. Number of sheep owned, 580; value, $2,320. Gallons of sorghum sirup made, 50; value, $50. Feet of lumber sawed 50,111.

Population; male 390, female 455; total, 845.

Wealth in individual property, $557,785.

School, 1, (Friends' mission;) 1 teacher, 45 scholars.

One hundred and twenty-five enlisted in the United States army.

No. 8 C.

An act concerning Indian land titles.

Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Kansas:

SECTION 1. That all members of Indian tribes, to whom lands have been granted by the United States, in this State, and who have received patents therefor, are hereby authorized to sell or convey the same, by deed in fee-simple, or to mortgage the same with the like effect and under the same restrictions and limitations as are provided by law for conveyancing in other cases.

SEC. 2. That all conveyances heretofore made under the laws of the State of Kansas, regulating conveyances by said Indians since patents issued therefor, are hereby declared to be good and valid.

SEC. 3. This act to be in force from and after its publication once in the Topeka State Record.

Approved February 1, 1865.

S. J. CRAWFORD, *Governor.*

The foregoing is a true copy as published in the Topeka State Record, of the 17th day of February, A. D. 1865.

JAMES B. ABBOTT, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

No. 9.

Statistics of Pawnee agency, 1865.

Size of reservation, 15 by 30 miles; number of acres cultivated by Indians, 1,400; ditto by government, 200.

Houses, 11 frame and log.

Bushels corn raised, 35,000; ditto beans, 150.

Tons hay cut, 75; number of horses owned, 1,600.

The Indians' corn, beans, and squashes were very fine; said to be the best crops ever raised by them at the agency. They have plenty for their own use, and I think they will have quite a surplus to spare.

D. H. WHEELER, *Agent.*

(Received November 20, 1865.)

ARIZONA.

No. 10.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF ARIZONA, *October* 18, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with the requisition of the Indian department, I have the honor to make the following report of the condition of Indian affairs within this superintendency, so far as I am able to obtain information, from observation and reliable sources, in the short time I have been here—since June 10, 1865. Want of funds (the appropriation for the year not having reached me) renders it impossible for me to make as full and correct a report as I desire and the exigencies of the case require.

COLORADO RIVER INDIANS.

The Indians on the Colorado are now composed of the Yumas, Mojaves, Yavapais, and Chemihuevis, who live immediately on the river, and the Hualapies, who occupy the country adjoining, and between the Mojaves and the town of Prescott, on the Mojave road leading to the latter place. The Mojaves and Yumas have cultivated the river bottom this year to a considerable extent. Their crops at the commencement of the season bid fair to yield abundantly, but, owing to the drought in the latter part, have failed to a considerable extent. They will soon be in a destitute and starving condition. The mesquite bean, that has heretofore yielded them sufficient food to allay the gnawings of hunger, this year has failed to a considerable extent.

The Yavapais, through my inducements, on account of anticipated military operations, moved from their country lying between the Mojaves and a line east and near Prescott, on to the river bottom below this place. They were located by me between the 1st of July and 1st of August, and immediately commenced planting under the supervision of an experienced white farmer, Mr. C. C. McDermott. Their crops, like the Mojaves, and for the same reason, and partly perhaps on account of the lateness of the planting, have not yielded as abundantly as first indicated by their appearance. The experiment, however, has fully demonstrated the practicability, if their labor be properly directed, of the reservation and irrigating canal recommended to Congress by my predecessor. In connexion with the past failure of the crops, and unfortunately, about the 8th of September last, a war broke out between the Utes and Chemihuevis on one side, and the Mojaves, allied with the Yumas and Yavapais or Apache-Mojaves, on the other. The cause of the

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outbreak I have as yet been unable positively to determine. The result of this trouble thus far has been to destroy almost entirely the remnant of their crops left by the drought, and fearfully diminish their chances for subsistence during the present winter. I immediately, upon hearing of the difficulty, took such steps as I deemed advisable and expedient to stop it. Thus far I have succeeded in obtaining a suspension of hostilities, and a promise to call a council of the chiefs of the contending parties, and have the matter settled. It is of vast importance to the government, and to the settlers residing on and in the vicinity of the river Colorado, that an immediate settlement of the matter be had. There is imminent danger of the settlers becoming mixed up in the affair. They have become so exasperated by the hostile Indians of the Territory, that it is with difficulty that they can be restrained in their arbitrary and unfriendly actions towards even the Mojaves, who are noted for their general friendly and good feeling towards the whites. I have advised the settlers to maintain a neutral ground, except in cases where women and children or stragglers from either party place themselves under their protection; in that case, protect them so long as they remained neutral. During the excitement, and at the first breaking out of the difficulty, the citizens of La Paz, (the largest and only commercial town of importance on the Colorado,) becoming alarmed at the hostile and impudent position assumed by the Yavapais or Apache-Mojaves and Chemihuevis, with myself, petitioned General J. S. Mason, military commander of this district, for the immediate location of a company of troops at this point for protection, which, I am happy to say, were immediately forwarded from Fort Yuma, and are now stationed near this place, but not permanently. The salutary influence of their presence was instantly discernible in the conduct of the Indians, and matters again assumed their usual routine.

The condition of the Indians on the Colorado river is truly lamentable; with but little food, their crops in a great manner destroyed and ruined, at war with each other, subject to continual raids, expecting assistance from the government, and suffering under the ban of suspicion from the settlers—all tend to call for relief. The department, under these circumstances, should at once take such steps as to stop the present and all future difficulties. I would here most respectfully recommend, in connexion with this, and an eye to the future subjugation of the hostile tribes, pursuing the policy heretofore adopted by the government—(placing them upon reservations) that two additional reservations be set apart for the colonization of the different tribes on the Colorado—one at a point about thirty-five miles below this point, especially for the Yumas and Yavapais; and one in the Mojave valley, below and near Fort Mojave, especially for the Mojaves and Hualapies, and for such other tribes as the department saw fit to locate thereon. The land at these points is of a quality surpassed by none other on the river. Each of the points recommended contains from 15,000 to 20,000 acres. To meet the necessities of the present, I would respectfully suggest and recommend that an appropriation from the contingent fund be made of a sum sufficient to procure the necessary subsistence for the coming winter. From a careful estimate, I find that the sum required should be twenty-five thousand dollars, which sum should be placed at San Francisco, as it is evident much more can be realized for the amount at that point than at any other. Should my recommendation meet with your approval, it is my intention to cause the amount to be invested in corn and beef cattle, which will procure sufficient to carry the indigent and needy through the winter, and meet the demand of other tribes which may be thrown upon me by the result of the military campaign now organizing in this Territory, and other circumstances.

My policy, since assuming my official duties, has been to maintain honorable, friendly terms with those tribes who were friendly, and induce those in a semi-hostile position to join them. I am induced to believe, from the already visible results, that the policy has been a correct one. Upon my arrival I found the Yavapais or Apache-Mojaves and Hualapies in a semi-hostile position against the whites. I found that a considerable number of them were banded together with the hostile Apaches, and were infesting the roads, paths, and by-ways leading from the river to the capital and other points, and which at one time assumed such dimensions as to cause the communications from the river to the interior to be considered doubtful. You can but poorly imagine the consternation of the citizens of this portion of the Territory. The merchant refused to forward his goods; the miner and settler were dependent upon him for the necessaries of life. Abandonment of this portion of the Territory was freely and earnestly discussed. At this stage, through the influence of Iretiba, the Mojave chief, and Cuesuc-e-mar, chief of the Yavapais, worthy chiefs of their tribes, eight hundred of the Yavapais or Apache-Mojaves came in to the river, and went peaceably to work, thereby reducing the source of obtaining recruits by the hostile tribes, and placing a portion of the semi-hostile tribe of Yavapais in a position easily managed and influenced. The Hualapies have not as yet come in to the river. I authorized Mr. Hardy, of Hardyville, to expend the sum of three hundred dollars in presents, to be distributed among them for the purpose of inducing them to join the Mojaves on the river, or at least to remain peaceable. I have, to a considerable extent, succeeded, as there is but one small band in open warfare against the whites. I am in hopes, through the influence of military posts which are being established along the Mojave road leading to Prescott, and through my own exertions, assisted by the friendly chiefs, that my intentions will be consummated and friendly relations produced. I cannot urge upon the department in too strong terms the necessity of their immediate and vigorous action in this matter. The development of the richest mineral, and most accessible portion of the Territory, is dependent upon it, the rapid increase of immigration, and the geographical position of the Territory with the Mexican States demand it.

In concluding with the river Indians, I would again most respectfully recommend, for the action of Congress and the department, the setting apart two additional reservations, as heretofore recommended, and that such steps may be taken as are deemed advisable to secure that end. The Indians now living upon the river number in the vicinity of ten thousand, subject to a continual increase from the hostile tribes.

COCOPAS.

The Cocopas, living near the mouth of the Colorado, although, with the exception of a small portion, actually within the boundaries of Mexico, but having no intercourse with that government, and the friendship which they have always exhibited towards the Americans, is sufficient to induce some attention from this superintendency, and which I believe will be beneficial in the navigation of the mouth of the Colorado.

They have received no assistance from me, nor do I deem it necessary. I have heard of no complaints from that section.

PIMAS AND MARICOPAS.

The Pimas and Maricopas have produced largely this year from their reservation, and find a ready market to the troops, miners, and settlers. I have not had the pleasure, from circumstances which I have already stated,

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to visit them personally, but from reliable information I am induced to believe that their necessities are not urgent, except for agricultural implements. They have shown a desire to unite with the whites against the common enemy, the Apaches, and have on one or two occasions, under the direction of the military authorities, made forays into the Apache country; but from reports, I regret to say, without any beneficial result. They number about six thousand souls.

PAPAGOS.

The Papagos are a branch of the Pimas, and reside south of the Gila river, near and at the mission known as San Xavier del Bac; a portion are living upon the reservation set apart by my predecessor at the said mission. The land in their country is not of that arable nature that will insure agricultural success without material aid from the department, and which should be judiciously rendered. They raise a considerable number of cattle, are economical and industrious, and with proper assistance and attention can be advanced to a high state of civilization. I would recommend the removal of the balance of the tribe to the reservation set apart for them, and there placed under the supervision of a moral and honest agent. They number, living within the boundaries of the Territory, about five thousand souls.

MOQUIS.

The Moqui Indians are situated in the northeastern portion of the Territory. From their isolated position, and difficulty of reaching them, being required to pass through the very heart of the hostile tribes, and other reasons, I am unable to make a satisfactory report, or any suggestions concerning their advancement.

APACHES.

The hostile Apaches are composed of numerous bands extending over at least two-thirds of the Territory, and occupying the portion east from a line drawn north and south about one hundred miles east from Colorado river, ranging from the northern settlements of Arizona to the very centre of the border States of Mexico. The country which they inhabit is perfectly adapted to their mode of life and warfare. Accustomed to the scorching sands of the desert and burning rocks of the "Mesa," they move with rapidity and ease, and therefore make pursuit difficult. Their numbers have been estimated from sixteen to twenty thousand souls; their probable number is about fifteen thousand. The most dangerous and warlike of the bands are called the Tintos, Penals, Quiotaroes, Surra Blancos, and Chile Cowes, who live principally in the northern and eastern portion of the Territory.

I have been informed by General J. S. Mason, military commander of this district, that by his order a reservation of twenty miles square has been set apart near Fort Goodwin for the colonization of these Indians, when subjugated. Never having visited that portion of the Territory, I am unable to form an opinion as to its advantages. The location (alluding to their retention upon reserves) being in the very centre of their country, where they are thoroughly acquainted with its secret haunts and hiding-places, renders its advantages doubtful. I am of opinion that with liberal appropriations many of the hostile Indians can be induced to colonize on reservations sufficiently distant from their present homes to render them safe from any future outbreaks, and easily guarded.

The war which is now pending with the hostile Apaches is one of vast importance to the Territory and government. The future development of its resources is dependent upon it. The astounding success of the raids made by the Indians, the uncertainty of life, the large amount of property and stock taken and destroyed by them, have truly made the war a formidable one. There is now considerable capital in the Territory invested in quartz mills, &c. They cannot, in several instances, on account of this war, locate them—they have abandoned their enterprise for the present. It is to be hoped that measures will be taken to remedy our many evils.

In concluding, I cannot urge upon the department in too strong terms the necessity of prompt and vigorous action with reference to the Indians in this superintendency. To maintain amicable terms with the friendly tribes it is necessary, at the present time, to assist and protect them.

The population of the Territory at this time is of such a mixed character, having many renegades and Mexicans, interspersed with considerable numbers of our own countrymen of doubtful character and loyalty, that it requires judicious and careful management to convince the Indians that the intentions of the department and of the good citizens are friendly, and for their advancement. Frequent and almost daily occurrences transpire, committed by these classes, which threaten to force us into a war with tribes that have long been at peace. These occurrences, connected with their destitution to meet the coming winter, the extraordinary success of the hostile tribes, may yet produce that result, which would be lamentable and of great expense to the government. Adding to the now hostile tribes a reenforcement of at least 6,000 warriors, comparatively well armed, with a full knowlege of the character and habits of the whites, the termination of such a war could not be foreseen.

I would here most respectfully recommend for the action of Congress and the department that an appropriation of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) for the Indians of this Territory be made, to be expended upon the different reservations heretofore recommended, and to meet other contingent and necessary expenses. My reasons for recommending the above appropriations are simply—First. The character of the country is such that the Indians are accustomed and necessitated, to procure sufficient subsistence, to roam over an immense portion of it; for instance, Indians living upon the "Aqua Frio" and "Rio Verde" are frequently necessitated to move to "Castle Dome" and vicinity, within twenty miles of the Colorado river, and a distance of over a hundred miles from their chosen country. The influence of immigration, and the location of the settlers and miners, continually and steadily diminish their extent of country, and reduce their natural resources for subsistence; the advancement of the Territory must necessarily increase this perplexity. Second. The number of Indians friendly and hostile in the Territory are estimated at 35,000 souls. It is not improbable, from the active measures now in organization by the War Department against the hostile tribes, that they will be subjugated and placed upon reservations during the ensuing year. Is it not judicious, looking forward to that result which must eventually come, to be prepared for them? Would it not be economy for the government? They certainly will be destitute and dependent upon the department. For these and many other reasons, I deem that the sum recommended will not be more than sufficient to meet the urgent necessities of the case.

From the experiments made by me in agriculture during the present year, I am well satisfied and convinced that reservations upon the Colorado bottom can be made self-sustaining, and of peculiar advantage to the citizens; and I believe, from the desire exhibited by the Mojaves and portions of the Yavapai Indians to acquire a knowledge of farming, that, with a few years'

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instructions they would equal if not surpass the "rancheros" of Sonora. The experiments in cotton and sugar cane alone are sufficient to justify my conclusions in the quality of the soil and the eventual success of the reservation.

I have been necessitated to expend for seed and other purposes for the use and benefit of the Indians on the Colorado the sum of about seven thousand five hundred dollars, which amount has been furnished me by citizens doing business at this place. They were equally impressed with myself of the necessity of acting in a manner discernible and understood by the Indians, and therefore came forward to my relief. The amount expended, together with the Indian labor, has sustained the tribes during the past summer.

Believing that the Indian affairs of Arizona under the circumstances have been managed as well as possible, with perhaps too much zeal,

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. LEIHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, A. T.

No. 10 A.

YAVAPAI RANCH, *October* 15, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from your office, I have the honor to submit the following report on the present condition of the Yuma and Yavapai tribes of Indians:

In my capacity as agent of these tribes of Indians I have been able to effect very little towards ameliorating their condition, owing, as you cannot but be aware, to the want of means to do with. So far as regards the Yuma Indians, living as they always have on the river, and possessing land of considerable extent and fertility, they are not at the present time in want of any especial aid from the superintendency. Owing to the great overflow of the river the past season, their crops have been abundant and of excellent quality. Still they are quite destitute of many articles which are really essential to insure their future well-being. I would strongly recommend that a distribution of farming tools and blankets be made to them at as early a day as possible.

Regarding the Yavapai Indians, their condition is far different from that of the Yumas. You are aware that at the time these Indians were induced to come in and settle on the river bottom, the planting season was far advanced; indeed, it was so late, but a small portion of their crops reached maturity. From this fact they have been, and still are, in a destitute condition, and unless ample provisions are made for them at once their suffering will be intense.

I strongly recommend that a substantial supply of flour and other staple articles of food be furnished this agency without delay. Mr. C. C. McDermot, who is employed as farmer by me, has rendered excellent service in assisting to teach these Indians to till the soil, and thereby gain their own livelihood. It is to be hoped that another season may see this tribe of Indians as far advanced in the art of agriculture as their more fortunate neighbors, the Mojaves and Yumas. In compliance with the terms of a circular from the Department of the Interior, a copy of which I beg to acknowledge, I herewith enclose a report of persons employed at this agency.

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE H. DORR.

Hon. GEORGE W. LEIHY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

No. 11.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR INDIAN AGENCY,
Bayfield, Wisconsin, November 10, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith annual report of the condition of the Indians within this agency.

I regret my inability to forward the same earlier. Since the commencement of the distribution of the annuities to the Indians there has been a succession of heavy gales of wind, and I have been harassed and delayed at every point.

I trust the above excuse will be sufficient.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. E. WEBB, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

Hon. D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

AGENCY OF THE CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR,
Bayfield, Wisconsin, November 8, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fifth annual report of the condition of the Indians within this agency.

The payments for the present year have been made, with the exception of the payment to the Lac de Flambeau Indians, who refused to come to Bad river for their annuities.

The payments were made as follows, viz: At Fond du Lac, September 27; at Red Cliff, October 3; at Grand Portage, October 16; and at Bad river, October 26.

It was so late when the payment at Bad river was concluded, that it was impossible for me to get the goods transported to Wausau and make the payment before the ice would make in the rivers. In a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under date of January 27, 1864, in reply to one asking his consent to make the annuity payment for the year 1864 at Wausau, I quote as follows, viz: "Under the above considerations you are hereby authorized to make the next payment at Wausau as requested, and you will instruct the Indians at the payment that it must not be considered as a precedent for future payments to be made there." The Indians were influenced to refuse to go to Bad river by some half-breed traders and whiskey sellers, who hoped to get a large part of the money paid to the Indians if they could prevent their coming after their payment. I have written the chiefs that if they will come to the agency with a sufficient number of their young men to pack the goods, I will send the money and goods to their people.

The payments for the present year were made in coin, according to treaty stipulations, much to the gratification of the Indians, but they claim that the government is bound in justice to pay them the value of the coin for the payments made in currency in the years 1863 and 1864. In my opinion their claim is just, and I beg leave to recommend that the attention of Congress be called to the subject, and an appropriation asked for this purpose.

Since the discovery of gold on the north shore of Lake Superior, some difficulty has arisen between the Bois Fort bands of Chippewas and the whites. At the recent payment at Grand Portage, all the Bois Fort chiefs except one were present, and requested a council, that their views might be

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communicated to their Great Father. They said that when the treaty of 1854 was made, only one of their chiefs was present; that the rest refused to go; that there are nine chiefs of the Bois Fort bands; that the name of only one chief appears signed to the treaty, and if the one chief did sign the treaty, (which he denies,) he did so without authority, and they do not consider themselves bound by it; that in 1856 they were sent for by the agent and requested to make another treaty. They say that but four were present, and if the treaty was made they know nothing about it; that the agent at that time gave them a paper and told them, "Next year you will get a payment for this paper." They say they kept the paper three years, and seeing no payment, threw it away; that the discovery of gold makes their land more valuable, and they expect their Great Father to be just with them.

I assured them that what they said should be communicated to their Great Father, and that he would see justice done by them; that he was always just with his red children, and they need have no fear.

They promised to remain quiet and peaceable, and not molest the whites who should come into the country. Within the past week there were rumors that they had forbidden the whites to come into the country. I would suggest the importance of settling the question with the Indians as to the title to the territory in dispute at an early day.

Most of the Indians have made but little progress in agriculture the past year. They seem to have been almost constantly engaged in grand medicine dances, jugglery, and conjuring. I am unable to report any progress or interest manifested in the schools. The Protestant mission, under the control of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, has been sustained among these Indians for over twenty years. The board have decided to abandon it for want of sufficient encouragement to continue their labors.

There being seven reservations within this agency, and situated, as they are, so remote from the agency and from each other, it is impossible to give anything like a correct estimate of the products of the industry of the Indians.

The physician reports verbally that the health of the Indians has been good during the past year, and that nothing has occurred in the discharge of his duties calling for a written report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. E. WEBB, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

Hon. D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

MONTANA.

No. 12.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, FORT BENTON,
Montana Territory, October 2, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the condition of this agency. During the past year some changes have taken place both in the character of the country and the feelings of the Indians.

The rapid settlement of the Territory, and the great number of whites passing over the Indian country, to and from the mines, and settling up the rich valleys, building up large and flourishing towns in close proximity

to the Indians, has had a tendency to create in their ignorant minds a jealousy and prejudice against the whites, amounting in several instances to open hostilities, and resulting in bloodshed to both parties. The circumstances connected with these unfortunate occurrences I shall endeavor to relate as minutely as possible, for the information of the department.

In the month of December last, while a party of some twenty whites were hunting for peltries near the Little Rocky mountains, they had all their horses stolen from them by a party of fourteen Blood Indians, early on the night of the 15th of the same month, leaving them on foot two hundred miles from any settlement in the dead of winter. The snow was some fifteen inches deep, and the trail of the Indians easily followed. The theft was discovered about nine o'clock the same night, and nine of the whites followed in pursuit of the Indians, overtook them at daylight the next morning, fired upon them, killing two and wounding the third; the rest of the Indians fled and escaped, leaving the stolen horses behind, which the whites secured and returned to their camp.

This was the first difficulty that occurred, and this was supposed to have been forgotten, till spring opened, when the Indians showed evident signs of resentment, both in threatening words and stealing and pilfering. On the night of the 23d of April the Blood Indians stole forty head of horses from various persons then at this place. This act exasperated a certain portion of the whites to such a pitch, that on the night of the 22d May, while under the influence of liquor, they attacked a party of Blood Indians that happened to be here, killing three of them and driving the rest away, stating at the same time that they had got revenge for the horses stolen in April last. It is due to those who did not participate in this drunken affray to state that this dastardly act was committed by irresponsible persons, and severely condemned by the better class of citizens. On the 25th of May, while a party of ten men were cutting logs on the Marias river, they were attacked by a large party of Blood Indians, and the whole party brutally murdered. It is difficult to get the facts in this case, as no white men survived to tell the sad and brutal story. The Indians claim that the whites fired on them first, and they returned the fire. Some of the whites claim that the act was in retaliation for the murder of the three Indians on the 22d, while others contend that the Indians were entirely ignorant of this affair, as only four days had elapsed since the murder of the three Indians at this place and the massacre on the Marias.

While I cannot excuse the whites for the course they pursued on the 22d of May, I most heartily condemn the Indians for the wholesale massacre on the Marias. That this act was committed on their part in retaliation, and without any desire or expectation that a general war would ensue with the whites, is sustained from the fact that they immediately went north into the British possessions, and have (with few exceptions) remained there ever since, but a small portion of them having been within the limits of the United States (and those friendly) since that time; and no act has been committed since that would indicate anything but a friendly feeling on their part. I am therefore constrained to believe that this tribe, as well as all other tribes of the Blackfeet nation, are in earnest in their desire for peace with the whites.

The Indians of this agency have been seriously afflicted with sickness and death, from the measles, the past winter. The Piegans have lost two hundred and eighty; the Gros Ventres, one hundred and sixty; and the Bloods and Blackfeet tribes report the loss of fifteen hundred. Probably this number is exaggerated, but there is no doubt they have lost something approximating towards this number. It is customary with these Indians, when the headman of a lodge dies, to bury him in it, and leave it standing when

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the camp moves. When the Blood camp moved this spring, fifty lodges were left standing (one-sixth of the whole tribe) in memory of fifty of their leading men. This was a sad affliction to the Indians; they could not account for the anger of the "Great Spirit," and looked about for a cause for their afflictions, and finally settled it among themselves that the whites were the cause of all their misfortunes. They had purposely poisoned the annuity goods, and given them out to kill them. This feeling rankled in their bosoms when spring opened, and this, together with the killing of five of their number by the whites, was the cause, no doubt, of the massacre on the Marias river.

During the latter part of the summer, two skirmishes have taken place. On the 11th August a party of some twenty Piegans were met by a party of thirty Crows on the Marias river, some twelve miles from this place; a fight ensued, in which each party lost four men killed; the Piegans, however, driving away the Crows, and remaining masters of the field. Both of these parties were guarding trains for the whites—one from, and the other to, Fort Benton. On the 23d of the same month a train of eighteen wagons and twenty-one men, while travelling to the mouth of Milk river for freight, (landed there by steamers,) were attacked by a large party of Assinaboines, and one man killed, and one wounded with an arrow; how many of the Indians were killed could not be ascertained, as they were carried away with them as fast as they fell. The Indians were driven away by the whites, and the train turned back, but met other trains bound for the same destination, and returned with them and secured their freight. This happened near the Big bend of Milk river, about one hundred and fifty miles from this place.

I have now given a full statement of such and all the depredations committed by Indians within this agency. Enough has been shown, I trust, to satisfy the department that my previous recommendation to establish military posts at this place, and at or near the mouth of the Muscle Shell river, was directed by sound judgment and prudence, and with an eye to the protection of the property and citizens of this Territory. Had these posts been established as I recommended nearly two years ago, these unfortunate men would have been living witnesses instead of dead ones to testify to the necessity of this recommendation. I hope no time will be lost in establishing these very necessary and important posts, for in no part of the country are they needed more.

In my former report I gave a full statement of the government farm, and when I left here in October last but one man, Mr. William Gay, was on the farm in the government employ, and he was there to protect the property and, if possible, to cultivate enough land to pay the expenses he incurred; there was seed enough on hand to raise a fair crop if sown. Mr. Gay was instructed to sow this seed in the spring, and hire help for that purpose only, if he needed it; this he did, and quite a field of wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes, together with other vegetables, was sown, but as the fates, or some evil spirit, has never failed to visit this farm yearly, this year was not to prove an exception to the rule. About the 10th of May a party of twenty-five Blood Indians came to the farm early in the morning and secreted themselves, and as the stock was let out of the corral, (where it was kept every night for safety,) made a rush and ran away every horse and mule belonging to the farm, together with several belonging to other parties that had been placed in the corral for safe-keeping. Not satisfied with this, they met the only yoke of oxen belonging to the farm, killed one and ran away the other, at the same time telling Mr. Gay and Mr. Paul, who pursued them, to come on if they wanted to lose their hair, (meaning their scalp.) These Indians have all the farm stock yet, consisting of two horses, four mules, besides numerous little farm implements, such as axes, carpenter's tools, and hand tools, which they have pilfered from time to time

on their visits to the farm; in fact they have taken everything they could lay their hands on and carry away with them, and threatened to come back and clean out the whites there, and burn the buildings. Under these circumstances Mr. Gay, acting under the advice of nearly every one at Fort Benton, left the farm and moved everything of value to the same place the 15th of June. The crop was left to take care of itself, and the wheat, oats and barley looked and bid fair to do well; but some evil-disposed person, while camping there with his train for the night, tore down the fences, let in his stock, and they completely destroyed everything. Since my arrival here I have discharged Mr. Gay, repaired the fences, netted up the houses, and am now holding the property subject to the order of the department. I recommend that it be sold at public or private sale at an early day, believing, from practical experience, that farming for the Indians in this country (if I may so express myself) is effectually "played out" under the present system.

The annuity goods for this agency, bought in St. Louis, were shipped by the steamer St. John's March 20, and arrived here the 16th of June; the goods bought in New York, owing to their non-arrival in St. Louis, were not shipped till the 5th of April, on the steamer Lillie Martin. When this boat arrived at Fort Union the annuity goods were seized by the military authorities there and held in close custody, and the order from the department to me to take all the annuity goods at Fort Union belonging to the Blackfeet nation entirely ignored and its mandates disregarded, and the whole of these goods held, for no other reason, that I could see, but to gratify the foolish whim of a selfish and avaricious officer, who happened to be possessed for the time-being with a little military power. The act was a gross outrage, and assumed without the shadow of an excuse, for at that time it was not known that there was any difficulty with the whites and Indians in this nation.

I arrived at Fort Union the 18th of June, and learning the state of affairs, immediately called on the commandant of the fort, Captain Upton, and without much ceremony gave him my opinion of the outrage he had committed. His only excuse was that he had obeyed the order of his superior; he informed me, however, that the order for holding the annuities had been countermanded, and they were subject to my order. It was a consolation to know they were out of the hands of the military, but the evil (that of detention) had been accomplished, and it was too late to remedy it. It was an easy matter for a military officer to make or rescind an order, but not so easy to remedy the evil that order had created. It was too late to get the annuities up the river by boat; there was no alternative left but to haul them to Benton. Thus I was placed in a peculiar condition—that of correcting the errors of a military officer, and appeasing the anger of the Indians (then tending towards hostilities) with honeyed words of future promises, and all through the ignorance of one man, possessed for the time with a little brief authority. I had supposed that the military posts established on the Missouri river were for the protection of the persons and property of the citizens as they journey up the river, and to give aid and protect them from savage brutality, but my experience showed that I was wrong in my suppositions, for it was evident that these posts were established for the protection of the Indian traders and army sutlers; these were the only persons that were thoroughly protected, that I could see; these necessary evils in camp were protected, no doubt, to their entire satisfaction, as well as to the satisfaction of the commandant of the post. No one will believe for a moment that an Indian trader or an army sutler would sell any contraband articles in a hostile country; their patriotism and honesty, particularly in this country,

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are too proverbial to believe anything inimical to their moral character or their loyalty.

I arrived at Fort Benton the 12th of July. All kinds of reports were in circulation with regard to the hostile attitude of the Blood Indians, and a great many were apprehensive of a general war with the whole nation. Thus far no Indians had participated in any hostilities towards the whites except the Bloods. I collected all the information about the Indians I could, and became satisfied that if they received their annuities as usual there would be no war, unless brought about by injudiciousness on the part of irresponsible whites; I had no fear of responsible men interfering with the Indians. The action of the military made it necessary for me, to prevent hostilities, to send a train of wagons to Fort Union after the annuity goods, and I deemed it my duty to confer with Governor Edgerton on this subject. On the 16th of July I left for Bannack, and arrived there the 30th, held a consultation with the governor, and he coincided with me in the necessity for sending for the annuity goods. I immediately employed a train and started it from Helena August 20, and I learn that it arrived safely at Fort Union, and is now on its way back with the annuities. I shall look for it here the 25th of the present month.

Three days since I held a council with some of the leading men of the Blood, Piegan, and Blackfeet tribes; they left here two days ago on their way to their camps with special messages to their people, as quiet and peaceful as I ever saw them. Their talk was good, and although the Bloods acknowledged that a small portion of their people were hostile towards the whites, yet they were willing and desired to make a permanent and lasting peace; they have promised to return here in thirty days with their whole camp, or with a delegation authorized to make a new treaty, and I am confident they will do as they have promised. The Piegan camp is now near Cypress mountain, one hundred and fifty miles from this place, moving this way. The Gros Ventres are on Milk river near the "Two forks," a little over one hundred miles from here; both of these tribes will be here with their lodges and whole camps. The Blood Indians are on Elk river, full four hundred miles from here, on British soil, and the Blackfeet are still further north. Those tribes, if not able to get here with their whole camps, will send delegations with full power to speak for their respective tribes. It is my intention to have the treaty with the Blackfeet nation signed, sealed, and delivered before the 10th day of November next. I shall distribute their annuities at the signing of this treaty.

The secret sale of spirituous liquors to these Indians is the first cause of all our troubles in this nation; not a depredation is committed that cannot be traced to this nefarious traffic; and yet these infamous "whiskey traders" have managed thus far to escape the clutches of the law. I hope the coming winter will open up a new era in the prevention of this accursed business.

On the 17th of August a delegation of Crow chiefs called on me and stated that their people wanted to make a treaty. I told them that if they would get all their tribe together, both the mountain and lower bands, I would meet them in council and arrange for a treaty, which they promised to do; they were to send word to me where to meet them, or to come to this place. They appear to be in earnest in their desires, and I have no doubt that a treaty could be made with them at the present time advantageous to the government. Last year I recommended the attaching this tribe of Indians to this agency; they do all their trading here, and have frequently asked to have their presents distributed to them here. I am convinced that it would be policy for the government to consider and follow this recommendation. Should they come here to make a treaty, I shall treat with them under the instructions directed to me to treat with the Blackfeet nation, subject to the concurrence of the department. Their camp is now on the Muscle Shell river, where they will probably remain this winter.

The moral condition of the Indians in this country is truly lamentable. Not one spark of civilization appears to have dawned upon their ignorant minds, and their capacity for improvement, if they ever had any, seems to have risen and set in total darkness. They appear not to have been benefited one iota from their intercourse with the whites, but rather to have imitated their vices, instead of their virtues. War with each other, and disease, are fast taking them away to their "spirit home," and unless a change for the better appears soon to improve their moral condition, but a few years will elapse before all but a remnant of what they once were will have passed to their last "hunting lands," to return no more forever. The efforts thus far to improve the moral condition of these Indians has proved a total failure; but perseverance has accomplished great things, and overcome almost insurmountable obstacles. Let us hope that success will yet crown our efforts to ameliorate the condition of these unfortunate and degraded savages, and place them and their children on the road to a better, brighter, and more glorious future.

The rapid increase of population in this Territory, the new and rich placer and lode discoveries, the extensive and fast increasing business, the immense mineral wealth, and the rapid development of the country, demand the fostering and protecting arm of the government. The Missouri river is the great transporting thoroughfare for this immense trade; in fact, it is the great artery or channel of water communication to the very heart of the Territory. During the past year millions of gold-dust have passed over its waters safely to its point of destination, and over four thousand tons of freight have been landed on its banks above Fort Union; and as I write, hundreds are receiving employment in transporting these goods to their destination in this Territory. Over 250 wagons are now between this place and Fort Union engaged in this transportation. If this trade and this Territory receive from the general government the protection and encouragement their importance and geographical position demand, then but a few years will elapse before another rich and powerful State, equalling in mineral wealth California itself, will be ushered into the great American Union, adding another brilliant star to the constellation, unsurpassed by any now set in that great temple of liberty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GAD E. UPSON,
U. S. Indian Agent, Montana Territory.

Hon. D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

TREATIES WITH ARAPAHOES, CHEYENNES, &c.

No. 13.

Treaty council held in camp on the Little Arkansas river, October, 1865.

CAMP ON THE LITTLE ARKANSAS RIVER,
Kansas, October 16, 1865.

SIR: We have the honor to transmit herewith a record of the proceedings of a council held with the chiefs and headmen of the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes of Indians of the Upper Arkansas, said council commencing on the 12th, and terminating on the 14th instant; also the treaty concluded with said Indians on the last-named date.

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The record of proceedings and treaty contain full information in reference to the action of the commissioners with said Indians. We have endeavored, as far as possible, in treating with them, to carry out the instructions received from you.

In reference to their location upon the reservation, the territory upon which it was thought advisable to locate them being at present claimed by the Comanches and Kiowas, and time being required to bring back the portion of the Indian tribes that are north and concentrate them, and as the Indians were not inclined to move immediately, the provisions contained in the treaty were made which provide for their ultimate removal.

These two tribes are the most reliable of any in this part of the country, and having secured their friendship, peace and security will be permanent on the plains, and through their alliance the lines of travel can be kept open and uninterrupted.

Compared with former treaties, what may seem to be large annuities have been granted them; but when it is considered that heretofore they have always been friendly, and have only been at war against the United States when forced to it by the perpetration upon them of the most gross and wanton outrages by officers in command of United States troops; that an extensive and valuable mineral country has been ceded by them, (for they acknowledge no former cession) and in view of the enormous expense attending the maintenance of a military force in this part of the country, and the importance of keeping quiet the great thoroughfares of trade and travel to New Mexico and Utah and the mining regions of Colorado, we think that the payment of these annuities will prove a matter of great economy to the government.

By reference to the record of proceedings, it will be seen that the Indians have expressed a desire that Major E. W. Wynkoop should be appointed agent for the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes, and that Charles Rath and Colonel William W. Bent be appointed as traders for the same tribes. They also express a desire to be transferred to the central superintendency, (Colonel Thomas Murphy, superintendent, at Atchison, Kansas.)

The latter desire arises no doubt from the distrust they feel about any relations with Colorado since the Sand creek massacre, and the confidence they feel in Superintendent Murphy from their acquaintance with him at this council. With the other gentlemen named they have had a long acquaintance, and we think it a matter of great importance in sustaining our friendly relations and good faith with the Indians that the change and appointments referred to be made through the proper channels. We have, therefore, called your attention to the matter, and respectfully recommend appropriate action.

We will to-day hold a council with the Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache Indians, the proceedings of which will be reported to you in due time.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
JAMES STEELE,
WM. S. HARNEY,
KIT CARSON,
WM. W. BENT,
THOS. MURPHY,
J. H. LEAVENWORTH,
Commissioners.

Hon. JAMES HARLAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

Attest:
W. R. IRWIN, *Secretary.*

No. 13—A.

CAMP ON THE LITTLE ARKANSAS,
Thursday, October 12, 1865.

The first council held with the Indians by the commissioners appointed by the President of the United States to negotiate a treaty or treaties, under instructions of the Secretary of the Interior, with the Arapaho, Apache, Cheyenne, Comanche, and Kiowa Indians, was convened at General Sanborn's headquarters, at 9 o'clock a. m. The following-named persons were present on the part of the United States, viz:

General J. B. Sanborn, president of the commission; General W. S. Harney, commissioner; superintendent Thomas Murphy, commissioner; Colonel Kit Carson, commissioner; Colonel Wm. W. Bent, commissioner; Agent J. H. Leavenworth, commissioner; Judge James Steele, commissioner.

Secretaries: S. A. Kingman, W. R. Irwin, O. T. Atwood; W. P. Murphy was absent, having been sent to see after the train of presents.

Interpreters: Mrs. Margaret Wilmarth, for the Arapahoes; John Smith, for the Cheyennes.

On the part of the Indians, the following named chiefs were present, viz:

Cheyennes, Moke-tah-vah-to, or Black Kettle, head chief; O-ha-mah-hah, or Storm, chief; Ah-era-kah-tau-nah, or Spotted Wolf, chief; Pah-uf-pa-top, or Big Mouth, chief.

The president of the commission, Commissioner Sanborn, having announced the council ready to proceed to business, spoke as follows, the same being interpreted to the Cheyennes by John Smith, and to the Arapahoes by Mrs. Margaret Wilmarth, viz:

Chiefs and headmen of the Cheyenne and Arapaho nations: I desire, as president of this commission, to express our gratification in meeting you in a friendly manner at this time. Your Great Father at Washington has heard bad rumors concerning your treatment. He has chosen and appointed us as his representatives to come and confer with you as to your condition in future. From rumors that have reached his ears, he has become satisfied that great wrongs have been committed without his knowledge at the time. He has heard that you have been attacked by his soldiers, while you have been at peace with his government; that by this you have met great losses in lives and property, and by this you have been forced to make war. All this he disapproves of, and the people of the whole nation agree with him. He has sent out his commissioners to make reparation as far as we can, to make good this bad treatment; also to establish terms of peace in future, by which you can live in the future in peace with all the whites. We wish, therefore, in the first instance, to agree that we may always live in peace. We are willing, as representatives of the President, to restore all the property lost at Sand creek, or its value. So heartily do we repudiate the actions of our soldiers, that we are willing to give to the chiefs in their own right three hundred and twenty acres of land, to hold as his own forever, and to each of the children and squaws, who lost husbands or parents, we are also willing to give one hundred and sixty acres of land, as their own, to keep as long as they live. We are also willing that they receive all money and annuities that are due them, although they have been at war with the United States. We have come to do that which will result in their greatest good. Our nation has become great and our people are as numerous as the stars. We all feel disgraced and ashamed when we see our officers or soldiers oppressing the weak, or making war on those that are at peace with us. It is our opinion that their best interests require that they should be located on separate lands and hunting grounds. Our people are moving and

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scattering all over the country, and you should be in a country where white people can be kept away from you by positive law.

It is the view of those high in authority, that it is better that the Indians should be located south of the Arkansas, or north of the North Platte, away from the lines of travel. All the travel to Colorado, Idaho, and New Mexico—and there is constant travel to these places,—is between these rivers; but you will be consulted as to this.

We think your interests will be better subserved to go south of the Arkansas, if suitable to you. We are disposed to acknowledge Black Kettle as chief of the Cheyenne nation, and will support and protect him in everything he does for the nation. We have understood that some of his people were dissatisfied with his actions before the affair of Sand creek, but upon investigation we are satisfied that he did right, and we would protect him in all that he has done, and that it was the fault of our bad white officers.

We have come for the purpose, and must make with them a permanent peace; any condition for them is better than war with the whites. Therefore be friends and allies of the government, and it will support and sustain them at all times.

War simply annoys and troubles the whites, while it destroys them. We have lost more men in the past four years among the whites than all the Indians put together. We have destroyed and vanquished our enemies, and our towns and country are still full of soldiers. Remaining our friends, they will increase in property and numbers; but as enemies and at war with us, they will grow poor, diminish, and fall away.

It is our desire to conclude a treaty with them as soon as they can consult, and as early as possible. We have a book and papers that contain all the proceedings of the Sand creek affair. It will be handed to them and interpreted to them at their camps.

The Great Father at Washington sent commissioners to investigate the affair, and this book contains all the proceedings of the affair.

This is all for the present, but we desire to hear from them before they separate.

The Indians replied as follows:

Big Mouth says: That as for sitting down upon any one piece of ground, he cannot now say or understand how it will be.

Little Raven says: The most of our people are north, and what can you do for them?

Commissioner Sanborn replied:

We will give them five months to come in and join together. We expect to do so well by them that all will come in and join you; it is reported that all want to make peace with the whites; that if you live in peace and do well, all the Indians will come and join you. We desire to have your reservations so large that you can subsist by hunting for many years; you will not have so small a tract as heretofore.

Little Raven replied: That it will be a very hard thing to leave the country that God gave them on the Arkansas; our friends are buried there, and we hate to leave these grounds.

Commissioner Sanborn. We have all got to submit to the tide of emigration and civilization.

Little Raven. It will be better to wait until next spring and have all the tribes meet. We should not like to take it upon ourselves to treat now. It would be impossible to make up their minds to live north of the Platte—there are no buffalo. Is willing to settle down on the land he has now, to plant corn—that he knows the game is most gone, and we know it is better for us to settle down and cultivate our lands. We are very glad the President pities us in our destitution, and has sent you to see us.

President Sanborn. We fully appreciate the trial that it is to you to separate from the graves of your ancestors, but events over which you have no control make it necessary for you to do so.

Little Raven. Has heard that a great many stories have been carried to Washington, but he is going to tell the truth. They heard that there were men sent from Washington to come and see us. We are glad to see them, and hear what we have heard from you. They feel much gratified that you took so much pains to come and see them, and are glad to see you, for they did not like to fight with the whites.

They think that they did not deserve such treatment as they received from Chivington, and they feel much grieved at it. The Arapahoes and Cheyennes have been good Indians. As far as peace is concerned, they are willing to treat for it, and they hope that the whites will stick to it as well as they.

Cheyennes and Arapahoes suffered much. Colonels Bent and Carson were raised with them, and they were glad to see them. We are willing for peace, and if any acts are committed by those of our tribes that are north, we do not wish to be held responsible. You can tell the President that we prefer to have this treaty about lands put off till spring, but for peace, &c., we are willing to treat now.

We would prefer to wait until next spring, until all our people come back and talk it over, and then treat about the land. In old times we had nobody to annoy us; we had our traders and hunting grounds; we are willing to submit to peace; have the roads opened and whites to travel, and not disturb them. He thinks the Arapahoes will stand to their bargain of peace-making better than the whites. Other tribes have led us into this bad scrape—the Kiowas and Comanches. They did nothing to the whites until the affair at Sand creek, but that was too bad to stand, and they had to go to war.

He says that there were seventeen Kaws went to their lodges just as we came away, and stole sixteen fine horses and two mules; would like to have the whites help to get them.

Another thing—that they had been swindled by their agents; they had sold their goods to them.

Commissioner Murphy. What agent?

Little Raven. Had only had one fair agent; that was Major Fitzpatrick; agency was at Fort Lyon.

Little Raven. Wants Mrs. Wilmarth to remain with them as interpreter for them, and live with them, and be paid by the United States.

President Sanborn. Your request will be laid before the President, and acted on as soon as convenient.

Little Raven. Another thing: tell the President if he treats for their lands he must give a good price, as they are digging gold on our land. Know it was wrong, but never troubled the whites, thinking the government would make it up. The reservation taken at Sand creek must be paid for besides; says he has never received anything for it. He made the trade, but has not been paid. There was no agreement made in writing; it was only verbal.

Afterwards Boone came out and got them to sign a paper, but did not know what it meant. The Cheyennes signed it first, then I; did not know what it was. That is one reason why I want an interpreter, so that I can know what I sign.

If possible, try and pick out some good, honest man to be agent for them.

Colonel Leavenworth is agent for the Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.

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Is he going to be agent for us? Would like to have some one that will remain with us this winter, for fear the whites will trouble us. Would like Colonel Bent very well as agent; thinks he would like Major Wyncoop as agent, he always treated them well. This is all I desire to say at present.

PRESIDENT SANBORN. Neither the President nor ourselves can prevent the white people from going to the mining country. It was this that induced trouble before, and we are afraid it will again—so many bad people going through the country.

COLONEL BENT. We will give them any time to come back and join their tribes, and have the benefit of the treaty, annuities, &c.

PRESIDENT SANBORN. It is a matter of great difficulty for commissioners to come out here, and the authorities at Washington do not like to have so many commissions, and it is the desire of the President to settle all matters between your people and the whites now, and we are willing to give them a fair price for all the land they have ceded heretofore, and all that is hereafter ceded; that we wish to finish all now, and not have to come again. We do not expect this treaty to be binding upon those that are not present, but the treaty will be so made that all those that join the band hereafter will come under it. That in the agreement made with Colonel Leavenworth last August, that he (the chief) agreed to meet such commissioners as the President appointed for the purpose of settling all questions that might arise between the tribes and the government, and make a perpetual peace.

LITTLE RAVEN. Will be ready to-morrow.

COMMISSIONER LEAVENWORTH. The understanding in the paper relates wholly to Black Kettle's band and Little Raven's.

PRESIDENT SANBORN. We can make a treaty with you now.

COMMISSIONER STEELE. As the tribes increase by other Indians coming in, annuities will be increased accordingly.

Black Kettle, chief of the Cheyennes, after shaking hands with the commissioners, said: The Great Father above hears us, and the Great Father at Washington will hear what we say. Is it true that you came here from Washington, and is it true what you say here to-day? The Big Chief he give his words to me to come and meet here, and I take hold and retain what he says. I believe all to be true, and think it is all true. Their young white men, when I meet them on the plains, I give them my horse and my moccasins, and I am glad to-day to think that the Great Father has sent good men to take pity on us. Your young soldiers I don't think they listen to you. You bring presents, and when I come to get them I am afraid they will strike me before I get away. When I come in to receive presents I take them up crying. Although wrongs have been done me I live in hopes. I have not got two hearts. These young men, (Cheyennes,) when I call them into the lodge and talk with them, they listen to me and mind what I say. Now we are again together to make peace. My shame (mortification) is as big as the earth, although I will do what my friends advise me to do. I once thought that I was the only man that persevered to be the friend of the white man, but since they have come and cleaned out (robbed) our lodges, horses, and everything else, it is hard for me to believe white men any more. Here we are, altogether, Arrapahoes and Cheyennes, but few of us, we are one people. As soon as you arrived you started runners after us and the Arapahoes, with words that I took hold of immediately on hearing them. From what I can see around me, I feel confident that our Great Father has taken pity on me, and I feel that it is the truth all that has been told me to-day. All my friends—the Indians that are holding back—they are afraid to come in; are afraid they will be betrayed as I have been. I am not afraid of white men, but come and take you by the hand, and am glad to have an opportunity of so doing. These lands that you propose to give us I know nothing about. There is but a handful here now of the Cheyenne nation, and I would rather defer making any permanent treaty until the others come. We are living friendly now.

There are a great many white men. Possibly you may be looking for some one with a strong heart. Possibly you may be intending to do something for me better than I know of.

Inasmuch as my Great Father has sent you here to take us by the hand, why is it that we are prevented from crossing the Arkansas? If we give you our hands in peace, we give them also to those of the plains. We want the privilege of crossing the Arkansas to kill buffalo. I have but few men here, but what I say to them they listen, and they will abide by their promise whatever it may be. All these young soldiers are taking us by the hand, and I hope it will come back good times as formerly. It is very hard to have one-half of our nation absent at this time; we wish to get through at once. My friends, I want you to understand that I have sent up north for my people, and I want the road open for them to get here. I hope that which you have said will be just as you have told me, and I am glad to hear such good counsel from you. When my friends get down from the north I think it will be the best time to talk about the lands. There are so few here that it would not look right to make a treaty for the whole nation, and so many absent. I hope you will use your influence with the troops to open a road for my men to get here. You may mark out the lands you propose giving us, but I know nothing about them; it is a new country to me.

I have been in great hopes that I may see my children that were taken prisoners last fall, and when I get here I do not see them. I feel disappointed. My young men here, and friends, when we meet in council and come to the conclusion, it is the truth, we do not vary from it.

This lady's husband, (Mrs. Wilmarth, formerly Fitzpatrick,) Major Fitzpatrick, when he was our agent and brought us presents he did not take them into forts and houses, but would drive his wagons into our villages and empty them there. Every one would help themselves and feel glad. He has gone ahead of us, and he told us that when he was gone we would have trouble, and it has proved true. We are sorry. But since the death of Major Fitzpatrick we have had many agents. I don't know as we have been wronged, but it looks so. The amount of goods has diminished; it don't look right. Has known Colonel Leavenworth for some time; he has treated me well; whether it will continue or not I do not know. He has got a strong heart, and has done us a great deal of good. Now that times are so uncertain in this country I would like to have my old friend Colonel Bent with me.

This young man, Charles Wrath, does not get tired. He is always ready to go and meet them and give them whatever news he has to send to them. There may be wrongs done, but we want to show who does these wrongs before you censure us. I feel glad that the Great Father has taken pity on us, and that ever since we have met Colonel Leavenworth's words have been true, and nothing done since that time but what is true.

I heard that some chiefs were sent here to see us. We have brought our women and children, and now we want to see if you are going to have pity on us.

This is all by Black Kettle.

COLONEL LEAVENWORTH, Black Kettle has referred to the children taken prisoners. I promised him that they should be here at this council. From the best information I had I believed they were in Denver, Colorado; that was a long way off. They (the Indians) had in my hands greater interests than these children; therefore I took such steps as I believed would insure them

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being brought here. I sent to Denver to the superintendent. I not only sent to him, but I went to the Big Chief (General Sanborn) here and got him to write and send a guide to the Big Chief there to look and find the children and send them to this place. Not only to him, but to a Big Chief beyond him. They have looked and written back to me, saying they will still look until they are found and brought back. I will also continue to look until I find them and bring them back to you. I will not get tired.

The council adjourned until ten o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

FRIDAY, *October* 13, 1865.

The council met at ten o'clock a. m. pursuant to adjournment.

The same parties were present on the part of the United States and the Indians as on yesterday at the first meeting of the council.

Commissioner Bent addressed the Arapahoes present, in their tongue. The following is a translation of his remarks, viz:

Friends, Cheyennes and Arapahoes: I would like for you once more to take my advice in respect to this treaty. I would advise you not to hesitate one moment in signing whatever propositions this commission may suggest to you, as I am satisfied that there is no deception practiced on their part or that of the government they represent. Being one of the commission myself, I am satisfied that they intend doing everything for your benefit and welfare, and that this is the best opportunity you will ever have to make so favorable a treaty as will be now offered to you by them.

I am well aware that we have both been deceived at prior times in the execution of our treaty by white men in authority, but we must not judge all white men alike. For instance, in the summer of 1864 I was sent to you by the governor of Colorado, and Colonel Chivington, to make a temporary treaty with you, which, I am sorry to say, was a deception on the part of the whites; but the commission here now are a different kind of people, and I would again advise you to sign the treaty they offer you without hesitation.

Commissioner Steele spoke as follows, his remarks being interpreted to the Indians by the interpreters, Mrs. Wilmarth for the Arapahoes and John Smith for the Cheyennes, viz:

"MY FRIENDS: I want to say a few words in regard to the position in which we find you and ourselves. We have now at Washington, the head of government, a Secretary of the Interior, who has more particularly to do with you—a man who is more friendly to you than any head of government for many years. The authorities at Washington are wise and good men, and for many years they have been engaged in studying the interests of the tribes of Indians throughout the country. They have selected and sent here to treat with you a commission which is composed exclusively of your true friends, and after carefully considering the whole subject, they have instructed this commission to make a treaty that will secure your best interests for all time to come.

"This commission, in the council we had with you yesterday, regretted very much that you were not ready to treat for a cession of your lands, and this regret was not so much on account of white people, but on account of what we consider your true interests.

"We all fully realize that it is hard for any people to leave their homes and graves of their ancestors; but, unfortunately for you, gold has been discovered in your country, and a crowd of white people have gone there to live, and a great many of these people are the worst enemies of the Indians—men who do not care for their interests, and who would not stop at any

crime to enrich themselves. These men are now in your country—in all parts of it—and there is no portion where you can live and maintain yourselves but what you will come in contact with them. The consequences of this state of things are that you are in constant danger of being imposed upon, and you have to resort to arms in self-defence. Under the circumstances, there is, in the opinion of the commission, no part of the former country large enough where you can live at peace. The white men who are there do not regard law, and the President desires to punish them, yet it will not come until they have committed actual hostilities against the Indians. Before the President can hear of their bad deeds a state of hostilities is created, and you are the sufferers. Under the circumstances the commissioners desire you to carefully consider whether it is not best for you to go to some other country where you will not be disturbed in this manner.

"We want to give you a country that is full of game and good for agricultural purposes, and where the hills and mountains are not full of gold and silver.

"In such a country as this the government can fully provide for your wants, and you can live in peace and plenty. The government can also provide in such a country for the exclusion of all white persons from among you. This it has been impossible for the government to do where minerals are in the soil. In asking you to leave your country, we do not ask you to do it without a full compensation for the lands you leave. We all desire to give you the full value of your lands in annuities, so that in the country where you go you can live in peace and plenty. I want you to consider carefully and candidly whether it is not better for you to do so than to constantly live in war and turmoil.

"We believe that in the country where we desire you to go you will gradually become rich, and your numbers increase; but we are fully convinced that it is impossible for you to stay, and that if you do stay, you will gradually diminish, until you are finally swept from the earth.

"We are sorry that we have bad people among us, as you are sorry that you have bad people among you; but this is unfortunately the case with all people, and however severe we make laws it is impossible to prevent crime. This commission considers this the most important occasion for you that has occurred in many years, and to your people it is probably the turning point in your history. You may accede to our wishes, and be happy and prosperous, or you may refuse to make a treaty, and be ruined in health and happiness.

"Wise and good men have for many years, at Washington, been studying what is best for Indians to do. They have arrived at the conclusion that it is best for the two races to be separated.

"From the earliest history of our country, where the white man has come in contact with the Indians, you have gradually wasted away from the earth; and for this reason they have concluded it best for the two races to be separated. These wise and good men at Washington have selected us to come and present their views to you. We are also your friends. We tell you what we believe to be truth, and tell what we believe is for your best interests, and we hope before coming to a final conclusion to reject the proposition, you will carefully consider what we have said to you."

Commissioner Murphy inquired of Black Kettle and Little Raven how many lodges they have at their homes now, and how many north of Platte river?

Black Kettle replied, 280 lodges, five to a lodge, on the Arkansas river; Arapahoes (and Cheyennes,) 480 lodges both north and south of Cheyenne; 190 lodges Arapahoes on the Arkansas river, represented in this council; 80 lodges Cheyennes on the Arkansas, represented at this council.

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Little Raven said, the last time we had a meeting there were 390 lodges; since then many young men have married and got lodges.

Little Raven spoke as follows: This is the wife (Mrs. Wilmarth) of Major Fitzpatrick, who died in Washington city. He was our first agent. When Major Fitzpatrick came, he came and inquired for his children, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and sent for them, and said he wanted to make a good word for them.

The Great Spirit above gave them this ground, but afterwards some writing came from Washington; he brought it and explained it to us, what it was. When Major Fitzpatrick first came, he married this woman, (Mrs. Wilmarth) he laid off certain country on the North Platte, commencing at the junction of the North and South Platte, running thence along the North Platte to the summit of the principal range of the Rocky mountains, thence along said range in a southerly direction to the Arkansas river, thence down said river to the Cimarron crossing, thence north to the place of beginning.

Major Fitzpatrick then came again, and they were called to another meeting on the Platte; then some tracts of land were talked of, and some of the Indians objected to signing the treaty of 1851.

After a long time there was another change of administration. Greenwood was sent to them. We did not understand him. I kept out of all fights and troubles. Now, this day, you have come from the President, we are glad; we take you by the hand, and we are glad to have an opportunity of so doing.

Here are our young men and friends with us; words shall not be thrown on the ground, but shall be kept by us.

Tell the President just as we say. Inasmuch as you have come from the President, in council, we wish you to hear and understand us. It is our great desire and wish to make a good, permanent peace. Inasmuch as you come from the President, you come with truth; you have come to save the remnant of our nation. You propose to give us land where we can live in quiet; we accept your proposal, and we hope, as you are our friends and friends of our brothers the Cheyennes here, that you will see that it is faithfully carried out.

I now desire a choice of lands. I think the selection of lands for the half-breeds should be in the old reservation near Fort Lyon. Yesterday you spoke of a reservation north of the North Platte, or south of the Arkansas. North of the North Platte has once been given to the Sioux to my knowledge; south of the Arkansas has been given to the Comanches and Kiowas. To place them on the same ground would be to make prisoners of us, or like going out of one fire into another.

I understand that this commission has a quantity of goods coming. I look at this as a present for myself and my children. I am satisfied to take you by the hand, and will not be the one first to break the treaty. There are men whom I knew when I was a boy, (Colonels Bent and Carson.)

The Sioux in the north, and the Comanches in the south, were the first to commence the war, and then we were drawn into it.

As soon as you got here you sent runners and notified us of your arrival. We felt as though there was something good, and we hastened to come immediately. Where the antelope and buffalo live is the country where I want to live; that is what I raise my children on, and the way I get my support, *i. e.*, hunting.

The lands you speak of and describe to us, we observe and accept them, but we prefer to leave them there for the present, and live on the unoccupied lands of our old homes, until you have acquired such a title to them from other Indians as will enable us to live on them in peace, and until our Great Father shall be of the opinion that it will be better for us to go to them.

There is something very strong for us—that fool band of soldiers that cleared out our lodges, and killed our women and children. This is strong (hard) on us. There, at Sand creek, is one chief, Left Hand; White Antelope and many other chiefs lie there; our women and children lie there. Our lodges were destroyed there, and our horses were taken from us there, and I do not feel disposed to go right off in a new country and leave them. What I have to say, I am glad to see you writing it down to take to the Big Chief in Washington.

Our families and our old men that I left out at our village, I will inform them of what I have done as soon as I get there. This summer, fall, and winter, I shall not see the Arkansas river; after that I shall start off at a distance, and look at the country south of the Arkansas and see it, when the troops get out of this country; then I expect to cross the Arkansas and come into this country.

I expect this commission will give us two traders this winter, and the Cheyennes to stay and live with us and trade with us. Charles Rath is one that we want, and Colonel William W. Bent is the other that we want to go with us this winter.

When Colonel Leavenworth gets goods again I expect to be ready to meet him.

Black Kettle said: Friends, I have never seen you before. My forefathers used to live all over this country. I have seen one that is here, (General Harney.) I don't know how small I was. The general must have a great and strong heart. Our forefathers, when alive, lived all over this country; they did not know about doing wrong; since that they have died, and gone I don't know where. We have all lost our way. Major Fitzpatrick was a good man; he came to us, and we had just such meetings as this. Major Fitzpatrick was our agent; he brought us our goods annually; he did not drive to forts and houses to unload them, but drove to our villages and threw them out, and our women were glad. Major Fitzpatrick said: "My children, when I am dead and gone, you will get into trouble with the whites."

Our Great Father sent you here with his words to us, and we take hold of them. Although the troops have struck us, we throw it all behind and are glad to meet you in peace and friendship. What you have come here for, and what the President has sent you for, I don't object to, but say yes to it.

I will live around here, as I have sent up for the balance to come down. I expect to live in the old reservation until they come down. I don't feel right over here, or at home, where there are so many tribes of Indians. These thoroughfares, I may live about them, but I shall not be the first one to interrupt them. The white people can go wherever they please and they will not be disturbed by us, and I want you to let them know. In broad daylight we talk, and talk the truth; we want nothing bad, and expect nothing but truth to be derived from it. We are different nations, but it seems as if we were but one people, whites and all. I feel highly gratified that we have met once more in peace. The Big Chief in Washington has sent you here. Again I take you by the hand, and I feel happy. These people that are with us are glad to think that we have peace once more, and can sleep soundly, and that we can live.

What is proposed now by this commission I do not object to nor any part of it, but I want the privilege of roaming around until it is necessary for me to accept the proposed reservation.

The Great Father will know, from time to time, how we are living, and how we are progressing, and when we are poor and need something to eat, the Great Father will know how to relieve us. Now the path that you mark out is a good one. The roads are open, and we consider that we are living as in the olden time when we were one people together for fear of other

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troubles. Other nations may commit wrongs that we may be blamed for, and to prevent this we want Colonel Bent and Major Wynkoop to live with us.

Adjourned until 1 o'clock p. m. to-morrow.

SATURDAY, *October* 14, 1865.

The council met at 1 o'clock p. m., pursuant to adjournment. The same parties were present on the part of the United States and the Indians as on the first day of the council, (October 12.)

Little Raven spoke (being interpreted) as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Seven of you have been sent from Washington to make good roads for us. I hope this day will conclude by making this road a good one. I hope you will look out for our welfare, and see that some gentleman is picked out that will deal fairly with us, and that they will get all the goods given in this treaty. We want you to put these words on paper and send them to Washington; that this gentleman (Colonel Murphy) is the gentleman we would select as our superintendent to see that we get our proper goods.

In reference to the governor of Colorado, I do not think we have been treated right by the superintendent and governor of Colorado, and I do not wish him to be our superintendent, and wish to make a change by selecting Colonel Murphy.

FRIENDS AND GENTLEMEN, CHIEFS FROM WASHINGTON: The Kiowas, Comanches, and Apaches have arrived, and I hope the Cheyennes and Arapahoes are here. I understand that the presents sent out are near here, and will arrive to-morrow. I want you to be particular and see that there is a fair division.

Gentlemen, before you arrived here last summer, Colonel Leavenworth had sent out and brought in the chiefs of all the different tribes, ours included—i. e. the Cheyennes and Arapahoes—and we were then told by Colonel Leavenworth that our goods should be issued to us in the vicinity of the Salt Plains, Bluff creek.

I would like to have Colonel Bent, Colonel Leavenworth, Major Wynkoop, and Charles Rath to go to Salt Plains to attend to the division of goods. You need not feel uneasy about your young men; they will be safe. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes will go with them.

Commissioner Murphy said: My friends, as you have expressed a wish that the Great Father at Washington should have your business done through my office, before we part I wish to give you some friendly counsel and advice, which I hope you will not forget. In order that to the utmost of my power I may have your rights maintained and interests served, it will be necessary for you to assist me by your good conduct in doing so.

The freighters, the men that do business on the plains with cattle and wagons, say that when they were at peace with the Indians, you came into their camps and said you wanted different articles, and you took from them whatever you desired, whether the freighters were willing to give them up or not. This is wrong. When the Indians went to war with the whites, the freighters say that the Indians have stolen their cattle, killed their men, and plundered their wagons. These things have made them lose confidence in the Indians. These white men that travel those big roads do not know good Indians from bad ones, and say that if Indians come in sight they will shoot them. On account of this state of facts, and for your good, I want you to tell your young men to stay off these main-travelled roads until confidence is again established, which I hope will be before a great while. When you get into trouble with the whites, among yourselves or with other

tribes, do not go to fighting, but refer it to your agent. He will write it all down, and I will see that it goes to your Great Father at Washington. He will fix it right for you, and will send back to your agent how it has been settled, and you must abide by his decision.

By pursuing this course, you will grow rich in ponies and property, and great in numbers; but by any other course you can take you will grow small in numbers and poor in property.

The treaty which had been prepared was now read, article by article, by President Sanborn, and interpreted by John Smith to the Indians present. An article was submitted authorizing the Senate to make amendments without reference back to the Indians, but was objected to by the Indians, and withdrawn.

The treaty was then signed by the commissioners and the chiefs and headmen of the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes, and witnessed by the secretaries and other persons present, when the council adjourned *sine die*, so far as relates to the Arapaho and Cheyenne Indians.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
President of the Commission.

Attest:
W. R. IRWIN, *Secretary.*

No. 14.

CAMP ON THE LITTLE ARKANSAS, KANSAS,
October 21, 1865.

SIR: We have the honor to transmit herewith the following, viz:

1. Record of proceedings of council with the Apaches, Comanches, and Kiowas, on the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 24th instant; (also includes conference with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and parting remarks of Little Raven, chief of the Arapahoes.)
2. Treaty with the Apaches, dated October 17, 1865.
3. Treaty with Comanches and Kiowas, dated October 18, 1865.
4. Record of meetings of the commission from the 5th to 24th instant.

The records referred to contain a full account of the councils held with the above tribes, and for your full information reference is made thereto.

By the terms of the treaty of the 17th instant, the Apaches became detached from the Comanches and Kiowas, and became confederated with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and subject to the same terms and conditions with these tribes included in the treaty concluded with them on the 14th instant.

The treaty with the Kiowas and Comanches was made by a full representation on the part of the Kiowa tribe, and by six out of nine bands which compose the Comanche tribe.

The reasons that have governed the commission in making these treaties, in fixing the amount of annuities, &c., have been to so provide that hostilities between these tribes and the government shall never be induced either by dissatisfaction or want on their part; and, compared with the amount that it would require to carry on hostilities for the most limited period on the smallest scale in this locality, these annuities will prove a matter of great economy, and we firmly believe that if these treaties are ratified and the provisions they contain are carried out, peace will be permanent with these tribes.

The commission deem it of vital importance that the government should pursue a generous course for the time being with the Indian tribes that have

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been hostile, and until friendly relations are established upon a firm and permanent basis; and, therefore, respectfully recommend that so much of the annuity goods belonging to the Comanche and Kiowa tribes as have been used for presents at this treaty be supplied to their agent at as early a day as possible.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
WILLIAM S. HARNEY,
JAMES STEELE,
THOS. MURPHY,
J. H. LEAVENWORTH,
Commissioners.

Hon. JAMES HARLAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

Attest:
W. R. IRWIN, *Secretary.*

No. 14 A.

CAMP ON THE LITTLE ARKANSAS, KANSAS,
Monday, October 16, 1865.

The council assembled at 9 o'clock a. m., pursuant to appointment, to treat with the representatives of the Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache tribes.

There were present on the part of the United States the following named commissioners, viz:

John B. Sanborn, (president of the commission,) William S. Harney, Thomas Murphy, Kit Carson, William B. Bent, Jesse H. Leavenworth, and James Steele.

Secretaries—S. A. Kingman, W. R. Irwin, and O. T. Atwood. W. P. Murphy was absent, having been detailed to look after the train of presents.

Interpreters—Shirley, for the Comanches; Chisholm, for the Kiowas.

The following named chiefs were present on the part of the Indian tribes above named, viz:

Ta han-son, or Little Mountain, Kiowa head chief.
Sa-tank, or Sitting Bear, Kiowa chief.
Black Eagle, Kiowa chief.
Quiel-Park, or Lone Wolf, Kiowa chief.
Ton-a-en-co, or Kicking Eagle, Kiowa chief.
Ta-ki-bull, or Stinking Saddlecloth, Kiowa chief.
Tarry-wah-can-na-vistchia, or Poor Bear, Apache chief.
Quein-a-e-vah, or Eagle Drinking, Comanche chief.
Ta-ha-yer-quoip, or Horse Back, Comanche chief.
Pocha naw Quam, or Buffalo Hump, Comanche chief.

President Sanborn spoke as follows, the same being interpreted to the different tribes present, viz: Chiefs and headmen of the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache tribes of Indians: We have been sent here by the Great Father at Washington, President of the United States, for a most important purpose. We have been sent here to represent him, and to confer with you in regard to your troubles with the whites, and settle upon terms of peace; to remove all grounds of complaint from you, and establish a peace that shall be permanent between your tribes and the whites; to mark out a road for you to follow that shall lead to wealth, comfort and happiness. We are happy to meet you for this purpose, and hope that this day will be a new era for good feeling between you and the whites. We shall express the views of the

Great Father at Washington and ours fully, and ask that you shall express yours in return.

Our propositions will be such that I have no doubt you, as brave and good men, will accede to them all, for the Great Father at Washington is still disposed to treat with you with the greatest kindness. All terms that we shall ask you to accede to, we ask because we think they are good and will lead to your happiness.

Many white people have made bitter complaints to the President of the United States, and have urged him to make war upon and punish you severely. This was the case when the government stock was taken at Fort Larned more than a year ago; these requests have been repeated often by the whites, every time a train has been attacked. But notwithstanding all these requests to make war upon you, the Great Father at Washington has looked upon these outbreaks as the acts of children, and has refused to send soldiers against you.

Notwithstanding all you have done, he has sent no force against you, and has not punished you in return. When last spring attacks on our trains on the Santa Fé road were so frequent, and complaints were made to the President, he called me from a distant field to organize a force and send it against you.

He directed me to call upon him for soldiers enough and horses enough to cover the plains, and provisions for a year, to stay with you, to destroy all the game, and do you all the damage possible. Under these orders I went to Fort Larned, and troops and supplies came until I said, "I wanted no more; I have got all I can use." The day I was ready to send troops across the Arkansas all the way from Fort Lyon down, word came from Colonel Leavenworth, your agent, that you were ready to make peace, and had requested that I should send no troops into your country, and that you should not be disturbed.

This word was immediately sent to the Great Father at Washington, and notwithstanding the great trouble you had caused him, his ear was still open to the call of mercy, although at that time his soldiers were as numerous as the leaves of the forest or the grass on the prairies, and they were scattered from the mountains to the Atlantic, he directed me to stop and proceed to the mouth of the Little Arkansas, and see if they wanted peace, and having by his soldiers vanquished all the rest of his enemies, which were five times more numerous than all the Indians on the continent, he sent the soldiers to their homes, and did not let them come to fight you. I state these things to you to show you how easy it is for you to have perpetual peace under the direction of the Great Father.

All your enemies among the whites represent to the Great Father at Washington that we can never have peace until he has had a war with you, and you have suffered like other tribes in the east, but he does not think so; he does not adopt their advice; he remembers the great efforts that have been made for many years by your venerable chief, Ta-han-son, and others to keep the peace, and believes that if you agree now to make peace you will adhere to it, and not make war any more.

All your wars bring trouble, uneasiness and misery upon yourselves. They trouble the Great Father slightly, as a mosquito troubles a horse, or a fly a buffalo, without in any way affecting the government in its strength or prosperity. If you kill one thousand whites, we do not miss them, we do not cry; but if ten of your people are killed, you miss them and cry.

The Great Father is determined, if you pursue such a course as the tribes have east of the great river, the Seminoles, Winnebagoes, Cherokees, Choctaws, and Chickasaws, and like them are brought to poverty and wretchedness, your miserable survivors shall not have it to say that this is the re-

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sult of the wrongs and cruelties of the whites, but shall be compelled to say that their condition is the result of their own folly. Hence he sends us here now, with provisions for you to eat, and clothing for you to wear, and is desirous to make you happy and comfortable, if you will conduct yourselves in a proper manner. It is the opinion of the Great Father and the commissioners here that the less temptation you have to do wrong, the less you will do wrong.

The temptation that seems to lead you into trouble most frequently is the trains on the Santa Fé road, loaded with goods belonging to our citizens and going to the great west.

It is our opinion that your interests require that you shall cede all lands to the government north of the Canadian river, except that you will be permitted to get salt from the Salt Plains, and to roam over the country after game by getting permission from your agent. The government is willing to pay you more than you would ask or would expect. If this is done, we propose to give for a reservation the following described territory, from which white men will be prohibited from entering, except on permission from your agent, viz: Commencing on the Canadian river where the eastern line of New Mexico crosses the same; thence running south along said line to the southern boundary of New Mexico; thence in a northeastwardly direction to the headwaters of the Big Wichita river; thence down said river to its mouth, or its junction with the Red river; thence due north to the Canadian river; thence up the Canadian to the place of beginning.

We wish to make a treaty of perpetual peace, and have you located on ground on which white men are prohibited from going, except traders and agents; to give you full compensation for all you give to the government all at once, in spring and autumn; that the propositions made the chiefs will talk over among themselves, and let us know, or at the next meeting of the council, what they think of them.

It is reported to us that some band has some white prisoners; you could not expect, as brave warriors and men, that the Great Father and ourselves would make a treaty with you, while you hold any of our people as prisoners; compensation will be given you for them. We will now be glad to hear from you and your views.

Ta-han-son, or Little Mountain, a Kiowa chief, spoke as follows, (the same being interpreted :)

The Kiowas own from Fort Laramie and the north fork of the Platte to Texas, and always have owned it That all the branches, creeks, rivers and ponds that you see; all the deer and buffalo, wolves and turtles, all belong to him—were given to him by the Great Spirit. White men did not give it to him. He does not want his country cut up and divided with other tribes or given to the white man; that from the Arkansas down the land belongs to him; that it is now occupied by soldiers; that the Great Father is always promising to do something for him, but never does anything; is willing to live in peace; does not want to fight any more; only wants his country and peace. His talk he wants should be like the Great Father's at Washington. He wants to be at peace with all the whites. Red men are not like whites; he calls all red men his children. There are two great parties at Washington. He has, like the Great Father, been begging for peace all the time; is glad it is likely to come. You have newspapers to send all about, we have none; cannot write, but the Indians hear what he says. It comes to their ears. My talk is for good, and I speak truth for all to hear; I have but one tongue. The talk I had with Colonel Leavenworth some time ago is what I talk now. It is a good talk. I never did anything first. It was the whites. I am not afraid to let all see what I have done. I caught the hands of my children, and tried to hold them. I have not two talks. I want a big land

for my people to roam over; don't want to stay long in one place, but want to move about from place to place. You have the hands of my children to-day. They think as I think, and will do as I say. They want peace; their hearts are good.

I never intend to let the talk of my Big Father leave; will keep it in my mind wherever I go; will hold it there. I wish you to leave my country alone. The Santa Fé road is open, and will not be disturbed. The rest of the country I want let alone. I want to tell you again and again to throw away the soldiers, and I will get all badness out of my heart, so that we can all travel kindly together. I want you to listen to my talk, and take away the soldiers. Keep my talk in your heart, and get rid of the soldiers. I don't like to see them. I wish you to do as the Great Father at Washington wishes you to do; just leave the white folks behind, and take the goods to the Salt Plains for the Indians. Before this half the goods have been stolen by the white men; I want the goods taken to the Salt Plains. The Indians will not come in for fear their horses will be stolen. I am not afraid of the whites. We are at peace now with them, but am afraid other Indians will steal our ponies.

Little Mountain closed and shook hands.

The president suggested that nothing had been said about the white prisoners, that this was a matter of great importance.

Little Mountain said; My people have four prisoners. I do not hide it. The Comanches will speak for themselves.

The president asked the Comanches how many white prisoners they have.

The Eagle Drinking (Comanche chief) said: Three prisoners, all boys. They are not with us now. Two are in one band and one in another.

Que-no-hil-e, or Eagle Drinking, said; I am sitting before a great many warrior chiefs to-day. They look at my face. I come in to-day to make a good wide road for my people. Peace is what I want; I don't want anything else but peace. I was not concerned in the depredations on the Santa Fé road. I am away south. I ride around to find my people and try to keep them away from war. I was glad to hear that you had come, so I could take you by the hand.

I am glad to find that my people can go to sleep and not be afraid of anything. I came a long way to take the people by the hand that were sent from Washington; was glad all the way that they were coming; was glad to find that my Big Father's people came out to see us. I would like to have this country let alone for myself and my friends, the Kiowas, to roam over. His father, Colonel Leavenworth, had appointed Salt Plains; but I didn't care. I came in here, and the road I intend to make is good and as white as paper. Any talk I make to-day can be relied on. I am talking in presence * * and other tribes of Indians, and they all hear me, and when we go home I can lie down and be happy.

Eagle Drinking, Comanche chief, (speaking to the Kiowas:) He asks them why they keep the prisoners? What is the use of keeping them? The white people will give you horses and property for them. The white people do not claim anything but the prisoners. You first turn over the prisoners, and they will give you blankets, calicoes, and make a treaty.

President Sanborn: Every effort was made by us to meet you where we agreed to. We could not get the presents through. They have just come.

Ta-han-son, or Little Mountain, said: Colonel Leavenworth agreed to meet us out there, and we should like you to send the wagons out there. We will conduct them part way and then will go and tell our people they are coming.

President Sanborn: As long as we changed the place of meeting, you must bring the prisoners here and make a treaty, and then, if you cannot carry your goods we will send them in wagons to you.

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Commissioner Murphy: Your Great Father in Washington, who sent you the presents that have just come into camp, wants you to understand that when the treaty is made and concluded, and all the prisoners in your hands given up, then the presents will be given to you, and not before.

Adjourned until 9 a. m. to-morrow.

TUESDAY, *October* 17, 1865.

The council met at 9 o'clock a. m. All the commissioners and secretaries were present on the part of the United States, and the chiefs and headmen of the Apache, Cheyenne, and Arapaho tribes on the part of the Indians.

President Sanborn inquired of the head chief of the Apaches, Parry-wah-can-ha-ritchia, or Poor Bear, whether the Apaches desired to continue their connexion with the Kiowas and Comanches, or whether they wished to become confederated with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

Poor Bear answered for the Apaches, after consultation with the different chiefs of the tribe, that they desired to be confederated with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

President Sanborn then inquired of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes whether they were willing for and desired such a confederation.

Black Kettle then answered for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and replied that they were willing for such confederation with the Apaches.

This council then adjourned.

TUESDAY, *October* 17, 1865.

The council assembled at 11 o'clock a. m. There were present on the part of the United States all the commissioners and secretaries, Interpreter William Shirley, and on the part of the Indians the following chiefs and headmen of the Comanche and Kiowa tribes, viz: Ta-han-son, or Little Mountain, Kiowa; Ta-ka-bull, or Stinking Saddle Cloth, Kiowa; Quien-ah-e-rah, or Eagle Drinking, Comanche; Pocha-naw-quaner, or Buffalo Hump, Comanche; and Ta-ha-yer-quelp, or Horse's Back, Comanche. Parry-wah-can-ha-ritchia, or Poor Bear, Apache chief, was also present.

President Sanborn spoke as follows, (the same being interpreted to the Indians,) viz: We are very much pleased with the efforts made by you to return the prisoners spoken of yesterday. It satisfies us you are in earnest in your wish to make peace. It makes us feel as though we could deal more generously with you in the way of presents.

Between the commissioners and the Apaches there is no difficulty. We have already agreed with them on terms of peace. Through their chief, Poor Bear, they have signified their wish to join their tribe with those of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. We shall gratify this desire and accede to their propositions.

Between the commissioners and Comanches there seems no ground of difference when they shall have delivered up the prisoners. There seems to be but one single matter to be settled between us and the Comanches and Kiowas, and that is the boundaries to be fixed for their country and the amount to be paid them for the surrender of their territory. In regard to this matter we are disposed to deal liberally with you, but you should understand that if you give up but little land you will get but little pay.

We shall not insist strongly on your surrendering all the land north of the Canadian, as I suggested yesterday, but shall leave it to you. But we are clearly of the opinion that your own interests require you to give up all the lands north of the Canadian. It is thought better that this matter should be settled in private council with the chiefs, and I therefore appoint Commissioner Murphy and Colonel Leavenworth your agent to meet you in private council to arrange this matter. They will meet with you to-morrow morning at Colonel Leavenworth's tent.

We are all ready now, when this matter is settled, to draw up the treaty and have it signed, but it will be of no validity till the prisoners are delivered up. I have nothing more to say. I would like to hear from Poor Bear.

Poor Bear, Apache chief, says: My people are so small that my talk does not amount to much. Those about me are all relatives of mine. I always want to follow the white road and do what is right. I am pleased that you are all here; that you have come here from Washington to make peace. Neither I nor my people wish to do wrong, we always looking for what is right, and do not wish to be responsible for what is done by others. My people are few and weak. I love all my red brethren. My people are part of them north and part south, and I go from one to the other. I don't want to do anything that is wrong, and therefore do not want to speak much. I am done.

Eagle Drinking, Comanche chief, said: I spoke yesterday and all my friends around me understood me. I bear in my mind and heart the same feelings as the Great Father at Washington. I speak to my people as the Great Father at Washington does to his. I tell them to do nothing wrong, nothing that will displease the Great Father at Washington. I tell my friends to speak with one tongue and speak out their minds now with truth. I am fond of the land I was born on. The white man has land enough. I don't want to divide again.

President Sanborn: We don't want any of the Comanche lands.

Eagle Drinking: I don't know what my friends will say. I drink water out of the same river with you and have come a long way and am glad. I see all my friends that are around me with smiling faces and glad hearts. I do not want to say anything more.

Eagle Drinking said: I forgot one thing, that down in Texas they have several Comanches prisoners. I think they and some Kiowas ought to be delivered up.

President Sanborn said: Texas at that time was at war with us and not under our control. We are in power there now, and as soon as they can be obtained they shall be delivered up.

Eagle Drinking said: They are far off, and so are some of our prisoners. We shall expect them to be delivered up, and so will return all we have. The prisoners were taken at Van Dorn's fight at the Witchita mountains, and are now being educated and don't wish to come back to the tribe, but the tribe wish to visit them.

President Sanborn: They shall have that privilege.

Adjourned until 2 p. m. to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, *October* 18, 1865.

The council assembled, all the commissioners and secretaries being present, at 2 o'clock p. m.

The Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Apaches being about to depart for the Salt Plains, where their presents were being sent to be distributed, they having been set apart here, Little Raven, head chief of the Arapahoes, made the following remarks, viz: I am about to leave and want to speak a few words. We have received your presents and our annuities have been promised us again. Our hearts are glad. I am pleased. We have made peace. Our hearts are right. I want the Kiowas and Comanches to hear me and do right. They are around me. I want the commission to remain till they hear from those Indians who have gone after the prisoners. Keep a good heart and one mind and I hope all will be well. I want to know from you when the goods, our annuities, will come. As peace has been made, I don't

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want to be doubted. The next goods that come, I want guns and powder. I want the traders you have given us shall have the right to sell guns and powder to us. Part of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes are far to the north. I can't speak for them. Next winter I will hear from them and let you know if they want peace or war. My young men have been two moons gone to carry the good news to the Indians north, that we have peace. As we have heard what you have said, listen to us. I am done.

Commissioner Steele replied as follows: When the Great Father heard that you wanted peace he sent us to make a treaty. When we left the Great Father at Washington he did not know whether or not peace would be made. The annuity goods are at the river; have been kept there because there was no place with the Indians. We have no right to say what shall be done with the goods, but do not doubt the Great Father will send the goods to them. To-morrow we will send a man on a fast horse to ask the Great Father to send the goods to them. If he says yes, they can be divided within fifty miles of Fort Larned in two moons. We think the Great Father will give his consent. With you, our hearts are glad that the cloud is removed and there is peace between our people and the brave tribes of Cheyennes and Arapahoes. We take your hands. Our hearts are right.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *October* 18, 1865.

Council assembled at 3 o'clock p. m. All present.

The Comanche chiefs desiring to depart, the treaty dated October 18, 1865, with the Comanches and Kiowas, was explained to them and signed by them.

In reference to the Kiowas, the commission awaits the return of the party who went after the white prisoners held by the Kiowas, Sa-tank, Ton-e-au-kah, and other Kiowas having started with an ambulance for that purpose on the morning of Tuesday, the 17th instant.

Council adjourned.

TUESDAY, *October* 24, 1865.

The council assembled at 10 o'clock a. m.

There were present, on the part of the United States, Commissioners Sanborn, (president,) Harney, Murphy, Leavenworth, and Steele, Secretaries Irwin, Atwood, and Murphy.

On the part of the Indians, the following named chiefs were present, viz: Of the Kiowas—Quoil-park, or Lone Wolf; Wah-tah-konk, or Black Eagle; Tip-ki-yah, or Big Bow; Sa-tau-fa, or White Bear; Ton-a-en-co, or Kicking Eagle; Settom-ka-yah, or Bear runs over a Man; Kais-pe-ya, or Plumed Lance; To-ham-son, or Little Mountain; Sa-tank, or Sitting Bear; Pawnee, or Poor Man; Ta-ki-bull, or Stinking Saddle Cloth. On the part of the Comanches—Bo-yah-wah-to-yeh, or Iron Mountain; Bo-yah-quar-suh, or Iron Shirt; To-sa-wi, or Silver Brooch.

Five of the prisoners were delivered up by the Kiowas and Comanches. The others not being in the immediate vicinity, will be delivered as soon as possible to Agent Leavenworth.

President Sanborn spoke as follows, (the same being interpreted by John Shirley into the Comanche tongue, and by Ta-ka-bull, or Stinking Saddle Cloth, Kiowa chief, into the Kiowa tongue,) viz: We are glad to meet you again to-day. Your speedy return with the prisoners satisfies us that you mean to make a strong peace. We are now ready to close the treaty, relying upon your honor to give up the remaining prisoners as soon as Colonel Leavenworth arrives with the goods at Salt Plains. The treaty we are about to conclude is one very favorable to you and your tribe. There is no reason why you should not live in quiet and peace for all days to come.

Our government, as a matter of course, will live up to this treaty and always treat it in good faith. We shall expect, and your interests require, that you shall do the same on your part. We are now at peace with all the people about you, whites and Indians in Texas, New Mexico, and Kansas. We feel under great obligations to those chiefs who so cheerfully brought in the prisoners, and we shall remember them kindly for it.

We shall be glad to meet any of the chiefs of these tribes in future and in peace and friendship. Our territory extends to the Rio Grande, and all people this side are our people and must be treated as our friends.

The prisoners surrendered are as follows: Mrs. Caroline McDonald, age, 26 years; residence, Fredericksburg, Texas. Rebecca J. McDonald, daughter, aged 1 year; James Taylor, nephew, aged 7 years; Dorcas Taylor, niece, aged 3 years; James Burrow, aged 7 years; residence, Georgetown, Texas.

The treaty dated October 18, formerly signed by a portion of the Comanche chiefs, was now signed by the remainder of the Comanche chiefs and by the chiefs of the Kiowa tribe of Indians.

Bo-yah-wah-to-yeh-bo, or Iron Mountain, chief of the Comanches, said: We are very anxious to talk to you. We shiver in the wind. We want the goods sent out to us as soon as possible. Our children want something to eat. These goods came from Washington for us, and we want them sent out to us.

To-sa-wi, or Silver Brooch, said: When the whites made treaty first I was there and made peace with them. When this war first broke out between the north and south all my friends went away and left me alone, and made war against me because I would not go. A-sha-hab-bect came back and made friends with me, and by this and their work this present peace has been made. Last winter, when they made treaty in Texas, I gave up five prisoners, and the hearts of the whites were glad, and they have given you your prisoners and your hearts are glad. The Texans had some children of mine prisoners and promised to give them up, but I have not got them yet. When these Indians came in here after doing bad, you give them your hands and hug them and don't notice me. I have always been for peace. I want you not to forget my prisoners and to be sure to got them for me. He came up to the treaty last August and could not get anything. His head chief went to Fort Smith for goods and could not get any there, so I do not know where I belong.

I came here to see what you would do for me, after I have worked so hard for peace. I want to know whether you want me to go on the plains and do like other Indians, and then you will give me presents and goods wherever I go. The Great Father at Washington promised me presents some time ago, such as houses, farming utensils, grain, &c., and I have got none yet. I think before I get any of them I will die an old man, as I am pretty old now.

It was moved and adopted that the treaties concluded at, and the record of proceedings of this council, and other papers connected herewith, be transmitted to Washington, in the care of Commissioner Steele.

On motion the council adjourned *sine die*.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
President of Commission.

Hon. JAMES HARLARN,
Secretary of the Interior.

Attest:
W. R. IRWIN, *Secretary.*

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No. 15.

CAMP ON THE LITTLE ARKANSAS, KANSAS,
October 23, 1865.

SIR: We have the honor to transmit herewith, the record of a council held with the Osage Indians on the 18th instant, also of a council held on the 19th instant, with the Cad-oe, An-a-da-co, Wa-coe, Quecch-i, Ta-wa-car-ro, I-o-ni, and Witchita tribes or bands of Indians.

The Osages were passing this point on a hunting expedition, and a council was held with them, with a view to obtaining the portion of their reservation which lies south of the Arkansas river, and which is within the limits of the territory proposed as a reservation for the confederated tribes of Cheyenne, Arapaho and Apache Indians. As will appear from the record, the purchase of this tract was not completed; it probably could have been done by delay and the use of presents, but we did not deem it essential that it should be purchased now, and if necessary it can easily be done in future by an agent, under your directions.

The council with the other tribes or bands referred to was held at their instigation and request, as they wished to have their condition and wants made known to the authorities at Washington.

The history of these tribes, their condition and wants, are fully stated in the accompanying record, and we recommend that they be brought together and settled in their former country; that John Shirley be appointed trader, and Colonel Jesse H. Leavenworth be appointed agent for these tribes, as requested and as appears in the record; that William Shirley be appointed interpreter (in accordance with petition of chiefs enclosed herewith;) and we also further recommend that the agency for all these tribes, viz, Cad-oe, A-na-da-co, Wa-coe, Quecch-i, Ta-wa-car-ro, I-o-ni, and Witchita, together with the Comanche and Kiowa tribes of Indians, be established at Fort Cobb, as this will be the most convenient place where these tribes are located on their permanent reservations, and will have a tendency to keep them south, and away from the Santa Fé road. Many of these bands have already made some advancement in civilization and agricultural pursuits, and if properly provided for will most probably in a short time become self-sustaining. We therefore think it would be advisable to locate the most civilized tribes upon certain designated portions of the leased country, instead of allowing them to roam at large, and encourage them in agricultural pursuits. These refugee tribes are at present in the most impoverished and destitute condition, and prompt steps should be taken to relieve their immediate wants. They are nearly entirely destitute of clothing, and unless supplied in some manner will suffer from cold during the coming winter.

They represent to us that they are neglected, poorly supplied and cheated by their agent, Major Gookins. That they are poorly supplied is evident from their appearance, and the residence of the agent is distant from the Indian camps twenty-five miles, and this distance the Indians are compelled to go for what supplies they receive.

We think the matter should be investigated, and if the reports of the Indians are true, should be remedied.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JOHN B. SANBORN.
THOS. MURPHEY.
JAMES STEELE.
WM. S. HARNEY.
J. H. LEAVENWORTH.

Hon. JAMES HARLAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

Attest: W. R. IRWIN, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF COMMISSION TO TREAT WITH SIOUX OF THE UPPER MISSOURI.

FORT SULLY, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
October 28, 1865.

SIR: The undersigned, members of the commission appointed by the President to treat with hostile and other bands or tribes of Upper Missouri Indians, having discharged so much of their duties as the lateness of the season rendered practicable, have the honor to present the following report of their operations.

The steamer Calypso was furnished by the quartermaster's department in St. Louis, Missouri, upon the requisition of Major General Curtis, to transport the commissioners and supplies to Fort Rice, or such other post to be designated as the most eligible and convenient for assembling the several bands of Dakota or Sioux in council. The steamboat left St. Louis on the 6th of September, and reached Omaha, Nebraska Territory, on the 18th, with Commissioner Guernsey, who had gone on board at St. Joseph, Missouri. At Omaha, General Curtis and Superintendent Taylor embarked, and upon the arrival of the Calypso at Sioux City, Iowa, General Sibley, who had reached that place on the 11th of September, in accordance with his instructions, joined the commission, and the party proceeded up the Missouri river, without unnecessary delay, on the 23d of the same month. Much difficulty was experienced in navigating the river in consequence of the low stage of the water. On the 26th of September, the steamer ascended as far as Yancton, Dakota Territory, where Governor Edmunds was met and conferred with, and upon his representations of the necessity of visiting the Yancton and Crow Creek agencies on his way upwards, for the purpose of inspection, and the transaction of other official business, it was decided that he should proceed by land to Fort Sully.

Upon the arrival of the party at Yankton agency, Commissioner Edmunds was again met with and Commissioner Reed joined the commission at that point. By request of the principal men of the Yancton band, a council was held with them, all the members of the commission being present. You are respectfully referred to the record for information as to what transpired at the meeting.

At Fort Randall, on 29th of September, General Sibley received a despatch from General Sully, commanding the military district, stating that he had selected Fort Sully, where he then was, as the best place for the general council, instead of Fort Rice, as several of the chiefs and headmen had expressed their determination not to go to the latter post under any circumstances, and he had accordingly sent messengers to all the camps that could be communicated with of the change in the original programme. The results have demonstrated that it was judicious and wise.

Fort Sully was finally reached by the commissioners overland from the Crow Creek agency on 5th October, and the Calypso arrived on the 7th. The first council was held at the post on the 6th October, with the chiefs and headmen of the Minneconjos band, one of the most numerous, warlike, and mischievous subdivisions of the great family of the Teton Dakotas or Sioux. The record of proceedings, which has been minutely and accurately kept by the accomplished reporter of the commission, Mr. R. R. Hitt, will show that this band claimed to represent not only the views and wishes of all the hostile Sioux west of the Missouri, but also those of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, with whom they had been in constant intercourse. All of these savages are represented by the Minneconjos as desirous of peace with the United States, but the great distance from the Missouri of many of their camps precluded all hope of a general assemblage of the headmen be-

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fore next spring or summer. The commission have reason to believe that these statements are well founded; indeed, the results subsequently attained proved their correctness so far as the kindred bands of Teton Sioux were concerned. There is little room for doubt that the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and other tribes hitherto hostile, will yield to the prevailing anxiety for an early restoration of friendly relations with the government, and embrace the first opportunity which may be presented them of signing a treaty. The only exception to this general wish for peace is that of the bands encamped at or near the British boundary line, known as the Isanti Sioux, composed of refugees who participated in the horrible outbreak on the frontiers of Minnesota in the year 1862, and of others who have made themselves notorious by the murder and pillage committed on the peaceful settlers. It is reliably represented that those savages manifest a malignant determination to continue warfare upon the whites, but they do not seem to be supported by the aid or even sympathy of the conterminous bands of their own people.

The basis of negotiation was fixed, after a full and free conference with the chiefs and headmen of the Minneconjos, in accordance with the tenor of your general instructions; and a treaty was finally signed on the 10th October, in which the band recognized the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States; obligated themselves to cease all hostilities, not only against our government and people, but against other bands or tribes of Indians; to use their influence, and, if requisite, physical force, to prevent other bands from molesting the persons and property of the whites; to withdraw from all overland routes established or to be hereafter established through their country; and not to perpetrate or permit any injuries to travellers thereon.

It was deemed useless, as well as impolitic, to make any attempt to enforce conditions upon this wild, nomadic band, having reference to a future location for purposes of agriculture and other labor. The mere mention of a possibility that its members would be compelled eventually to conform to the wishes of the government in that respect, and thereby consult their own permanent interests, was received with unmistakable tokens of dissent, and the commission therefore declined to press the point, lest it might endanger the success of the more important object, that of securing a peace with a band manifestly exercising great control and influence over the great kindred subdivisions of the Teton Dakotas or Sioux, heretofore allied with them in hostilities against the United States.

Treaties incorporating like provisions, and, when practicable, articles for the aid and encouragement of individuals or portions of the bands, or of the bands themselves, in locating them upon reservations and engaging them in agricultural or other kindred labor, were subsequently concluded with the Lower Brulés, Two Kettles, and Blackfeet, all important branches of the Teton Sioux, numbering in the aggregate six hundred lodges, or thirty-six hundred souls, fully represented; with the Lower Yanktonais, who inhabit the great prairies east of the Missouri, and who claim two hundred and seventy lodges, or sixteen hundred souls, (leaving out one hundred lodges not represented in council;) and with portions of the Ktah-ye-cho or Sans Arcs, the Onk-pah-pahs, and the Ogallallas, only partially represented by chiefs and headmen. The great majority of the last-mentioned subdivisions, and many of the warriors of the other bands treated with, have been among those most hostile to the whites.

There still remains to be reached, of the Dakotas or Sioux, one or two entire bands, and such parts of others as did not make their appearance in council by their immediate representatives. The messages sent to them, and also to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, through various sources, by the commissioners, will prepare them for such future propositions as you may see fit to authorize. The undersigned respectfully recommend a division of

the present or the appointment of two new commissions to visit the Fort Laramie region and the Upper Missouri simultaneously, as early in the coming spring as practicable. It will be physically impossible for a single commission, in the same season, to visit and treat with the many bands and tribes embraced in your programme of instructions, and to secure the overland route and that by the Missouri river from annoyance by Indians. Negotiations should be commenced with the savages infesting these great highways without unavoidable delay. The commission should be *en route* to their respective fields of operation not later than the month of May next. The principal obstacle to negotiations has been found in the pertinacity with which the wilder and more savage of the bands west of the Missouri opposed the establishment of new overland routes through their country. They stated repeatedly and emphatically that the existing routes, including the Missouri river, could and would be protected from annoyance in the future by their people; but in case other and newer routes should be opened, which would still more contribute to the diminution of the buffalo in the country, where they are now found in numbers sufficient to subsist them, it would be impossible to restrain the younger men from the commission of outrages upon the persons and property of citizens passing to and fro thereon. The chiefs and headmen were plainly admonished that such a course would bring swift and sure retribution upon the guilty parties, and that they themselves would be held accountable for injuries perpetrated upon the whites by members of the band—that they must exercise authority to prevent the commission of such hostile acts. And they were further informed, again and again, that the whole region occupied or frequented by them, and by all the other Indians, belonged to the United States; and their Great Father, the President, claimed the right to make as many roads as he might consider necessary through such territory.

The annuity provided to be paid the several bands, as a compensation for the diminution of game occasioned by the passage of citizens with trains through their country, amounts to about thirty dollars per lodge or family, as nearly as the number could be estimated by a comparison of the information derived from various sources, and is payable in all cases in such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, for a period of twenty years.

Inasmuch as the treaty concluded at Fort Laramie on September 17, 1851, which stipulated that the Sioux Indians, and other tribes who were parties thereto, should receive an annuity of fifty thousand dollars for fifty years, was so amended by the Senate as to substitute a payment of seventy thousand dollars for fifteen years, which amendment does not appear to have been submitted to the contracting bands and tribes, although required to be so submitted, will expire this year, if it has not already expired by that limitation, it is earnestly recommended that an appropriation by Congress be continued for some years longer, in view of the fact that the Indians, not being aware of the changes made, entertain the belief that the sum provided will be faithfully paid by the government as heretofore, for the time specified in the original instrument. As a measure of policy, to mention no other and higher considerations, there should be no failure at this crisis in redeeming, to its full extent, what the Indians believe to be the solemn pledge of the government.

In addition to the articles contained in the treaty with the Minneconjos, there have been others inserted in those negotiated with the Lower Brulé and some other bands, for the aid and encouragement of such individual or individuals among them as should evince a desire to abandon the roaming life and engage, upon a permanent reservation, in agricultural and other labor; provision is made for the payment of twenty-five dollars for each

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lodge or family annually, for five years, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for stock, farming implements, and improvements, the two former to remain the property of the United States, to be used by the respective bands for their own benefit, but not to be sold or alienated by them.

The almost insuperable aversion of the great majority of these people to labor of any kind, except that of the chase, can only be overcome by some inducement of the kind referred to, and it was expressly stated in each treaty that in case any portion of a band should elect to engage in farming, or some kindred occupation, they should be permitted to do so, without molestation or injury by other Indians or by the whites.

Apart from general expressions of regret on the part of the chiefs and headmen who have remained friendly, characterizing the conduct of the hostile savages as wrong and foolish, the undersigned have been unable to ascertain the existence of any really amicable feeling among these people towards the government. At each council complaints were preferred of ill treatment or fraudulent practices by Indian agents, traders, and other white men, and all appeared to regard a restoration of kind relations with the United States in the light of interest or profit to themselves, and not inspired by more humane or generous sentiments. The antagonism of the two races in views, habits, and modes of life was presented by the chiefs at each conference in a most distinct and palpable form, and it was quite evident that a compliance with the terms of the treaties, and a termination of hostilities, by a great majority of those composing the Dakotas or Sioux bands, will be the result rather of their fears of our power than of attachment to the government and people of the United States.

Humanity, not less than sound policy, demands that the evils of which they justly complain should be corrected without loss of time. Improper persons, whether in the civil or military employ of the government, or engaged in private enterprises as traders, should be summarily removed from the Indian country, and no white man permitted to remain in it whose conduct or influence tends, in anywise, to injure the Indians, or to cause disaffection among them. It is believed that the prevailing bad state of feeling alluded to is mainly attributable to the outrages so often perpetrated upon them by reckless and bad white men. Many instances of an utter disregard of the natural rights of the bands treated with, and of the injustice done them by residents and by soldiers, as well as travellers through their country, have been brought to the notice of the commission. These people must be dealt with in a firm and just manner, and protected from a recurrence of the frauds and injuries of which they have been the victims, or the alternative is plainly presented of hostilities being renewed with increased fury and ferocity, which will require for their suppression a vast expenditure of blood and treasure.

When the agents appointed by the government can be surely looked up to as the protectors of those under their charge against oppression and wrong, rather than, as has too often been the case, the facile instruments in the perpetration of such outrages, we may reasonably hope for a favorable and radical change in the feelings of all the bands and tribes towards our government and people.

In this connexion the undersigned feel bound to present for your special consideration the affairs of the Yancton Sioux, who receive annuities under existing treaties, and have proved their fidelity during the troubles of the past few years by rendering important aid to the military authorities of this district. Instead of being found in a thriving and prosperous condition, as was to be expected after the expenditure of large sums of money, ostensibly for farming and school purposes, as stipulated, the undersigned were astonished to discover that no improvements worthy of the name have been made upon their lands, and indeed it was necessary for the commission to order an issue of provisions to the band to save them from absolute starvation. The details made by their principal chief, an intelligent man, of the mode in which their business has been conducted by agents heretofore in office, were taken down in open council, and they reveal a condition of things alike disgraceful to the government and ruinous to the material interests of this well-disposed band. With the exception of a few miserable huts, a saw-mill, and a small amount of land enclosed, there are few vestiges of improvement. No crops met the eye, nor is there the semblance of a schoolhouse, although quite a large sum is understood to have been devoted to that special object. The consequence of this mal-administration of their affairs heretofore is, that they are reduced to the necessity of hunting for a subsistence, and unless they are soon reassured and encouraged they will be driven to despair, and the great discontent existing among them will culminate in another formidable Indian war on the frontier of Dakota Territory.

The undersigned deem it proper also to represent the miserable state of the Sioux Indians, principally women and children, who were taken prisoners in 1862, after the outbreak in Minnesota, and transported the following spring to the Crow Creek reservation, on the Missouri river. Concurrent evidence, of the most reliable character, shows these helpless creatures to have been kept in a condition of semi-starvation for the two years following their arrival at their new home, during which period several hundred have died from actual want, or from disease superinduced by it. There are about a thousand remaining on the reservation, of whom only one-tenth are men, mostly aged and infirm. Even now, although every effort seems to have been made by the superintendent and agent to secure a proper supply, these people are receiving an amount of subsistence barely sufficient to sustain life, the liberal appropriation made by Congress for their benefit not having been expended for that purpose sufficiently early in the season to secure the delivery of the provisions at so high a point on the river. In fact, Superintendent Edmunds was officially informed from the Indian Office, in Washington, that a considerable portion of the sum appropriated had been anticipated by his predecessor in office. It is earnestly recommended that the most prompt and effective means be adopted for the relief of these wretched dependents upon the mercy of the government. While apparently willing and anxious to aid in supporting themselves by farming, the experience of two of the three seasons they have spent in that locality has demonstrated that there is no reliance to be placed upon the products of the ground. In fact, labor in that direction seems to meet with no corresponding return, in consequence of the prevailing drought and poor soil.

The undersigned do not conceive themselves to have deviated from the line of duty prescribed in your instructions in the introduction of these special cases to your notice; on the contrary, we understand that the commissioners were selected, not only with a view to negotiate treaties, but to inquire into and report such abuses or defects in the existing system of Indian policy as might fall under their observation, and suggest a remedy.

It is deemed highly important to the public interests that Indian agents be made subordinate to their immediate superior in office, which the law provides shall be the case, but practically this requirement has been dispensed with in many instances, those officials communicating direct to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, instead of through the intermediate offices. Proper discipline and subordination require that all intercourse of an official character should pass through the proper channels, and superintendents can justly be held to a responsibility which it would now be wrong to impose or

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exact. It is also respectfully suggested that the superintendent of Dakota Territory, and of the northern superintendency, be required as a special duty to visit the agencies within their respective jurisdictions twice in each year, if practicable, to make a searching investigation into the accounts and management of the agents, and report accurately the result; to listen to and redress the well-founded grievances of the Indians, and to exercise summary power in the removal from the country of white persons other than the agent, or military officers, or employés, who are doing injury to the Indians by influence or example, with the right to call upon military commanders for their co-operation and assistance. As a salutary check upon the abuse of authority so considerable the superintendent should be called upon to report all the facts and circumstances in such cases, and an appeal from his decision allowed to the higher authorities, as now required by law.

In submitting this report upon their operations the undersigned would not do justice to those Dakota Indians who have remained faithful in their friendship to the government were they to omit a special mention of their good offices. Some of them have been active in the rescue and return to their friends of white captive women and children, while others have proved themselves reliable as scouts and guides to the troops in motion against their own kindred. Thus far they have received but an inadequate compensation for such services, which deserve to be requited in a substantial and liberal manner, not only on the score of justice, but as an inducement to others to pursue a like course. A much broader line of demarcation should be made than heretofore between those who shall persist in an unfriendly attitude towards our citizens and others who pursue an opposite course. As we understand the policy of the government to be to conciliate and preserve the remaining tribes, rather than to make war upon and exterminate them, it becomes the more incumbent upon all officers of the government, civil and military, to guide themselves accordingly, and it should be the aim of all so to conduct their official relations with these people as to convice them that it is for their interest to be true and firm friends of the whites.

It is due to the officers and attaches of the commission to mention that they have discharged their several duties with alacrity and zeal. Captain Ruth, appointed by you secretary of the commission, has performed the functions of that office with commendable fidelity.

The record of proceedings, and the treaties, are respectfully forwarded with this report.

The commission finally adjourned, subject to your future instructions, the individual members to report to you by letter or otherwise.

NEWTON EDMUNDS.
EDWARD B. TAYLOR.
S. R. CURTIS, *Major General.*
HENRY H. SIBLEY, *Brigadier General.*
HENRY W. REED.
ORRIN GUERNSEY.

E. F. RUTH, *Secretary of Commission.*

Hon. JAMES HARLAN,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington City, D. C.

CIRCULAR INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED BY OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS SINCE JULY 11, 1865.

Circular to superintendents of Indian affairs and Indian agents.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., July 17, 1865.

SIR: It appearing that differences have arisen between the superintendents and agents appointed by this department and the military authorities, at and near Indian reservations and agencies, as to the treatment of and intercourse with the Indians who are hostile to the United States, it is deemed necessary to inform you of the policy adopted by this department in its connexion with the military authorities during the continuance of such hostilities. This department will subordinate its action and intercourse with the tribes and bands in hostility to the United States to the policy and operations of the War Department pending such hostilities; and, on the other hand, support the agents and employés of the Interior Department in the performance of their official duties, and in the enforcement of the rules and regulations governing our intercourse with Indians in amity with the United States.

In consonance with this policy, therefore, you are hereby instructed not to deliver goods, money, or other property to any Indian nation, tribe, or band, while they are in hostility to the government; you will be especially vigilant that no trader under your supervision has any trade or intercourse with any member of such disaffected tribe, or band, under penalty of revocation of his license and expulsion from within your jurisdiction; and you will suspend all intercourse with such Indians, except so far as the same may be sanctioned by the military officers in charge of operations against them.

You are further instructed to refrain from furnishing to the public, or to individuals in such manner that it may be laid before the public, information upon the subject of Indian affairs. In regard to this subject, your attention is called to the circular instructions from this office of January 26, 1865, in which the communication to the public of information of pending affairs relating to the Indians, and a neglect to advise this office or the Interior Department of matters of importance, receiving or needing attention, was mentioned as being sufficient cause for dismissal from office.

Where difficulties arise in enforcing the civil policy of the government with the Indians who are at peace with the United States, you will request the assistance and co-operation of the proper military authorities.

If, at any time, it shall appear to you that officers of the army are interfering with the proper execution of your duties as civil agents of the government, or that they fail to render you such aid as is necessary to enable you to enforce regulations, adopted alike for the good of whites and Indians, you will content yourself with making a full representation of the facts at once to this office, or to the Secretary of the Interior, when measures will be taken by the department to bring about, if possible, the co-operation of the military officers with you in such measures as may be deemed proper.

You will hereafter make a full and explicit monthly report to this office of the condition of the tribe or tribes under your charge, with such suggestions as you may deem beneficial.

D. N. COOLEY, *Commissioner.*

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[Indorsed.]

The concurrence of the War Department in the within is expressed in the following letter:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 22, 1865.

SIR: I am instructed by the Secretary of War to inform you that he concurs in the views expressed in your communication to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a copy of which was enclosed in your letter of the 15th instant, and also to state that the Adjutant General has been directed to transmit to Major General Pope a copy of the communication in question.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
THOS. F. ECKERT,
Acting Assistant Secretary of War.

Hon. JAMES HARLAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

Circular relative to the preservation of records and papers.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, August 15, 1865.

SIR: As great embarrassment is frequently found to result from the want of records of the past transactions at agencies, upon a change of agents, it is hereby ordered, and you will immediately transmit the order to each of the agents within your superintendency, that hereafter they will be expected to keep, as public property to be turned over to their successors, a full record of all business transactions from day to day; and that, in addition to the records of correspondence, they will likewise preserve one copy of all vouchers, accounts current, property returns, &c., to be delivered to their successors in office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. N. COOLEY, *Commissioner.*

Circular relative to accounts of employés.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, October 25, 1865.

SIR: It has been customary for the officers of this department, in making their reports of employés, and in their accounts, to report and pay persons as "laborers."

Such reports furnish no information as to the manner in which the persons reported are employed; and hereafter all accounts for moneys paid to them will be disallowed, unless such accounts are accompanied by an accurate statement of the nature and character of the services performed by them, and, where practicable, the result of their labor.

Reports of employés must also be accompanied by a statement of the manner in which all persons reported are employed.

You will at once communicate the contents of this letter to the agents under your charge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. N. COOLEY, *Commissioner.*

Circular relative to licenses.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, October 30, 1865.

SIR: For the government of yourself and the agents within your superintendency, in the matter of granting licenses to trade with the Indians, I herewith enclose the form of a certificate or affidavit which will hereafter be made a part of every license issued. You are directed to inform the agents of your charge of this requirement and to supply them with a copy of the form.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. N. COOLEY, *Commissioner.*

FORM.

I, (name of agent,) United States Indian agent for the (name of tribe) Indians, do solemnly swear (or affirm; or where there are no magistrates accessible, certify on honor) that the license hereto annexed and granted by me has been granted without any agreement or understanding with the party so licensed, or any other person or persons on the behalf of the party so licensed, for any benefit or advantage to myself, directly or indirectly, present or future, nor to any person or persons on my behalf, in any manner whatever, and that no arrangement for such benefit to myself or other person on my behalf is in contemplation, in case said license shall be approved.

Circular relative to contracts for purchase of goods.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, November 23, 1865.

The following rules and regulations, having been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, will hereafter govern the action of all superintendents and Indian agents in purchasing goods or supplies for the Indian service, and in executing contracts for the same:

First. When treaty stipulations or the interests of the service require purchases to be made by superintendents or agents, they will forward to this office a list of the articles to be purchased, with the probable cost of the same, and await instructions before taking further action.

Second. When advertisement for bids and proposals has been made, and such bids and proposals have been received and opened, a contract will be drawn and submitted to the department for approval. The time within which a contract is to be completed will in no case be so short as to prevent the decision of the department from being communicated to the superintendent or agent before such completion.

When contracts are made by superintendents, they will state, in submitting the same, whether or not the bids are fair and the prices reasonable; and when made by agents, both they and the superintendent will make such statement.

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By act of March 2, 1861, it is provided "that all purchases and contracts for supplies or services in any of the departments of the government, except for personal services, when the public exigencies do not require the immediate delivery of the article or articles, or performance of the service, shall be made by advertising a sufficient time previously for proposals respecting the same. When immediate delivery or performance is required by the public exigency, the articles or service required may be procured by open purchase or contract at the places, and in the manner in which such articles are usually bought and sold, or such services engaged, between individuals."

The officer making the purchases will not be the sole judge of the "public exigency" alluded to in this act; but he will be required, either before the purchases are made or at the time, to report such facts as will make it clear to this department that an exigency such as is contemplated by this act does actually exist; and the purchases made will be limited to the absolute necessities of the service. With proper foresight and care on the part of superintendents and agents, it is believed that such exigencies will seldom arise.

Advertisements for bids or proposals will be made in one or more papers (not exceeding three) of the largest circulation at the place most eligible for making the proposed purchases; and they will be so framed that bids or proposals for each article may be considered separately, reserving the right to increase or diminish the quantity of each, or to reject all bids, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The law of June 2, 1862, requires that all contracts, whether made after advertising or upon an emergency, shall be in writing, and signed by the parties.

In this connexion, the attention of officers of this department is called to the requirements of the first three sections of the act of June 2, 1862, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, of the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Interior, immediately after the passage of this act, to cause and require every contract made by them, severally, on behalf of the government, or by their officers under them appointed to make such contracts, to be reduced to writing, and signed by the contracting parties with their names at the end thereof, a copy of which shall be filed by the officer making and signing the said contract in the "Returns Office" of the Department of the Interior (hereinafter established for that purpose) as soon after the contract is made as possible, and within thirty days, together with all bids, offers, and proposals to him made by persons to obtain the same, as also a copy of any advertisement he may have published inviting bids, offers, or proposals for the same; all the said copies and papers in relation to each contract to be attached together by a ribbon and seal, and numbered in regular order numerically, according to the number of papers composing the whole return.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the further duty of said officer, before making his return according to the first section of this act, to affix to the same his affidavit in the following form, sworn to before some magistrate having authority to administer oaths; "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that the copy of contract hereunto annexed is an exact copy of a contract made by me personally with ——— ———; that I made the same fairly, without any benefit or advantage to myself, or allowing any such benefit or advantage corruptly to the said ——— ———, or any other person; and that the papers accompanying include all those relating to the said contract, as required by the statute in such case made and provided." And any officer convicted of falsely and corruptly swearing to such affidavits shall be subject to all the pains and penalties now by law inflicted for wilful and corrupt perjury.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any officer making contracts as aforesaid, and failing or neglecting to make returns of the same according to the provisions of this act, unless from unavoidable accident and not within his control, shall be deemed, in every case of such failure or neglect, to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for not more than six months, at the discretion of the court trying the same.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COOLEY, *Commissioner*.

Circular.—Relative to payments to Indians.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, November 30, 1865.

SIR: It has long been a rule of this department that all issues of goods and payments of annuities to Indians must be witnessed, not only by one or more disinterested parties, but also by an interpreter.

The same reasons that gave rise to this rule apply equally to the payment of any moneys or the delivery of any articles to Indians; and, therefore, the department will hereafter require that all receipts and vouchers from Indians be witnessed by an interpreter, and by one or more disinterested persons, and you will so advise all agents under your charge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COOLEY, *Commissioner*.

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No. 191.

Table showing the amount anticipated from appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, prior to July 1, 1865.

Fulfilling treaties with—	Appropriations for 1865–'66.	Used from appropriation before July 1, 1865.
Blackfeet Indians	$35,000 00	$2,169 69
Chippewas of Lake Superior	48,140 00	16,000 00
Chippewas of the Mississippi	208,168 07	10,935 07
Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina	49,200 00	12,240 00
Choctaws	35,520 00	16,400 00
Creeks	40,920 00	23,600 00
Pawnees	47,780 00	17,600 00
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	51,000 00	8,728 60
Seminoles	32,200 00	18,600 00
Six Nations of New York	4,500 00	2,809 07
Winnebagoes	54,250 00	20,000 00
Yanoton Sioux Indians	75,000 00	28,953 00
Arapaho and Cheyenne Indians of Upper Arkansas river	40,000 00	4,687 50
Amounts	749,275 33	185,622 43
Miscellaneous appropriations.		
Colonizing, supporting, &c., the Wichitas and other affiliated bands	$20,000 00	$10,000 00
Incidental expenses, Indian service in Utah	25,000 00	25,000 00
Incidental expenses, Indian service in Nevada	25,000 00	20,078 07
Indian service in the district of country leased from the Choctaws	10,000 00	5,000 00
Purchase of cattle, &c., for Indians in California	55,000 00	29,187 20
Subsistence, clothing, &c., of the Sisiton, Wahpaton, Medawakaton, and Wahpakoota bands of Sioux	100,000 00	26,304 75
Amounts	235,000 00	115,520 02
RECAPITULATION.		
Anticipated from treaty appropriations	$749,275 33	$185,622 43
Anticipated from miscellaneous appropriations	235,000 00	115,520 02
Total	984,275 33	301,142 45

No. 192 A.

Indian trust lands.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, November 1, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with your verbal request, I have examined into the condition of the trust lands of the following tribes of Indians, viz: Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi, Kansas Indians, Sacs and Foxes of Missouri and the Winnebagoes, and the results of my investigations are herewith submitted in papers marked "A," "B," "C" and "D." In addition to the land account, I have given a statement of the amount of indebtedness of each tribe, the amount paid thereon and the sum outstanding, respectively; also, an exhibit of the contracts entered into by Secretary Smith with R. S. Stevens, for making improvements for the Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi and the Kansas tribe on their reservations, with a brief statement of the settlements connected with that transaction.

The Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.—This tribe was largely indebted to traders for goods purchased through a series of years, and under the treaty of 1859 it was provided that a commission should be appointed to examine and settle the claims that might be found correct and just. This commission proceeded to examine the various accounts and reported in favor of forty-five claims, amounting to $151,485 29

Subsequently Mr. Fuller, one of the commissioners, recommended the payment of an additional claim of Dr. Smart of 4,056 28

Afterwards, the Secretary of the Interior admitted and approved a claim of J. H. Lockwood, for 1,609 24

Whole amount of debt admitted 157,150 81

This last item was objected to by the Indians, and Perry Fuller filed a remonstrance against its payment, which the Secretary overruled.

There being no funds to the credit of said Indians, certificates of indebtedness were issued for the gross amount above stated, and dated, principally, March 12, 1861, to be paid out of the proceeds of the sales of certain lands appropriated for that purpose. A statement of the amount redeemed will be found at the conclusion of this report.

In 1861 it was decided by the department, as per treaty stipulation, to make such improvements on the Indian lands as the wants of the tribe demanded, and Perry Fuller, the Indian agent, was directed to enter into a contract with R. S. Stevens, for performing the work then required. The contract entered into was for breaking and ploughing 150 acres land, at $5 per acre; building fence, at $2 per rod; building three houses for missions and schools, at $10,000. At the same time a contract was also made for building houses, &c., for the Kansas tribe, which will more fully appear in report "B."

Early in the spring, after Mr. Stevens had commenced the work under the contracts, Secretary Smith ordered the suspension of the work, and finally annulled both contracts, and the work already performed was appraised at $21,900 for the Sacs and Foxes, and paid. On the 9th of August, 1861, a new contract was entered into between Secretary Smith and Mr. Stevens, for the building of 245 houses, and 3 others for missions and schools, at the following rates: frame houses, 16 by 18, $270; 16 by 24, $360; 18 by 30, $450. Mission, &c., 30 by 60, 20 by 40, 24 by 32, $9,000. In December this contract was changed so as to permit the erection of stone houses in

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place of the frame, and two mission houses instead of three, as stated in first agreement, as follows: 16 by 18, $330; 16 by 24, $440; 18 by 30, $550; and two missions, 30 by 60 and 34 by 60, at $9,000.

In May or June, 1862, Special Agent Brady examined and accepted 121 houses as finished, and certified the bill, $52,820.

In July Agent Hutchinson notified this office that the houses were not finished according to contract—they lacked underpinning, were sinking into the ground, and would prove worthless for dwellings; also, that the ploughing was imperfectly done, leaving the ground in a worse condition for farming purposes than if it had not been touched.

In August Stevens's account was admitted for	$109,098 05
Cash paid on account	24,883 87
	84,214 18
Amount added for some alleged omission (no explanation)	4,860 00
Total	89,074 18

For this amount certificates were issued as follows:

103 of $100 each; 51 of $250 each; 80 of $500 each; 26 of $1,000 each; 1 of $24 18, making $89,074 18, and forwarded to Stevens the day they were issued.

In a subsequent report the Commissioner admits Stevens's account for the whole contract at	$134,145 00
The work having been examined and approved by Special Agent Brady, he deducts cash paid	24,883 87
And states the balance to be $109,181 13; it should be	109,261 63

The work reported under the contract as completed is as follows:

9 wooden houses, 16 by 18, at $270		$2,430 00
47 wooden houses, 16 by 24, at $360		16,920 00
40 wooden houses, 18 by 30, at $450		18,000 00
4 stone houses, 16 by 24, at $440		1,760 00
64 stone houses, 18 by 30, at $550		35,200 00
2 mission houses		9,000 00
1 stable and fence		360 00
150 acres ploughing, at $4 50		675 00
6 houses for chiefs, &c.; 1 barn, 1 well, 164 porches, and 90 chimneys in place of 81 houses		41,160 00
		134,145 00
Cash paid	24,883 87	
Cash paid, barn and fence	360 00	
Certificates issued	85,491 13	110,735 00
Balance		23,410 00

For which certificates were issued: 46 of $500 each, 1 for $250, 1 for $160.

Lumber account admitted, $2,187 50, for which six additional certificates were issued.

A recapitulation of the foregoing statement shows an overpayment to Stevens of $3,583 05, as follows, viz:

Cash paid		$24,883 87
Cash paid for barn and fence		360 00
Certificates issued, 1st		89,074 18
Certificates issued, 2d		23,410 00
Certificates issued, 3d		2,187 50
Whole amount paid Stevens		139,915 55
Amount of account admitted for houses, &c.	$134,145 00	
Amount of account for lumber	2,187 50	
		136,332 50
Overpayment		3,583 05
The number of acres of land offered for sale is		339,832 $\frac{92}{100}$
The number of acres of land sold is		268,502 $\frac{92}{100}$
Acres unsold		71,329 $\frac{92}{100}$
Total amount of sales		$282,439 27
Cash received	$153,664 55	
Certificates surrendered in payment	128,774 72	
		282,439 27
Certificates redeemed in cash		$153,461 55
Certificates redeemed in land		128,774 72
Bill paid		43 00
Cash in treasury to balance		160 00
		282,439 27
Traders' scrip issued	$157,150 81	
Redeemed principal	144,044 76	
		$13,106 76
Stevens's scrip issued	114,671 68	
Redeemed principal	101,203 85	
		13,467 83
Amount of outstanding certificates		26,574 59
Traders' scrip redeemed		$144,044 76
Stevens's scrip redeemed		101,203 85
		245,248 61
Interest on traders' scrip redeemed	$21,564 74	
Interest on Stevens's scrip redeemed	15,422 92	
		36,987 66
Total amount of scrip and interest redeemed		282,236 27

Respectfully submitted.

F. PRICE.

REF0062850

No. 192 B. *Indian trust lands.—Kansas tribe of Indians.*

In a careful examination of the accounts of R. S. Stevens for improvements made for this tribe under the several contracts, I find the result to be as herein stated, viz:

In February, 1861, Agent Fuller, by the advice of Commissioner Greenwood, entered into a contract with Mr. Stevens for building—

1 agency house, 24 by 32, and wing, 16 by 18, for	$4,000 00
10 frame houses, 16 by 24, at $500 each	5,000 00
142 frame houses, 16 by 18, at $400 each	56,800 00
1 barn, 18 by 28, at	600 00
	66,400 00

During the summer of 1861 this contract was revoked by Secretary Smith, and $4,000 paid to Stevens, being the amount of work he had performed by appraisement up to that time. On August 9, 1860, a new contract was made by Secretary Smith and Mr. Stevens for building 150 frame houses and 3 houses for missions and schools, at the following rates, viz:

10 houses, 16 by 24, at $450 each	$4,500 00
140 houses, 16 by 18, at $360 each	50,400 00
3 mission houses, 30 by 60, 20 by 40, 24 by 32	9,000 00
	63,900 00

On December 28, 1861, this contract was changed, and Mr. Stevens was authorized to erect stone houses in place of the frame, and to substitute two mission houses instead of the three named in the contract, at the following rates, viz: Stone houses, 16 by 18, $420; 16 by 24, $530; 18 by 30, $640. Mission houses, 30 by 60 and 36 by 60, at $9,000.

On March 31, 1862, Mr. Stevens rendered his bill of $12,310 for building 20 stone houses, 1 frame house, and one mission house, which were accepted by Special Agent Brady, and said account was approved by Commissioner Dole, and audited by the Second Auditor, and $7,250 29 allowed on account, and the balance suspended for want of funds.

By a report of Commissioner Dole to the Secretary, August 23, 1862, Stevens's bill was allowed for	$79,778 60
Less cash paid	9,145 15
	70,633 45

And certificates, viz: 106 of $100 each; 76 of $250 each, 40 of $500, 21 of $1,000, and 1 of $33 45, were issued and transmitted the date they were executed.

In a subsequent report to the Secretary the amount of Stevens's bill is stated at		$98,454 00
Less cash paid	$9,114 15	
Less defective work	400 00	
		9,545 15
Balance due		88,908 85

In November, 1862, the Commissioner reports a statement of the account on final settlement in detail, as follows, viz:

23 stone houses, 16 by 18, at $420		89,660 00
45 stone houses, 16 by 24, at $530		23,850 00
61 stone houses, 18 by 30, at $640		39,040 00
1 wooden house, 16 by 24, at		450 00
2 mission houses		9,000 00
100 acres breaking		460 00
2,880 rods fencing, at $1 80		5,184 00
To which is added other work substituted for 13 houses, viz: 1 well, 1 council-house, 1 barn, 1 interpreter's house, 2 wells, 24 chimneys, 134 pair stairs, moving 1 house, repairing 1 house-chimney, furnishing 1 house		7,330 00
		94,964 00
Cash paid	$9,145 15	
Certificates issued	69,416 85	
Deduction, $5 each, on 80 houses	400 00	
		78,962 00
		16,002 00

And certificates, viz., 13 of $1,000 each, and 6 of $500 each, were issued and delivered to Stevens in payment for the above balance.

On a recapitulation of the foregoing statement Stevens has been overpaid the sum of $1,214 60, as follows, viz:

Certificates for 1st issue	$70,033 45
Certificates for 2d issue	16,000 00
Cash paid	9,145 15
Deduction for deficient work	400 00
Amount of payments	95,178 60
Amount of bills allowed and settled	94,964 00
Overpayment	1,214 60

The following statement gives an exhibit of the financial condition of the tribe and the amount of land for sale to meet the outstanding debts chargeable to the land account, viz:

Original amount of land offered for sale		169,268.48
Number of acres sold		35,491.32
Number of acres unsold		133,777.17
Amount of sales		$50,994 47
Cash received	$27 30	
Certificates received	50,982 99	
		51,010 29
Amount overpaid		15 82

REF0062851

Total amount of certificates surrendered, viz:		
Under treaty of 1857, certificates dated August 29, 1862, principal		$10,697 18
Interest		2,514 06
Improvement certificates, dated February 20, 1863, and August 5, 1863, principal		27,533 48
Interest		1,438 27
		50,982 99
Whole amount of certificates issued Aug. 29, '62	$39,824 56	
Principal redeemed	10,697 18	
Balance outstanding		$20,127 38
Whole amount of certificates issued February 20 and August 5, 1863	42,901 03	
Principal redeemed	27,533 48	
Balance outstanding		15,367 55
Whole amount of Stevens's scrip issued August 22, 1862		85,416 85
Total amount of outstanding certificates		120,911 78

Respectfully submitted.

F. PRICE,

Hon. D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 192 C. *Indian trust lands.—Winnebago land account, &c.*

The condition of the trust land account of the Winnebago Indians is as follows, viz:

Total amount of trust land offered for sale		140,776.84
Total amount sold		98,189.20
Amount unsold		42,587.64
Total amount of sales		$283,033 34
Cash received	$120,532 92	
Certificates received	162,500 42	
		283,033 34
Amount of certificates redeemed in cash		$116,283 04
Amount of certificates surrendered for land		162,500 42
Whole amount of certificates redeemed		278,783 46
Cash in bank to balance		4,249 88
		283,033 34

Total amount of certificates issued	$278,361 77
Total amount of certificates redeemed, (principal)	250,480 15
Balance outstanding	27,881 62
The General Land Office has sold (acres)	32,148.04
And received in cash	$82,146 14

No. 192 D. *Indian trust lands.—Sac and Fox of Missouri, and Iowas of Kansas.*

The account of the trust lands of the above-named tribes is as follows:

Number of acres offered for sale		32,098
Number of acres sold		21,225
Number of acres unsold		10,873
Amount received in sales		$33,057 50
Expenses surveying bridges, &c.	$5,740 91	
Amount invested by Secretary Usher	14,000 00	
		19,740 91
		13,316 59
Surplus unpaid by Secretary Usher		46 90
Balance on deposit in United States treasury		13,363 49

REF0062852

No. 193.

INDIAN TRUST FUNDS.

No. 1.—List of names of Indian tribes for whom stock is held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, showing the amount standing to the credit of each tribe, the annual interest, the date of the treaty or law under which the investment was made, and the amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation, and the annual interest upon the same.

Tribe.	Treaty.	Am't of stock.	Amount of interest.	Am't of abstracted bonds.	Int on abstracted bonds.
Cherokee national fund	Dec. 29, 1835	$450,200 00	$21,892 00	$68,000	$4,080
Cherokee orphan fund	Dec. 29, 1835	45,000 00	2,700 00	.....	.....
Cherokee school fund	Feb. 27, 1819	215,000 00	12,603 00	15,000	900
	Dec. 27, 1835	2,000 00	100 00	.....	.....
Chickasaw incompetents	May 24, 1834				
Chippewa and Christian Indians	July 16, 1859	30,300 00	1,905 10	.....	.....
Creek orphans	Mar. 21, 1832	218,800 00	12,778 00	.....	.....
Choctaw general fund	Jan. 17, 1837	454,000 00	27,240 00	.....	.....
Choctaw school fund	Sept. 27, 1830	121,000 00	7,260 00	.....	.....
Delaware general fund	May 6, 1854	694,042 15	42,232 53	.....	.....
Delaware school fund	Sept. 24, 1829	11,000 00	660 00	.....	.....
Iowas	May 17, 1854	92,100 00	6,013 00	.....	.....
Kansas schools	June 3, 1825	28,100 00	1,696 00	.....	.....
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c	May 30, 1854	142,700 00	9,305 40	.....	.....
Menomonees	Sept. 3, 1836	162,000 00	8,760 00	.....	.....
Osages, (schools)	June 2, 1825	41,000 00	2,460 00	.....	.....
Ottawas and Chippewas	Mar. 28, 1830	22,300 00	1,328 00	.....	.....
Pottawatomies, (education)	Sept. 26, 1833	166,100 00	9,296 00	11,000	50
Pottawatomies, (mills)	Sept. 26, 1833	50,100 00	3,006 00	.....	.....
Senecas*	June 14, 1836	5,000 00	250 00	.....	.....
	Jan. 9, 1837				
Senecas and Shawnees*	June 14, 1836	16,400 00	889 00	.....	.....
	Jan. 9, 1837	6,000 00	360 00	.....	.....
Stockbridges and Munsees	Sept. 3, 1839	7,000 00	511 00	.....	.....
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	Mar. 20, 1863	86,950 00	5,217 00	.....	.....
Tonawanda band of Senecas	Nov. 5, 1857				
Total		3,067,092 15	181,367 03	84,000	5,030

* Acts of Congress.
† Bonds of the State of Indiana in the hands of Hon. G. N. Fitch.

Indian trust funds.—Continued.

No. 2.—Statement of stock account, exhibiting in detail the securities in which the funds of each tribe are invested and now on hand; the annual interest on the same; the amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress, and the annual interest upon the same.

Stock.	Per cent.	Total.	Am't abstracted.	Am't on hand.	Annual interest.
CHEROKEE NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Florida	7	$7,000	.....	$7,000	$490
Georgia	6	1,500	.....	1,500	90
Kentucky	5	94,000	.....	94,000	4,700
Louisiana	6	7,000	.....	7,000	420
Missouri	6	50,000	$50,000	.....	.....
North Carolina	6	20,000	13,000	7,000	420
South Carolina	6	117,000	.....	117,000	7,020
Tennessee	6	5,000	5,000	.....	.....
Tennessee	5	125,000	.....	125,000	6,250
Virginia	6	90,000	.....	90,000	5,400
United States loan of 1862	6	1,700	.....	1,700	102
		518,200	68,000	450,200	24,892
CHEROKEE ORPHAN FUND.					
State of Virginia	6	.....	.....	45,000	2,700
CHEROKEE SCHOOL FUND.					
State of Florida	7	7,000	.....	7,000	490
Louisiana	6	2,000	.....	2,000	120
Missouri	5½	10,000	.....	10,000	550
Missouri	6	5,000	.....	5,000	300
North Carolina	6	210,000	8,000	13,000	780
South Carolina	6	1,000	.....	1,000	60
Tennessee	6	7,000	7,000	.....	.....
Virginia	6	135,000	.....	135,000	8,100
United States loan of 1862	6	10,800	.....	10,800	648
United States loan, 10-40s	5	31,200	.....	31,200	1,560
		230,000	15,000	215,000	12,608
CHICKASAW INCOMPETENTS.					
State of Indiana	5	.....	.....	2,000	100
CHIPPEWA AND CHRISTIAN INDIANS.					
State of Missouri	6	.....	.....	5,000	300
United States loan of 1862	6	.....	.....	600	36
United States loan of 7-30s	7 3/10	.....	.....	6,700	489
United States certificates	6	.....	.....	18,000	1,080
		.....	.....	30,300	1,905

REF0062853

Indian trust funds—Continued.

Stock.	Per cent.	Amount of bonds.	Annual interest.
CHOCTAW GENERAL FUND.			
State of Missouri	6	$2,000 00	$120 00
Virginia	6	450,000 00	27,000 00
United States loan of 1862	6	2,000 00	120 00
		454,000 00	27,240 00
CHOCTAW SCHOOL FUND.			
State of Virginia	6	19,000 00	1,140 00
United States loan of 1862	6	102,000 00	6,120 00
		121,000 00	7,260 00
CREEK ORPHANS.			
State of Kentucky	5	1,000 00	50 00
Missouri	6½	28,000 00	1,540 00
Missouri	6	28,000 00	1,680 00
Tennessee	5	20,000 00	1,000 00
Virginia	6	73,800 00	4,428 00
United States loan of 1862	6	68,000 00	4,080 00
		218,800 00	12,778 00
DELAWARE GENERAL FUND.			
State of Florida	7	59,000 00	4,130 00
Georgia	6	2,000 00	120 00
Louisiana	6	4,000 00	240 00
Missouri	6	10,000 00	600 00
North Carolina	6	121,000 00	7,260 00
South Carolina	6	1,000 00	60 00
United States loan of 1862	6	210,300 00	12,618 00
Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western R. R. Co.	6	286,742 15	17,204 53
		694,042 15	42,232 53
DELAWARE SCHOOL FUND.			
United States loan of 1862	6	11,000 00	660 00

Indian trust funds—Continued.

Stock.	Per cent.	Amount of bonds.	Annual interest.
IOWAS.			
State of Florida	7	$22,000 00	$1,540 00
Kansas	7	17,600 00	1,232 00
Louisiana	6	9,000 00	540 00
North Carolina	6	21,000 00	1,260 00
South Carolina	6	3,000 00	180 00
United States loan of 1862	6	12,500 00	750 00
United States 7-30s	7 3/10	7,000 00	511 00
		92,100 00	6,013 00
KANSAS SCHOOLS.			
State of Missouri	6½	18,000 00	990 00
Missouri	6	2,000 00	120 00
United States loan of 1862	6	8,100 00	486 00
		28,100 00	1,596 00
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, WEAS, AND PIANKESHAWS.			
State of Florida	7	37,000 00	2,590 00
Kansas	7	28,500 00	1,995 00
Louisiana	6	15,000 00	900 00
North Carolina	6	43,000 00	2,580 00
South Carolina	6	3,000 00	180 00
United States loan of 1862	6	9,400 00	564 00
United States 7-30s	7 3/10	6,800 00	496 40
		142,700 00	9,305 40
MENOMONEES.			
State of Kentucky	5	77,000 00	3,850 00
Missouri	6	9,000 00	540 00
Tennessee	5	19,000 00	950 00
United States loan of 1862	6	57,000 00	3,420 00
		162,000 00	8,760 00
OSAGE SCHOOLS.			
State of Missouri	6	7,000 00	420 00
United States loan of 1862	6	34,000 00	2,040 00
		41,000 00	2,460 00

REF0062854

Indian trust funds—Continued.

Stock.	Per cent.	Amount of bonds.	Annual interest.
OTTAWAS AND CHIPPEWAS.			
State of Missouri	6	$10,000 00	$600 00
Tennessee	5	1,000 00	50 00
Virginia	6	3,000 00	180 00
United States loan of 1862	6	8,300 00	498 00
		22,300 00	1,328 00
POTTAWATOMIES, (EDUCATION.)			
State of Indiana	5	67,000 00	*3,350 00
Missouri	6	5,000 00	300 00
United States loan of 1862	6	94,100 00	5,646 00
		166,100 00	9,296 00
POTTAWATOMIES, (MILLS.)			
United States loan of 1862	6	50,100 00	3,006 00
SENECAS.			
State of Kentucky	5	5,000 00	250 00
SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.			
State of Kentucky	5	6,000 00	300 00
Missouri	5½	7,000 00	385 00
Missouri	6	3,000 00	180 00
United States loan of 1862	6	400 00	24 00
		16,400 00	889 00
STOCKBRIDGES AND MUNSEES.			
United States loan of 1862	6	6,000 00	360 00
SACS AND FOXES OF MISSOURI.			
United States 7-30s	7 3/10	7,000 00	511 00
TONAWANDA BAND OF SENECAS.			
United States loan of 1862	6	86,950 00	5,217 00

* One bond of $1,000 in hands of Hon. G. N. Fitch.

No. 3.—Statement of stocks held by the Secretary in trust for various Indian tribes, showing the amount now on hand; also, the amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation.

Stock.	Per cent.	Amount.	Amount abstracted.
Florida	7	$132,000 00	.....
Georgia	6	3,500 00	.....
Indiana	5	69,000 00	$1,000 00
Kansas	7	46,100 00	.....
Kentucky	5	183,000 00	.....
Louisiana	6	37,000 00	.....
Missouri	5½	63,000 00	.....
Missouri	6	105,000 00	50,000 00
North Carolina	6	205,000 00	21,000 00
South Carolina	6	125,000 00	.....
Tennessee	6	.....	12,000 00
Tennessee	5	165,000 00	.....
Virginia	6	796,800 00	.....
Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western R. R. Co.	6	286,742 15	.....
United States loan of 1862	6	773,250 00	.....
United States 10-40s	5	31,200 00	.....
United States 7-30s	7 3/10	27,500 00	.....
United States certificates	6	18,000 00	.....
		3,067,092 15	84,000 00

REF0062855

No. 194.

Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under stipulations of treaties, &c.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities till they expire; and is incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Chippewas of Lake Superior.	For money, goods, support of schools, provisions, two carpenters, and tobacco; compare 4th article treaty October 4, 1842, and 8th article treaty September 30, 1854.	Vol. 7, page 592, and vol. 10, page 1111.	Twenty-five instalments; one yet to be appropriated.	.....	$9,510 00	.....	.....
Do	Twenty instalments in coin, goods, implements, &c., and for education; 4th article treaty September 30, 1854.	Vol. 10, page 11	Twenty instalments, at $10,000 each; nine yet unappropriated.	.....	171,000 00	.....	.....
Do	Twenty instalments for six smiths and assistants, and for iron and steel; 2d and 5th articles treaty September 30, 1854.	Vol. 10, page 1109, and vol. 10, page 1111.	Twenty instalments, at $6,300 each; nine yet unappropriated.	.....	56,700 00	.....	.....
Do	Twenty instalments for the seventh smith, &c.	Vol. 10, page 1111	Twenty instalments, estimated at $1,060 each; eleven yet unappropriated.	.....	11,660 00	.....	.....
Do	For support of a smith, assistant, and shop, and pay of two farmers during the pleasure of the President; 12th article treaty.	Vol. 10, page 1112	Estimated at $2,260 per annum	$2,260 00	.....	.....	.....
Chippewas of the Mississippi.	Money, goods, support of schools; provisions, and tobacco; compare 4th article treaty October 4, 1842, and 8th article treaty September 30, 1854.	Vol. 7, page 592, and vol. 10, page 1111.	Twenty-five instalments; one unexpended.	.....	9,000 00	.....	.....
Do	Two farmers, two carpenters, and smiths and assistants, iron and steel; 4th article treaty October 4, 1842, and September 30, 1854.	Vol. 7, page 592, and vol. 10, page 1111.	Twenty-five instalments; two unexpended; one-third payable to these Indians, $466 66, for two years.	.....	1,400 00	.....	.....
Do	Twenty instalments in money of $20,000 each.	Vol. 10, page 1167	Third article treaty February 22, 1855; nine unexpended.	.....	180,000 00	.....	.....
Chippewas, Pillagers and Lake Winnebagoshish.	Money, $10,666 67; goods, $8,000; and purposes of utility, $4,000; 2d article treaty February 22, 1855.	Vol. 10, page 1168	Thirty instalments; nineteen unappropriated.	.....	430,666 73	.....	.....
Do	For purposes of education; same article and treaty.	Vol. 10, page 1168	Twenty instalments, of $3,000 each; nine unexpended.	.....	27,000 00	.....	.....
Do	For support of smiths' shops; same article and treaty.	....do	Fifteen instalments, estimated at $2,120 each; four unappropriated.	.....	8,480 00	.....	.....
Chickasaws	Permanent annuity in goods	Vol. 1, page 619	Act of February 28, 1799, $3,000 per year.	.....	.....	3,000 00	$60,000 00
Chippewas, Menomonees, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians.	Education during the pleasure of Congress	Vol. 7, page 304	5th article treaty August 11, 1827.	1,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek, and Black river.	Ten instalments in coin of $18,800 each	Vol. 7, page 634	Two instalments yet to be appropriated.	.....	37,600 00	.....	.....
Choctaws	Permanent annuities	Vol. 7, pages 99, 213, and 236.	2d article treaty November 16, 1805, $3,000; 13th article treaty October 18, 1820, $600; 2d article treaty Jan. 20, 1825, $6,000.	.....	.....	9,600 00	192,000 00
Do	Provisions for smith, &c	Vol. 7, page 212	6th article treaty October 18, 1820, and 9th article treaty January 20, 1825, say $920.	.....	.....	920 00	18,400 00
Do	Interest on $500,000; articles 10th and 13th treaty January 22, 1855.	Vol. 11, pages 613 and 614.	Five per cent. for educational purposes	.....	.....	25,000 00	500,000 00
Creeks	Permanent annuities	Vol. 7, pages 36, 69, and 287.	4th article treaty August, 1790, $1,500; 2d article treaty June 16, 1802, $3,000; 4th article treaty January 24, 1826, $20,000.	.....	.....	24,500 00	490,000 00
Do	Smith's shops, &c	Vol. 7, page 287	8th article treaty January 24, 1826, say $1,110.	.....	.....	1,110 00	22,200 00
Do	Wheelwright, permanent	Vol. 7, page 287	8th article treaty Jan. 1826, $600	.....	.....	600 00	12,000 00
Do	Allowance during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 7, pages 287 and 419.	5th article treaty February 14, 1833, and 8th article treaty January 24, 1826.	4,710 00	.....	.....	.....
Do	Interest on $200,000 held in trust; 6th article treaty August 7, 1856.	Vol. 11, pages 701 and 702.	Five per centum for education	.....	.....	10,000 00	200,000 00
Delawares	Life annuities, &c., two chiefs	Vol. 7, page 290	Treaties of 1818, 1829, and 1832	200 00	.....	.....	.....
Do	Interest on $46,080, at 5 per centum	Vol. 7, page 327	Resolution of Senate Jan. 19, 1839	.....	.....	2,304 00	46,080 00
Seminoles, Florida Indians.	Ten instalments for support of schools; 8th article treaty August 7, 1856.	Vol. 11, page 702	Two payments of $3,000 each	.....	6,000 00	.....	.....
Do	Ten instalments for agricultural assistance; same article and treaty.	....do	Two payments of $2,000	.....	4,000 00	.....	.....
Do	Ten instalments for support of smiths and shops; same article and treaty.	....do	Two payments of $2,200	.....	4,400 00	.....	.....
Do	Interest on $500,000, per 8th article treaty August 7, 1856.	....do	$25,000 annuities	.....	.....	25,000 00	500,000 00
Iowas	Interest on $57,000, being the balance of $157,000.	Vol. 7, page 568, and vol. 10, page 1071.	2d article treaty October 19, 1838, and 9th article treaty May 17, 1854.	.....	.....	2,850 00	57,000 00
Kansas	Interest on $200,000	Vol. 9, page 842	2d article treaty Jan. 14, 1830	.....	.....	10,000 00	200,000 00
Kickapoos	Interest on $100,000	Vol. 10, page 1079	2d article treaty May 18, 1854	.....	.....	5,000 00	100,000 00
Do	Gradual payment on $200,000	....do	2d article treaty May 18, 1854; $152,000 heretofore appropriated; due.	.....	48,000 00	.....	.....

No. 194.—*Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities till they expire; am'ts incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Menomonees	Pay of miller for fifteen years	Vol. 9, page 953, and vol. 10, page 1063.	3d article treaty May 12, 1854, $9,000; $6,000 heretofore appropriated; due.		$3,000 00		
Do	Support of smith's shop twelve years	do	Two instalments of $916 66 unappropriated.		1,833 32		
Do	Fifteen equal instalments to pay $242,686, to commence in 1867.	Vol. 10, page 1065	4th article treaty May 12, 1854, and Senate's amendment thereto.		242,686 00		
Miamies	Permanent provision for smith's *shop*, &c., and miller.	Vol. 7, pages 191 and 464, and vol. 10, page 1095.	5th article treaty Oct. 6, 1818; 5th article treaty Oct. 23, 1834; and 4th article treaty June 5, 1854, say $940 for shop and $600 for miller.			$1,540 00	$30,800 00
Do	Twenty instalments upon $200,000	Vol. 10, page 1094	$150,000 of said sum payable in twenty instalments of $7,500 each; fourteen of each unappropriated.		105,000 00		
Do	Interest on $50,000, at 5 per centum	do	3d article treaty June 5, 1854; Senate's amendment.			2,500 00	50,000 00
Do	Interest on $221,257 86, in trust	Vol. 10, page 1099	4th article treaty of 1854			11,062 89	221,257 86
Eel River Miamies	Permanent annuities	Vol. 7, pages 51, 91, and 114.	4th article treaty 1795; 3d article treaty 1805; and 3d article treaty Sept. 1809, *aggregate*.			1,100 00	22,000 00
Navajo Indians	Presents to Indians	Vol. 9, page 975	10th article treaty Sept. 9, 1849	$5,000 00			
Nisqually, Puyallup, and other tribes and bands of Indians.	For payment of $32,500 in graduated payments.	Vol. 10, page 1133	4th article treaty Dec. 26, 1854, still unappropriated.		8,850 00		
Do	Pay of instructor, smith, physician, carpenter, &c., twenty years.	Vol. 10, page 1134	4th article treaty Dec. 26, 1854, estimated at $6,700 per year, nine instalments yet to be appropriated.		60,300 00		

Omahas	Forty instalments, graduated, $240,000, extending for forty years.	Vol. 10, page 1044	Eleven instalments paid, (see 4th article treaty March 16, 1854,) to be appropriated.		480,000 00		
Ottoes and Missourias	Forty instalments, graduated, ($385,000,) extending through forty years.	Vol. 10, page 1039	4th article treaty March 15, 1854, eleven instalments paid, to be appropriated hereafter.		221,000 00		
Osages	Interest on $69,120, at 5 per cent; pamphlet copy 1st session 36th Congress.	Vol. 12, page 51	For educational purposes, Senate's resolution Jan. 19, 1838.			3,456 00	69,120 00
Ottawas of Kansas	Permanent annuities, their proportion of	Vol. 7, pages 54, 105, 176, 220.	4th article treaty August 13, 1795; 4th and 5th articles treaty September 17, 1818; 4th article treaty August 29, 1821; and 2d article treaty Nov. 17, 1807.			2,600 00	52,000 00
Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan.	Interest on $240,000, at 5 per cent	Vol. 7, page 497	Resolution of Senate May 19, 1836, per year.			12,000 00	240,000 00
Do	Education, $5,000; missions, $3,000; medicines, $300, during the pleasure of Congress.	Vol. 7, page 492	See 4th article treaty March 28, 1836.	8,300 00			
Do	Three blacksmiths, &c.; one gunsmith, &c.; two farmers and assistants, during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 7, page 493	See 7th article treaty March 28, 1836, annually allowed since the expiration of the number of years named in treaty. Aggregate $6,440.	6,440 00			
Do	$206,000 to be paid after ten years, in not less than four annual instalments.	Vol. 11, page 624	Treaty July 31, 1855		206,000 00		
Do	Interest on $206,000 at 5 per centum						
Pawnees	Agricultural implements during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 7, page 488	See 4th article treaty Oct. 9, 1833	1,000 00		10,300 00	206,000 00
Do	Five instalments in goods and such articles as may be necessary for them.	Vol. 11, page 729	See 2d article treaty September 24, 1857; first payment of annuities of a permanent character, being the second series.			30,000 00	
Do	For the support of two manual labor schools	do	3d article treaty; annually, during the pleasure of the President.	10,000 00			
Do	For pay of two teachers	do	See 3d article treaty Sept. 24, 1857; annual appropriations required.	1,200 00			
Do	For purchase of iron and steel and other necessaries for same during the pleasure of the President.	do	4th article treaty; annual appropriation.	500 00			
Do	For pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom to be a gunsmith and tinsmith.	do	4th article treaty; appropriation required.	1,200 00			
Do	For compensation of two strikers and apprentices.	do	4th article treaty; annual appropriation required.	480 00			
Do	Ten instalments for farming utensils and stock.	do	4th article treaty; two appropriations remaining unpaid at the pleasure of the President.		2,400 00		
Do	For pay of farmer		4th article treaty; annual appropriation required.	600 00			
Do	Ten instalments for pay of miller		4th article treaty; two appropriations remaining at the discretion of the President.		1,440 00		

No. 194.—*Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations for such time as to time, now allowed but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities till they expire; and to indefinitely necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; but amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
			Two appropriations yet required at the discretion of the President.		$2,400 00		
Pawnees	Ten instalments for pay of an engineer		4th article treaty; annual appropriation required.	$500 00			
Do	For compensation to apprentices to assist in working the mill.					$22,300 00	$446,000 00
Pottawatomies	Permanent annuity in money	Vol. 7, pages 51, 114, 185, 317, 320, and vol. 9, page 855.	4th art. treaty 1795, $1,000; 3d art. treaty 1809, $500; 3d art. treaty 1818, $2,500; 2d art. treaty 1828, $2,000; 2d art. treaty July, 1829, $1,000; 10th article treaty June, 1846, $300.				
Do	Life annuities to surviving chiefs	Vol. 7, pages 379 and 433.	3d article treaty Oct. 16, 1826, $900; 3d art. treaty Sept. 26, 1833, $700.	900 00			
Do	Education during the pleasure of Congress	Vol. 7, pages 296, 318, 401.	3d art. treaty Oct. 16, 1826; 2d art. treaty Sept. 20, 1826; and 4th art. treaty Oct. 27, 1832, $5,000.	5,000 00		3,820 00	56,400 00
Do	Permanent provision for three smiths	Vol. 7, pages 318, 386, 321.	2d art. treaty Sept. 20, 1826; 2d art. treaty Oct. 16, 1826; 2d article treaty July 29, 1829; three shops, at $240 each per year, $2,820.			500 00	10,000 00
Do	Permanent provision for furnishing salt	Vol. 7, pages 75, 296, 320.	3d art. treaty 1803; 3d art. treaty Oct. 1826, and 2d article treaty July 29, 1829; estimated $500.			32,150 00	643,000 00
Do	Interest on $643,000, at 5 per cent	Vol. 9, page 854	7th article treaty June, 1846, annual interest, $32,150.			400 00	8,000 00
Do		Vol. 7, page 105	2d article treaty November 17, 1807, $500.				
Pottawatomies of Huron.	Permanent annuities						

Quapaws	Provision for education, $1,000 per year, and for smith and farmer and smith's shop during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 7, page 425	3d art. treaty May 13, 1828; $1,000 per year for education, and $1,000 for smith, farmer, &c., $2,000.	2,000 00			
Rogue River	Sixteen instalments of $2,500 each	Vol. 10, page 1019	3d article treaty September 10, 1853, four instalments unappropriated.		10,000 00		
Chasta, Scoton, and Umpqua Indians.	$2,000 annually for fifteen years	Vol. 10, page 1122	3d article treaty November 18, 1854, four instalments yet to be appropriated.		8,000 00		
Do	Support of schools and farmer fifteen years	Vol. 10, page 1123	Same treaty, 5th article, estimated for schools, $1,200; farmers, $1,000; four appropriations due.		8,200 00		
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Interest on $157,400	Vol. 10, page 544	2d article treaty October 21, 1837			7,870 00	157,400 00
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.	Permanent annuities	Vol. 7, page 85	3d article treaty November, 1804			1,000	20,000
Do	Interest on $200,000, at 5 per cent	Vol. 7, page 541	2d article treaty October, 1837			10,000 00	200,000 00
Do	Interest on $800,000, at 5 per cent	Vol. 7, page 596	2d article treaty October 11, 1842			40,000 00	800,000 00
Senecas	Permanent annuities	Vol. 7, pages 161 and 179.	4th article treaty September 29, 1817, $500; 4th article treaty September 17, 1817, $500.			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Provision for smith and smith's shops and miller during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 7, page 349	4th article treaty February 28, 1831, say $1,050.	1,050 00			
Senecas of New York.	Permanent annuity	Vol. 4, page 442	Act February 19, 1831	$6,000 00			
Do	Interest on $75,000	Vol. 9, page 35	Act June 27, 1846	3,750 00			
Do	Interest on $43,050, transferred from the Ontario Bank to the treasury of the United States.	do	Act June 27, 1846	2,152 50		11,902 50	238,050 00
Senecas and Shawnees.	Permanent annuity	Vol. 7, page 179	4th article treaty September 17, 1818			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Provisions for support of smiths and smith's shops during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 7, page 352	4th article treaty July 20, 1831	1,050 00			
Shawnees	Permanent annuities for education	Vol. 7, pages 51 and 161, and vol. 10, page 1065.	4th article treaty August 3, 1795; 4th article treaty September 29, 1817; and 3d article treaty May 10, 1854.			5,000 00	100,000 00
Do	Interest on $40,000	Vol. 10, page 1065	3d article treaty May 10 1854			2,000 00	40,000 00
Six Nations of New York.	Permanent annuities in clothing, &c.	Vol. 7, page 46	6th article treaty November 11, 1794, $4,500.			4,500 00	90,000 00
Sioux of the Mississippi.	All treaties with these Indians were abrogated by act of Congress of February 16, 1863, page 652, vol. 12, Stat. at Large.						

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No. 194.—*Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities till they expire; am'ts incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce the permanent annuities.
Umpquas, Cow Creek band.	Twenty instalments of $550 each	Vol. 10, page 1092	3d article treaty Sept. 19, 1853, eight instalments yet due.		$4,400 00		
Umpquas Calapooias, Oregon.	Twenty instalments; payment graduated	Vol. 10, page 1126	3d article treaty Nov. 29, 1854, nine instalments to be appropriated under the direction of the President; graduated payments; third series.		11,800 00		
Do	Support of teachers, &c., twenty years	Vol. 10, page 1127	6th article treaty; estimated at $1,450 per year; nine instalments yet to be appropriated.		13,450 00		
Do	Support of physician fifteen years	Vol. 10, page 1127	6th article treaty; estimated at $2,000 per year, four instalments yet to be appropriated.		8,000 00		
Willamette Valley bands.	Twenty instalments, graduated payments	Vol. 10, page 1144	2d article treaty January 22, 1855, nine instalments yet to be appropriated under the direction of the President.		53,500 00		
Winnebagoes	Interest on $1,000,000	Vol. 7, page 546	4th article treaty November, 1837			$50,000 00	$1,000,000 00
Do	Thirty instalments of interest on $85,000	Vol. 9, page 879	4th article treaty October 13, 1836, $4,250 per year, instalments to be provided for.		46,750 00		
Poncas	Ten instalments for manual labor school	Vol. 12, page 998	4th article treaty March 12, 1858, four instalments of $5,000 each to be provided for.		20,000 00		
Do	Ten instalments during the pleasure of the President for aid in agricultural and mechanical pursuits.	Vol. 12, page 998	5th article treaty March 12, 1858, four instalments of $7,500 each to be provided for.		30,000 00		
Dwamish and other allied tribes in Washington Territory.	For $150,000 in graduated payments under the direction of the President in twenty instalments.	Vol. 12, page 928	6th article treaty January 22, 1855, fourteen instalments yet to be provided for.		81,000 00		

Do	Twenty instalments for an agricultural school and teacher.	Vol. 12, page 929	14th article treaty Jan. 22, 1855, fourteen instalments yet to be provided for, estimated at $3,000 a year.		42,000 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for smith and carpenter shop and tools.	Vol. 12, page 929	14th article treaty Jan. 22, 1855, fourteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $500 per year.		7,000 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for blacksmiths, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	Vol. 12, page 929	14th article treaty Jan. 22, 1855, fourteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $4,600 each year.		64,400 00		
Makah tribe	For beneficial objects $30,000 under the direction of the President.	Vol. 12, page 940	5th article treaty Jan. 31, 1855, fourteen instalments unappropriated in graduated payments.		16,000 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for an agricultural and industrial school and teachers.	Vol. 12, page 941	11th article treaty Jan. 31, 1855, 14 instalments unappropriated, estimated at $2,500 per year.		35,000 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for smith, carpenter shop, and tools.	Vol. 12, page 941	11th article treaty Jan. 31, 1855, fourteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $500 each year.		7,000 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	Vol. 12, page 941	11th article treaty Jan. 31, 1855, fourteen instalments unappropriated, estimated amount necessary each year, $4,600.		64,400 00		
Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes.	For beneficial objects, $100,000 to be expended under the direction of the President.	Vol. 12, page 946	2d article treaty June 9, 1855, fourteen instalments in graduated payments unappropriated.		54,000 00		
Do	For two millers, one farmer, one superintendent of farming operations, two school-teachers, one blacksmith, one wagon and plough maker, and one carpenter and joiner.	Vol. 12, page 947	4th article treaty June 9, 1855, fourteen instalments to be provided for, estimated at $11,200 each year.		156,900 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for mill fixtures, tools, medicines, books, stationery, furniture, &c.	....do	4th article treaty June 9, 1855, fourteen instalments of $3,000 each, unappropriated.		42,000 00		
Do	Twenty instalments of $500 for each of the head chiefs of those bands.	....do	5th article treaty June 9, 1855, fourteen instalments yet due.		21,000 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for salary of son of Pio-Pio-Mox-Mox.	....do	5th article treaty June 9, 1855, fourteen instalments of $100 each, yet due.		1,400 00		
Yakama nation	For beneficial objects $200,000, under direction of the President, in twenty-one instalments in graduated payments.	Vol. 12, page 953	4th article treaty June 9, 1855, fourteen instalments to be provided.		82,000 00		
Do	Support of two schools, one of which to be an agricultural and industrial school, keeping them in repair and providing furniture, books, and stationery.	....do	5th article treaty June 9, 1855, twenty instalments, fourteen of which are yet to be provided for, at an estimate of $500 per year.		7,000 00		

No. 194.—*Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to be appropriated, beyond the present fiscal year, now allowed but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities till they expire; and is forthwith necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce the permanent annuities.
Yakama nation	For one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, twenty years.	Vol. 12, page 953	5th article treaty June 9, 1855, fourteen instalments yet to be appropriated, estimated at $3,200.		$44,800 00		
Do	For one superintendent of farming and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one farrier, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, for twenty years.	....do	5th article treaty June 9, 1855, fourteen instalments yet to be provided for, estimated at $9,480.		121,660 00		
Do	Twenty instalments, keeping in repair grist and saw mill, and furnishing the necessary tools therefor.	....do	5th article treaty June 9, 1855, fourteen instalments yet to be appropriated, estimated at $500 each.		7,000 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair hospital and furnishing medicines, &c.	....do	5th article treaty June 9, 1855, fourteen instalments yet to be appropriated, estimated at $300.		4,200 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for pay of physicians	....do	5th article treaty June 9, 1855, fourteen instalments yet to be appropriated, estimated at $1,100.		12,600 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair buildings for employés.	....do	5th article treaty June 9, 1855, fourteen instalments yet due of $300 each.		4,200 00		
Do	For salary of head chief for twenty years	....do	5th article treaty June 9, 1855, fourteen instalments yet to be appropriated of $500 each.		7,000 00		
Nez Perces	For beneficial objects $200,000, under the direction of the President, in graduated payments extending for twenty-one years.	Vol. 12, page 958	4th article treaty June 11, 1855, fourteen instalments yet to be provided.		82,000 00		
Do	For support of two schools, one of which to be an agricultural and industrial school, keeping them in repair and providing furniture, books, and stationery.	Vol. 12, page 959.	5th article treaty June 11, 1855, fourteen instalments of $500 each yet to be appropriated.		7,000 00		

Do	Twenty instalments for one superintendent of teaching and two teachers.	....do	5th article treaty June 11, 1855, fourteen instalments of $3,200 each yet unappropriated.		11,800 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for one superintendent of farming and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker.	....do	5th article treaty June 11, 1855, fourteen instalments of $9,480 each to be appropriated.		131,600 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair grist and saw mill, and providing the necessary tools therefor.	....do	5th article treaty June 11, 1855, fourteen instalments of $500 each unappropriated per estimate.		7,000 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair hospital and furnishing necessary medicines, &c.	....do	5th article treaty June 11, 1855, fourteen instalments of $300 (estimated) unappropriated.		4,200 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for pay of physician	....do	5th article treaty June 11, 1855, fourteen instalments estimated at $1,400 each yet due.		12,600 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair buildings for employés.	....do	5th article treaty June 11, 1855, fourteen instalments estimated at $300 each yet due.		4,200 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for salary of head chief	....do	5th article treaty June 11, 1855, fourteen instalments yet to be appropriated of $500.		7,000 00		
Flathead and other confederated tribes.	Twenty instalments for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President, $135,000.	Vol. 12, page 976	4th article treaty July 16, 1855, thirteen instalments yet to be appropriated in graduated payments.		50,000 00		
Do	For the support of an agricultural and industrial school, providing necessary furniture, books, stationery, &c.	Vol. 12, page 977.	5th article treaty July 16, 1855, fourteen instalments estimated at $300 yet unappropriated.		4,200 00		
Do	For employment of suitable instructors therefor.	....do	5th article treaty July 16, 1855, fourteen instalments yet to be appropriated at $1,400.		19,600 00		
Do	For keeping in repair blacksmith shop, one carpenter shop, one wagon and plough maker's shop, and furnishing tools therefor.	....do	5th article treaty July 16, 1855, fourteen instalments yet to be appropriated of $500.		7,000 00		
Do	For two farmers, two millers, one blacksmith, one gunsmith, one tinner, carpenter, and joiner, and wagon and plough maker.	....do	5th article treaty July 16, 1855, fourteen instalments of $7,400 each yet to be appropriated.		102,600 00		
Do	For keeping in repair flouring and saw mill, and supplying the necessary fixtures.	....do	5th article treaty July 16, 1855, fourteen instalments yet to be appropriated at $500 each year.		7,000 00		
Do	For keeping in repair hospital, and furnishing the necessary medicines, &c.	....do	5th article treaty July 16, 1855, fourteen instalments yet to be appropriated estimated at $300 per year.		4,200 00		
Do	For pay of physician twenty years	....do	5th article treaty July 16, 1855, fourteen instalments estimated at $1,400 yet due.		19,600 00		
Do	For keeping in repair the buildings of employés, &c., for twenty years.	....do	5th article treaty July 16, 1855, fourteen instalments estimated at $300 each yet to be made.		4,200 00		

No. 194.—*Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities till they expire; and is incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce the permanent annuities.
Flathead and other confederated tribes—Continued.	For $500 per annum for twenty years for each of the head chiefs.	Vol. 12, page 977..	5th article treaty July 16, 1855; fourteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $1,500 each year.	.....	$21,000 00	.....	.....
Confederated tribes and bands of Indians in Middle Oregon.	For beneficial objects, under the direction of the President, $100,000 in graduated payments.	Vol. 12, page 964..	2d article treaty June 25, 1855; fourteen instalments to be appropriated.	.....	54,000 00	.....	.....
Do	For farmer, blacksmith, and wagon and plough maker for the term of fifteen years.	Vol. 12, page 965..	4th article treaty June 25, 1855; nine instalments yet unappropriated, estimated at $3,500 each year.	.....	31,500 00	.....	.....
Do	For physician, sawyer, miller, superintendent of farming and school teacher fifteen years.	....do	4th article treaty June 25, 1855; nine instalments, estimated at $5,600 each year, yet to be provided for.	.....	50,400 00	.....	.....
Do	Salary of the head chief of the confederated band twenty years.	....do	4th article treaty June 25, 1855; fourteen instalments yet to be appropriated, estimated at $500 each year.	.....	7,000 00	.....	.....
Molel Indians.....	For keeping in repair saw and flouring mill, and furnishing suitable persons to attend the same for a period of ten years.	Vol. 12, page 981..	2d article treaty Dec. 21, 1855; four instalments unappropriated, estimated at $1,500 each.	$3,000 00	6,000 00	.....	.....
Do	For pay of teacher to manual labor school and for subsistence of pupils and necessary supplies.	....do	2d article treaty Dec. 21, 1855; amount necessary during the pleasure of the President.	.....	8,000 00	.....	.....
Do	For carpenter and joiner to aid in erecting buildings, making furniture, &c.	Vol. 12, page 989..	2d article treaty Dec. 21, 1855; four instalments yet to be provided for, estimated at $2,000 each year.	.....		.....	.....

					13,700 00	.....	.....
Qui-nai-elt and Quil-leh-ute Indians.	For $25,000 to be expended for beneficial objects, under direction of the President.	Vol. 12, page 972.	4th article treaty July 1, 1855; fourteen instalments in graduated payments yet to be provided for.	.....	35,000 00	.....	.....
Do	For support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for the employment of suitable instructors for the term of twenty years.	Vol. 12, page 973..	10th article treaty July 1, 1855; fourteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $2,500 each year.	.....	7,000 00	.....	.....
Do	For twenty instalments for support of a smith and carpenter shop and tools.	....do	10th article treaty July 1, 1855; fourteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $200 year.	.....	64,400 00	.....	.....
Do	For the employment of blacksmith, carpenters, farmer, and physician, for twenty years.	....do	10th article treaty July 1, 1855; fourteen instalments, estimated at $4,600 each year, to be provided for.	.....	32,000 00	.....	.....
Do	Twenty instalments in graduated payments, under the direction of the President, for $60,000.	Vol. 12, page 934..	5th article treaty Jan. 26, 1855; fourteen instalments yet to make provision for.	.....	35,000 00	.....	.....
S'Klallams.....	Twenty instalments for support of an agricultural and industrial school and for teachers.	Vol. 12, page 935..	11th article treaty Jan. 26, 1855; fourteen instalments to be provided for, estimated at $2,500 each.	.....	64,400 00	.....	.....
Do	Twenty years' employment of blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	....do	11th article treaty Jan. 26, 1855; fourteen instalments unprovided for, estimated at $4,600 each.	.....	300,000 00	.....	.....
Arapahoes and Cheyenne Indians of the Upper Arkansas river.	For $450,000 in fifteen equal annual instalments, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, of $30,000 each.	Vol. 12, page 1165	4th article treaty Feb. 18, 1861; ten instalments unappropriated of $30,000.	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....
Do	For five instalments providing for sawing timber and grinding grain, machine shops, tools, and building purposes, for interpreter, engineer, miller, farmer, &c.	....do	5th article treaty Feb. 18, 1861; two instalments to be provided for, estimated at $5,000.	.....	50,000 00	.....	.....
Do	For transportation and necessary expenses of the delivery of annuity goods and provisions.	....do	5th article treaty Feb. 18, 1861; ten instalments unappropriated, estimated at $5,000 each.	.....	8,500 00	.....	.....
Ottawa Indians of Blanchard's Fork, and Roche de Boeuf.	Four equal instalments in money.....	Vol. 12, page 1238.	4th article treaty June 24, 1862; one payment yet to be appropriated of $8,500.	.....	425 00	.....	.....
Do	The accruing interest on the unpaid balance.....	....do	4th article treaty June 24, 1862..	.....	2,849 87	.....	.....
Do	For this amount, being the last instalment on stocks held in trust by the Department of the Interior.	....do	4th article treaty June 24, 1862 ..	.....	180,000 00	.....	.....
Eastern bands of Shoshonees.	Twenty instalments of $10,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the President, 5th article treaty July 2, 1863.	*Page 177, section 5	Eighteen instalments unappropriated.	.....	90,000 00	.....	.....
Western bands of Shoshonees.	Twenty instalments of $5,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the President, 7th article treaty October 1, 1863.	Page 557	Eighteen instalments unappropriated.	.....		.....	.....

* The references from this point to the end of the table are to the Pamphlet copy of the laws.

REF00628 62

No. 194.—*Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws: Pamphlet copy: first and second sessions Thirty-eighth Congress.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanatory remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities till they expire; and is incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce the permanent annuities.
Northwestern bands of Shoshonees.	Twenty instalments of $5,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the President, 3d article treaty July 30, 1863.	Page 177, section 3	Eighteen instalments unappropriated.	.....	$90,000 00	.....	.....
Goship bands of Shoshonees.	Twenty instalments of $1,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the President, 7th article treaty October 12, 1863.	Page 177, section 9	Eighteen instalments unappropriated.	.....	18,000 00	.....	.....
Chippewas of Red Lake & Pembina.	Twenty instalments of $20,000 each, to be paid as annuity.	.....	Eighteen instalments unappropriated.	.....	360,000 00	.....	.....
Tabequache bands of Utah Indians.	Ten instalments of $20,000 each, March 25, 1864.	Page 25, section 8..	(Goods $10,000, provisions $10,000) eight instalm'ts unappropriated.	.....	166,000 00	.....	.....
Do	Five instalments of $10,000 each, for the purposes of agriculture and purchase of farming utensils, stock, &c.	Page 75, section 8..	Three instalments unappropriated.	.....	30,000 00	.....	.....
Chippewas of the Mississippi, Pillagers and Lake Winnebagoshish bands in Minnesota.	Ten instalments of $1,500 each, to furnish Indians with oxen, log chains, &c., 5th article treaty May 7, 1864.	Page 86, section 5..	Eight instalments unappropriated.	.....	120,000 00	.....	.....
Do	Support of two carpenters, two blacksmiths, four farm laborers, and one physician, ten years.	....do	Estimated at $7,700 per annum, eight instalments to be appropriated.	.....	61,600 00	.....	.....
Do	This am't to be applied for support of saw mill as long as the President may deem it necessary.	....do	6th article treaty May 7, 1864, annual appropriation.	$1,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do	Pay of services and traveling expenses of a board of visitors, not more than five persons, to attend annuity payments to the Indians, &c.	Page 86, section 7..	7th article treaty May 7, 1864.....	650 00	.....	.....	.....
Do	For payment of female teachers employed on the reservation.	Page 87, section 13	13th article treaty May 7, 1864....	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....
				60,820 00	10,055,390 98	253,625 39	7,427,707 86

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, *November*, 1865.

No. 195.—*Statement of the population, wealth, and education of the different Indian tribes within the United States for* 1865.

Tribes.	Population. Male.	Female.	Total.	Wealth in individual property.	Schools. No.	Location.	No. of scholars. Male.	Female.	No. of teachers. Male.	Female.	Under charge of what denomination.	Amount contributed by any religious society.	Amount contributed by individuals.	Number of missionaries and their denominations.	No. who have been enlisted in U. S. A. from beginning of the war.
Michigan agency.															
Chippewas of Lake Superior....	475	583	1,058	$24,000	1	L'Anse.....	25	12	....	1	Methodist.....			1 Methodist	
					2	....do	24	12	1	....	Catholic.....			1 Catholic	13
Ottawas and Chippewas.....	2,392	2,541	4,923	257,922	1	Onaw mawweceeville.	9	6	1	....	Presbyterian.....			1 Presbyterian.....	
					2	Eagletown	22	18	....	1	.....			.....	
					3	Grove Hill.....	20	15	....	2	Presbyterian.....			1 Presbyterian.....	
					4	Pine river	17	11	....	1	.....			.....	
					5	Bear river.....	19	10	1	....	Presbyterian.....			1 Presbyterian.....	
					6	Bear river.....	13	12	1	....	.....			.....	
					7	Little Traverse....	25	12	1	....	Catholic.....			1 Catholic	
					8	Middle Village....	23	*	....	1	....do			.....	
					9	Cross Village.....	21	54	2	....	....do			1 Catholic	
					10	Sheboygan	15	14	1	....	....do			.....	
					11	Point Iroquois	16	15	....	1	Methodist.....			1 Methodist.....	120
					12	Sugar island*.....	16	13	....	1	....o			.....	
					13	Sugar island†	7	10	1	....	.....			.....	
					14	Isabella county*....	12	11	....	1	Methodist.....			1 Methodist.....	
					15	Oceana county....	32	5	....	1	Catholic.....			1 Catholic.....	
					16	....do.....		9	1	....	Wesleyan Meth'st			1 Wesleyan Meth't.	
					17	....do.....		*	....	1	Methodist.....			1 Methodist.....	
					18	....do	6	2	1	....	Wesleyan Meth'st			Same missionary as No. 16.	
					19	Mason county.....	15	8	1	....	Methodist			Same missionary as No. 17.	
					20	....do.....		1	....	1	....do				
Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek, and Black river.	804	777	1,581	7,601	1	Isabella county	32	21	....	1	....do			1 Methodist.....	57
					2	....do	35	21	....	1	....do				
					3	....do.....	9	*	1	....	....do				
					4	....do.....	12	5	....	1	....do				
					5	....do.....	17	*	....	1	....do				
					6	Saginaw.....	30	21	....	1	....do				

* School-house burned; school closed. † School closed for the present. ‡ School closed.

REF00628G3

No. 195—*Statement of the population, wealth, and education of the different Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Tribes.	POPULATION. Male.	Female.	Total.	Wealth in individual property.	SCHOOLS. No.	Location.	NO. OF SCHOLARS. Male.	Female.	NO. OF TEACHERS. Male.	Female.	Under charge of what denomination.	Amount contributed by any religious society.	Amount contributed by individual Indians.	Number of missionaries and their denomination.	No. who have been enlisted in U. S. A. from beginning of the war.
Michigan agency—Continued.										1					3
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies.	115	127	242	$39,080	1	Pe-kay-gon				1					3
Pottawatomies of Huron	23	22	45		1	Athens	6	3		1					
Green Bay agency.															43
Stockbridges and Munsees	164	174	338	3,412	1	Central	18	9	1		Methodist				111
Oneidas	518	546	1,064	60,000	1	North end of reservation	50	31	1	1	Episcopalian	$600	$165	1 Episcopalian	125
Menomonees	886	993	1,879	10,000	3	Central	59	41		3	Catholic			1 Catholic	260
Omaha agency.															
Omahas	484	518	1,002	107,850	1	Omaha Reserve	23	21	2	2	Presbyterian	4,476		1 Presbyterian	4
Otoe and Missouria agency.															
Otoes and Missourias	250	258	508	28,920											
Pawnee agency.															
Pawnees			2,800		1	Pawnee Reserve	13	9							43
Great Nemaha agency.															
Iowas	129	165	294	16,750	1	Iowa Reserve	19	18	1	1					
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	44	51	95	7,100											72
Pottawatomie agency.															
Pottawatomies	925	945	1,874	108,450	1	Pottawatomie Reserve	100	78	5	5	Catholic			4 Catholic	

Sac and Fox agency.															8
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	364	441	805	71,910	1	Sac and Fox Rese'e	15	10	1	1	Methodist			1 Methodist	5
Chippewas and Christians	32	48	80	9,825	1	do	10	15	1	1	Moravian			1 Moravian	
Osage River agency.															3
Miamies of Kansas	46	81	127	14,000											5
Peorias, Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias, and Weas	105	131	236	35,000											
Shawnee agency.															
Shawnees			‡860												160
Delaware agency.															
Delawares	441	623	1,064	123,725	1	Delaware Reserve	112	86	1	3					85
Kansas agency.															
Kansas or Kaws	366	335	701	15,000	1	Kansas Reserve	33	7	1	1	Friends	$1,300		Friends	10
Ottawa agency.															
Ottawas	80	120	200		1	Agency	15	20		1	Baptist	100	300	1 Baptist	
Creek agency.															||1,500
Creeks	6,478	7,918	14,396	210,000		§									240
Neosho agency.															
Osages			2,800		1	Osage Reserve	65	50			Catholic			Catholic	
Quapaws, Senecas and Shawnees, and Senecas			670												
Ponca agency.															
Poncas	495	481	976	5,000											20
Crow Creek agency.															
Sioux	389	650	1,039	6,844	1	Crow Creek	133	164	2	1	A. B. C. F. M	1,000		1 Presbyterian	
Nez Percés agency.										1					
Nez Percés	1,200	1,630	2,830	135,000	1					2					
Neeah Bay agency.															
Makahs			675	50,000	1	Neeah Bay	48	30	1						

* $3,750 contributed by tribe. † $600 contributed by the tribe. ‡ No report received; 300 Shawnees are in the Wichita agency. § No schools, in consequence of the rebellion. ‖ Creek and Seminoles.

Recapitulation.

Total population	294,574
Total wealth in individual property	$1,348,279
Total number of schools	43
Total number of male scholars	1,227
Total number of female scholars	933
Total number of male teachers	31
Total number of female teachers	41
Total amount contributed by religious societies	$7,476
Total amount contributed by individual Indians	$555
Total number of missionaries	26
Total number who have enlisted in the United States army	6,093

REMARKS.

New York agency.—No report as to wealth, &c., received. Population, 3,956.

Agency for Chippewas of the Mississippi.—No report received. Estimated population of Pillager and Winnebagoshish bands last year, 1,939; population of Mississippi bands, 2,043; estimated population of Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina, 2,000.

Agency for Chippewas of Lake Superior.—No report received. Estimated population, 4,580.

Winnebago agency.—No report as to wealth, &c., received. Population of Winnebagoes, 1,000.

Upper Platte agency.—Population of Brulé Sioux and Ogallallas, 7,865; of Arapahoes, 1,800; of Cheyennes, 720.

Kickapoo agency.—No report received. Population of Kickapoos, 235.

Kiowa agency.—No report received. Estimated population of Kiowas, 1,800; of Comanches, 1,800; of Apaches, 600.

Cherokee agency.—No report. Estimated population of Cherokees, 14,000. Twenty-two hundred enlisted in the army.

Seminole agency.—No report. See Creek agency. Population of Seminoles, 2,000.

Wichita agency.—No report of wealth received. Population of Wichitas, Caddoes, Comanches, and others, 1,800; of Shawnees, 600.

Choctaw agency.—No report received. Estimated population of Choctaws, 12,500; of Chickasaws, 4,500. Twelve Chickasaws enlisted in the army.

Nevada superintendency.—No report received. Population of Washoes, Pah Utahs, and other tribes, 6,500. This is exclusive of a number of Indians whose range is within the boundaries of Nevada, but who are connected with other superintendencies outside of Nevada.

New Mexico superintendency.—Population of Apaches, 4,500; of Utahs, 3,000; of Pueblos, 7,000; of Navajoes, 7000. No report received from the agencies to which these tribes belong.

Upper Arkansas agency.—No report as to wealth, &c., received. Population of Arapahoes, 1,500; of Cheyennes, 1,600.

Conejos agency.—No report as to wealth, &c., received. Population of Tabequache Utes, 4,500.

Denver agency.—No report as to wealth, &c., received. Population of Grand River and Uintah Utes, 2,500.

Upper Missouri Sioux agency.—No report as to wealth, &c., received. Population of six bands of Sioux, 13,000.

Yancton Sioux agency.—Population, 2,300. Eight enlisted in the army.

Upper Missouri agency.—Population of Arickarees, 1,000; of Mandans, 300; of Gros-Ventres, 700; of Assinaboines, 4,000; of Crows, 4,000.

Idaho superintendency.—Population of Coeur d'Alênes, Kootenays, and other tribes, 2,000; of Bois6 Shoshonees, 1,000; of Kammas and Prairie Shoshonees1, 2,000.

Flathead agency.—Population of Flatheads, 651; of Pend d'Oreilles, 908; of Kootenays, 273. One Jesuit missionary.

Blackfeet agency.—No report. Population of Gros-Ventres, 1,800; of Piegans, 1,870; of Bloods, 2,150; of Blackfeet, 245.

Arizona superintendency.—No report as to wealth, &c. Population of Papagos, 5,000; of Pimas and Maricopas, 7,500; of Yumas, 1,500; of Mojaves, Yupapais, Hualopais, and Chemiheavis, 8,000; of Apaches, 4,000; of Moquis, 2,500.

Yakama agency.—No report received. Population of Yakamas, 3,000.

Puyallup agency.—No report received. Population of Puyallups, 2,000.

Tulalip agency.—No report received. Population of Dwamish and other tribes parties to the treaty of Point Elliott, 1855, 1,900.

Skokomish agency.—No report received. Population of Skokomish, Skiallams, and other tribes parties to the treaty of Point-no-point, 1855, 1,500.

Quinaielt agency.—No report received. Population of Quinaielts and Quillehutes, 600.

Fort Colville special agency.—No report received. Population of Spokanes and other tribes, 3,400.

Oregon superintendency.—No report received. Population of Indians not embraced in any agency, 4,000.

Klamath agency.—No report of wealth, &c. Population of Klamaths and Modocs, 2,500.

Warm Springs agency.—No report. Population of Wascoes and other tribes, 1,033.

Grande Ronde agency.—No report. Population of Molels and other tribes, 2,300.

Siletz agency and Alsea sub-agency.—No report. Population of Umpquas, Alseas, and other tribes, 2,800.

Umatilla agency.—No report. Population of Umatilla and other tribes, 1,021.

Spanish Fork agency.—No report. Population of Uintah Valley Uintahs and other tribes, 14,400.

Fort Bridger agency.—No report. Population of Eastern Shoshonees and other tribes, 4,000.

California superintendency.—No report. Population of Indians not on reservations or embraced in any agency, 30,000.

Hoopa Valley agency.—No report. Population of various tribes, 600.

Smith River agency.—No report. Population of Wylaskies and Humboldts, 700.

Round Valley agency.—No report. Population of Ukies, Ooncows, and other tribes, 1,760.

Tule River agency.—No report. Population of Owen Rivers and Tules, 800.

(The above "remarks" are founded partly on special reports and partly upon estimates derived from various sources, no regular statistical tables having been forwarded for this year down to the time of making up the tables. A later table, including the figures obtained from the reports in the Appendix, will be found at the end of the book.)

REF0062864

No. 196.

Statement showing the farming operations of the different Indian tribes in direct connexion with the government of the United States for 1865.

Tribes.	Size of reserve in acres or miles.	Acres cultivated by Indians.	Acres cultivated by government.	Frame houses.	Log houses.	Wheat raised.		Corn raised.		Rye raised.		Barley raised.	Oats raised.		Beans raised.		Potatoes raised.		Turnips raised.	
						Bush.	Val.	Bush.	Value.	Bush.	Val.	Bush.	Bush.	Value.	Bush.	Val.	Bush.	Value.	Bush.	Val.
Michigan agency.																				
Chippewas of Lake Superior		538		3	67								700	$700			2,190	$7,190	817	$257
Ottawas and Chippewas		5,330		143	461	1,330	$2,650	21,086	$21,136								31,684	33,758	555	278
Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek and Black river		1,701		12	132	267	657	3,394	6,792								2,100	4,149	555	278
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies		660		5	37	1,280	2,304	3,880	3,104								1,470	551	110	27
Pottawatomies of Huron		20		1	6			30	15								50	25	16	4
Green Bay agency.																				
Stockbridges and Munsees	46,080	201		1	37	20		975	975	247	$247		7,001		250		2,403	1,203		
Oneidas	61,000	3,002		41	105	4,737	5,213	5,103	3,902	742	532		400		50		6,260	1,565	45	14
Menomonees	230,400	350		24	72	150	225	160	1,200	550	413						3,923	1,000		
Omaha agency.																				
Omahas	18 by 30 miles.	900	45	44	25			25,500	22,125								1,000	1,500	†500	250
Otoe and Missouria agency.																				
Ottoes and Missourias	10 by 25 miles.	290	150	9	2	1,600	2,000	14,000	7,100						500	$750				
Pawnee agency.																				
Pawnees																	450	225		
Great Nemaha agency.																	100	50		
Iowas	16,000	200		6	38			2,800	2,540											
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	16,000	48		3	2			1,000	400											

Pottawatomie agency.																				
Pottawatomies	30 by 30 miles.	19,000		4	610	1,000	2,000	64,000	32,000				2,250	1,125	50	75	15,000	2,500		
Sac and Fox agency.																	20	40		
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	9 by 15 miles.	300		150	50			7,500	3,000				100	60			150	300	15	15
Chippewa and Christian Indians	3,200	230		2	18			6,900	2,760								500	500	200	200
Osage River agency.																	600	600		
Miamies of Kansas	57,600	503		9	11	200	400	8,500	2,550				500	250						
Confederate bands of Peorias, Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias, and Weas	6,400	1,000		12	24	400	800	30,000	9,000								10,500	10,500		
Delaware agency.																				
Delawares	103,000	1,872		62	215	2,565	3,848	58,763	29,381								750			
Kansas agency.													500							
Kansas or Kaws	9 by 14 miles.	400				350		9,000									1,500		200	
Kickapoo agency.													800							
Kickapoos	150,000	600		2	40	600		20,000									(355	355		
Ottawa agency.													940	2,820						
Ottawas	76,000	500		3	74			19,850	99,250								10,000	10,000	500	500
Creek agency.																				
Creeks		3,000		50	3,000			3,000	15,000								50	100		
Neosho agency.																	30	60		
Osages	4000,000		50					2,500	2,500											
Quapaws	96,000		15			10		600	600											
Senecas and Shawnees	60,000		10			6		400	400											
Senecas	65,000		10			6		400	400											
Seminole agency.																	200	400	100	150
Seminoles	4000,000		50					1,500	2,250											
Upper Missouri agency.																				
Arickarees, Gros Ventres, Mandans, Assinaboines, and Crows			600					20,000												

* Also 378 bushels peas and 62 bushels buckwheat, $100; garden vegetables to the value of $3,500.

† Also 1,000 bushels beets, $500; 14,244 bushels ground grain; 500 gallons sorghum, $500.

§ Also 87 bushels onions, $261; 230 gallons sorghum, $350.

‡ Also 100 bushels onions.

Statement showing the farming operations of the different Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Tribes.	Size of reserve, in acres or miles.	Acres cultivated by Indians.	Acres cultivated by government.	Frame houses.	Log houses.	Wheat raised.		Corn raised.		Rye raised.		Barley raised.	Oats raised.		Beans raised.		Potatoes raised.		Turnips raised.	
						Bush.	Val.	Bush.	Value.	Bush.	Val.	Bush.	Bush.	Value.	Bush.	Val.	Bush.	Value.	Bush.	Val.
Poncas agency.																				
Poncas*	90 sq. m.	200	50	5	16															
Yancton Sioux agency.																				
Yancton Sioux	400,000	250	50	7	61															
Crow Creek agency.																				
Sioux of the Mississippi	350,000		175		2	3,000	$1,200										11,450	$12,000		
Nez Percés agency.																				
Nez Percés	10,000 sq. m.	1,505	80	9	10	8,025	20,000	8,120	$12,200								1,100	6,600		
Flathead agency.													100							
Flatheads, Pend d'Oreilles, and Kootenays	2,000 sq. m.	2,000	45	3	6	2,050	2,000										3,200	8,000	50	
Neeah Bay agency.																				
Makahs	20 sq. m.	15	8	2	70												†150			
Yakama agency.																				
Yakamas		1,200	150			350							400				2,000	5,250		
Puyallup agency.																				
Puyallups						300														
Tulalip agency.																	2,000			
Dwamish and other tribes, parties to treaty of Point Elliott, 1855		150		7									200		30		525			
Hoopa Valley agency.																				
Various tribes			475			2,100		900					2,600		200		4,500		‡200	
Smith River agency.																				
Wylackies, Humboldts	1,397		381			2,750							1,016	2,600					§600	
Round Valley agency.																				
Ukies, Ooncows, and others	25,000		940			6,000		5,000					100				‖1,500			
Tule River agency.																				
Tules and Owen's River	1,280	25	465			2,170		1,500				$1,622	1,116	18,261	$12,045	1,180	$625	237,463	131,398	3,908	$1,535
		47,070	3,013	716	5,203	41,269	42,917	329,961	$286,746	1,629	$1,622		1,116	18,261	$12,045	1,180	$625	237,463	131,398	3,908	$1,535

* Raised large crops, but no details reported.

† Also 25 bushels of peas.

‡ Also 400 bushels carrots, 2,000 bushels apples, 800 bushels pears, 200 bushels beets, 30 bushels buckwheat.

§ Also 960 bushels carrots, 300 bushels peas, 600 bushels beets.

‖ Also 2,500 pumpkins.

REF00628677

Statement showing the farming operations of the different Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Tribes.	Rice gathered.		Hay cut.		Horses owned.		Cattle owned.		Swine owned.		Sheep owned.		Sugar made.		Fish sold.		Value of furs sold.	Feet of lumber sawed.
	Bu.	Val.	Tons.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.		
Michigan agency.																		
Chippewas of Lake Superior			207	$6,210	3	$230	86	$3,390	7	$75			51,810	$9,067	492	$7,372	$7,600	
Ottawas and Chippewas			1,014	13,601	709	31,251	422	15,145	1,055	6,081			263,909	37,061	9,163	80,737	36,137	
Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek and Black river			28	1,000	432	20,230	92	3,115	125	1,036			36,413	1,334	132	2,904	9,700	252,46
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies			115	1,420	37	2,960	98	1,450	100	700	25	$375	1,020	204			1,200	
Pottawatomies of Huron			6	120									100	20				
Green Bay agency.																	16	
Stockbridges and Munsees			*24	204	23	2,065	63	1,500	51	204	4	20	2,200	302				15,000
Oneidas	63	$130	511	4,088	195	13,655	462	13,815	336	1,657	133	600	1,785	121			8,000	200,000
Menomonees			200	2,000	120	3,000	160	6,400	40	120			90,000	10,000				
Omaha agency.																	5,000	218,964
Omahas			400	1,600	1,225	61,250	200	2,000	25	125								
Otoe and Missouria agency.													518	127			1,200	18,548
Ottoes and Missourias			158	588	516	20,640	12	900	73	225								
Pawnee agency.																		
Pawnees																		
Great Nemaha agency.																		
Iowas					91	8,000	71	3,500	210	1,000								
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri					61	4,500												
Pottawatomie agency.																	2,500	
Pottawatomies			1,200	4,800	2,200	77,000	1,600	24,000	500	1,500								

Sac and Fox agency.																	300	
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi			40	200	1,700	68,000	26	520	30	150								
Chippewa and Christian Indians			60	300	70	2,800	130	2,600	200	1,000								
Osage River agency.																		
Miamies of Kansas			150	450	200	6,000	250	2,500	400	1,200								
Confederate bands of Peorias, Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias, and Weas			300	900	400	1,200	500	5,000	700	2,100	100	300					1,000	261,519
Delaware agency.																		
Delawares			350	2,450	544	40,800	989	24,725	1,807	10,842	92	460	2,482	621				
Kansas agency.																		
Kansas or Kaws					500	18,500							(‡)					
Kickapoo agency.																		
Kickapoos			300		169		150		240									
Ottawa agency.																		
Ottawas			295	1,475	109	8,720	207	6,310	461	1,844								
Creek agency.																		
Creeks			4,500	13,500	6,000	90,000	1,000	10,000									40,000	
Neosho agency.																		
Osages					2,000	40,000												
Quapaws			50	250	60	1,200	20	200										
Senecas and Shawnees			20	100	60	800	20	200										
Senecas			20	100	40	800												
Seminole agency.																		
Seminoles					50	3,000												
Upper Missouri agency.																		
Arickarees, Gros-Ventres, Mandans, Assiniboines, and Crows																	3,000	
Ponca agency.																		
Poncas			20	120	80	4,000	43	1,290										

* Also 22 tons millet, $396.

† Also 50 tons pumpkins, $250, and 7½ tons millet.

‡ 1,200 gallons of sorghum made.

Statement showing the farming operations of the different Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Tribes.	Rice gathered.		Hay cut.		Horses owned.		Cattle owned.		Swine owned.		Sheep owned.		Sugar made.		Fish sold.		Value of furs sold.	Feet of lumber sawed.
	Bu.	Val.	Tons.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.		
Yancton Sioux agency.																	$10,500	
Yancton Sioux			80	$8,000	350	$10,500	24	$500									4,700	3,000
Crow Creek agency.																		
Sioux of the Missisippi			58	1,450	58	4,640											1,295	40,000
Nez Percés agency.																		
Nez Perces			10	800	2,290	100,000	1,535	30,000										75,000
Flathead agency.																		
Flatheads, Pend d'Oreilles, and Kootenays			10	150	2,002	10,200	114	11,400									3,000	
Neeah Bay agency.															*800			
Makahs					1	200	25	2,500										
Yakama agency.																		
Yakamas																	$500	400
Puyallup agency.																		
Puyallups			†225						500		$200							90,000
Tulalip agency.																		
Dwamish and other tribes, parties to treaty of Point Elliott, 1855			30															
Hoopa Valley agency.																		
Various tribes							45		38									
Smith River agency.																		
Wylackies, Humboldts			80		37		138		65									
Round Valley agency.																		
Ukies, Concows, and others			180		20		400		300									
Tule River agency.																		
Tules and Owen's Rivers	65	130	10,541	67,016	29,490	657,141	8,290	170,450	6,765	30,089	404	1,655	549,957	79,957	10,677		125,338	1,394,498

* Also sold oil, in value, $4,000; dried fish, $3,000.

† Also 2,000 pounds timothy seed, 500 bushels peas, 1,500 bushels carrots, beets, &c.

Recapitulation of tables Nos. 195 and 196.

Schools reported	48
Scholars	2,165
Teachers	71
Missionaries	26
Amount contributed by religious societies for education, &c	$7,476
Amount contributed by individual Indians for education	$555
Amount contributed by Indians as a tribe for education	$1,650
Population of the various tribes from reports in the tables	204,674
Wealth in individual property	$1,348,279
Indians in the United States army	5,098
Acres farmed by Indians	47,070
Acres farmed by government	3,013
Frame houses	716
Log houses	5,203
Feet of lumber sawed	1,349,498
Bushels of wheat raised	41,269
Bushels of corn raised	339,901
Bushels of rye raised	1,292
Bushels of barley raised	1,116
Bushels of oats raised	18,581
Bushels of beans raised	1,189
Bushels of potatoes raised	227,463
Bushels of turnips raised	3,908
Bushels of rice gathered	65
Bushels of carrots raised	2,660
Bushels of beets raised	1,800
Bushels of apples raised	2,000
Bushels of peas raised	2,063
Bushels of onions raised	187
Bushels of buckwheat raised	92
Tons of millet raised	28
Pounds of timothy seed raised	2,000
Tons of hay cut	10,641
Horses owned	29,490
Cattle owned	8,890
Swine owned	6,765
Sheep owned	404
Pounds of sugar made	550,457
Barrels of fish sold	10,677
Value of furs sold	$125,338
Tons of pumpkins raised	50
Gallons of sorghum sirup made	3,050
Dried fish sold to the value of	$3,000
Oil sold to the value of	$1,000

GENERAL REMARKS.—No report received from the following agencies and superintendencies: New York agency, agency for Chippewas of Mississippi, agency for Chippewas of Lake Superior, Winnebago agency, Upper Platte agency, Shawnee agency, Kiowa, &c., agency, Cherokee agency, Wichita agency, Choctaw and Chickasaw agency, Nevada superintendency, Cimarron agency, Navajo agency, Miscalero Apache agency, Pueblo agency, Abiquin agency, Upper Arkansas agency, Conejo agency, Denver agency, Upper Missouri Sioux agency, Blackfoot agency, Arizona superintendency, Skokomish agency, Quinaielt agency, Klamath agency, Warm Springs agency, Grand Ronde agency, Siletz agency, Alsea agency, Umatilla agency, Spanish Fork agency, and Fort Bridger agency.

Table showing the population of the various Indian tribes by superintendencies and agencies as corrected from the reports in the Appendix.

Superintendency and agency.	Tribes.	Population.	Totals.
Washington			
Tulalip	Tulalips, Lummis, &c.	1,900	
Skokomish	Skallams, &c.	1,500	
Makah	Makahs, &c.	1,400	
Puyallup	Puyallups, Nisquallys, &c.	2,000	
Quinaielt	Quinaielt, Quilehutes, &c.	600	
Yakama	Yakamas, &c.	3,000	
Fort Colville	Spokanes, Colvilles, Pend d'Oreilles, &c.	3,400	14,800
Oregon			
Umatilla	Walla-Wallas, Cayuses, and Umatillas	759	
Warm Springs	Wascoes, Deschutes	1,070	
Grande Ronde	Fifteen tribes and bands	1,144	
Alsea	Cooses, Umpquas, &c.	530	
Siletz	Fourteen tribes and bands	2,068	
Klamath	Klamaths and Modocs	2,000	
Snakes	Four bands	2,000	
	Other Indians	900	10,471
California			
Round Valley	Pitt Rivers, Wylackies, Ukiez, &c	1,310	
Mendocino (sub)	Humboldt	400	
Hoopa Valley	Various bands	600	
Smith River	Humboldt and Wylackies	700	
Tule River	Owen's River and Tule River	800	
	Other Indians	30,000	33,810
Arizona			
Papagos	Papagos, 5,000; and Pimos and Maricopa, 7,500	12,000	
	Also the Yumas	1,500	
	Mohaves	8,000	
	Apaches	10,000	
	Moquis	2,500	34,500
Nevada			
Utah			
Fort Bridger	Humboldt, Carson Valley, Pal-Utes, &c	8,500	8,500
Spanish Fork	Eastern Shoshonees, and mixed Bannocks and Shoshonees	4,000	
	Northwestern Shoshonees	1,600	
	Goships	800	
	Weber Utes	800	
	Utahs, Timpanogs, 300; Uintah Valleys, 3,000; Pah-Vants, 1,500; San Pitches, 500	5,300	
	Pi-Edes	6,000	18,400
New Mexico			
Cimarron, &c	Apaches, (at two agencies, and wandering bands)	7,500	
Abiquiu	Utahs, Mohuaches, 500; and Capotes, &c., 2,500	3,000	
	Pueblos	7,000	
Pueblos	Navajos	7,000	24,500
Bosque Redondo		4,500	
		2,500	
		3,100	10,100
Colorado			
Conejos	Tabequache Utes	2,530	
Middle Park	Grand River and Uintah Utes	1,100	
Upper Arkansas	Arapahoes and Cheyennes	1,043	
Dakota			
Yancton	Yanctón Sioux	2,530	
Poncas	Poncas	1,100	
Crow Creek	Sioux of the Mississippi	1,043	
Upper Missouri Sioux	Two Kettles, 780; Minneconjoux, 2,230; Yanctonnais, 4,200; Uncpapas and Blackfeet, 1,200; Sioux of the Mississippi, 800	11,690	
Upper Missouri	Gros-Ventres, Mandans, and Arickarees, 2,500; Assinaboines, 3,280; Crows, 3,500	9,280	25,643
Idaho			
Nez Percés	Nez Percés	4,500	
	Also the Cœur d'Alenes, Kootenais, &c., 2,000; the Bobé Shoshonees, 1,000; and Kammas Prairie Shoshonees, 2,000	5,000	9,500
Montana			
Blackfeet	Gros-Ventres, 1,800; Piegans, 1,870; Bloods, 2,150; Blackfeet, 2,450	8,270	
Flathead	Flatheads, 551; Pend d'Oreilles, 908; Kootenais, 273	1,732	10,002
Southern			
Seminole	Seminoles	2,000	
Cherokee	Cherokees	14,000	
Creeks	Creeks	14,396	
Choctaw and Chickasaw	Choctaws, 12,500; Chickasaws, 4,500	17,000	

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