REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR

THE YEAR 1866.

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Extract from report of the Secretary of Interior.

The voluminous report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs exhibits in detail the condition of this difficult and important branch of the public service. The numerous treaties recently negotiated with various Indian tribes have greatly augmented the labors of the department, and the constant pressure of emigration into the Indian territory produces conflicts of interest which require judicious management to adjust and control. The Commissioner sets forth the terms and stipulations of those treaties. The Indian tribes of the southwest have resumed their former friendly relations with the government, and it is hoped that they will succeed in fully adjusting the differences which have heretofore existed among them in consequence of the different attitudes they were induced to assume towards the United States during the rebellion.

There are before the Senate some important treaties with the Indian tribes in Utah, Kansas, and Dakota, to which the attention of that body is respectfully invited. Several treaties recently negotiated with Indian tribes in the northwest will be submitted to you at an early day, to be laid before the Senate for its consideration and action. It is believed that, should they be ratified and faithfully executed, peaceful relations will be established with powerful tribes occupying a vast extent of country, who have recently been in hostility to the government.

The Commissioner suggests the necessity of further negotiations with some of the Indians in Kansas, with a view to their removal from that State; and also with the Indian tribes in Idaho, New Mexico, and Dakota, for their removal to and settlement upon reservations to be set apart for their exclusive occupancy and use. These suggestions will receive the early and careful consideration of the department. Collisions and hostility have been of less frequent occurrence between the whites and the Indians during the past year, than has been generally believed. Occasionally, depredations have been committed, and raids made upon emigrants and settlers; but these are believed to have been greatly exaggerated, either by the fears of the inexperienced and timid, or the cupidity and selfishness of interested and designing speculators. Peace appears to have been the rule, and hostilities the exception, between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains.

It has been the settled policy of the government to establish the various tribes upon suitable reservations and there protect and subsist them until they can be taught to cultivate the soil and sustain themselves. It is no doubt the best, if not the only, policy that can be pursued to preserve them from extinction.

Numerous recommendations looking to the amelioration of the condition of these wards of the government, are contained in the Commissioner's report, and will no doubt receive the attention of Congress.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

[Mr. COOLEY having resigned as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Hon. L. V. BOGY succeeded to the position November 1, 1866.]

ABSTRACT OF RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Early attention needed to certain treaties pending in the Senate.
Provisions should be made for treaty arrangements with remaining bands of Santee Sioux in northeastern Dakota.
Arrangements, by legislation or otherwise, for settlement of Wyandott difficulties.
Laws needed for punishment of crimes in the Indian country.
Revision of system of trade and licenses.
Appropriation of a fund for rescuing and restoring captives to their homes.
Appropriation of a fund for securing memorials of Indians.
Revision of laws relating to depredations.
Appropriation for surveys for allotments to Indians.
Legislation to prevent taxation of Indian lands.
Reorganization of clerical force of Indian Office.
Reorganization of superintendencies and agencies.
Increase of salaries of Commissioner and officers.
Special appropriations for education in several superintendencies.
Provisions for a treaty with Coast Range Indians in Oregon.
Increased appropriations in several superintendencies, as Arizona, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, October 22, 1866.

SIR: In presenting my second annual report, I follow the practice of previous years, of bringing to the attention of the department such topics connected with the Indian service as are of general interest, before proceeding to particulars relative to the various superintendencies and their subordinate agencies.

It may not be deemed improper to state at the outset that it would be very agreeable, and that much labor could be saved, if it were possible, consistent with a fair *resumé* of the business of the year, for these annual reports to be abridged; but I have not been able to see how this can be done. It does not seem a great task to attend to the business of directing the management of about three hundred thousand Indians; but when it is considered that those Indians are scattered over a continent, and divided into more than two hundred tribes, in charge of fourteen superintendents and some seventy agents, whose frequent reports and quarterly accounts are to be examined and adjusted; that no general rules can be adopted for the guidance of those officers, for the reason that the people under their charge are so different in habits, customs, manners, and organization, varying from the civilized and educated Cherokee and Choctaw to the miserable lizard-eaters of Arizona; and that this office is called upon

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to protect the Indian, whether under treaty stipulations or roaming at will over his wild hunting-grounds, from abuse by unscrupulous whites, while at the same time it must concede every reasonable privilege to the spirit of enterprise and adventure which is pouring its hardy population into the western country; when these things are considered, the task assigned to this bureau will not seem so light as it is sometimes thought. I will endeavor, however, to be as brief as possible consistent with justice to the subjects embraced in the report.

The labors of the office have been very much increased during the past year from various causes, nearly all having their origin in the patent fact that the white population is rapidly crowding westward upon the Indians, either in the search for farming lands or for the precious minerals; and the people who have held these lands are compelled to give way before the advancing tide. If they are wandering bands, subsisting upon game or the products of the forest, they must submit to see their resources grow yearly less as the white population advances; while, if they have become so far civilized as to be willing to till the soil, a class of settlers too often gathers around them who regard but little the rights of the red men. As the years move forward, these difficulties continually increase. It is the law of nature and of the progress of mankind, and its operations cannot be stayed. To endeavor to regulate its movement to some extent is the endeavor of this office, and we may claim to be reasonably successful, when the difficulties in the way are considered.

Occupying the chief place among the events of the year, one subject presents itself first for consideration, to wit, that of

INDIAN TREATIES.

The year 1866 will be memorable as one in which a large number of very important treaties have been ratified by the government and gone into effect, most of them having been concluded within the year; and inasmuch as several of these treaties have been concluded in this city after long negotiations, the labors of the office have been very much increased, while, for several months, the halls of the department building have been filled with delegates from the various tribes, comprising all classes, from the educated and intelligent men representing the nations in the Indian country south of Kansas, to the Chippewas of the far north, near the British line, to whose lands the greed for gold is leading large numbers of enterprising whites. A brief review of these treaties may not prove uninteresting, and will serve for future reference.

TREATIES MADE IN 1865 AND PREVIOUS THERETO.

Arapahoes and Cheyennes: Concluded with these confederated tribes October 14, 1865, by General Sanborn, General Harney, Superintendent Murphy, Colonel Carson, Colonel Bent, Agent Leavenworth, and James Steele, commissioners appointed by the President of the United States; ratification advised May 22, 1866, with an amendment. Has been sent to the Indians for their assent to the amendment.

These tribes, by the treaty of Fort Wise, in 1860, ceded a very large tract of land in Colorado, reserving a tract upon the Arkansas, where their payments were to be made, and large expenditures were in progress for their permanent benefit. A considerable portion of the tribes, however, never joined in or consented to that treaty, and when the Sioux of the plains and of Dakota broke out into hostility, many of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes joined them, there being large bands of their people living in the Sioux country, not parties to the treaty referred to. There is no occasion to repeat here the story of the loss of life and damage to property caused by attacks upon the overland routes, nor of the exasperation of the people of Colorado, which culminated in the attack, by a regiment of volunteers of that Territory, under Colonel Chivington, upon a

band of these Indians who had come in to an appointed rendezvous at the call of the governor and were determined to keep the peace, and the murder of a large number of them and dispersion of the remainder. It was felt that the government had been disgraced by this affair, and that the Indians had just cause for feeling aggrieved, and the commissioners were authorized to tender ample reparation for their losses. The Indians were unwilling to return to their reservation, in Colorado, and other arrangements became necessary in their behalf. By the treaty concluded with them they cede all right or claim to any land formerly held by them, and accept a reservation bounded by the Arkansas river and Red creek, and a line drawn northwardly from the head of the latter stream to the Arkansas, agreeing to concentrate upon any part of that tract of land when required by the government to do so. It may be remarked in regard to this location that the commissioners evidently contemplated arrangements to be made with other tribes, since by far the largest portion of the reservation lies within the lands of the Osages and Cherokees; while the Indians, in agreeing not to approach within ten miles of the route to Santa Fé, cut themselves off from a considerable portion of the remainder of the tract. The question of location is still further complicated by the nature of the amendment made by the Senate, which provides that their reservation shall not be in Kansas, and some difficulty is apprehended in settling this very important point. The Indians agree to peace with the whites and with other tribes, and to abstain from all depredations. They are allowed, until a permanent reservation is set apart for them, to range the country between the Arkansas and Platte, but are not to approach within ten miles of the travelled routes. The government agrees to expend for their benefit, for forty years, twenty dollars per head until they go upon a permanent reservation, and forty dollars per head after that time; and that the arrears of their annuities under former treaties shall be paid. It is also provided, especially to heal the wounds caused by the Chivington affair, that donations of land shall be secured to the widows and orphans of those who were killed, and that the property taken from them shall be liberally paid for. Their numbers are estimated at 2,800 until a census is taken. All other treaties are abrogated, and the reservation in Colorado becomes the property of the United States.

The *Apaches*, who have heretofore been allied to the Kiowas and Comanches, were, by treaty concluded October 17, 1865, separated from those tribes and confederated with the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, and accept the provisions of their treaty, their numbers being estimated at ——— until a census is taken. This treaty was ratified at the same time with that of their new allies.

As is generally the case with the Indian tribes who engage in treaty stipulations, there is a small portion of the Cheyennes, composed mostly of wild and reckless young men, whom the chiefs are unable to control, and who show a disposition to continue hostilities and depredations, but there is good reason to hope that they will be brought to reason and good behavior.

Kiowas and Comanches: Treaty concluded with these tribes by the same commissioners, October 18, 1865; ratification advised May 22, 1866, and proclaimed May 26, 1866. By the energetic efforts of their agent, Colonel Leavenworth, these tribes had been influenced to avoid hostilities, and, with the exception of a few outlying parties and bands ranging the great plains on the borders of New Mexico, had been peaceably disposed towards the whites. They were induced to come in to the appointed rendezvous on the Little Arkansas, in October, 1865, and there agreed to the terms of a treaty, by which they were to yield all claim to occupancy of any land in Kansas, New Mexico, or Colorado, and assigned, as a range of country in which to obtain their subsistence by the chase until a permanent reservation should be given to them, a wide district lying in northwestern Texas and the Indian country. They make the same pledges of peace and good behavior as the Arapahoes and Cheyennes,

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&c., and the government agrees to expend for their benefit, for forty years, the sum of ten dollars per head per year until they concentrate upon a reservation, and fifteen dollars thereafter. Their numbers are fixed at 4,000 until a census shall be taken. As the district assigned to these Indians is all in Texas or the Indian country, special arrangements must be eventually made with the parties owning the lands, when these tribes are required to concentrate in one locality.

Osages: Concluded with them September 29, 1865, by Commissioner Cooley and Superintendent Sells; ratification advised by the Senate, with amendments, and amendments sent to them by their agent, Mr. Snow, early in September for their assent. The amendments make no material change, and were accepted by the Indians September 21, 1866. This treaty is one of great importance, as by it the Indians cede a large quantity of valuable land which the settlers in Kansas have for some time desired to possess, while its sale makes a handsome provision for the wants of the Indians. The treaty, in the first place cedes to the United States a tract about thirty miles in width, from east to west from the east end of the Osage lands, and adjoining the Cherokee neutral lands which have been placed in market. Until the settlement of the location of the southwest corner of this tract, its precise area cannot be stated, but it will probably be not less than 960,000 acres. For this the government is to pay $300,000, the interest of which, at five per cent., is for the present to be used for the benefit of the Indians. The land is to be regularly surveyed and sold at public sale. After the government has been reimbursed the cost of the land and of the survey and sale, the balance realized is to be used by the government as a fund for the civilization of Indians generally—a most beneficent provision, which is thus happily secured.

Besides the tract above mentioned, the Osages cede to the government, in trust, a tract twenty miles in width along the whole northern side of their remaining reservation. This land, being about two hundred and thirty miles by twenty, or 2,944,000 acres, is to be surveyed and sold as other public lands, and the avails invested, at five per cent. interest, for the benefit of the Indians—eighty thousand dollars of the amount being specially set apart as a school fund. Provisions are made for lands to be reserved for their mission school, and the Indians are to remove within their diminished reserve within six months from the ratification of the treaty. It is also provided that if future arrangements shall be made for removing the tribe entirely from Kansas into the Indian country, one-half of the proceeds of their lands may be devoted to the purchase of their new home in that region.

Dakota or Sioux Indians: Nine treaties concluded last year with as many bands of Sioux, by the commission appointed by the President, consisting of Governor Edmunds, Superintendent Taylor, General Curtis, General Sibley, Rev. H. W. Reed, and Orrin Guernsey, were submitted to the Senate, and their ratification advised March 5, 1866, and the treaties were proclaimed March 17, 1866. Below is appended a list of the bands thus treated with, with the estimated number of persons belonging to each band:

Two Kettles	1,200 persons.
Lower Brulés	1,200 persons.
Onepapas	1,800 persons.
Minneconjous	2,220 persons.
Yanctonnais	2,100 persons.
Sans Arcs	1,680 persons.
Upper Yanctonnais	2,400 persons.
Ogallallas	2,100 persons.
Blackfeet Sioux	1,320 persons.
Total	16,020 persons.

The nine treaties above referred to are all of the same tenor, and establish peace with the various tribes of Sioux of Dakota, with whom hostilities had continued for two or three years, at great cost to the government. The Indians agree to abstain from all hostilities with the whites and with other tribes, and in case of differences with other tribes to submit them to the arbitration of the government; to allow the establishment of routes of travel through their country, and to place no obstacles in the way of any of their people who may be disposed to turn to the pursuit of agriculture for a living. The government, in view of the fact that the buffalo and other game, by means of which these nomadic tribes subsist, are being driven from the country by the whites who traverse it, agrees to pay the Indians, at different points, in goods adapted for their use, at the rate of about fifteen dollars per head per annum, and whenever any of them will settle down to the cultivation of the soil, to increase this amount to twenty-five dollars per head; and when one hundred lodges shall concentrate for that purpose, an agency to be established for them and a farmer employed to instruct them. These treaties were made in the fall of 1865, and the Indians, in spite of the great suffering from cold and want of food, endured during the very severe winter of 1865–'66, and consequent temptation to plunder to procure the absolute necessaries of life, faithfully kept the peace. In several of the bands, some of the chiefs stated their intention to plant corn at various places, and portions of two or three bands have come in at Crow creek, (abandoned by the Santee Sioux,) and at the Yancton reservation, and seem disposed to make a fair attempt to abandon their wandering mode of life. It may properly be stated here that, on the occasion of the visit of the commissioners to the Upper Missouri during the last summer, they were met by several chiefs of the Yanctonnais who were not present at the treaty of the previous year, and who affixed their signatures to a copy of the treaty, in testimony of their satisfaction with its provisions. It may reasonably be hoped that, by careful and judicious management of these tribes, and a scrupulous fulfillment of the stipulations of the treaties made with them, no further occasion will arise for expensive military expeditions to be employed in compelling them to keep the peace.

Nes Percés: Concluded June 9, 1863; ratification advised by the Senate, with an amendment, which awaits the action of the Indians. The ratification of this treaty has been delayed for several years for various reasons, partly arising from successive changes in the superintendent of Indian affairs in Idaho, whose varying opinions upon the subject of the treaty have caused doubts in the minds of senators. A later treaty had been made, but on careful consideration of the subject it was deemed advisable to carry into effect that of 1863. The Nes Percés claimed title to a very large district of country comprised in what are now organized as Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, but principally within the latter territory, and already a large white population is pressing upon them in the search for gold. They are peaceable, industrious and friendly, and, altogether, one of the most promising of the tribes west of the Rocky mountains, having profited largely by the labors of missionaries among them. By the treaty now ratified, they cede all their lands except a reservation defined by certain natural boundaries, and agree to remove to this reservation within one year. Where they have improvements upon lands outside of it, such improvements are to be appraised and paid for. The tillable lands are to be surveyed into tracts of twenty acres, and allotted to such Indians as desire to hold lands in severalty. The government is to continue the annuities due under former treaties, and in addition, pay the tribe, or expend for them, for certain specific purposes having their improvement in view, the sum of $262,500, and a moderate sum is devoted to houses and salaries for chiefs. The right of way is secured for roads through the reservation, and the government undertakes to reserve all important springs and watering places for public use.

Klamaths and Modocs and Yahooskin Snakes: Concluded October 14,

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1864; ratification advised, with amendments, July 2, 1866. This treaty is one of great importance, as it obtained a cession of a tract of land in the central and southern part of Oregon, amounting to about 11,500,000 acres, reserving from this, however, a tract of moderate extent around and including the Klamath lakes, for a permanent home for these Indians and others who may be located upon it. This cession is obtained at a less expenditure of money than any other of like extent for many years. The government agrees to expend in the aggregate, for the benefit of the Indians, during a term of fifteen years, the sum of $80,000, besides paying $35,000 for the establishment of the Indians upon the reservation. Grist and saw mills, mechanics' shops and agency buildings are to be erected and kept in repair for twenty years, and the employés paid by government; while provisions are made for the eventual survey and allotment of the lands when the condition of the Indians may demand such action.

Woll-pah-pe Snakes: Concluded August 12, 1865; ratification advised July 5, 1866, and proclaimed July 10, 1866. This is a supplementary treaty to the one next preceding, and brings the tribe within the provisions of that treaty with little additional expenditure. The band cedes a considerable tract of land in central Oregon, and is to receive $5,000 towards the expenses of removal to and settlement upon the Klamath Lake reservation, and to have $2,000 per annum expended in its behalf for the first five years after the ratification of the treaty, and $1,200 per annum for the next ten years. The long delay in the ratification of these treaties has made a portion of the Indians quite uneasy, but it is hoped that when they learn that the funds are ready to be used for their benefit, they will come in peaceably to the reservation, and enjoy the great advantages secured to them.

Chippewas of Saginaw, &c.: Concluded October 18, 1864; ratification advised May 22, 1866, with amendment; amendment accepted June 18, 1866, and proclaimed August 16, 1866. By this treaty, the Indians release to the government certain townships reserved to them upon the Saginaw bay, in Michigan, and also yield the right heretofore held by them to locate certain lands elsewhere in that State. The government sets apart for their use all the unsold land in six townships in Isabella county. The sum of $20,000 is to be given them for a manual labor school, to be under the charge of the Methodist Board of Missions, if they will expend $3,000 in the erection of buildings.

Omahas: Concluded March 6, 1865; ratification advised February 13, 1866; ratified February 15, 1866. In the early spring of 1864, the Winnebagoes, who had been removed to a reservation far up the Missouri river, but, being unable to obtain a living upon it, had abandoned it, and spent the winter amidst much suffering in the vicinity of Fort Randall, came down the river and sought a temporary refuge with the Omahas in Nebraska; and this treaty was made with the latter tribe in order to provide a permanent home for the Winnebagoes. The Omahas had more land than they needed, being about to accept allotments and settle down to the practice of agricultural industry, and readily agreed to sell nearly half of their reservation to the government, receiving therefor $50,000, to be expended for goods, provisions, cattle, and buildings, and also obtaining the extension of the provisions of article eight of their former treaty for ten years. They also are to receive $7,000 for damages done to their reservation by the Winnebagoes previous to the treaty.

Winnebagoes: Concluded March 8, 1865; ratification advised with amendment February 13, 1866; amendment accepted February 20, 1866; proclaimed March 28, 1866. The general purposes of this treaty are stated above. The Winnebagoes have suffered sadly of late years, from no fault of their own. The exasperated state of mind in which the frontier settlers of Minnesota were left by the Sioux massacre of 1862 left no alternative but to remove the Winnebagoes from the State, the very garden of which they owned, and tilled the lands

with much industry. They were promised as good a location elsewhere, but the location selected was a mistake, and the tribe suffered terribly during its first winter at Crow creek. They have been remarkably patient during the three years which have elapsed since their removal from Minnesota, and very anxious to be placed in a position where they can again set about the cultivation of the soil. In the treaty now referred to, Congress has been liberal with them. They release to the United States the Crow Creek reservation, and are to have erected for them a steam saw and grist mill, and to receive 100 cows, 400 horses, 20 yoke of oxen and wagons; all the necessary buildings for a complete agency are to be erected for them, and they are to be paid the expenses of removing and of subsistence for one year. The work upon their buildings and breaking of land for farms has been rapidly prosecuted during the summer and fall, and a year or two of good management will place them in a very comfortable condition again.

Pottawatomies: Supplementary to treaty of 1861; concluded March 29, 1866; ratification advised April 26, 1866, and proclaimed May 5, 1866. This treaty has but a single provision, extending to women the same rights of citizenship and share in the capital fund of the tribe as was heretofore provided for the adult males of the tribe.

TREATIES MADE IN 1866.

Bois Fort band of Chippewas: Concluded April 7, 1866; ratification advised, with amendments, April 26, 1866; amendment accepted April 28, 1866; ratified by the President May 5, 1866. These Indians are a portion of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, who were parties to the treaty of September, 1854, by which a large cession of land was made to the government, and a division was made of the annuities due to the great body of Chippewas, the bands being divided between two agencies—one in Wisconsin, the other in Minnesota. The Bois Fort band, living in the far north near the British line, were separately provided for, and provision was made for the selection for them at a future time of a reservation, which by subsequent action was partially located near Vermillion lake. Within the last two years discoveries of gold have been made in that region, and the attention of whites was turned to the country, and several expeditions were fitted out for its exploration. The Indians became alarmed and excited on account of this invasion of their country, and the probability of collision between the parties made it desirable that an attempt should be made to obtain peaceable possession of the country, and render it subject to entry as other public lands. A delegation from the tribe accordingly visited this city. It was found for some time impracticable to effect any arrangement with them, as sundry parties had filled their minds with extravagant ideas as to the extent of country which the Indians owned, and of its value as a gold region. This band, in the treaty referred to above, had reserved its rights in the Chippewa land *west* of the western boundary of the cession of 1854, and this, together with their right *to a reservation*, not yet clearly defined, was all that could be conceded to them. After much negotiation the treaty was finally made, by which they ceded all rights to any land whatever except two reservations, to be selected as soon as practicable—one of 100,000 acres, including Net lake; the other of one township at the mouth of Deer creek; these locations, however, being subject to the contingency that they should not be such as would lead to conflict between the white miners and settlers and the Indians. The government agrees to establish a blacksmith shop and school-house, to build eight houses for chiefs, an agency house and storehouse, to expend annually for the tribe for twenty years $14,000, and to pay $30,000 for the establishment of the band upon its new reservation and for presents to the tribe, and to pay $10,000 for the transportation and expenses of the delegation to this city. Under instruc-

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tions from the department, the reservations above provided for are to be selected this fall.

Delawares: Concluded July 4, 1866; ratification advised July 26, 1866; and proclaimed August 10, 1866. This tribe has for many years been friendly to the whites, and has exhibited a commendable disposition towards improvement in civilization. Many of them are well educated, speak and write English with fluency, and cultivate fine farms to good advantage. The majority of the tribe, however, do not seem to profit, as might be expected, from their advantages of location and the large income of their trust funds. They have become satisfied that, although they have sold most of their large tract of land, and accepted allotments in severalty, they cannot live peaceably and prosper in the neighborhood of the whites. Two years ago they made a treaty providing for the sale of their lands to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, on condition of the building of a railroad from the mouth of the Kaw river to Leavenworth; but the treaty was delayed in the Senate for various reasons, and meantime another company had built that railroad. The treaty now made and ratified provides for the sale of all the remaining lands of the tribe in Kansas, about 100,000 acres, to the Missouri River Railroad Company, except such as is held by Indians who may elect to remain in Kansas and become citizens. A new home in the Indian country is to be selected for such as decide to remove, and detailed provisions are made for the progress towards citizenship of those who remain; and the purchase, from their own funds, of a home for those who will remove. Provisions are also made for the settlement of certain claims of the Indians against the government.

We come now to the series of treaties made with the tribes or nations resident in the Indian country south of Kansas. In the annual report of this office for 1865 a very full statement and report was made of the conferences at Fort Smith, Arkansas, resulting in a preliminary treaty with those tribes, by which general terms of peace were established, they having to a greater or less extent engaged in the rebellion against the government, and it was agreed that delegates should be sent to Washington for the purpose of concluding formal treaties with each tribe or nation for the settlement of all questions of difference arising from the war, and for re-establishing the Indians upon their lands, under clearly defined provisions, applying to all classes of their population. With this purpose in view, the Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, and Choctaws and Chickasaws, appeared in this city in January, 1866, by their representatives duly chosen, there being double delegations in some cases, respectively representing two parties in each nation—those who had remained loyal to the government and true to their treaty stipulations, and those who had taken part in the rebellion. These negotiations were carried on, on the part of the government, by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in connexion with Colonel E. S. Parker, and Superintendent Sells. Four principal points came up for settlement, to wit:

The proper and just method of adjusting affairs between the loyal and disloyal, this point applying especially to the Cherokees, where confiscation laws, passed by the national council, had taken effect upon the property of those who were disloyal.

The proper relations which the freedmen should hereafter hold towards the remainder of the people.

A fair compensation for losses of property occasioned to those who remained loyal by the disloyal party.

Cession of lands by the several tribes to be used for the settlement thereon of Indians whom it is in contemplation to remove from Kansas.

The first tribe with which arrangements were consummated was the

Seminoles: Concluded March 21, 1866; ratification advised July 19, 1866; proclaimed August 16, 1866. By this treaty renewed pledges of peace and friendship are made, and a complete amnesty for all offences arising from the

rebellion. Slavery is entirely abolished, and the freedmen placed upon an equal footing with the remainder of the people. This equality was the more easily accomplished in the case of the Seminoles, since there had already been a considerable intermingling of the races before the tribe removed from Florida, and several of the interpreters accompanying the delegation representing the tribe appeared to be of purely African blood. The Indians cede to the government the entire domain secured to them by the treaty of 1856, amounting to (estimated) 2,169,080 acres, for which they receive the sum of $325,362. They receive a new reservation of 200,000 acres at the junction of the Canadian river with its north fork, for which they pay $100,000, and the balance (of $225,362) is to be paid as follows: $30,000 to establish them upon their new reservation; $20,000 to purchase stock, seeds, and tools; $15,000 for a mill; $50,000 to be invested as a school fund; $20,000 as a national fund; $10,362 for subsistence, and $50,000 for losses of loyal Seminoles, to be ascertained by a board of commissioners. A right of way for railroads is granted through the new reservations, and $10,000, or so much as is necessary, is to be expended for agency buildings. The Indians agree to the establishment, if Congress shall so provide, of a general council in the "Indian country," to be annually convened, consisting of delegates from all the tribes in the proportion of their numbers respectively, and to have power to legislate upon matters relating to the intercourse and relations of the several tribes resident in that country, the laws passed to be consistent with treaty stipulations and the Constitution of the United States. This council is to be presided over by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs. (It will be seen hereafter that this plan is more fully carried into effect in the treaty with the Choctaws and Chickasaws.) The Seminoles ratify the diversion of annuities made during the war for the support of refugees, but the payments due under their former treaties are to be renewed and continued as heretofore. They grant six hundred and forty acres of land to each society which will erect mission or school buildings, to revert, however, to the tribe when no longer used for its proper purpose.

The next treaty in this series was made with the confederated nations of *Choctaws* and *Chickasaws:* Concluded April 28, 1866; ratification advised, with an amendment, June 28, 1866; amendment accepted July 2, 1866, and proclaimed July 10, 1866.

This treaty, in its careful attention to all details deemed necessary, is the most complete of the series, and when its various provisions are brought into full operation, will establish the confederated tribes upon a basis of enduring prosperity. It contains, of course, the usual provisions for the re-establishment of peace and friendship, of amnesty, and the abolition of slavery in every form. The Indians cede to the government the whole of that tract of land known as the "leased lands," which have been long held (rented by the government) for the use of Indians removed from Texas, and amounting to 6,800,000 acres. For this the government is to pay $300,000, to be invested at five per cent. interest until laws are passed by the Choctaws and Chickasaws providing full rights, privileges, and immunities, and grants of forty acres of land each for their freedmen, which laws are to be passed within two years. If so passed, that sum, with its accumulated interest, is to be paid, three-quarters to the Choctaws and one quarter to the Chickasaws. If such laws are not passed, then the $300,000 to be kept and used by government for the benefit of the freedmen. Right of way is granted for railroads through the reservations upon compensation for damages done to property, and the tribes may subscribe to the stock of such roads in land, such subscriptions to be first liens on the roads. The provisions in regard to a general council are agreed to with more detail than in the other treaties, and its powers clearly defined, so as to establish, for many purposes not inconsistent with the tribal laws, a territorial government, with the Superintendent as governor, the Territory being named

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"*Oklahoma.*" Provision is made for a secretary of the council, and for pay of members, and for a marshal of the Territory; and a clause is added looking to the establishment of an upper house, to consist of one member for each tribe. The educational funds of the Indians under former treaties are to remain invested, and payments under former treaties to be renewed. Provision is made for surveying and allotting the reservations when desired, and for the return to the Indian country of scattered members of the tribes. Land is set apart for county buildings and for religious and educational purposes. Indians from Kansas are to be received with equal privileges with the people of the two tribes, though not to participate in annuities, and land for their use is to be paid for at $1 per acre. Members of these tribes are to be received as competent witnesses in United States courts. Criminals taking refuge in their country are to be returned upon requisition. Post offices are to be established in the country. A commission is to ascertain and report the losses by loyal Indians by being driven from the country, and another the losses alleged to have occurred to certain traders, the amounts to be paid from the tribal funds held by the government.

The next treaty in this series was made with the

Creeks: Concluded June 14, 1866; ratification advised, with amendment, July 19; amendment accepted July 23, and proclaimed August 11, 1866.

This treaty re-establishes peace and friendship, declares amnesty for past offences, and establishes the freedmen in full equality of rights and privileges, as well as a share in the national soil and funds. The adjustment of this question occupied a long time. But one delegation from the Creeks appeared here at first, and with them a treaty was made which recognized the rights of the freedmen to full equality; but, at about the time this treaty was made, other delegates came on, representing the southern or "disloyal" Creeks, who constituted about one-half of the people, and strenuously opposed the consummation of the treaty on account of this very provision. They engaged able counsel, and, as the result of their opposition, the treaty came back from the President for revision. It appeared at one time as if all negotiations must fail, and the Commissioners, knowing the necessity of some settlement of the affairs of the people and relief for the destitute among them, were disposed to urge the national delegates to yield the point for the present, but they held out firmly for their freedmen, urging that when the brave old Opothleyoholo, resisting all the blandishments of the rebel emissaries, and of his Indian friends, stood out for the government, and led a large number of his people out of the country, fighting as they went, abandoning their homes, they promised their slaves that if they would remain also faithful to the government they should be free as themselves. Under these circumstances the delegates declined to yield, but insisted that that sacred pledge should be fulfilled, declaring that they would sooner go home and fight and suffer again with their faithful friends than abandon the point. They were successful at last, and the treaty guarantees to their freedmen full equality. The Indians cede to the government, to be used for the settlement thereon of other Indians, the west half of their domain, estimated at 3,250,560 acres of land, for which the government is to pay $975,168, in the following manner: $200,000 to enable the Creeks to reoccupy and restore their farms and improvements, to pay the damages to mission schools, and to pay the salary of the delegates to Washington; $100,000 to be paid for losses of soldiers enlisted in the United States army, and to loyal refugees and freedmen; $400,000 to be paid *per capita* to the Creeks as it may accrue from the sale of lands; interest on the last two sums, at five per cent., to be used for the Creeks, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior; and the remaining sum due, or $275,000, is to be invested at five per cent., and the interest paid to the Indians annually. The amounts due to soldiers and refugees are to be ascertained under direction of the superintendent

and agent, and reported to the department for approval. Right of way for railroads is provided. The western boundary is to be surveyed at the expense of the United States. An amount not exceeding $10,000 is to be expended by the United States in the erection of agency buildings upon the diminished reservation. The provisions for a general council are the same as in the Seminole treaty. Annuities, as provided in former treaties, are to be renewed and continued. The government to pay $10,000 for expenses of negotiating this treaty, if so much be necessary.

The last of the four treaties with tribes in the "Indian country" was made with the

Cherokees: Concluded July 19, 1866; ratification advised with amendment July 27; amendment accepted July 31, and proclaimed August 11, 1866. More difficulty was experienced in arriving at the consummation of a treaty with the Cherokees than with any of the other tribes or nations of the Indian country. This difficulty had been previously encountered by the commissioners at Fort Smith, in 1865, though the issue was postponed by the agreement of the delegates there present to come to this city, with the view of making a treaty. A brief statement of the causes of the trouble may not prove uninteresting. Quite early in the late war, the proper authorities of that nation, the late John Ross being the principal chief and manager of their affairs, made a treaty with the rebel States, and employed every practicable means of engaging the other tribes upon the same side. It will be well to remember that the Cherokee nation had long been divided into two factions known as the Ross and Ridge parties, whose quarrel dates back to the time when the people lived in Georgia, and that blood had been frequently shed in their quarrels. The Ridge party favored the treaty by which the removal to the west was effected, while the Ross party opposed; but after that removal, the latter, being the most numerous, obtained and kept the ascendency, and practically ruled the nation. There were many men of intelligence, education, and ability upon both sides, and the old jealousies have been fostered and increased from year to year; the Ridge party, under the late leadership of Stand Watie and others, endeavoring to secure a division of the national domain and funds, which the Ross party as strenuously opposed; the former party readily entered into the late war, doubtless hoping to succeed in their private plans of secession, as well as in those of a larger scale. As to the motives of the other party, then holding the national power, it is charitable to say that they are doubtful. Judging from the cotemporary records, it seems clear enough that Ross and his party at all events believed that the rebellion would succeed, hoped for its success, and were sincere in joining it; but their delegates and counsel very strenuously insisted here that the action of their council in making a treaty with the rebels was only a diplomatic *ruse*—a temporary expedient—to enable them to hold together until the federal forces should appear for their protection. Wherever the truth may lie between these two extremes, it is certain that after hostilities had continued for a year and a half, the Cherokees in considerable force fighting on the side of the rebellion, the federal forces advanced into the Indian country, and one regiment of Cherokees deserted to their side. Ross reconvened the national council, and forthwith and henceforward these Cherokees were "loyal," and commenced and carried into effect severe confiscation laws, operating principally upon the members of the Ridge party, who remained true to the confederacy; while nearly three thousand of the people at one time or another were enlisted on the Union side. The end of the war came at last, and the commission of 1865 met at Fort Smith delegates from both factions, those of the Ridge or Watie party ready to meet all the views of the government, and asking its protection from the confiscation laws which had excluded them from their homes; looking to a separation of interests from the remainder of the tribe, and excusing themselves for taking up arms against the government by laying the responsibility upon the shoulders of the council;

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while the Ross party held aloof, in great independence of spirit, leaving it quite doubtful for some time whether they would consent to treat at all; claiming that as a thoroughly loyal people, who had been fighting the battles of the Union, they were entitled to sole consideration, and that the government could not properly interfere with the independent action of their national council towards their rebellious citizens.

Two delegations, representing these opposing views, came on to Washington, and conference after conference ensued, now with one party—now with the other. Both sides had engaged as counsel gentlemen eminent for legal ability, who appeared in their behalf on many occasions, where the discussions of the important question at issue were marked with great interest Draught after draught of treaties was made, and several clearly agreed upon, when some new difference would arise, and all arrangements be overturned. The so-called southern delegates insisted that their people must be separated from the remainder of the nation—that they could not and would not live with them; while the other party, with whom alone, as holding the national organization, the government could treat, except as a last resort, insisted that the nation should not be divided. About the middle of June, the commissioners, despairing of a satisfactory arrangement with the national party, made a treaty with the others, whose marked feature was a provision that the southern party, though not formally separated from the nation, should be allowed a certain part of the territory for their exclusive use and occupancy; they agreeing to sell their right to certain portions of the national domain. This treaty was not, however, laid before the Senate; but after another month of negotiation, a treaty was finally concluded on the 19th of July, which, although not entirely satisfactory to any party, was the best possible settlement of the matter attainable. While it partially satisfied the national party by continuing the nation, as such, under one constitution and government, it nevertheless secures the other party from apprehended persecution by the national authorities by locating them in a specific part of the domain, and providing that suits between Cherokees belonging to the opposing portions of the people shall be tried in the United States courts. The general features of the treaty are as follows:

The treaty made with the rebel States October 7, 1861, is repudiated by the Cherokees, and the government grants an amnesty for all past offences. The Indians agree to repeal their confiscation laws, and that the southern or Watie party may settle in a part of their country known as the "Canadian district," where also any of the freedmen may locate themselves; the portion of country set apart for them amounting to 160 acres for each person. Those who settle in that part of the domain may select their own judges, and make their own police regulations, and elect delegates to the national council. The President of the United States is to hold the power of reviewing the police regulations made by the council, and all cases between opposing parties belonging to the different portions of the nation are to be adjudicated in the United States district court nearest the Cherokee country. A United States court is to be established in the territory. All distinctions between the two portions of the people may be abrogated by the President at the desire of those parties. No licenses to trade (except in the Canadian district) are to be granted except by consent of the council. Slavery is abolished, and the full rights of the freedmen are acknowledged. The right of way for railroads is secured; consent is given to a general council as in the Seminole treaty. Land is set apart for church and school sites. Provisions are made for the settlement of friendly Indians of other tribes among the Cherokees in two methods, either by abandoning their own tribal organization and becoming practically a part of the Cherokee nation, and residing in the more compactly settled and eastern part of the domain, or by retaining their tribal existence and settling further west; in either case land occupied by them to be paid for at prices to be agreed upon between the government and the Cherokees. The tract of 800,000 acres in Kansas, known as the neutral lands, is ceded to the government in trust, to be surveyed and sold for the benefit of the Indians, the proceeds to be invested for them in the proportion of 35 per cent. for education, 15 per cent. for an orphan fund, and 50 per cent. for the national fund. But this tract may be sold in one body for cash, at $1 per acre, the intention of the language referring to a sale "for cash," well understood by both parties to the treaty, being to exclude the receipt of a large amount of depreciated Cherokee scrip in payment for these lands; the experience of the department as to the receipt of scrip representing Indian indebtedness in payment for lands, as in the case of the Sacs and Foxes, Kaws, and other tribes, being unfavorable. But a question has arisen whether the actual language of the treaty does not absolutely preclude the sale of the lands upon any terms of credit whatever. All sums belonging to heirs of deceased soldiers remaining unclaimed after two years are devoted to an asylum for orphans of soldiers. Provisions are also made for the payment of $10,000 for certain supplies furnished to Creeks, and for damages done to missionary establishments during the war.

TREATIES PENDING IN THE SENATE.

There still remain unacted upon some important treaties—one made in the fall of 1865, by Superintendent Irish, with various tribes in Utah, ceding all rights of occupancy of lands in that Territory, except the Uintah Valley reservation, for a consideration in the form of annual payments in goods and for beneficial objects; another with the *Shawanes*, early in the present year, making provision for the sale of their lands in Kansas, the purchase of another location for them in the Indian country, the removal of those who chose to go and retain their tribal state, and measures for obtaining full citizenship by those who remain; also a treaty made June 11, 1864, with the *Kansas* tribe of Indians, providing for the sale of their remaining lands in that State, and their removal to the Indian country; and a treaty made with the *Poncas*, March 10, 1865, for an exchange of certain lands and payment of claims.

It is to be hoped that these treaties will receive early consideration during the next session of Congress.

TREATIES NOT YET SUBMITTED TO THE SENATE.

A treaty was made in December, 1865, by Agent Upson, under instructions from the department, with the *Blackfeet* Indians of Montana, and with the *Gros Ventres* of that Territory, by which all the Blackfeet country south of the Missouri was ceded; but as advices reached this office of the Indians having almost immediately broken out into hostility, and thus violated their treaty stipulations, it was not deemed advisable by the late Secretary to send the papers to the President. Advices received from Montana, in the annual report of the governor and superintendent, justify this action.

A treaty was made in the early spring of 1866, by the late Governor Lyon, of Idaho, with certain bands of *Bannacks* and *Snake* Indians in the southeastern portion of that Territory; but this has also been retained in the files of this office for further consideration upon information to be received from Governor Lyon's successor. The accounts of frequent collisions in that quarter between the miners and travellers and the Indians, make it quite evident that some kind of arrangement with those Indians is desirable.

The northwestern commission of last year was divided into two parts, by direction of the President, early last spring, and some alterations made in its persons. Governor Edmunds, General Curtis, Mr. Guernsey, and Rev. Mr. Reed, proceeded at the earliest possible date after the necessary preparations

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could be made, and transportation obtained up the Missouri river. They met, at various points, the bands of Sioux treated with last year, and found them still peaceably disposed, and many of their people earnestly turning their attention to agriculture. The signatures of several additional chiefs of the Yanctonnais band were obtained to the treaty made last year, and ratified by the President. There was every apparent reason to be gratified with the result of the labors of the commission during the previous year.

Proceeding up the Missouri, the commission effected a treaty at Fort Berthold with the *Arickarees, Gros Ventres,* and *Mandans*, by which a cession of land of about twenty-five miles by forty was obtained, and a right of way for roads through their lands, in return for which certain annual payments in goods and for beneficial purposes are to be made. These Indians are friendly, and many of them have long been planting corn with success near Fort Berthold.

The great amount of travel through the country occupied by these Indians, and those lying above, upon the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers, by persons en route to and from the gold regions of Montana, interfering greatly with the game upon which the Indians depend, has made it imperatively necessary that those routes should be rendered secure to travellers; and, at the same time, justice to the Indians required a liberal compensation for the damages necessarily resulting from this invasion of their hunting ranges. The above treaty and the two which follow are based upon those principles, and look also to the gradual improvement of the Indians, by encouraging them to till the soil, and abandon their precarious mode of living.

At Fort Union a treaty was made with the *Assinaboines*, by which they cede all their land lying south of the Missouri and north of the Yellowstone as far west as a line drawn from the mouth of the Powder river northward to Milk river, and also a smaller tract, including Fort Union, north of the Missouri. Besides this, they yield the right of way and reservations at suitable places for stations, ten miles square at each station. For this, they were to receive consideration in goods and in expenditures for beneficial objects.

At the same place the commissioners met and treated with the *Crows*, securing a right of way and unmolested travel up the valley of the Yellowstone to Helena, in Montana, and station reservations of ten miles square. Liberal compensation is provided for this powerful tribe of Indians, and an agency is to be established for them.

The other branch of the commission, consisting of Superintendent Taylor, Colonel Maynadier, commanding at Fort Laramie, Dakota Territory, Thomas Wistar, and Colonel McLaren, met at that post, early in the summer, representatives of, and in fact a large part of, the tribes of *Ogallalla* and western *Brulé Sioux*, and concluded with them a treaty, on the 7th of June, of the same general tenor with those made with the nine bands upon the upper Missouri last year, and securing a promise of uninterrupted use of routes of travel established through their country. This point in the treaty, as in the cases of the other bands referred to, was very reluctantly conceded, but it is believed that those chiefs who signed the treaty, and all those under their control, being the largest portion of the bands, will keep their pledges, though there are wild and uncontrollable young men belonging to both bands who have made and will make trouble.

With the northern bands of Arapahoes and Cheyennes no treaty was consummated; but consultation was had with some of their number, and arrangements made which will, it was thought, bring about a treaty at an early day.*

The work accomplished by the northwestern commissions has been a very important as well as arduous one, and if the series of treaties made by them shall be ratified and go into full effect, peaceful relations will have been established with powerful tribes, for the most part lately in hostility, ranging over a territory extending over eight degrees of latitude by twelve in longitude, and with reasonable hopes of their gradual improvement by the judicious expenditure of the money provided in compensation for their cessions of land, and for the damage done to their hunting grounds. The final reports of those commissions are full of sound suggestions, and special attention is invited to them as published in the accompanying documents.

* A treaty with the Cheyennes has been received since the date of the report.

TREATIES RECOMMENDED.

Believing that peace can best be maintained with our Indian tribes, after the whites begin to encroach upon their ancient hunting grounds, by treaty arrangements, liberal and just in their provisions, and faithfully carried into execution by the government and its agents, this office urges the continuance of the policy which has met with such gratifying success during the present and last year; and the condition of the *Indians of Kansas* presses first upon the attention. Intermingled as the Kansas reservations are with the public lands, and surrounded in most cases by white settlers, who too often act upon the principle that an Indian has no rights that a white man is bound to respect, they are injured and annoyed in many ways. Their stock are stolen, their fences broken down, their timber destroyed, their young men plied with whiskey, and their women debauched, so that while the less civilized are kept in a worse than savage state, having the crimes of civilization forced upon them, those further advanced, and disposed to honest industry, are discouraged beyond endurance. In nearly every tribe the majority desire to remove southward to the Indian country, and the sale of their Kansas reservations and improvements will furnish the means of purchasing and establishing them in new homes. I see no other alternative than to provide for their removal as soon as practicable. Whatever may be the issue of the suit in the Supreme Court in relation to the questions of taxation and citizenship, we shall know with whom we are to treat among the tribes which have taken land in severalty, or taken preliminary steps towards citizenship; and as to the other tribes, no obstacle exists to immediate action. Should the department sustain the same views, measures will be taken to carry them into practical effect.

Treaties are imperatively necessary with some of the Indians in Idaho, and measures should be taken at an early day to effect the necessary arrangements; and a proposition is under consideration for bringing upon the Flathead reservation in Montana, which is amply large, or upon a new reservation in northern Idaho, various kindred bands in that locality and the eastern part of Washington Territory.

It has not been the policy of the government to make treaties with the tribes inhabiting the region ceded by Mexico, although it has been done in some cases; but it may be found advisable to do so in the case of sundry tribes in New Mexico, whom it is desirable to place upon reservations. Certain bands of Sioux in northeast Dakota remain to be treated with, and suggestions to that effect can be laid before you as soon as the pressing current duties of this office will allow of a careful consideration of the subject.

The proposed negotiations will be accompanied with some considerable expense, for which estimates will be made and submitted for your consideration.

No serious hostilities have occurred during the year between the Indians and whites, although numerous cases of depredations by members of tribes not heretofore treated with, or casual raids by them upon frontier settlements or emigrant trains, have occurred as usual. In all the region from the British possessions to the gulf of California, with the exception of the region near where the boundary of Idaho and Oregon meets the Nevada line, the centre portion of Arizona where the Apaches are always in hostility with both whites and other Indians, and the

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southern part of Utah, where a small band has been troublesome, scarcely an outbreak of any kind has taken place. Between the Rocky mountains and the Mississippi peace has been the rule. A portion of the Blackfeet, living partly in the British possessions and partly about the headwaters of the Missouri, have continued hostile, and some lives and property have been lost. A small portion of the western Sioux, whose special home and haunts are in the neighborhood of the Black Hills, northwest of Fort Laramie, refusing to join in the treaty made at that place in the summer, are said to have attacked and plundered trains on the way to Montana, and their acts have been heralded in the press as evidence of another Indian war in progress. Nothing would so well please the parties who are engaged in this business of manufacturing news as "another Indian war," for they see in it visions of productive contracts, and fine opportunities of accumulating profits thereby upon transportation and supplies.

Proceeding further south, a few wild, uncontrollable young men of the southern Arapahoes and Cheyennes are charged with continuing hostilities, but the evidence is very slight against them; and, considering the delay necessarily occurring in forwarding the goods and other payments promised in their treaty of October, 1865, that delay being caused by the delay of Congress in making the necessary appropriations, it is not to be wondered at that a portion of those tribes have been restless; but no serious trouble is now apprehended.

Many depredations upon settlers in New Mexico have also occurred. The hostility between the Mexican inhabitants and most of the Indians of that Territory appears to be chronic, and will not probably be cured until all the Indians are collected upon reservations, a very expensive method if prosecuted after the manner of the management of the Navajos, though to a considerable extent effectual; but, with the aid of Congress in furnishing funds to a moderate extent, we need not despair of gathering most of the Indians of that territory upon reservations, where they will soon learn to earn their living by honest labor.

It would be well if those who are so ready to cry out for terrible retribution upon Indian tribes, for crimes committed by a few of their number, would reflect that they do not thus demand wholesale vengeance upon white people for casual offences of individuals; and if they would further consider that it is a fact susceptible of proof that, in the majority of cases, Indian outbreaks are caused by some wanton ill treatment of them by whites. Instances without number could be cited to establish this assertion, and several such cases are referred to in the details of this report. Unfaithfulness of government agents is too often the occasion of these troubles, and glaring cases of this have come to light; but for every case where hostilities by the Indians have been the result of such misconduct, others may be adduced where the tribes interested have patiently endured being plundered for years in succession, and have still kept their plighted faith to the government. How and when these evils are to be cured is a problem difficult of solution; but so long as superintendents and agents continue to be selected for any other reason than manifest fitness for an honest, faithful, and just discharge of their duties, so long may we expect that among them will be found unfaithful men whose acts provoke the Indians to hostility, fatal always, in the end, to the wronged party, as being the weakest, but entailing loss of life and property in its course to many innocent people.

Among other subjects to which your predecessor in his annual report of last year invited the attention of Congress, was one which merits notice in this connexion. I refer to that of the necessity of providing some effectual code of laws for the arrest, conviction and punishment of crimes committed by whites against Indians, or Indians against whites, or by Indians against each other, upon reservations, or in regions chiefly inhabited by Indians. The intercourse laws, passed over thirty years since, and apparently sufficient at that time, before the tide of emigration had begun to set strongly towards the frontier, and while none but occasional hunters or trappers interfered with the occupancy of the country by the

Indians, are insufficient now, when the white population west of the Mississippi begins to number its millions. It is much to be hoped that Congress will at its next session take this subject into careful consideration, and provide a plain, comprehensive code, by which the superintendents and agents may dispense justice within their jurisdiction, and the infliction of appropriate penalties may be rendered certain, whether the offender be red or white. Retaliation is the law of the Indians; and if, in his early approaches to civilization, he is compelled to abandon that law, he looks for a substitute in the white man's law. In too many cases, indeed almost universally, where a white offender against the rights or life of an Indian is brought into our courts through the efforts of the agent, he is sure of acquittal; but reverse the case, and the Indian almost surely suffers. It does seem practicable to improve upon this condition of things.

We have laws which provide for the arrest of whites trespassing upon Indian reservations, but no provision is made for retaining them in custody, or on proper bail to be tried. So for offences of Indians upon their own people; they may be sent to the nearest military post to be confined, and may be, at the will of the officer in command, released the next day. So we have a law against the settlement of whites upon Indian reservations, and a provision that they may be ejected by the superintendent or agent, but no provision is made for the expense of a *posse* of whites, while the use of an Indian *posse* is but the beginning of war upon a small scale, to increase according to circumstances. Your earnest attention is invited to this subject, as one of great importance to the future success of the Indian service.

The subject of trade licenses, with its varied ramifications, has enlisted much attention. Something was done last year towards effecting a reform in this matter, but much still remains to be done. It is felt that in spite of all precautions, the most stringent instructions, and the requirement of a special oath or affidavit from all superintendents and agents granting licenses, that they have not and do not contemplate any interest with traders; something more is needed in the shape of a law by Congress which will reach and punish cases of malfeasance. One of the most glaring cases of this kind was that of a former agent at Fort Laramie, whose conduct, in connexion with traders, in swindling the Sioux out of a large portion of their annuities, doubtless had much to do with the hostilities of those tribes for several years.

This office is somewhat embarrassed as to the proper construction of the recent enactment by Congress, apparently throwing open the Indian trade to competition by whoever chooses to enter into it; but really, as I have felt bound to construe it, operating only to prevent superintendents or agents from limiting the number of traders by their own motion, when persons fit to be in the Indian country apply for licenses. That this is the true construction seems apparent from the fact that the enactment referred to, being section 4 of the last Indian appropriation law, especially provides for the continued operation of the regulations of the department concerning licenses; and with those regulations, prepared under an act of Congress, and having the force of law, I have felt compelled to require compliance. Early in the year, this office, in reply to a question by the department as to the reason why the Indian trade should not be thrown open to all who choose to engage in it, expressed itself as in favor of a reasonable competition, but suggested that this competition being provided, it was better to have as few traders as possible, the incidental evils and temptations of Indian trade being too great. But beyond this it may be further suggested whether it is not practicable to provide in a just manner for some such scale of prices of purchase and sale by traders as applies to the sutlers of the army. Could such a system be devised and put into practicable operation, we should at once get rid of sundry serious difficulties.

And in reference to army sutlers, there is a point which seems to demand serious attention, and the settlement of which will remove existing and prevent

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apprehended troubles. At many of our frontier posts there are sutlers who covet the trade with the Indians as being of a profitable character, and their prices, in cases of sales to Indians, not being limited by the scale fixed by the army boards. Sometimes these posts are originally established by government; and in other cases, the military officers have taken possession of portions of buildings erected by traders. The sutlers claim the exclusive right to trade within a certain distance of the flag, and this limit generally includes the protection of the post. Regularly licensed traders have, in some instances, been warned to leave after having, in good faith, made large investments in their business. Long existing regulations of the War Department, which have not been, to my knowledge, revoked, require that sutlers must obtain licenses to trade with Indians; but it will be observed, that if the trade is thrown into their hands *competition* is impossible. It is to be hoped that this subject will again be taken up by Congress, and a special act, covering the necessary provisions to secure justice to all parties, be passed.

Another point in connexion with licenses, which would be easily settled if there were some practicable method of regulating prices of barter and sale by traders, is that which presses upon this office in the case of some tribes—the advantage to be gained for their true interest by paying their annuities in goods by their consent. If fair dealing could be relied upon, so that the Indian could do as well in his purchases of the trader by an order payable at his next regular payment as he could with the money in hand, there are manifest advantages in the payment in goods; for the Indian is improvident, and with the cash in hand at payment, he, in most cases, wastes it wantonly in gambling, drunkenness, or in some useless expenditure, doing no good to himself or family; while, with a faithful agent to watch his interests, he is sure to obtain something valuable for his comfort and that of his wife and children, purchased from time to time, as needed.

This system, which has prevailed to some extent in the Indian service for a few years past, of giving the Indians orders upon the traders to the extent of their annuities, and payable at the next regular payment, has received some consideration during the past year, and, on the whole, it was deemed advisable to direct its discontinuance. It is not to be denied that, in some cases, the Indians may have profited by it, but until some better safeguards against collusion and imposition are provided than now exist, it was not deemed proper to continue it.

The fund, provided some years since, to be used when necessary for rescuing and providing for captives taken from their homes or from emigrant companies by Indians, is exhausted, and there are just demands upon it which cannot be met. Under arrangements made with the Kiowas and Comanches in 1865, quite a number of captives taken from Texas by outlying bands of those tribes were sought out and brought in to the frontier, and some ten or twelve women and children of this character remained at the Kaw agency, in Kansas, from last winter until August, awaiting measures to be taken to return them to their homes, a long and expensive journey, which the department had not the means to provide for. Such cases occur every year, and humanity towards our race demands prompt action in their behalf, and reasonable rewards to those who rescue them.

It was recommended last year that a moderate appropriation be asked for, to be used at the discretion of this office in procuring memorials of the various Indian tribes, whether portraits of leading men, implements of industry or warfare, specimens of apparel, &c. This recommendation is respectfully renewed. By its judicious use a valuable collection of memorials of a race which is fast fading away may be secured at small expense.

Some settled policy should be adopted in regard to depredation claims against Indians in particular cases. The law in force requires that where Indians are

"in amity" with the United States, a certain course shall be taken to present the claim to them for allowance, to be paid from their annuities if allowed, and if the tribe has annuities regularly due. The rule of the department has heretofore been that only *cash* annuities could be thus used, funds appropriated for the purchase of goods not being held liable to be diverted for payment of claims against Indians. Of late the almost universal policy employed in our Indian treaties is to stipulate for no money annuities, but to make all payments in useful goods, or use certain amounts for beneficial purposes, thus leaving no Indian revenue subject to diversion in payment of claims against them. Another difficulty occurs which has been made the subject of a special report to the department in connexion with certain claims. The theory of the existing law is, that where a tribe is in "amity" with the government, and any of its individuals commit depredations, the tribe can have the opportunity of compelling its delinquent member to make restitution, or, upon the facts of the outrage being made apparent, of consenting to restitution from the common means of the tribe. But where peaceable relations are interrupted, from whatever cause, with a whole tribe, as was the case with the Arapahoes and Cheyennes in 1864, it is impracticable to present the claim to them for allowance, and they cannot be properly said to be "in amity with the United States," being in fact *at war* with the government. Yet it is contended that, until by solemn act of Congress their treaties are declared abrogated and their annuities forfeited, as was the case with the Sioux of Minnesota, such tribes must be held as still, technically, "in amity" with the government. A decision of these points, and if deemed necessary, some special enactment of law applicable to the case, would relieve this office and the department of some embarrassment in cases of claims frequently presented.

Certain very important questions relating to taxation of Indian lands have become prominent during the past year from circumstances partly arising from the desire of the Kansas tribes to treat with the government in reference to removal to the Indian country, and partly from the fact that many Indians who have received lands in severalty have found those lands sold from their possession at tax sales. Appeals were made in several cases to the courts of Kansas, but those courts sustained the right of the State to tax lands which had been patented to Indians, whether they had become citizens or not. In the belief that it was not just, and not intended by the government, as it was certainly not understood by the Indians when making their treaties, that the mere fact of their accepting lands in severalty should *per se* break up their tribal relations and render them subject to the obligations of citizens, measures have been taken to appeal some of these cases to the Supreme Court of the United States, and it is expected that they will be reached at the next term of that court. A recent report from Superintendent Murphy shows that the aggregate amount of the taxes upon Shawnee lands is over $60,000.

A point of great importance will be incidentally decided when these cases are reached, since it is claimed that if the final decision is in favor of the right to tax these Indians, they then become, by virtue of the civil rights bill of last session, citizens of the United States, and thus not capable of taking part in any treaties to be hereafter made with their people; and as it is very desirable to effect treaty arrangements with some of the tribes of Kansas at an early day, the decision is looked for with much interest. Correspondence showing the state of this question will be found among the accompanying papers.

The expenses of the Indian service have been largely and unexpectedly increased during the year, beyond the amount estimated, by its being compelled to provide for the subsistence of many thousands of suffering people in the "Indian country," and for the purchase of a large amount of provisions for supplying Indians to be treated with by the northwestern commissions, and for the transportation of those supplies to their destination. Until about the time when the commissioners should have been on the way to meet their appointment with

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the Indians, it had been understood that the War Department would, as it was supposed that by its established facilities it best could, furnish the supplies and transportation referred to; but that department at a late day declined to do so, and this office was obliged to obtain estimates from Major General Curtis and other gentlemen whose judgment could be relied upon, and secure a special appropriation from Congress. I deem it proper to state this fact, in justice to this office and to the department, which has advised and directed in all the steps taken in this matter, but do not wish to be understood as casting any reflections upon the War Department, which doubtless had good reasons for its course. It gives me great pleasure to state that, for the most part, indeed almost without exception, the relations between the civil and military officers upon the frontier, necessarily thrown into connexion in Indian matters during the year, have been of the most cordial character, and that our superintendents and agents have had frequent occasions to express their thanks to military commanders for prompt and efficient assistance. It is very desirable, however, that the extent to which military officers are bound to render such assistance should be more clearly defined; for in some cases officers hesitate to assume the responsibility of affording it; while, as to others, the existing laws only go so far as to indicate that the military *may render aid by direction of the President*, an appeal to whom would be in vain for cases of pressing and immediate need, on account of the time necessarily occupied in the correspondence.

The large amount of back pay and bounty due to Indian soldiers enlisted in the United States army, and to the heirs of those who have deceased, has rendered it necessary to adopt some rules and regulations by which those funds could reach, with certainty, the persons entitled to them, and it is thought that the present arrangements are sufficient for the purpose. At one time within the year a special agent of the department conveyed to the Cherokee country and paid to the claimants some $9,500, awarded through the proper department, giving much needed relief to many suffering Indians. Additional bonds have been required of the agents, and they have been constituted guardians of the minor heirs of deceased Indian soldiers, and instructed as to receiving and using the funds received in their behalf to the best advantage of those interested.

Special efforts have been made for the improvement of our Indian schools, and by correspondence with the various superintendents and agents, and special investigations in numerous cases, this office has sought to learn the precise condition of the schools, and thus to arrive at just conclusions as to what is necessary for their improvement. Particularly has this been the case as to the schools in Kansas and Nebraska, the most accessible of all; but the more distant agencies have not been forgotten, and such action as has been taken will be mentioned under the proper heads in the subsequent part of this report. An earnest endeavor has been made to awaken or revive the interest of officers and teachers in the work of educating the children of the Indians, as the only means of saving any considerable portion of the race from the life and death of heathen. That the labor of reclaiming the American Indian is more difficult than that relating to any other race, is the universal testimony of those who have devoted themselves most earnestly to it; and the reasons for this state of things do not alone inhere in the nature of the Indians, but arise to a great extent from the character of the whites with whom they are brought into contact upon the frontier, who are too often unprincipled and reckless, devoid of shame, looking upon an Indian as a fair object of plunder, and disgracing their race and color. It is only to be wondered at that so much good has been accomplished, and there are many cases of great encouragement to the sincere philanthropist and Christian.

It has been the endeavor of this office to aid in this good work, and much has already been accomplished, and the way opened for still further progress in the right direction.

An examination into the merits of the German Kindergarten system, which has recently been introduced into this country, has led to the belief that its use in some of our Indian schools would be advantageous, and accordingly the necessary books of instruction and practice in the system were procured, and have recently been placed in the hands of several teachers. The system is particularly adapted to attract to and retain in the schools the younger children, and great hopes of its success are entertained.

Many of the schools are found to be lacking in the proper supply of books, charts, and other modern helps and objects of attraction, and measures will be taken to supply the deficiency as far as the means of this office will allow. Beyond the regular appropriation under treaty stipulations with various tribes, whatever expenses of education accrue must be paid from the limited fund of $10,000, placed at the disposal of the department, and a very careful economy is necessary. Under the admirable provisions of the Osage treaty, elsewhere mentioned, this fund will before long be much increased.

It is gratifying to be able to state that the complaints heretofore justly made on account of irregularity and tardiness in the shipment of annuity goods across the plains have had no foundation during the present year. A competent and active special agent upon the frontier has thoroughly managed this business; and the good result is manifest in the fact that we have already been notified of the arrival of some of the goods at their destination in ample time for distribution to the Indians, so that they can depart comfortably equipped for their fall and winter hunt. This is a matter of great importance in preserving peace among the roving tribes.

The examination of the annual reports and statistical tables discloses the gratifying fact that the Indians of many tribes are improving in their attention to agriculture, and that their efforts during the past year have generally been crowned with success. In some of the agencies the average of annual products of labor and of individual wealth will compare favorably with frontier settlements of the whites. It is manifest that misapprehensions exist in the minds of some of the agents as to the proper method of making up the tables of statistics, so that we do not yet attain to the full means of comparison as to the progress of the Indians from year to year; and it is in contemplation to prepare rules and and regulations for the preparation of these tables, so that they may be thoroughly reliable.

Considerable improvement is shown in the regularity of monthly reports by superintendents and agents; and this office is thus able to present an abstract of matters of interest occurring in some districts whence no annual reports have been received, but there is still a lamentable want of promptness in forwarding the annual summary, which is required to be here by the 1st of October. At that date, this year, but one or two out of the whole number of reports had been received.

I beg leave to renew, in the most earnest manner, the recommendations of my last report in relation to a reorganization of the working force of this bureau. The reasons which impelled me to those recommendations last year have continued and increased in force, as the business of every kind has largely increased. A bill designed to accomplish this necessary reform was prepared, and passed the Senate almost without opposition, but failed to be reached in the House of Representatives. I regard it as almost indispensably necessary to the proper conduct and management of the business of the bureau.

It is also very desirable that, at the earliest practicable day, provision be made by Congress for the reorganization, to some extent, of the superintendencies and agencies in accordance with the provisions of a bill which is pending in Congress, and which seemed so sure to pass that the annual appropriation act supplies the funds for paying the officers therein provided for. Perhaps some slight changes or additions may now be found necessary, and, if so, they may be specially reported to you in time for action by Congress.

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Upon the question of compensation, I have no hesitation in repeating the recommendations of the last report of this office, and being about to retire from the position which I hold, I can do so without incurring the imputation of any selfish motive.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs who does his duty faithfully earns a compensation not inferior to that provided for any bureau under the government; the Indian service suffers constant loss and discredit from the impossibility in many cases of obtaining the right kind of men to accept its places at the present meagre compensation; and the various employés upon the office-work of the bureau, are the worst paid men under the government. I believe that this government can well afford to pay its responsible employés a fair day's wages for a fair days work, and that it is true economy to pay them a living compensation in the ratio of their labors and responsibilities.

In closing this portion of my second annual report, I take pleasure in acknowledging my obligations to the clerical force of this bureau, and especially to the chief clerk and the heads of divisions, for their faithful attention to their duties, and the unflagging industry, often beyond regular office hours, by which alone we have been able to accomplish so much, with no increase of our regular number, in a year in which, in correspondence, careful and studied reports requiring great research through files of many years, and in general business, the amount of labor has been nearly, or quite double that of any previous year.

I proceed to a more particular notice of the several superintendencies and agencies, referring for details to the accompanying documents:

WASHINGTON.

The annual report from this superintendency, one of the most important of those in charge of this office, not having arrived, I am unable to do more than refer briefly to such matters of importance as have been presented for attention in the current correspondence of the year.

The tribes and bands of Washington Territory are very numerous, and are grouped together in a series of treaties made by governor Stevens in 1854-'55, reservations being provided for them in the central and northwestern part of the Territory; many small bands, however, whose lands had, for the most part already been taken possession of by whites, in the southwest, between the Columbia river and the ocean, were not treated with; nor were there any arrangements made with the tribes in the northeast, near the British line.

With the exception of the Yakamas, whose reservation is east of the mountains, and who have improved rapidly under the charge of a faithful agent, and employés who make it a matter of conscience to set a good example before the Indians, there is not much of encouragement thus far in the attempt to civilize the tribes of this Territory. Living along the shores of the bays and inlets which make a large portion of the superficial area of the northwestern extreme of the Union, they have been able to procure a livelihood, sometimes scanty, but usually sufficient for their simple wants, by fishing and hunting; and some of them are very expert fishermen, going some distance out to sea in pursuit of the whale and other fish, from which they obtain considerable quantities of oil for sale. Last year it was proposed to encourage in this trade, the tribe whose reservation is near Cape Flattery, by procuring for their use a small vessel, but we are not advised as to the result. The presence of United States troops at various posts established in that region has aided very materially in preserving quiet among the tribes, and it is feared that the general reduction of the force and abandonment of several posts will result in serious damage to the Indian service. A very small garrison, under an efficient commander, will suffice to keep the peace; but if hostilities are once commenced, a small army may find its efforts in vain, since the Indians will not risk a battle, but carry on desultory

operations. The military officers of the district have cordially seconded all the efforts of the superintendent to maintain good order and discipline. One expedition, of which we have received full advices, resulted in the arrest of a number of Indians who had for several years been notorious for committing outrages upon whites or friendly Indians, and they were, at last accounts, still held in custody by the military authorities, awaiting trial. The superintendent does not doubt that they can be proved guilty and punished; but thinks it hard to inflict the utmost rigor of the law upon Indians, while no white man is ever convicted and punished for criminal conduct towards *them*.

Aside from the Yakama agency above referred to, and, to some extent, the Tulalip agency, educational matters are in a low state among the Washington Indians, and the generally liberal provisions of their treaties have thus far proved of little advantage to them. The teachers of the Yakamas, and reverend Mr. Chirouse at the Tulalip agency, have succeeded, especially the former, in establishing the fact that some of these Indians can be brought to appreciate the advantages which education confers upon them, and to attend the schools with regularity and interest. It does not appear that there is any such radical difference between these tribes and the others as to prevent us from expecting a like result from equally judicious efforts with the latter. A strong desire has been expressed by the Tulalip teacher for the appropriation of sufficient funds to enable him to open a girl's boarding school, where many orphan children, now held in a disgraceful state of slavery among the Indians, may be cared for and taught, and an estimate for the purpose was transmitted to Congress at its last session, but without result. The legislature of the Territory made a special recommendation upon this subject, and this office would take pleasure in responding to their wishes if the means should be placed in its hands. Books for the introduction of the Kindergarten system have been sent to the two schools above referred to, and to the que at Neah bay for the Makahs.

OREGON.

The annual report of Superintendent Huntington, and the reports of the several agents, furnish full information of the condition of the Indian service in that quarter.

The Siletz and Alsea agencies have charge of the Indians of the coast, with whom a treaty was made by Superintendent Palmer in 1855, but which, for some reason, failed of ratification by the Senate, though most of the other treaties of that year with the Oregon Indians were ratified. By the provisions of that treaty, the Indians ceded nearly all the land lying between the Coast Range of mountains and the ocean, save a reservation set apart for their residence; and they immediately retired to the proposed reservation, in full faith that the government would carry into operation the stipulations of the treaty. But this has not been the case, and ten years have elapsed, during which the Indians have awaited the action of the government, being aided meanwhile by means of the general fund appropriated for the service in Oregon. They have profited by the teaching afforded them, and have labored with much energy in cultivating the soil and earning their own subsistence, much troubled, meanwhile, lest they might at some time, because of the uncertain tenure by which they hold their lands, be driven from their homes. That which they feared has, to some extent, happened during the past year, a portion of their reservation, hitherto reserved from sale, under orders of the department, having been thrown into market and opened for settlement.

This office having reported fully upon the subject when it was under discussion last spring, I do not desire to reopen it, but allude to it now only to state my full concurrence in the view taken by the superintendent as to the duty of the government to enter at once upon a policy which shall vindicate its good

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faith, by securing, under treaty stipulations, a home for these tribes. The measures recommended by the superintendent will result in concentrating the Indians upon one agency north of the Yaquina bay, and that part of the reservation thrown into market will, it is thought, pay the whole expenses of the proposed arrangement.

During the year a supplementary treaty has been made with the tribes of the Warm Springs agency, by which, for a small consideration, they yield the right heretofore reserved to leave the reservation for the purpose of fishing—a right, the exercise of which has been a fruitful source of trouble, leading to great demoralization among them. They can now be kept upon their reservation and more easily restrained.

The accounts from the Umatilla reservation, in the northeastern part of the State, continue favorable.

The superintendent alludes to the action of the department during the year, in directing that permission should be given for the opening of a wagon road through the reservation. This office reported against the movement, on the ground that such a thoroughfare must, by bringing many whites into communication with the Indians, result in their demoralization; but the interests of the public, desiring a short route from the Columbia river to the gold mines of Idaho, were urged by the Oregon delegation in Congress as outweighing those of the Indians, and the road was authorized. It is gratifying to learn that the road has been so laid out as not to interfere seriously with the Indians; but the superintendent has felt it to be his duty to forbid the opening of a county road, which was intended to be laid out so as to pass through the Indian farms.

Good results are anticipated from the opening of the new Klamath Lake reservation, and the concentration thereon of the Klamaths, Modocs, and Yahooskin Snakes. A good beginning has been made here under the charge of Agent Applegate, and the Indians are found to labor with great willingness and energy. Superintendent Huntington does not think that the Wollpahpee Snakes, who were also intended to be placed upon this reservation, have joined the hostile bands, but supposes that they have only returned to their old country in the interior of Oregon, and may be induced to come to the reservation when they learn that their treaty is ratified.

The allotment of land in severalty to such of the Indians of this superintendency as are prepared to settle down permanently to the cultivation of the soil, would be of great benefit to them, and in that opinion this office fully concurs. Estimates have been submitted for making the necessary surveys upon the Umatilla reservation, and others will be prepared and forwarded in time for action by Congress.

The superintendent makes special allusion to the fact that under recent orders for withdrawing the United States troops from many of the posts, the reservations are left wholly without protection or the means of enforcing discipline. He refers particularly to the Coast Range reservation, where there are 4,000 Indians now left without a single soldier to aid the agents; and to the Warm Spring reservation, which has been for several years subject to attacks by the hostile Snake Indians, being also left without any protection. I recommend an earnest representation of the necessities of the case to the War Department, in order that a few small garrisons may be left at proper places near the exposed points.

Besides the Indians upon reservations in Oregon, there are many others, some not treated with because they will not consent to treat, as the Snakes of the southeast, whose hand is against every man, and every man's hand against them, and upon whom a desultory but costly warfare is being made by small parties of United States troops; and some who have been so weak that it was probably considered useless to attempt to provide for them. These latter live in the northwest, between the Columbia river and the ocean, and are similar in

most respects to the tribes in Washington Territory, immediately north of them. They are poor, degraded, and debauched. The superintendent estimates them at 1,200 in number, and thinks that the sum of $2,000 could be well expended in placing them upon a reservation, and trying to do something for their benefit.

In regard to education, the remarks of previous reports are repeated in favor of encouraging manual labor schools, as the only ones which promise any permanent good to the Indians; the children who attend the day schools, and return to their families in the interval, losing nearly all the benefits of the instruction given them.

There are five schools in the superintendency, one each upon the Umatilla, Warm Springs, and Siletz reservations, and two at Grand Ronde. That at Siletz and one of those upon the Grand Ronde reservation are manual labor schools, and, under faithful and competent teachers, are doing good. The Umatilla school has latterly been placed under charge of a Catholic missionary teacher, and promises well; the Indians, who have in past years been under the influence of missionaries of that denomination, receiving the teachers with great pleasure. A good manual labor school at this point would doubtless meet with abundant success.

CALIFORNIA.

The annual reports of Superintendent Maltby, and of most of the agents in charge of reservations in that State, are received, and present a very full view of matters relating to the Indian service during the past year. Various interesting suggestions and recommendations will be found in these reports.

The reservations at present recognized in California are Round Valley, in the northeast; Hoopa Valley, in the northwest; Smith River, south of the latter, and near the coast; and Tule River, in the interior, in the southern part of the State.

The act of Congress for reorganizing the Indian service in this State authorizes four reservations and agents, but only three have been appointed under regular commissions, to wit, those having charge at Smith river, Hoopa valley, and Round valley. Movements have been made by the California delegation in Congress to effect a consolidation of some of these agencies, and the policy heretofore pursued at Smith river and Tule river, of leasing lands of private parties for reservations, has received some attention. A careful report from this office, upon the subject of the California reservations, was made during the present year, and is placed among the accompanying documents for convenience of reference.

While it is certain that the practice of leasing private lands is one which should not be followed, it is not so clear that the service can well be carried on with less than four reservations, while there have been cogent reasons presented for a fifth. Round valley appears to have the preference of the delegation for the northernmost reserve. The government has just paid a large sum for securing title to the improvements of settlers in Hoopa valley, but if it shall be determined to concentrate the Indians in Round valley, the lands and improvements would doubtless sell for much more than the amount expended. The Smith River agency could, perhaps, with advantage, be consolidated with one of the above-named agencies.

This office has recommended that the Tule River agency be made permanent, and that lands adjoining the present leased farm be set apart by government for the purpose. Some arrangement in behalf of the Mission Indians in the extreme south, near the coast, will be found necessary, and can be effected at small cost, as the Indians of that region are somewhat advanced in civilization and abundantly able and willing to provide their own subsistence if they can be secured in the occupancy of sufficient land, and be assisted occasionally by

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a distribution of seeds and agricultural implements. The superintendent has also expressed the opinion that it may be necessary to concentrate upon a reservation the Chemihuives and other bands in the eastern part of the State, near the Arizona line, who have recently made much trouble.

From the Hoopa Valley agency we have been advised, from time to time, of the good order prevailing thereon, and the willingness with which the Indians have labored, planting a large breadth of land, from which an abundant crop was expected. The payment by government of the appraised value of the improvements of settlers upon this reservation, authorized by act of Congress, and effected this year, will quiet some apprehensions of trouble, and place the agency in quiet possession of valuable lands, buildings, &c. Agent Fairfield reports the number of Indians at Round valley at 1,063, viz: Wylakies and Pitt Rivers, 361; Eel Rivers, 26; Pitt Rivers, 196; Cow-Cow, 238; Yucas, 242. The Indians from Mendocino were to have been removed to this reservation, (that location having been abandoned in accordance with previous arrangements,) but the agent reports that most of them thus far remain at the old place. The Indians at Round valley are represented as peaceable and obedient, healthy, and successful in their farming operations, producing much more food than is necessary for their use.

The report from this office, above referred to, and which is before Congress, contemplates the enlargement of this reservation so as to include all of the adjacent lands to the mountains, thus forming an ample reserve for all the Indians likely to be concentrated under the charge of government in the pursuits of agriculture in the northern part of the State. Their surplus, but for the isolated position of the reservation, could be disposed of to great advantage, and the income used in the purchase of clothing, in which the Indians are deficient. The estimated crop of this year was some 22,000 bushels grain and 3,000 bushels potatoes, besides 30 acres of vegetables.

Special Agent Hoffman, in charge at Tule river, reported in April, and again in June, as to agricultural operations at that place, which had been very successful, the harvest yielding over 11,000 bushels of grain, besides other produce to a large amount.

Upon the Smith River reserve (a leased farm) there were, early in the year, about 900 Indians, though it is not understood that all of these were located upon the farm, but living in the immediate neighborhood, and in charge of the agent. In the winter it was necessary to issue rations to them for a short time, but by the April report it was stated that they would have enough remaining of last year's crop to subsist them until the new one could be realized.

The Indians, generally, were quiet and obedient, but an unfortunate occurrence in April, resulting in the death of two Indians at the hands of another, and the action of the agent thereupon, interrupted this favorable condition of affairs. The Indian accused, and doubtless guilty, was arrested by order of the agent, and the facts reported to the superintendent for instructions. Without waiting for those instructions, however, the agent, Mr. Bryson, took the responsibility of summarily hanging the Indian, which fact being reported to this office, resulted in his dismissal.

In educational matters there has been no progress in this superintendency, and there is not an Indian school in the State. Occasionally some religious society appears to awake to the fact that there are nearly 35,000 heathens in California, at their very doors, and makes inquiry upon the subject; but, with the reply of this office, that it will gladly aid, to the extent of the means furnished by Congress, in the establishment of schools for the Indians, the matter has ended. It is not creditable to the humanity of the government that this condition of affairs should continue, and the superintendent has been directed to prepare and report an estimate of the amount of funds necessary for establishing a good school upon each of the four reservations recognized. The amount reported, $11,300, is very moderate, and it is confidently expected that Congress will furnish the department with the means to remove this reproach. It also appears probable that, with a small outlay, the schools among the Catholic Mission Indians may be revived and put into successful operation again.

The superintendent recommends that in case it shall be determined to remove the Indians from Smith river to Round valley, a special appropriation of $5,000 be made for the purpose, and that measures may be taken to place in market the reservations at Nome Lackee and Mendocino, with the improvements at the latter place and at Smith river.

Considering the number of Indians still in California, the general quiet prevailing, and the incalculable wealth which has accrued to the nation from the lands taken from these Indians by sheer force and without any permanent stipulations for their relief or improvement, the amount of money annually expended for their benefit is very small, and a reasonable increase is confidently expected whenever the subject shall be fairly laid before Congress.

ARIZONA.

Although we have as yet no annual report from the superintendent of Arizona, the mails being very irregular and long in transmission, yet, as the monthly reports have been promptly forwarded, we are able to present a fair view of the condition of Indian affairs therein. The officers in charge have shown great interest in the work, and appear to have labored faithfully for the benefit of the Indians, and their valuable suggestions have been from time to time laid before the department and transmitted to Congress. It was hoped that the meagre appropriation hitherto made for Arizona would be so far increased that some of the plans suggested and approved for the improvement of the Indians might be carried into effect, especially because the Indians themselves were well disposed to avail themselves of the benefits proposed; but these hopes were disappointed. There is no superintendency where a reasonable appropriation judiciously expended will confer a lasting benefit upon more Indians—there are nearly 40,000 of them—and relieve more whites of apprehended trouble, than in Arizona.

Plans to colonize the tribes known as the river Indians, the Yavapais, Hualapais, &c., upon a reservation on the Colorado river set apart for them by Congress two years ago, have been considered and presented to the department, but for want of necessary funds, nothing of a permanent character has been done. Nevertheless, the superintendent and Agent Fendge, who was more directly in charge of the enterprise, succeeded in inducing a considerable number of the Mohaves, and of the tribes above named, to commence planting. By the August report it appeared that these tribes, many of the members of which had been disposed to hostility, were peacefully at work, and that for the first time in months trains were moving between the river and Prescott, the capital of the Territory, without interruption. The first crops planted by the Indians were swept away by a flood in the river, and another rise had also occurred, the effect being to so far saturate the ground as to assure the Indians of a successful crop.

Much trouble has been encountered with the Chemihuives, who are represented as being at war with most of the other tribes. They reside for the most part in California, and some attempts have been made at a conference with the superintendent for California, in order to devise and unite in recommending measures for quieting this tribe.

In regard to the Moquis, the interesting village Indians living in the northeastern part of Arizona, near the borders of New Mexico, and very similar in character to the Pueblos of that Territory, but little is known in addition to that presented in former reports. They are, however, peaceable and self-sustaining, costing the government nothing except in cases of extreme necessity resulting from failure of crops.

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In regard to the Papagos, Pimos, and Maricopas, in the southeast, we have full advices through the interesting report of Dr. Lord, who was left in charge of the agency by Special Agent Davidson, early in the year. Dr. Lord was willing to accept the permanent charge of these tribes, and his services would have been valuable to the government, but previous to the receipt of his report Captain L. Ruggles had been appointed agent, and had proceeded hence to his destination. The accounts given of the Indians of this agency are very favorable, especially as to the Pimos and Maricopas, who are an agricultural and manufacturing people, industrious and self-sustaining, and need little from government for their physical welfare except a small supply of wagons or carts, and improved agricultural implements. They desire and need schools, and it is to be hoped that Congress will provide a sufficient fund for the service in the Territory to enable the department to respond to their wants in this and other respects.

The tribes of this agency have each furnished a company of men to the United States for service against the Apaches. This last-mentioned tribe is always in hostility. Various rumors have been circulated in the public press in relation to terrible deeds by their braves, a whole garrison of United States troops at Fort Goodwin being reported at one time as being massacred; but there was no truth in this report, and the troubles with those Indians seem to be grossly exaggerated in the accounts which reach us. This office is not convinced that by judicious management the controlling men of the tribe cannot be reached and pacified. It is an ancient feud, however, between them and the Mexican population, to which our people have succeeded of right by annexing and settling in the country.

Most of the Pai-Utes who have hitherto been numbered as belonging in Arizona, have, by the change of boundaries setting off to Nevada the region lying north and west of the Colorado river, been transferred to that State.

Should the annual reports of the superintendents and agents arrive in season, they will be presented in the appendix to this report among the accompanying documents; and I have placed among those papers an interesting report from Mr. H. Ehrenberg, a gentleman familiar with the subject, as to proposed reservations for the Indians. Although not desiring to commit this office to its suggestions and recommendations, yet I deem it of value for reference by Congress, when, as I hope will be the case early in the ensuing session, that body shall be disposed to consider the reasonable demands of this Territory, as relating to the Indian service therein.

I do not think that the sum of $100,000 is an excessive estimate for the Indian service in this Territory, in view of the work to be done, and accordingly recommend the appropriation of that amount.

NEVADA.

Superintendent Parker's annual report arrived in good season this year to furnish full information as to the condition of matters in Nevada, although he has labored under various disadvantages in performing the duties of his office, owing to the fact that the superintendency had been vacant for a considerable time previous to his assuming the position, and no records or papers were on file sufficient to advise him of what had been done.

Both Superintendent Parker and Agent Campbell have kept this office well advised, through their monthly reports, of events occurring within their jurisdiction; and it ismatter for great regret that the means at the disposal of the department for Nevada have been so small that it has been impracticable to carry into effect various good suggestions for the benefit of the Indians.

From the superintendent's annual report we obtain the following facts and suggestions in reference to the tribes of Nevada: The Bannacks, numbering about 1,500 in Nevada, so far as any location of their bands can be defined, range over a wide district north of latitude 41° north, and extending into eastern Oregon and Idaho. They had until late years been able to subsist themselves without much difficulty upon the game, fish, nuts and roots of the country; but their means of living have been much restricted since the establishment of routes of travel in various directions through their country, and by the settlements in some of the few localities really fertile and suitable for agriculture. Many of the Indians have been driven to hostilities, and forts have been erected in their country, and military expeditions engaged in hunting down their parties. Still many other bands of the same people have been peaceable throughout.

The Shoshonees, part of the great nation which, under various names and sometimes associated with the Bannacks, extend their range into Utah and Idaho, are supposed to number about 2,500 in Nevada, occupying the northeastern part of the State.

Along the overland route they have become accustomed to the whites; many of them have learned the English language, and show some disposition to labor for a living. These Indians have usually received an annual supply of blankets and other necessaries at Ruby valley; but the goods last forwarded arrived so late that the superintendent determined to hold them over till this fall, when they will be very welcome. The more southern portion of these Indians nearer the centre of the State are in a very destitute condition. Late exploring expeditions—a narrative of one of which by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Rev. Mr. White, accompanies the report—show that for the most part the country occupied by them is a barren desert, unfit for the habitation of man, and the Indians are in many cases in a starving condition. By the report before us it is evident that Superintendent Parker thinks the Indians resident in the Pahranagat mining country, in southeastern Nevada, (a part of the country recently taken from Utah and annexed to Nevada,) are Shoshonees, but it is probable, from other sources of information, that they are *Pai* Utes, a different people from the *Pi*-Utes hereafter referred to. The superintendent recommends that a reservation be set apart for these Indians of the southeast, whatever be their proper name, somewhere in the Pahranagat valley.

Temporary provision has been made for them by the appointment of Mr. J. M. Guthrie as a special agent, the intention being to supply them from Utah with a moderate supply of goods and provisions, and thus prevent any disposition to make trouble with the miners. They properly belong to Nevada, but, so far as at present advised, the question of transportation and facility of mail communication will for some time make the existing arrangement the best.

The Pi-Utes are noticed as belonging in the western and southwestern part of the State, the portion in which the mining settlements abound, and the account given of them is very favorable. Numbering some 4,200, they are represented as having derived real benefit from their connexion with the whites; No explanation is given of this singular anomaly in Indian history, and no reason why this tribe should differ so greatly from the others around them; but it is nevertheless said to be a fact, that the Pi-Utes are willing to labor, and earn a fair living by labor among the whites; that they refuse to use intoxicating drinks, that they are docile and anxious to learn, and that they are chaste. With such a character, as might be expected, the tribe is increasing in numbers, and if Congress will but appropriate a reasonable amount of funds for the service in Nevada, we may reasonably expect to make something of these Indians.

The Washoes, about 500 in number, living in the extreme west, are quite the reverse of the last-mentioned tribe in everything but their peaceable behavior, and are represented as rapidly diminishing in numbers from the effects of hard drinking and other vices.

There are three reservations in Nevada, in the Pi-Ute country, one including Pyramid lake, another Walker lake, and a third set apart for timber for the first-

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named reserve. In regard to this timber reserve, the superintendent says that it includes about 20,000 acres of fine timber, and that the Pacific railroad "will claim the alternate sections," a claim of doubtful validity; but it is alleged that it is found very difficult to protect this timber, and the suggestion is made that it be sold, and the proceeds used for the Indians of the State; and this course is recommended. A beginning has been made in cultivating the soil upon these reservations, and with some success; but as agricultural operations in Nevada require irrigation for their permanent success, nothing can be done which shall tend to concentrate these Indians to the pursuit of self-sustaining industry until the means are provided for the purpose.

Agent Campbell in his annual report makes such an estimate, and it is hoped that Congress will take the subject into consideration. While Nevada is by her rich mines pouring immense wealth into the lap of the nation, the Indian occupants of the country have never been treated with, and have no permanent provision made for their benefit; while the annual appropriations for the service in that State are less than is annually expended for many small tribes in the east.

In the month of June Agent Campbell reported the arrival of some one hundred and twenty Indians at Fort Churchill, in the northern part of Nevada, mostly Bannacks and Pai-Utes, destitute and suffering. They had been hostile, but voluntarily surrendered, and were sent to the Truckee River or Pyramid Lake reservation, and set at work at raising a supply of vegetables for themselves.

Early in the year, certain whites repaired to the last-named reservation, and commenced settlements there. Upon their being notified by the superintendent to leave, and their refusal to obey the order, a small detachment of soldiers accompanied the superintendent to the reservation, and the intruders were compelled to leave it; since which no further difficulty of the kind has occurred.

There is a very encouraging field for the education and christianizing of these Indians open, especially in the case of the Pi-Utes; and upon the request of this office the superintendent furnished an estimate of the amount of funds necessary for establishing a manual labor school, and supporting it for one year, which amount is stated at $11,500. This estimate, I think, was transmitted to Congress by your predecessor, but no action was taken thereon at the last session. It is hoped that early action upon this recommendation will enable this office to put the school in operation during the coming year. Believing that, including the establishment of this school, the sum of $60,000 can be judiciously expended for the permanent benefit of those Indians during the next year, that sum is recommended for Nevada.

UTAH.

The annual reports from this superintendency having arrived at a late hour, I have been unable to give them such full notice as is desirable. Mr. Head, who succeeded Mr. Irish as superintendent early last spring, has performed his duties to the satisfaction of this office, and his report contains much interesting matter.

The arrangements for concentrating the Utah Indians upon the Uintah Valley reservation, in the northeastern part of the Territory, have been pushed forward this year with considerable energy under the direction of the superintendent, and the immediate charge of Mr. Carter, who relieved Agent Kinney in the early summer; and there was a prospect of a fair crop upon the reservation. At one time the bands at this location threatened an outbreak of hostilities; but by a speedy visit to them, in the journey to accomplish which the party suffered great hardships in crossing the mountains, the Indians were quieted, restored the property which they had seized, and promised obedience.

In accordance with the acts of Congress providing for the appraisal and sale

of the several reservations in Utah heretofore set apart, with their improvements, Governor Durkee and Superintendent Head were appointed appraisers, and have made their report, which has been transmitted to the department. The avails of the sale of these reservations are by law to be devoted to the Indian service in Utah, and they are needed for the purpose of providing for various improvements upon the Uintah Valley reservation.

Early in the spring advices were received that Black Hawk, an influential chief of the San Pitch band of Utahs, had taken the field with an active band of followers, and had killed many of the settlers and driven off a large amount of valuable stock. In the conflicts which ensued some forty of the Indians were killed, but the chief was joined by wild spirits and outlaws from various bands, and thus recruited, renewed his raids upon the settlers.

The Pai-Utes, referred to in the last annual report, as living in southwestern Utah, and formerly in charge of Special Agent Sale, now belong properly in Nevada, but, as has been stated under the head of the last-named superintendency, this special agency, now in charge of Mr. Guthrie, reports to the superintendent for Utah.

By the annual report of Agent Mann, of the Fort Bridger agency, we are advised of the condition of the eastern band of Shoshones. Old "Washakee," their chief, is a firm friend of the whites, and his people behave well.

Silver medals have been sent to Washakee and to "Konosh," head chief of one of the Utah bands, in recognition of their good service to the whites and good influence over their own people.

NEW MEXICO.

If we are not able as yet to report the condition of Indian affairs in New Mexico as an entirely satisfactory one, it is not for lack of knowledge of the tribes which inhabit different portions of that Territory; the very full and exhaustive report of Mr. J. K. Graves, who was in New Mexico at the time of the last annual report of this office, having been made early in this year. Its great length precludes the possibility of inserting it in full among the accompanying papers, but an abstract is therein presented, in order that it may be referred to, if necessary, for an accurate understanding of the matter, when Congress shall, as it is hoped may be the case, take up the subject with the purpose of providing such means as may be necessary to do justice to a Territory whose loyal people have suffered, and are suffering much from Indian depredations, and who are knocking loudly at the door of Congress for relief.

A few words may profitably be devoted here to the conclusions reached by Mr. Graves upon the different points considered in his report. The Bosque Redondo and the Navajoes thereon, he found to be an engrossing theme of discussion among the people, so much so that parties were organized upon the issue, "Bosque" or "anti-Bosque"—that is, whether the Navajoes should or should not be kept upon that reservation. Mr. Graves is clearly of the opinion that the policy of General Carleton has had an excellent effect; that the Navajoes are doing well upon the reservation; and that it is best that the government should, once for all, put an end to the quarrels among the people upon this subject, by deciding that the Indians shall be retained at that reservation, and by providing the necessary appropriations for taking them into the charge of the civil authorities. As they are now, there is a divided jurisdiction, the Indians being prisoners of war, and sustained, as to all supplies beyond what they raise themselves, by rations issued by the military authorities; while they also have a regularly appointed agent, and an annual distribution of supplies in clothing, &c., of $100,000 appropriated by Congress. Such a state of things should not continue. Either they should be supported and educated in self-supporting industry by the military alone, or they should be turned over to the civil authorities. The division of jurisdiction makes trouble constantly. Mr. Graves pr-

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sents estimates of the amounts necessary for the care of these Indians for one year by the civil authorities, and, though small in comparison with the average cost to the War Department for the past two years, yet they seem very large in comparison with the amount authorized by Congress to be expended for any of the other tribes under the care of the government. But there is this to be said, that after this large expenditure shall have been made for a single year the amount annually necessary is expected to decrease in a very rapid ratio.

The Pueblos, as Mr. Graves states, and as we are very well prepared to believe from our previous accounts of that interesting people, are scarcely to be considered Indians, and but for their residence upon specific reservations, patents to their lands in confirmation of ancient Spanish grants, and their continued tribal organization, they might be considered a part of the ordinary population of the country. They need very little help from the government. Occasionally, as has been the case during the last year, on account of unusual overflow of streams, or for the contrary cause, their crops fail, and they need assistance, but generally they provide by their own industry for their physical wants. What they do need, and what humanity demands, is assistance, to a limited extent, in improved agricultural implements, and above all the establishment of schools among them. This want it is hoped that Congress will give the department the means of supplying.

As to the Utahs, living in the northwestern part of the Territory, the true policy, as urged by Mr. Graves, is to remove them to Colorado, in alliance with the Tabequache Utes, upon a common reservation. He thinks that the reservation set apart for the latter band is sufficient for the purpose, and this office concurs with him in that idea; but it seems doubtful whether the suggestion can readily be carried into practical effect, for these Utahs of New Mexico, the Capote and Wannemuche bands, of the Abiquiu agency, and Mohuache Utes of the Cimarron agency, are not favorable to such removal. The former dislike the idea of giving up their roving life, while the latter have become attached to the Jicarilla Apaches, and seem inclined to remain and share their lot. If these Indians are not to be removed, Mr. Graves thinks that their agency should be established at Tierra Amarilla, and that at Abiquiu dispensed with.

As to the Apaches, four tribes of whom, the Jicarilla, Mimbres, Mescaleros, and Gila Apaches, have heretofore claimed as their country the eastern half and southwestern quarter of the Territory, Mr. Graves thinks that the reservation heretofore set apart for the Gila Apaches, in the southwest, near the Arizona line, is sufficient for all of the bands named, and that by proper inducements held out to them in the way of liberal provisions for their comfort and for tilling the soil to advantage, they might all be induced to remove to it. No positive opinion upon this point has been expressed by the present superintendent, who succeeded Mr. Delgado last spring; but as he has made recommendations looking towards the selection of a reservation for the Mescalero Apaches in the eastern part of New Mexico, near Fort Stanton, it may be presumed that he deems it impracticable to remove the eastern tribes across the mountains.

The Mescalero Apaches occupy a position of peculiar interest, for some five hundred of them were upon the Bosque Redondo reservation, (originally set apart for them,) and faithfully tilling the soil, with ample success, when the Navajoes were removed to that place. Being at feud with the Navajoes, and outnumbered by them, they gradually left the reservation, until, at last accounts, not more than a dozen were left, and thus the fruits of two or three years' labor in reclaiming them from their savage life has been lost.

Upon the subject of Indian depredations Mr. Graves presents many interesting facts and statements, showing the great losses sustained by the people from the Indians, and for which they claim recompense by Congress. He recommends that a commission be authorized by Congress to investigate and report upon those alleged losses, with a view to payment by Congress.

On the subject of peonage the qualified slavery still prevalent in New Mexico, authorized by its laws, and encouraged and practiced by its people, officials of government, and natives of the United States as well as those who have been "to the manner born," Mr. Graves's statements, with the evidence presented therewith, are such as to leave no doubt of the duty of Congress to take the matter in hand, and deal with it effectually. This office has done all that lay in its power, by promulgating the order of the President forbidding the practice, and all the other departments of the government issued like directions to the officers responsible to them; but, in spite of all this, it is clear that the practice still continues to a greater or less extent.

In December and January there were complaints of murders having been committed by some of the Utahs; but, upon investigation, it was found that the tribe could not justly be held as hostile, the outrage having been committed by outlaws from their number, whom they disowned. In July many of these Indians were near Tierra Amarilla in a condition of great destitution. The superintendent visited them and relieved their immediate wants, and promised to furnish them monthly supplies—a promise which this office was compelled to repudiate, for the simple reason that the funds appropriated by Congress will not suffice for the purpose.

A late communication from the superintendent states that among the new regiments to be raised in the west, under authority of Congress, one is authorized for New Mexico, which will be half cavalry and half infantry, and which will probably be sufficient to quell any rising disaffection among the tribes. We also learn that Manuelita, the Navajo chief, who has hitherto refused to surrender, but continued a desultory warfare with the small band of warriors remaining with him, has surrendered to the military at Fort Wingate, being fairly starved into submission.

The great want of the superintendency is funds sufficient to pay the existing indebtedness of the Territory, much of which has occurred in a manner and under circumstances which make it almost impossible to blame the officers of the government for contracting it; and then a reasonably liberal annual appropriation for the expenses of the service. If reservations are decided upon, a present outlay to establish the Indians upon them must be made, which will necessarily increase the appropriation, but in any event the amount now appropriated for New Mexico is far too small.

The annual reports of the superintendent and several agents arrived too late to be published in full, but extracts from them are given in the accompanying papers. The want of funds, above referred to, has constantly hampered the department in the management of Indian affairs, and the result has been very unfortunate in inducing tribes heretofore disposed to peace to hostile acts of plunder for the sake of subsistence, which this office had not the means to provide for them. It is very unpleasant to be obliged to reply unfavorably to the appeals from the officers in special charge of the Indians, where they urge that aid to a large amount monthly must be furnished to certain tribes to prevent them from stealing their necessary subsistence from the settlers; but such has been the case with regard to New Mexico, for the simple reason that Congress has failed to make the needed appropriations for the service. Under such circumstances, the military authorities have felt compelled to issue rations to the Indians referred to.

The superintendent submits estimates of the amount which he deems necessary for the use of the service in new Mexico, and his report, with the other papers presented herewith, will furnish the means of deciding upon the proper policy to be observed.

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COLORADO.

No annual report from this superintendency has been received, but from our files of correspondence we have to report that the condition of affairs is very unsatisfactory.*

There are two agencies, one for the Grand River band of Utes, with the headquarters at Denver, and the other for the Tabequache Utes, in the southern part of the Territory, the latter being under treaty stipulations. The Grand River bands have been in a state of discontent for some time, and have been visited by the superintendent, Governor Cummings, who has reported by telegraph that he has effected a satisfactory arrangement with them, but the mails have not yet brought on the details of that arrangement.

The governor has also recently visited the Tabequache Utes, finding them restless, and some of the bands threatening trouble on account of the failure of their goods to come to hand; but this office was advised by telegram that the governor left them quiet. Almost immediately upon the receipt of this despatch came another, with advices from Fort Garland, in the southeastern part of Colorado, stating that some of the Utes had broken out into open hostility. The Indians alluded to, so far as we are advised, are a part of the Mohuache and Tabenoche Utes, properly belonging in New Mexico, but it was apprehended that the Tabequaches might become involved. The superintendent intended to distribute the goods to the latter at once, they having fortunately arrived.

DAKOTA.

A change in superintendents very recently made in this very important district is probably the reason why we have not received the usual careful summary of events and recommendations from the governor and superintendent *ex officio*. This is much to be regretted, as the late governor, honorable Newton Edmunds, has not only been in charge during the occurrence of highly important events among the various tribes of Dakota, but has been one of the commissioners appointed by the President to treat with the Sioux and the other tribes residing in the northern part of the Territory. Possibly annual reports may yet be received from the superintendent and agents; and if so, they will be inserted among the accompanying documents. Meantime, however, I proceed with a summary of events, derived from the various and voluminous correspondence of the year, relating to Dakota and its Indian population, which greatly exceeds in numbers that of the whites.

The tribes of Dakota are the Yanctons and Poncas, in the southeast, having reservations on the Missouri and between that river and the Niobrara, the various bands of Dakotas or Sioux, hitherto claiming the country on both sides of the Missouri for a long distance towards its great bend to the westward, and the Arickarees, Gros Ventres of the plains, and Mandans, confederated and resident in the neighborhood of Fort Berthold. A portion of the extensive range of the Crows lies in that district of country south of Montana, which is temporarily attached to Dakota; while the remains of the Santee Sioux, formerly in Minnesota, and who fled to the north after the outbreak in 1862, are also in Dakota, or in the British dominions directly north of and near the boundary line. The Winnebagoes, who were for some time located at Crow creek, near old Fort Randall, have been entirely removed, and provided with new homes upon lands purchased from the Omahas; and that part of the Santee Sioux who accompanied the Winnebagoes to Crow creek have also been removed, and furnished with a new reservation near Niobrara, in Nebraska. A very full statement of matters relating

*The Superintendent's annual report arrived at a later day, and is printed among the accompanying documents.

to these last-mentioned Indians will be found under the head of the northern superintendency, under whose charge they now are.

In regard to the Yanctons, it may be said that, for various reasons, to some extent arising from remarks which this office felt called upon to make last year, in referring to the condition in which they were found by the agent who took charge of them May 1, 1865, and also their condition as seen by the treaty commissioners and committee of Congress who visited them, they have received a great deal of attention during the year, to such an extent that, upon a resolution of the House of Representatives, special inquiries were instituted in regard to their matters, and report made thereon, disclosing some of the reasons why this tribe had not profited more by the large expenditure made in its behalf under the existing treaty.

The new agent, Mr. Conger, has, under frequent instructions and constant supervision of this office, already effected a great change in the condition of the tribe. Preparations were made early in the spring for planting for a large crop, and the result has been a great success; and the Indians, who had been in such a state of destitution last year that supplies had to be furnished them to keep them from starvation, are now rejoicing in plenty. Special Agent Graves, who visited them as late as October 1, reports that their crop of corn will amount to 70,000 bushels; that the goods to be distributed to them after harvest have been well selected and are of a useful character; that their payment of $20,000 of cash annuities was satisfactory to them, (except that, like white people, they would have preferred gold to greenbacks;) that the distribution of medals to their chiefs gave great satisfaction; and that old "Strike the Ree," the head chief, whose speeches in behalf of his people have heretofore elicited considerable attention, now expressed himself as satisfied that the government really intended to deal justly with the Yanctons.

Nothing of special importance has occurred in regard to the Poncas. The one thing needed for them is the ratification of the supplemental treaty made with them long ago, by which they exchange a portion of their reservation for other lands adjoining, more suitable for their purposes. Practically, the Indians had left the neighborhood of the agency as early as January last, and had gone to the lands intended to be secured to them by the treaty. Their condition during the winter was good, and food was plenty, while, as spring came on, great quantities of water-fowl supplemented their remaining stock of grain, &c. During the winter the Indians cut and corded upon the bank of the Missouri, for sale, over two hundred cords of wood. In the spring they put a larger breadth of land than usual in crops, and expected a good result.

It is to be hoped that action upon the treaty above referred to will not be longer delayed, there being no reason known to this office for its suspension. The Indians are very anxious for its ratification, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made for removing their agency buildings to a more convenient site.

Preliminary arrangements have been made for placing the educational interests of this tribe, which have been greatly neglected, in the hands of the American Baptist Board, and it is intended to establish under their care a good manual labor school in the building erected for the purpose some time since, retaining it upon its present site, as being better adapted for its particular purpose than to remove the building, as heretofore contemplated.

Proceeding further up the Missouri we come next to the Crow Creek agency, abandoned, as before mentioned, by the Santee Sioux and Winnebagoes, and where an extensive stockade and buildings of considerable value had been erected. These buildings have been occupied, for the most part, by United States troops of late, but were to have been abandoned by them under a recent military order for the evacuation of several posts. It being represented by Governor Edmunds that a small garrison would be necessary to secure quiet among the Indians and

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safety for the large amount of government property at that point, as well as the crop just gathered, the subject has recently been represented to the department. The Indians now at Crow creek are portions of some of the bands treated with in 1865, who remained in that neighborhood all winter, being kept from absolute starvation only by the issue to them of such scanty supplies as could be spared from the stores at Fort Sully, and from the agency. It is much to the credit of the Indians that, in spite of their manifold sufferings, scarcely a case of stealing occurred among them, they being determined to keep their faith pledged to the government. As spring advanced, and the deep snows melted, most of them departed for the hunt; but parts of the Two Kettles and Lower Yanctonnais bands have remained at this point, willing to undertake the experiment of planting a crop. It was recommended by Governor Edmunds that the Lower Brulés should also be colonized at this place and the agency buildings and accommodations be made available for all three of the bands named; but, on referring the matters to Agent Hanson, he reports that the Brulés insist upon the location at the mouth of White river, secured to them by their treaty. The agent reports fair success in raising corn and vegetables.

A curious illustration of the uncertainty of human affairs occurs here. The department had just abandoned this location as a home for the Winnebagoes and Santee Sioux, upon absolute conviction of its unfitness for agriculture, derived from proofs of the failure of crops for successive years, the descriptions given by persons familiar with the country, and the reports of the northwestern treaty commission, and of Special Agent Reed; and yet, Agent Hanson clearly recommends this same reservation as a proper place whereupon to initiate his wild Sioux of the plains in the mysteries of farming, believing that he can succeed at Crow creek as well as at any other place in that country. Events this year seem to justify Mr. Hanson's opinion; while another year, with less rain, may vindicate the bad reputation of the place as farming lands. The Indians, however, seem disposed to try it, and as the buildings are at hand for all the operations of an agency, it is proposed to put in operation here, experimentally, that portion of the treaty of the two tribes mentioned which contemplated their encouragement in cultivating the soil, supplying the necessary means for the purpose from the general fund of the Indian service in the Territory, until estimates can be laid before Congress and funds obtained. As to the Lower Brulés, there seems no alternative to a strict fulfilment of the treaty, and measures will be taken to do so at the mouth of White river.

Of the other bands of Sioux treated with, we only know of a disposition shown to cultivate the soil by one of the Sans Arc chiefs, who has asked that a little land may be broken for him near the mouth of the Cheyenne river; but it is something gained when *any* of these wild tribes are willing to make the experiment, and it will be the endeavor of this office to give them all possible aid and encouragement in this important beginning of a radical change in their customs.

Passing beyond the Sioux country, we reach the agency at Fort Berthold, of which, and the Indians located thereabouts, we know nothing from the agent, but something from the treaty commission. The Arickáreos, Gros Ventres, and Mandans are a very friendly and peaceable people, and industrious to a sufficient extent to raise annually large quantities of corn for their subsistence. Moreover, they desire to improve, and ask for schools in which their children may be taught; and these advantages will be secured to them if the late treaty with them shall be ratified.

I have, under this heading, refrained from any notice of the important treaties with the Indians of Dakota, as that subject has been particularly referred to in the preliminary part of this report.

Measures have been taken to reward, with medals and money, several chiefs who were reported by the commission as having rescued whites from captivity and restored them to their friends.

Agent Hanson mentions continued difficulty with persons who seem determined to supply the Indians with whiskey, undeterred by the severe penalties provided against the traffic, or the lamentable consequences to all parties of outrages committed by Indians when excited by intoxicating drinks. He has been instructed to prosecute to the fullest extent provided in the existing laws every possible means of putting a stop to this traffic.

A special agent has been sent up the Missouri to make the distribution of goods provided in the treaties with the Sioux, and at least three permanent agencies should be provided for—one at Fort Berthold, for the tribes confederated at that point, (and which tribes are nominally in charge of Agent Wilkinson, who, being unprovided with any habitation, only visits the locality at intervals;) one at Fort Union, for the Assinaboines, just on the border of Montana; and, I may add here, another at or near the mouth of Milk river, for the Crows. Some of these, of course, are dependent upon the ratification of treaties recently made; but it would appear that an agency at Fort Union will be needed in any event, the great amount of travel through that portion of the country, to and from Montana, requiring the constant presence of a judicious man to keep the Indians quiet, and see that their rights are not interfered with.

Since the removal of the Santees from Crow creek there are no Indian schools in Dakota, but the pending arrangements in regard to the Poncas will supply that tribe with the needed facilities; while this office is in correspondence with the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, with a view of establishing a school for the Yanctons, to be under the charge, it is hoped, of a gentleman who has been highly recommended for his knowledge of the Dakota language, as well as for earnest interest in the welfare of the Indians. It is believed that the great success of the schools among the Santee Sioux, while yet in Minnesota, and since at Crow creek, has been the result of the knowledge of the language of the people by the missionaries and teachers; and that we may eventually obtain from among the educated Santees teachers for the Sioux of the upper Missouri, when those bands of the same great nation shall become settled upon reservations.

Under this head, among the accompanying documents will be found the able final report of the treaty commission, presenting many valuable suggestions as to the proper method of maintaining peaceful relations with the powerful tribes of Dakota. The commissioners pay a well-deserved tribute to the Indians treated with last year for the faithfulness with which they observed their treaties amidst the terrible scenes of the last winter, eating their ponies, (upon which they depend for their hunting expeditions,) and the offal thrown out from the camps of the soldiers, and even starving to death, rather than save their lives by plundering the whites.

After the foregoing remarks were prepared, a special report from ex-Governor Edmunds was received, which is placed among the accompanying documents. Mr. Edmunds, it will be observed, takes a different view of the condition of affairs at the Yancton agency from that presented by Special Agent Graves, as above stated. This office has no present means of reconciling the discrepancy.

It is proper to state, also, that just as this annual summary is about being completed, a report has come to hand from Governor Faulk, who succeeded Mr. Edmunds at a very recent date, and who, having visited the Yancton agency, concurs with Mr. Graves in his statements regarding its condition.

IDAHO.

We make but slow progress in obtaining accurate information relative to Indian affairs in Idaho, although something has been gained. After the verbal statements made by the late governor, Caleb Lyon, in the fall of 1865, and the instructions given to him, it was thought that we should speedily be in

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a condition to know more, and thus be better enabled to do what should be necessary; but great disappointment has been the result. Shortly after his return to Idaho, the governor appears to have become involved in quarrels, political or otherwise, to an extent which resulted in his leaving the territory last spring, having accomplished little, if anything, to the advantage of the Indian service; and, on the contrary, failing to account for the large amount of government funds placed in his hands, causing great embarrassment to the office. Measures have been taken to cause a proper accounting to be made; but meantime, the long distance of the Territory from this city, and length of time occupied in communicating with Mr. Lyon's successor, has necessarily delayed the placing in his hands the funds for carrying out properly the duties pertaining to the Indians. In order to avoid this delay as much as possible, measures were taken to place a part of the funds appropriated for Idaho with the United States assistant treasurer at San Francisco, to be drawn by Governor Ballard, when the treasurer shall be advised of the execution of a proper bond; and advices having lately reached this office that such a bond is filed, the necessary operations of the superintendency can now go forward with some degree of regularity.

Governor Ballard has been much embarrassed by finding no proper records of the transactions of his predecessor, but is prompt with his annual report, to which, and to the reports of Agent O'Neill and Special Agent Hough, reference is made for details. Under the impressions obtained from Governor Lyon, he was instructed to make treaties with the Bannocks and Shoshonees in the southeastern, and with the Boisé Shoshonees in the southwestern part of the Territory, with a view of placing them upon reservations; to endeavor to conclude a new treaty with the Nez Percés, the one pending in the Senate, in 1863, not having been acted upon; and to set on foot negotiations with the Cœur d'Alenes and kindred tribes in the far northern part of Idaho, near the British line.

Some time during last spring a treaty was received here, which had been concluded by Governor Lyon with the Boisé Shoshonees, providing for placing them upon a certain reservation, and furnishing them with the usual aids for improvement and civilization. Various reasons, referred to above, had caused a distrust of the governor's discretion or judgment, and no action was taken upon that treaty; and later information fully justifies the course taken.

Governor Ballard's report discloses the fact that the Indians referred to are in no degree so far under the control of regularly constituted chiefs that they can properly be treated with, though he favors placing them upon a reservation, a course which the Indians themselves desire, as they are driven from their limited hunting grounds by the whites, and liable to be killed by white parties of volunteers, who are accustomed to go out upon Indian scalp-hunting expeditions, under the stimulus of rewards offered at public meetings of $25 to $100 per scalp; and at the same time these unfortunate beings are in deadly fear of the hostile Pi-Utes. The great difficulty appears to be to find a suitable place for a reservation, embracing the necessary requisites of agricultural land, water, and timber. At our latest dates Special Agent Hough was engaged, thus far, with little success, in finding a suitable place for those Indians. Directions have been forwarded to the governor to advise this office immediately upon the discovery of such a location, so that it may be withdrawn from public entry and sale. The bands referred to, numbering some six hundred, are miserably poor, and will require some assistance this winter, in food and clothing, to keep them from suffering.

The Nez Percés, numbering by the last census 2,830, may well be called a long-suffering people. Since the conclusion of a treaty with them in 1863, by which, upon their yielding all claim to a very large tract of land lying in Oregon and in the Territories of Washington and Idaho, a reservation of great extent was set apart for them, and ample arrangements provided for their improvement, they have been crowded upon by the white settlers, acting with full

knowledge that that treaty had not been ratified, until towns of considerable extent have grown up even within the limits of the proposed reservation, Lewiston, the first capital of Idaho, being one of these towns; and their country has been "prospected" in every direction by the enterprising miners.

Meantime the Indian chiefs who were opposed to the treaty, seeing the promised payments withheld, have gained influence, and caused some trouble in the tribe; and but for the efforts of "Lawyer," the head chief, who has been thoroughly faithful to the government, the difficulty would have been serious. During the late session of Congress, the Senate, on a full consideration of Indian matters in that region, advised the ratification of the treaty of 1863, and Congress made the necessary appropriations under it. These are large, and contemplate expenditures for houses, mills, schools, and various improvements, and helps to civilization, which, if judiciously made, will, in some measure, atone to this peaceable and well-disposed tribe for much neglect.

These people listened with attention to the appeals of the first missionaries who visited their country, and have always since paid great attention to religious worship; but the influence of the numerous whiskey shops in every direction around them seriously opposes their progress. It will be impossible to control this evil so long as the reservation of the tribe is so extensive as at present, and the earliest possible measures should be taken to reduce it for their good.

The annual report of their agent, Mr. O'Neill, indicates some progress in agricultural pursuits, on the part of a few. He mentions one chief as owning 500 head of cattle. The people are stated to have had last year under cultivation 2,680 acres of land, upon which they raised about 24,000 bushels of grain, and 18,000 bushels of vegetables; and their stock is returned at about 12,000 head. With all this, the "wealth of the tribe in individual property" is returned at only $15,000, which is evidently far too small a figure, and not doing justice to the Indians. The work of improvements at the agency has gone on slowly during the past year, on account of the want of funds, and the schools, for that and other reasons, have been closed. Under the treaty, as now ratified, ample provisions are made for educational purposes.

Among the accompanying documents relating to Montana, is inserted a letter from Agent Chapman, of the Flathead Agency in that Territory, referring to a visit made to him by "Gary," a Spokane chief from the borders of Washington Territory, and the desire expressed by him for a treaty by which his people, who were being crowded and imposed upon by the whites, could be united with the Flatheads and confederated tribes upon their large reservation in Montana. Upon this, letters were addressed to the superintendents of Montana, Idaho, and Washington, directing them to cause the necessary inquiries to be made, and, after correspondence with each other, to advise with this office. From Montana, acting Governor Meagher has, some time since, reported against the proposed movement; for no reason, however, except his opinion that Agent Chapman has enough occupation without adding to the number of his Indians. Governor Ballard sends information that Superintendent Waterman, of Washington, has required of the special agent in immediate charge of the Spokanes a report upon the subject. From the information now received it would appear that a satisfactory arrangement with the various tribes in eastern Washington and northern Idaho, including the Spokanes, Colvilles, Cœur d'Alenes, and a portion of the Kootenays, can probably be accomplished by setting off for them a reasonable reservation in the country now occupied by the Cœur d'Alenes.

Late in the last summer Seth Kinman, of California, who had been highly recommended by the department as specially qualified for an Indian agency, was sent overland to report to Governor Ballard as a special agent, to be assigned to duty by the latter. His arrival has not yet been announced.

Special Agent Hough, who passed over the new road from San Francisco to Boisé City in the spring, reports constant hostilities from the bands of Pi-Utes

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and outlawed Bannocks of that region. A considerable portion of the troops hitherto stationed there has been withdrawn, and the settlers are protecting themselves after a very rough fashion. All this can be prevented, and peaceful relations established, if the department had the means of negotiating with the tribes of the country whose hunting grounds are invaded by the whites, and who, in many cases, must steal or starve; or, if formal treaty negotiations are not deemed advisable, of making moderate provisions for their physical wants until they can be taught and habituated to self-sustaining labor.

Just as this report is completed, advices are received from Governor Baliard of great discontent among the Nez Percés, on account of a claim set up by a private individual to the section of land including all the agency buildings.

MONTANA.

No annual report from this superintendency has been received. The governor, and *ex-officio* superintendent, Hon. Sidney Edgerton, has been absent from the Territory a considerable portion of the time, and the general interests of the service have been in the hands of General Meagher, secretary and acting governor, who, at last accounts was about leaving the capital of the Territory to visit the Flathead agency.

The agency last named, after having been transferred, on erroneous information, to the Idaho superintendency, was early in the year again placed in its former relations to Montana. The absence of reports from Agent Chapman is much to be regretted, as the agency is an important and interesting one.

The only other agency in the Territory is that for the Blackfeet Indians, with its headquarters at Fort Benton. Mr. Upson, who had charge last year, left for Washington in January, *via* San Francisco, but died in California. A treaty which had been made in November, with the Blackfeet and Gros Ventres, was found among his papers, and reached this office after the lapse of some time. Other papers were also transmitted, exhibiting the fact that a part of the Indians treated with had almost immediately broken out into hostility. These accounts being confirmed by advices from the acting governor, it was not deemed advisable to recommend the ratification of this treaty by the President.

The several bands of Blackfeet, it appears, are the Indians who have persisted in hostilities, while the Gros Ventres, associated with them, have been entirely friendly and peaceable as to the whites, and also as to other Indians, so far as the attacks of the latter upon them would allow. It is much to be regretted that a separate treaty was not made with these Gros Ventres, so that they might have received the benefits promised them. In view of their good conduct, it was designed that the northwestern treaty commissioners should reach them and enter into a separate treaty with them, but that commission found it impracticable to do so.

A new agent for the Blackfeet, Mr. George B. Wright, accompanied the commission as far as it went; but instead of proceeding direct to his destination, as, from the advices received, it is thought he might safely have done, he returned down the Missouri, and proceeded to his destination overland, arriving at a very recent date. Such information as has been received from him is placed among the accompanying documents, where also will be found a report by Mr. Upham, who had charge of the agency in the interim between the departure of Agent Upson and the arrival of Mr. Wright, and who gives full evidence of the hostility of the Blackfeet.

Reference to a recommendation by the agent of the Flatheads in favor of uniting the Spokanes, Cœur d'Alenes, and other tribes upon the Flathead reservation has been made under the head of Idaho.

Among the recommendations by acting Governor Meagher was one for the establishment of an agency for certain bands of Bannocks and Shoshonees, represented to be in the southern part of Montana, about the headwaters of the Yellowstone. As this is the country claimed by and conceded to the Crows, and as the northeastern Bannocks and Shoshonees, treated with by ex-Governor Doty, did not claim an eastern boundary this side of the Wind River mountains, it seems doubtful whether the last-mentioned Indians can be other than roving bands, properly belonging in Idaho or northern Utah. The agent at Fort Bridger, who has charge of Washakee's band of Shoshonees, has been directed to inquire into this matter.

General Meagher recommends the establishment of an agency for the Crows at Kercheval City, near the mouth of the Muscle Shell, but the Indians themselves preferred that it should be placed near the mouth of Milk river, and the treaty so provides. This agent should also have charge of the Gros Ventres.

An interesting question was presented to the office early in the year, where a British subject, at some point on the Flathead reservation, brought on a stock of goods and proposed to open trade with the Indians without license, claiming to have the privilege of doing so under certain reserved rights of the Hudson's Bay Company in the Ashburton treaty. The agent was instructed to require a license, as no such right existed.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

From the annual report of Superintendent Taylor, and those of such of the agents as have come to hand, we obtain a variety of interesting information as to the tribes under their charge.

The agencies within the northern superintendency are seven in number, and are as follows: Omahas, population by last census 997, Agent Furnas; Winnebagoes, population 1,750, Agent Mathewson; Ottoes and Missourias, population 511, Agent Smith; Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, and Iowas, (Great Nemaha agency,) population 380, Agent Norris; Pawnees, population 2,750, Agent Becker; Santee Sioux, population 1,350, Agent Stone; and Upper Platte agency, having charge of the Ogallalla and Brulé Sioux, numbering 7,865 by the latest estimates, and the northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, numbering 2,550. The total number of Indians in charge of this superintendency is thus seen to be 18,153.

Mr. Taylor was one of the commissioners who, at Fort Laramie, during the past summer, met and treated with two of the powerful bands of Sioux, and had conferences preliminary to a treaty with other Indians. This subject has been referred to heretofore, under the head of "Indian Treaties of the Year." It was particularly necessary that these Indians should be pacified. By their hostility the great overland route to Colorado and the region beyond, to the west and northwest, had been rendered unsafe. The Indians naturally yield their hunting grounds very reluctantly, and it will require great care in their management to secure uninterrupted travel through their country.

Indeed, as has been stated already in another connexion, a small portion of the Sioux resolutely refuse to treat, and propose to resist, at all hazards, the use of a route to Montana already much sought by emigrants to that region.

Superintendent Taylor recites in his report the various events leading to the late treaty at Fort Laramie.

It is but just to add that the favorable result brought about was, in a great measure, due to the good influence acquired over the Indians by their kind treatment at the hands of Colonel Maynadier, commanding that post. One illustration of this good feeling, being an account of the Christian burial among the whites of the daughter of a Sioux chief, at his request, is placed among the accompanying papers.

Quite recently advices have been received from Agent Patrick that some 150 of the northern Arapahoes and Cheyennes had come down to the fort for the purpose of entering into treaty stipulations with the government.

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Complaints have been very frequent in Kansas during the summer, and till a recent period, of outrages of various kinds, involving, in some cases, the loss of life and the infliction of savage barbarities upon defenceless frontier settlers; and the authorities of that State deemed it necessary to take measures to put a stop to them. It has not appeared that the military authorities of that district were either unable or unwilling to take the matter in hand, though such may have been the case; but this office was advised that a general of the Kansas militia was engaged in persuading a large number of the men of some of the tribes, residing upon reservations in that State, to join his forces in an expedition to chastise the bands engaged in the outrages referred to. Directions were at once sent to the superintendent, Mr. Murphy, to prevent his Indians from joining in any such expedition, as it was not deemed advisable to allow of the employment of those Indians, and the inevitable hostility to be aroused between them and other Indians with whom they might come in contact. It was at the time supposed that the "dog soldiers" of the Cheyennes were the authors of those alleged outrages, but by recent correspondence between General Cloud, the Kansas officer above alluded to, and Superintendent Taylor, they appear to be charged upon the Ottoes, Pawnees, and Omahas, of the northern superintendency. General Cloud, as agent, appointed by the State authorities, requested the superintendent to send down to a point named in western Kansas some of the chiefs of the tribes named, that they might attend an investigation of these matters, proposed to be had at that place. Superintendent Taylor has referred the correspondence to this office, and has been instructed to decline sending a delegation of the chiefs, as requested, but to assure the parties who are seeking to identify the guilty parties that if they will present their evidence, the most careful investigation will be made in each tribe, in order to ascertain if such parties are harbored among them.

The superintendent expresses a very decided opinion that neither the Omahas nor Pawnees are guilty, but is not sure that some of the Ottoes may not have been engaged in these outrages.

The Omahas have had a very prosperous year, and have, as usual, paid much attention to farming. If the stipulations of their treaty providing for the allotment of their lands in severalty were carried into effect, the agent thinks the tribe would abandon the chase altogether. Every year more of the men and less of the women labor in the fields, the latter being left to their household work. The population of this tribe by the last census was 997, showing a slight decrease since last year. The people have raised this season about 65,000 bushels of grain, and 8,000 bushels of potatoes and other vegetables, their crop being valued at $35,725. They dispose of their surplus products to advantage among the whites, and are in a very comfortable condition.

A change has been made in the superintendent of their mission school, and the result has been beneficial. The report shows 61 scholars in attendance, with a progress generally satisfactory.

The agent expresses the opinion that there should be a more general diffusion of education among them, that sufficient facilities should be provided for educating all their children within certain ages, and that attendance should be compulsory. The theory is a good one, and were the means at hand to provide the necessary buildings and teachers, the plan could, at all events, be tried. The Omahas last year showed their willingness to adopt such a system, by agreeing to the insertion of a clause in their last treaty by which the annuities of those who should refuse to send their children to school should be stopped. The clause was not inserted, however.

Estimates for the survey of the reservation, with a view to allotments, have been prepared, and it is contemplated to effect this much-desired improvement in their condition in time for them to labor upon individual lands next year.

Our accounts from the Winnebago agency are quite favorable, and the agent, Mr. Mathewson, appears to be the right man in the right place. The tribe is fortunate in being in charge of a person who takes a deep interest in its welfare, as the people have suffered much during the three years which have elapsed since their removal from Minnesota, their census showing a diminution of 400 or 500 since that period. Under the provisions of their late treaty, which are being carried into effect upon the new reservation purchased for them of the Omahas, rapid progress is being made in restoring them to comfort and independence.

Immediately after the ratification of that treaty, Agent Mathewson repaired to the reservation, and after a conference with the chiefs, and assuring them of the good intention of the government in their behalf, proceeded with the promised improvements. His monthly report for May showed that the necessary buildings had already been erected for a storehouse, lodging for employés, carpenters' shop, &c., two miles of fence built, and four hundred acres of land prepared for crops. Upon the land cultivated by the Indians they have raised this year some 20,000 bushels of corn, thus materially aiding in their subsistence.

The tribe has not yet recovered from the general debility resulting from their past sufferings, and the general health of the people is not good; but they feel encouraged by the hope that a better day is coming for them.

The agent has furnished them with clothing such as is worn by whites, so that they present little of the appearance of Indians. Arrangements are on foot to provide them with the facilities of education, of which they will gladly avail themselves, and the best hopes are entertained of the future prosperity of the tribe.

The Ottoes and Missourias, confederated upon a reservation lying on the line dividing Nebraska and Kansas, have profited comparatively little by the stipulations heretofore made for their benefit in treaties, and the provisions for employés for a certain period, to teach them the arts of self-sustaining industry, have expired, leaving them nearly as wild as before. They, however, have at length begun to see that they must labor if they would live, and have consented to the payment of a farmer from their annuities, and have raised a crop this year of 4,500 bushels of grain, besides putting up some 65 tons of hay for their horses. They number 511 in all.

The mission school formerly maintained for the benefit of this tribe by the Presbyterian board was long ago abandoned, and the Indians desire the establishment of another, the agent recommending that the present agency building be repaired for the purpose, and that a new building be erected for the use of the agent.

It is stated that many white settlers are taking advantage of the disappearance of the stakes of the survey of the reservation, and encroaching upon its lines, cutting timber, &c. Measures must be taken to run out the lines again, so as to define it plainly, and thereby avoid trouble with the tribe, which is somewhat excited on account of this alleged invasion of their rights.

At the Great Nemaha agency are the Iowas and Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, numbering together 380 persons. In my last annual report I had occasion to mention the fact that a considerable sum of money, placed in the hands of a special agent to be paid over to half-breeds of this agency, had not been so paid over. The special agent referred to died in New Orleans, and the funds were paid over by his sureties, and those who were entitled to the money have received it.

Of the Iowas of this agency the agent speaks somewhat favorably, as they appear willing to labor, and have raised a fair crop of corn and vegetables, cultivating some four hundred acres. The Sacs and Foxes, however, are represented as being too lazy to work, and generally improvident, and, as a necessary result, poor.

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The Pawnees went upon their usual hunt in the winter, returning with a large supply of meat and robes, by the use and sale of which they were made quite comfortable. In the spring, they, under the charge of their agent, planted a considerable breadth of land, and the crops being well attended to and the season favorable, the yield has been large.

Constant complaint is made of the steam mill upon this reservation. The wood required for keeping it in operation must be hauled from a considerable distance, and this labor, together with the cutting of the wood, is very reluctantly performed by the Indians, while the regular force provided by treaty can be employed to better advantage. It has been heretofore recommended that a new mill be built, to run by water, upon a location easily accessible, and thus the services of an engineer be dispensed with; but under existing restrictions, by act of Congress, against the diversion of funds provided in treaties for any other use than that specifically set forth, this cannot be done. The Indians would gladly consent to the change.

The school mentioned last year as established, after long delay, in the new and extensive building erected at the expense of the tribe, has continued in charge of the teacher then employed; but, deeming it desirable that a more effective and permanent interest should be established in this school, arrangements are nearly perfected for placing it under the charge of the Methodist Mission board, and hopes are entertained that this friendly tribe will profit largely by the arrangement. The school-house has ample accommodations, it is understood, for one hundred scholars; and a manual labor school, faithfully conducted, will do much to elevate the Pawnees, by teaching their children the arts of self-sustaining labor, as contemplated in the management of such institutions.

In the month of August there appeared in this city nine Pawnees, consisting of seven men, one woman, and a little child, in charge of two individuals, one of whom had the assurance to pretend that these people had come, with him as interpreter, to obtain pay due to their tribe for services as scouts upon the frontier. Upon an investigation into the matter, it was found that the whole story was a fabrication of this man, who had started with the Indians on an exhibition tour through the country; finding which speculation unprofitable, he intended to leave them upon the hands of the government, which in fact he did, leaving the city before he could be arrested. His arrest would probably have availed but little, as there is no law prohibiting such conduct. Such an enactment is necessary, and I trust will be provided. One other such case has occurred during the year. These Pawnees were provided by the War Department with rations and quarters for a short time, during which they gratified the dowager Queen of the Sandwich islands, by appearing before her in their native costume, and were then returned to their homes in Nebraska. I regret to add that, in view of the fact that their agent, Mr. Wheeler, was found to have given written permission to the man who had these Indians in charge to take them from the reserve and exhibit them through the country, it was deemed proper to recommend his dismissal from office.

Santee Sioux.—Very important action having been taken by this office since the last annual report relative to the several bands of Santee Sioux, and their location having been changed to the Territory of Nebraska, I have deemed it expedient, in order to present a connected and intelligible narrative of events, to make all necessary reference to the subject under the head of the northern superintendency, although the Indians in question have heretofore lived in Dakota and Minnesota.

At the period of the last report the condition of the various portions of the Santee Sioux, known in our treaties as the Sisseton, Wahpaton, Mendawakanton, and Wahpakoota bands, was about as follows:

Nearly or quite 1,000 were at the Crow Creek reservation, near Fort Randall, far up the Missouri river. These were mostly old men, women, and children,

the families of those who had been hung in Minnesota for participation in the massacre of 1862, or of those who were imprisoned at Davenport for alleged complicity in the same outbreak. In this number were also some sixty who had been imprisoned at the last-named place, and released by order of President Lincoln. These Indians had thus far failed in their willing labors to raise crops at Crow creek, and the expenses of their care, subsistence, and clothing, including transportation, had annually nearly or quite exhausted the appropriation of $100,000 made by Congress for their benefit, with no prospect of any improvement in the future. It was evident, from the successive annual reports from that quarter, and particularly from the reports of the northwestern treaty commissioners, who visited the reservation, that the Indians must be removed from that place to one where they could earn their own subsistence.

Some two hundred Indians were at Davenport, held as prisoners by the War Department, under military guard, since the fall of 1862. A part of the original numbers taken prisoners—by voluntary surrender of themselves in most cases—had been hung, and a part sent to Crow Creek, as above mentioned. Persons fully cognizant of the facts in the case had all along insisted that the really guilty parties had for the most part escaped, and that many of these very prisoners had actually exerted themselves to save the lives of whites, and had urged their release as having been sufficiently punished for such small degree of complicity in the outbreak as was proved against them, and on account of their exemplary conduct while in confinement. The military authorities had expressed their intention to release them, and measures had been taken, looking towards a formal pardon to be issued by the President in their favor, in order that they might join their people at Crow creek when released; but General Pope had objected earnestly against their being sent to that place, on account of its being of too easy communication with those Sioux who were but lately in hostility.

About three hundred of these people were living upon various portions of their old reservation in Minnesota, leading a precarious life. Many of these men had acted a noble part in withstanding the onset of their people upon the whites, and had, at the risk of their lives, saved and rescued many captives. Congress had acknowledged their services by appropriating $7,500 to be paid to certain individuals among them, and by securing to them the right of eighty acres of land for each family, including improvements, upon the old reservation; this privilege being valueless to them, since the white settlers would not consent to their remaining in that region permanently. Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, and other persons, had taken a warm interest in those meritorious and unfortunate people, and earnestly urged the department to provide for them.

In the neighborhood of Fort Wadsworth, Dakota Territory, not far from the northwestern extremity of their old reservation, were some six or eight hundred of these Sioux, who had fled from the indiscriminate vengeance of the whites in 1862, though for the most part persistently urging their innocence of any share in the massacres planned and carried into effect by the lower Sioux, these people belonging to the upper bands. A large number of this band had been engaged and paid as scouts upon the frontier by the military authorities, and the rations issued, from time to time to them and their families, with such small means as they possessed of cultivating the soil, had furnished them a meagre support.

Besides these four classes, the remainder of the bands hitherto named, and comprising most of the really guilty parties, had fled far to the north, and were either in or near the British possessions, defiantly determined, for the most part, not to make terms of peace, but, according to some accounts, exhibiting exceptional cases of leading men who were willing to lay down their arms.

The earnest attention of this office has been directed to the subject, with the desire of adopting some just and practicable plan for improving the condition of

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these various classes of Indians, and of doing justice to all without unnecessarily increasing the burdens of the government.

Such was the condition of affairs when Superintendent Taylor, whose attention, as one of the northwestern commissioners, had been called to the case of the Indians at Crow creek, and who had been directed to make special examination with reference to a proper location for these Indians, being present in this city in February last, reported in favor of a reservation of four townships within his superintendency, at the mouth of the Niobrara river in Nebraska. Several other locations were proposed and considered, but the question of economy in the transportation of necessary supplies until the people could raise crops sufficient to sustain them, the reasonable certainty that they could succeed in agricultural operations at that point, and the objection of the military authorities to a concentration of the other classes of these Sioux north and west, were sufficient to turn the scale in favor of Niobrara; and, under the date of March 1, four townships of land were, by order of the department, set apart for the purpose, it being understood the improvements already made by settlers upon these lands could be purchased for about $40,000, and that many of the buildings thus purchased would be needed and valuable for the purposes of the agency. Measures were immediately taken to notify the agency at Crow creek of the intended removal, which it was then thought could, by the co-operation of the War Department in furnishing transportation, be accomplished in time for the Indians to put in the spring crops at Niobrara. Delay and final disappointment, however, was the lot of these plans as to transportation, and the removal took place by land, the Indians arriving at their new reservation June 12, too late to plant a crop. Meantime the military authorities notified this office that they intended to turn over the Indians at Davenport to the civil authorities by the 10th of April, the prisoners having been pardoned by the President. A special agent was at once appointed to receive and take them to the Niobrara reservation, with instructions to proceed at once, upon his arrival, to preparing land for cultivation.

This agent, Mr. Jedediah Brown, not being heard from immediately, it became necessary to take action at once, and, under date of April 5, Mr. E. Kilpatrick was detailed from the department to proceed to Davenport and receive the Indians and accompany them to their destination, delivering them to Mr. Brown if he should present himself, or, in default, to proceed to carry out the instructions furnished him. Mr. Kilpatrick reported subsequently that he had delivered the Indians to Mr. Brown, at St. Joseph, on the Missouri, (the transportation having been furnished by the War Department,) and thenceforward they remained under his charge until June 12, when he turned them over to Agent Stone, who had arrived with the main body of the tribe from Crow creek. Meantime, however, Mr. Brown had accomplished much valuable work with the Indians in his charge, in preparing the ground and planting crops, so that with reasonable success a fair supply will be raised towards the support of those people this year.

About the 1st of April, Major General Sibley was authorized to employ some reliable person, in whom the Indians about Fort Wadsworth reposed confidence, to secure a proper representation of those bands, and, if possible, of those who were still hostile, at Fort Rice, on the Missouri, with a view of entering into a treaty with the commissioners, then *en route* up the Missouri; and that officer reported April 16, that he had engaged Mr. J. R. Brown for that purpose.

It was intended to collect that portion of the Indians who were still upon the old reservation, and remove them to Niobrara, in time to plant a crop there, but various delays occurred to prevent the consummation of this part of the plan.

A thorough examination of the whole matter relating to these Sioux resulted in the deliberate conviction that, as a people, they had not been treated fairly or with just discrimination by the government, and the forfeiture of their annuities

had been a measure uncalled for and unjust to a large number of the people who had not taken part in the outbreak of 1862, and an elaborate report upon the subject was prepared by this office April 20, and submitted by the department to Congress, favoring the restoration for the benefit of the tribe of such portion of the capital of their annuities as had not been used for the payment of losses and damages by those hostilities.

A few days later came a protest addressed to the President, May 8, by Mr. Burleigh, delegate from Dakota, against the removal of the Crow Creek and Davenport Indians to Niobrara, as being a measure fraught with danger to the frontier settlements. To this as well as to a resolution of inquiry by the House of Representatives, dated May 21, this office replied by report to the department, stating the facts in the case, and endeavoring to remove objections which appeared to be unfounded. Such ample proof of the good conduct and disposition of these two classes of Indians had been received through Mr. Kilpatrick, who had had charge of the released prisoners from Davenport, and from Rev. Mr. Reed, of the northwestern commission, who had spent some time at Crow Creek, just previous to the departure of those Indians to the eastward, and who, after noticing their schools and religious services, had reported them as being "for intelligence, reliability, diligence, and morality, among other Indians like light in a dark place;" that it was felt that no possible danger could occur from the new location.

Previous to turning over his charge to Agent Stone, Mr. Brown had made a careful appraisal of the land and improvements of the settlers upon the Niobrara reservation, showing an aggregate of about $36,000, being about one-half of the amount at which the occupants hold their property. Measures should be taken to make an equitable settlement with these settlers, so as to leave the reservations in the exclusive occupancy of the Indians; and as, upon the recommendation of this office of July 13, two additional townships, upon which there are a few settlers, have been set apart as an enlargement of the reservation, provision should also be made for the payment of their just claims.

If the Crow Creek Indians could have been brought down to Niobrara in time to raise a full crop this year, there would probably have been a sufficient saving from the amount appropriated for their use to pay for all these improvements of the settlers. As it is, recent advices from the reservation are so favorable as, in the judgment of this office, to vindicate fully the removal of the Indians to that point.

The estimates for funds now required must be left for further consideration upon the receipt of the accounts of the quarter.

As soon as it was ascertained that the remnants of the tribe in Minnesota could not be taken to Niobrara in time to plant a crop this year, measures were taken to afford relief to a portion of them at least, by distributing the sum of $7,500 appropriated by Congress for their use, and a reliable special agent, Mr. S. Adams, was instructed to make the necessary investigation, in order to a just and proper use of the fund.

With the assistance of Bishop Whipple, who has been the warm friend of these Indians throughout, Mr. Adams reported June 25 a list of those entitled; and as it was necessary for him to leave, to prosecute other duties, the funds were sent to Mr. J. R. Daniels, at Faribault, he having given bond for distribution. Subsequently, upon a report of Mr. Adams as to number and locality of the Indians who were to go to Niobrara, Mr. A. Faribault, whose kindness to these Indians had been steady as well as expensive to him, was designated to collect and take them to that reservation. Upon his report of recent date it has, however, been deemed advisable not to make the removal till next spring.

It only remains to notice the result of the attempt to bring about treaty arrangements with the bands of Santee Sioux, in the neighborhood of Fort Wadsworth and further north. General Sibley had reported, April 16, that Mr. Brown, who had been employed as before stated, thought that he would be able to secure

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a representation from at least four of the six northern bands, but would proceed with such representation as could be obtained.

By the report of the treaty commission we learned of the failure of negotiations with those bands, on account of demands made by them, (under the advice of Mr. Brown, as it is alleged,) to which the commissioners did not feel justified in acceding, and the delegates returned to Fort Wadsworth. Since that time a communication has been received from a portion of these people through a missionary friend, to whom they had written in their own language, (many of them being educated to some extent,) setting forth their regret at the failure of the negotiations, and their wishes to make some arrangement to improve their condition.

It is feared that these people will suffer much during the approaching winter if not aided in some manner by the government. If the policy set forth and urged upon Congress in the report from this office, under date of April 20, shall be adopted, the department will have the means of providing for these bands at least, and it is recommended that a reasonable reservation in the vicinity of Fort Wadsworth may be set apart for them.

The interest upon the capital fund restored, as recommended in that report, together with the avails of the reservation in Minnesota now being appraised, will provide an ample fund for all these bands of Sioux.

Various papers referred to in this summary, furnishing details for the information of those who desire to know the particulars of the operations above mentioned, will be found among the accompanying documents.

Of the Upper Platte agency, and the tribes under its charge, sufficient has been said under the head of this superintendency, and under that of Indian treaties. Affairs have been sadly mismanaged in past years, and the Indians grievously wronged by government officers, whose duty it was to protect them in their rights, and the loss of many lives and a vast amount of valuable property has been the result. We may be permitted to hope for better things in the future. Upon the quiet and friendly feeling of the Indians of this superintendency depends the safe transit of the growing commerce of the plains, the overland stage and wagon route, telegraph, and Pacific railroad traversing it through its whole length from east to west.

CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

The annual report of Superintendent Murphy is received, together with those of most of the agents in charge of the various tribes of Kansas, all living upon reservations except the Kiowas and Comanches, and the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Apaches, who, while having a nominal headquarters in the neighborhood of Fort Larned, in southwestern Kansas, roam over a wide extent of country. All of these Indians are considered as belonging to a central superintendency; the Osages, however, on the southern boundary of that State, being in the southern superintendency.

From the first-named tribes, however, we have no statistics; the remainder of the tribes number about 6,000, and of these the Kaws, whose population is 670, and the Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi, numbering about 800, do very little in the way of agriculture; yet the statistics of these 6,000 Indians exhibit the fact that from 11,645 acres of land cultivated they have raised this year over 350,000 bushels of grain, and 27,000 bushels of potatoes and other vegetables; that they have cut about 4,000 tons of hay; that they own 6,000 horses and nearly 6,000 head of other stock; that their wealth in property, owned by individuals, is over $1,000,000, aside from their annuities; and that they have eight schools; with 491 scholars in attendance. Considering the disadvantages under which these people labor, and the fact that so large a portion of their number as yet decline to enter upon agricultural pursuits, it is submitted whether the averag products of their labor do not indicate that the Indian race is capable

of obtaining and retaining a position among civilized people equal to that which our best hopes for them have conceived.

It is to be regretted that, with all this apparent prosperity, reasons exist for expecting, in the case of most of these tribes, a check to their progress in civilization. Allusion has heretofore been made to the difficulties which lie in their way, arising from the crowding into the immediate vicinity of their reservations of white settlers upon the public lands, lying in every direction, subject to public entry, around those reservations. Among these settlers are too many who are unscrupulous as to the rights of the Indians; their timber, scarce in Kansas at the best, is cut down, and their stock run off in many instances, and the hope of redress is very small. On account of these and other troubles most of the Indians, including many of the most intelligent and best educated, are anxious to remove to the Indian country south of Kansas, where white settlers cannot interfere with them. When once settled upon new and fertile reservations there, it may be hoped that they will realize their hopes of earning a comfortable living in peace; but the business of opening and preparing new farms and homes is a tedious and laborious one, and some time must occur before these things are accomplished. The State of Kansas is fast being filled by an energetic population who appreciate good land, and the Indian reservations were selected as being the best in the State. But one result can be expected to follow.

Under the head of the Northern Superintendency reference was made to certain difficulties between Indians and frontier settlers, resulting in an attempted gathering of volunteers from the reservation tribes, and to the action of this office thereupon. It only remains to add that, upon the reference to this office of the question as to permitting the Indians to enlist for a term of years in the regular army, under recent enactments, authorizing the enlistment of certain regiments for frontier service, there was no hesitation in granting the desired permission.

The Kickapoos, the northernmost of the Kansas tribes, numbering 242 in all, are represented by their agent to be in a favorable condition. They have cultivated 1,083 acres this year and broken 251 more for planting; and their crops have realized for them about 48,000 bushels of grain and 1,300 bushels of potatoes. They own about 700 head of stock, and their individual wealth is stated at $44,290. One strong evidence is given of their good disposition and conduct in the fact that, although both the overland route and Atchison and Pike's Peak railroad pass through their reservation, there is little or no drunkenness among them. These Indians having expressed a desire for the re-establishment of a school among them, their wishes have been granted, and at last accounts fourteen children were in attendance in a portion of the old mission building, repaired for the purpose, and were learning rapidly under a faithful teacher.

The opportunity of introducing the Kindergarten system has been given to this school. The agent thinks that it would be well to establish a manual labor school in the building as soon as the funds of the tribe are increased, as they soon will be by payments for their lands sold under the last treaty; but it is questionable whether it is best to undertake such a movement until it is certain that the majority of the people will conclude to remain in Kansas.

The condition of this little tribe is somewhat peculiar, as now organized and resident upon their reservation. The majority of the people are not Kickapoos by blood, but Pottawatomies, who some years since purchased a right to a share in the lands and annuities of the tribe; and when, under the last treaty, allotments were made upon the diminished reserve, a majority of those who took them were Pottawatomies, while most of the genuine Kickapoos continued to live upon the common lands.

But, somewhere in the south, lost to view among the fragmentary tribes driven hither and thither by the events of the rebellion, there is supposed to be

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still remaining a large number of Kickapoos, who would gladly rejoin the tribe upon a reservation in the Indian country.

A considerable number of the Kansas portion of the tribe are anxious to make a new treaty, providing for selling their lands and removing to the south, but a recent effort to effect a treaty arrangement with them failed, owing to the discontent of the people of all parties, on account of their not having received certain expected benefits from the last treaty made with them.

In any event it may be expected that some few of these people will remain with a view of becoming citizens of the United States, and these will for the most part be of the Pottawatomie portion of the tribe.

The annual report from the Shawnee agency exhibits the condition of those people in a very favorable aspect. The census of those upon the annuity roll amounts to 660, of which 594 belong to the class which holds lands in severalty, and 66 to that which holds in common; and the aggregate amount of property owned by individuals is stated at $619,392. The number of acres cultivated was 3,667, producing over 100,000 bushels of grain, 5,000 bushels of potatoes, &c., the total value of the crop being given at $69,345. They own 2,600 head of stock of all kinds, valued at $54,597. Morally the condition of the people is also good, every dram-shop being closed, and not a drunken Indian seen for a month previous to the report.

The interest of the people in education is increasing. Some forty children at the manual labor school were making good progress, and many of the children of the tribe attend the district schools of the State. It would appear from the agent's report that the United States senators from Kansas have recently had a conference with the Shawnees, in which the opinion was plainly expressed by the former, that if the suits with reference to taxes hitherto referred to shall be decided by the United States Supreme Court favorably to the right to tax, those who are thus taxed will necessarily become citizens of the United States, and lose their tribal rights and interests. Some of the most intelligent and civilized of the Shawnees are ready to take this step, and desire to do so; but apparently a majority do not desire it, and prefer to retain their tribal organization and remove south, while both classes claim that the government cannot by law abrogate the provisions of a treaty, which secures them tribal rights.

The question is one of great importance, involving the interests of not only this tribe but many others, and its decision is awaited with great anxiety. This tribe furnished over 100 soldiers to the United States army in the late war, and they proved to be brave and efficient men.

The subject of the treaty now pending in the Senate made with this people last spring has been already referred to. The superintendent expresses the opinion that it would have been greatly to the advantage of the tribe if that treaty had been ratified so that arrangements might by this time have been well under way for removing the Shawnees to a new home in the south, where there are already hundreds of their number who have refused to avail themselves of the benefits of the previous treaty, but who would join the tribe again if removed to the Indian country.

Pottawatomies.—This tribe is, so far as a considerable portion of its members resident in Kansas are concerned, rapidly advancing in civilization, and large numbers are preparing to assume the duties and privileges of citizens of the United States; at the last census they numbered 1,992, being an increase of 118 since last year, and the agent thinks that this increase is not altogether attributable to the return of absentees, but partly to a real increase of numbers consequent upon the generally favorable physical and moral condition of the people.

Two seasons of plenty have done much towards their prosperity, and the individual property of the members of the tribe is estimated at $144,000, exclusive of the value of their crop and their annuities. They have cultivated 1,900 acres this year, realizing 70,000 bushels of grain, 6,250 bushels of potatoes, and 1,400 tons of hay, and own about 4,500 head of stock.

Still a considerable number of the people fail or refuse to take advantage of the benefits provided for them in their treaty, and either remain in a shiftless condition upon the reservation, or wander off to Iowa and Wisconsin, seeking a precarious living by begging, fishing, hunting, &c.

It is found very difficult to prevent the sale of whiskey among them, and convictions by the Kansas courts are so rare as to discourage appeals to the law. These difficulties will necessarily increase when, by the sale of the surplus lands of the tribe after all allotments are made, the white settlers become interspersed among the Indians, and the agent thinks that a treaty providing for the removal to the south of all who do not become citizens will be found necessary.

During the last year certificates of allotments have been made to a large number of Indians entitled to them, and some progress has been made towards the completion of the list of those who are entitled to citizenship, and to the payment of their share of the capital fund of the tribe.

The St. Mary's (Catholic) mission school continues to prosper, and to confer great benefit upon the children of the tribe, and another school is about being opened with flattering prospects in the old Baptist mission building, under the auspices of the Home Missionary Society of that church.

The Delawares exhibit a condition somewhat similar to that of the last-mentioned tribe, many of them being intelligent, industrious, and prosperous, while the majority are improvident. All have allotments; their land is the best possible for farming purposes, and they might all be in a prosperous condition. Doubtless the uncertainty prevailing as to their remaining in Kansas has induced an indifference towards the making of improvements at their present location.

Many who have not themselves worked their farms have realized something from them by renting them to colored men for a share of the produce. Many of the young men who were in the United States army have come home considerably demoralized, and there have been so many assaults committed by them, in some instances fatal, that the national council was called together and enacted a code of laws providing penalties for various misdeeds. A copy of this code is presented among the accompanying documents as a favorable specimen of Indian legislation. The population of the tribe is 1,065 by the last census, and the wealth in individual property, aside from annuities, $244,800. They have raised this year about 72,000 bushels of grain, and 13,000 bushels of potatoes and other vegetables, and own nearly 5,000 head of stock.

Their school has been in successful operation with 100 scholars, the sexes being divided about equally, and the children being well cared for and deriving great benefit from the care bestowed upon them. Provision is also made for introducing the Kindergarten system here.

A treaty was made with this tribe July 4 of this year, providing for a removal to a new home in the Indian country of all who shall not decide to become citizens of the United States, and the sale of the common lands and the lands of those who decide to go south, to the Missouri River Railroad Company.

A delegation of the tribe has gone to the Indian country to select a reservation there, and upon their return, and the approval of their selection by the department, the various provisions of the treaty can be put in operation.

The Wyandotts, also under charge of this agency, are in a very unsatisfactory condition.

By the operation of a treaty made some ten years ago they were made citizens by certain provisions thereof, which might be suspended, however, at the discretion of this office, as to such as should desire such suspension. Patents were issued to others for lands divided to them in severalty.

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Those who declined to become citizens still decline to do so, and have no been compelled to assume those duties; and many of them, under a recognized chief and council, have remained in the south among the Senecas until driven out by the war, since which they have returned thither. Meantime the citizen party has had an organization and claimed recognition. The State tax laws have borne heavily upon the people, and many tracts of land belonging to orphans and incompetents have been sold and deeded away from them at the tax sales. Many, even of those who became citizens, have begged to be relieved from such responsibilities, and a large number of both classes desire to make some arrangement by which they can sell their lands in Kansas and remove to lands to be given to them by the Senecas in the Indian country. It is doubtful whether there is properly any Wyandott tribe with whom to treat, and whether legislation by Congress will not be needed to reach the case, even if the decision of the Supreme Court upon the question of taxation should remove all embarrassment from that source.

The Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi hold a diminished reserve in the central part of Kansas geographically, but, for the most part, beyond the settlements. They numbered by the census of last spring 818, but by a recent enumeration 766. Under the same agent, but upon a different reservation, is a small band of Chippewas and Munsees, 80 in all.

The Sacs and Foxes are all "blanket" Indians, none of them wearing garments like whites. Some few of them, including their principal chiefs, would don the civilized apparel, but would thereby lose their influence with their people. These chiefs have shown a commendable desire to second the efforts of their agent for the improvement of the tribe, although they have met with much opposition from those who are determined to oppose all progress towards civilization. The celebrated chief, old "Keokuk," left among them, at his death, an injunction not to assume the ways of the white man. His son, the present head chief, Keokuk also by name, is wiser in his generation, and is anxious that his tribe should improve. By the aid of these chiefs, and an appropriation from the civilization fund, a school has been put in operation among them, and Keokuk's son, Charles, is one of the most advanced of the scholars. In this school, also, an opportunity has been offered to try the benefits of the new system heretofore alluded to.

Some of the Sacs and Foxes have applied themselves to agriculture, and their statistics show a product of 11,000 bushels of corn, and 100 tons of hay. The principal property of the tribe consists in horses, of which they own nearly 2,000, valued at about $70,000.

Numerous complaints by the wilder bands of this tribe against their agent have been made during the year. The agent expressed his desire to have a full investigation of his conduct, insisting that the charges against him would be found to have originated with parties who are resolved that the tribe shall not be civilized, but left in a condition in which they can be easily plundered. This investigation has just been made, and the report upon the subject, completely vindicating the agent, is placed among the accompanying documents.

A portion of this band, unwilling to endure the restraints imposed upon them upon the reservation, have gone to Iowa, where a portion of the annuities of the tribe, under directions issued by your predecessor, have been expended for their use and benefit. While, as a general rule, it is deemed very unwise to provide for Indians at any point except their proper reservations, the late secretary thought this case an exception, inasmuch as the legislature of Iowa had in effect invited the Indians to occupy lands in that State. A special agent is now in charge of these people, numbering some 230.

The small band of Chippewas and Munsees have enjoyed a year of prosperity, and have raised sufficient for their subsistence upon their allotments. Their

school has been kept up to advantage, having an average of twenty-six scholars The property of individuals is estimated at $9,664.

The Kansas or Kaw tribe, numbering 670, is located upon a reserve still further west than the Sacs and Foxes, and they are also wild Indians, doing scarcely anything in the way of agriculture. They were very successful in their hunt late last fall, and returned with the skins and meat of about 3,000 buffalo, and sold $21,000 worth of furs. They also raise many horses for sale, having disposed of $15,000 worth in the course of the year. The agent represents them as improving in their disposition to agriculture, and states their crops at 5,000 bushels of corn.

They have had a manual labor school under the charge of the Friend's Mission, but its success has been very small, and it is now closed.

The agent reported, some time previous to its close, that the scholars were not well enough clothed and fed, and that the system adopted by the teachers was not such as to attract the children.

The Santa Fé route crosses the reservation, and the facilities with which the Indians obtain liquor is very demoralizing to them. Doubtless the condition of the tribe could be much improved by removing them to a more southern location.

We have no reports from either of the agents having charge of the Miamies, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, and of the Ottawas. As to the people of the former tribes, in charge of Agent Colton, there are reasons to believe that it is with them as with most of the others in Kansas, and that a large number of them would be glad of an opportunity to make a treaty and sell their lands, with a view of going South; indeed, some of them have already been making some preliminary negotiations with the tribes of the Neosho agency. Many, however, are educated and very intelligent people, and would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to sever their connexion with the tribe and become citizens. Arrangements are in progress to renew for the Miamies the privileges and benefits of a school at a convenient location, while a number of their children enjoy the benefits of the St. Mary's Mission school, their parents themselves paying one-half of the necessary charges.

These Indians have suffered greatly from the troublesome tax question which vexes and harasses so many of the Kansas tribes.

The Ottawas are a small tribe, holding lands in severalty, living in all respects like whites, and cultivating their farms with success. They will, by the terms of their treaty, become citizens of the United States July 25, 1867, and will then, of course, have no use for an agent. Indeed, but for managing to some extent the sales of their lands, and attending to the interests of the "Ottawa University," the present agent would find little occasion for his services. The institution referred to is an enterprise in which the Indians take great interest, and have endowed it with a liberal share of their most valuable lands.

Parties in the east, as well as others in Kansas, have aided it materially, and a large building is well on its way to completion, the design being to fully establish an institution of learning which shall provide not only for Ottawa children, but for the children of all other Indian tribes who may desire to participate in its benefits by endowing it with a portion of their educational funds. The plan appears to be an excellent one, and its success would be a real benefit to the Indian tribes generally.

Treaties were made in the fall of 1865, as heretofore stated in this report, with the Kiowas and Comanches, and with the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and Apaches.

The latter tribe had before been associated with the Kiowas and Comanches and the agency for the three was located in southwestern Kansas, that being, however, but a rendezvous for such of the tribes as were disposed to friendship with the whites.

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A number of their bands have never taken part in treaties, but have ranged at will over a wide district of country, from Kansas to the Rio Grande, and from the frontier settlements of Texas far into New Mexico, frequently plundering emigrant and merchandise trains, or making raids upon and carrying away into captivity the women and children of the border people. It is true, beyond doubt, that in the case of some of these raids, they have been induced, in the minds of a part of the Indians engaging in them, by a dim notion that they were really performing a friendly act for the government by attacks upon its enemies. Their agent has labored all the time, and during the last year and a half particularly, to remove this idea from the minds of the tribe, and nearly a dozen prisoners were brought in and delivered to the treaty commissioners of 1865, the chiefs promising that such acts should cease. Complaints of raids into Texas, however, continue to be made, but it was thought, until recently, that they were the acts of that part of the tribes not treated with. This impression is destroyed by the evidence recently presented, implicating the treaty Indians, in the bold avowal of the most inhuman acts of outrage by chiefs who had the temerity to come to a military post nearest to their agency and demand a ransom for some of the prisoners. Mr. Taylor, who had charge of the Arapahoes, &c., in that immediate neighborhood, called upon the chiefs to return the prisoners without ransom, threatening them with punishment by the government, but they refused to comply, saying that they would deliver them to their own agent, Colonel Leavenworth, who was temporarily absent from the State; and it appears that an officer of the United States army, commanding one of the posts, induced by the desire to rescue one of the captives from horrors worse than death, has promised to pay a large sum as a ransom. This is the last information received from that quarter. Measures have been taken to obtain the particulars of these occurences from the agent of the tribe involved, and prompt action should follow, under the direction of the department.

The Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Apaches, also treated with in 1865, have for the most part well observed their treaty stipulations; indeed, no complaints whatever have been made of the Arapahoes and Apaches. A small, but resolute and active band of the Cheyennes, known as the "Dog Soldiers," who did not unite with their people in the treaty, have occasioned much trouble, and doubtless have committed outrages on the frontier, they refusing to give up the country watered by the Smoky Hill Fork. They were conferred with by Major Wynkoop, special agent of the department, last February, and their leading chiefs agreed to the stipulations of the treaty of 1865, which does in effect give up the Smoky Hill route, but allowed the Indians to hunt through that country, keeping away from the travelled roads westward. The Indians appear to have construed their signature to the paper forwarded by Major Wynkoop as only a general consent of friendship with the whites, but not as surrendering the Smoky Hill country. Late in the summer Major Wynkoop was sent out again and met some of these chiefs, when, after full conference, those present agreed to yield the contested point. The representation on the part of the "Dog Soldiers" was, however, very limited. The officer referred to has been appointed agent for those tribes, to succeed Mr. Taylor, but has not yet reported his arrival at his post. The latter has recently reported a meeting with the "Dog Soldier" chiefs, and their promise to leave entirely the disputed country and go south, but he fears that their apparent acquiescence is only on account of their desire to obtain their share of the annuities now en route.

The whole matter is a fair illustration of one of the difficulties incident to the Indian service. It is believed that the majority of the Kiowas and Comanches are desirous to observe faithfully their treaty stipulations, and the same may be said as to the Indians of the other agency; yet in the one case some of heir people have committed fiendish outrages upon innocent families in Texas, and in the other an unruly band is alleged to have been perpetrating crimes in

western Kansas. The authority of the head chiefs, who signed the treaties, is lightly regarded by those who commit these crimes, and it is not certain that they have the power to arrest and deliver over the criminals to the government. In such case it becomes difficult to decide as to how far the department is justified in refusing to deliver the promised annuities. Such refusal is likely to exasperate that portion of the tribes now friendly, and to induce an Indian war, with its terrible barbarities and enormous expense to the government.

SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

Affairs in this superintendency, composing the tribes and nations belonging to the Indian country south of Kansas, and the Osages, residing upon a large reservation within the limits of that State, have been in such peculiar condition for nearly the whole period since my last annual report that we are without official data for such statement of the present condition of the Indians as has been usual; and as no annual report is received from the late superintendent, Mr. Sells, who resigned to take effect October 1 instant, and whose successor has been appointed, but who has not yet been qualified and taken possession of the office, we are further embarrassed in the preparation of our summary at the present time.

The Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, Choctaws and Chickasaws, were all represented in this city from January till late in the summer, and the treaty arrangements finally consummated with them have been fully mentioned heretofore in this report. The people of the various tribes, meanwhile, remained in their own country, to a considerable extent dependent upon the government for the means to keep them from actual suffering; the condition of themselves and their country, as described in the annual report of last year, being such as to preclude the possibility of their doing anything of consequence last year for their own support. It was necessary, therefore, to supply them with the means of subsistence until they could raise a crop. As to the success which has attended their efforts in that direction, this office is not advised; but entertains the hope that, with the return of peace, and the settlement of the disturbances among them arising from the late war, they will speedily recover their former prosperous condition. Indeed, we may fairly go further than this, and predict that, under the provisions of their late treaties, they will now make more rapid progress than before in all the elements of Christian civilization.

The Witchitas and affiliated tribes, who formerly resided in the country leased from the Choctaws, were taken back to their former homes, and, as this office was advised in March, were preparing to plant their crops, but were hindered in their work for want of necessary implements. The agent also reported great destitution among them. Whiskey had been brought among them by Indians from Kansas, and had made much trouble. It is a common practice for unruly spirits, impatient of the restraints of civilization, or other parties, disheartened by the manner in which they have been plundered by unscrupulous whites in Kansas, to leave their reservations and proceed to the Indian country, joining the bands herein referred to; so that it is a difficult agency to manage satisfactorily. Among these people are also fragments of tribes from Texas, as the Tonkawas, Lipans, &c., and the Caddoes and Comanches are represented among them. A new agent has recently been appointed for these Indians, and we may expect to obtain shortly some official information as to their condition.*

With the Osages, and other Indians of the Neosho agency, we have kept up more frequent communication; and reference under the head of "Indian treaties" has been already made to the arrangements consummated with that tribe.

The Quapaws, Senecas, and Confederated Senecas and Shawnees, have been engaged quietly upon their old reservations, and nothing of special interest has

* For several reports from this superintendency see Appendix.

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occurred among them, aside from certain treaty arrangements between themselves, to which they asked the sanction of the government, but to which it was not deemed advisable to give formal consent at present, for the reason that it was intended to recommend formal treaties with these people, by which some of the smaller Kansas tribes might obtain a home with them, as was understood to be the desire of all the parties interested. The Senecas confederated with the Shawnees propose to sell to their allies, the Shawnees, their interest in the reservation, and to become confederated with the other band of Senecas; and then to sell or give to the Wyandotts of Kansas a home with them. It is represented that the Senecas are willing to give this land to the Wyandotts under an old understanding, placed in the form of a written treaty, November 22, 1859, wherein the Senecas acknowledge their obligations to the Wyandotts for giving them a home in Ohio, and desire to reciprocate the favor. A copy of this alleged agreement, which, however, does not appear to have ever been recognized by government or taken effect, is placed among the accompanying documents. The position of the Wyandotts in reference to this subject is referred to under the head of the Central Superintendency, in remarks upon the Delaware agency, to which they belong.

The condition of the large number of blacks, formerly slaves of the Indians of this superintendency, having been represented as one of great hardship, resulting from the fact that a portion of the people refused to recognize the result of the war in making them free, it was deemed advisable to take measures in their behalf; and Major General Sanborn was, at the request of the department, detailed on duty as a special commissioner, to act under instructions from this office, but, so far as practicable, under the regulations of the Freedmen's Bureau, and obtaining necessary supplies from that quarter. On proceeding to his field of duty, he found abundant occasion for his services, and accomplished much good. His efforts, and the assurance gradually impressed upon the Indians that these men were no longer slaves, together with the good behavior and industry of the blacks themselves, were so successful that under date of April 13, 1866, he was able to ask to be relieved from duty, reporting that the rights of the freedmen were fully acknowledged; that not more than one hundred and fifty persons had required the issue of rations during the previous month; that the demand for their labor was abundant, and recommended the discontinuance of the services of a commissioner. This was accordingly done, and the rights of these people have since been permanently secured by the treaties heretofore referred to.

GREEN BAY AGENCY.

The annual report of Agent Martin, who succeeded Mr. Davis, in May of this year, has been received, and is full upon all points necessary for an understanding of the condition of the Indians under his charge, comprising the Oneidas, numbering 1,104, the Menomonees, 1,376, and the Stockbridges, 152, residing upon three reservations in the northern part of Wisconsin.

The report gives a somewhat favorable view of the condition of the Oneidas, who seem for the most part to be an energetic and industrious people, though their advance in civilization is much hindered by their vicinity to large towns, where the means of indulgence in intoxication and other vices are abundant, in spite of stringent laws intended for their protection. They are doing much and permanent damage to their reserve by the improvident manner in which they are cutting off its timber. The agent does not favor individual allotments of land to the tribe, for reasons presented in his report. The schools are reasonably successful and fairly attended. One of them is taught by an educated Oneida, who was placed in charge last spring, after a full consideration of the circumstances calling for a change. The present agent thinks that the missionary board should still retain control of the school. Further consideration will be given to this subject as soon as practicable.

The Oneidas have raised this year about 33,000 bushels of grain, 13,500 bushels of potatoes, and 584 tons of hay, and own over 1,500 head of horses and other stock. They find a ready market at Green Bay and other towns for their surplus produce.

The Menomonees are unfortunate in the character of the soil of their reservation, and their efforts in cultivating crops meet with a poor return. Were they more favorably situated, their improvement would be rapid, since they are quite industrious and disposed to the pursuits of agriculture. They are, among other Indians, specially notable for their desire to have their children educated, and the schools among them are well attended. The teachers pay commendable attention to the education of the girls in the arts of housewifery, and the influence of this course upon the manners of the people is sensibly felt. Observation of the devotion of these teachers to their work, in which they have long been engaged, has led this office to include them among those to whom the experiment of introducing the Kindergarten system is intrusted, and good results are hoped for.

The question for some time pending as to the right of the State of Wisconsin to certain sections of land within the Menomonee reservation, has been decided during the year adversely to the State. These Indians raised but a small crop this year, but made about 75,000 pounds of maple sugar, for which a ready sale was found.

The Stockbridges, who purchased some years since two townships of the Menomonee reservation for a permanent home, are less favorably situated than either of the other tribes of the agency. Their soil is poor, and the cold, wet seasons, and frosts occurring nearly every month of the year, make it difficult for them to procure a living by farming. Indeed, so discouraged are most of the people, that but little effort is now made in that direction; many of the men hiring as laborers upon farms in the northern part of Wisconsin. It has been necessary to purchase provisions for their relief on several occasions. The tribe now numbers but 152. Feeling themselves but sojourners in Wisconsin, and hoping and desiring that another home may be provided for them elsewhere, they make but little effort to overcome the difficulties in their way. It is earnestly recommended that arrangements be made with this remnant of a tribe long friendly with the whites, and willing to labor for their own support, whereby they can be removed to a more genial climate and fertile soil. The school of this tribe has had an average of twelve in attendance, and the children exhibit willingness and capacity to learn. The teacher is also their missionary, and a church of some twenty members has grown up under his care.

Altogether the Stockbridges show themselves worthy of the guardian care of the government by their intelligence, good order, and sobriety.

They raised this year about 1,900 bushels of grain, 1,550 bushels of potatoes, and 40 tons millet, cultivating in all 145 acres.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

This important agency has under its charge Chippewa Indians of three classes, under treaty stipulations, but all belonging to one race, speaking the same language, differing very little in their customs and habits, except so far as the greater acquaintance with the whites may have taught a portion of them the vices of civilization. The population of the bands known by treaty as the "Chippewas of Mississippi" proper, is 2,166; that of the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands is returned at 1,899, and that of the Red Lake and Pembina bands, far to the north, is 2,114, making a total of 6,179, being an increase of more than 150 since the previous census. It is not safe to assume in all cases an actual increase or decrease in the population of our Indian tribes from the

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census returns, as they migrate hither and thither; but when a tribe is paid annuities which are sufficient for substantial relief, as is the case with these Indians, they may be generally expected to be present at the annual census to be enrolled for payment. In the case of the Chippewas, also, the last year has been a productive one for their farming, hunting and fishing, and sugar-making operations, and thus they have been comfortable.

With the exception of two occasions—one at Crow Wing, the other at Leech lake, where disturbances, which for a time threatened to be serious, were caused by too much whiskey, furnished as usual by white people—the Indians have been peaceable and friendly. The most earnest efforts have been made by Agent Clark to stop the whiskey traffic, and he has succeeded by great efforts, and at great expense for the journey and subsistence of witnesses, in getting a number of parties indicted, who were to be tried in the United States court at St. Paul during the present month.

The great abundance of rabbits last winter proved to be of much use in furnishing food, and one firm of traders purchased 14,000 skins of that animal. In the spring the Indians made large quantities of maple sugar, the agent mentioning one family living near Leech lake, which made 1,800 pounds of sugar. Cranberries are plenty, also, and for these, as well as for their sugar, they find ready sale at fair prices. To a considerable extent, also, many of these Indians, particularly about Leech lake, cultivate the soil, and their crops have been good. The Pembina Indians are too far distant from the agency to have received much attention from the agent, and we have but little information concerning them.

The site for the new agency at Leech lake was selected in the spring, and measures, long delayed, were at once taken to proceed to the erection of the necessary buildings for the agency, and the accommodation of the various employés, and of the schools, shops, &c., provided for in the treaty with these Indians, and this work has been proceeding with energy, so that some portion of the buildings will be ready for occupation this winter. Contracts were made and forwarded for approval, providing for breaking and preparing lands for cultivation as per treaty, but the price seemed high, and, upon later examination, it has been deemed advisable to delay this work to give an opportunity for the Indians to make selections for themselves, which they will probably do from lands not requiring so much labor in preparing them for crops.

These Indians are well disposed and quite intelligent, and great hopes are entertained of their progress in civilization when the arrangements contemplated by their treaties are consummated. With liberal annuities, a country teeming with game and fish, abundance of timber, plenty of good farming lands, provisions for schools, and a people willing, for the most part, to make good use of these advantages, there is no reason why these Chippewas should not advance rapidly in obtaining means of comfortable subsistence, and in acquiring that knowledge which will fit them for civilized life. Whiskey is still with them, as with others, the bane of their existence, but the persistent efforts made to prevent its use among them meet with some degree of success.

The amount of individual property owned by these Indians is estimated at $85,000. They have cultivated 650 acres of land, with an aggregate product of 7,200 bushels of corn, and 7,000 bushels of vegetables; besides which they have gathered 7,000 bushels of wild rice, made 200,000 pounds of maple sugar, and sold furs to the amount of $55,000.

CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

Agent Webb's annual report has not arrived, a fact probably to be accounted for by his necessary absence on the duty of conveying supplies of goods to, and selecting a reservation for, the Bois Forte band of Chippewas, on the north side

of Lake Superior, in Minnesota. Reference has been made in that portion of this report devoted to Indian treaties, to the arrangement made with this band, as being a favorable one for them as well as for the government.

At the time of the negotiations held with their delegated chiefs in this city, last spring, they were accompanied by several chiefs of the Chippewas residing in Wisconsin, who thought they had an interest in the lands to be disposed of to the government. Unfortunately the small-pox broke out among this last named delegation, and three of them, A-moose, Squa-ba-vis, and St. Germain, died of the disease. Partly to assuage their grief, in a manner usual among them, and partly to satisfy their fancied claim to the land, provision was made in the treaty to give the Lac Flambeau band the sum of $5,000, and to continue, for the benefit of the Indians on the south side of the lake, certain stipulations involving a small sum annually.

The Indians at Bad river have expressed a desire to have a Catholic church built upon their reservation, and as those in charge of the interests of that denomination proposed to erect it at their own expense, permission has been granted. The Protestant Mission school, long established at that place, may have been very successful, but thus far this office has failed to obtain the information necessary to decide the question. The reports show a fair average attendance of scholars, but nothing more is known of these schools. Scattered as these bands of Chippewas are, it is difficult to do anything effectual for them in the way of education. Were they concentrated upon a single reservation, we might hope to do them some good.

WINNEBAGOES AND POTTAWATOMIES OF WISCONSIN.

This agency is an anomaly in the Indian service, having been specially authorized by Congress for the care of members of the tribes indicated, who in part remained behind when their brethren, after selling their lands to the government, migrated to the westward; and partly of bands, varying in numbers from year to year, who return to their old haunts and live a precarious life by begging, picking berries, trapping, &c., rather than settle down upon reservations and betake themselves to the pursuits of agriculture. Occasionally they give the border settlers some trouble, especially when supplied with whiskey, but usually they are very peaceable. No complaints of bad conduct by the Winnebagoes have come to this office during the past year, but we have several times heard of Pottawatomies making themselves too free about the border settlements, by turning their ponies loose, &c. On referring these complaints to the agent for inquiry, however, his report has been accompanied by statements of settlers, giving their opinion that the Indians do no harm. It is certainly desirable that these people should join their tribes upon their respective reservations; but this could not be effected without the use of force, and it seems hardly necessary to undertake such a movement so long as they are as peaceable as at present.

Agent Lamoreux reports the number of the Winnebagoes at about 700, and of the Pottawatomies at 650, these being estimates, as no actual census has been taken of these roving bands and families scattered about the central and western part of the State. Here and there they have raised a little corn in patches, cultivated as usual by the squaws, but for the most part they depend upon game, fish, and the sale of berries, furs, &c., obtaining also some comforts towards winter from the distribution of goods to them by the government. The Winnebagoes are mostly in the counties of Juneau, Adams, and Wood; the Pottawatomies about Lake Horicon, in Dodge county, and in Portage and Waupacca counties.

The agent recommends that a reservation be set apart for the Winnebagoes in Wisconsin, but this office is not prepared to recommend such action.

These Indians have no schools and no desire for any. To all intents and purposes they are as much heathen as the tribes of the interior of Africa.

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The appropriation for their relief was reduced at the last session of Congress from $10,000 to $5,000. So small an amount will scarcely suffice for the purpose intended, that of furnishing these Indians with enough of the necessary supplies to sustain life during the long inclement season of that northern climate, so as to preclude the necessity of stealing from the settlers. If any appropriation of the kind is made it should be large enough to be of substantial use.

MACKINAC AGENCY.

The annual report of this agency, comprising the Indians of Michigan, is at hand but not complete, owing to the failure of statistics from one of its subdivisions.

The tribes of the agency, as classed under various treaties, are as follows: Ottawas and Chippewas, 502; Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek, and Black river, 1,562; Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatomies, 232; Chippewas of Lake Superior, 1,058; Pottawatomies of Huron, 46; total 7,925; showing an increase of 76 since the last report.

The statistics deficient are those of the Chippewas of Saginaw, &c. Leaving these bands out of the question, the number whose statistics are reported is 6,363; and the number of bushels of grain raised is stated at 44,000; bushels of potatoes, 91,000; tons of hay, 2,500; pounds maple sugar, 233,000; and value of furs sold, $40,000.

Among the educational statistics the Saginaw bands are included, and there are 22 schools with 934 scholars, and seventeen missionaries of different denominations labor among them.

Nothing of special interest has occurred in regard to these Indians during the past year, except the ratification of the treaty made in 1864 with the Chippewas of Saginaw, &c., with amendments to which they have agreed. Good effects are anticipated from the operation of this treaty, in the concentration of the people upon one reservation, and the establishment of a good school thereon.

The same policy should be pursued in regard to the other bands of this agency. Scattered as they are upon numerous reservations widely separated, it is impossible for an agent to give them proper supervision, and the Indians suffer great annoyance from being interspersed among the white settlements. Many of the people have expressed the desire to make the necessary treaty arrangements.

Earnest efforts, which meet with considerable success, are being made by the agent to prevent the furnishing of liquor to the Indians; and a late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in a case appealed from this agency, being in favor of the prosecution, has aided his efforts very materially.

NEW YORK AGENCY.

The people under the charge of Agent Rich, whose headquarters are at Akron, Erie county, New York, are the remains of the several tribes forming the ancient and powerful confederation known as the Six Nations. They have now dwindled down to a population of about 4,000, residing mostly in the southwest part of the State of New York, upon certain reservations long ago set apart, but some few bands and parties being scattered about nearer the central part of the State. For the most part the people are industrious, as well as intelligent, in the care of their farms, and succeed in obtaining a fair living by their labor; as to many of them, it may be said that they are not surpassed by the whites in the care and diligence with which they pursue their business, or the success which crowns their efforts, as may be seen at the annual fairs which have been instituted among them. These Indians exhibit a great interest in the education of their children, and as their location is such as to give them the benefit of the common school system of the State of New York, they are not slow to avail themselves of the privilege, there being 23 schools among them, containing 872 scholars—a larger proportion of scholars to the total population than obtains in most white communities.

The health of the people has generally been good during the past year, and in spite of the ravages of small-pox among the Tonawandas, by which 44 persons died, the aggregate number of births in the agency has exceeded the deaths. The Tonawandas are very anxious for the establishment of a manual labor boarding school, and have asked the State of New York for aid for the purpose, promising, upon their part, to provide fifty acres of land and $3,000 from their funds for such a school. It is to be hoped that they may be successful in their efforts.

The agent returns the individual wealth of the New York Indians at $310,000, but I doubt whether the whites could buy their stock, personal property, and improvements to-day for a much greater sum.

The New York Indians have been, from time to time, pressing upon the government the settlement of a claim to a large amount—about 500,000 acres—of land in Kansas, which was secured to them upon the cession to the United States of their rights to land in Wisconsin. Very few of the Indians removed to Kansas; and after long delay action was taken by the department, some years ago, by which these Indian lands were thrown open to white settlement. It is my opinion that the Indians have a valid claim against the government arising out of this transaction; but when the case came up during the past year it was not deemed advisable to undertake departmental action. I trust that Congress will, by legislation, provide for an equitable settlement of this claim.

STATISTICS.

Preparing this report at an earlier day than usual, I am unable to present a summary, drawn from the statistical tables furnished by the superintendents and agents, showing the aggregate amount of the products of industry, individual wealth, schools, population, &c.; but these tables, as rapidly as they arrive, are being digested, and the annual tables will be carefully made up and corrected in time for publication as usual with the accompanying documents. So far as any judgment can be formed from the figures already at hand, the operations of the year have been unusually successful, and the progress of the Indians, in many cases, towards civilization very satisfactory.

Carefully prepared tables will also show the amount of trust funds held by the department for the various tribes in detail, as well as the transactions in reference to the sales and payments for Indian lands during the year.

CONCLUSION.

Having thus presented a general summary of events connected with the Indian service during the past year, with such recommendations as I have deemed advisable for its improvement, I have only to close this my second and last annual report with the remark, that it has been my earnest desire, since taking charge of the bureau, so to conduct its operations that they might prove of real benefit to the interesting people whose interests are involved, and by expressing a confident hope that these efforts, in spite of the many obstacles to complete success, will be found to have availed to some extent for their good.

Respectfully submitted:

D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

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LIST OF PAPERS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS FOR 1866.

WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 1. Letter relative to Tulalip school and memorial of legislature.
No. 2. Agent Webster's report of Makah agency.
No. 3. Report of Sub-Agent Knox—arrest of criminals.
No. 4. Reports of Agent Webster.
No. 5. Reports relative to Neah Bay school.
No. 6. Agent Paige's report relative to Spokane Indians.

OREGON SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 7. Superintendent Huntington's annual report.
No. 8. Agent Harvey's report, Grande Ronde agency.
No. 9. Report of teacher.
No. 10. Agent Smith's report, Warm Springs agency.
No. 11. Teacher's report.
No. 12. Sub-Agent Collins's report, Alsea agency.
No. 13. Agent Simpson's report, Siletz agency.
No. 14. Agent Barnhart's report, Umatilla agency.
No. 14*a*. Teacher's report, Umatilla agency.
No. 15. Agent Applegate's report, Klamath and Modoc agency.

CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 16. Superintendent Maltby's annual report.
No. 17. Agent Stockton's report, Hoopa Valley reservation.
No. 18. Agent Fairchild's report, Round Valley reservation.
No. 19. Agent Hoffman's report, Tule River reservation.
No. 20. Special Agent Kingsbury's report, Smith River reservation.
No. 21. Superintendent Maltby's report relative to execution of Indian
No. 22. Special Agent Stanley's report, Mission Indians.
No. 23. Superintendent's estimates for schools.
No. 24. Office report on California reservations.

ARIZONA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 25. Superintendent Leihy's report, January 16, 1866.
No. 26. Letter of H. Ehrenberg on proposed reservations.
No. 27. Special Agent Feudge's report, July, 1866.
No. 28. Dr. C. H. Lord's report, Papagos, &c.

NEVADA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 29. Superintendent Parker's annual report.
No. 30. Agent Campbell's annual report.
No. 31. Report of farmer, Truckee River reservation.
No. 32. Superintendent Parker's letter relative to trespassers.
No. 33. Superintendent Parker's estimates for manual labor school.

UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 34. Superintendent Head's annual report.
No. 35. Agent Mann's report, Fort Bridger agency.
No. 36. Superintendent Head's letter, visit of Washakee.
No. 37. Superintendent Head's letter relative to Indian hostilities.
No. 38. Superintendent Head's letter relative to same subject.
No. 39. Superintendent Head's letter relative to increase of salaries.

NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 40. Report of J. K. Graves, special agent.
No. 41. Abstract of papers accompanying same.
No. 42. Office report on estimates for expenses of Bosque Redondo reservation.
No. 43. Annual report of Superintendent Norton, (extracts.)
No. 44. Special Agent Ward's report, Pueblos, (extracts.)
No. 45. Agent Dodd's report, Navajoes, (extracts.)
No. 46. Report of surgeon United States army hospital, Bosque Redondo.
No. 47. Superintendent Norton's report relative to Comanches, July, 1866.
No. 48. Superintendent Norton's report relative to hostilities by Utes.
No. 49. Memorial of legislature, relative to depredations.

COLORADO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 50. Annual report of Governor Cummings, superintendent *ex officio*.
No. 51. Letter of Governor Cummings, February 14, 1866.
No. 52. Report of Agent Oakes, February 12, 1866.
No. 53. Letter of Governor Cummings, June 9, 1866.
No. 54. Instructions to Governor Cummings, July 22, 1866.
No. 55. Correspondence relative to recent hostilities.

DAKOTA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 56. Report of Major General Corse, January 11, 1866, disposition of Indians for peace.
No. 57. Report of Governor Edmunds, February 15, 1866—suffering of Indians.
No. 58. Report of Special Agent Day, March, 1866—suffering of Indians.
No. 59. Report of Governor Edmunds, March 7, 1866—suffering of Indians.
No. 60. Report of Agent Hanson—traffic in liquor.
No. 61. Office reply to Agent Hanson.
No. 62. Report of Governor Edmunds, relative to settlement of Sioux and Crow Creek.
No. 63. Letter of General Curtis, May 30, relative to conduct of Indians.
No. 64. Report of northwestern treaty commissioners to Upper Missouri Indians.
No. 65. Annual report of Governor Edmunds, superintendent *ex officio*.
No. 66. Resolution of House of Representatives, relative to Dakota agencies.
No. 67. Report of Special Agent Johnston, relative to Yancton agency.
No. 68. Report of Special Agent Graves, relative to Yancton agency.
No. 69. Request of Agent Conger for medals for Yancton chiefs.
No. 70. Annual report of Agent Potter, Poncas.

IDAHO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 71. Report of Governor Lyon, March 1, 1866.
No. 72. Report of Special Agent Hough.
No. 73. Annual report of Governor Ballard, superintendent *ex officio*.
No. 74. Letters relative to proposed reservation for Spokanes.
No. 75. Agent O'Neill's annual report, Nez Percés.
No. 76. Report of farmer at Nez Percés agency.

MONTANA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 77. Report of Acting Governor Meagher, December 14, 1865.
No. 77½. Correspondence showing hostilities of Blackfeet.
No. 78. Letter of Acting Governor Meagher, relative to Bannocks and Shoshones.
No. 79. Letter of Agent Chapman, relative to desire of Spokanes to remove to Flathead agency.
No. 80. Letter of Agent Chapman, relative to Hudson Bay Company trade.
No. 80*a*. Office reply to Agent Chapman.
No. 81. Report of H. D. Upham, in charge of Blackfoot agency.
No. 82. Report of Agent Wright, August 30, 1866, Blackfoot agency.

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NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 83. Letter of Colonel Maynadier, January 25, 1866, commanding at Fort Laramie.
No. 84. Major General Pope to Secretary of Interior, February 12, 1866.
No. 85. Major General Dodge to General Pope, March 12, 1866.
No. 86. Colonel Maynadier's letter—burial of a daughter of a Sioux chief.
No. 87. Report of treaty commission at Fort Laramie.
No. 88. Agent Patrick's report, upper Platte agency.
No. 89. Superintendent Taylor's annual report.
No. 90. Agent Mathewson's report, Winnebago agency.
No. 91. Agent Furnas's report, Omaha agency.
No. 92. Report of teacher, Omaha agency.
No. 93. Report of Superintendent Taylor—allotments at Omaha agency.
No. 94. Agent Smith's report, Otoe and Missouri agency.
No. 95. Agent Norris's report, Great Nemaha agency.
No. 96. Report of Agent Wheeler—attack by Sioux upon Pawnees.
No. 97. Letter of Superintendent Taylor relative to reported Indian hostilities.
No. 98. Letter of General Cloud to the superintendent, charging hostilities upon Pawnees and other tribes, and reply.

Papers relating to Santee-Sioux.

No. 99. Recommendations of Superintendent Taylor, February 20, 1866.
No. 100. Withdrawal from sale of lands at Niobrara.
No. 101. Letter of Rev. H. W. Reed relative to removal of Indians.
No. 102. Office report, April 20, 1866, relative to disposition, Santee-Sioux matters, and funds.
No. 102*a*. Draught of proposed bill.
No. 103. Letter of Hon. W. A. Burleigh to President protesting against removal of Indians.
No. 104. Office report on same.
No. 105. Report of Rev. H. W. Reed relative to Indians at Crow creek.
No. 106. Office report relative to Sioux, in answer to resolution of House of Representatives.
No. 107. Instruction to Special Agent Kilpatrick to take charge of Sioux released at Davenport.
No. 108. Report of Special Agent Kilpatrick.
No. 109. Letter of Commissioner of Land Office relative to Niobrara reservation.
No. 110. Report of Special Agent Adams relative to friendly Sioux of Minnesota.
No. 111. Report of same, June 25, 1866.
No. 111*a*. Letter of Right Rev. A. B. Whipple—claims of friendly Sioux.
No. 112. Letter of northwestern treaty commissioners relative to J. R. Brown.
No. 113. Annual report of Agent Stone, Santee-Sioux agency.
No. 114. Report of teacher, Santee-Sioux agency.
No. 115. Report of farmer, Santee-Sioux agency.
No. 116. Report of Superintendent Taylor—preparations for winter, Santee-Sioux agency.

CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 117. Superintendent Murphy's annual report.
No. 118. Agent Pratt's annual report, Delaware agency.
No. 119. Delaware code of laws.
No. 120. Report of teacher, Delaware agency.
No. 121. Correspondence relative to Wyandott affairs.
No. 122. Report of special agent, relative to Wyandotts.
No. 123. Agent Adams's annual report.
No. 124. Report of special agent—efforts to make treaty with Kickapoos.
No. 125. Agent Abbot's annual report, Shawnee agency.
No. 126. Office report, Ottowa University.
No. 127. Communication from Ottawa Indians.

No. 128. Agent Palmer's annual report, Pottawatomies.
No. 129. Report of teacher, Pottawatomies.
No. 130. Letter of H. C. Henderson, Pottawatomies in Iowa.
No. 131. Agent Martin's annual report, Sac and Fox agency.
No. 132. Report of Special Agent Irwin—investigation at Sac and Fox agency.
No. 133. Letter of Agent Martin, Sacs and Foxes in Iowa.
No. 134. Queries by Chippewas of Kansas as to their status.
No. 135. Office reply to above.
No. 136. Report of Superintendent Murphy—annuity payment to Sacs and Foxes.
No. 137. Agent Farnsworth's annual report, Kansas agency.
No. 137 *a b*. Reports of school at Kansas agency.
No. 138. Report of agent relative to Kansas agency school.
No. 139. Report of Captain Gordon, U. S. A., March 5, 1866—escort with goods for Arapahoes, &c.
No. 140. Report of Major Wynkoop, April 8, 1866—conference with Arapahoes, &c.
No. 141. Instructions to Major Wynkoop, July 25, 1866.
No. 142. Report of Major Wynkoop, August 11, 1866.
No. 143. Report of Agent Taylor, Arapahoes, Cheyennes, &c.
No. 144. Superintendent Murphy sends letter of Agent Taylor of October 6, 1866.

SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 145. Letter from Superintendent Sells, September 30, 1866, no annual report.
No. 146. Office report relative to disposition of Indians for territorial government.
No. 147. First report of Major General Sanborn, in charge of freedmen.
No. 148. Report of Major General Sanborn.
No. 149. Final report of Major General Sanborn—asks to be relieved.

GREEN BAY AGENCY.

No. 150. Agent Martin's annual report.
No. 150 *a*. Report of teachers of Oneida mission school, Episcopal.
No. 150 *b*. Report of teachers of Oneida mission school, Methodist.
No. 150 *c*. Report of teacher, Stockbridges.
No. 150 *d e f*. Reports of teachers of Menomonee schools.
No. 150 *g h i*. Reports of Farmer, Miller, and Smith, Menomonee agency.
No. 151. Office letter to agent—relief of Stockbridges.
No. 152. Department letter—claim of Wisconsin to certain lands.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

No. 153. Agent Clark's annual report.
No. 153½. Report on location of new agency.
No. 154. Agent's report relative to prosecutions for sale of liquor.
No. 155. Agent's report relative to threatened disturbance at Leech lake.
No. 156. Agent's report relative to same subject.

CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

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WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 1.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Olympia, W. T., January 25, 1866.

SIR: In the absence of the superintendent I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November 29, relating to a letter from Father Chirouse, of the Tulalip school, to Hon. A. A. Denny. The copy referred to did not come to hand. The envelope appeared to have been opened before delivered, and your letter without the enclosed copy spoken of was received. I have written Father Chirouse to furnish this office a copy of the correspondence spoken of, in order that your instructions may be the more promptly complied with.

Meanwhile I take pleasure in calling your attention to the enclosed memorial of the territorial legislature, as indicating the wants of a large number of Indian and half-breed girls, and the public feeling towards the enterprise of Father Chirouse.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. HUNTINGDON, *Chief Clerk.*

Hon. D. N. COOLEY, *Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
Olympia, January 20, 1866.

We, the undersigned members of the legislature in Washington Territory, beg leave respectfully to represent to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that there is an urgent necessity among the Indians of this Territory for the establishment of a school for the protection and education of Indian girls, and that in our judgment this object can be most economically and most effectively attained through Reverend Father Chirouse, the present superintendent of the Tulalip Indian school.

The very great and acknowledged benefits of that school have thus far been limited to boys, while no provision has been made for the instruction and guardianship of Indian girls, who almost universally fall victims at an early age to habits of the most degrading immorality. We therefore further beg leave to recommend that the sum of five thousand dollars be immediately placed in the hands of the superintendent of Indian affairs, to be expended under his direction in the establishment of a female department of the Tulalip school, under the management of the Sisters of Charity.

Members of Council.

Harvey K. Hines,
J. C. Houn Bohkelon,
E. C. Fergusen,
S. S. Ford,
John Denny,
Levi Farnsworth.

Members of House of Representatives.

Edward Eldridge,
H. C. Rowe,
A. S. Miller,
H. F. Smith,
James McAuffy,
W. R. Downey,
Samuel M. Caw,
Giles Ford,
Willard C. Dowen,
Thompson Dray,
James Urquhart,
M. R. Hathaway,
Alven Clark,
B. N. Sexton,
S. D. Ruddell,
C. Clymer,
L. F. B. Andrews,
H. G. Stieve,
William B. Gunnell.

No. 2.

MAKAH INDIAN AGENCY, NEEAH BAY RESERVATION, W. T.,
March 16, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this day of your letter of February 20, 1866, calling my attention to a circular issued from the office of the Commissioner July 27, 1865, directing agents to make a full and explicit monthly report of the condition of the tribe or tribes under their charge. I have never received such a circular, and prior to the receipt of your letter above mentioned was not informed of any such requirement of the department.

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In obedience to your instructions I now furnish the following statement of the tribe under my charge (the Makah) for the month of March, 1866.

The location of this tribe is on the most remote northwestern portion of the possessions of the United States, Cape Flattery, at the entrance of the straits of Fuca. They number nearly seven hundred (700) souls, and reside at the village of Neeah, on Neeah bay, Wa-atch, Isorcs and Hosett, on the Pacific coast, the last-named village being at Flattery Rocks, fifteen miles south from Cape Flattery. These Indians are a hardy, bold and adventurous tribe, deriving their subsistence almost entirely from the ocean. They are to other tribes what the inhabitants of Nantucket were formerly to the citizens of the Atlantic coast. They are the whalemen, and boldly push out to sea in the canoe, in pursuit of whales, which are at once a source of food and profit. What oil and blubber are not consumed by the tribe are sold to the Indians of Vancouver's island and on the shores of the Straits of Fuca.

They are probably nearer the normal state of savage wildness than any other tribe in this Territory, and seem peculiarly averse to acquiring the habits and customs of the whites.

The employés on the reservation have been assiduous and unwearied in their exertions for the benefit of these Indians and in the care of the government property, but the most that can be said to have been effected has been to keep the Indians quiet and peaceable, although their labors have produced some good buildings and a small farm in a horrible wilderness.

The importance of this service will be seen when the fact is recollected that directly opposite and on the shores of Vancouver's island are numerous and powerful tribes of Indians under British control, who have heretofore been at deadly strife with these Indians, and war parties from either side of the straits were of common occurrence. But while we have thus far been successful in keeping peace among the Indians, the fact should be distinctly remembered that this tribe is fearless and never has been properly restrained.

Force is what we need, not only to carry out the wise regulations of the department, but to make them receive the benefits we desire to bestow upon them. For instance, the children should be compelled to attend school, and the parents made to feel the necessity of securing their regular attendance: unless something of the kind is done, the labors of the teacher cannot at all produce results commensurate with his zeal in their behalf. We should have force to enable us to carry out our police regulations, to prevent the introduction of whiskey, and to arrest offenders. Recent indications have given me the assurance that unless we do have some force at our disposal, these Indians will ere long commit offences of a grave nature. If an arrangement could be made by which the steam cutter could visit the bay at least once a month, much good would be done, but it will be readily seen that where a people are so utterly indifferent to what we know is for their good, some force is requisite to teach them. Moral suasion is very good so far as it is applicable, but with these wild savages kind treatment and mild measures seem to be productive of few brilliant results. I am opposed to the quartering of soldiers on an Indian reservation, both from the expense and from the injury they do morally with the Indians. But we need and must have other assistance than the few employés to carry out any stringent police regulations.

I therefore respectfully suggest that the co-operation of the collector of customs be invited, to the end that he may cause the latter to make regular visits to Neeah bay and aid us when required. One or two arrests and occasional presence of the cutter will enable us to do more and to bring the Indians into better subjection to wholesome regulations than any other means I can suggest.

During the present quarter we have been short of our usual complement of employés, consequently have been able to employ a considerable amount of Indian labor in clearing land, &c., which has had the double effect of teaching such as have labored how to perform their work properly, and to enable them to procure food such as is used by civilized persons.

There is no denying the fact that the condition of these Indians has been visibly improved since we have established the agency among them, but much remains to be done, and what we have been unable to do by kind treatment must be attempted in some more forcible manner. It does not always answer to simply teach an Indian that by pursuing a certain course he will be benefited. There are occasions when he should be made to feel the necessity of obedience.

The isolated position of this reservation, sixty miles from the nearest white settlement, and without roads and mail facilities, makes it impossible for us to call aid from the citizens of the Territory, and I doubt the propriety of receiving assistance from citizens, and as it is evident that the rules of the service will not admit of the employment of a police force, we should be provided with assistance from the cutter.

The spring having partly opened, the whole force of employés is engaged in preparing the ground for planting, in whitewashing and cleaning the government buildings, and preparing for summer work.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY A. WEBSTER,
Indian Agent.

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

No. 3.

Report of Sub-Agent Knox.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
April 26, 1866.

SIR: Recent events in the Indian service render it proper for me to submit the following report:

Relations between the Neeah Bay Indians and some of the bands under my jurisdiction, viz., the Clallams and Elwahs, living along the straits at the town port of the sound, have for a long time been unfriendly.

The murder of Snell, a faithful Neeah Bay Indian, in 1861, by Clallams, and the long delay of the department to settle the claims arising from that murder, has been a sore, festering in the minds of the Neeah Bay Indians ever since: and they have also been emboldened to acts of violence by the impunity of the Quillehute murderers, who ought to have been arrested and punished long ago, if for no other reason, as a salutary lesson to other desperate Indians, who, taking advantage of the indifference of the government to a most flagrant crime, committed upon a white man, have been emboldened to resist authority, and to trample upon the requisitions of the department.

A few weeks since my attention was called by Agent Webster, at Neeah bay, to the fact that one of his Indians, a bold and desperate fellow, had committed a brutal murder at Crescent bay upon the person of a Clallam Indian, and that the relations between the tribes was becoming daily more threatening, and proposing to me to meet him at the scene of the difficulty on the nineteenth of the present month.

As I was on my way to fulfil this appointment, I met, at Olympia, on the fourteenth, Mr. J. C. Floyd, of the Tatoosh light-house, who had just arrived from Neeah bay, to report at the office of the superintendent of Indian affairs that this same murderer had been arrested by Agent Webster; had been placed on board a vessel in irons, which vessel was boarded by an armed band of his comrades, who released the prisoner, and that there was a condition of dangerous insubordination at the Neah Bay agency.

I therefore joined myself, in company with Mr. Floyd, to the military detachment so promptly ordered by yourself to the scene of the difficulty. Taking the Elena Anderson on Monday morning the sixteenth, and receiving the military—thirty men and two howitzers—on board at Fort Steilacoom, we proceeded at once to Port Gamble, where the officer in command and Lieutenant Kistler chartered the steamer Cyrus Walker, to which the expedition was transferred, and which conveyed us to Neeah bay, arriving there at a late hour on Tuesday night the seventeenth.

Early the next morning the murderer and his rescuers were made prisoners and placed on board the steamer in confinement, and Agent Webster and his few defenceless employés on the reservation were relieved from a condition of great fear and danger, having been for a week at the mercy of exasperated savages, the watching of whom had precluded the possibility of sleep or rest.

Having, by this prompt action, overawed the Indians, and restored the authority of the reservation, the expedition proceeded to Clallam bay, Agent Webster accompanying, to inquire into the circumstances of the murder, and to reconcile, if possible, the breach between the parties

On learning that the murderer was in custody and on his way to prison, the Clallams seemed satisfied, and we had no difficulty in gaining their confidence and promises of amity. We took considerable pains to inquire of reliable white people respecting the difficulties among the Indians in that region, and found, as I had anticipated, that whiskey is the procuring cause of all these troubles. I found that the present administration of affairs fails to reach and correct the abuse, and, I think, any local authority is inadequate to the emergency. The numerous Indian camps along the straits are so accessible, by means of boats from Vancouver's Island, that unprincipled parties can carry on a whiskey trade with impunity. The local authorities cannot reach them, so as to correct the evil.

I beg leave, therefore, respectfully to recommend the appointment of a special police to take the supervision of the Indians along the coast, without regard to the agencies under which they belong, and to travel from point to point, for the purpose of enforcing the law and resisting the abuses now so common and so disastrous in their results.

Having accomplished the object of our visit at Clallam bay, the expedition returned to Neeah bay; and leaving twenty-five of the soldiers there for the defence of the reservation, and to enable the agent, if possible, to arrest the Quillehute murderers, the steamer returned to Fort Steilacoom with the prisoners and a small guard, arriving on Saturday of the same week.

In conclusion I desire to express my fears of the consequences of removing the present garrison at Fort Steilacoom, a purpose which, I understand, is in contemplation. The presence of a few soldiers on this sound is, in my judgment, indispensable to the peace and safety of the country, and to the proper control of the Indian tribes. The recent events at Neeah

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bay, referred to above, and in point on this subject, and like occurrences, would no doubt be frequent but for the salutary restraint of a few bayonets ready to be used at call. I therefore beg leave to enter my protest against the removal of the troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. KNOX,
Sub-Indian Agent.

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

No. 4.

Report of Agent Webster.

UNITED STATES INDIAN RESERVATION,
NEEAH BAY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, *April* 19, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you of the arrival of the steamer Cyrus Walker with a detachment of troops, under command of Lieutenant Kistler, and of receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, informing me that the troops are sent to my aid for the purpose of reasserting my authority and arresting offenders among the Indians under my charge, and that it will be well to take the Quillehute murderers at the same time, and in reply to state that the efficient aid so promptly rendered has enabled me to arrest an Indian lately guilty of murder, another charged with murder, and ten or eleven others, who rescued the first named after the arrest was made, as per my letter to you of the 12th instant, and will, if supplemented by similar aid when necessary, enable me to convince the Indians that crime will not be tolerated. If the weather had been such that the master of the steamer could have felt safe in taking the vessel outside the straits to Quillehute, I think I should at this time be able to report the murderers in hands of Lieutenant Kistler, a consummation, I hope, not long to be deferred.

All praise is due Lieutenant Kistler, Surgeon Walker, and the command, for the promptness and energy displayed in the means adopted to accomplish the result. Annexed I give the names of the prisoners now held by Lieutenant Kistler, and to be sent to Fort Steilacoom, and respectfully suggest that the two first be imprisoned for an indefinite period and the balance for six months, and all compelled to labor until released.

This afternoon, with Agent Knox, aided by the force mentioned, we arrested at Clallam bay, and now detain at Neeah bay, a woman and child, near relations of one of the Quillehute murderers.

I take this opportunity to express my conviction of the necessity of having a considerable military force retained on Puget sound, to prevent the Indians from the commission of crimes heretofore too common.

(Then follow the names of prisoners, omitted in the copy.)

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY A. WEBSTER, *Indian Agent.*

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

Second report for April, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to offer the following report for the month of April, 1866:

In my last monthly report I stated my conviction that this tribe needed some display of force on our part to keep them in check, and my apprehensions that unless we could have such assistance the regular employés of the reservation would be unable to enforce proper police regulations. My fears in this respect have been realized during the past month by the open resistance to my authority by a portion of the Indians residing in the village of Kiddicubbet, between Neeah bay and Satvich island.

The cause of the difficulty was in my arresting an Indian and placing him on board the schooner A. J. Webster to be conveyed to Stellacoom military post, a full account of which has already been forwarded by me to your office.

At 11 p. m. the 17th instant, the steamer Cyrus Walker, having on board a detachment of troops under First Lieutenant Kistler, arrived in the bay, and at daybreak of the 18th proceeded to the village of Kiddicubbet, where a portion of the offenders were captured, and a sufficient number of hostages taken to secure the delivery of the balance.

The prisoners, thirteen in number, were sent to Stellacoom, First Lieutenant Kistler and twenty-six men remaining here for the purpose of enabling me to carry out your instructions, to secure the arrest of the Quillehute Indians, who were engaged in the Pisht murder one two years since.

For the purpose of showing the character of the prisoners, I shall at an early day send a special report, which will include charges that have been made against them from time to time since 1862, and which, in my judgment, should be made to operate in the degree of punishment to be inflicted on the offenders.

An opportunity now presents itself for asserting our authority over these savages by their judicious punishment.

Two of the prisoners, in my judgment, taking the legal view of the question, merit summary execution for the murders they have committed, but if they can be sent to the eastern States, never to return—perhaps educated there—the same good would result to the tribe, who would believe them dead. I respectfully suggest that all the prisoners remain at Steilacoom until I can see and confer with you.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express my high appreciation of the promptness and despatch you have used in forwarding assistance to me at a time of great peril and danger, not only to myself, but to the employés and government property under my charge.

I most respectfully invite your attention, and through you the attention of the department, to the energy, efficiency, and promptness of First Lieutenant Kistler and the men of his command. Not only have they proved themselves soldiers in the effectual manner in which they have discharged the duty devolving upon them, but by their deportment have made a favorable impression on the minds of the residents. The effectual means employed by Lieutenant Kistler will result, I doubt not, in a more orderly state of affairs among the Indians, who, having experienced the force of the government, will be willing to yield a more ready obedience to the rules and requirements of the department.

The report of employés, as per my report of labor by employés herewith, is a partial statement of services rendered by them. In addition to the labor enumerated by them, they perform numberless daily jobs, necessary to the proper conduct of a farm, care of tools and buildings, to record and report which would require the services of a clerk, and the time of all is more or less required to prevent gross violations of law by the more savage of the Indians.

Labor on the farm has been much retarded this month by weather, which has given us but few days without rain, and a fall of 11 3/5 inches during the month. The Indians on higher lands have planted ten acres with potatoes, but on the government farm, owing to its wet condition, little more than preparing the ground for seed has been done.

The buildings have been repaired, and whitewashing and painting commenced.

The presence of a military force has somewhat interfered with the regular duties of the employés.

The report of the teacher and acting physician, Mr. Swan, will show the state of the school under his charge and the sanitary condition of the tribes. We cannot effect much in the way of improving the children till the parents are subjected to our rules.

I have been fortunate in securing the services of a most estimable lady and her husband to be added to the corps of employés, and I trust that her presence and teaching will have a more salutary influence, and be of great assistance in imparting useful knowledge to the tribe.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY A. WEBSTER, *Indian Agent.*

W. H. WATERMAN, Esq.

No. 5.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Olympia, Washington Territory, July 2, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit a copy of Agent Webster's answer to your suggestions in relation to the school in this agency.

My own judgment of the matter is in no respect changed by the views of the agent expressed in this letter.

I have no faith in the present management of the school, and I shall continue to press the necessity of a radical change, although I have to do it at the risk of incurring the displeasure of the agent.

It is true that at Yakama there are some natural, local, and historical advantages; but all those advantages would avail nothing for the progress and good behavior of the Indians without that constant vigilance and fidelity which so highly distinguish the administration of Agent Wilbur. And, in my opinion, the same earnest devotion to the moral, intellectual, and religious well-being of the Indians at Neeah bay, conducted in a true Christian spirit, would, in spite of all the impediments cited, work out satisfactory results.

I am confident that the view taken of this school in the letter to which the enclosed is a reply, is a just view. The facts, both as regards the teacher himself personally and as regards the results of his operations, do not justify any higher view of it. I am confident that the Commissioner is right in demanding improvement, and I believe the means suggested by him

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viz., that of the introduction of missionary labor in place of the work now going on, is the right means to bring about the desired ends.

I do not accord with the notion of asking missionaries to be put into the service at the cost of missionary societies. The money paid by government for the amelioration of the condition of the Indians should be paid to just that kind of men and to no others. The choice of men to be placed among Indians as teachers and governors is a matter of the first and highest importance. A failure at this point is an absolute and total failure of the high results which alone are worthy of a Christian government.

If, therefore, the present teacher at Neeah bay is found wanting in important particulars, I have but one thing to say about it, and that is that he should retire and give the place and the pay to another who can better answer the responsible demands of the position. The policy which I adopted on entering upon the duties of my office in relation to appointees was to consult the preferences of agents, and endeavor as far as practicable to harmonize with them in regard to employés under them. This course was advised by those officers in the service in whose judgment I placed confidence, and has generally proved satisfactory, and because of the remoteness of the Neeah Bay agency and its difficulty of access by any regular conveyance, I have depended more upon the will of the agent there than in other agencies; but with the school I have never been satisfied. I have not, however, as yet thought it wise to insist on the arbitrary removal of the teacher in face of the agent's remonstrance and in the absence of the proper person to take his place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. WATERMAN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

UNITED STATES INDIAN RESERVATION,
Neeah Bay, W. T., June 20, 1866.

SIR: Your esteemed favor of 23th May, with copy of Commissioner Cooley's suggestion of 16th March, 1866, relating to the schools at this agency, was received without the delays usual in reaching this isolated place.

The regret I feel at our school not having worked up to the anticipations of the department at Washington is very great, especially as the most untiring efforts have been made to meet the hope to carry out the benignant views of the government; and I really entertain the hope that when the honorable Commissioner is correctly informed of the progress of and truthful status of the school of the Makah tribe, he will have no cause of complaint against us.

In the discharge of our duty, under the instructions of the department and laws of Congress, over that tribe that from time immemorial have exercised theft, robbery, and murder of all men, and especially the shipwrecked mariner, as a legitimate calling, we did not expect to bring immediately, but by slow degrees, into comparison with the Yakima, a very old reservation upon which large sums have been expended, and among Indians who from the time of Lewis and Clark have shown no tendency to civilization, and where there is an agricultural and industrial school, (as alone provided for us,) together with an *additional* school of the character selected by you *for us*. The view of the honorable Commissioner to enlist the interest of missionaries for the benefit of the Makah school has never been lost sight of by me, and I entertain the hope that one of the religious societies at the east will send us the desired aid.

Now the appropriation of Congress being for an *agricultural* and *industrial school*, will it do for me to pass these, change the school, and, under a missionary teacher and wife, inaugurate "a family school, instructing the resident children, teaching the adults in morals and religion, and taking in and protecting the numerous slave children about the sound doomed to a life of infamy, whom now we (you) have no way to protect, because we (you) have nowhere to send them?" You are already aware, Mr. Superintendent, that all the slaves in the possession of the Makahs have been emancipated and cared for by me, and whilst your philanthropic views are, to my mind, admirable, I would take the large liberty of suggesting whether the *additional school* at the Yakima, where civilization too has been perfecting for twenty years, would not be a better place for the emancipated, (not of this tribe,) than to station them at Neeah bay, could we do so. The almost total abstinence from the use of spirituous liquors, when by stealth offered the Makahs, compares well with the other Indian countries, and exhibits the practical effects of morality preached and practiced by the present teacher, J. G. Swan. Specimens of writing will be forwarded, it is hoped, in our next report. The progress of the farm, the increased industry of the people in other work, will exhibit the progress of the agricultural and industrial school; and could we have, as at Yakima, a religious school also, it would be very desirable, if to be obtained without conflict as to the denominational character of the religious teacher. Until further instructed, I deem it my duty to follow the requirements of the laws, fulfilling the primary object of Congress—the civilization and moral and religious instruction of the Indians of the Makah tribe; and believing Mr. Swan to be well adapted to the position of teacher, for which purposes I do not really think he could properly be replaced, I know of no man so well adapted to putting them in an industrial train, and being able to make himself understood, to explain to them the teachings of that Holy Book to which we all should look for instruction. Hence, I repeat, to your proposal to change the management of the school, I should deem it an act of injustice to remove Mr. Swan, a gentleman more successful than any teacher, starting a year before him, among Indians of the coast tribes, and that too with the most difficult tribes to manage. His only means of obtaining attendance at school are those of such *attraction* as he may offer, and has had no force to compel attendance. Incidental to the agricultural and industrial pursuits taught, an effort is made to teach the fundamental doctrines of the Christian religion. They are hardly capable of understanding the most simple moral and religious truths taught by our Saviour, and much less to comprehend denominational doctrines. By degrees, however, they may comprehend and practice Christianity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY A. WEBSTER,
Indian Agent.

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

No. 6.

FORT COLLVILLE, W. T., *August* 12, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, enclosing copies of correspondence concerning a treaty with the Spokane Indians.

I am quite certain that Gary misrepresented the sentiments of his people when he informed Mr. Chapman that it was the wish of the Spokanes to remove to and settle upon the Flathead reservation.

I have conversed with several leading men of the tribe upon the subject of a treaty, and their removal to reservations, and while many of them are in favor of a treaty, they have invariably expressed the wish that their reservation be within or convenient to the country they now claim and occupy. They reside on the Spokane river, from its mouth to the 117th meridian, having no permanent homes or improvements of any kind east of this meridian, and are in Washington Territory instead of northern Idaho, as stated in Mr. Chapman's letter to the department.

I propose starting for the Upper Spokane in about ten days to meet the Indians in council; take an accurate census of the tribe; ascertain the feeling in regard to a treaty, and collect such other information bearing upon the subject of the correspondence as will enable me to report fully on my return.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE A. PAIGE, *Acting Indian Agent.*

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

OREGON SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 7.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October* 15, 1866.

SIR: In making my annual report for the current year, at a distance of many thousand miles from the Indian superintendency which I have the honor to represent, and while suffering from severe illness, it will be impossible for me to be as minute in detail as if I were at home.

The full reports of the several agents, however, render it unnecessary for me to go as much into particulars as has been usual. With a few brief remarks about each reservation, I shall, then, confine myself to some general matters which do not properly come within the purview of the agents.

GRANDE RONDE RESERVATION.

This reservation consists of two townships and two fractional townships of land adjoining the Coast reservation, withheld from sale by an executive order, and upon it is located the oldest Indian agency in the superintendency.

The tribes located there are those who earliest came into intercourse with white people, and they therefore exhibit most completely the effect of civilization upon the savage. There has been among them a steady progress in useful arts; a constant though slow advance in education, and a regular diminution in numbers. They are always peaceable and well-behaved when whiskey can be kept away from them. Most of them are industrious and thrifty.

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They are located upon the border of an extensive white settlement, and are therefore more exposed to the tempting influence of the vile whites, who are always *ready to minister* to the depraved wants and habits of their savage nature.

The soil of the reservation is well adapted to the production of cereals, and produces some vegetables tolerably well. Its great elevation, however, being near the summit of the Coast mountains, makes it too frosty for any but hardy plants, and renders it liable to more snow in winter than the lower regions of Willamette valley.

The Indians have for several years raised enough grain and roots for their own subsistence, with the exception of a few old and decrepit ones, and orphan children, who are supported wholly or in part by the government. They own a few cattle and more horses. They are on the whole moderately prosperous, though of course that community, like any other, has a share of vagabonds, paupers, and criminals.

SILETZ AGENCY.

This agency is situated upon the Coast reservation, a tract of land which was reserved for Indian purposes by Joel Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs, in 1855, and confirmed by an executive order in 1856, and is about one hundred miles north and south, by twenty miles east and west. A larger number of Indians are located at Siletz than at any other agency in the superintendency, and they are in some respects the most prosperous.

Their land is not well adapted to the production of wheat; and oats, peas, and potatoes are their principal articles of food. Of these their soil is remarkably prolific, and as new land is brought into cultivation the products of them steadily increase. They own but few domestic animals, but have a strong ambition to possess them, and are gradually increasing their stock.

The want of funds applicable to this agency has been a serious embarrassment. Only a very small part of these Indians draw annuities, and the whole appropriation applicable to their benefit is only two dollars and fifty cents per head. With this very limited means much has been accomplished. A part of this no doubt is due to the very favorable location, which affords plenty of fish and game, and yields agricultural productions with but little labor; but much is also due to the efficient and judicious management of Agent Ben Simpson.

A special report which I made to Hon. J. P. Usher, Secretary of the Interior, under date of December 12, 1864, in reply to inquiries concerning Yaquina bay, was published in the annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1865, (page 105.) To that I respectfully refer you for a full description of the Coast reservation.

In that report I urged the importance of providing for a removal of the Indians located upon and about the bay before the land was thrown open to settlement. My suggestions in this respect were totally disregarded, and a district about twenty-five miles north and south, by twenty miles east and west, beginning two miles south of the Siletz agency, and including the whole of the Yaquina bay, was thrown open to settlement by an executive order.

Upon this tract were located some Indians who had been encouraged to open farms, erect dwellings, and establish themselves permanently. The effect upon them and upon the other Indians was most disastrous. They had all been promised protection in the possession of these lands, and that protection had hitherto been afforded them; but now the agent was powerless, and whites occupied the lands as they pleased. There were also some public buildings upon the reservation, and some boats belonging to the Indian department, but these were of comparatively small consequence. Common justice required, and still does require, that some compensation be made these Indians, and that provision be made for their removal to lands not occupied by whites.

There is nothing so ruinous and so corrupting to Indians as intimate association with whites. The northern boundary of the abandoned tract also was fixed unfortunately near (two miles) to the agency. It gives an opportunity to any vagabond white or half-breed who desires to do so to establish a whiskey shop within two miles of the largest settlement of Indians on the Pacific coast, and there, for paltry gain, by ministering to the depraved and vicious desires of the Indians, to be able to undo the good work of twenty missionaries and school-teachers.

The whole treatment of the government towards these Indians has been full of bad faith. At the risk of repeating what I have said in reports of former years, I will now briefly detail it.

In 1855, Joel Palmer, then superintendent of Indian affairs, made a treaty with nearly all the tribes along the coast from Columbia river to the California line. By the terms of the treaty the Indians ceded all their lands and agreed to remove to the Coast reservation. In consideration the government promised to pay certain annuities, to build mills, provide schools, physicians, open farms, erect buildings, &c., &c. This treaty the Senate refused to ratify, and it has therefore not been held to be binding upon the United States, but the Indians fully complied with the terms of *their side* of the treaty, abandoned their lands, removed to the reservation designated for them, and have with few exceptions remained there since. White settlers occupied their lands, and still occupy them. The Indians complain, and justly, I think, that having complied with *their side* of the treaty, we ought to comply with *ours*.

This discontent is much aggravated by seeing that other Indians draw annuities, and are so much better provided for. It is also often aggravated by the machinations of malicious whites, who foster their discontent and encourage them to leave the reservation, and, seeking their own country, endeavor by retaliation to recover just compensation. They had concluded, however, that at least they were secure in the possession of the lands they occupy, but they are again now doubly alarmed by having *a part* of their reservation suddenly taken from them, and apprehensive that the taking of a part is only preliminary to the taking of the whole.

I recommend either that the treaty of 1855 be ratified, that provision be made for making another, or, in default of either, that some other plan be devised by which those tribes can be assured in the possession of the reservation, and some compensation guaranteed them for the lands they have surrendered.

In case a new treaty is decided upon, an appropriation of $8,000 will be necessary to defray the expense of making the same.

But whatever disposition is made of the general question, it is very important that measures should be taken to remove the Indians from the tract thrown open to settlement, (which tract, I may remark, is rapidly filling up with whites,) and to compensate them for their improvements. I deem an appropriation of $5,000 sufficient for that purpose, and recommend that it be made.

The boundary between Siletz agency and the district thrown open to settlement being an imaginary line is uncertain, and ought to be located by actual survey, and marked by durable monuments. I recommend that an appropriation of $350 be made for that purpose, to be expended under the joint direction of the surveyor general and the superintendent of Indian affairs.

The teams at this agency are old, worn out, and many of them die off each year. The agricultural implements are, many of them, worn out and worthless. As the number and extent of the Indian farms increase, the demand for both teams and tools increases also. I recommend an appropriation of $5,000, to be expended in the purchase of teams, agricultural implements, and seeds for the use of this agency.

The old flouring mill, an account of the destruction of which will be found in my report of 1865, (page 464,) ought to be rebuilt. The burrs and irons are in good condition, and can be used again; all the rest of the structure is valueless. I recommend an appropriation of $1,000 to rebuild the grist-mill.

ALSEA AGENCY.

This agency is situated on the Yaw huch prairie, a fertile tract of about 2,000 acres, situated on the ocean, about eight miles below the mouth of the Alsea river. It is on that part of the Coast reservation which lies south of the tract recently opened for settlement. The tribes which are nominally located there are the Coos, Umpqua, Alsea, and Sinselaw. The first three live in the vicinity of the agency; the Sinselaws occupy some fertile lands near the southern end of the reservation, and they live partly by agriculture and partly by fishing.

These tribes were all parties to the unratified treaty of 1855, mentioned under the head of Siletz agency, and the remarks made concerning them apply with equal force to these. I again urge careful attention to the subject. In my special report to Hon. J. P. Usher, Secretary of the Interior, December 12, 1864, I recommended the removal of these Indians to Siletz, or to that vicinity. I now repeat that recommendation, and refer you to the estimate then submitted for the amount of appropriation necessary. I remark, however, that if that course is determined upon, and that appropriation made, the one of $5,000 recommended above for the removal of the Indians from Yaquina bay and vicinity will not be necessary, as the action in relation to the tribes at Alsea can be made to cover these also.

The arguments in favor of removal are, first, collecting the Indians more compactly together; second, avoiding the expense of one agency, (the Alsea;) third, opening for settlement the south part of the reservation, a tract forty miles long by twenty wide, which contains a large amount of fertile land, an immense body of superior timber, and some fine fisheries.

The sale of land from this tract in a few years would many times remunerate the expense of removing the Indians.

The expense is, so far as I know, the only objection to the removal.

If it is decided to allow them to remain where they now are, some provision should be made for a school among them, for medical attendance, and for the purchase of teams, agricultural implements and seeds, the supply of these articles having been hitherto very meagre. I recommend an appropriation (if the removal plan is not adopted) of $2,500 for the purchase of seeds, agricultural tools and teams, and the usual amount for the other purposes named.

WARM SPRING AGENCY.

This agency is located in the edge of the Cascade mountains, at the eastern base of Mount Jefferson. It contains a small amount of tillable land, but has a vast extent of "bunch grass," which affords excellent grazing. Timber is abundant on some parts of the reservation, but there is very little within less than eight miles of the agency. The buildings are

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altogether the best in the superintendency, and are ample for the use of the agency, no more being needed unless it be a few more barns and sheds, which can be built by the regular employés without expense to the government.

Many of the Indians are well advanced in agriculture, raise wheat, corn, and vegetables in abundance, and have many horses and cattle. Others prefer to lead a vagabond life about the little towns along the Columbia river, relying upon the prostitution of their squaws, and sometimes a little labor, to provide themselves with whiskey and subsistence.

The former class are tolerably thrifty and upright, always well behaved, and of determined energy in the prosecuting of an object. The latter class are lazy, thievish, and vile. They are as distinct as if they were two different races.

The supplemental treaty made by me with them on the — day of —, 1865, of which your office has been advised, relinquished on their part the right reserved to them by the original treaty of June 25, 1855, "to fish, hunt, gather roots and berries, and pasture their stock upon lands outside the reservation," has been productive of much good. It now gives the agent enough control over them to confine them to the reservation, and the effect upon the Indians is most salutary, in removing them from the demoralizing effects of whiskey and debauchery, while it affords the whites an infinite satisfaction by ridding them of a nuisance which otherwise would be almost intolerable.

The affairs of this agency, which had relapsed into some confusion by the long vacancy in the agency, caused by the sudden death of Agent William Logan, (drowned on the steamer Brother Jonathan, July 30, 1865,) are now much improved under the efficient management of Agent John Smith. I refer to his report and those of his subordinate employés for further information.

UMATILLA AGENCY.

This agency is situated in the northeast corner of the State, and is a fertile and valuable tract of land. I have described it minutely in former reports, and need not repeat here what I have said. As an instance confirmatory of what I have claimed for it in point of fertility, and also showing the progress in agriculture of the tribes located there, I call your attention to the fact that, at the annual fair of the Oregon State agricultural society, held in 1865, two first premiums and one second premium were awarded to these Indians for agricultural products; and I may add that I know, from personal observation, that products of similar or even superior quality are by no means uncommon among them.

The superior quality of the land, and its location on a great thoroughfare, convenient to the gold mines of Powder river, Boise basin, Oughee, and other points, of course make it attractive to whites. There are constant attempts to encroach upon it, constant attempts, under various pretexts, to locate upon it, and occasional attempts to exasperate the Indians into the commission of some overt act which will justify, or at least palliate, retaliation, and thus give an excuse for plunging the country into another Indian war, the end of which, they well know, would be the expulsion of the Indians from the coveted tract.

This cupidity is the cause of constant trouble to the agent and apprehension to the Indians. If the Indians could be removed to some remote place equally fertile, and there relocated, it would no doubt be to their advantage and immensely to the advantage of the whites, but where is the "more remote" place to be found? Population is rushing into Washington, Idaho, and Montana at the rate of many thousands per month. The only parts now entirely unsettled are barren deserts, quite as incapable of supporting an Indian as a white population.

I estimate that the reservation could be sold for $150,000 to $200,000. Its perpetual possession has been guaranteed to the Indians by treaty, and it would be the grossest of bad faith to take possession of it without their consent. That consent will be obtained with the greatest difficulty, if at all.

Two roads have been authorized by your office to be opened through the reservation within the past year, one for the use of Thomas & Ruckel, a stage firm, and the other for the use of the citizens of Umatilla county, Oregon. The latter could not be built without passing through several Indian farms, much to their damage, and that I strictly forbade. The result is that the road is not built, and probably will not be. The other road passes through the east end of the reservation, interferes with no farms, and will do no damage.

I call your attention to the fact that the title to this reservation is vested in the Indians, and the right of the department to authorize the opening of any road through, without first obtaining the consent of the Indians, is, to my mind, very questionable, and I further suggest that, if such orders are to be given in future, they be deferred until such local knowledge of the ground is obtained as will insure that they avoid interfering with the property of the Indians.

The treaty with these Indians reserved to them the same rights that were reserved to the Indians at Warm Springs by the treaty with them. I refer to the right to fish, hunt, gather roots and berries, and pasture their stock on land outside the reservation. This privilege is simply equivalent to giving them permission to roam at will over the country, and is demoralising to them and damaging to the white settlers. Their facilities for obtaining whiskey

are almost unlimited. Instructing them in schools, or teaching them the art of farming and its value, are impossible, and the Indians are impoverished, debauched, and demoralized.

Every tendency to vice they have is cultivated; the possibility of virtue, advance in civilization or material prosperity is abolished. I believe that a supplemental treaty, similar to that made with the confederated tribes at Warm Springs last year, could be made with them at similar cost. If accomplished, it would be of incalculable advantage to them and to the surrounding settlements. I therefore recommend that an appropriation of $5,000 be made for that purpose, and that the attempt be made.

KLAMATH AGENCY.

It is improper perhaps to style this place an agency. There are no agency buildings there, and no improvements of any sort, except of very small value and very temporary character. Sub-Agent Lindsey Applegate has charge of the Klamath, Modoc, and Yahooskin Snake tribes, with whom a treaty was negotiated in act 1864, and he has (without funds) located some farms at a point on the Middle Klamath lake, (sometimes known as Lake Toqua or Tok-qua,) fifteen miles below Fort Klamath, and made a beginning at farming. He reports the Indians zealous to enter into farming, and willing to work.

None of the appropriations made by Congress for the benefit of these tribes have yet been remitted; but when they are, I look for the founding of a prosperous Indian colony there. There are about two thousand of them, and I consider them as good raw material out of which to make civilized Indians as any on the continent.

The Wall-pa-pe tribe of Snakes, with whom I made a treaty in 1865, came into the reservation, and remained there last winter; but during the last spring and summer they all left the reservation, and are reported to have again joined the hostile band of Snakes.

This movement on their part does not involve any loss to the government, nor at all give them protection in their predatory raids, for it was expressly stipulated in the treaty that they should remain upon the reservation, and that failing to do so, they should be treated as hostile. Nor were they to receive any benefit of appropriations, unless they did so remain. But it has been unfortunate that they refused to stay, because that tribe, when once established, would have been a nucleus around which all the other tribes of Snakes would soon have gathered, and thus they would have been an instrument of pacification for the whole of southern Oregon, Idaho, and northern Nevada.

I yet am in doubt whether they have really joined the hostile tribes. My impression is that they have spent the summer in the region between Crooked river on the north, Harney lake on the east, Summer and Upper Klamath lakes on the south, and Mount Paulinee and Queah valley on the west. The tract of country included in these bounds has never been penetrated by white men, is nearly destitute of water and timber, but affords fine grass. This band of Indians have inhabited it heretofore, and, in my opinion, have done so this past summer.

INDIANS NOT LOCATED UPON AGENCIES.

Most important among these, both in numbers and consequence, are the various bands of Snakes. Little is known of them except that they are always determinedly hostile. They are a nomadic people, sometimes appearing in Nevada, under the lead of Winnemucca, and treating with Governor Nye; sometimes in Utah, holding council with Brigham Young or fighting Colonel Connor; sometimes warring upon miners or soldiers in Owyhee and Boise; and often making raids upon the friendly Indians at Warm Springs, or the whites on the Cañon City road, but always having their hand against every man, and every man's hand against them.

What disposition can ultimately be made of them, I do not undertake to say. *Now*, nothing is to be done but fight and exterminate them. Yet I am painfully conscious that extermination will cost the lives of *ten* whites for every Indian, and, besides, cost many millions of money.

To attempt to *treat* with them now, is simple folly; they cannot be even brought to a council, much less to a treaty.

Their ultimate disposition is a matter that must be left to time to determine.

Of their numbers I am not informed, and at various times have made different estimates. Roughly, I estimate them at five thousand. They may double that, or fall below it.

The military forces located in that part of the country have been engaged, during the last year, in warring upon them with varying success, sometimes gaining an advantage, and oftener suffering a defeat; but their operations have really resulted in but little towards subduing the Indians.

The number of troops has been grossly inadequate to the service to be performed, and they have labored under the disadvantages of unacquaintance with Indian warfare, ignorance of the geography of the country, and vast distance from points where necessary supplies can be obtained.

The Indians scattered along the Columbia river, those on the upper branches of the North Umpqua, a small band on Clatsop plains, and the Nestuccas, Salmon Rivers, and Tillamooks,

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number in all not far from 1,200 souls. They are in immediate vicinity of white settlements, in fact intermingled with them, and most of them are as thoroughly debauched and degraded as they well can be.

They are not parties to any treaty, and I do not think it necessary that any treaty should be made with them. Indeed, they are scattered over so vast a country that it would be impossible to gather them together for a treaty. But measures ought to be taken to collect them upon some of the reservations. The Nestuccas, Salmon Rivers, and Tillamooks (about 300 in all) ought especially to be taken under jurisdiction.

The country they inhabit is fertile, has a good harbor, and is filling up with white settlers. They regard the Indians as nuisances, and have more than once asked me to remove them. I have had neither funds nor authority so to do. I recommend an appropriation of $2,000 for gathering together and establishing upon some reservation the Indians mentioned. The amount named would be sufficient, not only to remove them, but to afford them some assistance in opening farms, obtaining farming tools, &c.

EDUCATION.

I have little to add in respect to education to what I have stated in my former reports. The "manual labor" schools—that is, schools where the Indian children are separated from their savage parents, housed, clad, and taught not only the contents of the spelling-book and the Testament, but the elements of agriculture, mechanic and domestic arts; the boys to plough, plant, and hoe, to saw, cut, and frame; the girls to sew, knit, mend, and cook—these schools are the only ones which benefit the Indians. The day schools, at which attendance is optional with the scholars, and often difficult or impossible by reason of the distance at which scholars reside, are of very little value. The scholars attend irregularly, and very often refuse to attend at all, and when they do attend the good influence of a few hours in school is entirely overcome by the far greater time that they are subjected to savage associations.

I repeat my former recommendation that such legislation as will place all the schools upon the "manual labor" basis be adopted. In default of this, it would be as well to abolish the day schools altogether. The number of schools in the superintendency is five: one at Umatilla, one at Warm Springs, one at Siletz, and two at Grande Ronde.

That at Siletz and one of those at Grande Ronde are upon the manual labor plan, and are a credit to the teachers, as well as a benefit to the Indians. Mr. and Mrs. Clark, who have recently taken charge of the school at Grande Ronde, are the persons who established the school at Siletz, and conducted it very successfully for some time. I take this opportunity to pay to them a just tribute for their moral worth, high intelligence, zeal and efficiency in the discharge of their duties. The Indian children are fortunate in having such instructors. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, who teach at Siletz, are also very worthy and competent. The school there, however, is much embarrassed by want of funds, and the number of scholars consequently much smaller than it should be. Mr. Gillett, the teacher at Warm Springs, is very competent, and has accomplished as much as any one could under the disadvantages of a day school. The school at Umatilla has recently been placed under the charge of Rev. Father Vermeesch, a Roman Catholic priest, and I anticipate much good from it, if it can be placed upon the manual labor basis. The Indians located there were twenty years ago brought (to some extent) under the influence of the Catholic religion, by a mission established among them near where the agency now stands.

Many of the older ones retain a profound respect for the rites of the church to this day, and they hailed the coming of Father Vermeesch among them with much joy. The reverend father seems very zealous in the good work he has undertaken, and determined to accomplish all he can.

The teacher of the day school at Grande Ronde was detailed by the agent (under my instructions) to act as farmer since last spring. The appropriation for pay of farmer has run out, and consequently the agency is without a farmer. It could better dispense with any other employé, and I therefore directed Agent Harvey, in view of the fact that Indians needed instruction in agriculture more than in anything else, to detail the teacher to act in that capacity.

I trust that my action in this case may meet your approval.

ALLOTMENT OF LANDS.

As Indians advance in knowledge of agricultural arts, the desire to own the lands they cultivate seems instinctively to arise. The "wild" Indian never thinks of owning any particular spot of ground. His *tribe* own a certain district of country, but *individual* Indians own nothing. But one of the first effects of putting him to work at cultivating the soil is to create a desire to own the land on which he works. This desire is commendable, and ought to be encouraged. The best way to do this, in my judgment, is to allot to each adult male or head of family, who is sufficiently advanced to appreciate it, a tract of land not exceeding eighty acres, the title to which shall descend to his heirs forever.

The power of alienation should not be given, because too often the ignorance or weakness of the Indian would be taken advantage of by the more intelligent white man.

The object should be to inspire in the Indian a confidence that the particular tract which he is laboring to improve will be the permanent possession of himself and his children. In order to do this, it is necessary to make some surveys. I recommend that an appropriation of five hundred dollars be made for this purpose for each of the reservations at Umatilla, Grande Ronde, and Siletz, and four hundred for Warm Springs, the same to be expended under the joint direction of the surveyor general and the superintendent of Indian affairs. The sum estimated for Warm Springs is smaller because there is at that reservation less land to survey, and the sum named for Siletz will probably be found inadequate, and required to be increased next year. No estimate is made for Alsea, in view of the removal of the Indians, which I have recommended, and none for Klamath, because the Indians there are not yet fit for it.

MILITARY FORCE AT AGENCIES.

By recent action of the War Department all the troops stationed at Fort Haskins and Yam Hill, Siletz block-house, and Warm Springs block-house, have been withdrawn, and the posts abandoned.

Thus the Coast reservation, on which are four thousand Indians, is without a single soldier to enforce police regulations, preserve order, or punish offences. This is not only unwise, but it is hazardous in the extreme. The agent is powerless to control the Indians, except by moral suasion, and this they oftentimes will not submit to. There is now no way of preventing them from leaving the reservation or obtaining whiskey, and a few drunken Indians may commit outrages which will bring on a war that will cost the lives of many whites and Indians both.

There would be no question as to the result of such a war: the settlers of Willamette valley are strong enough to overpower the weaker Indians, but it is far better to avoid the outbreak altogether. This can be done by keeping a small force, say twenty-five men, at each of the posts, Fort Yam Hill and Siletz block-house, and it ought by all means to be done. I consider it unnecessary to garrison Fort Haskins if Siletz block-house is occupied.

Warm Springs agency is situated in the edge of the hostile Snake county, and constantly liable to predatory raids from them. They have five different times visited that agency and stolen more or less stock and taken many lives. In 1859 they drove off 700 horses and about 100 cattle, killed a great number of friendly Indians, one white man, and had possession of the agency buildings for several days.

The last time they appeared there was in 1861, when, although a small force, under Lieutenant Halloran, was stationed there, they got away with over two hundred horses. The lieutenant, with his command, promptly pursued them and recovered a part of the stolen property. The Cañon City road (from Dallas to Cañon City) passes within twenty miles of this agency. It has been the scene of constant depredations from the Snakes. Last year there was scarcely a week passed that there were not some depredations committed: pack-trains, with their cargoes, stolen; wagons and teams, with their freight, seized; stock driven off; teamsters, packers, or travellers killed; in fact, to pass over the road was to peril one's life. This year has witnessed a repetition of the scenes of last.

I mention these facts to show the necessity for military protection there, and the difficulties we labor under for want of it.

STATISTICS OF FARMING.

The time when the annual reports of agents in Oregon is required to be made prevents them from giving minute statistics of their crops, &c., for the current year, because the crops not yet being harvested, their extent cannot be ascertained. The "statistical returns of farming," however, from the several agencies for 1865, which is on file in your office, will afford good information upon this subject, and I ask that they be printed with this report and made a part of it.

For further information upon the general affairs of the superintendency, I refer you to the former reports of myself and my predecessors; and the reports of the several agents and employés will afford you very full information of affairs during the current year.

VISIT OF INDIANS TO WASHINGTON.

None of the Indians of Oregon have ever visited their "Great Father," at Washington, or, indeed, seen anything of civilization except the little that exists in Oregon. Their ideas of the numbers, power, and progress of the American people are exceedingly vague and often amusing for their childlike simplicity, and they often, the more intelligent ones especially, express a desire to see the "place where all the white people come from." To bring a delegation of them to the Atlantic side and let them see the factories, the shipping, the arts, the cities, the people—in short, show them the difference between civilization and savage life—would, in my opinion, do much towards elevating them, and give them a small conception of the power and consequence of the white race. I therefore ask for authority to bring a small number—say ten or twelve—of the most intelligent ones to Wash-

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ington. I am confident that no measure could be adopted which would inure more to their benefit. An estimate of the cost of such a movement as is here referred to will be submitted hereafter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. W. P. HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon.

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

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GRANDE RONDE AGENCY, *August* 11, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the department, I have the honor to make this my third annual report.

I am happy to state that the Indians under my charge are making steady progress in agriculture, in which they are taking more interest than they have ever shown before, and rely less on hunting and trapping as a means of subsistence.

In my former reports I recommended that the land be divided among the families, as is provided for by treaty, that all might feel interested and encouraged in improving and cultivating their *own* farms, and also in a measure in breaking up those roaming habits so peculiar to the Indian race, for I have noticed that those families that raise an ample supply of the necessaries of life rarely want to ramble off the reservation, but appear to remain contented, making improvements in their homes and on their farms.

Although I have received no instructions in regard to the matter, I have to-day divided the land, giving to each family a sufficient amount to raise both grain and vegetables in abundance, thereby securing to each family the fruits of their own labor, and I can say that I am well pleased with the result, for most of them have gone quietly to work in cultivating and improving their land.

Owing to the high altitude of this agency, (situated on the head waters of the Yam Hill river, and almost surrounded by mountains,) the seasons are from two to three weeks later than in the Willamette valley, and consequently the grain is that much later in ripening. Last season the rains set in earlier than usual—before we had all of the grain cut and stacked; the consequence was, before we could get the wheat and oats cut and threshed, a good deal of it was badly sprouted, leaving a part of the Indians without seed this spring, for whom I was compelled to purchase enough to sow their ground. But with the thresher you authorized me to purchase, we can thresh the grain as soon as cut, thereby avoiding any danger from the same cause in the future.

The amount of land in cultivation this year is larger than in any preceding year, and it is as follows, viz:

By Indians:		
Wheat	500	acres
Oats	250	"
Potatoes, &c	50	"
Peas	34	"
By department, for seed, forage, &c.:		
Wheat	30	"
Oats	40	"
Timothy	33	"
Peas	8	"
Potatoes, carrots, turnips, &c	9	"
Total number of acres under cultivation	924	

The crops at present, as a general thing, look well, and unless some unforeseen contingency should destroy them, there will be an ample supply of grain and vegetables to meet the wants of the Indians for the coming winter.

There are two schools provided for by treaty at this agency, the Umpqua day school and the manual labor school. The attendance of scholars at the Umpqua day school has been very irregular; the scholars attending for a few days and then absent for a week or two, often not returning at all, makes it impossible for the teacher to accomplish much good. Under these circumstances, I detailed (with your approval) the teacher to instruct and assist the Indians in the management and cultivation of their farms and gardens. In this he has been very successful, and has afforded them more useful instruction than he could have imparted to them in any other capacity. The Indians are much pleased with the arrangement, and I hope it will meet the approval of the department to still continue him in that capacity.

The school provided for by treaty with the Molel Indians is conducted on the manual labor plan, which, in my judgment, is the only one that will ever be of much benefit to the Indians

and in trying to carry out this system I have had some difficulty the past year in procuring suitable teachers, who would not only take the children into the school, teach them to read and write, but would also attend to them in the work-room and on the farm, teaching the boys the use of agricultural implements, the care and management of stock and crops; the girls not only the care and management of the kitchen, but to cut and make clothing for themselves and the boys, thus qualifying them to become useful members of a civilized life. In June I procured the services of Mr. Clark and wife, who came well recommended as teachers, and who, so far as I have been able to judge since they have been here, will render the school a success, creditable alike to the teachers and pupils. The school-house was formerly used as a hospital, and several Indians having died there, the Indians are prejudiced against it, and many of them will not send their children to school that would do so if kept in another building. The building is getting old and dilapidated, and will need constant repairing to make it suitable for the school, costing, in a short time, as much as to build a new one. I would, therefore, recommend that I be instructed to build a new one that would answer for both schools, which could be done without much expense, as the mill could make all the lumber needed, and the carpenter could put it up.

Early in the spring the dam was carried away by high water. In June, as soon as the water had subsided enough, I had a new dam commenced, which, when finished, I am in hopes will stand, but the foundation is a very poor one to build upon, making it a very difficult matter to construct a dam that will stand secure against the vast quantity of water and drift-wood that rushes down from the mountains during the rainy season, without incurring a heavy expense, which I did not feel at liberty to do.

The mills, with some slight repairing, are in good running order.

When this reservation was established the government erected a fort at the eastern boundary of the agency, where more or less troops have been stationed ever since, until in July last, to assist the agents in arresting refractory Indians and in capturing and returning fugitives from the agency, when they were mustered out, and since that time there have been none stationed here, nor can I learn whether it is the intention of the government to abandon the post or not. If the fort is to be permanently abandoned I would most urgently request that I be instructed to employ an additional number of employés, for although at the present time the majority of the Indians appear contented, and are disposed to remain and cultivate their lands, still it will be almost impossible to restrain some of the worst of the Indians from leaving the agency (as they would have done before now did they not think troops would soon be sent here) with the present number of employés, for I could not at any one time spare even two men to pursue and bring back any that might abscond. I most respectfully refer this matter to you and await your instructions.

For further details in regard to this agency I would respectfully refer you to the reports of the several employés herewith enclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AMOS HARVEY,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 9.

GRANDE RONDE INDIAN AGENCY,
August 1, 1866.

SIR; In compliance with your instructions, I have the pleasure of submitting the following report.

I commenced my duties on this agency the 1st of July, and hence cannot make as full a report as I would had I been here a longer period.

I found the scholars that had attended school scattered to their various homes over the reservation, and it became my first duty to visit them at their homes and induce them to attend school again; in this I was very much assisted by the farmer, L. Sands. Many objected to coming back again, urging as a reason for their objections that many Indians had died at the school-house while it was a hospital, and it became a difficult matter to allay their superstitious fear, viz: that it will be the means of their own death in a very short time if they live in a house in which a death has occurred, no matter how remote the period of time; and then again their dread of the reappearance of their defunct friends is a source of greater fear to them than that of death itself, but I finally persuaded them to give the old school-house another trial, and have gathered together nine children, five boys and four girls, two of whom have been in attendance at school before; they can read well and write very good, and have some knowledge of arithmetic; the rest had to commence at the first round of the ladder, and are now making very good progress.

Mrs. Clark has the management of the housekeeping, and instructs the girls in the useful domestic duties. The girls are apt at sewing and knitting, and render some assistance in taking care of the school-room and house.

REF0062912

The boys seem eager to learn, and I often hear (out of school hours) the two advanced boys instructing those that are not so far advanced. I find no difficulty in making them understand the English language, and I endeavor to make them communicate their ideas in the same language, but they will use that barbarous jargon, the Chenook.

In closing, I would recommend that a new school-house be built, for two reasons: first, we find it no easy task to persuade the Indian to give up his foolish and superstitious fears to which I have alluded above, and if the Indian child is hindered from coming to school on account of his fears, the end and aim for which the school was intended will be a failure. While I was a teacher at the Siletz one of my scholars sickened and died, and while he was in a dying condition we had to carry him to his mother's house to die, in order to retain the rest of the school. My second reason, the very bad condition of the house; it is sadly out of repair, and to make it comfortable for the coming winter would cost nearly as much as a new house, and then it is very inconvenient for the keeping of a good school.

Hoping the above will meet with your approval, I subscribe myself,

Very respectfully, yours,

J. B. CLARK, *Teacher.*

AMOS HARVEY, Esq., *United States Indian Agent.*

No. 10.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON,
August 25, 1866.

SIR: In accordance with the regulations of the Indian department I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report upon the condition of the Indian affairs at this agency.

I was first put in possession of this agency, and the Indian department property belonging to the same, on the 31st day of March, 1866.

When taking possession I found nearly all of the Indians in a destitute condition. Their crops last year having failed, and a very severe and cold winter following, compelled them to use all of the wheat, corn, and potatoes which they had reserved for seed to subsist them until the snows had disappeared from the hills, enabling them to dig roots on which to subsist until the fishing season. I immediately purchased with their annuity fund and issued to them a sufficient quantity of seed wheat, corn, oats, and potatoes, and I was well pleased with the willingness and energy with which they commenced their farming operations. There being no seed grain on hand belonging to the department, a portion of that which was purchased with the annuity fund was used in seeding down the department farm.

I found the department horses and work-oxen and the horses belonging to the Indians very poor and weak, and wholly unfit for labor of any kind, and there being no forage on hand with which to feed them, they were left with only such food as they got by grazing on the hills. This caused the Indians to be very backward in putting in their spring crops.

The Indians broke twenty-five acres of new ground in May, a portion of which was planted with corn, but too late to produce any crop this season.

The Indians were well satisfied with the appearance of their crop till about the middle of May, when the grasshoppers made their appearance in much greater numbers and two months earlier than they did last year. The grasshoppers first made their appearance in fields located at different points upon the reserve, and would entirely consume the crops growing thereon before committing the least damage to crops growing in the adjoining fields. A great many of the Indians' crops of wheat, oats, and garden vegetables have been entirely destroyed by them, and but a very few, if any, of their crops have entirely escaped their ravages.

The wheat crop at the commencement of harvest presented a fine appearance until carefully examined. The wheat stalks were large and very tall, but leafless, and the heads but partially filled with very light shrivelled grains, which will not average in weight more than 54 pounds per bushel.

During the present harvest I have visited every Indian's farm upon this reserve, and after a careful examination of their crops, and from the information I could gain in conversing with them, have made the following estimate of their crops of wheat, corn, oats, and potatoes, the number of Indians engaged in raising the same, and the tribe to which each of said Indians belonged, viz: 1,335 bushels wheat, 71 bushels corn, and 256 bushels potatoes, raised by sixteen Indians belonging to the Des Chutes tribe; 1,352 bushels wheat, 161 bushels corn, 31 bushels oats, and 480 bushels potatoes, raised by thirty-eight men belonging to the Wasco tribe; 655 bushels wheat, 109 bushels corn, and 194 bushels potatoes, raised by thirty-three men belonging to the Tygh tribe. Total number bushels wheat raised, 3,342; corn, 341; oats, 31; potatoes, 930. Total number of Indians engaged in farming operations, 87.

The number of acres under cultivation by the Indians this year is estimated as follows, viz: 260 acres in wheat, 10 acres in oats, 20 acres in corn, 60 acres in potatoes, 25 acres in garden vegetables. Total number of acres under cultivation, 375.

If the grasshoppers had not visited us this year I am confident that the wheat crop would have amounted to 5,000 bushels and the oat crop to 400 bushels.

The Des Chute tribe are settled upon and cultivating meadow land which required but little labor to clear and prepare for cultivation, which will explain why so small a number of men belonging to that tribe have raised so large a crop of wheat this season. The wheat crop raised this year by one man, Lawbs, belonging to the Des Chute tribe, will exceed 300 bushels, and the wheat crop of two other men of the same tribe will exceed 200 bushels each.

The Wasco tribe of Indians show a greater desire and more willingness to engage in farming operations than any tribe upon this reservation, but the land upon which they have settled, being covered with fine timber and a heavy growth of underbrush, requires a great amount of hard labor to prepare it for cultivation.

There are but a few of the Tygh tribe who show any desire to cultivate their land. Nearly all of this tribe reside together at the mouth of Warm Springs river, about 12 miles distant from this agency, where there is but very little tillable land, the whole of which will not produce more than 200 bushels of wheat.

I am pleased to be able to report that the desire of the Indians generally to engage in farming operations is greatly on the increase, and will so continue if the products of their farms will but moderately compensate them for their labors. I have used every means in my power to advance them in their knowledge of farming operations, and had all of my employés to spend as much time as possible upon the Indians' farms, instructing in plowing, driving teams, harvesting, &c. They are all anxious to break up new ground this fall and enlarge their farms.

With the balance of the annuity fund remaining on hand from the purchase of seed, grain, &c., I purchased provisions and issued them to the Indians, thereby furnishing those who were engaged in farming with the means of subsistence while putting in their crops.

After they had finished putting in their crops I granted permission to several of them, for short periods, to visit the Dalles salmon fishery, that they might obtain salmon sufficient to subsist them until harvest. I have used the utmost diligence and care that none of their farms needed labor during their absence. They have been very successful in catching salmon this season, a portion of which was brought to the Indians for their daily subsistence while laboring on their farms. I have often visited them at the fishery and found them well behaved, and but very few cases of intoxication. They have salted this season 153 barrels of salmon, and have dried and cured in various ways about four times the quantity they have salted.

The farming implements at present on hand are sufficient to supply the wants of the Indians. We require twenty scythes with cradles, and seventy-five sickles. There are on hand at present only two scythes with cradles. Many of the Indians have been compelled to cut their wheat with common butcher knives. The ploughs on hand are not fit for the use of Indians in the cultivation of such land as this reserve affords.

The Indians are very anxious to erect small and comfortable houses that will protect them from the winter rain and snow. With but few exceptions all of the Indians upon the reservation, at present, dwell in tents built of skins and mats. From the time when they had finished putting in their crops till harvest, they kept two teams steadily at work hauling saw-logs to the saw-mill, to furnish lumber for the building of houses before winter. There has been sawed this summer 62,748 feet of pine lumber, 14,078 feet for department use, and 48,670 feet for Indians.

The agency buildings require but little repairing to put them in good condition. The blacksmith shop is old and useless, affording no protection from the rains and cold weather. A new blacksmith shop, now being built, will be completed before fall. The carpenter shop is not sufficiently large for the repairing of large wagon beds, &c. The flume which conducts the water to the saw-mill and flouring-mill is now in a dilapidated condition and liable to fall at any moment. I shall change the water-course and build a new flume, which will be more substantial than the present one.

I am happy to report all the Indians at present under my charge contented and happy, and living at peace among themselves.

Que-pe-mah, accompanied by eight of the John Day's tribe, have returned to this reservation. They arrived on the 17th instant. I cannot give any information concerning them, as I have received no visit from them yet.

For information concerning the department farm, the daily school, the sanitary condition of the Indians, &c., I would most respectfully call to your notice the reports of the several employés herewith transmitted to your office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH,
United States Indian Agent, Oregon.

Hon. J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

REF0062913

No. 11.

WARM SPRINGS INDIAN AGENCY,
August 20, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Indian school under my charge:

From the first day of October, 1865, when all the Indians had returned from hunting game and gathering berries in the Cascade mountains, till the first day of April, 1866, the school was largely attended. The total number of scholars was forty-one—thirty-four boys and seven girls. The average daily attendance was thirty-two. Of the total number of scholars thirty-six were of the Wasco tribe, four of the Des Chutes tribe, and one of the Tygh tribe. On the first day of October last there were only five scholars who could spell words of three letters, and of the remainder only eight who knew the alphabet.

On the thirty-first of March last, when you were put in charge of this agency, there were two boys learning to read and write, six who could spell words of three syllables, five who could spell words of two syllables, and the remainder, with the exception of two scholars, could spell words of three letters.

From the first of April last up to the present time the daily attendance has been very small and irregular, no day's attendance numbering more than seven scholars; and those who have attended school during the summer did not attend last winter. If all the Indians were located within a convenient distance to the school-house, I think the attendance during the winter would at least number one hundred and twenty-five scholars. All of the Indians wish their children to attend school, but a majority of them reside from eight to twelve miles distant from the school-house. I am confident that the Indians will derive but little, if any, benefit from a daily school under the present system. The scholars during summer forget all that has been taught them during the winter.

After one year's experience as school teacher at this agency, I am fully convinced that no school, except a manual-labor school, will ever benefit the Indians. I will, therefore, most respectfully suggest that the school teacher be allowed to choose from the different tribes twelve or fifteen of their most intelligent children, and that a house will be furnished for them to dwell in. Also that a field, conveniently located near the school-house, that will produce wheat, corn, potatoes, and garden vegetables sufficient for their subsistence, together with farming implements and work animals necessary for the cultivation of the same, be given in charge of the teacher, the same to be cultivated by the scholars under his supervision. And I would further request that the scholars be furnished with comfortable clothing.

It is impossible to have the scholars present a decent appearance in such clothing as their parents can give them, or keep them clean while residing with their parents in unclean tents. Neither can they be taught to speak the English language, unless cut off from all association with the Indians and placed where only the English language will be used in conversing with them.

Should the above request be granted and carried into effect, I feel confident that the Indians will be greatly benefited thereby, and that, after being in effect one year, the government will be at little, if any, more expense than at present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. U. D. GILLETT, *School Teacher.*

Captain JOHN SMITH,
United States Indian Agent, Warm Springs Agency, Oregon.

No. 12.

ALSEA INDIAN SUB-AGENCY,
August 15, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit this my third annual report.

It affords me great pleasure to state that the affairs of this agency are in a prosperous condition. We have this season the prospect of a bountiful crop of potatoes, which is the main crop of this agency, for the Indians to subsist on. The wheat crop will be light, owing to so much heavy rain during last spring. For a more detailed report of farming I refer you to the farmer's report accompanying this. The most of the Indians under my charge seem well satisfied to remain at their homes, and to work with a will and determination to secure a livelihood by their own labor.

All the hunters have gone back to the mountains to kill and dry elk meat for the winter, and those that are not hunters have gone to prepare their fisheries on the rivers to catch salmon for winter. The Lyonslaw tribe of Indians, living on the Lyonslaw bay and river, have a good crop of potatoes and vegetables of all kinds this year. They are industrious and good hunters. They are but very little expense to the government. They ask for nothing more than ammunition to hunt with and garden seed. They give the agent but little trouble

The Alsea tribe are of a lower class of Indians. They prefer making their living by fishing and hunting. They have some twelve acres or more in potatoes on the Alsea river, which will be sufficient to keep them through the winter with the fish they catch and game they kill in the mountains. The Coose and Umpqua Indians have built several new houses this summer and one new barn, besides other improvements, such as making and repairing fences. Those Indians under my charge number as follows: Coose and Umpqua tribes 245, Lyonslaw tribe 133, Alsea tribe 155. The health of all the Indians at present is very good.

I would very respectfully suggest the necessity of a treaty with those Indians, as they complain very much of the promises that were made to them by General Palmer several years ago, and were never fulfilled.

This is a very desirable place for the number of Indians that are here. There is plenty of fish and game to be got, and enough good land to cultivate, but not enough to be any inducement for whites to settle on, as there is no farming land between the Alsea and Lyonslaw rivers, except this place where the agency farm is.

All respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. COLLINS,
United States Sub-Agent.

Hon. J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 13.

OFFICE SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY,
Oregon, July 31, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of the condition of the affairs of this agency.

The number of Indians upon the reservation remain substantially the same as at the time of my last annual report, the increase of the population being about equal to the number of deaths.

Notwithstanding the non-performance by the government of the promises made to them, these Indians still remain at peace with the whites, and show an increased interest in agricultural pursuits, and are fast becoming an industrious and laboring people. Upon first assuming the duties of agent here, I found that most of the improvements made by the tribes upon the lands assigned to them were weak, frail structures, characteristic of the nomatic Indian everywhere.

I found it very difficult to persuade them to build better houses, fencing, or barns, as they were apprehensive of being again removed, their lands taken from them, and their labor lost. Their unsettled condition, arising from the non-fulfilment of their treaties, I found to be a serious obstacle to their advancement. By treating them firmly and with kindness, I succeeded in gaining their confidence and in convincing them that their location was permanent, and by a firm system of discipline for the unruly and encouragement to all, with such assistance as the limited means at my disposal would justify me in giving them, they have made many valuable improvements that will compare favorably with any farming community in the State. Every Indian family, with few exceptions, are now provided with a good substantial dwelling, surrounded by a small well cultivated garden, in every instance under fence. Special encouragement has been given them in the cultivation of these gardens. I find that this has had an excellent effect, not only in supplying food for their immediate wants, but in creating individual responsibility and an attachment for home; this attachment for and interest in home being the first step necessary to break up the natural habits of the Indian, and consequently the first toward his civilization.

Though it would be impossible to give in this report a complete statement of the many improvements made by and for these Indians during the past three years, yet the following list will convey some idea of the kind and character they now have: 27 large log and frame barns, 352 substantial dwelling-houses, 209 acres of land in gardens, and 761 acres under cultivation and sown in wheat, oats, and timothy, or planted in potatoes and other vegetables.

This does not include the land (470 acres) under fence and in part cultivated by the department, for the purpose of raising seed, forage for the Indian department, stock, and food for the old and destitute Indians.

I would respectfully refer you to the statistical returns of farming, wealth, &c., herewith enclosed, for further information on the subject. Our crops, with the exception of the wheat, look well, and promise more than the average yield. The following is an estimate of the probable yield of the several crops upon the agency this year: 65,000 bushels potatoes, 7,000 bushels oats, 1,000 bushels wheat, 250 bushels peas, 250 bushels turnips, 50 tons timothy, 800 bushels assorted vegetables. Should the weather prove favorable this estimate will not fall short of the actual yield.

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Our present wheat crop was planted with unusual care, and it was hoped that the result this year would prove that, with a thorough cultivation of the soil, and if sown in proper time, good crops of wheat could be raised here, but the climate this spring was very much against us; the almost constant rain from January to May has injured it so much that it is doubtful whether it will produce more than eight bushels to the acre.

In order to give these Indians a start in cattle, I purchased a few milch cows during the past year, of which as yet I have made no distribution; as the number was so small I have deemed it best to hold the control of them as government stock, so as to better provide and care for them until they increase to a sufficient number to make a judicious issue.

The saw-mill is in tolerable repair and of sufficient capacity to meet all the demands for lumber.

The dam needs some repairs, which will be attended to immediately after our crops are secured.

The flouring-mill, as before reported, being entirely irreparable and worthless. I purchased a movable patent French burr-mill, to run by either horse or water power. It is of capacity sufficient to do all the grinding required for the Indians at present, and answers the purpose as well as a larger or more expensive one.

From the peculiar location of the farming portion of this agency, the farms being from four to eight miles apart, it becomes very essential to the interests of these Indians to have good wagon roads between these points. During the past spring and summer, when not occupied with their farms, I have employed them in this manner, and we have now nearly completed a good substantial road from one extreme to the other; distance, when finished, about sixteen miles.

The Indians were well pleased with the project, and offered their services freely, asking only as compensation for their labor that rations in part be furnished to the most needy while thus occupied.

Our Indian school here is, I am happy to report, in a prosperous and satisfactory condition; the average number of scholars in attendance during the past year were fifteen, all that could be accommodated with comfort in the school buildings. I would here repeat the recommendations in my former reports that a regularly authorized manual labor school be established on this agency.

The occupation of the Yaquiria country by the whites, and the close proximity of their settlements, has so far proved an advantage to the Indians, by furnishing them with a market for their furs, skins, surplus vegetables, &c., not heretofore enjoyed by them, and if the tribes here can be kept under proper restriction, this traffic will be an unceasing source of revenue to them, without the disadvantages usually resulting from such intercourse.

You are aware that the detachment of troops that were stationed near the agency have, within the past month, been removed by orders from General Halleck, and the post buildings directed to be sold. This movement I fear will, unless I am authorized to procure the services of additional employés, prove to a great extent disastrous to the welfare and discipline of this agency. The natural disposition of the Indians is to idleness and unprofitable habits, and their success heretofore in agricultural pursuits, and in establishing comfortable homes for themselves, have been more the result of the discipline established here by myself and predecessors than any natural desire on the part of the Indian to better his condition, and I fear that without more assistance it will be next to an impossibility to conduct the farming operations the coming year with that success which has characterized the past. Without restraints, the settlements on the Yaquiria will, instead of a blessing, prove a curse to the Indians. The whiskey traffic, with all its demoralizing influences, will flourish, without it being in my power to check it, and I sincerely and earnestly hope that you will endeavor to have a small body of troops stationed here, or that you will authorize me to increase the number of employes without delay.

In closing this report, it is due to the several employés of this agency for me to say that they have been faithful and efficient in the discharge of their duties, and that to their energy and industry the Indians are much indebted for their present improved condition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. SIMPSON,
United States Indian Agent.

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

No. 14.

UMATILLA INDIAN AGENCY,
Oregon, August 4, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to present this my fifth annual report as agent for the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla Indians.

The Indians under my care are living together peaceably and contented, having nothing to complain of on the part of the government, all treaty stipulations being fulfilled as near as

practicable. The only cause of discontent existing in their minds is the constant fear that the reservation will be taken from them and thrown open to settlement by the whites.

The past year has witnessed our usual rapid progress in agricultural pursuits. A large area of ground has been planted this year, and the season thus far being favorable, we may safely rely upon good crops.

As was long since predicted, the erection of mills has proved a great incentive to raise grain, and the result is, several Indians this summer have more wheat than they can properly take care of. I estimate the number of acres now under fence at something over two thousand, about half of which is unbroken land used for pasture, hay, corrals, &c., the remainder being in a good state of cultivation. The number of acres planted this year may be estimated as follows: Wheat, 480 acres; corn, 120 acres; oats, 100 acres, with about 200 acres in peas, beans, barley, potatoes, melons, pumpkins, onions, turnips, carrots, parsnips, beets, cabbage, and other vegetables. The approximate yield of this land will be fifteen thousand bushels of all kinds of produce, more than sufficient for the wants of all if equally distributed.

As usual, quite a number of Indian farmers will each have from five hundred to one thousand dollars' worth of produce to sell, which they can dispose of for good prices at the neighboring towns and stations on the road. I may state that the new white seed wheat introduced here last spring in accordance with your instructions is giving perfect satisfaction, and I trust we shall be enabled to furnish the new seed to all next year. The ploughs and harness received from you early in this spring have done good service, as may be witnessed in the greater area of land cultivated by Indians who never tilled the soil before without assistance from the agent. Upon the department farm of about sixty acres we expect to raise sufficient of all sorts of grain and vegetables to supply the wants of the aged and indigent, and to furnish forage for the government stock, as well as seed next spring for the improvident. The department property having been in constant use for seven years, has become almost worn out and valueless. Most of the oxen are aged and unfit for service. I would respectfully recommend the purchase next spring, from the appropriation for beneficial objects, of twenty yoke of young work-oxen, or ten span of large work-horses, suitable to break new land, for which service the small ponies of the Indians are incapable.

The saw-mill was finished last fall, and the flouring mill is being completed now, in time for the present harvest. The value of these mills to the Indians cannot be readily calculated. In the government of Indians, I believe the primary object is to consummate their transition from barbarism to a sort of civilization that induces them to earn their living by the cultivation of the soil and to conduct themselves peaceably towards the whites and each other. As regards these tribes nothing will conduce so much to this object as the completion of the mills upon the reservation, and the assurance that their lands shall not be taken from them by force, as is often threatened by white persons.

It is generally understood that most of the Indians here are wealthy; that is a mistake. A large majority of them are poor indeed. The numerous herds of horses and cattle in their possession are owned by thirty or forty men, who know how to take care of their property as well if not better than white people. Many of the poor, such as orphans and the old, blind, and helpless, require constant aid from the agent to prevent suffering among them. Indians never help each other without hope of remuneration.

Hitherto I have been unable to report favorably of the school. At the present time I am gratified in being able to state that our school is in full tide of successful operation, exceeding our most sanguine expectations. Since May last the average daily attendance of scholars has been twenty-five. To the unremitting labors of Rev. Father Vermeersch, the principal teacher, is due, in a great measure, our unexpected success thus far; and to continue the good work it will be necessary to feed and clothe the Indian children during the winter to insure their constant attendance. The children may be fed by me from the products of the garden and from the mill without any extra cost to the government, and I trust you will furnish blankets and woollen stuffs in time to be of use to them as cold weather commences. If the plan meets your approbation I propose, as Father Vermeersch suggests, to plant a large field exclusively for the use and benefit of the school children. Most of the Indians residing here are Roman Catholics, and their attachment to the reverend father, who is pleased to act as their spiritual as well as temporal teacher, is very great. I have had little trouble in keeping the Indians in subjection during the past year; drunkenness and crime are becoming less frequent than formerly. I consider it fortunate that the necessity did not arise to call upon the military for assistance during the last year, as there have been no troops stationed within two hundred miles of the agency.

These tribes, although once powerful and warlike, are now completely subdued, and the only violations of law and order are committed by thoughtless young men and renegades from distant reservations.

For further information in detail I would respectfully refer to the accompanying reports of treaty employés, which will this year be found more than usually full and interesting.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. BARNHART,
United States Indian Agent.

J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

REF0062915

UMATILLA INDIAN RESERVATION,
Oregon, August 1, 1866.

SIR: I beg leave to submit the following report as superintendent of farming:

At the time I took charge of that duty in April last, I found that considerable work had been done by the Indians, under the superintendence of my predecessor, Mr. Cornoyer; the new ploughs sent up by the superintendent of Indian affairs had been turned over to the Indians, who were busily engaged in putting in their spring crop. A much greater amount of land is being cultivated by them than last year, and, although the continual wet weather delayed the putting in of grains, I think from present appearances the crop will turn out well.

The new white spring wheat is a great improvement, but, there being only enough to give seed to a few of the best Indian farmers, I, acting under your instructions, sowed a portion of this wheat on the department farm; it looks extremely well, and I think we shall raise sufficient to give seed another year to all who need it. The Indians seeing that the flouring-mill now in course of erection will soon be finished, show a much greater anxiety to raise grain than heretofore, and if we only had the teams to enable them to break up the land many more new farms would be made next season; the department cattle are too old to be of much service, and the Indian horses too small for that purpose. I can only at present give an estimate of the amount in cultivation this year. After a careful examination of the Indian farms, I think they have about as follows: wheat, 480 acres; corn, 120 acres; oats, 100 acres, and about 200 acres in peas, beans, barley, potatoes, melons, pumpkins, onions, turnips, carrots, parsnips, beets, cabbage, and other vegetables, all of which look well, and I think will yield an average crop. I would respectfully recommend that the farm on Wild Horse creek, which remains wet too long in the spring to raise grain to advantage, be seeded down in timothy grass for the purpose of raising feed for the department stock in future.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. S. WHITE, *Superintendent of Farming.*

W. H. BARNHART, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 14*a*.

UMATILLA INDIAN RESERVATION,
Oregon, August 1, 1866.

SIR: This is the first time I have had the honor to report to you. I came on the reservation the 1st of November last year, in quality of teacher and spiritual director of the Indians under your charge. No building being vacant at the agency suitable for a school-house, all my time till the middle of May last, at which time you placed a school-house at my disposal, has been employed in acquiring the language of the Indians, and visiting and exhorting them it home, and performing for them on Sundays the divine offices, which the generality of the Indians frequent with the utmost exactitude, and in which they seem to take an unusual delight. The school being opened at the time above stated, I enrolled thirty-one scholars, viz., eleven boys and twenty girls; the average attendance may be fairly stated at twenty-five, except for a short term during harvest, when a few were granted leave of absence.

This regularity in attending school must be for the greater part attributed to your solicitude and encouragement by furnishing food to the children during the absence of their parents in their annual fishing and hunting excursions. I think really that the school has been in every respect as great a success as could be expected for the few months it has been in operation. I would, however, transgress the truth if I did say that I expect much of the school on the present footing. Having but a day school, the children being under my care but four or five hours a day, there cannot be a real progress either in learning or true civilization; they will continue to speak their Indian language and follow their savage habits. It is really to be regretted that Indians who seem to show so much aptitude for progress and civil life, and so much respect for religion, are deprived of a great part of those means of education that are in existence on other reservations. There should be funds appropriated for a regular boarding school, by which the children should be taken from the control of their parents; there should also be a farm attached, on which the boys could be taught every branch of agriculture, and the girls, under the care of two or three sisters of charity, could be instructed in knitting, sewing, and all kinds of housework. At the same time I would propose the erection of a hospital for sick Indians whose condition would be greatly ameliorated, and where they could be better cared for, and their spiritual welfare to eternity better secured. This being the object of my most sincere desire, I would impose on myself every possible sacrifice to obtain this end, if the government participated in my views, and would be willing to co-operate with me for that purpose.

Submitting these views to your kind consideration and the solicitude of the Indian department at Washington, I remain, sir, respectfully yours,

FATHER WARNEERSCH,
Principal Teacher for the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla Tribes of Indians.

WILLIAM H. BARNHART, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 15.

ASHLAND MILLS, OREGON,
August 6, 1866.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following, my first annual report as United States Indian sub-agent:

I entered upon the discharge of my duties in the Klamath and Rogue River region about the 25th of September, 1865, under instructions requiring me to exercise supervision over the Klamath and Modoc tribes, the several tribes of Snakes, and all stragglers lurking around the mountains of southern Oregon.

On the 15th October ensuing I set out for the lake country, in company with the interpreter of the sub-agency, appointed agreeable to your instructions on the 12th of that month, to attempt to conclude a treaty of peace with Howlock, principal chief of a tribe of Snake Indians not treated with, who was then said to be in the vicinity of Sprague River valley, and anxious to enter into a treaty of amity with the United States.

Having sent out a deputation of Yahooskin Snakes, together with Pauline, chief of Noll-pah-pe Snakes to see Howlock, they returned reporting that Howlock declared himself for a continuation of the war, and attempted to persuade Pauline to join with him. The prospects of concluding a treaty with Howlock were hence blasted, and after remaining some time on the reservation, examining into the state of feeling among the different tribes and inquiring into their condition, I returned to Ashland.

Pauline appeared at that time desirous to carry out, on his part, the provisions of the treaty made with his tribe on August 12, 1865, and as a proof of his sincerity, offered to accompany, with his warriors, the military, if an invasion of Howlock's country should be made from Fort Klamath. Pauline, however, brought but few of his people on to the reservation.

On December 18, I started for Fort Klamath to attend to the issuing of subsistence to the Snake Indians and to examine into the condition of the other tribes, and on arriving there I issued to Pauline such an amount of shorts and flour as I deemed would supply him and his people until spring. At that time I found the Klamath and Yahooskins generally quite well enough provided with dried fish, &c., to subsist them during the remainder of the winter, but to quiet their loud clamorings for flour, I made some moderate issues to the chiefs and, through them, to some of their subjects who seemed rather needy. I became convinced at this time of a growing disaffection among the Indians, on account of the tardiness of the government in fulfilling treaty stipulations, and I gave it as my opinion, in a communication addressed to your office, that something should be done by the government, as soon as possible, to inspire the Indians with proper confidence in it.

In order to give the Indians some tangible evidence of the government's intention to fulfil its promises, as well as to ascertain the variety of garden vegetables and cereals that could be produced on the Klamath reservation, as far as possible, considering the limited amount of funds provided for colonization purposes, in obedience to your instructions, I commenced making arrangements towards the close of April last to proceed to the reservation and put in a crop there, calculating that early in May it would be possible to cross the Cascade mountains with a wagon.

Having made necessary purchases and having employed a person to assist in driving the team and also in ploughing and planting, I left Ashland on May 1, and followed the old emigrant road without difficulty, except from fallen timber, as far as the emigrant crossing on the Klamath river, where I changed my course from almost due east and pursued as far as Sink river, in a northeasterly direction, a route sometimes followed by wagons on their way to the gold region of the Columbia. At Sink river I changed my course a little west of north through the mountains bordering Upper Klamath lake on the east, and after travelling through a pass in the mountains never before traversed by wagons, but decidedly practicable, on May 12 I arrived at the head of navigation on the lake, about eight miles south of Fort Klamath, four miles north of Williamson river, and twenty-five from Ashland, and at the point I decided to commence operations.

From this place, which is called Ko-was-ta by the Indians, level, fertile plains extend off towards Fort Klamath, bordered on the east by splendid groves of timber and crossed by beautiful streams of water, clear as crystal. This location for an agency, in my estimation, could scarcely be excelled. Fine timber, stone and wild meadow lands abound; the climate is far milder than that of Fort Klamath, but a few miles above, and it is near enough to that post and to the Indian village on Williamson river for any required purpose. Three miles above on Ko-was-ta or Crooked river there is as fine a mill site as I have ever seen, and from the rivulet just mentioned all the tillable land below could be easily irrigated if it should require it.

Ploughing was commenced soon after arriving at Ko-was-ta, and by the 31st of May sixteen acres were put in, seven in wheat, oats, bearded and bald barley, seven in corn and beans, and two in turnips, carrots, peas, potatoes, artichokes and onions. By the assistance of the Indians, there was also built a good substantial log house, and the Indians en-

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closed the field, and altogether about a thousand acres of land, with a good brush and log fence. I made necessary arrangement and had put in at Williamson river, about the 1st of May, in a small enclosure, a number of varieties of garden vegetables, as also some wheat and oats.

The Klamaths and Gahooskins, when they saw operations actually commenced, became reassured of the good intentions of the government, and I far exceeded my most sanguine expectations in regard to employing them in labor. They were ready and willing to assist as I should direct, and during the whole time of laboring on the reservation I kept a fatigue party of from ten to thirty-six at work, all they received in return being some shorts I issued to them while laboring and the prospect of better times in future. The season being far advanced, operations ceased for a time with the close of May.

On the 18th of July I appointed, at a moderate salary for the time being, a person to reside on the agency farm to attend to the cultivation of the crop, to provide hay sufficient to subsist the department animals through the winter, and to transact such other duties there as may be calculated to promote the good being of the service. Through the representations of the farmer, I am able to state, that at present most of the crop is flourishing; a part, however, put in on dry land is not doing very well. At Kowasta most of the corn, turnips, potatoes, barley, oats and wheat look well and promise an abundant yield, and at Williamson river the wheat and oats are waist-high and are heading out, but most of the vegetables at the latter place were put in rather too early and are not flourishing. I am very well satisfied that the climate and soil of Kowasta and of the bottoms on Williamson river are suited to the production of wheat, oats, barley, rye, carrots, cabbages, turnips, potatoes, artichokes and Indian corn, and from the appearance of things thus far, would give it as my opinion that all those things may be cultivated there with advantage.

There are sufficient colonization funds or more than a sufficiency on hand to meet the expenses that would necessarily be incurred in putting in a respectable crop of grain on the reservation this fall, and I am of opinion that the interests of the service would be much promoted by employing so much of them as would be necessary for that purpose.

There are at present no Snakes proper on the reservation, unless we except some prisoners in the custody of the military at Fort Klamath. Pauline left the reservation with his people some time in April last, and I am led to believe that he went away with hostile designs, and that there is now a union of all the Snakes proper for a more determined war. I hoped for a long time that Pauline was only absent in pursuance of a promise to use his influence to persuade Howlock and other hostile chieftains to forsake the war-path, but it seems sufficiently evident that he nor his people now harbor any feelings of amity towards the United States. The universal belief among the Klamaths and Yahooskins is that the Snakes are all for war. Their vigilance lest the Snakes invade their country to rob and plunder, the withdrawal of Pauline and his people from the reservation in a clandestine manner, the lurking of straggling bands of Snakes around its limits and the increase in number of the depredations in the Columbia regions, would seem sufficient to justify the military in capturing all the stragglers possible around the reservation, and Major W. V. Rinehart, commanding Fort Klamath, with the assistance of Klamaths and Yahooskins, has taken captive a number of Snakes. "The Klamaths and Yahooskins," Major Rinehart says, "are eager to vindicate their loyalty, and would willingly become our allies in an invasion of the Snake domain."

The Modoc Indians who withdrew from their country last year, through the influence, as I believe, of certain white persons, more intent on promoting their own pecuniary interests than the good-being of the Indians or the welfare of the country, have sent messengers to me at different times, to represent their readiness to do as I may desire them, and their willingness to come on to the reservation in the event of the ratification of the treaty made with them, the Klamaths and Yahooskins conjointly. They have returned to their country in and around Clear Lake valley, and are collecting roots and seeds for winter use.

Of straggling Indians there are a few in southern Oregon. Thirteen Molalles are at Flounce Rock, on the head-waters of Rogue river; a little band of the same tribe are on the Cascade range further north; and I have just learned that there is a little band, I know not of what tribe on south Umpqua river. If provision is made for the maintenance of these stragglers on the Klamath reservation, I apprehend no difficulty in removing them there. The Klamaths are anxious to assist in bringing stragglers on to the reservation, and I have already given some of them permission to bring some of their own people from Oregon City and the Dalles.

Here let me represent the necessity of purchasing, if the funds provided for such purposes in this department are adequate, a considerable amount of shorts or flour, to issue to Indians while laboring on the Klamath reservation, and also to supply the destitute and the sick through the coming winter. I hope the treaty of October 15 will be ratified at an early day, so that more extensive measures may be adopted to improve the condition of the tribes included in that compact. By proper management they would very soon become an agricultural people, and under due and proper regulations, with their advancement in agricultural knowledge, their barbarous customs would fast disappear, and civilized habits take their place.

I would here state that kindness and courtesy have characterized Major Rinehart, Captain McCall and Lieutenants Ontman and Pattens, stationed at Fort Klamath, during my intercourse with them, and I would express my thankfulness for their valuable assistance and many favors.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LINDSAY APPLEGATE,
United States Indian Sub-Agent.

Hon. J. W. P. HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs in Oregon.

CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 16.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, September 15, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor in compliance with the requirements of the department to submit my second annual report of the condition of Indian affairs within my superintendency.

The accompanying reports of the several agents will exhibit statements in detail of the condition of the Indian service at the several agencies.

I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the faithful and efficient manner in which the several agents and employés have discharged their duties, the results of which have been, in part, the gradual and permanent improvement of the condition of the Indians, and the large and abundant harvests on the several reservations, which have been the results of the united labors of the employés and Indians.

Round Valley reservation, under charge of Agent Fairfield, has increased evidences of success and prosperity. The Indians at this agency, under the direction and supervision of the agent and employes, have performed a large amount of labor during the past year. They have procured from the adjacent mountains the timber and shingles, and erected a large frame barn 46 by 60 feet, two large frame granaries, one 21 by 21 feet, and one 30 by 30 feet, an addition to frame barn, (erected year previous,) of 24 by 25 feet. They have made 30,000 rails, enclosed 2,300 acres of land, (making the number of acres of land enclosed on the reservation with an excellent fence 5,000 acres,) and have put in cultivation 1,100 acres grain and vegetables.

The station at the Mendocino reservation, in charge of E. J. Whipple, was discontinued the 31st of March last, the employés discharged, and the government property removed to Round valley. It is thought advisable that the Indians should remain at their present location for the time being; they desire to remain until the lands of the reservation shall have been sold by the government. At this locality they obtain large quantities of fish and clams, and many of them find employment at the lumber mills in the vicinity at fair wages, with which they obtain clothing; their presence is not obnoxious to the few settlers adjoining the reservation, nor is their labor required on the reservation at Round valley at present; as soon, however, as the interests of the service require it, they will be removed. They are under the supervision of the agent at Round valley, and will be furnished by him with such additional subsistence as they may require.

In October last, 262 Wylackers, Trinity and Eel River Indians, which were held as prisoners of war at Humboldt bay, were removed by the military authorities to Round valley, and placed in charge of the agent. During the winter and spring a number of the Trinity Indians, (advised and instigated by white men, who have located in the vicinity of the reservation, and are known as squaw men,) have left the reservation and returned to their former locations in Trinity county; they are that portion of the Trinity Indians who had become domesticated, and at the time of their being taken and held as prisoners they were, the most of them, in the employ of the whites. No measures have been taken by the agent up to the present time for their return.

By observation and information obtained during the past year, I must again urge upon the department the importance, and for the benefit of the Indian service, the necessity of the entire valley, with its extensions to the summit of the surrounding mountains, with boundaries as indicated in topographical map, (which I enclose with this report,) be set apart and held for reservation purposes. The settlers in the valley, who are entitled to, should receive a fair compensation for their improvements.

The mountain lands embraced within the boundaries designated on the accompanying map would be valuable to the reservation for pasturage, and invaluable insomuch that a class of white men, (known as squaw men,) whose locations in the proximity of the reservations are their bane and curse, would be, by the boundaries, prevented from settling and locating where their connexions and influence with the Indians would be so deleterious to their welfare and the prosperity of the reservation.

A bill in relation to Round valley and other Indian reservations in northern California, introduced in the House of Representatives by Hon. John Bidwell, meets with my appro-

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val, except the boundaries mentioned in the bill. The boundaries should, for the reasons above stated, be enlarged and extended to the summit of the mountains, as indicated in the map. These mountain lands cannot for many years be of any value to the government, except in connexion with the reservation, while if they are not included within the limits of the reservation they will be occupied by stock men, hunters, and squaw men, for the time being. Government stock will disappear, the Indians will be outraged by the abduction and stealing of their squaws, liquors will be furnished them clandestinely, and all of those evils to the reservation which have been and still continue to be the results of a close proximity of this class of people will not be abated.

The reservations of Mendocino and Nome Lackee having been abandoned, I would recommend that the land embraced within said reservations be brought into market and disposed of for settlement at an early day. A large portion of the lands embraced within the Nome Lackee reservation are well adapted for stock grazing and raising small grain, and the citizens are ready and anxious to purchase and occupy the lands as soon as they are offered for sale, and I believe it is the true policy of the government, and would be to the interest of the county and State in which they are located, that they be brought into market and offered for sale as soon as possible.

Mendocino reservation extends from the south bank of the Noyo river, north with the coast, to a point one and a half mile north of Bedata creek, ten miles in length and three and a half miles in width. That portion of the reservation lying between the southern boundary and Pudden creek contains most of the government buildings and improvements; the land embraced within this boundary was found to be unproductive and not susceptible of cultivation with profit, and the agency was removed some three years since to the northern boundary on Bedata creek. The public buildings and improvements above mentioned were, during my predecessor's administration, placed in care of Somers & Brown, (living at the mouth of the Noyo,) in whose care they are at present, without charge to the government; the buildings and improvements are unoccupied, and are rapidly going to decay.

During the administration of Superintendent Henley, a large and valuable steam lumber mill was erected on the reservation, on the north bank of the Noyo river, by McPherson & Co., with the consent of Superintendent Henley, and a number of dwellings have been erected on the reservation, in the immediate vicinity of said mill. I would recommend that provision be made, on the sale of those lands by the government, for McPherson & Co., and other settlers, who occupied and improved lands on the reservation by the consent and permission of said superintendent, that they be allowed to purchase the lands at a fair valuation.

The lands lying between Pudden creek and the northern boundary have been leased to E. J. Whipple for the period of eighteen months, from the 1st day of April last, at fifty dollars per month, payable quarterly, the lease subject to the approval of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and to any action that may be taken by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, or Congress, as to the sale or disposal of said lands. The lands embraced within this boundary contain some twenty-five hundred acres of fertile land, (one hundred and sixty acres of which has heretofore been cultivated;) the balance of the land is sandy barrens, affording pasturage to a limited extent; on these lands is a dwelling-house, barn, and stable. It was thought by the superintendent that it would be more for the interests of the Indian service to lease the said lands at a fair rental, with the conditions as above, than to abandon them entirely, or place a person in charge of the buildings and improvements at the expense of the government. It would be to the interest of the department for the lands on the reservation to be surveyed and brought into market at an early day.

The removal of a large number of Indians from Red Wood and Potter valley to Round valley has been in contemplation for some time; the agent has postponed their removal until after harvest, as many of the Indians are absent from those localities, employed by farmers in the grain and potato fields.

Hoopa Valley reservation, in charge of Agent Stockton: The affairs of this agency have much improved, and have been well conducted by the agent during the past year. The failure of the crops last year, on account of the drought and late planting, rendered it necessary that some purchases of subsistence should be made to supply the necessities of the Indians until harvest; this, with the hire of some additional teams necessary for sowing and planting the crops, has increased the expenses on this reservation to a small extent.

The excellent crops of grain and vegetables which have been raised on the reservation the present season give abundant supply for all the wants of the Indians, dispel any fears in the future, and give the assurance that the lands on the reservation, when all brought into cultivation, can supply all demands in the way of subsistence, and produce a surplus which would go far towards making the reservation self-sustaining.

The Indians at this agency have a strong attachment for this valley, and are contented and well disposed. The confidence of the citizens in the permanent settlement of Indian troubles and difficulties in this portion of the State is fully established, and the farms and mining claims, which were abandoned during the aforesaid difficulties, are being reoccupied, and the country is rapidly filling up with a permanent and enterprising population.

The receipt of the money appropriated by Congress to pay the settlers for their improvements in Hoopa valley, by the superintendent has given great satisfaction and strength in the confidence already felt that Indian depredations are no more to be feared or expected.

Smith River reservation is at present in charge of George Kingsbury, special agent, appointed temporarily to fill the vacancy of Agent Bryson, removed.

The crops raised on this reservation the present year are good, and the amount of grain and vegetables will, I think, be considerably in excess of the wants of the Indians for subsistence. But little can be realized at this agency by the sale of surplus produce, for the want of a market. The citizens raise an abundance to supply the demand in the country, and the high rates of freight (owing to the dangers of navigation during the fall and winter months preventing transportation to San Francisco) leaves but a small margin after paying expenses.

Many of the Indians on this reservation have recently become dissatisfied and discontented: the reason they give for this state of feeling is, that they think government will not purchase the lands on which they are at present located, and they apprehend they will be removed to some location not so desirable. Quite a number have recently left the reservation, with the intention, as is supposed, not to return. The agent, with the aid of the military, is endeavoring to capture them and compel them to return.

In consequence of this dissatisfaction existing among the Indians, the prospective condition of the reservation, which, under the present condition of affairs, cannot be successful, the additional expense and difficulties attending the management of a reservation under these difficulties, and on lands rented of private individuals, I must, looking to the interest of the service and of the Indians, recommend the abandonment of the reservation as soon as practicable, and the removal of the Indians and government property to Round Valley reservation: this measure, if approved by the department, cannot well be carried into effect before the 1st of May. An appropriation of five thousand dollars will be necessary to defray the expenses of removal; this amount will be saved the government in one year in the rent of lands and pay of agent and employés at said reservation. I recommend the removal of the Indians aforesaid to Round valley, for the reason that they will be better satisfied and contented on this reservation than at Hoopa valley. At the Round Valley reservation are many of the Humboldt and Wylacke Indians, portions of the same tribe now at Smith river, speaking the same language, and their tribal relations are such that it would be to the interests of the service, as well as an act of justice and humanity to them, that they be united; and, further, whatever changes made in the northern portion of the State, in the removal of the Indians, should be done, in view of making, as soon as the public interest will permit, Round valley the only Indian reservation in that portion of the State.

The lands now occupied and cultivated for reservation purposes are under lease until the 1st of January next. Should it be determined by the department that the removal be made next spring, the leases of the lands now occupied should not be renewed—only the farm of Sarville & Darby, on which the Indians are located, and this only for six months. A considerable portion of the government property will not pay for its removal; the superintendent should be authorized, in the event of a removal, to have such property appraised and sold for the benefit of the Indian service.

Tule River farm: This reservation is under the supervision of Agent Hoffman, whose management of the affairs has been as efficient as could be expected on an agency located on rented lands.

The Indians at this agency, under the direction of the agent and employés, have, during the past year, performed a large amount of labor; they have, in addition to cultivating the lands, constructed a water-ditch several miles in length, bringing in the waters of Tule river, for irrigation purposes, on to the most elevated portion of the farm, and the public lands connected therewith, and by which good crops of grain and vegetables can be raised in seasons of the most severe drought.

They have also opened a wagon road, twenty-five miles in length, from the reservation into the mountains to the timbered region, where they can obtain all the fencing and building materials that may be required for the use of the reservation; they have constructed adobe houses sufficient to protect themselves and families from the inclemency of the weather and to make them comfortable, and also have enclosed, with a brush fence, several hundred acres of public lands adjoining the rented farm for pasturage and cultivation.

The Indians perform the labor required of them cheerfully, as the amount of labor performed on this farm the past year abundantly proves, but under the present condition of the reservation, on rented lands, their labor can only be effective so far as to provide for their subsistence. Could the government purchase the lands, which I have recommended in former communications to the department, their labors could be made effective in permanent improvements, in the erection of buildings, fencing, and planting of orchards, vineyards, &c.

I cannot agree with Agent Hoffman that no money should be expended in the way of schools and religious instruction. I am fully satisfied that, with the reservation permanently established on lands owned by the government, necessary buildings erected and improvements made, and proper and competent teachers employed, (a man and his wife would be desirable,) much good and lasting benefit to the young Indians, both male and female, would be effected.

If no other consideration than dollars and cents was involved in the purchase of this farm, on which the Indians are now located, it would be to the interest of the government to purchase the lands, as the amount would be saved in three years in rents paid and the

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increased value of the farm arising from the erection of buildings and construction of permanent improvements.

The Mission Indians in southern California, estimated, number 3,290. The condition of these Indians, and what I consider was the interest and duty of the government towards them, was made the subject of a special communication to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under date of 13th April last, on my return from a visit to their locality. Subsequent observation and information confirms me in the views then expressed, and I cannot too thoroughly recommend that provision be made for their future and permanent location and settlement.

The Indians in this superintendency, not including those on the reservations and the Mission Indians, number in the aggregate 19,300, estimated from the most reliable information obtained. They are to be found in every county, but are the most numerous in the extreme southern and northern portions of the State.

The Colorados, Yumas, and Mojaves, numbering 2,600, reside in the south, on and near the Colorado river. They are peaceable and inoffensive, cultivating the soil to some extent, and furnishing wood in quantities to the steamers navigating said river. Their isolated location, peaceable and quiet demeanor towards the citizens, and the mutual advantages derived from furnishing the steamers with wood, suggests the policy that they remain as at present located. They should receive from the government some agricultural implements, for which they have made a request.

The Chemihuevas and Pi-Utes, 1,800 in number, reside and roam over that section of the State bordering upon the Mojave river and its confluence with the Colorado river. They are more wild and savage than any of the Indians of California. Several depredations on travellers and settlers have been committed recently in their vicinity, in stealing and driving off stock, and several persons have been murdered, and it is believed that those Indians are the aggressors. As soon as measures may be taken and consummated for the permanent establishment of a reservation in the southern part of the State, those Indians should be collected by the military and placed thereon; the present condition of the reservation at Tule River farm is such that this desirable object cannot be executed.

East of the Coast Range, on Owen's river and vicinity, are the Owen's River and Caso Indians, in number 1,500; they have the same characteristics as the Chemihuevas and Pi-Utes; their removal to a reservation at an early day is desirable.

In the north the Klamath Indians, residing on the Klamath river, are the most numerous in that portion of the State; they number 1,800. They are comparatively isolated, and have preserved their tribal identity. They obtain their subsistence mostly from fish caught in the river, on the banks of which they reside, and are peaceable and well-disposed. Until that section of the State in which they reside is thickly settled by the whites, they should remain as at present located, as they are averse to being removed.

The Indians other than those before mentioned reside in various sections of the State, in small communities; in some localities their presence is obnoxious to the citizens; in others they are tolerated on account of the labor they perform for the whites; their condition is deplorable and pitiful in the extreme; they are demoralized both physically and morally. This condition, lamentable as it is, is the result of their intercourse and contact with the lowest class of the white population, and they more readily embrace the vices of civilization because it is only with its vices they come in contact. Place the Indian in contact with the good, the moral, and religious, and he will yield to the influence with which he is surrounded, and would imbibe good and correct principles. The Indians in this superintendency are placed, by circumstances over which they had no control, under peculiar hardships. Originally the owners and rightful possessors of the lands in this fair commonwealth, they are now the helpless wards of a government which recognizes no right or title which they may have originally possessed. With no lands, no treaties, no annuities, no power or means of extricating themselves from the influences with which they are surrounded, and which are rapidly and surely working their destruction and extermination, and surrounded by a community whose sentiments, if not expressed in words, are in actions and influence, the case of the poor Indian is a hopeless one, and before the march of civilization he must give way; and instead of civilization reaching out a helping hand to elevate and redeem, it is used to hasten his destruction and effect his entire demoralization and degradation.

How is the Indian to be raised from his degradation and vices, and be brought to participate in and enjoy the influences of Christian civilization? He must be placed in a position away from evil influences and under the control of persons whose example and instruction would teach him to avoid evil habits and embrace good ones.

To effect this desirable and humane object, the Indians must be placed on reservations removed as far as possible from all vicious and demoralizing influences. Agents in charge and employés should, if possible, be men of families, residing on the reservations, where the social habits and domestic comforts of civilization would be a daily example for the Indians, both male and female. The pay of employés should be sufficient to engage men with wives or small families to locate on the reservations. One hundred dollars per month for the service of a man and his wife should be allowed by the government, the man to be employed with the Indians in teaching them and directing them in their labors, and his wife in teaching the Indian women sewing and housewifery, and habits of cleanliness and morality.

Manual labor schools should be established, and placed in charge of a man and his wife of a moral and religious character; then the Indian youth of both sexes should be taught. The first rudiments taught should be labor, industry; when this instruction is properly instituted, moral and intellectual instruction will more easily be inculcated.

I can conceive of no policy, except the foregoing, by which the Indians of this State can be really and permanently benefited; but little can be effected in improving the morals and changing the habits and customs of elder Indians. The young of both sexes, however, receive instructions readily, and with those should the efforts for reformation and moral improvement be applied and directed. In the county of Klamath, in which the Hoopa Valley reservation is located, are one hundred half-breed children, from three to ten years of age. Several of the citizens have expressed a desire that a school should be established on that reservation, where those half-breeds could be taught, and receive the advantages and blessings of civilization so far as they can be applied to their peculiar condition.

The reservations at Round valley and Hoopa valley now present inviting fields of labor in this direction. Here are hundreds of children in a land of churches, of Christianity, and civilization, whose moral degradation is as low as those of any people the most degraded, and shall there be no efforts made to elevate and reclaim them from this condition? Our common humanity requires that the effort should be made, and Christianity guarantees success if the efforts are made under her guidance and influence.

So far as regards the present and prospective condition of the reservation, in respect to subsistence, improvement, and good order, it is as good as could be expected, and much better than was anticipated one year since; the granaries at Round valley are full to overflowing, and abundance at all the other reservations.

The prompt remittance of funds by the department at Washington, on the requisitions of the superintendent, and the prompt payment of all liabilities incurred for the Indian service, has placed the credit of the Indian department, in this State, in a more favorable position than it has heretofore attained.

The passage of the bill No. 572, introduced by Hon. James Bidwell, in relation to Round valley and other Indian reservations in northern California, with enlarged boundaries, and the purchase of the Madden farm, at Tule river, on which the Indians are now located, would be all that would be required to make the reservations permanent and a success, and which would insure a gradual decrease in the appropriations for the Indian service in this State.

The assistance and co-operation of the military officers stationed in this State has been freely and willingly given, whenever desired, in assisting the officers of this superintendency in the discharge of their duties.

A statistical return of farming on the several agencies, and report of the number of Indians in the California superintendency, please find accompanying this report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES MALTBY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, California.

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

No. 17.

HOOPA VALLEY RESERVE,
August 20, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the department, I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report of the condition of affairs on the Hoopa Valley reserve:

There are about twelve hundred acres of land in the valley; the government has possession of all except the farm of Garrett & Campbell, numbering two hundred acres. The number of acres of wheat sowed, 200; number of acres volunteered, 150. Estimated number of bushels of wheat raised this season, 4,000; number of acres of oats sowed, 30; number of acres volunteered, 30; estimated number of bushels, 1,000. Corn planted, 30 acres; potatoes, 40 acres, with the prospect of fair crops; peas sowed, 10 acres. At the commencement of harvest we were short of beef, and it was necessary to feed the working Indians some of the peas, and after using what was needed, we thrashed out and put away 11,000 pounds. Number of acres of beans, 10; carrots, 5; crop very light.

The Indians on the reserve number six hundred and fifty. They are contented and work readily and willingly. They have done all the labor in harvesting and thrashing, only requiring the assistance of the employés to see that the machines are kept in running order.

Number of horses owned by government, 8; mules, 7; and two yoke of oxen; hardly sufficient to put in the crops and do all the work necessary to be done on the reserve. Num-

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ber of swine, 30 head; cattle, 30 head; and it will be necessary to make additional purchases of beef to feed the Indians until the necessary supply can be raised on the reserve. I would recommend that a band of cows be purchased, so that we can raise our own stock.

I have received blank forms of statistics of education. There never has been anything done in this part of the State to improve the moral or intellectual condition of the Indians. I think that a good school would be a benefit to the younger Indians, as they learn quite readily, and would soon learn to read and write.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is about the same as usual. The number of deaths is about twelve, and the number of births the same.

An abundance will be raised this year for the subsistence of the Indians on the reserve, and when the government once gets possession of the entire valley, so as to exclude all white men except the necessary employés, they will have no further trouble with the Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT L. STOCKTON,
Indian Agent, Hoopa Valley Reserve.

Hon. CHARLES MALTBY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, California.

ROUND VALLEY INDIAN RESERVATION,
August 10, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of the condition of affairs pertaining to the Indian service on the Round Valley reservation.

There are now on the reservation over one thousand Indians, according to a late census, of the following tribes:

Names of tribes.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Nylackee and Trinity River	124	187	31	16	361
Eel River	10	12	4	.....	26
Pitt River	73	76	18	29	196
Cow Cow	96	110	14	18	238
Yuca	83	103	26	30	242
Total	386	488	96	93	1,063

The Indians, though coming from different parts of the State, and speaking a diversity of languages, have been peaceably disposed among themselves, generally happy and contented, and sufficiently industrious and obedient to meet the necessities of our farming operations. Their health has been generally good. They have been well fed, the reservation having produced for the last year more food than was necessary for their subsistence. The only or principal drawback to their personal welfare and comfort has been the insufficiency of clothing, the quantity provided having been wholly inadequate to their wants. The clothing shipped last fall by Commissioner Dole was about enough to furnish one-fourth of the Indians with a suit each. In addition thereto, however, Superintendent Maltby has, during the present year, furnished a liberal amount of clothing and other supplies, which have contributed greatly to their well-being, and enabled them to get along without much absolute suffering.

The reservation is now in good farming condition, the fences, houses, and other improvements having been kept in good order and greatly improved during the year.

The following estimate of produce for the present year is based upon the probable yield of crops, judging from their present appearance:

	Estimated yield.	Acres sowed.	Remarks.
Wheat	9,600 bushels.	500	25 acres cut for hay, 75 acres killed by late frost and destroyed by fire-bet.
Barley	2,560 bushels.	150	100 acres cut for hay.
Oats	4,000 bushels.	100	
Corn	6,000 bushels.	200	About 1,600 bushels issued to Indians green.
Potatoes	3,000 bushels.	40	
Hay	220 tons	300	
Turnips, flat	40 tons	5	
Turnips, ruta-baga	50 tons	5	
Carrots	60 tons	6	
Beets	75 tons	5	
Beans	30 bushels.	4	Crops light.
Peas	300 bushels.	10	
Sorghum		3	Failed—seed bad.
Watermelons	20,000	15	
Pumpkins and squashes	30,000	15	
Grapevines		2	Planted this year.
		1,362	

The Indians and employés have made 16,000 shingles; and the following buildings have been erected: one barn, 60 feet by 40; two granaries, 30 feet by 30 each; addition to old barn, 24 feet by 25; addition to kitchen, 12 feet by 18; besides which a new roof has been put on the dwelling-house.

I would solicit the serious and early attention of the department to the propriety of purchasing some stock for the reservation, and would respectfully recommend that enough cattle be purchased to admit of furnishing from the increase what meat may be required by the Indians, and the work-oxen that will be needed from time to time for farming purposes.

The Mendocino reservation, as you are aware, was abandoned some time since, but no effort has been made to remove the Indians, as they were considered better off there than they would be here. The spot where they are located is the original home of most of the Indians, and they are much attached to it. They are few in number, and are living peaceably with the settlers in the neighborhood, who employ many of them on their farms, enabling them to earn a livelihood and provide themselves with clothing. They subsist largely on fish and clams, which are very plenty in that locality. Their principal want is breadstuff, and I have furnished them with wheat raised at this place. I will continue to care for them and give them what assistance they may require.

I deem it very important to the success of the service in my agency that, in case the purchase of the improvements of all the settlers in the valley, as proposed by the bill introduced at the last session of Congress, is not made, immediate steps be taken to gain possession of all the land and improvements in the northern portion of the valley, say from the division line between townships 22 and 23, north, to the summit of the mountains, as proposed originally by Superintendent Hanson. There are only about four settlers within the tract named, and the cost of the improvements would be exceedingly small, while the benefits to be derived would be very great. At present there are settlers on nearly every side of the reservation farm, while if the proposed purchase were made, it would be bounded on the north, east, and west by the mountains, and only open to settlers on the south.

The land occupied by these settlers is very rich, and would add materially to the productive capacity of the reservation, while the constant annoyance we suffer from our neighbors' stock, the breaking down of fences, &c., would be avoided.

The more completely the Indians are cut off from contact with the whites, the more harmonious and successful will be the working of the reservation system. Again, by extending our line to the summit of the mountains to the north, the haunts of the notorious "buckskin men," or kidnappers, in the small valleys or on the mountains would be under our control, and they would no longer be able to molest us with such ease. In fact, I regard it indispensable to the welfare of the Indians under my charge and to the success of the service that this purchase be made.

Justice to the employés of the reservation demands that I should say, in their behalf, that they have performed much valuable labor, and faithfully discharged their duty to the government.

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

B. L. FAIRFIELD,
Indian Agent, Round Valley Reservation.

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

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No. 19.

TULE RIVER FARM, *August* 17, 1866.

SIR: That the Indians at this farm can by proper management be made to perform the labor required to grow their subsistence, the past year fully demonstrates. Our harvests are abundant, the Indians, under the direction of white men, having performed the labor. Besides the usual farm work during the past year, Indian labor constructed a road to the mountains, (some twenty-five miles to the timber,) and constructed a water ditch of five miles, at a cost of 2,000 days' labor. Whether they are capable of any improvement, beyond being made useful as laborers, is extremely doubtful. Their character is the most despicable, and, I may safely say, in an experience of over four years I never saw among them an indication of a virtue. A cruel, cowardly vagabond, given to thieving, gambling, drunkenness, and all that is vicious, without one redeeming trait, is a true picture of the California Digger; they only respect what they fear.

No schools have been attempted here, nor any religious instruction, nor could I recommend the expenditure of any money on such hopeless subjects.

The Indians are decreasing quite rapidly, and must soon become extinct. Whether they will decrease more rapidly, supported and protected in large bodies, as here, or allowed to run the mountains, suffering occasionally from hunger, and liable to be ill-treated by whites scarcely more human than they, is a question difficult correctly to decide. Could they be kept entirely from contact with the whites,(which would be quite impossible,) on a permanent reservation, it would be better for them, no doubt. But I cannot refrain from saying that this place (its uncertain tenure and lack of system) has been and must continue to be of doubtful benefit to the Indians.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. J. HOFFMAN,
Special Agent, Tule River Farm.

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

No. 20.

SMITH RIVER INDIAN RESERVE, *September* 9, 1866.

SIR: Having been appointed special Indian agent in consequence of the removal of Mr. Bryson, late agent of the above-named reserve, I have the honor of submitting an annual report, as desired in your last communication, under date of August 14, 1866.

Having, as stated, been appointed simply as special agent, and not having charge of the reserve quite two months, I cannot make a very extended report, and will confine myself only to statistics and general farming interests connected with the reserve. This reserve is located on Smith river, three miles from its mouth or entrance to the Pacific ocean, being in Del Norte county, situated in the northeast part of the State near the Oregon line, and west of the coast range of mountains.

The locality of the reserve is most admirably situated, being a mild and healthful climate, an abundance of arable land of unsurpassed fertility, convenient to timber for fuel, fencing, or building purposes; also an abundant supply of water either from springs on the place or from small streams that flow from the mountains. In this particular locality there seems an inexhaustible supply of small fish called smelts. The Indians are very fond of them. They catch them in the surf with dip-nets in great quantities in the summer and fall months, and cart them to the reserve by wagon loads. Also the Crescent City, Lagoon, Burnt Ranches, and Smith River Indians, numbering about five hundred, carry away annually large quantities, constituting one of their chief supplies of food during the winter months. In addition large quantities of salmon are caught at the mouth of Smith river, which are much desired by the Indians as well as white residents.

I find,upon taking as careful a survey as possible, about four hundred Indians on the reserve, and they are known as the Wylackees and Humboldt tribes. The Humboldts, as a general thing, are superior in intelligence; they learn to speak the English language more readily, and are generally more expert in taking hold quickly and learning the ways of farming in all its particulars.

I am satisfied there has been much improvement among the Indians since the agency has been established in the valley. They desire to live and dress better, and are more cleanly about their buildings and in person. Their demeanor in many respects indicates a wish to elevate themselves to the standard of the white population in matters pertaining to civilization. The Indian women likewise are generally improving; most of them cut their own clothing, and their garments show much skill in cutting as well as in making up. I have observed, since I have been on the reservation, a desire on the part of some to learn to spell and read. I think, perhaps, if a school were established it might prove beneficial.

Relating to the clothing of the Indians, I would here mention they are at present in a deplorable condition; many of them have not clothing sufficient to cover their nakedness. I cannot urge too strongly the importance of supplying them with necessary clothing as early as possible, as the fall rains will soon commence. Justice requires they should be well supplied for comfort as well as for health.

Within the time that I have acted as special Indian agent on the reserve there has been some uneasiness on the part of the Indians. They are under the firm belief that the government does not intend to purchase the valley lands for a reserve, and during the past year have expressed much discontent and a strong disposition to return to their former locality in Humboldt county. I have every reason to believe their want of faith in the intention of our government respecting them is the only cause of so many of them absconding during the months of July and August. With this exception everything is peaceable and quiet on the reserve—no difficulties of any importance having occurred either among themselves or with other Indians in the vicinity of the reservation.

The farming utensils are much worn, and in the event the Indians should remain here and the service continue, a new supply of many articles will be an absolute necessity.

The reserve is well supplied with live stock, consisting of horses, cattle, and swine. They are all in a thriving condition. So far I have not been under the necessity of killing many beef cattle for the Indians, from the fact of the large supply of fish being procured from the sea-coast.

Concerning the crops I find an abundance of everything that is desired to subsist the Indians for another year, consisting as follows: 85 acres of wheat, unthreshed, which will yield 15 bushels per acre; peas, 45 acres, yielding 33 bushels per acre, ungathered; oats, 100 acres, which will yield 50 bushels per acre, partially threshed; timothy hay, 40 acres, all cut and mowed away, estimated at 2¼ tons per acre; potatoes, 85 acres, yielding 160 bushels per acre, ungathered. There is in addition to the above 15 acres containing carrots, turnips, and other garden vegetables. They are looking well, and will yield a fair crop.

With reference to the sanitary condition of the Indians, I am confident that it has very much improved under the care and management of Dr. F. M. Wright, resident physician. I feel that he is entitled to much credit for his services and interest manifested in their behalf. For further information relating thereto I refer you to his annual report, herewith respectfully submitted.

I remain your obedient servant,

G. KINGSBURY,
Special Indian Agent.

Hon. C. MAULTBY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, California.

No. 21.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, Cal., May 25, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs that I received from Agent Bryson, Smith River reservation, under date of April 24, a letter, a copy of which is enclosed, marked A, informing this office that a murder had been committed on the reservation by a Humboldt Indian on the person of another Indian of the same tribe, and that he had made his escape on committing the act; that efforts were being made for his arrest, and that he, the agent, was of the opinion that the Indian should be hung on being captured, but that he would await instructions from this office as to the action that would be taken as to his punishment.

Under date May 3, I advised Agent Bryson of the receipt of his letter, and instructed him by letter, a copy of which is enclosed marked B, that on the arrest of the Indian he must be delivered to the civil authorities for trial and punishment; that the superintendent nor Indian agent had any power or authority to inflict capital punishment on Indians for offences committed on reservations.

On the 19th instant I received from Agent Bryson a letter under date May 8, a copy of which is enclosed, marked C, stating that the Indian before mentioned who had committed the murder had been captured, and that he had been executed by hanging, in presence of all the Indians of the county, and concluded his letter by hoping that his action in this matter would meet with my approval.

In answer by letter under date of May 22, a copy of which is enclosed, marked D, I informed Agent Bryson that his action in this matter could not be approved by the superintendent, and that copies of the correspondence relating to this subject would be forwarded to the

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honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The enclosed copies of letters, marked A to D, inclusive, contain all the correspondence on the subject above referred to, and are respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES MALTBY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, California.

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

A.

SMITH RIVER RESERVATION,
April 24, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that on Sunday morning, April 22, a fight occurred in the Humboldt Indian ranch, which resulted in the death of one Indian by the unjustifiable interference and act of a third Indian.

The circumstances were these: Some ten weeks ago an Indian and his squaw had a little fuss, and he was correcting her, I suppose a little roughly, when another squaw interfered and used some very unfriendly language to the Indian who whipped his squaw, which caused him to strike her and hurt her severely. I was in Crescent City when this occurred. Some days afterwards they had a general consultation, and agreed on terms of settlement, and I supposed it was all fixed up without my interference, but the squaw that interfered and got hurt was not willing to settle until her brother drew blood from the Indian that struck and hurt her. When, on Sunday morning last, her brother met this Indian and challenged him to fight, as he was unarmed, he told him he did not want to fight, when the Indian that challenged him made at him and struck him with a knife, inflicting a serious but not dangerous wound on the back. His friend, seeing that he was cut and the blood flowing down his back, took a knife in his hand and ran after this Indian, and came up to him when some others had caught him and were parleying over the matter, stepped up lightly behind him and struck him with a knife and killed him almost instantly; then ran away and made his escape to the woods, and has not yet been caught.

My own opinion, formed from experience, is that this Indian should be hung, and I believe that the peace, safety, and correct discipline on the reservation require it, but in the absence of law and instruction in cases of this nature, I do not feel inclined to take all responsibility upon myself. I think full instructions should be given me, and some precedent established for my guidance in the future in case similar events should occur.

The military are the proper ones to conduct the execution of an Indian, but General McDowell's order last year forbids any military officer to execute an Indian, and commands him to turn them over to the civil authorities. This order should be modified so as to allow commanders of posts established on Indian reservations to conduct the execution of an Indian when called upon by the Indian department so to do, if, in their judgment, the punishment is just.

Heretofore I have acted on my own responsibility in cases of this kind, the military concurring, and had in one case an Indian executed, and I know that it had a very soothing influence over the balance of them, and I believe it to be as essential to preserve order and discipline on the reservation to execute an Indian occasionally as it is to furnish them with food and clothing, but I prefer some authority on which to predicate my acts.

I shall not take any decisive action in this case until I hear from you, unless in my opinion our safety require it. The Indian has not yet been caught, (he is lying in the woods,) but I think he will be soon.

The idea of turning over Indians to the civil authorities for trial and punishment I think is wrong. The reservation Indian is under the protection of the general government. The reservation is his home, and there he should receive his rewards and punishments.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM BRYSON,
Indian Agent, Smith River Reservation.

Hon. CHAS. MALTBY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, California.

B.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, California, May 3, 1866.

SIR: Your letter of April 24th ultimo, giving information of the murder of a Humboldt Indian on the reservation under your charge by an Indian of the same tribe, is this morning received; and you further state that, in the absence of law and instructions in cases of this nature, you do not feel inclined to take all the responsibility on yourself, and ask that instructions should be given you, and some precedent established for your guidance in the future should similar events occur, and, for the peace, safety, and correct discipline on the reservation, this Indian who committed the murder should be hung.

In answer, I would state that in cases of murder by an Indian or Indians in this State, capital punishment can only be inflicted by and through the civil authorities. The law must take the same course as in case a white man had committed the act, with this difference in case of the Indian—Indian evidence or testimony is admissible. The superintendent, agent on the reservation, nor the military authorities have any power or authority by law to inflict capital punishment in cases of this kind, and the civil authorities of your county should, on your complaint that a murder has been committed by an Indian, as you have stated, have him arrested, tried, and punished, or, if you have arrested him, he can be delivered to the civil authorities for trial.

The civil jurisdiction in cases of this kind may not be the best so far as the punishment of the Indian is concerned, but on Indian reservations in this State the civil laws of the State have jurisdiction, and for the agents to ignore that jurisdiction by taking a different course would subject them or him to penalties for a violation of the laws, which could not be advised or approved by the superintendent.

You must be the judge of the criminality and of the punishment which should be inflicted, and if justice and the safety and the preservation of good order on the reservation demand it, the criminal should be delivered to the officers of your county if in your custody; and if not, measures should be taken for his arrest and conviction. Indians located on lands of which the government has no title are subject to the laws of the State, although they may be under the care and charge of government agents, and for capital offences must be convicted and punished by said laws. In Indian territory, or on reservations located on government lands, they may be tried and convicted in United States courts.

Yours, respectfully,

CHARLES MALTBY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, California.

WM. BRYSON, Esq.,
Indian Agent, Smith River Reservation, California.

C.

SMITH RIVER RESERVATION, CALIFORNIA,
May 8, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my report of Indians for the month of April, 1866.

The Indian referred to in my letter some days ago that committed the murder I have since executed. He declared his intention to kill any one that undertook to arrest him. As Mr. White and myself were walking out one evening we came upon him and tried to catch him. He got away from us and ran. White ran after him and overtook him; the Indian struck at him with a knife, cutting him on the neck over the artery; his shirt collar and cravat alone saved his life.

I then told the Indians they must catch him. The Smith River Indians volunteered to help. He was finally caught by the reservation Indians and brought in, and I hung him in the presence of all the Indians in the county, and restored peace to the reservation, which would have become much disturbed had I not pursued the course I did. Indians sometimes have to be dealt with severely and promptly. I made no mention of the execution in my report of Indians, as I did not know whether others could see the necessity for it that I did, and thought it as well to say nothing about it to the authorities at Washington.

I am convinced I did what was best for the service and the Indians generally, and had I not pursued the course I did, I am satisfied I would have had trouble.

Hoping my action in this matter will meet with your approval, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM BRYSON,
United States Indian Agent, Smith River Reservation.

Hon. CHAS. MALTBY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, California.

D.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, May 22, 1866

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication under date of May 8th instant, in which this office is advised that you have executed, by hanging, the Indian guilty of murder referred to in your letter to this office under date of April 24th ultimo.

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In your letter of above date you stated that you would take no action as to the punishment of the Indian until you were instructed from this office. I think you could not have received my instructions, judging from the action you have taken in this matter.

Your letter asking instructions was received May 3d instant, and instructions were forwarded by mail same date, advising you that the criminal must be delivered to the civil authorities for trial and punishment.

I have no doubt, from the statements and information contained in your letters of the 24th of April ultimo and 8th of May instant, that the Indian referred to was guilty and merited the punishment he received, but, in the absence of law and authority for the action and course you have taken in this matter, you have assumed a responsibility which I could not have advised, and which action cannot be approved by this office.

Copies of the correspondence relative to this subject will be forwarded to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs by next steamer.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES MALTBY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, California.

WILLIAM BRYSON, Esq.,
Indian Agent, Smith River Reservation, California.

No 22.

LOS ANGELOS, CALIFORNIA,
August 5, 1866.

SIR: As this is the time for making my annual report in relation to Indian affairs, I beg leave to make the following statement:

In consequence of the very small amount which has been furnished for the Indians in the southern portion of the State very little has been done for them, and except the Mission Indians and Cahuillas nothing. The condition of the Mission Indians has changed very little since my last report. The difficulties at that time existing have quieted down, and the authority of the chief, Manuel Cote, appears to be respected.

The small amount of seeds and farming tools furnished during the last year very materially benefited and assisted the Indians in raising their own subsistence, and were it not for certain persons living in their vicinity and among them who furnish them with intoxicating liquors, and in return get nearly all they raise, the Indians might live quite comfortably. In fact, the selling of whiskey and influence of lawless whites causes all the difficulties that exist among the Indians. I can suggest no remedy, except a reservation, from which all lawless persons could be excluded. There has been some trouble among the Cahuillas, and the difficulties can nearly all be traced to the influence of bad white men.

I have not visited Cabeson valley since last spring, but am informed the Indians made good use of the few seeds and tools distributed to them, and I can only renew my suggestion that a reservation be established in that valley, and that a practical and experienced man be placed in charge. The expenditure would be comparatively small, and I have no doubt in two years the Indians would be self-sustaining.

The Chimchinyes on the Colorado river, and the Pah-Utes of the desert, have been quite troublesome during the last year. Several persons have been killed by them, and many animals stolen. These Indians are composed of roving bands, having no fixed habitation, but changing from one watering place to another on the desert, in order to pick up a precarious living. I can suggest no other course to pursue with these wandering tribes than to gather them together in a reservation at some point on the Colorado river and compel them to stay there. They will be much more difficult to manage than the other Indians west of the Colorado, but I think by judicious management they can, in a short time, nearly, or quite, support themselves. These Indians have lately made a foray and driven off the government stock from the military post at Camp Cady, on the Mojave river. They were pursued by the soldiers, when they turned and gave battle, killing three of the soldiers and mortally wounding one, the remainder being obliged to retreat. Re-enforcements have been sent from Drum barracks, but the damage is done, and it will cost the government more to replace the property stolen and chastise the Indians than it would to have fed them all on a reservation for a year.

The Chimchinyes are undoubtedly a branch of the Pah-Ute tribe, and I am satisfied they are concerned in running off the stock from Camp Cady. They have been for some time at war with the Mojave Indians on the Colorado river, and are in a state of starvation. They have no means of subsistence except lizards, desert rats and mice, and occasionally a jack rabbit, if they can kill it. I have in a former report represented the condition of these Indians, and suggested the only remedy I can see. I have had no authority or means of providing for them, and it would be of no use to go among them without both. I think there would be no difficulty in getting nearly or quite all of them on to a reservation on the Colorado, and when once there, by proper management, they can be kept and taught to work.

Accompanying this you will find an estimate of the personal property, land cultivated, and other matters relating to the Mission Indians. I am sorry to say they have been sadly neglected, although, in point of intelligence and industry, they are far ahead of any other Indians in California, and I would recommend that schools be established among them at an early day.

Trusting that my report may meet your approbation, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Q. A. STANLEY,
Special Indian Agent.

CHARLES MALTBY, Esq.
Superintendent Indian Affairs, San Francisco, California.

No. 23.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, March, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of date February 13, ultimo, relative to the establishment of schools on the Indian reservations in this State, requesting report and estimate from the office on this subject. Also enclosed copy of extract from a report adopted by the Presbyterian Synod of the Pacific, relative to the establishment of schools on each of the reservations in California.

The information desired in your letter embraces, first, what kind of schools—manual-labor or day schools—should be established; second, the cost of establishing and maintaining schools of either description on each reservation. In reference to the first proposition I would recommend the establishment of manual-labor schools on the several reservations as soon as practicable. I am fully satisfied that from schools of this kind the Indians will derive more real and lasting benefit than from day schools. But little real benefit will the young Indians receive from any efforts to educate them unless, in connexion with those efforts, they are instructed in habits of industry, neatness, and economy, those being taught in connexion with their education which can only be done effectually in manual-labor schools. Much good may be anticipated, and the desired results, so far as effected, will be of real and lasting benefit to them. The condition of the Indians on this coast, far behind in intelligence and advancement many of the Indian tribes on the Atlantic slope, will not warrant us in expecting that success, at first, in the establishment of schools that otherwise might be expected and desired, but the duty of the government is no less to make the effort and attempt to elevate and improve the condition of the Indians in this State, over which it has assumed supervision and care. It is a work that will require money, time, and perseverance before much good can be effected; but of the good results I have no doubt, if proper and persistent efforts are made. I shall, therefore, in making my estimates of the cost of establishing and maintaining schools on the different reservations, do so with reference to the establishment of manual-labor schools, as soon as the conditions of the several reservations will admit, advising that day schools be established at Round Valley and Hoopa Valley reservations, and the employment of a male and female teacher—a man and his wife preferred—for each, as soon as the necessary appropriation is made. Estimates will be made, as requested, for Smith River and Tule River reservations, but for the want of suitable buildings at those agencies no schools can be established until the title to the land is obtained by the government and their location permanently fixed.

I estimate the cost of establishing and maintaining a school at Smith River agency as follows: For the erection of school house, eight hundred dollars; erection of buildings for teachers' residence and scholars, twelve hundred dollars; furniture for the same, three hundred dollars; salary for two teachers for six months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, at six hundred dollars each per annum, six hundred dollars.

At Hoopa Valley agency, repairs and additions on building for school-house, twelve hundred dollars; for house for residence of teachers and scholars, four hundred dollars; for furniture for same, four hundred dollars; for salary of two teachers, as above, six hundred dollars.

The transportation of goods to this agency is expensive, which increases the amount necessary for furniture. Buildings in this agency are erected of sufficient accommodations for the residence of teachers and scholars, and for a school-house, some repairs and additions being necessary.

At Round Valley agency: For building school-house, twelve hundred dollars; for house for residence of teachers and scholars, fourteen hundred dollars; for furniture for same, three hundred dollars; for salary for two teachers, as above, six hundred dollars.

Should the government obtain full possession of the valley and the improvements of the settlers, which is desired, buildings of sufficient capacity for the residence of teachers and scholars and for a school-house will be obtained, and no cost will be incurred in buildings or houses for that purpose.

At Tule River agency: For the erection of school-house, eight hundred dollars; for the building of house for the residence of teachers and scholars, twelve hundred dollars; furniture for the same, three hundred dollars; for salary of two teachers, as above, six hundred dollars; the books and clothing of scholars, six hundred dollars; making a total of eleven thousand three hundred dollars. No estimate is made for the subsistence of teachers and scholars, anticipating that they will be subsisted from the products of the reservations. The

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estimates have been made with due regard to economy, and with the belief that the necessary buildings can be erected at the cost of the amounts estimated, with the labor which may be obtained from employés and Indians. Estimates for the salary of teachers have been made for six months of the year only, as some time must intervene after the appropriations are made before the necessary buildings can be prepared.

I have had, since the receipt of your letter, an interview with Rev. John Edwards, of Gilroy, stated clerk of the Presbyterian Synod of the Pacific. He expressed himself decidedly in favor of manual-labor schools, and of the imperative duty of government to establish schools for the amelioration of the Indians on this coast. He will give his co-operation in this worthy object, and his experience in conducting Indian schools on the Atlantic side of the mountains will be of value in this direction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES MALTBY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

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

Estimate of amount of funds necessary for the establishment and maintaining schools on each of the Indian reservations in California for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.

SMITH RIVER AGENCY.

For school-house	$800 00
For residence of teachers and scholars	1,200 00
For furniture	300 00
For salary of two teachers, (six months)	600 00
	2,900 00

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY.

For repairs on school-house, &c	$100 00
For furniture	400 00
For salary of two teachers, (six months)	600 00
	1,100 00

ROUND VALLEY AGENCY.

For school-house	$1,200 00
For residence for teachers and scholars	1,400 00
For furniture	300 00
For salary of two teachers, (six months)	600 00
	3,500 00

TULE RIVER AGENCY.

For school-house	$800 00
For residence for teachers and scholars	1,200 00
For furniture	300 00
For salary of two teachers, (six months)	600 00
	2,900 00

RECAPITULATION.

Total for Smith River agency	$2,900 00
Total for Hoopa Valley agency	1,400 00
Total for Round Valley agency	3,500 00
Total for Tule River agency	2,900 00
For clothing, books, &c., for scholars	600 00
	11,300 00

I believe the foregoing estimate to be correct.
Respectfully submitted:

CHARLES MALTBY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

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

No. 21.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, June 26, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th ultimo in relation to Indian reservations in California. Before proceeding to answer specifically the inquiries contained in your letter, I think it proper, in order that you may have a correct understanding of the whole matter, to give a brief history in reference to the establishment of reservations for Indian purposes in that State. The information in possession of this office, received from time to time from the superintendents and agents in California, is not as specific as could be desired, being general and diffuse in its character, but from it I am able to give the following:

Commencing in 1853, (for it is not thought to be necessary to go back of that date for the purpose in view,) I find that on the 13th of April of that year, Edward F. Beale, superintendent of Indian affairs for California, was instructed by Hon. R. McClelland, then Secretary of the Interior, to proceed to carry out the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1853, (Statutes at Large, vol. 10, page 238,) which provided for five military reservations for Indian purposes, not to exceed 25,000 acres each, and appropriated $250,000 for the purpose of subsisting and removing the Indians to such reservations, and for their protection. In August, of the same year, Superintendent Beale reported great difficulty in the way on account of the conflict with Spanish grants and pre-emption claims in localities that were desirable for reservation purposes. On the 28th of August, 1854, he reports that one reservation had been established at Tejon pass, to which about 700 Indians had been removed. Passing over a period of some two years, during which time various reports were received in reference to Indian affairs in California, general in their character, on the 4th of September, 1856, Superintendent Henley, the successor of Superintendent Beale, reports that four permanent reservations had been established, viz: the Tejon, in the southwestern part of the State; the Nomo Lackee, in Colusa county; the Klamath, on a river of same name in the northern part of the State; the Mendocino, fifty miles south of Cape Mendocino, on the shores of the Pacific. In addition to these he reports several temporary reserves or farms, upon which small numbers of Indians have been collected; among these are Fresno and King's River and Nomecalt, (Round Valley.) On the 15th of August, 1857, Superintendent Henley reports five permanent reservations, Fresno River being added to the four above mentioned.

In 1858 Mr. G. Bailey was appointed as special agent to investigate the condition of the Indian reservations in California; and Commissioner Greenwood, in 1859, referring to the report of Agent Bailey, speaks of the "unsatisfactory condition of things in California;" "that there is a greater number of reservations than is necessary," and recommends the abandonment of the present and the substitution of a different plan of operations.

The act of Congress approved June 19, 1860, (Statutes at Large, vol. 12, page 57,) authorized the Secretary of the Interior to divide California into two districts, and in accordance therewith the State was divided into the northern and southern Indian districts, and agents were appointed for each.

Commissioner Dole, in his annual report for 1861, remarks as follows: "Within the southern district of the State not a single reservation exists that is not claimed or owned by the whites, nor is there one that is at all adequate in extent to the wants of the Indians. They appear to be simply farms a few hundred acres in extent, about and upon which the Indians are expected by hundreds, and in some instances by thousands, to congregate, and from which a small portion of their wants are supplied. Within the northern district the reservations are owned by government, but, with the exception, perhaps, of that of Round Valley, they, too, are insufficient in size, and, in consequence of their occupation under one pretext and another by whites, are of no more real utility to the Indians than those of the southern district."

Agent Wentworth, for the southern district, reports, July 14, 1861, that Fresno River reservation has been abandoned; and Agent Hanson, for the northern district, reports, in July of the same year, virtually to the same effect in reference to Nomo Lackee, "that there is no land enclosed and under cultivation, buildings are neglected," &c.; that a portion of the reservation has been taken possession of by whites; and on the 31st of December of the same year he reports the entire loss of Klamath, as a reservation, by a freshet which carried off the soil and covered it with sand.

In 1862 Agent Hanson reports in favor of a reservation at Smith river, in the extreme northwestern portion of the State; and on May 3d, of the same year, by direction of the Hon. C. B. Smith, then Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of the General Land Office ordered its survey and reservation from sale.

On the 3d of December, 1862, Agent Wentworth reported that he had laid off a reservation at Owen's river; and on the 24th of July, 1863, he reports that Tejon reservation having been patented by the United States to late Superintendent Beale and other parties, the Indians on that reservation had been removed to Tule River farm.

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The act of Congress approved April 8, 1864, (Statutes at Large, pamphlet copy, first session 38th Congress, page 40,) provides for a superintendent of Indian affairs for California, for the setting apart of not exceeding four tracts of land for Indian reservations, and for the survey into subdivisions and sale of reservations to be abandoned. In accordance with the provisions of this act a selection has been made of Hoopa Valley reservation, located on the Trinity river, near its junction with the Klamath, in the northern part of the State

My report of the 9th ultimo, returning to you certain papers submitted by Hon. J. Bidwell and other members of Congress from California, to which you are respectfully referred, and the foregoing statement, furnish a reply to most of the interrogatories contained in your letter of the 8th ultimo; but in order to answer the same more fully, I will consider each reservation that has been referred to, giving, as nearly as possible, the history and present condition of the same:

Round valley.—This valley was first selected for Indian purposes by Superintendent Henley, in 1856, and by order of the then Secretary of the Interior, dated May 3, 1860, the entire valley was surveyed and reserved for Indian purposes. All the reports on file and information in possession of this office speak in the highest terms of the fertility of this valley, and its adaptability for the purposes of an Indian reservation.

Of the exact nature of the conflicting claims to any part of this valley it is impossible for me to state. Superintendent Maltby, in his report of September 15, 1865, says: "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." Definite information in regard to the nature of these claims can probably be obtained through the General Land Office. The superintendent speaks very favorably in his last report in reference to the condition of the Indians who are there at present.

Smith River reservation.—By direction of the Secretary of the Interior, dated May 3, 1862, all lands embraced within the limits of this reservation not occupied by pre-emption were withdrawn from sale for Indian purposes; but by reports from the superintendent it appears that a majority of the valuable lands are now occupied or claimed by whites, and that the government pays a yearly rent of $1,918 in coin, or its equivalent, to parties for the use of land.

Superintendent Maltby encloses with his report of April 10, 1866, (herewith, marked "A,") an estimate of the value of lands necessary to be purchased for reservation purposes, amounting to $38,000 in coin, or its equivalent. Of the nature of the conflicting claims in this reservation definite information can probably be obtained through the General Land Office. I have been unofficially informed that some of the lands within the limits of the reservation have been patented to white settlers since the same were withdrawn from sale by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, dated May 3, 1862.

Hoopa valley.—This reservation was selected by Superintendent Maltby, in the fall of 1864, and possession was taken under an arrangement with the settlers that their improvements should be purchased. The $60,000 appropriated by the act of March 3, 1865, (Statutes at Large, Pamphlet Laws, second session 38th Congress, page 538,) to pay for improvements on this reservation, amounting, as per appraisements, to $59,959 55, has not yet been disbursed; but, whether the reservation is abandoned or not, justice will require that the settlers be paid for their improvements, as the government has had possession and use of them for more than a year past. This reservation has never been surveyed by the government.

Klamath.—This reservation, described as follows, viz: a strip of country commencing at the coast of the Pacific ocean, and extending one mile in width on each side of the Klamath river, and up the same twenty miles, was approved by the President on the 16th of November, 1855, as one of the two reservations for the Indians in California, authorized by a clause in the Indian appropriation act of 3d of March, 1855, (Statutes at Large, volume 10, page 699,) "with the provision, however, that upon a survey of the tract a sufficient quantity be cut off from the upper end thereof to bring it within the limit of twenty-five thousand acres authorized by law." This reservation has never been surveyed, and in 1861 nearly all of the arable land was destroyed by a freshet, as herein before mentioned, rendering the reservation worthless.

Mendocino.—The selection of this reservation was approved by the President of the United States May 22, 1856, described as follows, viz: "lying between the south bank of the Noyo river, so as to include that river and a point one mile north of the mouth of Hale or Bee-do-loe creek, and extending eastward from the coast for quantity, so as to include the valleys beyond the first range of hills to the Coast mountains, conforming to their shape, and to contain an area not exceeding twenty-five thousand acres of land." This reservation has never been surveyed, and owing to its exposed position on the coast and the sterility of the soil, which prevent the raising of crops, its abandonment has been determined upon, in accordance with the recommendation of the superintendent. The only thing that makes it at all desirable for a reservation is the facility afforded the Indians for fishing. Under date of the 23d instant, the Commissioner of the General Land Office encloses to this office a letter from the surveyor general of California, of the 28th of April last, who asks "whether or not the lines of this reservation are to be surveyed and respected, should they come within the lines

of extension of our public surveys;" and the Commissioner of the General Land Office requests to be informed "whether the interests of the Indian department require that the reservation should be surveyed; if not, whether the same may revert to the public domain and be surveyed as public lands."

Superintendent Maltby, in his report of the 28th ultimo, (herewith, marked G,) states that he has leased a portion of the reservation to E. J. Whipple, for eighteen months, from April, 1866, "subject to the approval of the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and any action that may be taken by the Secretary of the Interior or Congress with reference to the disposal of the lands and improvements."

Nome Lackee.—This reservation was located by Superintendent Henley about the 1st of September, 1854, and was for some time used for Indian purposes, but for three or four years past has been abandoned, and the government property therein has been destroyed. A portion of it is claimed by whites. The lands are reported to be of fair quality, and afford pasture for the cattle of the surrounding settlers.

Owen's River and Fresno reservations have long since been abandoned, and the claim of the government to the same as Indian reservations relinquished.

Tejon or Sebastian reservation was abandoned in 1863, and the Indians were removed therefrom to Tule River farm.

This reservation was surveyed in 1854, by the surveyor general of California, and was estimated to contain 75,000 acres. On the 25th of November, 1856, the Secretary of the Interior ordered its reduction to 25,000 acres, in accordance with the provisions of the act of 3d of March, 1855. Since that time the majority of this reservation as originally surveyed has been patented by the United States to different parties claiming under Spanish grants, leaving a small portion of the original area, irregular in shape, in regard to which this office does not possess sufficient information to correctly describe it.

Tule River.—This is a farm of 1,280 acres, rented of Mr. Thomas P. Madden, of San Francisco, at a cost of $1,000 per annum.

After a careful examination of the subject, and from all the information I can obtain, I am of the opinion that if possession of the entire limits of Round valley is obtained for Indian purposes, it will be sufficient in extent and resources to accommodate all the Indians the government will ever be able to collect upon a reservation in northern California, and that in the event of obtaining such possession all other reservations in the northern part of the State should be abandoned and the Indians concentrated at Round valley.

I have received a communication from Hon. William Windom, chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives, dated the 19th ultimo, (herewith, marked F,) transmitting a copy of a bill introduced into said House by Hon. J. Bidwell, the provisions of which, if passed, would secure this object. This bill provides for obtaining possession of the whole of Round valley; for fixing its limits; for the purchase of improvements of settlers; for the abandonment of other reservations in northern California; for the removal of the Indians therein to Round valley, and appropriates $100,000 to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry its provisions into effect.

Since the foregoing was written a report has been received from Superintendent Maltby, dated the 17th of April last, (herewith, marked E,) in reference to Klamath and Smith River reservations. He corroborates the statements I have made in regard to the former, and repeats his recommendations in favor of the purchase of lands and the permanent location of the latter reservation, urging the peculiar features which make it desirable for Indian purposes. It will be noticed in this report that the superintendent speaks incidentally of Round valley as being free from some of the objections urged against Smith river.

The habits of the Indians should be considered in connexion with the proposition to abandon other reservations and concentrate the Indians at Round valley, those upon the coast being accustomed to depend principally upon fishing for subsistence. This, however, has not been considered a fatal objection with reference to the Indians now remaining at Mendocino and Klamath, whom it is proposed to remove to Round valley.

The temporary expense attendant upon removing the Indians at Smith river to Round valley, if this step were determined upon, would be small in comparison with that which would ultimately be incurred if two separate reservations were to be maintained.

In the southern part of the State the Indians whom it will be necessary for the government to provide for, except the Mission Indians, who were made the subject of communications from this office of the 24th of April last and the 15th ultimo, can be accommodated and sustained on a reservation which could be established by the purchase of Mr. Madden's farm, (Tule river,) and the reservation of the adjacent public lands, as recommended in the communications of Superintendent Maltby of December 6, 1865, April 16 and April 20, 1866, (herewith enclosed, marked B, C, and D.)

Should you approve of the establishment of such a reservation, I would respectfully suggest the propriety of immediately withdrawing from sale such of the public lands as will probably be required, to prevent the encroachment of white settlers, which experience shows would be the inevitable result, if the proposition to establish such reservation should become known in that locality.

In the absence of any additional legislation upon the subject, it is submitted whether the act of Congress approved April 8, 1864, (Pamphlet Laws, 1st session 38th Congress, page 39,)

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does not confer upon the department sufficient authority to carry into effect the propositions advanced should the same be deemed advisable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COOLEY, *Commissioner.*

Hon. JAMES HARLAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

ARIZONA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 25.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS FOR ARIZONA,
La Paz, January 16, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to report the result of my observations during a recent visit to Prescott, whither I went in compliance with a request made by Brigadier General Mason, commanding department of Arizona. Wishing to be present at an anticipated interview with the chiefs of several bands of Indians living in the vicinity of the White mountains, for whom Captain Ledyard, with a detachment of thirty men, soldiers and citizens, had been sent out by the general, I remained at Prescott until the 30th ultimo. Captain Ledyard left on the 1st of November, taking thirty-five days' rations, expecting to return by the 1st of December. No tidings were received from him till the 20th of December, when he was reported with his command at Fort McDowell, having suffered greatly from want of provisions, subsisting for eleven days on horse and mule flesh. Being unsuccessful in meeting with any Indians, the captain with his men returned, on the 20th December, to Prescott.

But little has yet been done by the military towards subduing the hostile Apaches. Report says some four hundred of these Indians have lately visited Fort Goodwin, anxious to make peace, and to feed, no doubt, on government beef, which at that point must be very dear. The Indians in the vicinity of Prescott are robbing, stealing, and murdering: one soldier and two citizens were killed a short distance from the capital on the road to Wickenburg during my visit. The Indians committing these depredations are renegades from the Hualapais and Yavapais or Apache-Mojaves. A few days after my departure from Prescott they ran off seventeen head of horses from Skull valley, about eighteen miles from Prescott, on the road to this place.

The condition of the river Indians has hardly changed since my last report. Several bands of cattle have recently been brought in from California, destined for the interior, and are now being grazed on the Colorado bottoms. Complaints frequently reach me charging the Indians with killing and eating both cattle and horses. There is, no doubt, sufficient ground for these complaints, but the Indians when called upon declare that the animals are furnished them by Mexicans. In some instances this is doubtless true, for there are many dishonest people of the latter class on the river, who would not hesitate to steal animals and then sell them to the Indians.

It will be utterly impossible to remedy this state of affairs until means are furnished to place the Indians on reservations, and ample power given to enforce the "intercourse law."

It requires the utmost vigilance of myself and employés to preserve peace and order, and most of my time when here is occupied in the settlement of difficulties which must continually arise until the Indians are provided as suggested.

I enclose herewith report of Special Agent G. H. Dorr, as also report of persons employed, for quarter ending 31st of December, 1865.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. LEIHY,
Superintendent.

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

No. 26.

LA PAZ, *January* 11, 1866.

SIR: In September last, having occasion to write to the department of Indian Affairs, I took the liberty of making some suggestions regarding a reservation for some of the Arizona Indians, below the Pimos, on the Gila river. This subject is of grave importance, as well to the government as to the Indians and white settlers of the Territory, and, having been one of the latter for the last thirteen years, I am deeply interested in Indian matters, and again urge this to your serious consideration. With your permission I will state my views on the subject. Much of the following will not be new to you, but is necessary, nevertheless, to give a clear and full explanation.

The Indians of this Territory may, for all practical purposes, be fairly divided into two distinct sections or societies by an imaginary line, beginning at the southern boundary of Arizona, where the 111th degree of longitude intersects the same, thence north to the Gila river, thence by Pima reservation down said Gila to the 113th degree of longitude, thence due north to the boundary of Utah.

First, all the territory east of this line, excepting that of the Moqui Pueblos, is occupied by roving and robbing Indians, by the various tribes of the Apaches, and a few unsubdued Navajoes, under Miquilito, north of the Little Colorado. These, like the Bedouins of the desert, are the terror of the surrounding Indians and the unceasing, implacable enemy to civilization; cruel, cowardly, and few in numbers, they have, nevertheless, successfully defied the advance of Spanish and Mexican power and civilization for centuries, and that of the United States since the acquisition of the Territory. Their very insignificant number, scattered over a vast mountainous country, has to them proved to be strength.

Second, the section west of this line is occupied by tribes either kindred in origin, or at least affiliated by intermarriage, frequent intercourse, barter, and similar agricultural pursuits. Of common (supposed Aztec) origin are the Pimos, Papagoes, Moquis, Mojuis and Yumas; affiliated with them are the Maricopas, Hualapais, and Yurapeis; of the Yurapeis but little is known as yet; they seem to be few in numbers, and vegetate in the deep and dismal but sublime chasms and cañons of the upper Colorado.

The Cocopas reside on the lower Colorado, and belong to the Mexican republic. Some of the Pi-Utes rove west and north of the upper Colorado, and belong rather to the adjoining States and Territories. The Pimos and Maricopas have a reservation of 100 square miles, part of which they cultivate with extraordinary diligence and success. They not only supply their own wants, but also those, in a great measure, of the military and mail departments, the mining districts north of the Gila, and the capital of the Territory. They are semi-civilized, docile and honest; so are the Papagoes. The latter inhabit the vast plains south of the Gila to the Mexican boundary; there are no running streams in those plains, and agriculture is limited, and depends, both in kind and bulk, on the length of the rainy season. Should the rains fail, no crops are raised that year. In harvest time they assist in gathering the crops of the whites in Arizona and Sonora; about 1,000 of them have permanent homes in Sonora, (Mexico,) and 3,000 belong exclusively to the soil of the United States.

The Yumas and Mojaves inhabit the immediate margin of the middle Colorado, from 32° 30′ to 35° 30′ north latitude.

The Yavapies and Hualapies infest the metalliferous mountain ranges and intervening plains for 100 miles east of the section occupied by the former—that is, the section east of the middle Colorado. They, in certain seasons, cultivate small spots of ground on the edges of the Colorado, or on those of a few little inland streams. If the grounds of the Papagoes cannot be relied upon for the annual crops on account of the uncertainty of rains, those belonging to the four tribes last mentioned share the same fate to a great extent, notwithstanding that they are situated on the margin of one of the great rivers of America. The reasons for this are to be looked for in the physical and geological character of the Colorado country. A few brief notes only will suffice to explain this. The so-called Colorado bottom consists of a series of extensive plains, basins and valleys, formed and separated from each other by erupted mountain ranges, crossing them in a northwest and southeast direction, oblique to its general course, (north and south.) Before these ranges were severed by the present channel, these basins and valleys, as denoted by the surrounding levels, were the bottoms of land-locked seas or lakes. This supposition is strengthened by an investigation of the subsoil of these bottom lands.

A bird's-eye view shows, at the ordinary stage, the turbid water of the river to be some fifteen to twenty feet below its banks; thence level plains from one to ten miles on each side of the river, to a mesa formation, rising abruptly from twenty to thirty feet, and more occasionally above the bottom; these masses are composed of a loam, gravel, and shifting sands, with scattered fossil trees of existing species. They are cut by deep ravines exposing the parallelism of the quaternary strata, and extend with but little rise to the isolated mountain ranges east and west of the river. The distance to these mountains varies from nothing to five, ten, and more miles.

They consist principally of the primary metamorphic states and erupted rocks, from granite up to the trachytes and basalts of the tertiary period, and are metalliferous in their entire extent; of these three sections, only that of the bottom requires to be taken into consideration for the present object.

For the last fifteen years numerous attempts have been made by the whites to cultivate some of the bottom lands of the Colorado river, but up to this time not a single farm worthy of the name exists, notwithstanding the ready market for grain if raised here, and the exorbitant prices paid by the military department and the citizens, varying from eight to twelve cents per pound for barley, and other things in proportion.

The reason of this is, that the thin coat of surface soil rests on a vast and thick bed of shifting sand and light marly material, neither of these with a capacity of retaining the moisture necessary for successful cultivation of grain, &c.; frequent and copious showers

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and streams of water are therefore needed, and these can only be procured by a stupendous canal from the Colorado itself.

Another reason or cause of frequent failure may undoubtedly be found in the admixture of alkaline substances (occasionally pure salt) with the apparently good soil of the valley, and only trials for years in planting can point out the localities and soil adapted for farming. The ground cultivated by the Indians consists of small bands of recent alluvial accumulations in the lower sloughs, or near the water's edge of the river, or in spots inundated by the floods, on which, after the water subsides, the crops are raised. If these floods fail, which is frequently the case, the crops are also a failure, and the Indians are in a half-starving condition; at such times they depend upon the whites. The mescal, the few wild fruits and grass seeds of the mountains, the quail and hare of the valley, and the deer and lizards of the plains, together furnish but a scanty supply. It was proposed by Mr. Poston to construct a canal, or ditch, from the river, and bring the water to the surface of the plain or valley. In my opinion, this is a stupendous undertaking. I do not know of one single point favorable for that purpose; the great depth of the canal at its head, the instability of the lands, the loose material of the subsoil, and occasional grand wild floods spreading over the entire bottom nearly, are drawbacks that can be overcome only with an enormous expenditure of capital and labor. That this will be done at some future period I have no doubt; but it is not an enterprise that could be carried out by the labor of the Indians, or that should be undertaken before the capacity of the soil for production has been satisfactorily tested by repeated trials at different points.

The elevation of water by machinery would, I think, prove unprofitable and insufficient for extensive farming, but it might answer for gardening and the raising of vegetables.

After these preliminaries, principally directed against any reservation on the Colorado river, I will come back to the site on the Gila, which for immediate availability, economy, and without risk of failure in any respect, is decidedly the best point in the Territory.

There are large tracts of superior lands from the reservation of the Pimos and Maricopas down the Gila to the Aqua Caliente rancho, a distance of near eighty miles; most anywhere between these two points fine sites may be selected. The most available, however, on account of its seclusion, being away from the highways, is the bottom known as the "Gila bend," not far from the Maricopa villages and the mouth of the Salinas river. For irrigation, either the Gila or Salinas may be tapped at any convenient point, the latter stream carrying from two hundred to five hundred feet of water at ordinary seasons. These rivers are not so unwieldy as the troublesome Colorado; the banks and subsoil are firm, and adapted to the conduct of water; besides, the proximity and the moral influence which would be exercised over the new reserve Indians by the industrious, successful, and happy Pimos and Maricopas would be salutary and beneficial.

If a systematic and well-digested plan is adopted, the reservation should be self-sustaining in two years. To accomplish this a survey should at once be made and the necessary ditches and canals laid off in accordance with the quantity of land to be cultivated. For the first two years the work should be in common, but afterwards the land subdivided in order to stimulate individual pride and ambition. All the ditches and fields should be lined with willows, cottonwood, or other trees, and thus an apparent desert would be transformed into a beautiful oasis, and a now vagabond and dubious portion of our population into an industrious and happy one.

We would thus save to humanity thousands who, if not cared for at once, will perish through the contact and encroachment of the white element.

The probable expense depends upon the number of Indians, and consists simply in provisions and tools, and to the time of production. The expense of removal and concentration would be a mere trifle.

The Apaches and remaining Navajoes should be transported to General Carleton's great and most successful reservation on the Pecos river, where there are now from 9,000 to 10,000 Navajoes and Mescaleros tilling the ground.

If the Apaches are left here they will continually break out and flee into their mountain fastnesses. The Apache is a lazy and roving Indian, and should be made to leave his country and to forget it, as soon as this is possible; at all events, they should not be mixed up with the described races of the second section.

According to reports, Major Williamson, of topographical engineers, has been ordered to this Territory. Would it not be advisable for this gentleman to examine the site in question? I am slightly acquainted with Major Williamson, from the Klamath region, where we were both exploring, and shall be at his service for any information needed and known to me.

I regret that I have not time to furnish you with a copy of my new map of Arizona, as it is not lithographed; but to understand the preceding remarks, I enclose two maps of Arizona, published in 1858, with a skeleton copy of the northern portion of the Territory, only lately opened. Any of my notes regarding this matter are at your disposal, provided you will furnish some person to copy them, as my time is so much occupied in out-door work, mining and exploring.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, yours, &c.,

HERMAN ERHENBERG.

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

No. 27.

LA PAZ, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
July 31, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the month of July, 1866, relative to the condition of my agency.

The condition of the Yumas is about the same as represented in my last monthly report. No complaints have reached me concerning them, and at present they are engaged in planting.

The Mohaves are peaceable and industriously inclined; the vast numbers of this tribe that for months have been wandering about in idleness now manifest the greatest eagerness in selecting suitable places and preparing the ground for planting.

The Yavapais are peaceable and rapidly settling on the river; about one hundred of this tribe returned from the mountains during the month, the most of whom have joined their head chief Qua-shack-a-mah on the reservation, and are now devoting their attention to planting.

Some of this tribe, either from the uncertainty of raising a crop without irrigation or from an aversion to agricultural pursuits, intend returning to the mountains and pursuing the chase.

The condition of the Hualapais is the same as represented in my last monthly report. They are peaceable and quiet, and manifest a friendly disposition towards the whites.

I have the satisfaction of stating in this report, as in my last, that peace prevails along the river from its mouth to the northern boundary of the Territory. I received a communication on the 5th instant from William A. Hardy, esq., of Hardyville, Arizona Territory, stating that he had just returned from Prescott, and on the way to that place and back saw many signs of peace, and that no depredations had been committed of late, and that he believes all the tribes of Indians around Prescott and between there and Hardyville are desirous of peace; that the Hualapais are very quiet, and that the trains travelling through the country turn out their animals with safety, and no hostile indications are anywhere to be seen.

There have been two great rises in the Colorado this summer. One occurred in June, and the other in the early part of the present month, each flooding all the bottom lands on either side of the river. As the first was subsiding, early in June, many of the Indians commenced planting, and their crops looked very promising, when the second freshet came and swept them entirely away. The bottoms are still overflowed, though the river is receding slowly. These two great rises in this river in so rapid succession and short space of time are occurrences both uncommon and extraordinary, particularly at the planting season, and have been the cause of the delay in raising crops this year, which delay from the above cause was unavoidable. The Indians, however, are not disheartened, but, on the contrary, are greatly rejoiced at the thorough saturation which the soil has received by these immense freshets, and intend planting extensively as soon as the water shall have sufficiently receded to allow of their so doing.

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

JOHN FEUDGE,
Special United States Agent of Colorado Indians.

G. W. LEIHY, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, La Paz, Arizona Territory.

No. 28.

UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY,
Tucson, Arizona Territory, June 4, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with instructions left with me by Colonel M. O. Davidson, special Indian agent, I have visited the several tribes connected with his agency and made distribution to them of the articles left in my care, as per abstracts, also sent by this mail. I appointed the 10th day of May to meet the Papagoes. The goods intended for them were stored at the Enriquetta mine, as at the time of their arrival I was acting as surgeon of the company; but owing to a suspension of the work I removed to Tucson, making a request of the quartermaster at Tubac for transportation to convey the goods also there, but was refused, as I had no order for the same. I was in hopes, until almost the day appointed for the meeting, to make the distribution at San Xavier del Bas, and directed Jose, chief, to call the delegates together there, but I was obliged to assemble at Enriquetta. Early on the morning of the 10th they came in. They were entirely without food; I was therefore under the necessity of purchasing from the company agent beef and flour to feed them. There were present one hundred and two delegates; ten villages were represented. Mr. Lyon, deputy collector of the customs at Tubac, was present and assisted me. His long acquaintance with these Indians renders his services valuable. * *

The portion of goods intended for them was now divided into parcels, according to the size of the village; the chief and captains taking charge of the same expressing, on behalf of

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the delegates, many thanks for the kindness of the government, and making renewed promises for the future good behavior of their people. I distributed the total amount of Colonel Davidson's purchase, excepting the part intended for the tame Apaches, the blacksmiths' tools, and the books, papers, &c., pertaining to the school. They were much gratified with their presents, saying that never before had they been so liberally dealt with.

It was not my intention at first to distribute all these goods at this time, but retain a portion for the fall meeting. I could not, however, well do otherwise, as there was so large a delegation. My order to the chief, Josi, was to call together only three from each pueblo, but instead there were from eight to twelve; and, too, I did not like to leave the remainder of the goods at Enriquetta, as the place at present is poorly protected against raids from the Sonora border. I could not get transportation to remove them to Tucson. Again, I thought the bill of goods which Superintendent Leihy some time since advised me he had sent from La Paz, would be ample for the fall distribution. The matter of transportation I will again allude to.

The following day I drove to Tubac and met the Apaches Manzos, taking with me their portion of presents. It gave me great gratification to meet these Indians; although but a remnant of a once powerful tribe, they are the most efficient in their services to the government of any Indians here. There are but twenty-five men now to represent the tribe; twenty of these had just come in from a scout against the wild Apaches, bringing with them two scalps and three pairs of ears. I was very liberal in the distribution to them, giving every man, woman, and child a present. They were greatly pleased, and promised renewed zeal in assisting the troops as guides and citizens as escorts. I advised them also of the desire of the government that they should select a place that might be secured to them as a home. They are very anxious to have such a spot. I told them it was expected they would do all they possibly could towards subduing the wild Apaches, now such a terror to the country. One fine young man, who speaks Spanish readily, replied: "We need no urging from the great captain of the whites to turn our feet towards the mountains where live our murderous brethren, while we have left to us the widows and children of our own braves who have fallen by their hands; we only live now to avenge their wrongs." These Indians have again gone out on the war-path; the citizens have made up a bounty of $100 each for every scalp they take. I will again refer to the condition and wants of these tribes after report of my visit to the Pimos and Maricopas.

Leaving Tubac Saturday evening, in order to pass the most dangerous part of the road in the night, (I had no escort,) I reached Tucson Sunday afternoon, rested my animals until Monday evening, and then left for the Pima villages. I was cordially received by Brigadier General Mason, who has his headquarters on the reservation.

Mr. A. M. White, licensed trader for these Indians, sent notice to the various pueblos for them to come in on the following day (Friday) for an interview. In the mean time I had the goods intended for distribution properly arranged according to population of each village, laying one side the portion belonging to the Maricopas, in accordance with the request of the chief, in order that they might come quietly next day and get it, as heretofore, when their portion has been laid out with the Pimos, the latter had rushed in (wild young men among them) and took all. Friday morning they commenced to gather in, and by noon two thousand were present. It happened that they had also appointed this day for a council of war, which brought all the chief men of the tribe together. They were about sending a large force against the Apaches. After a short talk, in substance the same as that held with the Papagoes, I gave them their presents. They were more than pleased with the articles, as they were just what they needed. I refer more particularly to the agricultural implements. They told me they had never been so well and appropriately thought of before in the selection to meet their need. It was a real pleasure to meet these Indians. They are noble specimens of the red man. There are many well-to-do farmers among them. They have a large area of ground sown to wheat this year. It is estimated they will have a million and a half pounds of grain to sell. I made arrangements with Mr. White to do their blacksmith work, turning over to him the bill of tools and iron. The ploughs sent out I placed in his charge, as heretofore when given to the Indians they have sold them. They are to borrow them now, and return when through using them. I arranged with Mr. White to do what work they might need in way of repairs, he to receive his compensation from use of tools and iron.

The Pimos and Maricopas are living very contentedly and pleasantly on the Rio Gila. There have been seasons when the water has failed, but as a general thing there is enough to meet their wants. This year they have gone above the reservation, and are working an unoccupied piece of land on the river, which is very fertile. They do this to let their old lands have one season's rest.

These Indians need more agricultural implements, such as hoes, spades, shovels, axes, sickles, carts, and harness. These latter especially should be given them, as they have to carry their grain in some cases fifteen to twenty miles, and the women are obliged to bring the wood they use from six to eight miles on their backs. They do not require from the government clothing, as they are able to purchase it, and when given to them it only has a tendency to make them indolent. They need good stock animals. Some four or five California stallions and bulls would be a great acquisition and prized more than any present the government could give them. They have excellent breeding mares. A small herd of blooded sheep would also be a benefit, and in time a profitable property. But of all these needs I feel

to urge upon the attention of the department the procurement of carts and harness. They could be bought for one hundred and fifty dollars in coin each. One should be given to each village, (ten Pimo and two Maricopa.) I do most earnestly recommend that your agent be empowered to purchase these things.

They desire very much to have a school. Lieutenant Walker, who lives with the Pimos and understands their language almost perfectly, is competent to teach them. For a reasonable compensation he would take charge of a school. It could be more advantageously conducted with these Indians than with the Papagos, for the reason that they are more concentrated.

The chief and captains of the ten pueblos should each have compensation from government, even if not a very large sum; not only as encouragement to look after their people's wants, but also to repay them for much that they are obliged to expend incident to their office, especially the chief, Antonio Azul. He is kept poor on account of the many he has to entertain.

In conclusion, these Indians, now numbering, Pimos 10,000, and Maricopas 1,000, deserve the marked attention of your bureau. They are orderly and industrious, virtuous and happy. If properly looked after by some one who has an interest in their welfare, who is actuated by an earnest and honest heart, they can be enlightened and elevated. Their history is replete with interest. It comes down to us from an age reaching back of the time when our country was discovered. They have monuments of antiquity surprising to behold.

I have followed out the instructions of Colonel Davidson in regard to bringing before the Papagos in all its bearings the matter of a reservation. With some the idea is favorably received, with others not. Many have become so attached to their old places, that they dislike to leave; yet, if government deems it advisable to remove them, they could be induced to go without much difficulty.

At present they are a source of much assistance to the whites struggling to open the country; as laborers they are excellent help. They are mixing with the Mexican population to quite an extent through northern Sonora and southern Arizona. Becoming identified with these people, they are of much assistance as escorts and guides. Their presence in the vicinity is a great protection to us from the Apaches. In view of these facts the question arises, is it advisable to remove them to a reservation?

To establish them properly would require at least $25,000, as for two years they would be dependent upon government for support, and, until they could protect themselves, a military post would be necessary in their midst. There is an excellent point on the Gila river, some distance below the Pimos, for a reservation. The Papagos have expressed a desire to live there if they could be assisted to take possession. A school has been much talked of at San Xavier. You were informed by Colonel Davidson that the bishop of New Mexico had promised a teacher; he reported to me, but could not speak a word of English; he was not qualified, therefore, according to your instructions. I have engaged Mrs. William Tonge, an American lady living here, of excellent character, to take charge of the school. She has lived near the Papagos some time; understands their character and habits well. She is held in high estimation by them on account of her kindness to them. She will open the school in July. I thought best to make a commencement in the matter, although there is this in the way: If the school is to be for the benefit of all, some provision must be made to pay for the board and care of the children who come from the distant villages; in fact, those at San Xavier will have to be clothed. A room suitable must be procured and furnished. These Indians are poor and cannot afford to dress their children. I shall, however, open the school and await results. I am not yet informed that means have been provided to meet the expenses of this school, as well as to pay the several salaries indicated in your instructions. * * *

C. H. LORD, *Deputy Agent.*

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

NEVADA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 29.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF NEVADA,
Carson City, September 10, 1866.

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of the department with which I am connected, I have the honor to submit my first annual report on the condition of Indian affairs within my superintendency.

In entering upon the discharge of the duties of my office, I found everything in a very confused state. Governor Nye had ceased to be ex officio superintendent more than a year before, and Agent Lockhart had six months previously left this part of the country. No papers or records of importance had been transmitted to me, and I was compelled to collect

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facts and rearrange the affairs of the office as best I could. The details of this work under such disadvantages have necessarily required patience and consumed time.

The Indian tribes included in this superintendency are dispersed measurably over the whole State.

THE BANNOCKS.

This tribe occupies most of that portion of Nevada north of the forty-first degree of north latitude, with the southeastern corner of Oregon and the southwestern corner of Idaho. Their country is diversified with mountains, valleys, and barren wastes. Frequently there are strips of fertile soil around the springs and along the margin of the small streams, which afford a supply of grass-seed and of other vegetable productions, upon which they subsist. They also obtain quantities of pine-nuts from the groves of the piñon, which in places cover the mountain sides. In regard to their food, however, they are not particular, and very often live upon the insects and reptiles which abound through the country. The few streams and small lakes afford a scanty supply of fish. The antelope, deer, and mountain sheep are found in places, but not in large numbers. The rabbit and large hare of the plains are more abundant. The burrowing marmot, the fox, the wild cat, and the coyote or prairie wolf, all exist to some extent in this region, and contribute to the food and clothing of these Indians. But since the discovery of the silver mines in northern Nevada, and especially since the excitement about the mineral wealth of Idaho, white men have steadily encroached upon the territory of this tribe. Roads have been made across their country, stations and settlements have been established at convenient watering places and wherever there were productive lands. Paradise valley, the most extensive fertile valley in their country, is now occupied and cultivated by white men, a number of whom have taken their families there and propose to be permanent residents.

The Bannocks, numbering about fifteen hundred, are well supplied with horses and exist in roving bands, controlled by sub-chiefs. As white men have encroached upon their territory they have manifested a warlike disposition, have made repeated raids upon the newly formed settlements, destroyed trains along the highways and committed many depredations, for which the military authorities have severely punished them. Forts have been erected, outposts established, and such forces provided as were necessary to maintain peace. It is proper to state that many of these bands, into which the tribe is divided, have from the first preserved the most friendly relations and are under the influence of this superintendency. Less is known about the mental and moral characteristics of the Bannocks than about either of the other tribes in this State.

THE SHOSHONES.

This tribe has a population of about two thousand five hundred, and occupies almost the whole eastern half of the State. The line separating them from the Pai-Utes on the east and south is not very clearly defined. Since the settlement of Pahranagat and the recent explorations of Governor Blasdel and party, it is ascertained that the Shoshone language is spoken mostly by all the bands of Indians in southeastern Nevada. A letter accompanying this report from Rev. A. F. White, state superintendent of public instruction, is the most authentic information received at this office in regard to the condition of this portion of the tribe. The statements of Mr. White have been fully confirmed, not only by those who were with him during the long and hazardous journey of which he speaks, but by the miners of Pahranagat, Silver Peak, and other places.

About Austin and along the overland mail route, the Shoshones have, through constant contact with the whites for three or four years, become accustomed to their habits and in many instances learned to speak the English language. They have also made themselves useful in various capacities. Some of the women have become good washers, while the men cut and saw wood, cultivate gardens, and go on errands. They have made but little or no progress in morals. Like other savage tribes they incline to imitate the vices of the superior races rather than their virtues.

The Shoshones exist in bands commanded by sub-chiefs. Along the south and eastern border of their territory these bands are often constituted of many renegades from neighboring tribes. Governor Blasdel's party often found individuals who could speak only a few words of the Shoshone language, and in one instance an entire family, including six men and two or three women, who could not speak it at all, who had probably wandered from some tribe in northern Arizona. These Indians are more destitute of the necessaries of life than any other under the care of this superintendency. Comparatively few of them have been enabled to provide themselves with clothing obtained from the whites. Government has as yet only furnished goods through this superintendency for that part of the tribe living in Ruby valley and its vicinity. The supply which was forwarded for distribution last spring arrived in this city so late that it was thought best to store them here until fall. In fact, I had no funds unappropriated to pay for their further transportation at that time. These goods will be forwarded and distributed towards the approach of winter, when they will be of the greatest service to the Indians.

South of Ruby valley many white settlements are being formed, and the fertile lands of this degraded people are being taken from them, their grasses consumed, their groves of pine trees (piñon) destroyed, and the scanty supply of game is being killed or driven away by the invaders, whom the Indian has learned to regard as his natural enemies. The country increases in sterility towards the south until it becomes probably the most barren district on the American continent. The families and bands which dwell in this region are destitute of horses and other domestic animals. They live in the depths of poverty, and are emaciated from hunger. When they steal horses, mules, and cattle, it is to appease the cravings of appetite; to keep themselves and their families from starvation. But these acts, with their utter want of moral perception, and their degraded and wretched condition, have given rise to such a strong and general aversion to them that the miners almost universally demand their extermination. Acts of injustice, wrong, and cruelty are not unfrequent. The civil law cannot protect them at so great a distance. An existence maintained under such natural disadvantages must, of necessity, fade away before the encroachments of a superior race. I beg leave respectfully to recommend that all necessary measures be at once adopted by the department to select and establish a suitable reservation for the Shoshones somewhere in the vicinity of Pahranagat. Lands, with proper facilities for irrigation, adapted to agricultural and grazing purposes, might now be obtained.

THE PI-UTES.

The territory occupied by this tribe is about one hundred miles broad, and is bounded on the north by the country of the Bannocks, on the east by that of the Shoshones, on the south by the State line between Nevada and California, and on the west by the territory of the Washoes. The population is estimated at about four thousand two hundred, including all classes. There are no Indians within this superintendency who have been so much benefited by their intercourse with the whites as the Pi-Utes. Situated immediately on the old emigrant road, at an early day they became acquainted with our habits and customs. Trading posts, stations, and settlements were established among them before the discovery of the rich deposits of silver ore east of the Sierra Nevada mountains. Many of them learned the English language, and conducted a limited traffic with the emigrants and settlers.

The Carson, Truckee, and Humboldt rivers, with the lakes into which these streams empties, afforded an abundant supply of fish, accessible at all times. Along the margin of these rivers and bordering upon the lakes were extensive bodies of fertile land, producing annually quantities of grass-seed, and of such vegetables as completed the stock of food necessary to the wants of this people. Being thus better fed than the surrounding tribes, they were also much better developed, both physically and mentally. They made themselves serviceable in a variety of ways to the white man. Their willingness to work, and the efficiency and faithfulness with which they discharged the duties in which they were engaged, enabled them to find employment. Some of them earned both food and clothing for themselves and their families. Some of them became dissipated and fell victims to the vices which white men introduced. The great majority, however, resisted to some extent the temptations to which they were exposed. At times, through repeated provocations, they were impelled to take up arms against the whites. Still, upon the whole, they have been peaceable; have yielded readily to the will of the government, and are now cheerfully obedient to its laws. They are usually teachable, kind, and industrious. Their habits of temperance are proverbial, and deserve special mention. It is not known that there is an inebriate in the tribe. It is rare to find an individual who will even taste intoxicating liquors in any form. They have witnessed the evil effects of intemperance in their early acquaintance with white men, and, with a full conviction of its fatal and destructive tendencies, they have determined to abide by the principles of total abstinence. Their habits of virtue are equally rigid. It is the testimony of their agents, and those who have had ample opportunity of knowing for years, that they are scrupulously chaste in all their intercourse. This is especially true of their women. To these habits and excellence of character may be attributed the fact that they are annually increasing in numbers, and that they are a strong, healthy, active people. Many of them are employed as laborers on the farms of white men in all seasons, but they are especially serviceable during the time of harvest and haymaking. The lessons of husbandry which they thus learn are not forgotten, and a disposition is often manifested to put them in practice on the lands reserved for their special benefit, but hitherto we have been unable, for want of means, to afford them much encouragement.

THE WASHOES.

This is a small tribe of about five hundred Indians, living in the extreme western part of the State. They are usually a harmless people, with much less physical and mental development than the Pi-Utes, and more degraded morally. They are indolent, improvident, and much addicted to the vices and evil practices common in savage life. They manifest an almost uncontrollable appetite for intoxicating drinks. They are sensual and filthy, and are annually diminishing in numbers from the diseases contracted through their indulgences. A few have learned the English language, and will do light work for a reasonable compensation. They spend the winter months about the villages and habitations of white men, from whom they obtain tolerable supplies of food and clothing. The spring, summer, and

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autumn months are spent in fishing about Washoe and Tahoe lakes and the streams which flow through their country. They also gather grass-seed and pine-nuts, hunt rabbits, hares, and ducks.

There is no suitable place for a reservation in the bounds of their territory, and, in view of their rapidly diminishing numbers and the diseases to which they are subjected, none is required.

RESERVATIONS.

Within the bounds of this superintendency there are but three. One is a reservation made for the purpose of securing timber and lumber for the benefit of the Pi-Utes. This tract of land was well selected, properly surveyed, and lies within the territory of the Washoes. It is not adapted to the purposes of agriculture, and the Indians seldom even pass over it. It consists of about twenty thousand acres, or nearly one-fifth of the best timbered land in the State. The Pacific railroad passes through the centre, and that company will claim every alternate section.

It is found, also, that it is exceedingly difficult to protect this timber. Men gradually encroach upon it, either wilfully or ignorantly, despite all the vigilance which can be used to prevent them. As the timber in other parts of the State is consumed, and as the railroad progresses, this difficulty will increase. It is a fact, also, that since the protection of the lands reserved for the Indians about Pyramid lake, a young and vigorous growth of timber has sprung up, which, in a few years at most, will afford a supply for all practical purposes; so that the timber on the reservation above named will not be wanted, as was at first supposed.

In view of all the circumstances and facts in the case, I respectfully recommend that this reservation be sold to the best possible advantage, and that the proceeds be applied to the common benefit of all the Indian tribes under the supervision of this superintendency, upon such conditions as the department may decide.

The Truckee River reservation includes Pyramid lake and a portion of the adjacent country, and is well adapted to grazing and agricultural purposes. The soil is fresh and fertile, and the climate mild and healthful. Several acres of ground have been ploughed and were planted with potatoes and other vegetables in the proper season, and now are yielding a fair return. This experiment, made without cost to the government, I am happy to say has been a fine success, and at once proves the productiveness of the soil and the disposition of the Pi-Ute Indians to labor for their own support.

From the accompanying reports of Agent Campbell and of Farmer Thomas, you will see that an attempt was also made to cultivate a portion of the Walker River reservation last spring. The particulars of this effort, with the results, are fully stated in the reports mentioned. This and the Truckee River reservation are very similar in many characteristics, although separated by the distance of seventy miles or more. They are each selected for the use and benefit of the Pi-Utes; are alike situated many miles from any considerable body of fertile land which may hereafter be occupied by white men, and are surrounded by ranges of mountains and sandy plains. Each includes several thousand acres of good farming and grass land, which only needs irrigation and proper cultivation to produce abundantly every variety of cereals and vegetables. The facilities for irrigation are not surpassed. Never-failing streams, affording ample supplies of pure fresh water, from the snows of the Sierras, flow down and form lakes in the centre of each, of no inconsiderable size. Both streams and lakes abound in the finest trout and other fish, and are thus never-failing reservoirs of food upon which the Indian delights to live. Such are the provisions which a prudent forethought has wisely made for the future wants of these children of the desert.

But the time is at hand when this people begin to regard these reservations as their homes and only sure hope for a support. Their country is rapidly passing from them. Every garden spot and tillable acre of land is now being sought out and occupied by white men. Their groves of pinion are disappearing before the strokes of his axe, their grass-seed is consumed by his herds, the antelope and mountain sheep are killed or driven away, and, although there is some compensation in the employment given in the harvest field and elsewhere, still the Indian must look for a reliable and permanent supply of his wants to the products of these lands sacredly set apart for him. But he has no skill in husbandry, and no implements of culture. He has shown himself ready and willing to labor, and already deeply feels his necessities, and looks with anxious expectation to that government upon which we have taught him to rely.

I therefore earnestly recommend that such liberal provisions as the department may determine be made for the support of two good faithful practical farmers, and that they be placed upon these reservations, supplied with all necessary implements, seed, and whatever else may be necessary to enable them to begin the work of cultivation, by enclosing farms, breaking the soil, preparing ditches and canals for irrigation, so that at the proper time next spring they may sow and plant and instruct the Indians in the various departments of agriculture

SCHOOLS.

With the occupation and improvement of the reservations, as above indicated, there should be introduced a system of education founded upon the "manual labor" plan. Experience has shown that the children of savage tribes should be warmly clad and well fed upon good wholesome food. Then they should be taught to labor. Habits of patient industry should be formed and cultivated. They should be led to think by lessons concerning objects presented to their senses, and impressed by oral instruction. Books may be introduced by degrees, and thus the attention gained, the powers of the intellect aroused, and the elementary branches successfully studied. If this course should be pursued, under a firm and gentle form of moral government, I can scarcely doubt that the mental energies would be successfully elicited, the moral nature purified, and the whole character elevated. It is not maintained that under such instruction and discipline the rising generation would become highly cultivated or fully civilized. It is only hoped that the race might be improved; that the child, when grown, would be less a savage and more of a true man than he would have been otherwise; that he might have a practical knowledge of agriculture; be able to read and write; be a good law-abiding citizen, and become virtuous and happy to the extent of his capacities.

In view of these considerations, I have the honor to recommend that some provision be made for the establishment of a system of instruction founded upon the plan thus briefly set forth.

Hoping that this brief review of the condition and wants of the Indians in this superintendency, and the recommendations I have made, may serve to awaken an abiding interest in their behalf, I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

H. G. PARKER,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Nevada.

Hon. D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

No. 30.

WALKER RIVER INDIAN RESERVE,
August 22, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report as agent for Indians in the State of Nevada.

Before entering into a detailed account of the condition of each tribe, there are matters of importance, affecting the general interests of the Indian service within this State, of which I deem it necessary to speak.

By the changes recently made in the southern and eastern boundary of the State, fifteen hundred souls have been added to our Indian population, placing the total number at about ten thousand. These Indians are dispersed over the entire country, living in small bands or families wherever the natural productions of the earth are sufficient to sustain life. The general character of this country is that of the most sterile on the continent, being almost entirely devoid of game. The principal dependence of the Indians has always been the pine-nuts and grass-seed, though fish constitutes an item of importance. This character of country has forced the Indian to the adoption of habits of industry, economy, and foresight.

If there are any treaty stipulations existing between any of the tribes and the United States, excepting with the western Shoshone bands, I have no knowledge of them. This condition of affairs may be regarded as favorable, providing the Indians receive equal consideration with those having such stipulations.

Experience among them convinces me that they are better satisfied with unexpected favors than with those long and anxiously looked for.

Considering the nature of this country, with the character of its white population, pioneer and progressive, it may be suggested that any scheme involving a removal of the Indians to a place of greater security from intrusion by the white man is impracticable, and here, at least, they must occupy the country in common. Such being the case, it becomes of the first importance, in order to preserve and civilize the former, and maintain peace between the two races, that the individuals of each race that commit crimes upon the other should receive sure and proper punishment. The Indians have been taught that their Great Father at Washington will redress their grievances, and punish the offenders; but, from the manner in which justice has been dealt out to them in this State, they can now refer to many precedents which show that such is not the case. In no instance has a white ever been punished according to law for the murder of an Indian, or an Indian for the murder of a white.

At present there are confined at Fort Churchill two Walker River Pi-Utes for the murder of Stuart and Rabe, in February, 1865. They were arrested in April following, by United

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States troops, upon the Walker reservation, and afterwards turned over to the authorities of Esmeralda county for trial. With tools furnished them they broke jail, returned to the reservation, and, with the assistance of a few relatives, killed the Indian who first informed of the murder. After much difficulty and delay they were recaptured.

The effects of this affair have been injurious. It has encouraged those among the whites who favor extermination; while, among the Indians, those who were anxious and willing that the offenders should be brought to justice now fear to take an active part against them.

During the summer of 1865, four Bannock Indians who had been engaged in murdering and plundering were delivered by the military to the civil authorities of Humboldt county. The *posse* taking them in charge shot them down under the pretext of their trying to escape. While these Indians no doubt deserved their fate, yet could they have received it through some form of trial, and in the presence of Indians, the example could not have been otherwise than beneficial. These instances are cited for the purpose of showing you that we are without any form of justice to aid in the work of civilizing the Indians.

Officers of the law defend their course by urging the impracticability of convicting an Indian under the laws of this State, and that the counties are unable to bear the expense, &c., all of which is in a great measure true.

That policy is best to pursue towards Indians that holds them, so far as possible, individually (instead of tribally) accountable for their misdeeds, and unless some system of justice be established on our frontier that is both inexpensive and certain to punish those who are known to be guilty and are universally admitted to be so by their tribe, (as was the case with the two Indian prisoners referred to above,) no punishment will ever be inflicted, while, in time, an accumulation of wrongs will increase very much the chances of an Indian war, in which the many suffer for the acts of the few.

The murder of Stuart and Rabe, according to the prisoners' own story, (told in their simple and ignorant way,) was committed solely for the purpose of plunder. The circumstantial evidence which is admissible in court against them, however, is extremely defective.

The Indians, in whose territory mines have been found of sufficient richness to warrant the erection of quartz mills and the settlement of the country, have been in a great measure compensated for the destruction of their resources in the pay received from the whites for labor performed, and, in accommodating themselves to the new order of things, have shown great aptitude. The need, however, of assistance from the government for the purpose of cultivating the reserves which we have, and in the establishment and cultivation of others, is most urgent. This arises from the fact that it is impossible to foretell when or what number of the many embryo mining districts that are within this State may attract to their different localities a large population.

There are three reservations within this State: the Walker, by road, sixty-five miles east; the Pyramid, seventy-five north; and the Timber reserve, forty northwest of Carson City. The abandonment of all that portion of the Pyramid reserve lying within ten miles of its southern boundary line includes the saw-mill site and the farm which Agent Lockhart essayed to improve. The improvements are worthless, but the Indians have sustained a loss of at least fifteen hundred acres of tillable land, which is now occupied by settlers.

In order to give the department a more correct idea of the location of the several tribes within this State, I herewith transmit a map of Nevada, on which I have marked, in red ink, the names of tribes, their population, and the boundary lines of the respective districts over which they roam.

The following estimates are made for the improvement of the Walker and Pyramid reserves, and also for the current and contingent expenses of this agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868. The prices given in the schedule are as they prevail at the present time at Carson City. Teams and supplies of all kinds can be purchased at least twenty-five per cent. cheaper in the fall than in the spring of the year.

If the appropriations are made, farming operations should commence at the reservations by the first day of August, 1867. It might then be reasonably expected that at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, there would be upon each reserve three hundred acres of land under cultivation, and eight miles irrigating ditch completed.

The following schedule of articles is requested for the Pyramid reserve:

Salary of superintending farmer	$1,000 00
Salary of assistant farmer	800 00
Cost of farm-house and necessary out-buildings	2,600 00
Cost of six thousand rations, at forty cents each	2,400 00
Cost of eighteen yoke of oxen, with yokes and chains	3,150 00
Cost of blankets and clothing	1,500 00
Cost of two ox wagons	400 00
Cost of four ploughs and two harrows	300 00
Cost of shovels, spades, and hoes, one dozen each	72 00
Cost of harvesting and haying tools	145 00
Cost of axes and grub hoes, one-half dozen each	80 00
Cost of four thousand feet of lumber, for fluming	160 00
Cost of blacksmith and carpenter tools	250 00

Cost of five riding horses and two saddles	$600 00
Cost of two shovel ploughs and corn cultivators	50 00
Cost of seed wheat and barley for two hundred and fifty acres of land	1,000 00
Cost of seed potatoes and garden seed	250 00
Cost of four milch cows	200 00
Cost of five hogs	100 00
	14,957 00
For the Walker reserve, the same as above	14,957 00
Travelling expenses of agent and interpreter	1,000 00
Salary of interpreter	500 00
Contingent expenses	586 00
Total amount asked for	32,000 00

The information herein given concerning the Shoshone and other tribes in the eastern, and the Bannocks of the northern part of the State, is, in consequence of an entire absence of funds since my taking charge of this agency, mainly derived from a former experience among them, and from other reliable sources.

WASHOES.

Commencing at the westernboundary of the State, we have first the Washoe tribe, numbering about five hundred, and occupying a tract of country one hundred miles long, north and south, by twenty-five in width. There is no reservation within their district except the timber reserve, which is not adapted to cultivation, nor arable land which is not occupied. There is, however, a large amount of waste country over which they can roam unmolested for all the future if they wish to gratify their propensities in that respect.

These Indians are a peaceable and inoffensive people, inclined to use intoxicating liquor, occasionally to excess, and practice the immoralities common to Indians generally. They are disinclined to labor, though in this respect a change for the better is gradually taking place. In food and clothing they are generally quite well supplied. Nothing can be done to better their condition or prospects without a large outlay of money. I would, however, recommend the usual issue of clothing each year, and, in case of a severe winter, beef and flour in sufficient quantities to relieve their necessities.

PI-UTES.

This tribe inhabits a country two hundred miles long by one hundred and twenty broad, lying parallel and east of that of the Washoes. They number about four thousand two hundred, and are divided into five distinct bands. South of Walker lake are the Mono Pi-Utes, numbering four hundred, and under Chief Waugh-adz-ah-bo. They are closely allied to the Walker River or Ocki Pi-Utes, numbering fifteen hundred, and located in the vicinity of Walker river and lake and Carson river and upper lake, under Chief Oderie and Sub-chiefs Joaquin and E-sah-dawh, or Young Cayote. At the lower Carson lake are the Toy Pi-Utes, numbering eight hundred, and under Chief Johnson. They affiliate with the Coo-er-ee and Sidocaw bands, the former of which is located in the vicinity of Pyramid lake, and numbers some seven hundred, under Chief Young Winnemucca. The latter is located in the vicinity of Humboldt lake and river, and numbers about eight hundred, under Chief Sue.

The Mono and Ocki bands should ultimately be settled upon the Walker and the Coo-er-ee, Toy and Sidocaw upon the Pyramid reserves. These reserves are well adapted for the purposes designed. Each contains an extensive fishery and some grazing country, with about three thousand acres of arable land, from which white neighbors are barred to a distance by intervening sand plains and mountains. The improvements now upon these reservations consist of a small plank house upon each, with the addition of an adobe stable at the Walker. These buildings are but temporary affairs and must soon be replaced by others which are larger and better suited to the requirements. On neither has any land ever been cultivated worthy of mention, there not having been either teams or tools for that purpose.

During the past year the tribe has maintained the most friendly relations with the whites; even the little troubles that were usually arising between them and the settlers have nearly ceased. They are extensively employed throughout the country as farm-hands, especially during the harvest season. For the purpose of securing employment they resort to the towns and mining camps in large numbers, and by their industrious habits and orderly behavior have gained praise and good will from our citizens. Their character, when compared with that of Indians generally, is distinguished by moral habits and a teachable nature. Usually they are well clad in good woollen goods; and I will here take occasion to recommend that hereafter not more than three thousand dollars' worth of blankets and clothing be purchased annually for the Pi-Ute Indians, and that these be kept at the Walker and Pyramid reserves, and issued only to those Indians who may hereafter be engaged there in cultivating the soil.

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Indians not so engaged have ample opportunities for procuring a sufficiency. This would leave a cash balance that could be applied to purchasing teams, tools, &c., and at the same time exert a most beneficial effect upon the Indians. Two manual-labor schools upon each reserve would no doubt prove a success. The personal property of the tribe is worth about $12,000, consisting of four hundred ponies at $30 per head. This kind of property they are increasing very rapidly by purchasing from the whites. The amount to which they are benefited thereby, however, is questionable.

I cannot close this report of these Indians without urging the necessity of an appropriation for the purpose of improving both the Walker and Pyramid reserves. The natural obstacles to be overcome in starting farming operations preclude the idea that the Indians could succeed without assistance. The first thing necessary to insure success is an irrigating canal, which should have a capacity equal to the carrying of fifteen hundred inches of water, which, when required, could be continued for miles.

BANNOCKS.

North of and adjoining the Pi-Utes are the Bannocks. Formerly, these Indians were in the habit of visiting Pyramid lake, where I have met and talked with them. Judging from the nature of their country and from information received from military officers, I estimate the number of that portion of the tribe which inhabits this State at fifteen hundred. Since May, 1865, the larger portion of them have been acting in concert with the hostile Snake or Bannock Indians of southern Idaho. This combination has also been re-enforced by a large number of renegades from other tribes, and at present remain unsubdued, though from three to six companies of United States troops have been actively employed against them since the outbreak. In point of numbers they are formidable, and seem to be imbued with a spirit of dash and bravery quite unusual, while, being well mounted and armed, with the advantage of knowing the country perfectly, they are enabled to disperse and rally at given points with a rapidity that defies pursuit or a knowledge of their whereabouts.

SHOSHONES.

To the east of the Pi-Utes are the Shoshones, numbering about twenty-five hundred. Their language is very different from that of either the Bannocks or Pi-Utes. The section which they inhabit is large in extent, but extremely barren in resources, and as the Indians are often reduced to the dire necessity of eating reptiles and other loathsome things, it is not surprising that when in such straits they should occasionally relieve their wants by killing cattle and prospecters' horses. In clothing they are poorly supplied, having but few opportunities of getting any except those given them by the government. During the past year their behavior has been excellent. They are willing laborers, and would no doubt gladly concentrate upon some suitable reserve, where, with assistance from the government in the shape of teams, tools, &c., they would soon be enabled to gain a much better living than they now enjoy, with but little or no greater labor. The reserve in Ruby valley, which was formerly intended for their use, is now occupied by settlers and the Overland Mail Company's farm. I would recommend that another be set apart for them upon the headwaters of the Humboldt river. From investigation it is found that the destitution that at times prevails in this and other tribes of the Great Basin is not the result of a partial settlement of the country which they occupy, but that suffering and scarcity at times forms a part of their history from time immemorial.

To the east of the Shoshones are the Goships or Goshu-Utes, and to the southeast the Pai-Utes. The latter form no part of the great Pi-Ute tribe to the west of them. They inhabit the region that was ceded to this State by Congress during the last session, formerly a part of Utah and Arizona.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANKLIN CAMPBELL,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. H. G. PARKER,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Carson City, Nevada.

No. 31.

WALKER RIVER RESERVE,
August 28, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions I have the honor to submit this my annual report as local agent and farmer for the Walker reserve.

I took charge here the 1st of April last, and with the assistance of the interpreter, R. A. Washington, commenced clearing brush for a field of three or four acres.

On the 20th of April I started in breaking the piece with three yoke of oxen which you had hired for that purpose. After the ground was broken an irrigating ditch was opened which, for want of time and means, is only one thousand yards long.

An acre of potatoes and one-half acre of corn, and a variety of other vegetables, were planted by the 15th of May. About this time the melting snow in the mountains had raised the river and filled the ditch. Everything would have soon been in fine growing condition but for the breaking of the embankment of the ditch at a point where it crossed a low slough. Before the breach could be repaired the river, in consequence of the cold weather, had receded to its low stage, and did not rise again until the middle of June. By that time two-thirds of the seed potatoes had become as dry as chips, and could never grow. The balance with everything else came up in the latter part of June and grew very finely. There will be about fifty bushels of potatoes, ten of corn, twenty of turnips, and a good supply of beets, onions, cabbages, watermelons, &c. The 1st of July I planted an acre and a half with turnips. The seed came up well, but was quickly devoured by the grasshoppers. I replanted them, but with the same result. These pests, which visit us occasionally, would be pretty thoroughly subdued by a general system of irrigation.

I have cut and stacked fifteen tons of hay. The yield was very light, for the reason that the river remained at a low stage until a late period in the season.

The Indians in the vicinity of this agency have been as peaceable as could be desired. They have manifested much interest in my first efforts at farming, and voluntarily offered to assist in any way they could, but having neither provisions to feed them nor tools for them to work with, I was obliged to decline their assistance. They seem to realize the importance of their soon becoming an agricultural people, and would no doubt, with proper management, make good farmers.

The agricultural land upon this reserve will average about one-quarter of a mile wide and is twenty-four miles long, lying on either bank of the Walker river. Deducting the space occupied by the sloughs and the river bed, the arable land will amount to about three thousand acres. It is all more or less impregnated with salts and alkali, which will disappear, however, with each year's cultivation.

The average fall in the river is about five feet to the mile, while the good land lies some six feet above the river bed. Therefore, in order to get water upon the surface at all seasons of the year, a ditch without a dam must be at least one mile long. Above the agency three miles a dam can be constructed from rocks which are close to the river bank. A ditch on each side of the river, from the dam down and past the agency as far as it could be taken without fluming past the bluffs which occur occasionally below, would irrigate about seven hundred acres of land.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. A. THOMAS, *Farmer.*

FRANKLIN CAMPBELL, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 32.

SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Carson City, Nevada, May 10, 1866.

SIR: On the 28th of March last I had the honor to address you a communication informing you that certain parties (four white men) had squatted upon the Truckee River reservation with a view to claim and hold for their own use and benefit certain tracts of desirable agricultural land, the same being part of said reservation, &c. On the 10th ultimo I caused a notice to be served upon each of them, requiring them to leave, and to desist from making further settlement and committing further trespass thereon. With the requirements of this notice they refused to comply, whereupon I made application to Lieutenant Colonel A. E. Hooker, commanding the district of Nevada, who promptly furnished me with eight soldiers, under the command of a lieutenant, for the purpose of ejecting them by force if necessary. I proceeded to the reservation, where I met the officer in command, who, with the soldiers, accompanied me to where the squatters were residing.

On being informed of my intention to eject them by force in case they refused to move, and seeing that I had a sufficient number of United States soldiers to accomplish the object, they expressed their willingness to leave immediately, which they proceeded to do without further delay, promising they would not again make any attempt to claim or settle upon the lands within the limits of the reservation.

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

H. G. PARKER,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Nevada.

Hon. D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

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No. 33.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Carson City, Nevada, April 19, 1866.

SIR: Agreeably to your instructions I have from time to time since their reception made calculations and estimates in relation to the cost of a building suitable for a school-house on one of the reservations in this State, of sufficient capacity to accommodate fifty pupils, including houses for the teachers, and boarding and lodging house for the scholars.

Much time has necessarily been occupied in computing and ascertaining from different sources the cost of material and construction, and the collecting of other important facts in relation to the matter. Taking it for granted that the school, if established, will, as set forth in your letter of instructions, be conducted on the manual-labor or industrial principles in connexion with book education, I have, after a careful investigation of the subject, based upon the experience and judgment of intelligent mechanics and builders here, arrived at the conclusion that to erect the buildings for dormitories, refectories, school-rooms, dwelling-house for teachers, and furnish the same, and fence a quantity of land sufficient for the purposes of the school, and furnish the requisite stock, tools, teams, seeds, &c., it will require an expenditure of eleven thousand five hundred dollars, ($11,500.)

I am of the opinion, however, that if I could have time to personally superintend the construction of the work, it might be done for an amount somewhat less. This, though, would depend to some extent upon the quantity of labor which the Indians might be induced to perform.

My experience is that the Indians will labor, if they can be led to understand that they are not to be made the victims of misdirected energy by laboring in vain. I have abundant evidence that many of them will make good farmers, in order to become which they only need to be encouraged.

After the first expenses of such an undertaking were paid, I incline to the opinion that the school could easily be made self-sustaining. Blacksmiths, farmers, and teachers can be procured here for seventy-five dollars per month.

I have the honor to be, sir, very truly, your obedient servant,

H. G. PARKER,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Nevada.

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

UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 34.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Great Salt Lake City, Utah, September 20, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the general condition of Indian affairs within the Utah superintendency for that portion of the year past during which I have been acting as superintendent. The Indian tribes within this superintendency are:

1. The eastern bands of Shoshones and the mixed bands of Bannocks and Shoshones. These bands all recognize Washakee as chief. They number about four thousand five hundred souls.
2. The northwestern bands of Shoshones. These Indians number about eighteen hundred. Pokatello, Black Beard, and San Pitz are the principal chiefs.
3. The western Shoshones. These Indians number about two thousand.
4. The Goships or Gosha-Utes. These Indians number about one thousand.
5. The Weber-Utes or Cum-umbahs. These Indians number about six hundred.
6. The Utahs. These Indians are now principally consolidated into two bands, one under the control of Tabby, who has succeeded to the chieftainship made virtually vacant by the old age and infirmity of Sow-i-et. This band is composed of the Tim-pa-nogs, the Ulutas, and the San-pitches, and numbers about four thousand. The other Utahs are known as Pah-Vants, and are controlled by Ranosh, and number about fifteen hundred.
7. The Pah-Edes. These Indians number about six hundred. Their principal chief is Tut-sey-gub-bets.
8. The Pah-Utes. These Indians number about sixteen hundred.

THE EASTERN BANDS OF SHOSHONES.

These Indians are under the special supervision of Agent Luther Mann, whose annual report is herewith transmitted. They are the most wealthy of any Indians in the Territory, owing to their hunting grounds embracing much territory still frequented by the buffalo. The robes taken by them on their hunting excursions form an article of traffic of considerable importance, and enable them by the sale of their surplus skins to purchase ponies, ammunition, &c. During the year these Indians have been entirely friendly. Washakee, their chief, is the noblest Indian, both in act and appearance, that I have ever known. When young he spent much of his time for many years in company with the famous Kit Carson, then an adventurous trapper among the Rocky mountains. Carson and his companions had frequent skirmishes with hostile savages, and the familiarity which Washakee thus acquired with the arts of civilized warfare enabled him to rise to the chieftainship of his tribe. It is his boast that he has never shed the blood or stolen the property of a white man. The propriety of soon locating these Indians upon a suitable reservation is discussed at large in the report of Agent Mann, and his views are such as meet my entire approbation. The Wind River valley, which is the favorite hunting ground for these Indians, will be the most suitable locality, unless it shall be found to be rich in mines of gold and silver and springs of petroleum. Should this be the case, it would not perhaps be the policy of the government to prevent the development of its mineral resources by setting it apart as a reservation. Its location, too, is a considerable distance from the usual lines of travel, and would render the transportation of supplies, presents, &c., somewhat inconvenient and expensive. The miners are, however, already prospecting this valley, and the results of their researches will soon be known. The rapid development of the surrounding territory will soon render the isolation of the valley less complete, and should it not be valuable for mining an exploration of the same should be made, and the Shoshones permanently located thereon. These Indians receive an annuity of $10,000, according to the provisions of the treaty of July 2, 1863. This amount is usually sent in goods, and is ample to comfortably clothe the Indians in connexion with the proceeds of the sales of their surplus robes and furs.

NORTHWESTERN SHOSHONES.

These Indians are very poor, their country affording but little game. They are peaceably disposed, and will probably become merged in the eastern bands within a few years, should Washakee live and retain his popularity and influence. A considerable number of these Indians, including the two chiefs Pokatello and Black Beard, have this season accompanied Washakee to the Wind River valley on his annual buffalo hunt. These Indians receive an annuity of $5,000 in goods by the provisions of the treaty of July 30, 1863. This is sufficient to clothe them comfortably, but it is necessary to furnish them, during the winter season especially, a considerable amount of provisions to keep them from starving. Neither these Indians nor the eastern bands have as yet displayed any inclination to agriculture, or an abandonment of their nomadic life.

WESTERN SHOSHONES.

These Indians range throughout western Utah and eastern Nevada. They are extremely poor, their country being in great part a desert, and almost entirely destitute of game. These Indians are also the recipients of an annuity of $5,000. They are well disposed and friendly, no depredations of any kind having been brought to my notice during the past year. It is necessary to distribute a considerable amount of provisions yearly to these Indians to prevent starvation among them. Their only offences for many years have been in stealing occasionally an ox when in danger of actual starvation.

THE GOSHIPS.

These Indians range between the Great Salt Lake and the land of the western Shoshones. Many of them are quite industrious, maintaining themselves in good part by herding stock, and other labor for the settlers. Their country is destitute of game, and it is necessary to furnish them with a considerable amount of provisions. They are the recipients of an annuity of $1,000, which is entirely insufficient to supply their wants. It should be at least $5,000. These Indians are entirely friendly.

THE WEBER-UTES.

These Indians are the most worthless and indolent of any in the Territory. Their land is nearly all occupied by settlers, among whom they beg their maintenance. To-Tado, or Little Soldier, their principal chief, is a worthy and reliable Indian. All the band are well disposed. They are much opposed to leaving their present haunts to locate upon a reservation.

THE UTAHS.

Sow-i-et, long the head chief of the Utahs, now claims to be 130 years of age. He is nearly blind, and exceedingly infirm. During the past year he has virtually abandoned all claims to the chieftainship, so far as concerns the supervision and immediate control of the Indians, and Tabby is now recognized as the leading chief. Sow-i-et is still much revered by his people, and his voice is and has always been in favor of peace. The Uintah-Utes occupy the country set apart in 1861 as a reservation for the Indian tribes of Utah. During

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the past year nearly all the Tim-pa-nogs and San-pitches have removed to Uintah valley, and while preserving their organization in part, recognize Tabby as chief. The Tim-pa-nogs and San-pitches are much more disposed to agricultural pursuits than the Uintahs, and their influence in this respect will be advantageous. All the Utahs are now well disposed and desirous of peace, although some months since there was much danger of a general outbreak, as is more fully detailed in another portion of this report. The Pah-Vants are also favorably disposed to agricultural pursuits. Their chief, Ranosh, is a most worthy and reliable man, and with his tribe will probably be removed to the Uintah Valley reservation during the coming year. Early in the spring I procured to be ploughed for these Indians, at Cora creek and Deseret, about twenty-five acres of land, and furnished to them seed grain, potatoes, and corn. They have taken the entire care of the crop, and have raised several hundred bushels of wheat, corn, and potatoes, which will greatly assist them during the coming winter. The country now occupied by the Pah-Vants is destitute of game, nearly all that portion not a desert being occupied by settlements, and it is necessary to furnish to them a considerable amount of provisions at all seasons of the year.

THE PAH-EDES.

The country occupied by these Indians is almost a desert. They are disposed to follow agricultural pursuits, cultivating small tracts of corn and potatoes. They are the poorest Indians in the Territory, and it is necessary for them to be in great part supported by the government and the settlers. They will be located on a reservation without difficulty so soon as the advantages of that system can be practically demonstrated. They occupy nearly all the southern half of the Territory, and are all friendly.

THE PAH-UTES.

These Indians range principally in the southwestern portion of Utah and the southeastern portion of Nevada. They closely resemble the Pah-Edes, with whom they constantly mingle and intermarry. They are equally destitute and in need of aid. Some trouble occurred between a small band of these Indians and a party of miners at Pahranagat valley, originating in some of the whites, under false pretences, dispossessing the Indians of a small valley where they had been accustomed to raise corn. The Indians stole several horses in retaliation. The miners pursued and killed four Indians, after which peace was again established. No whites were killed. With this exception the tribe has been friendly, and in this instance the fault was entirely that of the whites.

EDUCATION AND WEALTH.

There are no schools of any kind yet established among the Indians in Utah. The wealth of the Indians consists almost entirely in horses, of which some bands have a considerable number. No accurate report can be made in respect to the number owned by the different bands, but from the best information I can obtain I should place it as follows:

Eastern bands of Shoshones	500
Northwestern bands of Shoshones	100
Weber-Utes	50
Goships	20
Utahs	400
Total number of horses	1,070

The horses are all of the breed usually known as Mustangs, being very small, but capable of great endurance. Their average value would be probably about $30, making the wealth of the tribe in the Territory $32,100.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

A small band of outlaws, under the command of a chief named Black Hawk, have been engaged in hostilities for nearly two years. Their number did not at first exceed fifty men, and in the various skirmishes which have taken place, nearly that number have been killed, but accessions have been continually had from among the more reckless Indians of the different bands, so that their number has increased to about sixty men. They have made raids upon several of the small and defenceless settlements in the southern portion of the Territory for the purpose of stealing cattle and horses, fighting when pursued by the settlers, who sought to recover their stock. During the present year they have made two such raids upon the settlements of Salina and Round valley, stealing in each instance nearly two hundred cattle and horses. I applied in April last to the officer in command of the United States forces at Camp Douglas, in this Territory, asking him to station one or two companies of soldiers in the southeastern portion of the Territory to protect the settlers. He was not able to do so, however, as he was expecting that all his command, being volunteers, would shortly be mustered out of service. The settlers raised some two hundred men from various parts of the Territory, who were stationed at the more exposed points, since which time no further depredations have been committed. I have made several trips to different parts of the Territory, accompanied by Indian guides, in the endeavor to have an interview with Black Hawk, but have been unable, as yet, to meet him. I have also sent several Indian runners to find and endeavor to induce him to meet me, and have recently received assurance that he was indisposed to further hostilities, and willing and anxious for peace. I expect to meet him at some point within the coming one or two months, and think no further trouble need be apprehended from him or his band.

San Pitch, chief of the band of Indians known as San Pitches, was one of the signers of the treaty made during the summer of 1865, at Spanish Fork. He was, in March last, accused of having furnished Black Hawk with a quantity of ammunition, and was, with several of his principal men, arrested by the settlers on such charge. A guard was placed over the prisoners at Manti, in San Pete county. Their squaws, who were allowed to visit them, secreted knives about their persons and gave them to the Indians. San Pitch then attacked the guard, and in the fracas which ensued escaped, although he was so severely wounded that he died a few days after. He was a bad Indian, and, from investigations I have since made, I am satisfied that he had been for a long time furnishing Black Hawk with ammunition, and also advising him as to the most feasible points for stealing cattle. He was, however, a relative of Tabby, the chief of the Uintah Utahs, and his death caused great excitement throughout the tribe. The Uintahs were previously somewhat ill-disposed from the non-reception of their presents, and from the fact that almost no provisions had been furnished them during the winter. The winter was one of unusual severity, and they had nearly perished of starvation. Agent L. B. Rinney, in charge at the Uintah agency, was guilty of gross neglect of duty, and had expended the liberal appropriation made by the government in such a manner as to be of almost no benefit to the Indians. The Indians were greatly exasperated against him from his having made countless promises to them which were not fulfilled. The causes above named united in producing much ill-feeling among the Indians, who prepared for a general war. Large numbers were assembled in Uintah valley. The laborers at the Indian farm were much alarmed and left the reservation. Matters stood thus in March last, when I assumed the duties of superintendent. Agent Rinney was shortly after relieved, and I sent Thomas Carter, esq., to the reservation as special agent, with a few laborers, to commence work on the farm. I assured the Indians that as soon as it was possible to cross the mountains with teams I would visit them, and distribute an abundance of presents and provisions, and explain to them the intentions of the government. In May I started accordingly, with four wagons loaded with goods and flour. Ex-Governor Brigham Young sent out at the same time some seventy beef cattle, as a present to the Indians. I reached the valley with much difficulty, owing to the high water and deep snow in the mountains. After remaining nearly two weeks, holding numerous councils with the Indians, everything was arranged on a basis mutually satisfactory. The Indians were convinced that all the promises on the part of the government would be kept, and have since conducted themselves with entire propriety.

From the foregoing general statement of the present condition of our Indians, it will be seen that matters, so far as regards the preservation of the peace, are now upon an exceedingly satisfactory basis. The promptness and energy displayed on the part of the Indian department in forwarding the goods for the coming year by early mule trains, which reached this point early in September, will greatly promote the efficiency of the service. The goods for the coming year were purchased at much lower rates than have heretofore been paid, and although still insufficient for the needs of the service, except in cases before named, where specific treaty stipulations have been made with the different tribes, will go far toward making the Indians comfortable during the coming winter. There will still be a necessity for the distribution of a large amount of provisions during the winter, as the Indians are extremely poor, and, like other people, will steal before they will starve.

THE UINTAH AGENCY.

Owing to the lack of funds, but little has been done during the present season toward preparing the Uintah valley to be the home for all the Utah tribes of Indians, as is contemplated by the various acts of Congress relative to the subject. Nothing had been previously done toward making a farm at the agency. Special Agent Carter has accomplished all that could have been done in the limited time and with the means available. Some twenty-five acres of land have been cleared from thick sage bushes, ploughed, enclosed with a substantial fence, and put into crops of wheat, corn, potatoes, turnips, carrots, &c.; irrigation ditches have been constructed to water the whole, and the crops, except corn, are excellent. The valley is admirably adapted for both cultivation and grazing. The Indians have performed considerable labor at the farm, and shown great aptitude as herdsmen. It will doubtless be found more advantageous and economical to furnish them with stock, and to train them to its care and management, than to engage in extensive farming operations. A specific appropriation should be made for this agency for the coming year; no provision whatever was made for the current year, and the expenses at the agency have been defrayed from the fund

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for incidental expenses, which was before insufficient to meet the demand upon it. This fund should be almost entirely expended in the purchase of provisions to furnish the Indians during the winter, when they cannot support themselves, and are dependent, in a great measure, upon the bounty of the government and the settlers.

My experience with Indians in this Territory has satisfied me that by judicious management no trouble will be had in maintaining with them the most peaceful relations. I have never been among any people who appreciate more highly any exhibition of kindness and good will. I have known no instance of difficulty between them and the whites in which the Indians were the aggressors. They realize fully the power of the government, and would at all times greatly prefer to remain at peace. In this, as in the other newer Territories, are numerous reckless and unprincipled adventurers, who, for purposes of traffic, will sometimes give the Indians whiskey, or will sometimes shoot an Indian from sheer wantonness, and thus cause the lives of innocent whites to be taken in retaliation for their acts. Fewer occurrences of this nature, however, transpire here than in any other Territory, owing to the fact that the people of this Territory are almost entirely engaged in agricultural pursuits. The most entire tranquillity can be preserved among the Indians in this Territory if they be treated by the government with kindness and liberality. A bale of blankets or a sack of flour will accomplish more than its weight in gold expended in prosecuting military operations against the Indians. It is, too, infinitely more in accordance with the spirit of our institutions and our professions of Christianity and civilization as a people to treat these poor and ignorant wards of the nation with a spirit of enlightened charity, than to put in practice the doctrine of military surveillance and extermination, which is worthy of the darkest ages of the race. Within a comparatively short period, with proper management, the Indians of this Territory can be made nearly self-supporting, and may look forward to a future of peace, comfort, and tranquillity, in entire subordination to law.

I should be doing injustice to my own feelings did I fail to mention in this report the cordial co-operation I have at all times experienced from all the principal Mormons throughout the Territory. In the execution of my official duties I have been obliged often to ask their assistance and co-operation, and in no instance have I failed to receive the most cheerful and hearty aid.

I transmit herewith an estimate for the necessary appropriations for the service during the coming year.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. H. HEAD,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

No. 35.

FORT BRIDGER AGENCY, *September* 15, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit the following report relative to the affairs of this agency:

About the 20th of September, 1865, the season being far advanced and game scarce, the Shoshones immediately set out for their winter hunting grounds across the mountains, if possible to reach there before the snow fell.

The whole tribe accompanied Chief Washakee thither, with the exception of five or ten lodges, who passed the winter on Green river, about fifty miles from here, where they subsisted on the small game there to be found, and making no demands upon me for assistance. The main portion of the tribe proceeded to the valleys of the Pawpawgee and Wind rivers, where they spent the winter hunting the buffalo, deer, elk, and mountain sheep. They procured during the season upwards of one thousand buffalo robes and a few dressed skins of other named animals, a much larger collection than during any previous year. They also secured a good supply of dried meat. Although the past was the severest winter on record for the past ten years, the Indians of my agency never fared better nor looked so fat and healthy as they did on their arrival here this summer, proving conclusively that they had fared sumptuously every day. Such well-fed Indians could not be otherwise than healthy, so that the mortality among them has fallen far below the average.

I did not have a favorable opportunity for taking the census of the tribe this year, but estimate the number of Shoshones at nineteen hundred. Aside from the natural increase by births, which has not fallen short of former years, there has been a considerable addition from neighboring tribes. About four hundred Bannocks, under a chief named Tahgay, (a very worthy Indian, and in whom I fully repose confidence,) who have been residing in the vicinity of Soda Springs and along the Snake river, passed over into the Wind River valley and located themselves adjacent to the Shoshones, with whom they are at peace. They also accompanied the Shoshones on their visit to this agency, and, from all that I can learn of them, I think they desire to be on the most friendly terms with the whites. I did not have any presents for them, and was informed that they had not received any from the Great Father in times past. The neglect, if any, must be owing to their being so far removed from any agency. I supplied them, however, with a few articles of food for their immediate wants out of my own pocket, and would recommend that such provision be made for them in future that they too may receive a share of the annuity goods with their neighbors, the Shoshones.

These Bannocks will undoubtedly return to this agency once or twice during the year.

The supply of presents for the Indians of this agency reached me in due time, was ample in quantity, and gave universal satisfaction.

Shortly before the distribution I had the pleasure of meeting, in company with Superintendent Head, Washakee and his chiefs in council, on which occasion the superintendent made them a speech, and the best of good feeling prevailed. Washakee has lately received, under the pledge of friendship from the President, a fine large silver medal, bearing the image and superscription of the Great Father.

There were present at the distribution about one hundred and fifty Utes from the Uintah agency, who came for the purpose of trading with their neighbors, the Shoshones. Some of my Indians were dilatory in coming in this season, but I did not distribute the goods until all, or nearly all, had arrived. The cause of this delay is the scarcity of game and the consequent difficulty in maintaining an independent sustenance at this post, for they have but little money to buy food with. I would here observe that the location of this agency is a bad one, and for this reason: the Indians are obliged to come a long way from their hunting grounds to receive their presents, and by the time they reach me their stock of provisions is well-nigh exhausted, and for them to maintain themselves in this vicinity without an abundance of game is an impossibility, and discourages some from coming at all. I would therefore recommend that a portion of their annuities be given them in money, to enable them to defray the expenses of subsistence during their visit at this agency.

In this connexion I would again recommend the plan of locating this tribe upon a permanent reservation and establishing thereon an agency, and make such other arrangements as I have heretofore suggested for improving their condition.

The valley of the Wind River mountains is the territory which the tribe have selected for their home, and this is the place where such a reservation should be set apart and an agency established.

The country abounds in game, has a very mild climate, and possesses agricultural advantages which make it a great desideratum to the white man. Numerous oil springs have been discovered and located in the valley of the Pawpawgee, but this tribe are strongly opposed to any invasion of their territory by the whites.

I greatly fear that these mineral and agricultural resources of the country will turn out to be a bone of contention between the whites and the reds, and would therefore urge that the tribe have a reservation staked out which may be held sacred to them, and not be encroached upon by the whites.

Several of our citizens are looking toward the Wind River country with a view to its development, and I give you a few extracts from a letter written by one who passed the winter and a part of the spring in the valley. He says: "The air is pure, the water of the best, the climate mild and regular. The soil is not second in fertility to that of Illinois or Iowa, farming land enough to support a population of two hundred thousand persons, the climate well adapted to the growth of small grain and fruit, especially apples and vegetables. There is plenty of timber for building and fencing purposes. The scenery is most beautiful and picturesque. There are two oil springs in the valley, one of which pours forth one hundred barrels per day. There are good indications of stone-coal and iron, with numerous quarries of limestone suitable for building purposes. The foot-hills and valleys are covered, winter and summer, with a luxuriant growth of nutritious grass, making the finest grazing region west of the Missouri. The mountains give indications of mineral deposits. But little snow fell, and what did fall soon disappeared. Stock can be wintered without any feeding. Buffalo, and other game, abounds," &c., &c.

As long as our Indian tribes are permitted an existence in the land, I contend that they should have a territory assigned them where they can procure a living, instead of being driven away to the poorest tracts of country, where a white man, with all of his superior knowledge, would fail to make a living. Washakee and his tribe deserve a permanent and exclusive reservation in the valley of the Wind river, and I pray you to let them have it at once. The subject demands serious attention, and I hope it will receive a proper consideration. The Indian must be reclaimed from his wild ways, or he will continue to be an expense to the country so long as he lives; and no plan of rendering him a self-supporting and law-abiding citizen is so effectual as that one which civilizes, educates, and christianizes him, and this work cannot be done save on a reservation.

The Shoshones have not been engaged in any warfare, offensive or defensive, during the past year with neighboring tribes, have been at peace among themselves, and, I am proud to say, continue faithful to their treaty stipulations.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LUTHER MANN JR.,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. F. H. HEAD,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salt Lake City, U. T.

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No. 36.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS, UTAH,
Great Salt Lake City, August 13, 1866.

SIR: Washakee, the chief of the eastern bands of Shoshones, with some three hundred of his men, came in a few days since to make me a visit. He wears about his neck the medal which you sent him by Judge Carter, of Fort Bridger, and with which he is exceedingly pleased. The enclosed photograph was taken at the time of his visit, and is a very good likeness. He is by far the noblest-looking Indian I have ever seen, and his record is untarnished by a single mean action. In your last report you recommended that medals be given Washakee and Ranosh, chief of the Pah-Vants, who is equally deserving of such a testimonial. If possible, I beg you will send me a medal to be presented to Ranosh; I shall visit his tribe in about six weeks, if the new goods arrive when I expect them, and would like to take it with me. It could be safely transmitted by mail.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. H. HEAD,
Superintendent.

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

No. 37.

UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY,
Great Salt Lake City, April 30, 1866.

SIR: Black Hawk, a somewhat prominent chief of the Utah Indians, has been engaged for more than a year past in active hostilities against the settlements in the southern portion of this territory. His band consisted at first of but forty-four men, who were mostly outlaws and desperate characters from his own and other tribes. During the summer and autumn of 1865 he made several successful forays upon the weak and unprotected settlements in San Pete and Sevier counties; killed in all thirty-two whites, and drove away to the mountains upwards of two thousand cattle and horses.

Forty of his warriors were killed by the settlers in repelling his different attacks. His success in stealing, however, enabled him to feed abundantly and mount all Indians who joined him, and the prestige acquired by his raids was such that his numbers were constantly on the increase, despite his occasional losses of men. He spent the winter near where the Grand and Green rivers unite to form the Colorado. On the 20th instant he again commenced his depredations by making an attack upon Salina, a small settlement in Sevier county. He succeeded in driving to the mountains about two hundred cattle, killing two men who were guarding them, and compelling the abandonment of the settlement.

His band, from what I consider entirely reliable information, now numbers one hundred warriors, one-half of whom are Navajoes from New Mexico. I am very apprehensive that unless Black Hawk is severely chastised, an Indian war of considerable magnitude may be inaugurated. He has never yet met with a serious reverse, having always attacked small settlements or unprotected families. He has thus acquired a considerable reputation among the various Indian tribes, and I fear many of the more adventurous will join him from the bands now friendly. The ill-feeling engendered by the death of San Pitch, and by the nearly starving condition of the Indians on the Uintah reservation, concerning which I had the honor to address you on the 23d instant, will tend to promote this result.

In view of these circumstances, and for the purpose of preventing accessions to the ranks of the hostile Indians, I have, after consultation with Governor Durkee, desired Colonel Potter, commanding the United States troops in this district, to send two or three companies of soldiers to that portion of the Territory to protect the settlements and repel further attacks. I have also sent Indian runners to have an interview with Black Hawk, and to urge him to meet me for the purpose of establishing a permanent peace. I have little hope, however, that he will do this, at least before he is defeated, with the loss of some portion of his warriors, as he has heretofore been boldly defiant, rejecting with scorn all overtures for peace. Colonel Potter has telegraphed to General Dodge for instructions in reference to my application. I should be much pleased to have an expression of your views as to the policy to be further pursued in this matter.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

F. H. HEAD,
Superintendent.

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

No. 38.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, UTAH,
Great Salt Lake City, June 21, 1866.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th May, approving my course thus far relative to the acts of the hostile Utah chief Black Hawk. Immediately, subsequent to my communication of April 30, I started for Corn creek, which is one of the nearest settlements to the scenes of Black Hawk's most recent depredations, and near which Kanosh, with many of his principal men, was encamped. Kanosh is chief of the Pah Vents, and is one of the most thoroughly reliable Indians in the Territory. I took with me some presents, which I distributed to the Pah Vents. I engaged as special interpreter, and sent two or three days in advance of myself, Mr. R. K. James, who was for several years the United States interpreter at Spanish Fork reservation, and whose influence with Black Hawk and his principal men, owing to his personal acquaintance with them for many years, I judged might be of value to me in procuring the desired interview. Mr. James carried a letter to Kanosh from me, asking him to furnish two or three Indians to accompany him to the mountains to find Black Hawk. Kanosh responded at once to my request, but the party returned after an absence of four days with the intelligence that Black Hawk, instead of being fifty miles distant, as I had been advised, was over four hundred miles away, in a southeast direction, having gone to endeavor to procure recruits from among the Elk Mountain Utes, the most powerful tribe in the Territory, who can bring into the field upwards of four thousand warriors. I thereupon sent several Indian runners out upon the trail which Black Hawk would take when he returned towards the settlement, asking him to name a place where he would meet me, and talk of peace. Kanosh also seconded my views, sending to Black Hawk, by the runners, strong recommendations that he meet me and make a permanent peace.

Various rumors that I had heard from the Indians in Uinta valley, together with some facts communicated to me by Kanosh, made me extremely apprehensive that all the Utah Indians except Kanosh's tribe would join in a general war upon the settlers. The San Pitch Indians, and the various bands known under the general appellation of Goshen Indians, were greatly exasperated at the death of San Pitch, and had all left their usual haunts, and gone over the mountains to the Uinta valley. The Indians in that valley were much disaffected at the non-reception of their presents last fall, which was owing to their not having arrived here in season to be transported to the valley before winter set in. They were still more enraged at not having been fed during the winter, and the winter being an unusually severe one, many had nearly perished of starvation, and a great part of their animals had perished.

The expenses of the saw-mill at the agency, of cutting hay, &c., had been so great that nothing was left of the appropriation to be expended for the benefit of the Indians. As I stated to Mr. Kinney, I consider the trouble which grew out of the starvation and nakedness of the Indians entirely attributable to Congress, which failed to make a sufficient appropriation. The appropriation made, although apparently a liberal one, was barely sufficient to satisfy the wants of Agent Kinney and his friends, and nothing at all was left for the Indians, who were somewhat foolishly annoyed at the seeming inequality of the division.

The Indians were also greatly disappointed that nothing had been done towards cultivating the farm which had been promised them in the Uinta valley. They claimed that they had sold their farm at Spanish Fork and their claim to other lands to the government in consideration that a good farm be made for them at Uinta valley, but that no preparation had been made for fulfilling the promises on the part of the government. To quiet this source of disaffection, as well as because I considered it would be pecuniarily advantageous, I had sent, about the middle of April, four laborers to Uinta, under charge of Special Agent Thomas Carter, with instructions to clear up, plough, and put into wheat, corn, carrots, potatoes, &c., as much land as possible. I might here state that Mr. Carter has accomplished much in the way of farming for the limited time and labor at his command, having cleared from the thick sage bushes, ploughed, fenced, and irrigated some twenty-five acres of land, the crops upon which are looking very well, and will, I think, more than repay the outlay upon the land.

The Uinta valley is practically inaccessible from the 1st of December to the 1st of June, or thereabouts of each year, owing to the deep snow upon the mountain ranges which it is necessary to cross to enter the valley. I have sent word to the Indians by Special Agent Carter, who with the other laborers crossed the mountains on snow shoes, that as soon as the snow had melted sufficiently to permit the passage of wagons I would visit them, and make them liberal presents of clothing, food, &c., and urged them especially to wait and do nothing of an unfriendly nature until I had had an interview with them. Owing to their repeated disappointments relative to their presents, I did not deem it an object to visit them in person until I could carry with me their goods.

While at Corn creek I learned that the Uinta Indians had at length commenced hostilities by a raid from Uinta valley upon Springfield, carrying away some 150 horses and mules, and also, two or three days later, by a similar raid upon Heber City, from which settlement they took nearly 100 cattle and horses. I, therefore, at once decided to visit the Uinta valley. Kanosh, at my request, directed three of his principal sub-chiefs to accompany me, and to do what lay in their power to prevent further trouble.

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I returned to this city with the Indians, and, after a trip of four days northward to recover twenty-five horses stolen by the Weber Utes from Kanosh, set out for Uinta, carrying with me the principal part of the goods turned over to me by Superintendent Irish.

I set out with the goods in wagons lightly loaded and drawn by four mules each, but on reaching Heber City found the trail over the mountains entirely impassable for miles by reason of high water and deep mud. I therefore transferred the goods to four wagons, each drawn by six oxen, and, after a delay of three or four days, owing to a severe storm, set out for Uinta by what is known as the Daniel's Cañon route. An idea had become prevalent among the Indians that the Mormons were designing to make war upon them, and to remove this impression Brigham Young sent to them as a present seventy head of beef-cattle. The people of Heber City, at the request of Brigham Young, also furnished gratuitously twenty-five men to assist in getting the wagons over the mountains. It was a most difficult and even perilous trip; the water in the streams was very high, the mud, and in many places the snow was very deep, and we were continually interrupted by violent storms of snow, rain, and hail. The men and oxen, however, often laboring together, at length pulled the wagons through and over all obstacles, and we reached the valley.

I was greatly indebted to the people at Heber City for their efficient co-operation, both in furnishing men, as before referred to, and in furnishing teams to transport the goods at an extremely moderate price.

Interpreter James and the Indians sent by Kanosh reached the valley several days before me, and, finding the Indians had all started southward, followed and overtook them, notified them of my approach, and induced them to return. I spent eight days at the agency, holding numerous councils with the Indians. They were at first extremely surly and disaffected, but, being at length satisfied that the government had fulfilled all its promises and more; that the delay in the reception of presents was unavoidable; that Mr. Kinney was no longer in the service, and that hereafter they would get all that was sent them from Washington, their views were entirely changed, and they expressed themselves unanimously in favor of peace. A part of the stolen property was returned, and the greater portion of the remainder, not already taken, will, I think, be restored to its owners. A liberal distribution of presents was made, and I left them in a very friendly mood. I was much pleased with the result of the conference, and am entirely confident that the Indians will remain friendly.

The morning of my departure I was informed by Tabby, the head chief, that when he received notice of my arrival in the valley, himself and all his warriors were on their way to join the hostile Indians, in the southern portion of the Territory, in their war upon the settlements. He also informed me that Black Hawk, having secured a sufficient number of recruits among the Elk Mountain Utes to swell his force to three hundred warriors, was then setting out from the Elk Mountain country to attack the weaker settlements in San Pete county.

I advised you, in my communication of the 30th April, that I had applied to the military authorities to send two or three companies of troops to protect the settlers in those portions of the Territory most exposed to Indian raids, and that Colonel Potter, commanding at this point, had telegraphed for instructions. A copy of the response to such communication is herewith enclosed.

On reaching this city on my return from Uinta, I communicated the facts in my possession relative to Black Hawk to Governor Durkee. General Wells, one of the principal militia officers, after consulting with the governor, has raised two or three companies of militia, and proceeded to the threatened locality to protect the settlers from the expected attack.

I have now several Indian runners in the mountains who will see Black Hawk and urge him to meet me for the purpose of making peace, and I shall within a few days proceed to San Pete county to endeavor to further that object.

I have written you at length in regard to the present state of our Indian matters in accordance with the suggestions in your communication of the 30th ultimo, and when any further progress is made will advise you at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. H. HEAD, *Superintendent.*

Hon. D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
May 2, 1866.

General Pope telegraphs that the Superintendent of Indian Affairs will have to depend for the present on the militia to compel the Indians to behave at Selina.

By command of Major General Dodge.

SAMUEL E. MACKEY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Colonel CARROLL H. POTTER,
Commanding District of Utah.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, UTAH,
Great Salt Lake City, September 29, 1866.

SIR: In your last annual report is a recommendation that the salaries of the various agents and superintendents be increased. The suggestion is an excellent one and will, I trust, be again urged upon the attention of Congress. An additional reason to those suggested in your report has occurred to me, to which I beg to call your attention. The Indians, far more than civilized people, are influenced by the personal views and wishes of those in whom they have confidence. An agent or superintendent who has been sufficiently long with his particular tribes to know personally the greater portion of the Indians, if he pursues with them an upright course, can acquire an influence over their actions almost without limit; it is of the highest importance, therefore, not only that appointees be men of integrity, but they be retained as long as possible in their particular situations.

A new officer, with the best intentions, will be months or even years in acquiring the personal influence necessary to the highest success in the discharge of his duties. As the service is at present organized an agent will often either by stealing endeavor to make his compensation sufficient, in which case he will have no influence over his Indians, who are sufficiently shrewd to detect such wrongs, or he will become dissatisfied with the service and retire; in either event the efficiency of the service is greatly impaired by the continued changes of agents.

The salary of the superintendent should be doubled; that of agents increased to at least $2,500. This is a greater difference between the relative salaries than now exists, but for this there are sufficient reasons: the duties of a superintendent are much more onerous, his responsibilities are much greater. In my own case, in addition to the usual duties of a superintendent, I am required to perform the duties of an agent for more than two-thirds of the Indians in the Territory; the principal reason, however, for the greater discrimination consists in the fact that agents are usually located upon reservations where laborers are employed and boarded, and where they board, with other employés of the department, free of expense, while superintendents must pay their own expenses of every character.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. HEAD, *Superintendent.*

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

NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 40.

Report of Special Agent J. K. Graves.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a detailed report of the Indian affairs of New Mexico—the result of personal observation during my recent visit to that Territory—made in accordance with the instructions received by me from your department, under date of September 12, 1865. I completed my arrangements, and was ready to commence my official duties October first, but, owing to unforeseen circumstances over which I had no control, did not leave Fort Leavenworth for the toilsome journey across the plains until November sixth, following. A severe snow storm overtook and detained us at Fort Aubrey for several days, and no sooner had we resumed our travels than the weather became most intensely cold—so intense as to freeze one of my feet, but fortunately not severely. We remained at Fort Lyon for several days, hoping the weather would moderate, but found ourselves doomed to disappointment, and forced to re-encounter the raging storm. At the Arkansas crossing, near Bent's old fort, we were compelled to cut a channel through the ice before we could cross our ambulance to the opposite shore; from thenceforward we encountered no serious obstacle, save the loss by death of two of our mules. We reached Santa Fé at about twelve o'clock December 30, 1865, and were most courteously received by the citizens.

I found the Indian question the all absorbing topic of conversation among the entire community; each individual seemed to have peculiar ideas on the subject, and freely announced and advocated them. The main controversy seemed to be upon the selection of the Bosque Redondo reservation as a permanent home for the Navajoes, and while very many favored, others opposed this policy, as being detrimental to the interests of the Territory; and from this stand-point the whole matter seemed to drift off into a question of political expediency which, while it engulphed the primary cause of this party feeling, and recognized the Bosque question solely as a party measure, supplied all absence of argument by the most violent and partizan denunciations of *men* rather than of principle or expediency.

In some of the most prominent instances I soon found that the opponents of the Bosque system were actuated by personal feelings of dislike towards the military commander of the department of New Mexico, having in fact never seen the Bosque Redondo reservation.

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Under these circumstances you will readily understand and appreciate the embarrassment of my situation. However, I assured the citizens and the legislative assembly then in session, and to whom (as also to the military commander, General Carleton, his excellency Governor Connolly, Secretary Arny and others) I submitted my letter of instructions, that I visited them unbiassed in opinion, and solicited their hearty co-operation, and assured them that I should seek *facts* with an unprejudiced eye, and base my report to you in accordance with nothing but the facts—impartially and unreservedly.

The legislative assembly passed a series of very complimentary resolutions relative to the general government and its officers, which I have included in the following pages.

I conceive it to be the imperative duty of the department over which you have the honor to preside, to adopt energetic measures of improvement and reform in all that relates to the Indian affairs of this Territory. Although Indian depredations have been committed for years, and the people are loud in their complaints against the red men, and the Indian question bears in the minds of the masses of community the same varying phases noticed in the changing forms of the kaleidoscope, and though in fact the direct road to the peaceful solution of all these matters would seem to be surmounted with difficulties, yet in fact the whole matter is susceptible of easy adjustment, as I trust the result of my investigations will assure you.

I had arranged to furnish in connexion with my report a series of photographic views illustrative of this section of country, but owing to the inclemency of the weather during my sojourn in the Territory I was unable to do this, save in a few instances, but hope to furnish you with complete illustrations of the Indians and their houses, &c., ere many weeks shall have elapsed.

In order that you may the more fully observe the connecting link in the history of the Indians, and note the important results destined to inure to this section by reason of a thorough reformation of the Indian affairs of the Territory, I have included a brief history of New Mexico, gathered from territorial archives, the people, and from published works on this section of country.

My correspondence with the legislature, the superintendent of Indian affairs, together with the several agents located in the Territory, as also other documents relating to the objects of my mission, will be found under the appropriate heading.

I found it impossible, for several reasons, to count the number of Indians in each band, but feel sure that my estimate respecting them exceeds rather than falls below the actual number.

Although the Pueblo Indians are under charge of the superintendent like the other tribes, still, as will appear by reference to my detailed report under the appropriate head, they are as distinct in all their habits and customs as light and darkness; and, as the department is aware, are self-sustaining. Hence, although these Pueblos tend to increase the "number of Indians" in numerical strength, they in reality belong to the "people of the country," and, properly speaking, should be included with the citizens rather than the Indians. This race of Indians, like very many of the people of the southern portion of the Territory, manufacture considerable wine from the native grape, which grows here to the full perfection of quality and size.

By reference to my report on the Utah Indians, it will be noticed that I have recommended their removal to the reservation recently selected in Colorado for the Tobequache and other bands of this tribe. From the report of Mr. John G. Nicolay, secretary to the commission appointed to treat with the Utahs of Colorado, I am satisfied the reservation determined upon by them is amply sufficient to include also the several bands of this tribe who now belong to the superintendency of New Mexico; in fact, these bands, viz: Webrinoche, 700; Capote, 800; and Moquoches, 600, formerly lived most of their time in Colorado, and the two first named bands still spend most of their time in that Territory.

Of the whole number given above as constituting these bands, I have reason to believe that not more than one-half, or at most three-fourths of the Capote and Webrinoches visit their agency at Abiquin, but subsist in some manner in the Colorado Territory near by, and owing to this fact, as also the immediate proximity of Abiquin, the present agency of the Capote and Webrinoche Utahs, to the aforesaid Colorado reservation, the removal of these two bands can be easily effected. Although, as will be noticed in my report on the Moquache Utahs, they favor a reservation, yet dislike to leave their present home on the Cimaron river, still, with a little management these Indians would very readily locate with the other bands. If, in view of the avowed objections raised by the Capote and Webrinoche Utahs to their settlement upon a reservation, it should be deemed impolitic at this time to inaugurate such a movement tending to their concentration, I would recommend that the agency at Abiquin be dispensed with and a new one opened at Terra Amarilla, which, besides being near the Colorado line and a long step towards the proposed reservation, is also sufficiently remote from the settlements to insure greater peace and tranquillity than is enjoyed by the people under the present location of this agency. And as I can see no possible reason why these Capote and Webrinoche bands should have a sub-agent, I would further recommend that this office be abolished at once. The annual salary now paid the said sub-agent would be of far greater service expended for clothing or implements for these Indians than it can possibly be under the present arrangement.

Whether it is better to make *one* journey with the Utahs, and see them immediately located on the Colorado reservation, or whether, in view of other changes in the Indian affairs of New Mexico, requiring care and attention, it would be more advisable at this time to change the agency merely to Terra Amarilla, I leave you to determine.

I have, as will be noticed by reference to my report on the Apaches, recommended their concentration upon the reservation selected by M. Steck, esq., while superintendent of Indian affairs in New Mexico, located upon the Gila river, and extending across the territorial line into Arizona. The only band of Apaches now living within the boundary of New Mexico are the Icavillas, dwelling at the Cimarron with the Maquoche Utahs, and numbering 800 persons. The Mincalero band ran away from the Bosque Redondo reservation, November 3, 1865; while the Gilas have never really inhabited this Territory, but the adjoining one of Arizona. I believe the proposed reservation is amply sufficient to place not only the Apaches of this, but also those of Arizona Territory upon it, and the reservation lies in both these Territories.

For the Pueblos, as will be noticed, I have recommended an appropriation for the purchase of school-books and the employment of competent teachers to conduct and carry on a system of education amongst these people, who would be largely benefited thereby. And I have also recommended an appropriation for the purchase of agricultural implements, household utensils, grist-mills, and fruit trees, which would be of incalculable service and comfort, and tend to facilitate the advancement of this interesting race. Government, while spending millions of money in fighting hostile Indians, should remember the peaceable disposition of the Pueblos of New Mexico, and generously assist their well directed efforts. As a race they are the most interesting of all the Indian tribes of the United States, and the fact of their being self-supporting and peaceable rather than warlike, should be sufficient argument in favor of their immediate assistance by an assortment of implements and utensils, as briefly enumerated.

For the Navajoes I have recommended the Bosque Redondo reservation as their permanent home; the appropriation now asked in further support of this tribe will, in my opinion, be amply sufficient to enable them to support themselves hereafter. With the Navajoes thus located at the Bosque Redondo reservation, the Apaches at the proposed reservation on the Gila river, and the Utahs upon the Colorado reservation, and the assistance of the government kindly extended towards the Pueblos, the troubles connected with the Indians would soon cease in this Territory. Military posts should, of course, be established at each reservation, which could easily be done.

Your instructions communicated to an active and efficient superintendent, ably supported by a corps of intelligent agents, would soon bring all these desired changes about, and henceforward the Indian affairs of this Territory would move along with the precision and regularity of clock-work.

If my views respecting the Bosque Redondo reservation as a permanent home for the Navajoes meet with your approval, I would respectfully suggest that, as tending to detract from the political complications of the Territory, and thereby accomplishing much good, your department take occasion to inform the superintendent of Indian affairs in this Territory that this said reservation has been adopted by government, and its continuance or abolition rests entirely with government, and not with any local party or parties resident in New Mexico. It is unnecessary for me to dwell upon this branch of the subject; suffice it to say that the political parties have often been styled the "Bosque" or "anti-Bosque" party, and, as the Navajo problem has been considered to be still in process of solution, this has been a fertile theme for discussion, and over such discussion some of the bitterest feelings have been engendered between citizens, which probably death alone can remove.

Upon the subject of Indian depredations I have bestowed considerable attention. The claims for loss of property by the Indians—mostly by the Navajoes—is very large, and although, as will be noticed in my report, some action should be taken upon this subject, yet none of these claims should be audited until they shall have been most thoroughly and critically examined by an experienced board of commissioners; and whether, in view of the continued depredations of this nature, though happily very limited as to number and loss sustained, it would be better to adjust these losses now, or defer their settlement until the proposed measures of improvement are successfully inaugurated, you are best able to determine. That many of these claims are equitable and just, while that there are many entitled to little or no consideration whatever, I am thoroughly satisfied.

Upon the subject of peonage I have given considerable thought; and inasmuch as this pernicious system of slavery still exists to an alarming extent in all parts of the Territory of New Mexico, government should at once adopt vigorous measures tending to its immediate abolition. Maximilian, in issuing his decree sanctioning this condition of servitude amongst the people of old Mexico, aimed to secure the co-operation of those people who, having lived amidst this system of labor for centuries, disliked much to obey the decree of Juarez, who insisted and insists that all labor is justly entitled to compensation. Upon one hand duty and patriotism called, while upon the other hand the glittering allurements of pecuniary gain riveted their attention, when luckily the official correspondence of Secretary Seward was made public, revealing to old Mexico the fact that the United States would not sanction slavery in any form. This has proven and will continue to prove far more potent than the royal edicts of Maximilian, and is felt even in New Mexico, whose people sympathize and fraternize to a considerable extent with their countrymen in the republic of Mexico; but the citizens here, although strictly enjoined to give recompense for all service, will, nevertheless,

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cling tenaciously to their old customs, and unless the government, in adopting a definite policy relative to this remaining blot upon the otherwise fair scroll of freedom, sends a special power to the Territory to direct and superintend the practical details of the work of improvement, the system will continue for years to come, and be marked with all its present degrading tendencies.

A freedmen's bureau, though impolitic and impracticable for this distant section, would, nevertheless, if established here, result in vast good to the poorer classes; and, in point of fact, that the most urgent necessity does now exist in this Territory for some such ameliorating agency, no impartial traveller through this section of country can doubt.

The present state of commercial enterprise and agricultural interest in New Mexico is mainly the result of government disbursements and military operations in that section of country. The presence of troops has stimulated agriculture, and created a greater demand for its products than ever before known, while the annual expenditures of this arm of national service has stimulated the mercantile community, through whose hands much of the funds disbursed constantly flow. Let the government withhold the purchase of military supplies, and the paymaster cease for a time the payment of the troops, and New Mexico would instantly assume an attitude of mourning and of sorrow; for, aside from the government, there is no market for the products of the Territory, nor will there be so long as, through lack of proper energy and enterprise, the vast mineral wealth of the Territory is allowed to remain in its mountain bed.

I have, as will be noticed, recommended liberal appropriations for the Indian service of New Mexico, and these appropriations should be made as early as possible so that the implements, goods, wares, and merchandise may reach the Indians before winter. I have recommended the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for each of the tribes for whom I have recommended reservations—the Utahs and the Apaches—and have suggested how this amount be used, and have, as you will notice, made no special allusion to the necessary cost of the removal of these Indians to their proposed reservations. I have omitted this for the reason that, in my opinion, the inducements which the articles to be purchased by these amounts would, under direction of proper persons, present, be amply sufficient to concentrate these Indians upon their new homes with but trifling expense to government. The Indians would, most of them, probably follow the train containing the goods, and reach the reservation simultaneously with it: then, with proper military assistance, they could be retained there. This is the true way to induce these Indians to leave their present homes; and in adopting this course it should be borne in mind that the Indians seemingly consent to the new order of things, so that they may acquire the presents, and then steal off to their old hunting grounds. An energetic agent would, with the assistance of a military force, be able, with patience and perseverance, to locate most of the Indians, and could, from time to time, capture all those who returned to their former homes, and all this without trouble or bloodshed; although under the direction of an incompetent agent the most disastrous results might follow such attempt at removal.

I should prove recreant to the duty you have imposed upon me were I to close this communication without bestowing a just tribute upon the wisdom, energy, and indomitable perseverance with which Major General James H. Carlton has conducted the military department of New Mexico, with special reference to the Indians of the Territory. Under his efficient administration the atrocities which formerly marked the daily routine of life in this section have dwindled into comparative insignificance. He has conquered the greater portion of the powerful Navajo tribe, which for upwards of a century had been a constant terror to the people, and placed these savages upon the broad road to civilization.

The selection of the Bosque Redondo as a home for, and the location of these Navajoes upon this reservation, was a wise and laudable undertaking, shifting, as it did, the scenes of their former barbarisms for the more elevating tendencies of their present home, surrounded as it is by all the arts of peace, whose victories, as will be acknowledged, in the eventual civilization of their tribe, are more renowned than war.

* * * *

A delegation of the headmen from the Navajo and Utah tribes should be invited to visit Washington and other large cities. Such a trip would reveal to these Indians the vast wonders of civilization, the power and grandeur of the United States, and tend to benefit the red men in very many particulars which I need not mention.

As will be noticed, I relieved the urgent wants of the Pueblo Indians of Isletta, Santa Domingo, and Santa Ana. These people will, however, require further assistance in the way of food by the first of May, to the same extent, probably, that I have already supplied them.

The Utahs asked for food. In view, however, of their statements as to the abundance of game, coupled also with the fact that, unless they have been grossly deceived by their agent, their supply of food should now be ample, I gave them merely a supply of powder, lead, and percussion caps to the aggregate amount of $285. This will enable this people to procure an abundance of game.

It will be noticed by reference to the proper voucher that the lead purchased for these Indians cost forty cents per pound. This is owing to the fact that this article is brought here from the States, although immense quantities of the best Galena ore abounds in all parts of the Territory, yet, for want of proper energy, is suffered to remain undisturbed. If government should at any time require any considerable supply of lead for use in this or adjoining Territories, I would suggest that proposals be published at Santa Fé, and believe that immense quantities would be offered at from five to ten cents per pound, delivered as desired. The same remarks apply, to a certain extent, with equal force to the purchase of blankets for Indian use in the Territories of New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona, and the State of Kansas. These articles, purchased in the States and freighted to their destination at considerable cost, could be manufactured in New Mexico from the immense wool product of the Territory, which is estimated to reach from a million and a half to two million pounds each year; and yet there are no looms or woollen manufactories in this whole section of country. If government could contract with proper parties for a large supply of all-wool blankets, she would probably save upwards of a quarter of a million dollars each year, and at the same time clothe the Indians much better than ever before. Indeed, as most of the blankets supplied to the Territories have cost upwards of $21 per pair, exclusive of transportation, an expenditure for blankets made from the wool raised here would give equally as desirable an article as to quality and quantity as those blankets purchased in the States, and at not to exceed one-half the cost of such foreign fabrics. Again, were government to execute such a contract with responsible parties, it would of course insure the immediate establishment of a woollen mill in this Territory, which would give an impetus to the present inactive state of commercial enterprise; and such steps would tend also to attract emigration to this country, which, by reason of the vast resources of this section, would result in national benefit.

My task has been somewhat laborious. I trust, however, it has been performed in an acceptable manner, and that the many improvements which I have suggested in the management of the Indian affairs of New Mexico will be inaugurated at an early day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. GRAVES,
United States Special Indian Agent for New Mexico.

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

No. 41.

ABSTRACT OF PAPERS ACCOMPANYING REPORT OF J. K. GRAVES, SPECIAL AGENT, RELATIVE TO INDIAN AFFAIRS IN NEW MEXICO.

No. 2.—*Number of Indians.*

The following is given as the number of Indians in New Mexico, estimated from the best sources of information:

Navajoes at Bosque Redondo	6,447
Navajoes still at large, and hostile	1,200
Pueblos	7,010
Weblnoche Utahs	700
Capote Utahs	350
Maquoche Utahs	600
Jicarilla Apaches	800
Mescalero Apaches	550
Mimbres Apaches	200
	17,857
Add held as captives or peons	2,000
	19,857

No. 3.—*Decrease of Indian population.*

In 1846, twenty years ago, the number of Indians in New Mexico was estimated as follows:

Navajoes	13,600
Pueblos	11,380
Utahs	6,000
Apaches	7,000
	37,880

Showing a decrease of about one-half, if the above figures in each case approach accuracy. This decrease is accounted for, in a great measure, by the incessant warfare carried on against the Indians. A practice, sanctioned by territorial law, has obtained, by which the whites are encouraged to make volunteer expeditions or campaigns against the Indians. Theoretically, those participating in these raids are rewarded with the plunder obtained, but should report

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at the territorial offices all the captives; while practically, in most cases, the captives are either sold, at an average of $75 to $100, or held in possession in practical slavery. This state of things of course keeps up a state of hostility among the Indians. The intervention of Congress is asked to put a stop to this practice.

No. 4.—*Superintendents and agents.*

The salary of the superintendent should be not less than $2,500 per annum, on account of the expense of living in New Mexico, and the salaries of the agents should be increased. Political considerations instead of personal qualifications, have too often been considered. All should be able to read, write, and speak the English language. The Indians are generally hostile to the Mexicans, and for that reason Americans should be appointed. Agents should be retained in charge of their special tribes, with whose habits they have become acquainted, during good behavior.

No. 5.—*Reservations.*

The Indians should, as rapidly as possible, be concentrated upon reservations from which all whites, except the agents of the government, can be excluded, and where they can be brought to sustain themselves by means of agriculture. A military force should be posted at or near each reservation. A special commission is recommended to select these reservations, this commission to be composed of men of experience in the country, and acquainted with Indian habits. The reservations should not be selected near the mountains, which abound in mineral wealth and will attract the whites.

No. 7.—*Indian depredations.*

By a document emanating from the legislature of New Mexico, the following summary is given of the result of Indian hostilities since 1846:

Whites killed, 123; whites wounded, 32; whites taken away captives, 21. Property stolen: Sheep and goats, 294,740; cattle, 13,473; horses and mules, 3,557—valued at $1,377,329 60.

No compensation has been obtained for these losses, although frequent memorials to Congress have been forwarded. The people base their claims upon their rights, as citizens, under the 8th and 9th articles of the treaty with Mexico of 1848, and the 17th article of the intercourse law of 1834. A competent board of commissioners is recommended to adjudicate these claims, for which provision should be made by Congress.

No. 8.—*The Navajoes at the Bosque Redondo.*

This reservation, on the Pecos river, comprises forty square miles, with Fort Sumner as a centre. A principal acequia or irrigating canal, seven miles long, supplies the lateral canals necessary. There were 2,000 acres under cultivation by the Navajoes, who were running forty-seven ploughs. Vines and fruit trees were coming forward well. Vegetables grow to great size. South of the fort and east of the Pecos river there are 2,000 acres more of arable land, and more in the immediate vicinity. There is a fine growth of young cottonwoods coming forward, which will eventually furnish fuel. Mesquit root is now plenty for fuel, and other kinds at a distance of twenty-five miles, which can be cut and floated down the river. Pasturage of nutritious grass is abundant; water good, though sometimes brackish. The capacity of the reservation is thought sufficient for both Navajoes and Apaches, but the latter should not be located with the former, as they are not friendly. Four hundred soldiers now keep the peace, but if the Navajoes were sent back to their own country an army would be necessary. The land should be surveyed into small lots and divided among the families.

One Jesse Norton, of California, is said to claim a title to the reservation, under an old Spanish grant. All claimants of such grants should be required to present and prove their claims.

The military authorities had on hand, in February last, supplies for the Navajoes for 300 days. The cost of rations from January 11 to December 31, 1865, to the War Department, was $748,397 87. Mr. Graves thinks the Indians could be supported for $675,000.

No. 9.—*Appropriations recommended.*

Money could be saved to government by purchasing wagons and teams to transport goods and supplies, and hiring teamsters. The stock and wagons would sell for more than cost in New Mexico. A special agent should be designated to take out and distribute goods. The appropriations recommended for the Navajoes and Pueblos would be the last ones needed: those for the Utahs and Apaches are estimated under the understanding that they are to be placed on reservations; if not so placed it is thought $10,000 would be sufficient for each. The amounts recommended are as follows:

Navajoes, of which $50,000 for grist-mill	$150,000
Pueblos, $5,000 for teachers; $5,000 for books, &c	20,000
Apaches, for tools, seeds, &c	25,000
Utahs	25,000
General funds	30,000
	250,000

No. 10.—*Peonage.*

This system, either in the ordinary Mexican form, that of a state of continual imprisonment or service for debt, or in that of practical enslavement of captive Indians, "is the universally recognized mode of securing labor and assistance." No less than 400 Indians are thus held in Santa Fé alone. Their treatment varies with the whims and feelings of their holders. Sometimes they are, doubtless, better off than when free. The arguments to sustain the system are the same as those formerly used in behalf of slavery. In spite of the stringent orders of the government, the system continues, and nearly every federal officer held peons in service. The superintendent of Indian affairs had half a dozen. The practice of federal officers sustained it. As an illustration the following correspondence is given:

LAS CRUCES, *August* 22, 1865.

The commanding officer of Fort Selden will allow, and assist, if necessary, the bearer, Don Pedro Garcia, to retain and take in his charge his peon, Antonio Rodriguez, if at said post.

By command of General Carleton:

N. H. DAVIS,
Assistant Inspector General United States Army.

HEADQUARTERS FORT SELDEN, NEW MEXICO,
August 22, 1865.

COLONEL: Yours of to-day requiring me to assist, in my official capacity, in taking or delivering to a citizen a peon is received. I desire to be informed explicitly whether I am to take this as a precedent and deliver to any person claiming the person of another.

This is directly contrary to civil law. The laws of the Territory, according to my recollection, have made it a penal offence to return a man to another claiming him as his own. The President of the United States has abolished involuntary servitude; it is certainly contrary to the established rules and regulations of the government under which we live.

I should like some instructions on this point, if you require me to return those who have escaped from involuntary servitude. It is directly contrary to my opinion of law and justice, and I will only do it on positive and unmistakable orders.

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

J. H. WHITLOCK,
Captain 1st Vet. Inf., Cal. Vols., Commanding.

Colonel N. H. DAVIS,
Assistant Inspector General, Las Cruces, N. M.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Concordia, Texas, September 1, 1865.

Your letter of the 22d ultimo has been received, in which your premises taken are wrong and your reasoning fallacious. Peonage is voluntary and not involuntary servitude. The Constitution of the United States or the proclamation of the President does not prohibit it. The statute law of the land expressly recognizes this servitude. It is an apprenticeship, or an agreement between the master and servant, and not only can the master arrest and take his servant peon, but the civil authorities are commanded to arrest and deliver the peon to his master when deserting him. (See Laws of New Mexico, chapter 12; contracts between master and servant, passed by the legislative assembly, 1858 and 1859.)

You now hold a civil prisoner arrested by military authority. The question is not whether peonage is a good or bad kind of servitude; it is whether it is recognized by law, and whether when a peon had swindled his master out of a large sum of money and deserted him, taking shelter at a military post, the commander thereof would, by extending the courtesy of aiding or acting for the civil authorities in surrendering the culprit, violate any obligation of law or duty. It seems that in the case in question he would not.

You ask for explicit instructions, and make use of disrespectful and threatening language. The first will be granted, and the latter this time overlooked.

You are hereby directed so far to aid in the rendition of peons when claimed by their masters, or there is a reasonable cause to believe they have deserted them, as not to allow them to remain on the military reservation. These instructions will be faithfully executed in spirit as well as letter, without evasion.

By command of General Carleton, commanding department of New Mexico:

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. H. DAVIS,
Assistant Inspector General U. S. A.

Captain J. H. WHITLOCK,
Commanding Fort Selden, N. M.

The aid of Congress is invoked to stop the practice.

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No 11 —Replies to questions by superintendents and agents.

These are here presented in full.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Santa Fé, January 9, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with your request of the 5th instant, propounding certain inquiries with reference to numbers, general conduct, condition, welfare, &c., of the Indians under my charge, I have the honor to submit the following reply:

The number of Indians at present under the charge of this superintendency is composed of three bands of Utahs, to wit: Capotes, numbering 1,000; Wibisnuches, 700; and Mohuaches, about 700—total, 2,400. The Jicarilla Apaches, 900; and the Pueblos, numbering near 8,000. The two former bands of Utes are located in the northwest portion of the Territory, with their agency at Abiquiu, under the charge of Agent Diego Archuleto and Special Agent Manuel Garcia. The Mohuache Utes and Jicarilla Apaches are located in the southeast part of the Territory, with their agency near Mr. L. B. Maxwell's rauche, and is called the Cimarron agency, under the charge of Agent Manuel G. Galazer. The Pueblo Indians are settled in nineteen villages, or pueblos, situated in different parts of the Territory, but mostly on or near the Rio Grande, under the charge of Agent Toribio Romero.

The general conduct of the Utes and Jicarilla Apaches has been peaceable when supplied with enough to eat. They live entirely by hunting and what is furnished by the government, seeming to have no higher aim in the scale of civilization or industry; but when pressed with hunger they, like all other Indians, prefer stealing to starvation. All past experience goes to prove that this disposition predominates in the Indian, and will continue so until proper restraint is placed over them, and they made to feel their self-dependence.

There is a small party of the Jicarilla Apaches, three or four in number, who, for some offence committed, have been for years discarded and driven from the band, during which time many murders have been committed in different parts of the Territory that have been charged to them; whether justly so or not I have no positive evidence. Doubtless many of the crimes have been justly attributed to them. These lawless acts very unjustly reflect upon the whole band. Recently a similar occurrence took place among the Utes. Last fall a proposition was made by a few of the Wibisnuches to form an alliance with the Navajoes, which was rejected almost unanimously, whereupon a fight among themselves ensued, in which Cabeza Blanco, one of the principal men, was killed, and others wounded, by four of the Wibisnuche band, who immediately left and have not been permitted to return. A short time since they visited the settlements, killed three Indian and one Mexican child, and stole fourteen horses from the citizens. In this way a few evil-disposed Indians may bring a whole band into disrepute.

With regard to removing the three bands of Utes to that section of country now occupied by the Tabahuaches, in Colorado, I am of opinion that it would be entirely impracticable, those Indians having lived so long in the country now occupied by them that, notwithstanding they have no title to it, they claim it as their own; and, should they ever consent to be colonized, it will have to be done there. The expediency of colonizing them at present presents a question difficult of solution.

The policy and wishes of the government, as well as the dictates of humanity, indicate a desire to deal leniently towards the Indians. The question now arises whether they shall be sustained in their seemingly settled purpose to remain as they are, in defiance, or I might say contempt, of the good intentions towards them on the part of the government. I think not. I am aware that it will require time, patience, and perseverance to concentrate those Utes upon a reservation, and to perfect a system for their management and control, but I am satisfied it will be in the end much more economical than the present system.

The government should adopt a stern and rigid policy towards all the wild Indians of this Territory, and when adopted it should be carried out. They may temporize with them for the next century without any beneficial result. The Indians are fully impressed with the belief that all the presents given them by government is done to keep them quiet. I would recommend that, for the present, the agency be removed from Abiquiu to Tierra Amarilla, it being more remote from the settlements.

With reference to a location for colonizing the Apaches, and also as to the amicable relations between them and the Navajoes, I would say that I don't approve of too many small reservations in the same Territory, and at the same time I doubt the policy of placing two diffierent tribes, who have no good feeling towards each other, upon the same reservation. I would, therefore, recommend two additional reservations, one for the three bands of Utes, at a point to be selected in the section of country now occupied by the Capotes and Wibisnuches, either on the San Juan or some other of the many streams with which that country abounds, on any of which can be found plenty of good land, timber, and grass. The other to be located, for the Jicarilla Apaches, together with the Mescaleros, should they be brought back, at a point to be selected in the vicinity of Fort Stanton. There is a large extent of fine land on the Rio Bonito and tributaries, with fine timber and good grazing. Game is more plentiful there than any other portion of the Territory, as well as, being in the country occupied by the Mescalero Apaches, it will be much more easy to locate them there than to remove them to a more distant point.

Reservations should be selected as far from any settlements as can conveniently be; hence the objection to locating a reservation at or near the Cimarron agency. That country in all probability will, in a few years, be settled, and experience has shown that Indians and whites don't make good neighbors.

The Navajoes, when all collected, will be quite enough for one reservation; and I should judge they felt more attachment for that place than the Apaches, as the latter have nearly all left.

The robberies and murders committed by the Navajoes is a matter of speculation. These Indians have been for the last five years in the hands of the military, who have had the entire control of them. I have no official information with regard to the crimes committed by them. I believe, however, that some depredations have been committed by Navajoes leaving the reservations, much more by those in open hostility, and not the least part by the Gila Apaches and men with whiter skins. But in order to carry out the programme of those professing opposition to the Bosque, it is to their interest to charge all the crimes committed in the Territory to the reservation Indians. For more full information on this point I would refer you to Generals P—— and Carleton. The number of Navajoes in the Territory now held as unwilling captives or servants, without compensation, it is impossible for me to say, having no data from which to form a correct conclusion. They are scattered promiscuously over the Territory.

I have given my views with reference to this matter in a communication to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, to which I would respectfully refer you.

The general conduct of the Pueblo Indians is unobjectionable. They live, as remarked before, in nineteen pueblos, for which they all have patents to their lands, except two that have not been surveyed. They speak five different dialects, but frequently resort to the Spanish language, which most of them speak and understand sufficiently to communicate with each other. They are an interesting people—quiet, industrious, and honest. No Indians in the United States are better entitled to the kind favor of the government. I regret to say that not a single school or teacher can be found among them, and they are left to do the best they can towards educating their children. While thousands of dollars are appropriated annually for educational purposes in other superintendencies, not one dollar has been expended in this since the acquirement of the country by our government. This matter has been so often and earnestly brought to the notice of the department that it would seem unnecessary to refer to it again.

During the past year some of the Pueblos have lost almost their entire crop from the overflow of the Rio Grande and the ravages of the grasshopper, and, notwithstanding they don't complain, no doubt many of them are suffering. They are good farmers, and with some assistance from the government in the way of farming implements, blacksmiths to learn them the art, and schools to teach them the rudiments of a plain education, they would in a few years become good and worthy citizens.

The decrease of Indians in the Territory is attributable to three facts:

First. By death. Up to this time almost constant warfare has been waged between the Indians and whites, in consequence of which many have been killed.

Second. From migration; but not to the extent of death.

Third. From the fact of their seldom marrying out of the pueblo, or band; consequently marry relatives.

The several agents of this department are efficient, prompt, and attentive to their official duties, and, so far as my knowledge extends, have the confidence of their various bands of Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FELIPE DELGADO,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. J. K. GRAVES,
United States Special Indian Commissioner, New Mexico.

SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO, *January 4, 1866.*

SIR: In compliance with your favor of the 2d instant, I have the honor to report to you that the natural customs of the Mescalero Apaches traditionally from their past history have consisted in their leading a savage life, hiding themselves in the most barren places in their country, which they considered to be unmolested by the whites. Their personal inclinations are to battle with the white man, and to rob his property, and they consider him always as their enemy, an imperative duty to not abandon its pursuits which they believe themselves.

Their mode of living is in huts of hides, manta or grass, which they remove from time to time, from place to place, with readiness. When any of the family dies they burn his hut and destroy his property, carrying the possessions of the deceased to the grave where his remains are buried; all the tribe make great demonstrations of grief, and then change their habitations to another place. For several years I have labored to remove this mal from the Indians, but unsuccessfully. They say it is a point of religion in their customs.

The Mescalero Apaches, as well as all the Indians of this country, are possessed of the

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idea of their superiority to white men in birth, in race, and in all circumstances. They esteem the favors of the government as rewards for not committing depredations, and as a recompense for their lands, and they resist the migration of the whites. Nevertheless their personal inclinations are docile, susceptible, and easily governed.

For many years these Indians have not taken any interest in civilization, but the change of their removal from their country to the reservation at the Bosque Redondo, has caused them to make a great alteration in their customs, and they have taken a great interest in agriculture, and have given me many proofs that they desire to change their savage life and customs, and to lead a Christian and civilized life. This they have proved, because some of their principal chiefs have baptized their children. In general, all the tribe have shown a lively desire to have schools to educate their children and to instruct them to labor at trades.

This tribe was an object of admiration during the first year passed at the reservation. With very little aid from the government they planted their gardens, corn, melons, watermelons, pumpkins, &c. The earth yielded them a reasonable return for their labor, and they remained in great hope of bettering their harvests in the coming year. And all the tribe manifested to me their desire to be located permanently upon said reservation, for which purpose they begged me to ask, on their behalf, from the general government this reservation, which was granted them.

At the close of the same year the military commander of New Mexico began his work of colonizing the Navajo tribe upon the same reservation.

At first but few came, afterwards large numbers came, all as prisoners of war. Whereupon the Mescaleros began begging to be separated from them; that they could never agree to live together with their enemies.

For many years the two tribes have been at arms against each other. On seeing these Navajoes located together in the place assigned for them, they, the Mescaleros, desired to be better located on a separate reservation in their own country, where they could not be molested by the Navajoes.

For a long time previous they manifested their wishes to the military commander, to the superintendent of Indian affairs, to the agent, and to the commissioners who came from Washington, but it was not granted them.

Their first lands, which they cultivated for two years, were taken away from them by the commander at Fort Sumner, and delivered to the Navajoes, and the Mescaleros were assigned to another place. They felt this removal very deep, but this measure was only necessary to prevent new difficulties. At last, according to the information I have received, they escaped from the reservation and went to their own country. At the time of their escape I was in charge of the agency at the Cimarron.

It is my firm opinion that had the Mescalero Apaches been let alone in the reservation at the Bosque Redondo, and not been associated there with the Navajoes, they would have permanently remained. And the Jicarilla Apaches in that case would have joined them, and both tribes would have been equal to, within a few years, or in better condition than the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico.

The fuel and pastures prior to the removal of the Navajoes to the present reservation were sufficient to last at least thirty years, from a regular distance, and which difficulty in obtaining it is now felt by the Indians; the multitude of Indians has completely exhausted this article so necessary.

In my opinion, speaking frankly to you, and considering this subject so important to the general government and to the poor Indians, it would not be proper again to bring these Indians to the reservation while the Navajoes remain located there. In that case it would be better for them to locate upon a reservation within their own country, in the vicinity of Fort Stanton, and to induce the Jicarilla Apaches to join them. They are all of the same race, speak the same language, and for many years have lived in peace. The different bands of Apaches have never entered into difficulty. The country recommended for these Indians is healthy, it is the land of their birth, and is blessed with fertile lands for pasturage and agriculture, and minerals, sweet water, an abundance of timber, fruits of various kinds, and mezcal, which is one of the articles most highly prized by all the bands of Apaches, which they manufacture in large quantities, and is a salutary aliment of their bodies.

Furthermore, the conduct observed by the Mescaleros while under my charge, gave me sufficient proof of their desisting from superstitions, and I saw them interested in agriculture and the raising of stock. They had their goats to the number of about two hundred, but during many trying periods to them in the reservation, necessity compelled them to be consumed for their own sustenance.

To locate the Jicarillas upon the Bosque Redondo reservation seems to me impracticable. Many reasons have been shown to me why they do not consider themselves able to live on said reservation. Because of the unhealthful water, injurious to their bodies; because of the scarcity of fuel and fruits upon which to subsist at seasons, and because of their love for the land of their birth.

Among the Mescaleros exists the same difficulty; *in their hearts* they love their own country, and, having gone away from the reservation, it is very difficult to bring them to the Cimarron agency without enormous expense to the government. Leaving them to dwell in their own country, we will have no further difficulty.

When the principal Mescalero chiefs came, accompanying me to the city in December, 1862, to sue for peace, Major General Carleton proposed to them that when all the bands had sued for peace they should all return to dwell in their own country. During the time they lived alone in the reservation they never called to mind this promise. But after the location of the Navajoes among them, they then claimed it as a binding debt upon the military commander of the department. The same chiefs of the Mescaleros helped me to obtain the arrival at the reservation of the hostile bands who had remained apart, so that their freedom might be procured.

In conclusion, I have to commend to you the opinion which I have held for many years, to place these and all the Indians of the country upon reservations as the only mode, in my judgment, to relieve the government and the people of New Mexico from the constant depredations which they have borne for years.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LORENZO LABODI,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. J. K. GRAVES,
United States Special Commissioner.

SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO, *January* 4, 1866.

SIR: In reply to the questions you have submitted to me concerning the bands of Jicarilla Apaches and Mohuache Utahs, I have to say that the two tribes have for many years lived together and in friendship, have intermarried and are much attached one to the other. The Jicarillas are about one thousand, and the Mohuaches six hundred souls.

In regard to their customs and habits the difference between the two tribes is small. The Utahs have no desire to improve their condition—they desire only to live as savages and by the chase, and are opposed to living upon a reservation and living by agriculture. They say the Great Spirit created them free to hunt and fight, and not to work.

The Jicarillas are more intelligent; the greater portion of them take an interest in agriculture and in mechanical labor; their women make earthen vessels, the sale of which to the whites, though at very inconsiderable prices, helps to support them.

The two bands have informed me that they wish to live together forever and in the same country they now inhabit; they are attached to one another as if one family.

According to the indications afforded by the Indians themselves, it is my opinion that the Jicarillas would not agree quietly to move to the Bosque Redondo, nor would the Mohuaches agree to unite the Capotes and Guibisnuches.

With a view to the welfare of the country and of the Indians themselves, the best plan would in my opinion be to locate the two tribes upon a reservation in their own country, as they contemplate themselves, as before stated, as one family, and would be quite contented if left to live in their own country, and they would thereby be more easily kept in subjection, and would the sooner adopt a civilized life, and especially would such be the result if supplied with schools and schoolmasters for the benefit of their children, which beneficent provision would not, I trust, be denied them.

My ideas and views concerning the bands of Indians under my charge are decidedly in favor of their being placed permanently upon a reservation and required to labor for a livelihood, and I recommend that the proposition be verified by the government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MANUEL S. SALAZER,
Indian Agent, New Mexico.

Hon. J. K. GRAVES.

SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO, *January* 4, 1866.

SIR: Your communication dated the second instant has been received, and I have the honor to reply; feeling, however, that I may not be able to satisfy your wishes in regard to a matter so difficult to solve at the first sight.

As I had the honor to inform you verbally, the Indians under my charge are estimated as follows: the Guibisnuches one thousand, and the Capotes seven hundred souls.

To the second inquiry, I reply that they are so much attached to their native region that it is difficult to remove them to another place without resorting to physical force against their religious creed, if it can be so called. These savages are possessed of the most heathenish superstitions against abandoning those places where the remains of their ancestors lie. In these same regions there are points suitable for their location, such as the Rio de San Juan, and others; but notwithstanding this, a great inducement would be necessary to keep them in subjection, as they consider their reduction to reservations as a species of slavery, and give for their reason that they have always been loyal to the government, and have never

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failed in their allegiance. This is evidently so, for since the United States first took possession of this Territory there has never been, on the part of these two bands, any demonstration of disposition to be at war with the government.

To the third and last interrogatory I reply, that it is my opinion that one of the places to which I have above referred should be selected, distant from the settlements of the whites, for the establishment of the agency; this to be in the character of a fort, and garrisoned by one or more companies of soldiers; the Indians then to commence in the art of agriculture, and to be furnished with more rations that they now receive, and to be made to understand that they shall have to depend upon their own labor for their living, and in this way to induce them to work, giving them some goats, sheep to raise, &c.

It may, perhaps, appear to some that my ideas are injudicious ones, but, in my judgment, I conceive no other to be such. If they were to be carried out by force, it is my opinion that all the tribes speaking the same dialect and characterized by the same habits as the Capotes, Guibisnuches, Tabequaches, Moquaches, &c., ought to be placed upon a general reservation, and made to obey the laws and regulations which may be established by the government for their better condition and civilization, in order to prevent the Indians from committing depredations and the whites from encroaching upon them.

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

DIEGO ARCHULETA,
Indian Agent, New Mexico.

J. K. GRAVES, Esq., *Commissioner.*

No. 42.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
May 1, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th March, 1866, with copies of correspondence with the War Department, relative to the future subsistence of the Indians at the Bosque Redondo reservation, in New Mexico, and directing an estimate to be prepared of such appropriations as may be required to provide for said Indians during the next fiscal year.

These Indians are captives; they were placed upon the present reservation by the military authorities, and have heretofore been cared for mainly by the War Department. Their only means of subsistence are agriculture and the charity of the government. They have been brought from their country by force, and if allowed to roam and hunt, they would return to the mountain fastnesses, and again commence war with the whites. One campaign against them then would cost more than to keep them ten years where they are. Taking it for granted that they are to remain where they are, and be cared for as heretofore, I have, as data to go upon in making an estimate, first, the actual cost of subsistence purchased for them during the year 1865, by the War Department, as given in General Carleton's report of January 5, 1866, a copy of which is herewith; second, the estimate of General Eaton, commissary general of subsistence, as to what will be the cost of subsisting 6,000 Indians, at the Bosque Redondo, during the present fiscal year, a copy of which is herewith; third, a general estimate made by J. K. Graves, a special commissioner, sent out by this department in September last, to make investigation into the conduct of the Indian service in New Mexico; and, fourth, the cost of articles of subsistence, as ascertained from late accounts and reports from Indian agents in New Mexico.

The report of General Carleton shows that the cost of subsistence furnished in 1865, after deducting produce raised on the reservation, (valued at $73,246 93,) was $694,228 27. The cost of transporting this I have been unable to ascertain; but as military supplies for New Mexico are purchased in St. Louis and taken by land, the land transportation from Leavenworth alone would amount (allowing two pounds per day to each person subsisted) to about $300,000. Taking into consideration the cost of transportation from St. Louis to Leavenworth, the cost of cartage and other incidental expenses, the cost of subsisting these Indians during the year 1865 could not have been less than $1,600,000. General Eaton estimates that the cost of subsistence during the current fiscal year will be $638,848 73. This, of course, does not include transportation, and is based upon the supposition that the number of Indians to be subsisted will be 6,000. The average number subsisted during the last calendar year, as reported by General Carleton, was 7,909. General Eaton gives no reason for supposing that this number will be reduced to 6,000, but says it is probable.

Special Commissioner Graves estimates, in round numbers, that the cost of subsisting these Indians during the next fiscal year will be $675,000. But the data upon which I have based an estimate is the market price, in New Mexico, of flour, beef, and salt—the only articles of subsistence which, in my judgment, need be furnished. The cost of these articles there will be, as nearly as can be ascertained, 15½ cents per pound for flour, 13 cents for beef, and 10 cents for salt.

Taking as correct the supposition of General Eaton, that the number of Indians to be subsisted will be reduced to 6,000, and allowing one pound of flour and one of beef to each Indian, and three pounds of salt to each one hundred, daily, the cost of subsistence will amount to $630,720. The value of produce raised last year in the reservation is estimated by General Carleton at $73,246 93. Although the crops in New Mexico are uncertain, I presume the Indians will raise subsistence during the next fiscal year to the amount of $100,000, which will leave to be provided by the government, subsistence to the value of $530,720, including transportation to the reservation.

The Indians of course must be clothed; but, as they have shown remarkable skill and ingenuity in making blankets and clothing when furnished with the raw material, I would suggest that they be furnished with sheep. In this way they will be able to procure clothing, and, eventually, subsistence. I think there should be eight thousand sheep purchased, which, delivered on the reservation, will cost twenty-four thousand dollars. In addition to this, there should be cotton goods purchased for them to the amount of at least fifteen thousand dollars.

For agricultural implements General Carleton recommends that a liberal appropriation be made, in order that the agricultural resources of the reservation may be developed, and the Indians become self-sustaining. I fully concur in his views in this matter, and would suggest that the sum of twenty thousand dollars, at least, be appropriated for this object.

It has long been in contemplation by the military authorities to erect a grist-mill on the reservation. Some arrangement for grinding is evidently necessary, but the cost of a grist-mill, including transportation of material, would amount to over thirty thousand dollars. I would therefore suggest that portable mills be provided, and that the sum of five thousand dollars be appropriated for this object.

There are no buildings on this reservation except two storehouses, erected by the military authorities at a cost of eighteen thousand dollars, and a few adobe huts. When this department assumes the control of these Indians, it will be necessary to provide a house for the agent upon the reservation, and also houses for the employés. Owing to the distance from the agency where building material can be procured, this will be expensive. All the timber in that vicinity suitable for building purposes has been used in the construction of Fort Sumner, leaving none nearer than eighty miles. Therefore, to erect houses for the agent, physician, farmer, teachers, blacksmith, miller, carpenter, laborer, and interpreter, will cost at least twenty thousand dollars.

The accommodations for the sick on the reservation consist of two small adobe huts capable of accommodating about fifteen persons. These are, of course, wholly inadequate for hospital purposes, and I would therefore suggest that an appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars be made for this object, and five hundred dollars for medical supplies.

Common humanity will render the foregoing appropriations necessary. The interests of the government in rendering these Indians a self-sustaining community by advancing them in civilization will render others necessary.

They should have a blacksmith shop, supplied with tools, iron and steel, and a blacksmith should be provided. They should have a miller to teach them the use of portable mills, so that they may grind their own grain. They should also have a physician, carpenter, and interpreter, and to encourage them in learning trades a few of them should be paid as laborers or apprentices. Some provision should also be made for the education of the children, who numbered in January last, according to the report of Captain Bristol, 2,486.

I would therefore suggest that an appropriation be made for the following employés, at the rates set opposite each:

One physician, at a salary of	$1,800
One superintendent of farming, at a salary of	1,200
One blacksmith, at a salary of	900
One miller, at a salary of	900
One carpenter, at a salary of	900
Two teachers, at a salary of $800 each	1,600
Six laborers, at a salary of $400 each	2,400
	9,700

And that the sum of four thousand dollars be appropriated for the establishment and support of two schools.

To enable the Indians to carry on farming operations to an extent sufficient to make them self-sustaining, they must be provided with work-cattle, wagons, &c., in addition to the agricultural implements. The most economical way in which this can be done will be to purchase a train on the Missouri, and use it in transporting the goods, agricultural implements, &c., to be purchased for the Indians in the east. The train will cost very little more than the simple cost of transportation, and when it arrives at the reservation will be

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worth about as much as it cost on the Missouri. For this object, and for all cost of transporting the goods, (say 90,000 pounds,) I would suggest an appropriation of thirty thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, as follows:

For 20 wagons, at $225 each	$4,500
For 120 yoke of oxen, $130 each	15,600
For pay of two wagon-masters five months, $125 per month	1,250
For pay of 20 teamsters five months, $60 per month	6,000
Provisions for 22 employés five months, $30 per month	3,300
	30,650

There may, and no doubt will, be some expenditures necessary which cannot now be foreseen, and I have therefore included in the estimate herewith submitted an item of two thousand dollars for such contingencies. This estimate, which takes into account the cost of subsistence, clothing, all necessary agricultural assistance, transportation, and the advancement of the Indians in civilization, (heretofore entirely neglected,) will amount to six hundred and sixty-seven thousand and seventy dollars, which is twenty-seven thousand one hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty-seven cents less than the simple cost of the subsistence alone furnished by the War Department during the last year, and less than the land transportation of subsistence alone from Leavenworth to the Bosque Redondo would cost.

As it seems to be the intention of the War Department to turn these Indians over to this department at the commencement of the next fiscal year, I would respectfully suggest that this estimate be submitted to Congress, with the request that action be taken upon it at as early a day as practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COOLEY, *Commissioner.*

Hon. JAMES HARLAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

Estimate of appropriation required for the settlement and support of the Navajoe Indians on the Bosque Redondo reservation in New Mexico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.

For the purchase and transportation of subsistence for 6,000 Indians	$531,720
For the purchase and transportation of clothing for 6,000 Indians	15,000
For the purchase and transportation of 8,000 head of sheep	24,000
For the purchase and transportation of agricultural implements and seed	20,000
For the establishment and support of a blacksmith shop, including tools, iron, steel, &c	4,000
For the purchase of a portable grist-mill	5,000
For the erection and support of hospitals, and purchase of medical supplies	2,000
For the establishment and support of two schools	4,000
For the erection of buildings for the agent and employés	20,000
For the pay of one physician, one farmer, one blacksmith, one miller, one carpenter, two teachers, and six apprentices	9,700
For the purchase of wagons and oxen, and expenses of transporting goods and agricultural implements	30,650
Contingent expenses	2,000
	667,070

No. 43.

SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO, *September* 28, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit this as my first annual report. * *

After stating the destitute condition of the Utes and Apaches of the Cimarron agency, the superintendent proceeds:

Upon the supposition that they will not voluntarily consent to leave their present locality, would respectfully recommend that they be located on a reservation in the region of country now occupied by them, in order to save trouble, expense, or warfare in removing them. And I would respectfully suggest that a place ten miles south of Maxwell's, known as Ryado, be purchased. It is a place already improved and under cultivation, good soil, well watered with a good system of irrigation. The water is good and sufficient, the wood and timber abundant, and the tract of land is about fourteen miles square, with any quantity of buildings—enough for the agents' storehouses, mechanics, laborers, missionaries' schools, shops, &c., and I think the place can be purchased for fifty thousand dollars. The buildings would cost half that to erect them now. If any more land is needed, the government owns what joins it on the south, and any quantity of land additional could be attached thereto if deemed necessary, or if they will consent to the arrangement. I think it preferable that the Mohuaches-Utes, numbering about five hundred and fifty, be located on a reservation with the Capotes and Wamenuche bands of the same tribe, somewhere on the San Juan, or Rio Los Animas, and that the Jicarilla Apaches, numbering one thousand, be placed on a reservation with the Mescalero Apaches, somewhere south of Fort Stanton, which arrangement would save the expense of one agency.

[With regard to the Capote and Wamenuche-Utes in the northwest, who have also been in a state of great destitution, but who still manifest a disinclination to concentrate upon a reservation, Superintendent Norton says:]

But, whether by force or by choice, I respectfully recommend that these Indians be placed on a reservation on the Rio Los Animas, or San Juan, or some of its tributaries, and that a suitable appropriation be made for that purpose. They number twenty-five hundred souls, and if the Mohuaches-Utes of the Cimarron are placed on the same reservation it will make them number about thirty-one hundred men, women, and children.

MESCALERO APACHES.

With regard to the Mescalero Apaches little is known since they left the reservation of the Bosque Redondo, where the most of them had been located with the Navajoes. They were unable to agree with the Navajoes, and were therefore dissatisfied, and left at night in a body on the 3d of November last, ever since which time they have been committing depredations upon the settlements, and also some murders.

When not in the mountains south of Fort Stanton, (their native country,) they range between that and Los Vegas in search of booty. Only a few days ago they killed one man and wounded another, in the attempt to run off a large herd of sheep near Galestea. Their agent, Lorenzo Labadi, says they number about five hundred and twenty-five souls, and he has no doubt but that he can prevail upon them to settle on a reservation which might be selected for them south of Fort Stanton, and to live at peace with the inhabitants; but he does not think that they can ever be induced to return to the Bosque Redondo. I would therefore recommend that these Indians be located on a reservation south of Fort Stanton, in the selection of which I would suggest that their wishes be consulted, and that the Jicarilla Apaches, if they can be prevailed upon to leave the Cimarron, be placed on the same reservation; for these two tribes are intermarried, and are in fact one and the same people in language, character, and habits. Also I would recommend that Fort Stanton be abandoned, and that the garrison be moved to said reservation and a military post established thereon for the security of the agent, the protection of the public property, and for the control and government of the Indians; for the accomplishment of which object a suitable appropriation will also be required.

[In regard to the Gila Apaches, the superintendent thinks the Mimbres and Mogollon bands can be induced to make peace and retire to a reservation. He adds:]

I therefore respectfully recommend that Governor Mitchell, Doctor Steck, (the former agent, who says he has no doubt but that he can prevail upon them to locate on a reservation and keep the peace,) and myself be authorized and empowered to treat with them and get them settled down, either on their old reservation or on a new one, subject to the approval of your department, and that an appropriation suitable be made for the accomplishment of this object.

COMANCHES.

With regard to the Comanches, the most wild, treacherous, warlike, and brutal of all other Indians, there is a large body of them (about two thousand) continually occupying the eastern portion of this Territory. The names of their different chiefs and number of lodges, which were given me by a reliable and intelligent man, who has lived and traded with them for years, are as follows, viz:

Puertas, 30 lodges, about	150 souls.
Parua Caiua, 60 lodges, about	275 "
Quajipe, 120 lodges, about	500 "
Mauc, 260 lodges, about	1,075 "
Total	2,000

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They had been in the habit, for some time previous to my coming here, of trading with the Mexican people, who have heretofore had trade permits granted them by General Carleton and by my predecessor; the consequence of which has been that an immense trade has been carried on with them, and they have been thereby encouraged to steal large numbers, amounting to thousands, of cattle from the inhabitants of Texas and trade them to these Mexicans for goods and provisions, and in some instances for whiskey and ammunition, which illicit commerce, as soon as ascertained, I immediately adopted measures to put an end to by issuing and publishing an order revoking all licenses and permits heretofore granted to trade with any Indians in this Territory, unless said licenses were duly approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington; and I gave notice that any person trading with any Indians without such license, duly approved by said Commissioner, would be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

These Comanches I understand to be friendly disposed towards the government of the United States and towards the people of this Territory, but hostile towards the people of Texas. They have committed no depredations on the citizens of New Mexico, because their interests have dictated that they should not destroy this, the only market they have heretofore had for the stock they have stolen from the people of Texas. I considered it my duty, under the circumstances, to put an end to this traffic, because I considered it very unjust and cruel to the citizens of Texas to encourage these Indians in their depredations upon them by furnishing them a market for their booty. I know of instances in which traders from here have taken out a few hundred dollars' worth of goods and returned with as many head of Texas cattle as dollars invested.

Although, as I said before, they have committed no depredations upon the people of New Mexico, yet they made a raid upon the herds of the Navajoes at the Bosque in July last, and succeeded in running off some two hundred head of their horses and ponies and in killing four Navajoes. At the same time they told Mexican herders that they did not want any of the government stock; nor did they intend to take anything from the Mexicans; that it was only the Navajoes they were after, and that the lands of the Bosque Redondo belonged to them and that the Navajoes had no right there. I understand that they are in the habit occasionally of visiting and trading with the sutlers at Fort Bascomb. The region of country now occupied by these Indians I understand to be that between 102° and 104° longitude and 33° and 37° north latitude. I have no doubt that the establishment of an agency for them at Fort Bascomb would exert a highly salutary and beneficial influence over them, prevent to a great extent their plundering the people of Texas, and pave the way to their final settlement upon a reservation of their own and their ultimate civilization and christianization. I would therefore recommend that such an agency be authorized and established, and that ten thousand dollars' worth of goods and presents be appropriated annually for their benefit. Understanding that they have large flocks and herds, and that game is abundant with them, no government aid in the shape of provisions will be needed or required.

PUEBLOS.

The report of Agent Ward is so full and complete in the information it imparts and in the recommendations with reference to the Pueblo Indians, that it seems unnecessary that I should add anything thereto. I would, however, recommend that the law passed by the territorial legislature, allowing the sale of intoxicating liquors to Pueblo Indians, be repealed by an act of Congress and that such sale be absolutely forbidden. I also recommend that by an act of Congress all suits against these Indians shall be brought only in the United States district court, instead of being permitted to be brought before the alcaldes, (justices of the peace,) because these Indians are continually imposed upon and harassed by vexatious prosecutions brought before said alcaldes, who always decide in favor of the Mexicans and against the Indian, no matter how meritorious may be the case of the latter. I also recommend that by act of Congress the sale of the lands granted to these Pueblo Indians be absolutely forbidden, and that all sales heretofore made be declared null and void, and that all Mexicans and Americans occupying, claiming, or cultivating said lands be required to abandon and give up the same to these Pueblos, the only rightful and legitimate owners thereof, and that some provision be made in said act for reimbursing the amount actually paid by those purchasing said lands under the supposition and impression that the Indians had a legitimate right to sell the same. I make this recommendation because on many of these pueblos they have sold most of their best lands, - they are occupied by those having no shadow of title. The passage of these acts by Congress is absolutely necessary for the protection of the morals and rights of these Indians, and for the preservation of their lands for their own use, benefit, and support.

NAVAJOES.

The expense to the government of this reservation is enormous. Not less than $1,500,000 is annually expended for clothing and feeding these Indians and for the expenses of feeding, clothing, and paying off the laborers on the reservation and military establishment attached thereto. These Indians have now been settled on this reservation for over three years, and

it is now high time that they should be self-supporting, at least so far as the need of grain for bread is concerned. But the fact is lamentably true that not one-fifth of the amount required was raised last year, and the crop this year is no better than last, which failure is, in my opinion, attributable to the want of skill and proper attention in the management of the labor, and in irrigating the lands at proper times and in a proper manner, and not to the poverty of the soil nor scarcity of water for the purposes of irrigation. Some change in this respect is much needed, and I would therefore recommend that the course with reference thereto suggested by Agent Dodd in his annual report be adopted, and that the necessary appropriations for putting his plan into successful operation be made. Also, in addition to the usual appropriation of $100,000 for the purposes as specified in last year's appropriation, I would recommend that $50,000 be appropriated for the purchase of sheep and for the erection of the necessary buildings for this agency, as represented in Colonel Dodd's report.

The Indians in the northern portion of this Territory, on account of great scarcity of game, have suffered much for want of food during the past summer, and must suffer still more during the coming winter, unless provision is made for their subsistence. They will require an expenditure for provisions alone of at least $1,600 per month at the Abiquiu agency and $1,200 per month at the Cimarron agency. The goods, I am happy to inform you, have just arrived, with the exception of the traps, and I am now making arrangements to divide and send them out to the agencies for distribution. They will be of great service to these Indians, and no doubt will be thankfully received, and as the quantity is much greater than they have been in the habit of receiving for the last two or three years, their dissatisfaction will be much abated. If the Utes and Apaches are settled on the grant known as Ryado, they will require an appropriation of $15,000 for provisions, $8,000 for goods and presents, and $2,000 for the purchase of agricultural implements, and in the course of two years I think they would be self-sustaining. But if divided, and the Apaches sent south of Fort Stanton and the Utes to the San Juan, it will require an additional appropriation of at least $30,000 for their removal and location on such reservations, to be divided between the tribes pro rata, and it will probably be three years before they will there be able to raise what grain they may require for food.

The Capote and Wamennuches-Utes, if placed on a reservation on the San Juan, will require an appropriation of $18,000 for provisions, $10,000 for goods and presents, $3,000 for agricultural implements, $1,500 for agency buildings, and $1,500 for their removal and location.

For the permanent settlement of the Mescalero Apaches, I recommend an appropriation of $1,500 worth of goods and presents, $6,000 for provisions, $750 for agricultural implements, $2,750 for removal and location, $3,500 for agency buildings; total, $17,500; and I think that in three years they will be self-sustaining and need no further appropriations except for goods and agricultural implements.

For the permanent settlement of the Mimbres and Mogollen Apaches, I recommend an appropriation of $15,000 for provisions, $7,000 for goods, $2,000 for agricultural implements, and $3,000 for agency buildings, and have no doubt that in less than three years they will be enabled to raise all the grain needed for their own bread, and after that only an appropriation for the purchase of goods and agricultural implements would be required.

Finally, in addition to the foregoing, I recommend an appropriation of $14,000 for the incidental expenses of the Indian service of this Territory, making the total amount for all the Indians outside of the Navajoes of $160,000. It is not intended nor expected by me that these appropriations for provisions asked for will alone sustain these Indians; but I do expect, and have every reason to believe, that if properly managed they will satisfy their wants and hunger, when taken in connexion and together with the fruits they may gather, the vegetables and grain they may raise, and the game they may be able to kill on the reservations proposed and in their respective neighborhoods, especially if said reservations are selected with a view to the accomplishment of this object. These appropriations, as suggested, amount in the aggregate to $160,000, an average of $10 66 cents to each Indian. The different tribes for whom these appropriations are asked, not including the Navajoes, number about as follows:

Pueblos	7,000
Mimbres and Mogollen Apaches	1,500
Comanches	2,000
Capote and Wamennuche-Utes at Abiquiu	2,500
Utes and Apaches, Cimarron	1,500
Mescalero Apaches	525
Total	15,025

The Comanches have never heretofore been under the control of this superintendency. There has been no appropriation for the benefit of the Pueblos for the last ten years; nor have the Gila Apaches received any portion of the appropriations for the last four years. Deduct, then, the appropriations asked for the benefit of these three tribes, $63,000, and you have $97,000 as the appropriation required for the same Indians, for whom $50,000 has heretofore been appropriated. * * * * * * *

In conclusion, I cannot but express the hope that the suggestions and recommendations made in this report will meet with the approval of your department, and that the necessary

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action on the part of Congress will be taken, so that the policy herein recommended may be put into successful operation. If, however, the reservation system, as herein set forth, is not adopted, the appropriations needed will be the same as recommended, with the exception of the amount required for the removal of Indians, for agricultural implements, and for agency buildings on the different suggested reservations.

Your obedient servant,

A. B. NORTON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

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

No. 44.

Extract from report of Special Agent John Ward, Pueblos.

SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO, *September* 18, 1866.

* * * I would earnestly call your special attention and recommend that an appropriation of at least $10,000 be asked for for the purpose of purchasing farming implements, blacksmith and carpenter tools, steel, iron, &c., for the benefit of the Pueblos. These articles should be of the right kind and of the best quality; none except such should be purchased. Enclosed herewith you will please find a "schedule" of such articles as I deem best adapted to their wants. There should also be established for their benefit a few mechanical shops with the necessary mechanics to take the charge of the same. This, besides being a great benefit or help to them in the way of repairing their tools, carretas, (carts,) mills, houses, &c., would also be the means of showing them the proper use of the tools, and in the course of a few years they would be able to have all the necessary mechanics among their own people. An appropriation of no less than $6,000 should be made for this purpose.

There has been so much said and written upon the subject of the education of the Pueblo Indians, that I am entirely at a loss to know what further remarks to advance in regard to this important matter. That the government is in duty bound to do something towards the education of the children of these honest, industrious and deserving people, requires no further arguments.

It has been proven in every possible way that these Indians have scarcely cost the government any trouble or expense since they were annexed to the United States in 1846. They have not cost the government a solitary dollar for military expeditions, educational purposes, or indeed for any other improvements whatever, and the only hope now remaining is that the government, although tardy, will yet take the matter into consideration and act accordingly.

It is a strange conclusion to come at, but it certainly seems that the only way that an Indian can demand the attention of the government is by committing murders, robberies, and every other kind of depredations. The simple fact of an Indian being peaceable and well-disposed is of itself sufficient cause for him to be neglected and his interest and his welfare entirely disregarded.

The circumstances surrounding the Pueblo Indians have induced me to lay before you each and every particular connected with the affairs upon which this report is based, the importance of which I trust will prove sufficient apology for their length.

In conclusion, sir, allow me to add that this report has been made with all due consideration and respect, my only motive for writing as I have being simply with a view to represent matters to the department as truly and forcibly as possible, with the hope that by doing so something will be done towards improving the present state of our Indian affairs, and thereby contribute towards the general welfare and prosperity of this country, as well as that of the Indians, for whom I have always felt a lively interest. All of which I sincerely hope will meet your approbation and cordial co-operation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN WARD,
Special Agent for Pueblos.

Colonel A. B. NORTON,
Sup't of Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, New Mexico.

No. 45.

NAVAJO AGENCY, FORT SUMNER, NEW MEXICO,
August 28, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to present my first annual report. I must necessarily be brief, as I have but recently taken charge of this agency. I arrived here on the 28th day of June last with a train of annuity goods and agricultural implements, consisting of one hundred and sixty head of cattle and seventeen large freight wagons, loaded with goods and implements, purchased by Mr. J. K. Graves, special Indian agent for New Mexico, last fall, for Navajoes. * * * *

There are now on the reservation, of all ages and sexes, 6,915 Navajoes; a large majority of whom appear to be contented and satisfied to remain on the reservation. In July last the Comanche Indians made a dash on the reservation, and succeeded in killing four Navajoes, and captured one hundred head of their horses. After this raid some of the Navajoes appeared dissatisfied, and expressed a desire to go to their old country, stating they could not live in peace on the reservation, as it was located on land belonging to the Comanches. They were assured that the reservation was for them, and the Comanches would be punished for trespassing upon their domains, since which time I have not heard any dissatisfaction expressed.

On the 1st of August last, two Navajoes arrived at the Bosque from the Navajo country, one of whom was a son of Manueleto, a Navajo chief, who refused to come to the reservation with this band. These Indians say they were sent by Manueleto and other head men to ascertain if they would be permitted to come and live at the reservation, and that they were afraid that they would be punished if they gave themselves up, especially those that ran away from the reservation last year.

I gave these two Indians passes to return to their old country and report to Manueleto and their friends the manner the Indians were treated on the reservation, and to say to them that they could come to and live at the reservation, and that they would not be harmed, but treated like their people now located there. They started away, apparently well pleased with the appearance of the Bosque.

Since their departure one hundred and twenty-two Navajoes have arrived at the reservation from their old country, forty-two men, forty women and forty children, all of whom except four deserted from the reservation last year; they were naked, sickly-looking, and had the appearance of being starved. They report that their people now in their old country are in a starving and destitute condition; that they were constantly being harassed by the troops and Indians hostile to them; that they could not raise any crops; and that all would come to the reservation if permitted to do so. I am of the opinion that nearly all those running at large will come to the reservation before winter sets in. * * * *

There is now under cultivation on the reservation about three thousand eight hundred acres of land, two thousand eight hundred acres of which is a government farm, and the balance, one thousand acres, is cultivated exclusively by the Indians. The whole is under the control of the commanding officer of Fort Sumner. Non-commissioned officers and privates are detailed as overseers of the government farm, and the Indians perform most of the labor of making acequias, ploughing, planting, hoeing, &c.; a commissioned officer is selected to take charge and manage the working of the farm. The land is planted in wheat, corn, oats, barley, pumpkins, melons, &c. A large portion of the farm is, however, planted in corn, about one-quarter of which looks promising, but the balance will not yield more than one-third of a crop, which failure is attributed to bad seed. I am of the opinion that the failure may be attributed to the inexperience of those who superintend the Indians and manage the farm.

I am satisfied that officers who have been selected to take charge of the farm have used every effort and done everything in their power to succeed in raising good crops; but it cannot be expected that they could succeed with inexperienced men to superintend the Indians in their labor. Soldiers are detailed for this duty; many of them know but little about farming; those that are acquainted with farming will not take the necessary interest, as they were not enlisted for this purpose.

I would suggest that four thousand acres of good land be cultivated as a government farm for the purpose of subsisting the Navajoes in the following manner, which, if adopted, and properly managed, I think will produce sufficient breadstuffs to subsist them, and a surplus to pay off many of the employés.

Divide the four thousand acres into ten lots or fields; employ, to superintend the Indians and teach them in their labor, for each field a good practical farmer and an assistant; make him responsible for the public property, implements, stock, &c., for working the farm, and that the land is properly cultivated; erect on each field a house for the farmer and assistant to live in, and sheds and corrals for the stock and implements; settle the Indians who desire to work on the government farm on the outskirts of these fields, allotting to each family a little land for gardens and a permanent home. There should be employed eight or ten men who are acquainted with the principles of irrigation, and who have had experience in making acequias. The whole should be under the control of a good practical farmer.

The Apache Indians, numbering three hundred and thirty-five, (335,) who were located on the Bosque Redondo reservation, all deserted on the 3d of November, 1865, except nine, who are still on the reservation. The land they occupied has been consigned to the Navajoes to live upon and cultivate. They planted it in corn, pumpkins, melons, &c., and their crops looked promising. But unfortunately during this month, (August,) heavy rains fell, causing the Pecos river to overflow a large portion of their fields, damaging their corn crop considerably, and

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washed away many of their huts, implements, &c., and destroying their pumpkins, melons, &c. The waters rose so suddenly that four children and one woman were drowned.

I would recommend that the Navajoes be furnished with at least twelve thousand (12,000) head of sheep. That the ewes be purchased in New Mexico, and the bucks in the States, in order to improve the stock. Sheep can be purchased in New Mexico for from three to four dollars per head. Twelve thousand head of sheep would furnish them sufficient wool for their blankets, which they can manufacture themselves.

In consequence of high water, I have not been able to ascertain the exact number of animals among the Navajoes on the reservation, but it is estimated as follows:

Horses	1,050
Mules	50
Sheep	1,100
Goats	450

The amount of produce raised on the Navajo and Apache farms during the year 1865, according to the books of the commissary department at Fort Sumner, is as follows, viz:

Pounds of corn	423,582
Pounds of wheat	31,113
Pounds of pumpkins	33,403
Pounds of beans	3,515

The cost of subsisting the Navajoes, according to the commissary's books, is as follows, which amount does not include the pay of employés, but the actual cost of subsistence stores delivered at the post of Fort Sumner:

From January 11, 1865, to December 3, 1865	$748,307 87
From January 1, 1866, to July 31, 1866	407,669 04

On July 31, 1865, there were on the reservation, of all ages and sexes, 8,491 Navajoes. There are now on the reservation, of all ages and sexes, 6,915, showing a decrease during the year of 1,576. The only manner that I can account for this large decrease is by deaths and desertions.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. H. DODD,
United States Indian Agent for Navajoes.

Colonel A. B. NORTON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, New Mexico.

No. 46.

INDIAN HOSPITAL, FORT SUMNER, NEW MEXICO,
September 6, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I make you a report of the state of the Indians, as regards their health, since I have entered upon duty as their medical attendant, which I did November, 1865. I enclose a consolidated report of the number treated, and class of disease with which they were affected, since January 1, 1866, to August 31. As it is probable you may have soon entire control of them, I do this, and add a few suggestions that you may still further advance their welfare. I will give you a statement of how things are, and were when I came here. I found the Indian hospital to consist of nine small rooms, measuring 15 by 16, two of which were occupied as surgery, kitchen, and two as attendant rooms, leaving five for the sick, and which should admit of no more than twenty patients at a time, but in which I have often been forced to put fifty (50.) But at the time I came here the hospital was sufficiently capacious, there being no more than two or three in hospital at any previous time.

The building is a regular tumble-down concern; even rain comes through the roof—in fact I may say the place is only fit to keep pigs in. So, having an idea of what it is, you may see the necessity of a speedy change to a more suitable one. If the military puts up a building according to the plan forwarded them some six months ago, I think we will have something like a hospital. You can see from my report the vast preponderance of syphilis over every other disease, and which will always be the case as long as so many soldiers are around here, because the Indian women have not the slightest idea of virtue, and are bought and sold by their own people like cattle. At present I think the disease has greatly decreased, and I do not think that syphilis has ever caused the death or shortened the life of a single Indian.

On this reservation I cannot say I have seen a single case of constitutional syphilis. But what does and will decrease the number of the tribe and finally wipe them out of existence is the extensive system of abortion carried on by the young women. You may remark how seldom it is a young woman has a child; in fact, none of the women, except they are thirty or forty, ever think of having one, if they can help it, so that two or three children are considered a large family.

I would recommend you to try to keep the women as far from the fort as possible; to build a good substantial hospital; to employ a first-class physician, (and you had better have a good one or none at all,) always have a good supply of medicines, and, as far as my department is concerned, I believe you can do the Indians a vast deal of good. They are remarkably healthy at present; no epidemic has appeared among them since I came here.

And now, sir, hoping the scanty information I have given you may prove of benefit to the future welfare of the Indians,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. HILLARY, *M. R. C. S. Ireland,*
Brevet Captain and Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

Colonel THEO. H. DODD,
Agent for Navajo Indians, Fort Sumner, N. M.

Consolidated report of sick and wounded Indians under treatment from January 1, 1866, to August 31, 1866, at Navajo Indian Hospital, Fort Sumner, New Mexico, under charge of M. Hillary, brevet captain and assistant surgeon United States army:

Number remaining under treatment December 31, 1865, 10; total number under treatment for above period, 321; number discharged from hospital during above period, 309; number died in hospital during above period, 4; number remaining in hospital August 31, 1866, 18.

The ten added to three hundred and twenty-one makes the aggregate 331.

Of the above number treated in hospital there were 235 cases of syphilis, the others being mostly diseases of bones, inflammation of the eye, itch, &c. Skin diseases come next in prevalence to syphilis, which is due to the uncleanly state of the skin, &c.

M. HILLARY, M. R. C. S. I.,
Brevet Captain and Assistant Surgeon United States Army.

No. 47.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, July 31, 1866.

SIR: Upon investigation I find that the Comanches have been attracted to this Territory by the number of Mexican traders constantly visiting them with donkeys loaded with merchandise, and in many instances with whiskey and ammunition.

These traders exchange goods for cattle and horses, thereby giving a market and encouraging the Comanches to steal from the inhabitants of Texas and Arkansas, which I consider very unjust to the people of those States; and I have no doubt that these Mexican traders, being generally opposed to the Bosque, have incited the Comanches to make these late raids upon the herds of the Navajoes, in order, not only to get their horses to sell and use, but also to make the Navajoes still more dissatisfied with their situation; and, worse than all, these traders doubtless have supplied the Comanches with ammunition and whiskey.

On my way back from the Bosque I met not less than sixty or seventy of these donkeys, loaded with goods, and about half that number of traders, and all claim to have permits to trade with the Comanches from General Carleton, and in one instance from General Pope. But when I would ask for the permits, some other man ahead had it. In conferring with General Carleton, I find that he has, in some instances, granted such permits, and when a Mexican gets one, fifty will trade on the same license, claiming they are doing business for the man that has the permit. This trade has been really immense of late. I know of one man here in Santa Fé who took about one hundred and fifty dollars' worth of goods there, and came back with one hundred head of Texas cattle for his goods.

I consider that General Carleton really had no right to grant such permits. I believe he thinks so himself now, and agrees to co-operate with me in putting a stop to it altogether. I have therefore caused to be published an order revoking all permits heretofore issued and not duly approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington, D. C., and stating that all persons found violating this order should be punished to the full extent of the law.

Hoping that my action in this matter will meet with your approval, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. NORTON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

P. S.—I think an agency established for these Comanches at Fort Bascomb, and a treaty, would exert a wholesome influence over them. I would make them, at least for the present, an exception to the general reservation policy, of which I am in favor, for reasons which I will give you in the future.

A. B. N.

Hon. D. N. COOLEY.
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

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No. 48.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, July 29, 1866

SIR: On my return here from the Bosque I found a party of citizens from Tierra Amarilla complaining that about twelve hundred Utes were in the neighborhood of that place, and that they were in a very destitute condition, both hungry and naked, and were committing depredations upon their herds and turning their horses in upon their crops. They said if these Indians were given something to eat and some ammunition, that they would go off on a hunt, and might not molest them until they might be able to gather their crops. I immediately sent for Mr. Manuel Garcia, sub-agent, living at Abiquiu, and, in accordance with the suggestion of this delegation of citizens visiting me, I have taken the responsibility and directed him to purchase two hundred sheep, at three dollars each, and distribute among them. I also purchased, in accordance with the request of said delegation, seventy-five pounds of powder, two hundred pounds of lead, ten thousand caps, and one hundred pounds of tobacco, which I gave him and took his receipt therefor, and directed him to proceed immediately to Tierra Amarilla and distribute the sheep, ammunition, and tobacco, and to tell them to go off on a hunt and stay as long as they can gain a subsistence, and that I could not promise them anything more short of thirty days—it might be sixty. Does my action meet with your approval, and shall I furnish them with any more provision, and to what extent? If I am to furnish any more, you had better send me the money for that purpose, as the credit of the Indian department is so poor here that the people ask me forty dollars per head for cattle that they say they are willing to take thirty dollars in cash for.

If I don't get a letter from you to go to Fort Stanton in a few days, I shall visit these Indians soon, and then shall be able to report more fully as to their condition. My own opinion at present is that they should be got on the reservation as soon as possible. I have just seen Colonel Kit Carson, and that is his opinion, and he and Colonel Dodd both join in recommending that the location of said reservation be on the San Juan or Rio Los Animas, which region of country they have both visited and are familiar with. They say there is abundance of wood and fine timber, excellent water, and a sufficiency of productive and tillable soil, and good hunting ground. I would therefore make the same suggestion with reference to this selection of the reservation, if it meets with your approbation, that I made with reference to that of the Apaches below Stanton, to wit, that General Mitchell, General Clark, and Colonel Dodd be authorized and empowered to accompany me and make the selection for said reservation

I suggest that Colonel Dodd be associated with us, because, having prospected for gold in all that region of country for over a year, he is more familiar with it, perhaps, than any other man to be found in this Territory.

Archuleta having been suspended, asks for an investigation of all charges against him, and that I be authorized to investigate and report on the same.

Garcia, the sub-agent, who was stationed at Tierra Amarilla, has removed to Abiquiu. He seems to be a good-hearted and honest man, but is timid and really afraid of the Indians. He says when the last goods were distributed, that the Indians, although the superintendent was present, were so dissatisfied with the goods on account of their small amount that they were uncontrollable and appropriated many things to suit themselves, and that it was really unsafe for an agent to remain among them if he was without any money or goods to occasionally administer to their wants. Hence you see the necessity of the agency and military post being at one and the same place.

No money received yet from your department, and I do assure you that on that account my situation is very embarrassing and by no means a pleasant one.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. NORTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, New Mexico.

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

No. 49.

Memorial to the honorable Congress of the United States.

Your memorialists, the council and house of representatives of the legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, would most respectfully represent that for many years the citizens of this Territory have suffered annually in the loss of life and property from the depredations of the Indians in our midst and by whom we are surrounded.

By the reports which are on file in the office of the secretary of this Territory, the loss of life and property up to this date is as follows, viz: 123 persons reported killed, 32 reported wounded, and 21 reported captives. Property stolen: 3,559 horses, mules, and asses; 13,473 head of cattle; and 294,740 head of sheep and goats; valued at the total sum of ($1,377,329 60) one million three hundred and seventy-seven thousand three hundred and twenty-nine dollars and sixty cents.

More than eighteen years have now passed since our Territory was received, as such, under the protection of the government of the United States, and during all that number of years our people have been suffering unceasingly from the loss of life and property, occasioned by the incursions made upon them by the tribes of hostile Indians, notwithstanding the vigilance of ourselves and the troops of the government.

In addition to the amount of reports made by law to the secretary of our Territory, we are confident that many thousand horses, sheep, cattle, and other property in which our wealth consists, have been, during the last two years, annually swept from us by these barbarians which have not been reported. Our people lie down to sleep surrounded by abundance, but they arise in the morning to learn that during the night they have been robbed.

Such has been the condition of affairs in this Territory for a series of years, and although some provision has been made by the Congress of the United States to reimburse such of our citizens as have been thus robbed by the savages of their property, it has as yet been found impracticable, on account of the complicated requisites of the law upon the subject, for those who have suffered the loss to comply with the requirements of the law in force in making up their claims for indemnification.

Your memorialists, in view of the facts above mentioned, and the impossibility of remedying them under existing laws, would most respectfully request that a board of commissioners be created, to consist of three persons to be appointed by the honorable Secretary of the Interior Department, to hear the complaints of our people, to examine the testimony presented to establish the losses our citizens have suffered by Indian depredations, and to report to the Secretary of the Interior Department the amount that should be paid to the people of New Mexico, so that those who are rightly entitled may receive their just dues.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Resolved, That the honorable secretary of the Territory be, and is hereby, requested to forward certified copies of the above memorial to the Vice-President of the United States, with the request that he will communicate it to the honorable United States Senate, also to the honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress, to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and to Hon. J. Francisco Chaves, our delegate in Congress.

MIGUEL E. PINO,
President of the Council.
SAMUEL ELLISON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, N. M.

Approved:

HENRY CONNELLY, *Governor N. M.*

I, W. F. M. Arny, secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a translated copy from the original in Spanish as passed by the legislature, which is on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at Santa Fe, [SEAL.] New Mexico, this 2d day of February, 1866.

W. F. M. ARNY,
Secretary Territory of New Mexico.

COLORADO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 50.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, COLORADO TERRITORY,
Denver, October 10, 1866.

SIR: From the time I assumed charge of the duties of this superintendency until the arrangements were perfected for my recent visits to the different bands of Indians, as agreed upon personally with you in Washington, the history of its affairs, during a period of seven to eight months, will be found fully covered by the correspondence which I had the honor to conduct with the department during that time.

When I arrived in the Territory in October, 1865, the annual distributions had been made, and my predecessor had but just returned from his interview with the Tabequaches, to whom he had given annuities of goods and stock. He was under the impression that the Indians, when he parted with them, had resolved to go across the mountains toward or into their reservation.

The Uintah and Wampa or Green River bands had received their presents from their agent, Major D. C. Oakes, and had gone back to their mountain home, where they remained during

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the winter, with an occasional foray after their hereditary enemies, the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, but making no disturbance with the white settlements.

It would seem, however, that the Tabequaches never had much idea of going to their reservation, or, if they had, they very soon abandoned it. A frequent muttering of discontent with their present condition led to the correspondence which is on file in your department, particularly letters dated 14th and 21st of February and March 2, marked A, B, C, copies of which are annexed, and finally to your order that I should meet them and inquire into, and endeavor to remove, the causes of complaint. Your order also authorized a council for treaty with the other bands. Both of these missions have been executed to the best of my ability. It was my purpose, upon my return a few days ago from the Conejos agency, to have made special reports of these two meetings, but, upon reflection, I have concluded it best to embody them in this annual report, as by this means, with my previous correspondence, you will have a connected account of the entire transactions through the year.

In compliance with your instructions I had telegraphed from Philadelphia to Agent Oakes to make arrangements with the Indians of his charge to meet for council in Middle Park about August 15, and in pursuance of the same authority associated with me, as a commissioner, the Hon. A. C. Hunt, of Denver. In accordance with that appointment I met them in council, having two principal objects in view: first, to induce them to give up the lands now claimed and occupied by them; and second, if possible, to persuade them to join their relatives (the Tabequaches) on the reservation prescribed by the treaty of 1863-'64.

The necessity for the first of these objects arises from the fact that settlers are constantly going to their country, and that roads are being made through it, very much to the dissatisfaction of the Indians. I took with me to this meeting, in accordance with your authority, a quantity of provisions and cattle, and part of the goods which had been stored in Denver for a year or two past. I met the Indians under very favorable circumstances; found them in a very good humor, with only occasional exceptions; but I soon learned that they were utterly averse to parting with the lands in question, and also unwilling to even entertain the proposition of permitting roads to be made through their grounds.

After discussing these questions with them during several days, in various councils, I ventured to illustrate to them, by a map drawn upon the ground where we were sitting, that much of the land to which they laid claim had already been surrendered to the government by their relatives the Tabequache Utes, who had claimed to have a right to it, and had sold it by treaty. This exasperated them very much, and they at once pronounced, without any dissent, that this pretension was a great wrong and outrage upon them as a people. They said the Tabequaches had never sold these lands, but if they had done it they had no right whatever to do so. They said the country they were now occupying was their own hunting-ground; that it was the only locality in which they could find game, and that no power should disturb them in their possession of it.

I persisted so long in the effort to induce them to abandon their claim and go over to the White river to a reservation in the immediate vicinity of the Tabequache reserve, that it seemed likely at one time to lead to unpleasant consequences, and I therefore ceased from further effort in that direction, and confined myself to the endeavor to induce them to enter into a treaty for allowing roads to be made through their grounds, with an agreement on their part not to disturb those engaged in constructing the roads or settling upon them, and for them to surrender to government authority any individuals among them who might commit wrongs.

It would be difficult to convey to you any adequate idea of the amount of concession they think they were asked to make in this proposition. They are quite intelligent, and point with great earnestness to the condition of all the places where the whites have obtained a foothold. And they say with great force that if roads and settlements are allowed to be made in their present hunting grounds, which is all that is left to them, the game will vanish and they will soon be left to starvation. Even now the game is scarce, and they find it very difficult to obtain food from the chase, or skins to traffic for the articles they need from the whites. During my recent visits, I traversed the ground over which these Indians roam, through a great extent, covering a space of not less than four hundred miles from north to south in the mountains, and westward from the foot-hills not less than one hundred miles, far beyond the snowy range through the region known as the Middle Park, crossing the South Park several times, and extending westward far into the San Luis valley, and southward almost to the line of New Mexico, and during all my journeyings I did not see sufficient game, if it had all been secured, to subsist the inmates of a single Indian lodge for a month! It will readily be seen how imperatively such a state of things as this calls for the earnest and beneficent intervention of the government.

These bands, the Uintahs and Wampas, are a quiet, peaceably-disposed people: say they want to live on friendly terms with the whites, and deprecate any cause of disturbance between them. Charges are made against them, which are not improbable, that they occasionally go to the settlements and kill cattle. They are often pressed by hunger when their hunting is unsuccessful, and many of these charges of depredation are true. The natural anger of the settlers leads to the shooting of the Indians who attempt to steal cattle, and the bloody reprisals of the Indians is the cause of nearly every war.

The result of a protracted effort is the treaty which I have the honor to forward. Although not what I had proposed to myself to obtain, I am sure it will be productive of great good.

Immediately upon my return from this expedition, having previously despatched some of the goods which were at Denver, I repaired to the Conejos agency, in the San Luis valley, to meet the Tabequaches.

My mission there was of a different character, inasmuch as a definite treaty had been entered into with those Indians, and my object was to get them to carry it out. But what seemed to be a very simple and plain object proved much more difficult of accomplishment than the purpose aimed at with their northern relatives.

Although they have shown no open hostility, their depredations being confined to stealing cattle, though in considerable numbers and in some cases making very serious grievances to individuals, yet it is very evident they have been in quite a bad humor for a long time. They make very grave allegations against the government, or the government authorities. They assert, roundly, that the treaty by which it is now claimed they are bound is not the treaty to which they agreed. They say that the boundaries of the lands surrendered by them, as well as of the lands reserved to them, are not in accordance with their understanding.

It will be readily understood that it was impossible for them to comprehend what the amendments meant, when I state that the treaty reprinted as amended was not used in the council. But the paper presented for ratification simply stated, in the usual form of journalizing in a legislative body, that certain words in given lines should be stricken out, and other words substituted, no statement being shown of what the articles would be when changed. And these alterations occupied two or three pages, making it difficult, if not impossible, even for an intelligent reader without the treaty before him to understand what the changes accomplished. Their assertion is therefore credible when they say they did not comprehend the changes effected by the amendments, and they assert, also, that the provision for compensation for their lands as set forth in the present treaty is not what was agreed upon. They claim that the stock and animals they were to have were reduced in number, and that the periods over which the annuities were to extend were for *fifteen* years and not *five* years, as they now stand in the treaty. And what is quite remarkable in this connexion, the interpreters agree with them, as does also Major L. Head, their agent, in these assertions.

In reply to my remark to them that they had agreed to this treaty and its amendments, they said it was such an agreement as the buffalo makes with his hunters when pierced with arrows: all he can do is to lie down and cease every attempt at escape or resistance. They said the Great Father at Washington had sent them soldiers with guns and all the means of a terrible war, and they could only submit. But, notwithstanding all this, they would have reconciled themselves with the terms of the treaty, if it had been fulfilled even in accordance with its present provisions, which it is not pretended has been done in a single instance.

When I pointed them to the fact that I had come among them without arms, without soldiers, with an open hand, and words of kindness and good-will from the Great Father at Washington, they said they heard these words gladly, and if they were faithfully carried out all would yet be well. They said the Great Father had received lands from them, and was rich enough to pay them all that was agreed upon. But still, if he would not do that, and would fulfil the treaty as it now stood without delays, they would try to be content.

I was much surprised to find the destitute condition of these Indians. They were in no wise so comfortable in their circumstances as the Indians of the Middle Park agency. While a few of them had blankets or skins, or other clothing, the appearance of the mass of them was that of squalid wretchedness, many of them being nearly naked. And this was during the hunting season, when they were far better provided than during the previous winter. I learned that the utter destitution was such that to preserve them from actual starvation their agent was under the necessity of supplying them with food through the winter and spring, and I was informed by General Carson that their frequent appeals for food to him at Fort Garland had compelled him to apply to the commanding general of the department for authority to issue rations to them to save them from miserably perishing from hunger. Of course, it will at once be seen that this condition of things cannot last, and the question arises, what is the remedy?

After the most careful and thoughtful consideration of the whole subject, I have arrived at the conclusion that the only course to be pursued is, by such means as the government may deem wise to adopt, to unite all the different bands and fragments of the Utes into one body and to offer them such inducements as will insure their concentration in a selected portion of the country. If the territory assigned to the Tabequaches is not sufficient—as it evidently is not—then let it be enlarged or exchanged for another more spacious; maintain a sufficient military force in the vicinity to repress disorders and prevent encroachments by whites or Indians on either side; and by treaty agree to give them a sufficient number of cattle and sheep to insure them the means of living when they cannot obtain game. A proper effort in this direction might induce them to engage in pastoral pursuits when they would not adopt a general agricultural life.

This was evidently the intention of the government making the treaty with the Tabequaches, but thus far it has failed entirely—mainly because of the manner in which the treaty has been fulfilled, or, rather, disregarded—because but little attention seems to have been paid to its terms.

My interview with the Tabequaches satisfied me that it would not be difficult to induce them, by liberal treatment on the part of the government, to adopt the course suggested.

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Their minds have been poisoned on the subject of a reservation, and they have been made to believe that it was a sort of corral in which they were to be confined; and when I explained to them that it was a home with which they were to be provided, and on which they were to be made comfortable, and where they could approach the condition which the whites enjoyed, each having his own rights well defined, it made a marked difference in their temper and disposition.

It certainly will not answer to let them remain as they now are, on the borders of the settlements, subject to all the malign influences of the bad men in the neighborhood, without any of the advantages of civilized life. This matter must first be disposed of, if only as a question of humanity to the Indians. And, in the second place, the demands of the people who are flocking into the country from every direction, along the foot hills of the mountains, in the mines, and on the banks of every stream, require that they should be removed to prevent the constant uneasiness and occasional alarms that now prevail. The demands of the citizens are not unreasonable; they see no reason why there should not be the same effort made by the public authorities to protect them as has been done for all the frontier settlements since the foundation of the government.

The Utes have been the most peaceable of all the mountain or plain Indians, and have even resisted the efforts of bad white men to induce them to engage in depredations. During my visit a case was brought before me, and established quite satisfactorily, of a man who had formerly been engaged in the service of the government as an interpreter who had endeavored to incite them to raids upon the settlements, using as a pretext the failure of the government to fulfil its treaty stipulations; but they steadily resisted this fiendish effort, saying they had faith in the purposes and wish of the Great Father.

It will naturally be asked how many of these people there are to provide for as I have suggested, and I confess this question puzzles me. The numbers in the two agencies of this superintendency have usually been estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000. I have no doubt that this is very much exaggerated, and I incline to the belief that half that number would be a fairer estimate; from what I can learn, the other bands of Utes, the Mohuaches, Capotes, &c., do not much exceed them, so that it would not be difficult for the government to adopt measures which, while liberal to the Indians, would actually be economical as well as humane, so that if, as is now evident, they are destined to vanish from the earth, their extinction may be unaccompanied by cruelty.

In relation to the Indians in charge of Agent Taylor, of this superintendency, I have nothing to report, for the reason that they have been, during the year, under the care of the special agency appointed by the department with a view of settling the serious difficulties existing with them.

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

ALEXANDER CUMMINGS,
Governor and ex-officio Superintendent Indian Affairs, Colorado Territory.

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

P. S.—I had closed the foregoing report, and was much gratified in being able to announce to you the condition of affairs as they existed, and that during the year of my superintendency there had been no Indian war. As I was about to forward it, however, I received, by special messenger, a communication from General Carson, commanding at Fort Garland, enclosing a despatch from Colonel Alexander, recently in command of Fort Stevens, which I immediately forwarded to you, first by telegraph and afterwards by mail.

It appears from these communications that, while this Territory is the scene of trouble and disaster, the Indians of this superintendency are, thus far, in no way implicated. But it is impossible to predict, with any certainty, what may be the result of the present disturbance in the southern portion of the Territory. I have great hope, however, from General Carson's well-known influence over the Indians, that, assisted by his prudent counsel, Agent Head may be able to avert what seems to be an impending calamity. I have no further reliable information than that already communicated to you, but casual reports show the whole southern country to be in a state of great alarm.

A. CUMMINGS.

No. 51.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, COLORADO TERRITORY,
Denver, February 14, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 1, containing directions for the conduct of Indian affairs in this superintendency, and the returns, reports, &c., necessary to be made. It contains sufficient instructions to enable me to conform my proceedings to the usages of the department.

Upon my arrival in this Territory, I made inquiry of my predecessor and of his clerk for the rules necessary to my information and guidance in the transaction of Indian business, but could obtain nothing more definite than a reference to what had been the usual practice of former superintendents of Indian affairs in questions which might arise under their superintendence.

I immediately placed myself in communication with the different agencies. Major D. C. Oakes, agent for the Uintah and Green River bands, was residing in Denver, and had had little intercourse with the Indians of his agency since his appointment. The residence of the agent, more than 200 miles from the Indians whom he is expected to care for, seemed to me to be entirely contrary to the intention of the department. In order that the agent should have a proper knowledge of the wants of the Indians, and obtain the influence with them which he must necessarily possess to enable him to exercise a proper control over their movements, it appeared to me essential that he should live near or with the tribes which he is appointed to take charge of. Agent Oakes had, under the instructions of Governor Evans, made an attempt last summer to have an interview with the Indians of his agency, with a view to find a place suitable for a reservation for them in the vicinity of the reservation established by the treaty of 1864 with the main body of the tribe, under the agency of Major Head. He had failed entirely to accomplish the object of that expedition, and had returned to Denver about the time of my arrival here.

Circumstances were transpiring which seemed to me to require renewed attention to the subject.

The overland stage line had just completed a survey for a new route for their line from this point through the mountains to Salt Lake. The road had been in large part finished, and the company announced their intention to place their stages upon it in the early spring. This road traverses for a long distance the country occupied by these two bands of Indians. In anticipation of the adoption of this new route of travel, immigrants in considerable numbers were making arrangements to establish themselves upon it. One party alone, numbering from twenty-five to thirty persons, supplied with all the means of settlement, agricultural implements, &c., corn and other grain for seeding in spring, were about to leave here for the western part of the Territory upon that route.

Under an apprehension that, unless suitable guards were thrown around their movements, difficulties might arise between the settlers and the Indians, I deemed it wise, with a renewal of the instructions given by Governor Evans to Agent Oakes, to despatch him immediately to the region of country occupied by these two bands, with such additional instructions (copy of which are enclosed) as would secure the prevention of collision between the Indians and the settlers, and also, if possible, to find a suitable site for a reservation, as before indicated. He was delayed somewhat in making his arrangements for starting; but, notwithstanding, left under very favorable auspices, and had crossed the Snowy Range, and proceeded a considerable distance into the Middle Park, nearly half-way on his journey, when he met with a disaster which compelled him to return.

I enclose a copy of his report to me, marked A*a*.

I regret that this second attempt should have failed so signally. I had hoped by this time to have received from him a report giving a full account of the condition of the Indians, which I could have submitted to the department for its action in regard to the disposition of these bands.

I think it highly important that a treaty should be made with these Indians at the earliest practicable moment, to prevent the possibility of aggressions by either party on the other, which might lead to trouble and perhaps loss of life, and would certainly involve the government in large expense. Perfect security can in my opinion only be obtained by prompt action.

So soon as the weather permits, I propose to send Agent Oakes again to the Indians of his agency, and if possible will visit them myself, and will promptly advise you of the result.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. CUMMINGS,
Governor and ex-officio Superintendent Indian Affairs, C. T.

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

No. 52.

DENVER, *February 12, 1866.*

SIR: I deem it my duty under existing circumstances to make a special report to you in relation to the affairs of this agency.

On the 26th of September last I made a distribution of presents to my Indians at Empire, C. T., who immediately thereafter crossed the range en route to their usual winter hunting grounds in the western part of the Territory. While at the distribution they gave me every assurance of their firm friendship to the whites and desire to remain at peace with them. I informed them that the overland mail road was being constructed through their hunting grounds, and the wish of the government, as expressed by Superintendent Evans, that they

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should assist in protecting the same. To this their answer was that they were willing the road should be constructed through their country, but wished to be distinctly understood that they objected to the location of settlements along the same other than those actually necessary for the stations. Superintendent Evans made a speech to Anthro, one of their headmen, in which he promised that a satisfactory treaty should be made with them for the hunting grounds which would be affected by the location of the proposed road, which speech I afterwards repeated to the other chiefs, by order of Superintendent Evans. I am informed by General Hughes, who is constructing the road, that it is completed from Salt Lake City to Green river in this Territory, a distance of 175 miles, and the hardest part of the road to be constructed, and that a train of twenty-three wagons was brought from there to Denver, and that he intends to have the entire road completed from Denver to Salt Lake in the spring, or early in the summer, which is generally believed he will accomplish. The completion of this road will open to our hardy and adventurous prospectors an immense area of country of which but little has heretofore been known, but which has ever since the settlement of the Territory attracted much attention.

Last summer gold, silver, and coal were discovered in this section, which is reported to have many fertile valleys, abundance of timber and water powers, a fine climate, and all the requirements for profitable occupation. Many parties are preparing to invade this new land early in the spring, one of which has already started and is now wintering just beyond the range, waiting for the melting of the snow to resume travel. In view of these facts I deem it of the utmost importance, both to the general government and to the Territory, that a treaty be made with the Grand River and Uintah bands at as early a day as possible. It is important to the government, as a matter of economy, that it be made immediately, as it will be attended with little expense in comparison with what will be necessary if it shall be neglected until the rights of the Indians are trespassed upon; which, under existing circumstances, it will be next to impossible to prevent, and which would sooner or later, and probably immediately, incite them to open war against the whites.

These Indians occupy a mountainous country inaccessible at present, except in the summer season, and then only with pack animals; a war with them would consume several years of time and a frightful amount of treasure. Your instructions of the 2d December last directed me to find a suitable place for a reservation and to locate an agency, also to confer with the Indians in reference to a treaty for the relinquishment of the lands through which the proposed mail road is located. I had hoped to fulfil so much of the instructions as related to the location of the reservation and agency during the present winter, but did not expect to get the Indians into council until spring, they being scattered over a large extent of country pursuing their winter hunt.

Unfortunately I have been prevented from accomplishing either result thus far, having my entire outfit of provisions and camp equipage destroyed by fire, and being compelled to return from across the range on snow shoes, leaving my pack animals behind, as I have had the honor previously to report to you. The probabilities now are that I shall not be able to get supplies sufficient for the continuance of the expedition across the range before April. I respectfully submit the following suggestions in reference to a treaty with these Indians: That I be instructed to collect them at some suitable place by the 10th of June next; that the Hot Sulphur Springs in the Middle Park be adopted as the place of council, and that I be furnished with provisions sufficient to feed them not only while there, but while coming from and returning to their hunting grounds.

I offer the following estimate of what will be needed for this purpose, viz:

15,000 pounds flour, 20 cents, (Denver price)	$3,000 00
1,500 pounds sugar, 45 cents, "	675 00
300 pounds coffee, 50 cents, "	150 00
500 pounds tobacco, $1 25, "	625 00
40 head of beef cattle, probable cost, $80	3,200 00
Probable cost of transportation, 12 cents	2,076 00
Total	9,726 00

Your instructions of December last say, "If the Indians desire to communicate with this office, or with government through this office, you will afford them every facility for doing so." In reference to this instruction it is proper for me to state that my pack animals are only sufficient to carry the provisions and camp equipage of my small party, consisting, with myself, of four persons, and it would not be possible for me to bring to Denver and feed on the trip a sufficient number of Indians to make a treaty which would be binding on the rest of the tribe, and this disability on my part is a further argument in favor of the suggestions that supplies be forwarded across the range in wagons in June, or as early as practicable, to some point where you could see and confer in person with all the chiefs and headmen of the tribe.

Such an interview had at some point on the west side of the range would tend greatly to discourage them from constantly visiting the settlements on this side of the mountains, as they did last year, to the great annoyance of the settlers and to the imminent danger of the public peace.

I make these suggestions in good faith, trusting that you will not consider that I am presuming to dictate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL C. OAKES,
United States Indian Agent.

His Excellency ALEXANDER CUMMINGS,
Governor and ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

No. 53

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 9, 1866.

SIR: After mature reflection on the subject of the conversation at our last interview, I am impelled to the conclusion that it is now too late to accomplish the purposes proposed in my correspondence in February last, to which I beg leave to call your attention, at least so far as the Tabequache-Utes are concerned, so as to effect their transfer to their new reservation within the present year. In relation to the Uintah and Green river bands the case is somewhat different, and steps may be taken now in reference to them, looking to the same end I proposed in that correspondence.

In lieu, therefore, of the plan then submitted, I would now suggest that a formal council be held with the latter in the month of August, say about the 5th, for the purpose of making a treaty with them that will accomplish the surrender of that portion of their territory necessary to the security of the new line of travel and the settlements incident to it, and also their consent to settle on a reservation in close proximity to that now occupied by the Tabequaches. This can be done in August, perhaps, as well as at an earlier period, inasmuch as it would, in any event, only be a preparatory step to an arrangement to be carried into effect next year.

With regard to the Tabequaches, I think it would be well to make an effort to have as general an assemblage of the tribe as possible at the annual distribution of the goods and provisions, to take place, say, about the 20th of August; and endeavor to withhold their cattle and sheep this year, with the distinct assurance that the full number belonging to this year and the next shall be given them as early as may be desired in the coming spring, with a view to secure their certain transportation to their reservation during the summer. This can be readily done, so far as next year's supply is concerned, as the next session of Congress is a short one, and the appropriation bills will be certain to pass before the 4th of March. This plan will, probably, involve a larger expenditure than would have been incurred if my first suggestions had been acted upon and the plan I proposed had been carried out, because you will naturally have to take great pains to keep the Indians in good humor, which will be rendered more difficult by withholding their cattle this year, and will necessarily require some compensating measures. The increased expenditure, however, will be a small consideration when compared with the result to be obtained.

I feel quite confident that, with a little effort and the skill you have usually evinced in the management of the Indian affairs, you will be able to accomplish it.

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

ALEXANDER CUMMINGS,
Governor of Colorado Territory, ex-officio Superintendent Indian Affairs.

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

No. 54.

INDIAN OFFICE, *July* 22, 1866.

SIR: In view of the uneasy condition of the Utah, or Ute, Indians of Colorado, the complaints made by the various bands, and the apprehension felt by the whites lest they may be induced to commence hostilities, it is deemed advisable that measures be taken at the earliest moment possible to meet those Indians in council, and obtain a full and satisfactory understanding with them. Conferences will be necessary with both the Tabequache-Utes, who are under treaty stipulations, and with the Grand River and Uintah bands.

In relation to the former bands, you will be able, it is thought, in connexion with the agent, to explain to them the reasons why they have not received all of the stock promised to them by treaty—their own failure or refusal to remove to the reservation agreed upon being the prevailing reason; and you will endeavor, by all proper means, to persuade and induce those bands, including those which have remained north of the mountains, and associated with the Grand River bands, to join the remainder of their people, assuring them of the desire of the government to provide for them at their proper reservation.

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With the Grand River and Uintah bands, hitherto considered as in charge of Agent Oakes, you will, with him, endeavor to negotiate a treaty by which they shall cede to the government all their rights of occupancy to lands in the northern and western parts of Colorado, and retire to such reservation as may be provided further south, and, if possible, in the neighborhood of, or in connexion with, the Tabequache-Utes, to whom they are allied.

Further instructions in detail are not deemed necessary, but you are referred to the tenor of the conversations recently had with the Secretary of the Interior and myself upon this subject as your basis of action. I need scarcely allude to the necessity of limiting, as far as possible, the amount which the government will be called upon to pay for a cession of the right of occupancy of the land by the Indians, but deem it of importance that, so far as possible, no promises of money annuities shall be made, but that all payments shall be made in stock animals, implements, goods adapted to their wants, and for other beneficial objects.

For further reference as to the general policy adopted by the department in its treaties with Indians, your attention is invited to the within copies of instructions furnished to treaty commissioners appointed in August, 1865.

You will associate with you Agent Oakes in your negotiations with the Grand River and Uintah bands. As it is reported that these Indians are expected to assemble about August 12th, it seems very desirable that you should be at hand to meet them as near that date as is practicable.

Trusting that, by the exercise of sound judgment and wise discretion, you may be able to reach a satisfactory settlement with the Indians of Colorado,

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner

Hon. A. CUMMINGS,
Governor of Colorado, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

No. 55.

SUPERINTENDENCY INDIAN AFFAIRS, COLORADO TERRITORY,
Denver, October 11, 1866.

SIR: I had the honor to forward you yesterday by telegraph a copy of a letter from General Kit Carson, enclosing extracts from one forwarded by him to me from Colonel Alexander, in relation to a recent outbreak of Ute Indians in the southern part of this Territory. I now enclose copies of those letters in full, together with my reply to General Carson. The emergency seemed to me to require that you should have the information immediately, hence I sent it by telegraph as soon as received. This occurrence is to me as yet wholly inexplicable. I returned only a week ago from my visit to the Tabequaches, leaving the affairs with them, as I telegraphed to you, in quite a satisfactory condition.

Several chiefs of the bands now engaged in this disturbance were present at my interview with the Tabequaches. General Carson had kindly sent for them, with the hope of having a full understanding with them, as well as with the Indians of my superintendency. They are, in fact, so closely related that he thought it well they should all understand what was going on. They had come with apparent cheerfulness, and we left them in, as I supposed, a good humor; and I think now there must have been some blunder to have produced this altered condition. Their chief, Ankotash, who seemed to be the chief of all the Mohuaches, (Taos Indians,) was supposed to be a fair representative of their temper, and to whom Carson alludes, had certainly no other than a peaceable disposition.

A few days more will throw further light upon it, I suppose. There is but a weekly mail from here to Fort Garland, and for that reason I despatched my letter in reply to General Carson by a special messenger, by which we gain five or six days.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER CUMMINGS,
Governor, ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

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

FORT GARLAND, COLORADO TERRITORY, *October* 7, 1866.

DEAR GOVERNOR: Enclosed I have the honor to forward a letter of Colonel Alexander's of October 3, 1866. By it you will see that war, with Cuneatch's band at least, has commenced. Yesterday Ulay came to this post to see me; he says he will not fight. Ankotash is with them. He has between 90 and 100 lodges.

I have ordered them to camp in the vicinity of the post and not to go to the Huerfano to receive their presents on the 24th, and would suggest the propriety of our still keeping faith with them and issuing them their presents on that date at some point in the vicinity of this post.

I am in hopes, from Ulay's action, that the war will *not* be general. Some young men with all the bands will probably go on the war path, but, with discretion, I hope to avoid the greater evil.

It will be better for the people of Colorado not to commence hostilities with the Tabequaches until they see what they intend to do, as I believe they intend to keep peaceable.

All the Indians that come in here of course I shall have to feed. Write at once and tell me what funds of the Interior Department you have on hand to spare for this purpose, as I wish to report at once to the commanding general.

Respectfully yours,

C. CARSON,
Brevet Brigadier General U. S. Volunteers.

Governor CUMMINGS,
Denver, Colorado Territory.

TRINIDAD, COLORADO TERRITORY, *October* 3, 1866.

DEAR CARROLL: I wrote you this *morning, but, as* I have had a severe skirmish since with the Indians, I do not send the note. I killed about thirteen of them, and lost private Braxson killed, and privates Cooley and Willis wounded, not dangerously. I had them handsomely whipped, but unfortunately got out *of ammunition* and stopped. Just as I had finished the enclosed to General Carleton, a citizen came and told me they were going to fight. I immediately mounted and took the gallop. Upon reaching a point five miles up the river, I saw them attack a ranch. They, however, retreated, when they saw me coming, leisurely towards the mountains. I pressed them sharply, and had them on the sharp when my ammunition gave out.

They did not follow me, except a few men to try and get their dead, which I brought off. I want Captain Stewart to break up *their camp* and move down on the plateau where the fort was to have been, encamp compactly there, and throw up some slight breastworks.

Willis is shot in the knee with a ball, and Cooley in the side with an arrow.

Yours in haste,

Lieutenant CARROLL, *Fort Stevens.* A. J. ALEXANDER.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, COLORADO TERRITORY,
Denver, October 11, 1866.

GENERAL: I received your letters, enclosing one from Colonel Alexander relating to the Indian troubles. The government, as well as myself personally, are under obligations for your prompt information, as well as for your valuable services *in quieting*, so far as possible, the Indians in your vicinity.

I send to-day a special messenger with a view to the *security of the annuity goods*, which are on the road to Pueblo, and will reach there probably by the 14th instant. My judgment accords with yours as expressed in your letter of the 7th instant, and I will issue the goods at or near the time appointed, if it can be accomplished. The difficulty in the way, however, is that the contract for delivery of the goods is for the Huerfano, near the crossing. The party having the contract is unwilling, in the present uncertain condition of affairs, to undertake to deliver the goods across the mountains. The wagons are loaded for the roads of the plains country, and he says are not in a condition to cross the mountains. I would suggest, therefore, that you send a sufficient escort *immediately to Pueblo*, where the trains will remain until the escort arrives there, as I deem it entirely unsafe, from what I learn, to permit them to go unprotected from Pueblo to the crossing.

Then, in addition, if you were to send, with some other troops, as many Indians as you could safely confide in, with their ponies, say fifty to one hundred, they could relieve the train of much of the weight of blankets or other goods, and the wagons would then be so relieved as to enable the contractor to convey the remainder to the fort without difficulty.

I submit this matter to your better judgment, and am sure you will adopt the wisest course under the circumstances. I will *meet you at* the crossing, as originally agreed upon, and hope that by our joint efforts some plan will be adopted to secure the peace of the neighborhood, and enable the government to maintain *its faith with* the Indians who remain deserving of its consideration.

You will oblige me by communicating the contents of this letter to Agent Head, who will of course, be present according to appointment.

Your obedient servant,

A. CUMMINGS,
Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

General C. CARSON,
Commanding Fort Graham.

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DAKOTA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 56.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
St. Paul, January 11, 1866.

MAJOR: For the information of the major general commanding I beg to report that five Indians, from the upper Missouri, came in to one of my scouting stations some time ago and reported that a general desire existed among all the Indians, except those engaged in the massacre, to make peace with the whites. Since that event eleven lodges (I am informed) have surrendered to the scouts at one of the stations on James river. With the same report I also learn that many of those engaged in the massacre are anxious to come in and surrender, but they are apprehensive of ill treatment. I have directed Indians to be sent out to encourage them to surrender themselves, with the assurance that no harm shall accrue to them by that act.

The Medawakantons are now encamped at Turtle mountain, on the British line. The Sissitons, with Standing Buffalo and Warrata, are encamped on White Earth river. The locality of the latter stream I do not exactly know, but think it to be a river near the international line, north of Turtle mountain, and emptying into White lake.

A gentleman from Fort Garry reports that some of the Indians (about sixty) engaged in the insurrection are now in the employ of settlers along the Red river, in British territory; that an effort was made by the balance to unite with the Blackfeet and Assiniboines, but the latter declined, and the negotiations terminated in trouble.

I will keep all Indians beyond my exterior line of posts except those that having participated in the massacre, come in and surrender themselves for protection. The tribes that desire to negotiate for permanent peace I will encourage, but not enter into any terms with them, except to have them understand that as long as they behave themselves I will not engage in hostilities against them.

Any further instructions the major general commanding may have will be very acceptable at this time, as I am inclined to believe the Indian question, as far as it is practicable, may be settled by treaty before spring.

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

JOHN M. CORSE,
Brevet Major General.

Major J. P. SHERBURN,
Adj't Gen'l Department of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
St. Louis, January 18, 1866.

JOHN P. SHERBURN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.

No. 57.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
Yankton, February 15, 1866.

SIR: I beg leave to transmit herewith copies of letters just received from United States Indian Agent J. M. Stone and Captain Samuel G. Sewall, in relation to the condition of the Upper Sioux Indians, still at the Crow Creek agency; also copy of my instructions to Agent Stone for supplying them temporarily with food; and copy of my letter to Captain Sewall, in reply to his communication to me of the 6th instant.

You will observe that I urge upon Agent Stone the importance of getting the Yankton Indians down to their own reservation at the earliest practicable moment. My object in this is to reduce, by every possible means, the numbers to be fed at Crow creek, where the expense of feeding them is vastly more than at their own agency, owing to the extreme severity of the weather and the increased depth of snow as you get up the country. I think it extremely doubtful about my being able to get teams to go through to the Crow Creek agency at this time, if indeed I am able to get them to start out at all. Day before yesterday I undertook to get the letter to Agent Stone (copy herewith) expressed to Fort Randall by special messenger. The messenger was on horseback, and after getting about ten miles on his road from this place was met by the most terrific snow and wind storm we have had this winter. The atmosphere was so perfectly filled with snow, for more than sixteen hours,

that it was not possible to see twenty feet into it. The messenger lost his way, and, after drifting about on the prairie for several hours, finally returned to this place about eight o'clock p. m., thoroughly exhausted and badly frozen. Nothing but the sagacity of his horse saved his life.

The storm was so severe that several of our citizens who were out to their neighbors, but a few rods from their own houses, and thoroughly familiar with the roads, could not find their way home; and two gentlemen, who undertook to reach home, missed their road, brought up at a barn, and spent the whole night within one hundred feet of a house, not knowing where they were, with the thermometer 15° to 20° below zero. I mention these facts only to show you the difficulties and danger to be overcome in getting subsistence to these starving Indians at this time.

I had supposed, indeed I felt confident, that provisions enough were at Crow creek to last the Indians proper of that agency (and feed them comfortably) to past the middle of April next; but to feed five or six hundred extra Indians, of course, will rapidly shorten their supplies, and if they are to be fed for any considerable length of time I fear their supply will become exhausted before I can possibly get teams through there with additional supplies.

I have just received advices that there are also from seventy-five to one hundred lodges of these Upper Sioux Indians at the Dirt Lodges on the James or Dakota river, nearly east of Crow creek, (distant from Crow creek about seventy-five or eighty miles.) These are also said to be starving, simply on account of the severity of the winter and the extraordinary depth of snow. I shall endeavor to get reliable information from these people as soon as possible.

° ° ° ° ° ° °

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

NEWTON EDMUNDS,
Governor and ex-officio Superintendent Indian Affairs.

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

CROW CREEK AGENCY, D. T., *February* 5, 1866.

SIR: There has been, for the past four weeks, between five and six hundred Indians, counting of Brulés, Tetons or Two Kettles, and Yanktons, on this reservation in a starving condition. More are coming in from the upper Missouri daily, all entirely destitute. They crowd into the lodges of the Indians who belong here, and beg so piteously for something to eat that they are obliged to divide the food which they have, and which is scarcely sufficient for their own subsistence, thus entailing great suffering among the Indians of this agency.

Most of these unwelcome visitors will remain with us until the middle of next month, and perhaps longer, as the snow is from fifteen to thirty inches deep throughout this section of the country. The weather at present and for the past month has been unusually cold, the mercury varying from 10° to 23° below zero.

I cannot hope that they will move off until the weather moderates and the snow partially disappears. Even then the Tetons and Brulés will not leave unless there is a fair prospect of finding buffalo within a few days' journey.

While they remain here their situation is every day becoming worse, and they more desperate; they threaten to attack and destroy the post if food is not given to them. Captain Smith, with his small force of thirty men, is taking every precaution to defend the place.

The Brulés who are here say they made a treaty with the peace commissioners at Fort Sully last fall, and, because of having done so, they are as much entitled to the provisions here as the Indians who belong on the reservation. This seems to be the belief of all the Indians here from the upper Missouri, and may yet cause us much trouble and perhaps bloodshed. A fight with them within a few days would not surprise me.

My supplies on hand are barely sufficient to subsist the Sioux of the Mississippi until the month of April, and we cannot hope to get supplies here by boat until the last of May, and to bring them by teams any time between now and the first of May will be attended with great expense. This state of things causes me to hesitate in issuing provisions to Indians who do not belong here. Humanity dictates that we should do something for these starving Indians.

I would respectfully ask for authority to issue to them provisions, in limited quantities weekly, until it is practicable for them to leave. I have determined to increase the quantity of beef issued weekly to the agency Indians while the others remain here, or until you order otherwise. Please advise me as soon as possible what course you think it best to pursue.

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

J. M. STONE,
United States Indian Agent.

His Excellency NEWTON EDMUNDS,
Governor and ex-officio Superintendent Indian Affairs.

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HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT,
Crow Creek Agency, D. T., February 6, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that during the last four or five weeks this post has been surrounded by large numbers of Indians in a state of great destitution, many of them almost in a starving condition; they have beset me day after day, begging piteously for something to eat. In many instances I have complied with their requests, and have issued to them, from the stores at my disposal, to as great an extent as my limited supplies will allow, and, finally, have been compelled to decline to issue to them any more. There is no doubt that they are suffering extremely from hunger, and it is feared that, in their desperation, some of them may be induced to make an attack, with a view of plundering the warehouses of the post. I have no doubt of being able to defend the post in case of an attack; but if a collision can be avoided by a timely and judicious issue of some of the provisions belonging to the Santees in the hands of the agent, Major Stone, I think it would be better to do so, and would respectfully suggest that he be authorized to make such an issue. The snow in this section of the country is very deep, and the weather during the last month has been extremely cold, so much so as to prevent the Indians from supplying themselves with provisions by hunting.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
SAMUEL G. SEWALL,
Captain 4th United States Volunteers, Commanding Post.

His Excellency NEWTON EDMUNDS,
Governor of Dakota Territory.

No. 58.

CROW CREEK AGENCY, D. T., *March 5*, 1866.

SIR: In pursuance of the instructions, in your letter of February 17, to come to this place and get information in relation to the present condition and numbers of the Upper Sioux Indians now at the Crow Creek agency, and those reported to be at or near the Dirt Lodges, so called, on James river, also those at Fort Sully, I have the honor to report as follows:

I was delayed a short time on account of transportation, but, by the kindness of Colonel Thornton, commanding at Fort Randall, I arrived here on the 25th ultimo. I found at this place, of the Upper Sioux Indians, only eight lodges, numbering sixty-one persons, of the Yanktonnis tribe, under a chief known as the Buck. These Indians are still here, but will probably leave soon, as they say they have a cache on the prairies and will go as soon as they can get to it. They have subsisted on the few antelopes and rabbits they could kill, and the rations issued to them by Agent Stone, of this agency.

About the middle of December there had gathered about this agency two hundred and forty-nine lodges of Indians, as follows: thirty-one lodges of Brulés, eighteen lodges of Two Kettle, eight lodges of Yanktonais, and one hundred and ninety-two of Yanktons. It is estimated that there were about seven persons per lodge. The snow was too deep and the weather too cold and stormy for them to go out. They were in a suffering condition, literally starving, living on bark, dead horses and cattle, killing a few antelopes, and begging of the Indians of this agency.

Agent Stone issued provisions to them as their necessities actually required, and urged them to leave as soon as possible, as he could not feed them from his scanty supply of provisions. By the 20th of February they had all left here but the Yanktonais before mentioned, the Yanktons, most of them, going down to their agency, a few to James river.

The Two Kettle band, comprising eighteen lodges, estimated at one hundred and twenty-six persons, under the chief Spotted-Horse, went to Fort Randall only a few days previous to my arrival here. The Brules went up the river.

As there has been no one here from the Dirt Lodges since the cold weather set in, I have not been able to get any information from that section.

As I could not get any satisfactory knowledge of the Indians at Fort Sully, I addressed a letter to Lieutenant Colonel Pattee, commanding post, who has kindly furnished me the desired information, as follows: "The number of Indians at this post, and within ten miles of here, are as follows, as near as can be estimated: Brulé Sioux, about sixty lodges, or four hundred and twenty persons; Yanktonais, (lower,) about thirty-five lodges, or two hundred and forty persons; Two Kettle, about thirty-three lodges, or two hundred and thirty-one persons; Minne Kanjous, about eighteen lodges, or one hundred and twenty-six persons; Blackfoot, about twenty-one lodges, or one hundred and forty-seven persons; Sans-Arc, about twenty lodges, or one hundred and forty persons; Unk-pa-pa, about twelve lodges, or eighty-four persons; Ogel-lal-la, about twelve lodges, or eighty-four persons; Santee, about ten lodges, or forty persons; Ogel-lal-la widows and children, three hundred persons." He also reports: "These last came from Laramie during the winter, and claim to be war-widows." "The Brulé Sioux that are here act very different from all others, and

I regard them as the worst Indians now in the country; I can see hostilities in every look and gesture. I have made weekly issues of rations to all the Indians since the 1st of February of about three rations per week." He also says: "Omahocta, a chief of the Lower Yanktonais, is camped at Dirt Lodges, on James river, but cannot say how many are with him. The snow is now fast going, and I shall drive away these Indians in a few days."

So far as I have been able to learn the Brulé Sioux are not regarded as of a friendly disposition and are looked upon with suspicion, but the other Indians seem anxious to preserve their amicable relations and treaties in every respect. As it is now difficult to transport provisions, it would be impossible to do anything for their subsistence before the time comes that the Indians can take care of themselves. In a short time the snow will have melted away sufficiently to enable them to go out and hunt buffalo.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. A. L. DAY.

His Excellency NEWTON EDMUNDS,
Gov. and ex-officio Supt. Ind. Affairs, Yankton, D. T.

No. 59.

DAKOTA TERRITORY,
Executive Office, Yankton, March 7, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose, for your information, copy of a letter received yesterday from Colonel John Pattee, in command at Fort Sully, showing his issues for one week to the Indians about that post. You will observe that they amount in the aggregate to seventeen thousand nine hundred and seventy-five pounds.

I am in receipt, by same mail, of a private letter from Agent Stone, notifying me that he had forwarded an official report of the number of Upper Sioux Indians at the Crow Creek agency to whom he had made issues of provisions, and that up to the date of his letter, February 22 last, he had issued to them upwards of sixty thousand pounds of beef, and flour and corn in proportion; and that, in addition to this amount, of which he has an exact account, at first, or when they arrived there, in order to satisfy their hunger, he for several weeks issued to the Indians under his charge largely in excess of their usual allowance, with the understanding that they were to divide the excess with the Upper Indians, thinking this the only way he could properly feed the outsiders and obtain the requisite receipt from the chiefs of the bands properly under his charge. On the arrival of the reports mentioned above, I will promptly forward copies for your information.

The issues made by the military authorities the department of Indian affairs I suppose will have nothing to do with, beyond proper acknowledgments for their generous and prompt co-operation in providing for the sufferers. In reference to the last paragraph of Colonel Pattee's letter, I desire to state that no such statement as is represented was made to the Brulé Indians by the commission to my knowledge; this matter is purely an invention of these Indians, having not the slightest foundation in fact, as the records of the proceedings of the commission will show; they are hungry now, and make these statements thinking it helps their appeal for relief. The amount, however, expended out of the provisions provided for feeding the Crow Creek Indians I should think it would be proper to restore, or at least credit to the fund so provided, in order that the office having charge of these Indians may not be liable to a charge of extravagance in sustaining them. Judging by the figures herewith, I think I may safely say that had these provisions all been paid for by the department which have been issued to these Indians prior to February 20, it would not have cost much less than $12,000, perhaps more. What is being done by Colonel Pattee I feel confident will go a long way towards cementing the friendship between the government and these Indians, and will be remembered by sufferers for many years.

The season is now rapidly approaching when, in the ordinary course of events, the immense accumulations of snow in this country will rapidly disappear, and these Indians be able to subsist themselves by the chase as usual, though, to enable them to do so, it will doubtless be necessary to furnish them with sufficient provisions to reach a buffalo country. I greatly fear, however, they will have to be fed until about the 1st of April next.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
NEWTON EDMUNDS,
Governor and ex-officio Superintendent Indian Affairs.

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

FORT SULLY, *February 18*, 1866.

SIR: I wish you could be here to-morrow and see me issue to Indians. Last week I issued 4,112 pounds hard bread, 5,263 pounds flour, 3,600 pounds jowls and pigs' feet, 700

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pounds rice, and 4,000 pounds corn, and will have to make as large an issue, and probably larger than that, this week.

I am bored to death by the talk of these Indians. More than half of them are the cursed Brulés, and they are the meanest Indians in this country. They say that the commission told them that they would leave a half a boat load of provisions here for them, and they want it; and that they were told that they could get anything they wanted this winter. They have good memories.

Yours truly,

J. PATTEE,
Lieut. Col. 7th Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding Post.

Governor N. EDMUNDS.

No. 60.

FORT SULLY, DAKOTA TERRITORY, *May* 19, 1866.

SIR: Since my arrival at this post, on the 10th instant, several instances of intoxication have come under my personal observation. I have watched closely to ascertain how the spirituous liquor found its way into the Indian country, and I am now satisfied that it is left here, in greater or less quantities, by almost every steamboat passing up this river. This sort of illicit traffic here is not, I think, a new thing, but of several years' standing. The dangerous and blasting influence of intoxicating liquor upon Indian character is too well known to require details from me. I cannot undertake to answer for the good conduct of these Indians while liquor finds its way into their country. Are not such acts on the part of steamboat men in direct violation of our intercourse laws? and if so, are not the parties thus violating subject to arrest, and the steamboat to forfeiture? Severe and radical measures should be taken, and an example made of one or two boats. It is doubtful whether any milder course will effect the desired result. Must the sale, gift, &c., of intoxicating liquor in the Indian country *be to an Indian* to bring it within the purview of the law? Is not the sale, gift, &c., of liquor *to a white person* in the Indian country a punishable offence?

I have this day issued and posted in the most conspicuous places at this post notices to the effect that, hereafter, any white person not connected with the military service found in a drunken and disorderly state will be immediately ordered out of the Indian country.

I most respectfully solicit an early reply to the foregoing questions.

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

J. R. HANSON,
United States Indian Agent.

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

No. 61.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, *June* 14, 1866.

SIR: Your communication of 19th ultimo, in reference to the introduction of spirituous liquors into the Indian country by the steamers passing up the river, is received, with a statement of the action taken by you in notifying disorderly persons that they will be ordered out of the country.

Your action in this respect is approved, and, while acting strictly within your line of duty and the regulations, you will be sustained by this office. In order to guide you in relation to the proper course to be pursued in the cases referred to by you, I transmit herewith five copies of section 20 of the intercourse law as amended by chapter 33 of the laws of 1864. You will therein find your powers and duties clearly defined. As the law applies as well to military as to civil officers, it is to be expected that the commanders of the military posts will cordially unite with you in enforcing this very necessary law.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COOLEY, *Commissioner.*

J. R. HANSON,
United States Indian Agent, Fort Sully, D. T.

No. 62.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August* 29, 1866.

SIR: Referring to report of United States Indian Agent J. R. Hanson for the month of July last, in relation to contemplated improvements for the Lower Brulé Indians, near the mouth of White river, in accordance with a treaty made with those Indians in the fall of

1865, the undersigned, commissioners to treat with the Indians of the northwest, beg leave respectfully to recommend that, instead of making improvements at White river, efforts be made to induce this tribe, (Lower Brulés,) Two Kettles, and the Lower Yanktonais, to settle at the Crow Creek agency, recently vacated by the Santees, where are now found all the necessary buildings for a first-class agency, a large amount of ground already under cultivation, good soil, and plenty of timber for agency purposes, &c., &c.

It is believed that with proper effort on the part of the agent and others connected with these tribes, that there will be no difficulty in confining these tribes, who are entirely friendly with each other, and permanently settling them at this point, where present improvements can be made available and the Indians better cared for and provided in the future, at much less expense to the government, than can be done in giving them separate reservations where no such improvements exist.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

NEWTON EDMUNDS.
HENRY W. REED.
ORRIN GUERNSEY.

No. 63.

FORT SULLY, *May* 30, 1866.

SIR: My last letters were written to the honorable Secretary because they related to army movements which it was his province to lay before his colleague, the honorable Secretary of War. The Cheyenne Black Hill expedition has been countermanded, so the dangers in that regard seem deferred for a season. There may be some bitter complaints of this interference with the desire of our frontier men to spread over all parts of the Indian territory, but justice and humanity will be advanced by this change of the military orders.

I write to inform you of everything which rumor may magnify into a breach of the treaties made with the Sioux. I have inquired diligently on my way up, and hear of nothing worthy of note. A trader was murdered and his store robbed, near a military post on the Running Water, about three weeks after we concluded the treaties, about the first of November last, but all the Indians say this was done by bands that had not heard of the treaty. A Frenchman, by the name of Joe, found the hide and bones of one of his oxen after the Brulés passed his hut, on American creek, but the snow was very deep and the ox was far out, and the Indians were eating all the dead carcasses in the country. It is not, therefore, certain that starving Indians killed this ox, as charged by Joe. Cattle, horses, everything, have run out at all the posts; and while it is averred that Indians could not hunt because of deep snow, and did eat their ponies by hundreds, and sometimes actually starved, this ox, charged by Joe against the Brulés, is all that I have heard charged against Sioux Indians. Even now, when they have nothing but dry buffalo meat, and not much of that, and when they had reason to expect a feast on our coming, and when the commissary of the army has a very special order not to feed the Indians coming in to make a treaty, they will run like chickens to gather the offal from the slop buckets that are carried from the garrison kitchens, while they pass a pile of corn and hundreds of loose cattle without touching a thing except when told they may gather up the grains of corn from the ground, where the rats in their depredations have let it fall from the sacks, (for corn is plenty for horses, mules, and cattle, where grass is abundant,) but not a pound can be issued to the craving Indians, whose hunting grounds we occupy. This has not formerly been the plan of the military. The officers, during the winter, have, in conformity with the intent and meaning of the 16th section of act of 1831, (Stat. at Large, vol. 4, p. 735,) issued rations to the starving hordes, which makes it the more vexatious to those now waiting the delay of annuities, agricultural implements, and presents due and expected under the treaty. Yet not a single act of trespass has come within my knowledge during the several days that I have been here, or before. If anything had transpired I would have known it. We hear that two boats were fired into by the Crows, far above the Sioux country, but the facts concerning the trouble with the Crows are not well authenticated. It is said the firing was merely by boys throwing their arrows at the wheel-houses in sport. However this may be, the Black Hill expedition is dispensed with, and eight companies are going up to Fort Benton to suppress the hostilities there, whatever they may be. We hope our boat may be along so as to carry us up to that scene of action in time to give you full reports of the matter.

A party of about eleven Sioux have gone up the river to fight Arickarees, who, they say, have come down into their territory, but it is not certain that these braves will go beyond the buffalo herds that abound about seventy miles above here. I have cautioned against this, and the chiefs complain that their young men could not be restrained from resisting what they considered an invasion of the Sioux. But this I consider nothing worthy of note. The Sioux and the Arickarees have always been at war, and when we see the Arickarees we will try to stop this strife.

I have thus narrated everything of importance. The Brulés complained that notice had been given by the Pimeas of a company crossing the Missouri at Niobrara to go up that

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river, referring, I suppose, to Sawyer's movement. But the chiefs did not consider it important, although they thought the Platte and the Missouri routes sufficient, according to our treaty. The Minneconjous chief accuses me of two lies: one that I did not have these soldiers sent out, (which I told them was a mistake of his,) and the other was that I had promised good times, whereas the snows and storms have been worse than ever, so they have lost 300 horses. I told the chief we would talk this over when my colleague arrived, with full copies of our treaties and talks, but in the mean time he must instruct his people in the matter of providing against winter, which no human power can avert. On the whole, he said I had told one truth: I had returned with braves as I had promised, and if he could get a gun and some ammunition as part of the annuity he would be satisfied. But he wished his share set off before the general delivery occurred, and he hoped we would also keep it a secret from the rest of the tribe. I am here in advance, as a kind of vidette, assuring the 3,000 Indians here of the coming of our commission, and the determination of the Great Father to carry out his treaty according to the letter.

I have the honor to be your very obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS, *Commissioner.*

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

No. 61.

Report of the Northwestern Treaty Commission to the Sioux of the Upper Missouri.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August* 25, 1866.

SIR: In accordance with our appointment by the President of the United States, and the instructions of your department, given orally and otherwise, at sundry times, the undersigned have, during the past two seasons, visited the various tribes of Indians of the northwest, for the purpose of making treaties with such as have never made treaties, and renewing treaty arrangements with those who had been parties to the treaty of Laramie, which has terminated by its limitation of fifteen years.

We joined in a report of our proceedings last fall, and now submit our further progress, under your subsequent orders, with some general remarks concerning the character and condition of all the Indians of the northwest.

The scope of country occupied by the tribes designated in the executive order is the prairie region and buffalo range of the northwest; bounded by the settlement of Minnesota, Dakota, and Nebraska on the east, the Platte river south, the Rocky mountains west, and the British dominions on the north, covering about six degrees of longitude, by six of latitude. Indeed, many of the tribes extend their movements far beyond these limits. Their domain is the vast rolling prairie country, where a short nutritious grass covers the surface, affording ample food, winter and summer, for the herds of buffalo, antelope, and other game upon which the Indians depend for their subsistence, shelter, and clothing.

Central in this domain is an isolated spur of the Rocky mountains, known as the "Black Hills," well defined on the maps of General Warner, from which numerous streams flow in every direction, tributary to the Platte, Missouri, and Yellowstone.

This mountain region, and the valleys and hills adjacent to the streams, are the fastnesses to which the tribes resort in winter, or in case of danger of war parties in summer; the taller grasses of the river bottoms and the cottonwood timber that skirts these streams affording protection from storms and subsistence for their ponies. But usually, summer and winter, the Indians follow the buffalo herds, making lodges and clothing of their skins, and food of their flesh.

Our duties have brought us in council with the principal or headmen of sixteen or eighteen of these prairie tribes, and some of our commission, well acquainted with the tribes occupying the prairie country south of the Platte, observe, as we do in these, a great uniformity of manners and customs, and a similar dependence on the roaming herds of buffalo. They and the buffalo seem to shun the white settlements and the timber countries, being as closely identified with prairie soil as the peculiar grasses that grow upon it. These tribes of Indians, so different from the tribes of the forests with which we, in former centuries, have had occasion to deal, have never, until recently, been molested by the encroachments of white people. Traders have introduced among them blankets, tobacco, trinkets, sugar and coffee, but such artificial wants are not universally adopted, the great masses adhering to the robes for clothing, kinnikinic for smoking, and buffalo meat, fresh or dry, for their subsistence.

They are totally ignorant of agriculture and the arts, with a few exceptions, and seem as averse to any arrangement which seems to localize them as the buffalo themselves.

The Dakota or Sioux tribes comprise about half of the northwest tribes, but these Sioux are divided in interest, general location and feeling, so that we have made separate treaties with their tribes, thereby accommodating their desire of convenient receipt of annuities, encouraging separations, so that in the event of future difficulty with some tribes others

may avoid combinations, and we may discriminate in favor of the innocent. Some of the other tribes speak a language similar to the Sioux, but generally they differ, and only understand signs, which seem to give a common understanding of general subjects to all the tribes. There are friendly relations among some tribes, but eternal hostility seems to be the normal character of other tribes toward each other.

As friends, they visit, feast, intermarry, and make war together; as enemies, they shun each other, resist territorial encroachments, and, in parties of from ten to a hundred, make incursions against foes, taking horses and a few scalps, after which achievements they return to rejoin in dances, which continue several days. This is their understanding of peace and war, never conceiving of a universal peace, or a united general war.

The idea of peace between tribes who have always been at war is regarded by them as quite preposterous, and they accepted this clause of our treaties with great misgivings as to its success. They were very willing to try the matter, but say their old enemy cannot exist without war with them, and the idea of natural and eternal hostilities seems reciprocal between such ancient foes. War seems necessary to Indians, as the only occasion for distinctions; their lodges, and blankets, and ornaments presenting everywhere some rude emblem, showing the number of their victims, and their success in stealing horses. Their hostilities against each other are carried on with the same cruelties evinced toward white victims. We had painful exhibitions of hands, feet, and scalps taken from Indians, which tribes secured in an Indian conflict at Berthold, while we were there; the Indians claiming license to fight each other before treaties were concluded. Indeed, there seems to be less inherent hostility towards whites than their own species, and most of them, in council and in presence of their comrades, boasted of their attachment to the whites, and presented with great pride all letters which they have obtained from whites recommending them. Indeed, they attributed to us superior wisdom, and are only too much inclined to regard us as possessed of supernatural powers.

Whence, then, arise the hostilities which so constantly exist? A different language, different customs, and a real conflict of interests in some of their councils. The Indians claim their hunting grounds, and have for ages contended against the encroachments of other tribes. Game is their sole dependence, and its preservation is, to them, a vital question which they fully comprehend. The whites have discovered gold beyond the prairies, and their trains, stages, boats, and cars scatter the game, and, to some extent, help to diminish it. Moreover, the whites who traverse the plains, and navigate our rivers, are quite out of the reach of those laws which we know are necessary to restrain the avarice, licentiousness, and cruelty of our species; besides these causes of conflict, former treaties, and their unfortunate execution, have been real disturbing elements. The treaty of 1851, at Laramie, was made with a very meagre representation of only a portion of the tribes involved in its provisions. Material changes were made by the Senate, reducing the time it was to run from fifty to fifteen years, without notice to the tribes. The apportionment to the tribes, as they were ascertained from year to year, and the increase in prices and probable increase of fraudulent transactions, annually decreased the amounts received by some tribes, till the sum actually delivered was such a frivolous compensation for the time of waiting and distance travelled as to cause great dissatisfaction. Most of the tribes complained to us of this as unjust and unaccountable to them, and your commissioners found it difficult to demonstrate the fidelity of our government, although the Indians appreciated the fact of the limited knowledge of the tribes being occasions of subsequent extended divisions and subsequent diminutions.

In 1856 General Harney met many of these tribes at Fort Pierre, and made, in the form of a council and mutual pledges, what has been called the Harney Treaty. The Indians promised to keep the peace and General Harney promised to help them by organizing and equipping Indian soldiers for each chief. The plan was a good one, but was only partially carried out. The report of the conference was never published in our statutes, but the manuscript shows, and the Indians say, that in that conference they were told to keep the whites out of their country, and also to arrest soldiers deserting from the army, or if they could not arrest to shoot them. The Indians say that agents and traders have advised them to drive out or destroy intruding whites, and justify their attacks on trains upon the directions, to which they give names of persons so directing. While it would seem right to give Indians power to expel intruders, they cannot expel whites without such hostilities as amount to warfare; and since gold brings so many into their country and through their country, such authority would obviously invoke what has occurred, actual Indian war. The Minnesota outbreak, which involved the massacre of many whites, and the slaughter and expulsion of the Santees from that State, was presented to these prairie tribes, to whom the Santees fled, in the most unjust form as to the white man's side of the question; exciting sympathies and feelings of revenge throughout many of the tribes otherwise friendly.

Another great cause of trouble is a want of power in the chiefs to restrain their young men, as the chiefs and most of a tribe desire—an evil often named by the chiefs, and attempted to be remedied by General Harney in his proposed Indian soldiers' organization.

As you will perceive by the journal of our proceedings, which will be submitted and made part of this report, your commissioners have diligently and patiently inquired into all these conflicting causes and consequences, desiring as far as possible to conclude and hereafter

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countervail them by making proper provisions in our new treaties. The great antagonism of interests between the Indian hunter and the white gold hunter seems irreconcilable, and can only be gradually remedied.

We have urged the Indians to resort to agriculture, with only partial success, for they have been taught to regard the proposal as a sinister design of the whites to denationalize them. We have, however, made some progress. The Santees had learned agriculture before they were ejected from Minnesota. The Yanktons had for some years attempted cultivation, and this year's success is very encouraging. The Brulés, heretofore a hostile wandering tribe, have displayed very commendable zeal, planting the seeds we left them as we went up this spring, and bringing the fruits from their well-cultivated cornfields for the use of our table on our return. Some of the Yanktonais and Two Kettles at Crow creek have also entered upon the cultivation of the soil, and other tribes also assure us they would do so if proper means were afforded them in the way of seeds, tools, and instructions.

But it is useless to expect immediate success in any change of Indians, when the transformation is so material, as it must be, to change the nomadic life of these children of the prairies to the settled pursuits of civilized life. Their vast domain still affords immense herds of buffalo, and generally accommodates their preferred pursuits; the forests and broken grounds along the streams afford means of escape, with their ever movable effects, from our troops when sent in force against them; and they will not, without some resentments or compensation, yield what they deem their natural right of domain and game, and quietly resort to means of existence they do not understand, and for which they have some aversion. They never congregate in large masses, but are widely diffused and separated by ancient feuds. They cannot, therefore, be struck by a powerful and efficient blow from our armies. And as to collecting and herding them, as some have suggested, in our great Indian country, while they are thus wild, timid, and afraid of each other, that is utterly impossible. You might as well attempt the collection and secure the retention of the wild animals of the same country. In our judgment the work of conciliation must be the growth of industrious, faithful, and patient administration of proper laws and treaties.

We have, as our journal of last fall and this summer will attest, travelled long journeys by land and water, endured privations, cold, heat, and every exposure, to see and hear and understand all the discordant and harmonious elements surrounding our Indian administration; and as we made treaties with tribes as they came, we have tried to incorporate the best remedies we could devise as our earnest inquiries, study, and convictions enabled us to judge. Our treaties made last fall, and adopted by the President and Senate, have been fully acknowledged by the tribes, and, as far as we could learn, they have been most faithfully observed by the Indians of the tribes.

Our duties this summer brought us in the Indian country higher up the Missouri, where we met all the various tribes that range near that stream, including the Mountain Crows who occupy the eastern slopes of the Rocky mountains.

All have been well represented, as our councils and treaties will show, and they seemed more reasonable as they had heard of our arrangements with other tribes. As the Arapahoes and Cheyennes had been notified to meet our colleagues at Laramie, we did not attempt to make treaties with the few we met of these tribes. Their proper location, they stated, was on Powder river and west of the Black Hills, near the Ogallallas, Onepapas, and Upper Brulés. All those tribes have been hostile, and, so far as we know, some of them may not come in, but design further trouble. The hostile Santees, formerly of Minnesota, who are north of the Missouri wintering on the British lines, did not come in, although it is said notice did not reach them in such a way as to satisfy them they could safely appear before us. These Santees, and the Upper Blackfeet who reside above Benton, may be troublesome to trains passing up on the north side of the Missouri near the mountains. The Crows and Gros Ventres who came down to meet us at Union should have been taken back as they came, on a steamboat. We did not feel at liberty, under instructions, to go beyond Union, so we arranged transportation back for these tribes on a light loaded boat in the military service, which was halted near the mouth of Milk river, and turned back; these tribes with their goods, being landed in the wilderness, where there was no place to store their property and no ponies to transport them; they were, as we are told, incensed at this, and should have some explanation and satisfaction for necessary losses. They have been well disposed tribes, and the disappointment to them is therefore more to be regretted. In the course of our investigations, incidental evidence of gross frauds in regard to government goods sent to the Blackfeet and other remote tribes was presented, which drew your special attention. Traders in former years have run the only boats to that region, and had connected with their stores the only safe places for depositi; hence a convenient mixture of government and traders' goods has so amalgamated matters as to have converted government annuities into mercantile supplies.

Indians are suspicious, and comprehend frauds better than whites suppose; but they have been so remote from remedies and so ignorant of the means of redress, fraud has been perpetrated with such impunity as to be an established system of trade. Such things are not only pernicious as they defraud either the government or the Indian, but they disgust the Indian, who comprehends and condemns them.

It would be well for traders to read Indian disclosures, so as to avoid the odium hereafter of having fraud attached to their names.

Our intercourse with all these tribes during these months of sojourn among them, and the knowledge also acquired by some of us years before in our official relation with them, convince us of their general desire to do as the Great Father desires them to do. They understand their natural rights, and only resist their encroachment as their security from extermination. In their system of social government they enjoy freedom, equality, and fraternity, perhaps more than any other people. There is some jealousy among them, but they neither quarrel nor fight in their families or villages. During the months that we have had daily opportunities to see their domestic habits, (for they always keep their families with them,) we never saw a quarrel or blow among children or adults. It is our conviction, therefore, that these prairie tribes are not anxious for war, but opposed to strife, and only want a full knowledge of the government's wishes, and a fair way opened for their adoption, to secure any rational or reasonable policy the government may desire.

NATURE AND GENERAL OBJECT OF OUR TREATIES.

All our treaties have a similar outline, although in some details they differ to suit special localities and particular tribes. Our first aim has been to establish peace, a stipulation with which they always expressed themselves delighted, except so far as it related to their ancient Indian hostilities. It was for many weeks always a debatable question as to our being actually commissioners from the President, whom they regard as their Great Father, possessing all power. But they complain of having been often deceived by emissaries pretending to be agents of their Great Father, and they showed us many papers given them which display egotism, arrogance, or contempt, well calculated to disappoint and deceive the Indians, and deserving the reprehension and penal inflictions of our government. Even the silver medals distributed by government, as tokens of regard and an emblem of power, have been counterfeited, and miserable block tin imitations have been distributed by the traders, thereby arrogating to themselves special official connection, through their license and their medals, with the Great Father. And as a further evidence of this false use of their veneration for their President, they often spoke of their diligence and success in procuring robes and furs and loading great steamboats, which they had sent out of their country with messages to their Great Father; but they had received no returns.

Peace they all desire; but confidence can only be secured by a more faithful, vigorous, and efficient administration of Indian affairs. Peace, as understood by Indians, these tribes evidently design to maintain. The chiefs will also do all in their power to prevent trespass or robbery; but among Indians, as among white men, there are some lawless characters, and the chiefs cannot guarantee perfect security to persons and property. Neither should property be left, as it was at Union last year, and as it has been at Sully recently, exposed to seizure almost without resistance or the hope of detection, and inviting rogues to the venture. The rights of property need guarding everywhere; and in countries where there are no constables or courts, some other power should protect it. Stock, especially, is liable to be stolen, although, since our treaties last fall, the starving Indians about Fort Rice, Sully, and elsewhere, have not been guilty of trespass in this regard, although abundant occasion and actual starvation were inducements. Yet it must not be supposed that peace means perfection, and our treaties contemplate some remedy for trespass, by providing for payments which are to be retained from their annuities.

Peace, with tribes who are at peace with us, is provided for, except in cases of self-defence; but horsestealing warfare is so inherent among some tribes, that only partial success is apprehended. If, as General Harney proposed, each chief had a few Indian soldiers, armed and equipped, and subject both to the chief and our military and civil officers, such breaches of the peace could be restrained. The chiefs, however, will try to maintain this clause of the treaty, and the proper partial assistance of government will ultimately secure success. The treaties have a provision intended also to restrain horsestealing, which provides for indemnity by compensation out of the annuity.

RIGHT OF WAY FOR ROADS.

This proposition has been the most difficult to secure. They say, with evident sincerity, they would like to accommodate this demand, but it seems to them sure to scatter and destroy the game, which is their sole dependence.

As to the Platte route and the Missouri river, they yield these great lines with some regret; but many of the chiefs signed the treaties with strong protests against intermediate lines, which would bisect the angle of these two rivers. In our treaties last fall, the general clause for a right of way was inserted, but some of the commissioners did not then perceive any immediate necessity of other intermediate routes, as those by the Running Water, the Cheyenne, or the Yellowtone; and, in procuring the signatures of some of the chiefs, the probable delay of such an intermediate route was expressed to the chiefs. Some of your commissioners, therefore, objected to the movement of troops up the Cheyenne this season as likely to give offence to chiefs and tribes occupying the country between the Platte and

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the Yellowstone, insisting that here, in the region of the Black Hills, where they congregate in winter, and occupy the numerous valleys of streams heading in those hills, they must resist our encroachments, as it seems the only region unmolested by our people, and therefore their only remaining buffalo hunting grounds. West of the Black Hills, on the Powder river and Big Horn, the northern bands of Cheyennes and Arapahoes mingle with some of the wildest bands of the Ogallallas and Onepapas, and some of these, as other tribes inform us, will not peaceably submit to our intrusion or occupation. We therefore apprehend danger to travellers who attempt to pass through by Powder river or elsewhere between the D'eau qui Court and the Yellowstone. It is, however, a country which seems to invite adventure; and lines of travel, especially one by the Cheyennes, are earnestly advocated, and probably will be a near, if not the nearest, route from Virginia City, in Montana, to our regular frontier settlements. The route from Laramie by the Powder river and Big Horn, is also, in connection with the advancement of the Pacific railroad, destined to become a most desirable way. But before these routes between the Platte and the Yellowstone are established and occupied by our people, justice to the Indians and safety to the whites, in our judgment, require some arrangement in the form of compensation to those tribes of Indians that now depend on the game of that country for their clothing and subsistence. It seems, indeed, hard to find, in the vast unsettled regions of which we write, where the encroaching scattered miners and white adventurers seem willing to allow Indians to live unmolested.

Neither do existing laws or regulations seem to have any restraint in the diffusion of whites over Indian country, especially if gold is supposed to exist in any appreciable quantities. Even science, without much regard to treaties which promise a security against all explorations, finds devotees, who venture to penetrate the sacred region of the Tetons, hazarding their own lives, and involving government in apparent disregard of treaty obligations.

In the course of our observations we found a kind of trade being opened from St. Paul, Minnesota, *via* Forts Wadsworth and Berthold, to the various towns of Montana. Three trains passed us on this route, and it seems so well adapted to a great line of travel that we made special efforts to secure the peaceable passage through the adjacent tribes. It seems likely that a route following up the Missouri on the east side of the river will hereafter also become a great highway. This last route and that from St. Paul would unite at the salient bend of the Missouri, some twenty miles below Berthold. To support the river and overland travel, white settlements will be necessary; for it is quite impossible that teams, stages, and steamboats should travel thousands of miles successfully without occasion for such rests and repairs as whites alone could accommodate.

Indeed, the production of vegetables and other articles of food, easily produced in the river valley, seems absolutely necessary to the comfortable and economical support of the commerce which is now rapidly accumulating on those northwestern lines to Idaho and Montana.

Taking these views of the necessity of some development of the Upper Missouri country as the great highway to the increasing mineral settlements of the northwest, and in harmony with the general instructions emanating from your department, we obtained from the Indians—the Arikarees, Mandans, Gros Ventres, Assiniboines, and Crows—not only a right of way through their possessions, but also cessions of lands at such points as seemed to us especially necessary for settlement and cultivation. The cession from the Arikarees, Mandans, and Gros Ventres, who inhabit the country about Fort Berthold, cedes the country on the east side of the Missouri, from old Fort Clark to Snake creek or river, being about forty miles long and twenty-five miles wide, and including the salient point of the river which is nearest to Devil's lake, Pembina, Lake Superior, and the upper settlements of the Mississippi.

There is a good showing of coal on this land, the quality of which seems very uncertain, but if at all capable of being made available as fuel, will be of great value to commerce in a country where wood is extremely scarce. There is also on this land, as elsewhere along the upper Missouri, considerable timber; far more than grown on the Platte, Upper Arkansas, and other streams west of the 96th meridian. The soil, coal or lignite, and timber, united with the exorbitant prices paid for everything in that region, will probably invite settlements at this natural junction of commercial lines, so as to accommodate them, and ultimately advance the development of the northwest prairies.

We also secured the right of way and a cession of lands at the junction and between the Missouri and the Yellowstone, including the old trading post known as Fort Union. This cession is to accommodate a double line, one following the Missouri to Benton, and the other following the Yellowstone to Virginia City. Both these lines are being opened, and the distance between the Montana settlements seems to require them. The two routes involve the necessity of a river crossing, and special accommodations. The Yellowstone is far the largest tributary of the upper Missouri, appearing to the eye almost equal to the main river. Navigation, therefore, at this junction of the two rivers is likely to be interrupted at low-water, so as to require overland, and small boat substitutes for the larger crafts that can always ascend to the junction. The changes and delays incident to this point involve a necessity for storehouses, machine shops, and actual settlements. All the arguments favoring such a combination at the point previously mentioned, also appertain to this point at the mouth of the Yellowstone.

There is also more timber and cultivatable land in the two valleys, especially that of Yellowstone, and we therefore obtained a cession between the river, extending over a hundred miles up each, and some twenty miles of length opposite the junction on the north side of the Missouri. These cessions were made by the Assiniboines, Crows, and Gros Ventres, who are evidently the only rightfull claimants, as Indians. They also convey not only the right of way, but make cessions of station grounds not exceeding ten miles square, to accommodate any highways that may be constructed through their country, which extends beyond the head of the Yellowstone into the settled portion of Montana.

This country, between the Yellowstone and the Missouri, is less needed by Indians, as it lies adjacent to tribes always at war with each other, and therefore making frequent incursions in this country. The settlement or occupation of the line of the Yellowstone by whites will be a protection against these incursions.

In most of the treaties we have inserted an article designed to encourage *agriculture*, giving additions to such annuities for each family that settles down in agricultural pursuits. Much depends on the efforts of agents as to the success of this clause. Personal assistance, instruction, and encouragement, are necessary to secure success; and agents should be specially instructed and well supplied with every means of assistance.

The annuity is so apportioned as to grant from twenty to forty dollars to each lodge or family, which would give to each person (estimating six to the lodge) from three to six dollars' worth of clothing and food. It is enough to protect them from starvation, if properly expended, and not so much as to induce neglect of other means to sustain themselves.

Such is a general outline of the treaties which we submit for your consideration. The gradual but inevitable occupation of the whole country by those who will cultivate or pasture the soil, devolves on government the duty of guarding and instructing the weak and waning tribes of Indians, so as to protect them against injustice and oppression. The idea of extermination, as sometimes named as a policy to be applied to relieve us from trouble, is too monstrous to deserve a moment's consideration, and can only exist in the bosom of those who are ignorant of the Indian race, or incensed by revengeful passions more savage than those attributed to savages themselves. As a race they are more "sinned against than sinning," and the efforts of government should be directed to rules of restraint which will control bad white men and bad Indians.

Their wars were marauding expeditions, generally small in numbers. If their acts appear shocking, it may be attributed to custom more than revenge. They have no newspapers to relate their success, and have to make ocular exhibitions to their enemies and friends, as proof of their vengeance and success. In our assaults on Indians, these occasions do not exist, and all acts of barbarity committed by our troops in retaliation are void of excuse, and deserve the severest punishment. Where Indian outrage is committed it would be well to demand the author before a general assault is directed, for nine times out of ten such wrongs are abhorrent to the wishes of the chiefs and the tribe, and they would gladly have the guilty ones punished; they are afraid to punish their young men as they deserve, and would like to have us do it for them. They fully understand our superior numbers and equipments, and do not want our resentments to be directed against them.

Their attacks on trains and stages are in conformity to their custom of annoying tribes who encroach on their hunting grounds, and they wish to discourage our encroachments. Those who make treaties, and clearly comprehend their meaning, do so in all sincerity, and, until they believe we have entirely abandoned them, they will fulfil to the best of their abilities; but they are so often insulted, defrauded, or ousted from their homes by worthless adventurers, their young men, in their usual mode, assemble war parties of from ten to fifty, and attempt retaliation.

Although this may be against the earnest remonstrances of the proper chiefs, and the act of one excited band, the telegraph announces an Indian war, and our people immediately desire general hostilities, which fall on fifty innocent tribes who may be unconscious of any outbreak. While we have been in council with tribes on the Upper Missouri, a trespass or murder by Indians would be announced as a violation of our treaties and evidence of Indian duplicity, though the outrage was committed a thousand miles distant, by Indians totally unknown to those we were with.

There is not only great ignorance concerning the location of the prairie or blanket tribes, but malicious, designing, and heedless persons, who seem fond of lavish expenditures, or anxious to secure some favorite route through or the occupation of some particular Indian territory, are very ready to give false impressions concerning every Indian transgression.

It would be well for our people to know that there are nearly half a million of Indians on this continent; that they are widely separated, speaking different languages, and hundreds of tribes are totally ignorant of each other; that most of them have engaged in agriculture, and adopted the most cordial relations with surrounding whites, while the remainder are also divided, so as to desire to join the whites in any Indian or rebel warfare which has recently transpired or may hereafter occur; that a war party of Cheyennes or Arapahoes, or some bands of those tribes *who have not made treaties*, should not give occasion to distrust and denounce the innocent tribes who have most faithfully entered upon treaty arrangements, and, as far as we know and believe, have for nearly a year successfully maintained their stipulations.

In the report which we and other associates had occasion to make last fall, we took the opportunity to call your attention to flagrant and patent acts of negligence which had oc-

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curred in the administration of Indian affairs, as exhibited to us on Indian territory. Great improvements have been made in many things since that period, and tribes that seemed destitute and starving when we first visited them, a year ago, are now surrounded with splendid cornfields, and rejoicing in apparent affluence.

But our further progress up to more remote tribes has disclosed to us more mortifying evidence of negligence by former agents, and most probably stupendous frauds and outrages in the administration of Indian affairs, which may deserve your special attention. Immediate arrangements should be made to place the present agents independent of traders, and also enable them to build safe storehouses, where the goods can be properly protected and preserved.

Military officers should also be instructed to give attention to government property, and not, as in the instance referred to at Union, abandon a post, leaving twenty or thirty thousand dollars of government goods uncared for. There must be harmonious action between the agents and military officers in remote localities.

A large portion of the Indian expenditures are made near our settlements, where the military has little or nothing to do with the Indians or their neighbors. In such locations deliveries of goods should be witnessed by some federal officer who should certify *that he saw the delivery.* In remote localities, where the military have charge of the police regulations of the country, the commanding officers of the post should attest the delivery in similar terms. An Indian mark on a receipt is not sufficient evidence of anything. Without proper witnesses, you have no assurance that he made it, and it is almost impossible to get one of those wild Indians to comprehend the meaning of his touching the pen. They only conceive there is some "bad medicine" about it, which they will take on the presentation of a gun or a blanket. You have some good honest agents now in the administration of affairs; but our information admonishes us of the necessity of establishing a better system of vouchers to secure any permanent justice in the matter of Indian deliveries.

Although the law may not specially connect the Indian and military departments, (and so far as the settled agricultural tribes are concerned there seems no occasion for a connection,) yet in the remote administration of government affairs there should be united exertions, harmonious regulations, and patriotic devotion to the government interest in the maintenance of treaties and laws.

Our Indian intercourse laws need revision, especially so as to give them more sanction or certainty of execution in localities remote from marshals, sheriffs, and judges.

It would be well to give military courts concurrent jurisdiction in cases where crimes are committed by persons traversing our remote Indian country. Plain and palpable violations of the laws came to our notice, but prosecutions were impossible, and rogues go unwhipped of justice. Indians complained, and we believe with justice, of the use of false weights, measures, and false-bottomed cups, by traders, and we unite with some of our commissioners who last year recommended some provision of law that will secure true measures and fair dealing among Indian tribes.

Regulations concerning Indian service have many years ago been published in pamphlet form. They were evidently made to apply to Indians of a resident character, in easy access to legal process, and not suited to nomadic tribes, which now constitute almost the only troublesome Indian communities. These rules need revision, and a sufficient number should be published to give copies to all agents, officers, steamboat captains, and traders occupying the country. It should embrace all laws and treaties in operation in form of a digest, carefully and conveniently arranged with a proper index, so that travellers could easily understand, and Indians be taught, the kind of intercourse tolerated or prohibited by the national government. The scarcity or entire absence of copies of old laws and regulations concerning the Indians is a great inconvenience, and is a main cause of inaction on the part of officers, and injustice on the part of travellers and explorers.

Ignorance and indifference as to laws and regulations seem to prevail among all classes, military and civil; and curt expressions of contempt for all rules of discipline, and arrogant displays of local rules, orders, councils, and appointments, confuse and confound all rational system in the administration of Indian affairs. Laws and regulations clearly defining duties and crimes, with officers well informed and convenient to act and execute, would greatly improve our intercourse with the aborigines, save us from reproaches, and prevent many of the troubles that cost so much of blood and treasure.

EXECUTION OF TREATIES.

In the preceding remarks we have said enough to show the very irregular and imperfect mode of our execution of treaties. Negligence and frauds have characterized this essential executive duty. Indians are like children, hopeful and anxious for the goods which the "Great Father" has promised as an annuity.

As the time of delivery and amount has been uncertain, they are left to conjecture and often remain away from hunting grounds for months, anxious and starving, with hopes deferred. The delays of appropriations, delays of purchase and shipment, and especially the unsafety and uncertainty of navigation on such rivers as the Missouri and Arkansas, are the fruitful causes of painful disappointment.

A period for the delivery of goods should be selected that would allow, if possible, all delays to be overcome, and as far as possible the day should be known to the Indians, so they would all understand when and where payment is to be made.

The season for navigating the upper Missouri is June and July, and at other seasons it is too difficult for certain dependence. Seeds and agricultural implements should be delivered in the fall to the agent, so he can commence distribution early in the spring, before rivers and roads are fairly passable. This is of greater necessity in the arid countries west, where the moisture of melting snow and early spring rains are the surest aids to agricultural success. The general delivery of other goods, in view of the frequent hindrances before named, could be also arranged best for delivery in the fall season, say on the first day of November. But it would be better for the Indians to deliver heavy articles at two or three different points, as these prairie Indians have no means of conveying or preserving heavy stores.

Without going into details as to the goods which Indians need, we would especially recommend that every agent be supplied with agricultural tools and plenty of seeds, so as to invite and encourage agricultural pursuits.

Agents should also have a large supply of corn to issue to starving Indians, and it would be well to have a supply of coarse, warm cloth or blankets, for destitute Indians, who are unable to follow the tribes in their hunting excursions.

Medicines, in convenient form, to allay common diseases, should also be kept by the agent where a physician is not furnished for the tribe.

Generally, annuities should furnish the best of blankets and other articles of warm clothing for winter, and strong brown muslin for summer apparel. Provisions of corn, corn meal, potatoes, and less of flour and coffee and sugar, would best conform to their necessities and means for buying; and safe, sufficient storehouses be erected at each agency to preserve the Indian goods from theft or decay.

Agents should be appointed in much greater numbers for the Indians of the northwest. They should be located at military posts, and in convenient communication with the tribes they superintend, and never, as they have sometimes been years past, so far from their agencies as not to know the chiefs of the tribes, or to be known by them. They should be in convenient and frequent communication with their people, and not secluded and ignorant of the Indians for whom they pretend to be agents. A better compensation should be given to agents and some certain amount of ground should be allowed them for their own personal cultivation, with a privilege of stock, so as to place the agents in more comfortable and independent relations to the tribes, and induce them to display their own skill in agriculture and household affairs.

ESTIMATE OF THE TRIBES.

Tribes generally know the number of their lodges or families, but it is difficult to ascertain the number of persons.

To make appropriations in fulfilment of these treaties, these numbers are necessary, and we submit the approximate numbers, as near as we can judge from our observations and inquiries:

	Lodges.		Persons.	
Minneconjous	370	.....	2,220	Range near Black Hills.
Lower Brulés	200	.....	1,200	Reserve at mouth of White river; cultivate temporarily near Randall.
Two Kettles	200	.....	1,200	Cultivation begun at Crow creek.
Blackfeet Sioux	220	.....	1,320	Near the Big Cheyenne.
Lower Yanktonnais	350	.....	2,100	Cultivate on James river and at Crow creek.
Sans Arc	280	.....	1,680	East of Black Hills.
Onepapas	300	.....	1,800	North and west of Black Hills.
Ogallallas	350	.....	2,100	Near Black Hills.
Upper Yanktonais	400	.....	2,400	East of Fort Rice.
Assinaboines	440	.....	2,640	Near Fort Union.
Mountain Crows	400	.....	2,400	Near Virginia City.
Gros Ventres of the prairie	250	.....	1,500	On Milk river.
River Crows	250	.....	1,500	On Milk river.
Arickrees, live in large dirt lodges	...	.....	1,500	Associated at Berthold, and cultivating the soil.
Mandans, live in large dirt lodges	...	.....	400	
Gros Ventres, live in large dirt lodges	...	.....	400	
			26,300	

From this table estimates for regular annuities, and also the amount required under the agricultural provisions of treaties, may be commenced; but agents should hereafter carefully ascertain the correct numbers, so that all errors may be ultimately avoided.

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In conclusion, we respectfully recommend a further exertion to secure treaties with more remote tribes who have not been reached by us, but, in our judgment, may, in the same way, be brought into amicable relations, and occasional communication with the officers of the government, and their ultimate friendship secured.

Hoping that our efforts may furnish information of some value to your department, and aid in seeming peace and better relations between the Indians and whites who occupy the region of the Upper Missouri, we respectfully submit this as our final report and conclusion of our services as commissioners for making treaties with Indian tribes.

NEWTON EDMUNDS,
S. R. CURTIS,
ORRIN GUERNSEY,
HENRY W. REED,
Commissioners.

Hon. JAMES HARLAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

No. 65.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, YANKTON, D. T.,
September 22, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge herewith the receipt of your favor of the 13th instant, in the closing paragraph of which you take occasion to invite the undersigned to furnish your office with information in relation to Indian matters in this superintendency for your annual report of this year. In compliance with the above request, and with the view of contributing by every means in my power to perpetuate the peaceful and friendly relations now existing throughout this superintendency, I beg leave to submit the following, believing them to be the most important considerations to be offered for perpetuating and cementing the friendly relations existing at the present time between the Indians of this superintendency and the people of the United States.

As an evidence of the good faith of the Indians and their fidelity thus far to their treaty obligations, I beg leave to state that of the large number of persons (miners) who have passed down the Missouri river within the past two months, hundreds of them in open boats and in small parties of from two to twenty persons, in no case have these parties been interfered with, though passing for upwards of 2,000 miles through an Indian country, where only at intervals of from 250 to 600 miles is to be found a military post to which such parties could apply for protection, it being well understood by all the Indians along this river that these miners carry large sums of money.

A strict and rigid enforcement of the laws of Congress and the regulations of the department in the Indian country in all cases is not only requisite but necessary to the successful management of Indian matters and the perpetuity of peace. In all cases of failure to comply with such laws and regulations on the part of persons in the Indian country, such persons should be removed by the military authorities at once, thus giving the Indians ocular evidence of the determination of the government to protect them in every particular.

Second. It is equally important that the new treaties made with the various tribes in this superintendency should be adhered to in every particular. Great discretion should be exercised, not only in the purchase of the goods, buying only such as are useful and will be of service and benefit to them, but the distribution should be regularly and promptly made, and in such manner as fully to satisfy the Indians that they get all that they are justly entitled to receive by the provisions of their respective treaties.

These treaties having been made in open council and participated in and approved by a large majority of each tribe or band, after full explanations had been made to them by the commission on the part of the government, the great mass of the Indians thoroughly understand all the provisions made for their benefit, and I am fully of the opinion that all that is necessary to have the great mass of the Indians adhere to and abide by the stipulations therein is to have them fully convinced that they are receiving from the government all they are justly entitled to by the provisions of the new treaties. To this end too much pains cannot well be taken in guarding and making the distribution of annuities under these treaties. I therefore hope to see some plan adopted that will perfectly protect the Indians in this particular.

Third. A reasonable amount of stock, agricultural implements, and seeds should be supplied by the government to the various tribes desiring to adopt an agricultural life, and, by way of encouragement in this direction, I would therefore recommend that the Lower Brulé, Two Kettles, Lower Yanktonais, Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, each be furnished, next spring, with a supply of these articles sufficient to test their sincerity in this respect. I would also recommend that a farmer be allowed the above tribes at Crow Creek agency, Fort Berthold, whose duty it shall be to take care of this kind of property, and teach the Indians how to use it in the cultivation of the soil.

Fourth. I would recommend a thorough investigation into the conduct and management of all the Indian agencies at least twice in each year, by some person or persons, either from your office or, at least, entirely disconnected with the service in the district of country to be investigated. Such persons should be fully empowered to correct any abuses which may have crept into the service from any cause during the intervals of such visits. At such semi-annual investigations it would be well, in my opinion, to call upon the Indians at the various points visited to state their grievances, in case any such had arisen, in open council, and at the same time they could present to the special agent or visitor the views and wishes of their respective tribes; and should they on such occasions advocate a change of policy on any material point, they should be allowed to give their reasons therefor. They would be brought in this way, in a very short time, to realize the deep interest the government takes in their welfare and improvement in civilization. I feel confident that a rigid enforcement of the laws of Congress in the Indian country, strict and impartial justice in all cases of difficulty arising between Indians and white men, and a full, regular, and prompt compliance with the treaties recently made with these Indians on the part of the government, are all that is required to cause the great mass of them to adhere rigidly to their new treaty obligations and perpetuate the peace now so happily existing throughout our extended frontier settlements.

To reclaim and civilize them is a work of time. It cannot be effectually done in one year or two, even. It is the work of a generation, perhaps of generations. Patience, kindness, justice, truthfulness—indeed, I believe all the cardinal virtues—must be brought into play and constantly exercised toward them, and with perseverance for a series of years, it will be found that not an impression has been made, but that a gradual improvement is being made upon them in the right direction. That they are susceptible of improvement and civilization I have no doubt; but the fact should not be lost sight of that the Indians of the Territory are all what are termed (and justly so) wild Indians, and have been for many generations, with strong prejudices and natural inclinations to continue their present mode of life. They are satisfied with it, and nearly all believe it the only true and independent way to live.

To reclaim them, their prejudices and inclinations have got to be undermined, and to do this they must be convinced of the superiority and benefits of a more civilized mode of life. One lecture or one speech will not accomplish this end. It is a work of example, often repeated, attended by a liberal and generous supply of patience and perseverance, with constant kindness and courtesy in all cases, accompanied with strict and exact justice, so frequently repeated and persisted in as to convince the benighted and savage mind of the superiority of our ways over theirs, and cause them to adopt our mode of life in preference to theirs for its intrinsic merits, and the additional comforts and conveniences obtained thereby, of which fact they will have become fully convinced, under the proposed course of treatment, in due time.

The above are deemed by the undersigned as of the first importance in relation to the general policy to be adopted as applicable to all the tribes in this superintendency.

I have deemed it better, for the present, to confine myself to general rather than to specific subjects, awaiting future developments and the action of the President and Senate in such of the new treaties as have not yet been ratified, to indicate to the department a more specific and definite policy.

There are, however, two tribes in this superintendency (Poncas and Yankton Sioux) who have for a number of years been settled upon reservations adjacent to the white settlements, have generally taken the first step towards improvement and civilization, and it is is believed they are now prepared to make another advance, and to whom it is believed to be proper at this time to offer encouragement for a second step by the organization of some plan for the improvement of the benighted and savage mind.

To this end I would recommend the early opening of a school at each of their agencies, under the auspices of some benevolent religious association, who will look upon it not only as a duty, but a pleasure, to labor in such a cause, and who will (if necessary) willingly contribute pecuniary aid in furtherance of this object.

I believe a reasonable amount of religious zeal is not only requisite, but necessary, to supply the requisite amount of patience and perseverance to secure the end sought, in trying to educate and civilize these people.

In relation to the course to be pursued in furtherance of this object, I beg leave to state that I am clearly of opinion that a plan that will separate the pupil from the parent I believe the one the most likely to be attended with satisfactory results.

Should this plan be adopted, in order to secure the number of pupils desired at the opening of such schools, I would call the whole tribe together, and after fully explaining to them all the objects and benefits of an education, I would ask them to designate from their number the persons they desired to have educated. First, I would invite parents to lead forward the child they desired to place in school. If, after this, enough had not been obtained, the chiefs and soldiers of each band should be called upon to make up the number. Second, the children shall be taken charge of by the teachers and matrons of the school, should be clothed, lodged, fed, educated, and kept at the school, under the surveillance of the teacher or matron at all times.

I can but think that the influence of the twenty-five to fifty young men and women who

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will have such advantages the first two or three years, who have learned how to live, how to manage and transact their business, how to take care of and make themselves comfortable, will be much easier and beneficial to their respective tribes, and contribute far more to their amelioration in comfort and many other ways by an equal expenditure of money.

But slight improvement is perceptible, at present. The evil is so far rooted and firmly established by example, inclination, and education that but the most cautious can be made upon the attempt. Indeed, I am inclined to think that the only chance of success in civilizing these people already located is from the rising generation, and consequently the most important to improve them now at this time.

This fact being admitted, there can scarcely be a question as to the policy in order to educate this people with a view to their civilization. [illegible] being admitted, we have the difficulty of providing the means, which I will consider.

We can procure civilization in the following manner:

First. For the most part by agents and employés of the Indian department.

Second. They have [illegible] the Christian religion, [illegible] missionaries.

Third. By the [illegible] with the whites, [illegible] and by the [illegible] of the whites.

To the first I have to say that [illegible] the Indian department [illegible] the Indians [illegible] the agents [illegible] the Indians [illegible] the agents [illegible] the Indians [illegible] the agents

SIOUX OF THE MISSISSIPPI, OR SANTEES.

With that portion of this tribe living for the past two years in the vicinity of Fort Wadsworth, numbering about two hundred lodges, I would recommend that a treaty be made at an early day, embracing the general provisions submitted to their representatives last summer by the peace commission while at Fort Rice, which was entirely satisfactory to a large majority of them at that time, and would have been signed but for the efforts of J. R. Brown, esq., who has resided among them for some years, who was not suited with it for some reason, doubtless best known to himself, but which we (the commissioners) thought was only for the reason that it (the treaty) did not provide liberally for himself and family, and place him and his partisans in a position to control this tribe and its interests in the future; a scheme which we, as commissioners, did not think it wise or best to recommend.

In case these people are allowed to remain in the vicinity of their present location, and a treaty so made with them with that view, I do not think it would be difficult to induce that portion of them still regarded as hostile to make peace and return to their allegiance to the government. Should this be accomplished in a reasonable time, I would recommend that the whole tribe be once more got together, believing that it would be true economy to do so, and greatly to their advantage.

In conclusion, which also concludes my official connexion with your office, I desire to thank you for the uniform courtesy I have received at your hands, and at the same time bear testimony to your earnest and constant efforts (so far as I have been able to judge) to discharge the duties of your office with strict fidelity and justice to all parties.

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

NEWTON EDMUNDS,
General and ex-officio Superintendent Indian Affairs.

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

No. 66.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
May 23, 1866.

On motion of Mr. Winslow, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to examine into, and inform the House as soon as practicable, how much money has heretofore been appropriated for the erection of school-houses and the maintenance of schools at the different Indian agencies within the Dakota Indian superintendency, and the manner in which the same has been expended, together with the present condition of said agencies, and the manner in which the business of said superintendency and agencies has been conducted.

Attest:

EDWARD McPHERSON, *Clerk.*

No. 67.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July* 16, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, under date of 9th ultimo, I left Washington on the evening of the 10th to visit the Dakota superintendency and make the investigation and report upon the conduct of Indian affairs there, which was required by the instructions above referred to, and by House resolution of May 23, 1866.

Having taken such testimony as the limited time and the surrounding circumstances would permit, I have the honor to submit the same, with the following report. I desire to premise that, in making the investigation, I confined myself to persons against whom there was evil speaking by the people of the Territory, and to transactions in regard to which I could obtain competent testimony. If no evil is spoken of a superintendent or Indian agent in Dakota by the people, his conduct must have been circumspect; and if hearsay evidence could be taken, many volumes might be filled with a report upon Indian affairs in that superintendency.

THE SUPERINTENDENCY PROPER.

Hon. Newton Edmunds, governor and ex officio superintendent Indian affairs, was absent on duty as one of the peace commissioners to the tribes on the Upper Missouri, and I did not, therefore, have a fair opportunity to examine into the conduct of Indian affairs in the superintendency proper. A great deal is said by the people to the prejudice of the governor in his management of Indian affairs, but I was unable, under the circumstances, to elicit such facts as would sustain these reports against him. Upon his return from the Upper Missouri I propose to make further investigation and report in his case.

CROW CREEK AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency having been removed to Niobrara, in the northern superintendency, I did not extend my inquiries to it.

PONCA AGENCY.

I heard nothing said, of a definite character, to the prejudice of Agent Potter. I found the Indians of his agency nearly all located on their proposed new reservation, about twelve miles from the agency buildings. In a talk I had with some of the chiefs and headmen they expressed great solicitude about the ratification of their new treaty. These Indians raised much more corn last year than they needed, but their liberality in giving it away to their neighbors, the Yanktons, has almost brought them to want. They have a little more ground planted this year than last, and the prospects for an abundant crop were never better.

The Poncas have no school, and never had. The school-house erected at the agency by late Agent Hoffman was never finished, and should not be. It is twice as large as the wants of the tribe would require; and the frame-work is as much too light as the building is too large. The lumber in it is good, and could be used in building a school-house at the new reservation, should the treaty be ratified. No funds have been expended for school purposes at this agency since Agent Potter took charge of it.

YANKTON SIOUX AGENCY.

The conduct of affairs of this agency was the subject of universal remark by the people of Dakota, but the limited time I had at my command, and the difficulty I experienced in finding parties who have been personally cognizant of its details, compel me to submit an incomplete report, accompanied by testimony that is little more suggestive of what common report and the logic of circumstances indicate has been going on there since the agency was established. I found no one who was acquainted with the details of the management of the agency under the administration of late Agent Redfield, and very few who were familiar with its management by late Agent Burleigh. The few I did find were generally unwilling to give information. One of them, Jacob Rufner, who was the first I called upon to testify, refused to be sworn, unless I first explained to him what I desired. "I want to know what you want," he said, "because, if it's any slur on Dr. Burleigh, I aint a going to have anything to do with it. If I do he will fix it so I'll never get anything in the world, and he will drive me out of the country." Therefore, in making such investigation as I did, I was compelled to search out individual cases at random, without previous knowledge as to their character.

Among other data placed in my hands to assist me in examining into Indian affairs in Dakota were the duplicate accounts of late Agent Burleigh. Many of the facts which I have elicited are unintelligible, except in connection with these accounts, and I shall, therefore, be compelled to make frequent reference to them; and, to make what follows more readily understood, I must refer to one matter that appears from the accounts alone, which is the manner in which late Agent Burleigh disposed of the property which came into his possession, a manner which I know you have not tolerated since you assumed the position you now hold.

In looking over the accounts of the late Agent Burleigh I find that, at the end of each quarter, he reports no property on hand, and in seeking an explanation of this I discover that he has taken and filed with his accounts the receipts of the Indians for every article purchased by him, or sent to him by the department. The form of receipt generally used is as follows:

"We, the undersigned, chiefs and headmen of the tribe of Yankton Sioux Indians, hereby acknowledge to have received *from* W. A. Burleigh, our agent, all the goods and property hereinafter mentioned, and we authorize our said agent to retain in his possession *for our* use and benefit, as he *may deem* best for our interests, and to actually deliver to us for our use and consumption, such portions, from time to time, as he may judge proper for us."

Under these receipts all *farming* implements, all work-cattle, all stock, all tools for the shops and mill, all medicines, all property of every description, from the horses he drove to the pen-knife he carried in his pocket, were dropped from the agent's returns as "issued to the Indians."

Take, for example, the following items from the Indian receipt, in late Agent Burleigh's account, for the third quarter of 1863, a copy of which is herewith: "One pair of bay horses, 7 years old; 1 set of double harness; 1 dozen 17-inch mill files; 2 14-inch ploughs, 2 ox wagons; 6 dozen Seidlitz powders; 6 pounds compound sirup of squills; 6 dozen Ayr's pills; 1 gallon 95 per cent. alcohol; 3 bottles of rose water; 1 cook stove; ¼ M 6,431 8½-inch official envelopes; 1 M double thick white letter envelopes; 1 ream P and P excelsior legal cap; ½ ream first-class Congress cap; 1 ream quarto post; 1 ream P and P first-class note; 1 seal; 1 penknife; 1 ruling pen; 1 gross pens; 1 dozen lead pencils; 1 cash box;

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4 bottles, (quart) Arnold's fluid; 4 bottles, 8-ounce mucilage; 2 bottles, 2-ounce, carmine 1 pound of wax; 1 memorandum book; 1 ream of vouchers; 1 port-folio."

To this receipt the agent makes a certificate in these words:

"I certify on honor that I have actually delivered to the chiefs and headmen of the Yankton Sioux all of the goods and property meantioned in the foregoing receipt.

"W. A. BURLEIGH,
"*United States Indian Agent.*

"YANKTON AGENCY, *September* 30, 1863."

Another matter, of much less consequence, however, appears from the accounts above, which is, that many articles were purchased by late Agent Burleigh with Indian funds which could not have been necessary for the Indians. The following list will furnish an example:

One sewing-machine, June 1, 1861	$90 00
School-books, July 30, 1861	49 64
Eleven bedsteads, 2 dozen chairs, August 12, 1861	77 30
One cook stove, August 14, 1861	20 00
One cook range, August 21, 1861	75 00
School-books, September 8, 1862	25 97
One cook stove, September 8, 1863	21 00
Four bedsteads, 2 mattrasses, 2 dozen chairs, 4 tables, September 13, 1862	49 00

These accounts also show that the late Agent Burleigh frequently made purchases of corn, cattle, beef, &c., from the employés of the agency—a thing not allowed under your administration—and they also show, which is of much greater consequence, that all the purchases made by late Agent Burleigh were made without inviting competition by advertising for proposals, or in any manner regarding the act of March 2, 1861, on that subject.

I will now briefly refer to some points in the testimony, which is herewith submitted, in connection with some of the items in the accounts of late Agent Burleigh. First, his accounts show that, in addition to the cattle for beef, he purchased seventy-three yoke of work cattle, two hundred and seventy-five milch cows, also five horses, fifty-six stock hogs, and seventeen wagons. The testimony shows that there was at the agency, when Agent Conger took possession, one milch cow, and no more, which the late agent gave to Mrs. Conger; but not one ox, one horse, and not one hog, and one wagon. Owing to the peculiar manner in which the agent accounted for all property which came into his possession, it is difficult to find exactly what became of these cattle, horses, hogs, and wagons. The Indian receipts, with his accounts, merely show that they were delivered to the Indians or retained by the agent to be delivered when he saw proper.

John W. Owens testifies, that "two yoke of cattle, two wagons, some ploughs, chains and yokes," were brought from the agency and put under his charge on Dr. Burleigh's farm, at Bon Homme; and Ellis W. Wall testifies that he bought from the agent and took from the agency three yoke of cattle and one wagon. Mr. Owens also testifies that the Indians killed thirteen oxen for getting into their fields, and that the meat of these oxen was taken to the warehouse and "sold out to the Indians."

He also testifies that there were large numbers of milch cows brought to the farm of late Agent Burleigh, at Bon Homme, and that when John H. Burleigh (the agent's brother and farmer at the agency) brought one hundred and eleven head to the farm, he (John H. Burleigh) said they were Indian cattle, bought with Indian money. This is not competent testimony, however, and the remark made by the agent to Owens, in regard to this same lot of cattle, "We have a fine lot of cows here now, and we can keep them till we get a calf or two apiece from them," is not definite.

Second, in the accounts of the late Agent Burleigh, for the fourth quarter, 1862, he has a voucher which he designates as a "Pay-roll of employing, constructing a school-house." On this pay-roll are the names of Ira Williams, Richard Kane, John Kenny, Wm. Moore, George Yale, Abram Shaefer, Joseph Brady, Mathew McWherry, James Clark, Dwight Wodworth, and James Dugan. They are rated as "carpenters," and paid each for twelve days' service at the rate of one dollar and seventy-five cents per day. I know by personal observation and by testimony that there is not and never was a school-house at the agency; and Charles E. Hedges testifies that these "carpenters" were soldiers stationed at the agency.

Third, these accounts show that the late Agent Burleigh paid Sallie D. Faulk, as a teacher, in the fourth quarter, 1861; and she, and Catherine S. Burleigh, as teachers in the first, second, third, and fouth quarters, 1862; and Catherine S. Burleigh and Henrietta Faulk, as teachers, in the second quarter of 1863.

The testimony shows that there was a school for white children at the agency, taught by Dr. Barrett, who was paid as a physician, but there was never a school for Indians.

Fourth. The accounts show that Clarence Brown was paid as engineer in the second, third, and fourth quarters, 1861, and that Alexander Keeler was paid as miller from the time Agent Burleigh took charge up to March 31, 1863, about two years. The testimony of Guyon and Bradford shows that the mill was not in running order, and that it was not even standing until Mr. Bradford set it up in the summer of 1862. Guyon says "the only engineer was Mr. Bradford: there was no miller there."

Fifth. The testimony of Mr. Bradford shows that John Thompson and James Mechling worked for Agent Burleigh on his farm, at Bon Homme, while they were enrolled and paid, the former as blacksmith and the latter as tinsmith at the agency. The same testimony shows that this blacksmith did work for parties outside, and was paid for it, and that this tinsmith made tinware which was sold by Agent Burleigh to his trader.

Sixth. From the time Doctor Burleigh took charge of the agency, early in 1861 until July, 1863, as also in the fourth quarter 1861, and first quarter 1865, Timothy B. Burleigh was enrolled and paid as a laborer at the rate of forty dollars per month. The testimony of Owens, Guyon, and Bradford shows that this Timothy B. Burleigh was a son of Agent Burleigh; that he was a boy of thirteen years, going to Doctor Barrett's school, or amusing himself in hunting and trapping.

Seventh. The testimony of Hedges and Wheeler shows that the mess-house at the agency, which is a stage station where travellers are wont to stop, was kept up, during the administration of Agent Burleigh, until May 16, 1864, by S. B. Shrader and Foster T. Wheeler, and that the receipts went into the hands of Agent Burleigh or to his family. These men were, as the accounts will show, enrolled and paid as employés—paid with the money of the Indians while they worked for the agent.

Eighth. John W. Owens testifies that while he was employed at the agency he was paid at the rate of one dollar per day, for which he generally signed blank vouchers. According to the accounts of late Agent Burleigh the Indians paid Mr. Owens at the rate of $160 per annum for a part of the time, and for a part at the rate of $180. Foster T. Wheeler swears that he worked in the mess-house for over two years, for which he received pay at the rate of twenty-five dollars per month, and no more. In these accounts Mr. Wheeler receipts for wages at the rate of thirty dollars per month, except for the fourth quarter, 1863, when he receipts at the rate of forty dollars. After examining one of the pay-rolls he testifies that he "don't think the figures were there when he signed it."

Ninth. Mr. Owens testifies that in the spring of 1862 he sold to Agent Burleigh "sixty or seventy bushels (but not more) of corn and forty bushels of potatoes, for twenty-five cents per bushel for each," for which he signed a blank voucher. This sale would bring Mr. Owens between twenty-five and thirty dollars. In the accounts of the agent (Burleigh) the voucher purports to be for one hundred and seventy bushels of corn and two hundred bushels of potatoes, at one dollar per bushel each, making three hundred and seventy dollars, for which amount the agent gets credit. It is scarcely worth while in this connexion to mention that Guyon swears that he sold Burleigh a mule for eighty dollars which is put down at ninety in his accounts.

Tenth. Voucher No. 11 in the accounts of the late Agent Burleigh is for "gathering and hauling from wreck of steamer J. G. Morrow forty tons of freight to the Yankton agency, at thirty dollars per ton." It is receipted by Charles E. Hedges. The timid Ruther testifies that he helped to save these goods, and that they were hauled to the agency by some Norwegians that Agent Burleigh hired. Owens testifies that there were different men hired to haul them, and that he was one of them. Siever Halverson Myhren, a Norwegian, testifies that he hauled 3,500 pounds of these goods to the agency, for which he was paid at the rate of seventy-five cents per hundred pounds. Lewis Larson, also a Norwegian, testifies that he hauled two loads of these goods, for which he was paid at the rate of seventy-five cents per hundred pounds. He also swears that ten others who hauled at the same time he did were paid at the same rate. Both Myhren and Larson testify that they were paid by Agent Burleigh, and that Hedges had nothing to do with the matter. Here we see, then, that if there were really forty tons of these goods, Agent Burleigh paid six hundred dollars for hauling them, and, having a convenient man at his elbow to sign a voucher, he charges the Indians twelve hundred for it.

Eleventh. Voucher No. 5 in the accounts of late Agent Burleigh for the second quarter, 1863, is signed by S. B. Shrader, an employé who kept the mess-house. It is for furnishing twelve hundred meals for scholars and apprentices, amounting to three hundred dollars. The accounts of the late agent show that there was an apprentice employed for two quarters in the blacksmith shop; Bradford testifies that there was one employed in the blacksmith shop for about one month, and that there were no other apprentices. The only other indication that there were apprentices is that, per voucher No. 11 in these accounts, first quarter 1862, A. J. Faulk is paid for boarding two or three months. As I know there was no school, and of course no "scholars," who then, if anybody, ate those twelve hundred meals? There is no doubt the amount of this voucher was paid because, under the mess-house arrangement, the money went to the agent.

Twelfth. The accounts of late Agent Burleigh for the third quarter 1864 show that certain claims for depredations by the Yanktons had been paid as follows:

P. D. Pease, September 30, 1864	$2,571 00
W. A. Dempsey, September 30, 1864	611 00
Fred. Carman, September 30, 1864	550 00
John H. Owens, September 30, 1864	750 00
Ellis W. Wall, September 30, 1864	1,313 75

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Of these claimants I could only find Owens and Wall. Their testimony in regard to these claims presents a singular state of facts. I will briefly refer to it: Owens swears that he placed his claim in the hands of Doctor Burleigh, then agent, for collection, with the agreement that the proceeds should be equally divided between them; that he signed blank voucher for it to enable the agent to collect it, and that "he has never received a cent of it." Wall testified in regard to his claim that he presented it to Agent Burleigh, who said he had no time to attend to it, but advised him to get Esquire Faulk, the father-in-law of Agent Burleigh, to collect it; that he placed it in the hands of the esquire, agreeing to pay him one-half for its collection; that when he afterwards spoke to the agent about it he stated that he did not know how the esquire was getting along with it, but he thought there was no chance; that in September, 1861, he was at the agency and saw Doctor Burleigh, but the witness had better relate the rest in his own language:

He continues, "Dr. Burleigh told me he was very anxious to see me, and told me to be sure and come to the office before he went away. I saw him before I left; he told me he had been on to Washington, and that there was no show for my claim. He said he wanted to help the people up here, though, that I was a poor man, and that if I would sign the vouchers, he would give me up my note for $500, and stand his chances for collecting my claim. I signed the vouchers and he gave me up my note. I have never heard anything further about the matter since; this was in September 1861." Funds to pay the claim, $1,313 75, in full, had been placed in agents hands in August 1861. The records of your office show that the claim of Owens, above referred to, was allowed by Commissioner Dole January 15, 1861. They do not show that either of the above claims was allowed at all, except that the funds to pay them were remitted to Agent Burleigh August 19, 1861.

Although Wall testifies that his claim was placed in the hands of Mr. Faulk to be collected on the shares, (the agent stating he had no time to attend to it,) the records show that Agent Burleigh, and not Mr. Faulk, presented it to the department.

The note for $500 alluded to by Wall, as above, was given, as his testimony will show, for four yoke of oxen and a wagon; one yoke of which oxen were sold to him by Agent Burleigh from his farm, and three yoke and the wagon from the agency.

The certificates to the vouchers of Owens and that of Wall are both in the same language, and as follows:

"I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 30th day of September, 1861, paid the amount thereof.

"W. A. BURLEIGH,
"*United States Yankton Agent.*"

There is one other matter of which it may be well to speak, where the accounts of late Agent Burleigh and the surrounding circumstances do not seem to accord, which is in regard to lumber. There was no sawing done until 1862, as Guyon and Bradford testify. During that year agent Burleigh, as per his accounts, purchased 90,000 feet of saw-logs; in 1863 he purchased 150,000 feet; and in 1861, 49,000 feet—in all, 289,000 feet. Mr. Bradford, working by the month, sawed the logs in 1862, and, as per the accounts, was paid by the 1,000 feet for so doing in 1863 and 1864. What became of so much lumber! All the buildings at the agency do not contain any such quantity. Mr. Bradford swears that Hedges took away 1,500 or 2,000 feet, and Agent Burleigh took to his farm about 4,000 feet. But these items are insignificant; the agent's accounts throw no light on the subject, for he has receipts of the Indians, first, for the logs, and afterwards for the lumber.

There are some curious facts contained in the accompanying testimony which do not depend for their interest on Agent Burleigh's accounts. These can be understood by any one who reads the testimony, however, and I will refer to but one or two of them.

It appears from the testimony of Owens and Bradford that there was butchering carried on at the agency, either by S. B. Shrader or John H. Burleigh, or both. A beef was killed at least once a week, and the meat was sold to the employés and the Indians. Both these witnesses testify that the Indians bought and paid for meat, and both swear that they never saw any issued to them for which they did not pay, unless, as Mr. Bradford says, it was some part that was not saleable. When the Indians in a fit of anger killed thirteen of the work cattle at the agency, as testified by Owens, the meat was sold to them. The accounts of the agent show negatively that neither the Indians nor the government had credit for the proceeds of such sales.

The condition of the Indians of this agency for the last few months has not been very satisfactory. It was late in the season when crops were put in last year, and what was planted, owing to bad seed and dry weather, was almost a total failure. Their funds are not sufficient to clothe and subsist them, and they have, consequently, suffered to some extent. They have now more corn planted than ever before, with every prospect of an abundant crop. Their summer's hunt, upon which they started while I was at the agency, bids fair to be successful; they will probably return with abundance of buffalo meat about the beginning of roasting ear season.

This must complete my report for the present. The facts elicited as to the past conduct of affairs are isolated and relate to matters of little importance compared with the numerous and large transactions of the Yankton agency. If the object in view by the House of Representatives in passing the resolution under which I was sent to Dakota is to provide any remedy or redress for these Indians, it cannot be accomplished without conferring upon a *committee or a special commissioner* full authority to make investigation, with power to send for persons and papers. I would respectfully suggest that this be done.

Respectfully submitted:

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON,
Special United States Agent.

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

No. 65.

YANKTON AGENCY, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
October 1, 1862.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your instructions, I have examined into the condition of the Yankton Sioux Indians, located upon a reservation at this point, and now submit the *result of such examination.*

The seven bands number in all upwards of 2,500 Indians. They are peaceable, contented, *and to a limited degree* industrious. Heretofore, from various causes, but little ground has been cultivated. This year, however, there are nearly a thousand acres covered with a *splendid crop of corn, the favorite food of these as of other Indians,* which, it is believed, will harvest at least twenty thousand bushels. This bountiful harvest secures ample pro*tection against hunger* during the approaching winter months, and, in infusing a tranquil disposition among these Indians, will prove far more potent than a thousand "bristling bayonets."

The annuity goods, which arrived some time since, I saw in the Indian warehouse, and *think they are just* what these red men require, having evidently been selected with care and discretion, embracing, as they do, articles essential to comfort rather than the "tinsel trappings" which, while they charm the eye, are of no practical utility. The distribution of these it is intended shall take place immediately after the close of harvest, when the warriors will at once leave for their usual hunting grounds, and devote the remaining months of the year to killing buffaloes, antelopes, &c.

Agent Conger has constructed several log-houses, and most of the chiefs live in them, while the Indians of ordinary rank dwell in huts, or "tepes," made of buffalo skins tanned as white as the drifting snow.

I was present and assisted in the payment of the cash annuity, $20,000, and witnessed the presentation, by Agent Conger, of *the silver medals to each of the several chiefs.* Medicine Cow objected at first to receiving treasury notes, or, as he said, "bits of paper." "My friend," said he, "why is it that our Great Father sends us bits of *paper, soiled and wrinkled?* He should send us gold and silver; *that* is money, while this," pointing to the greenbacks, "is useless; we can make better ourselves *with our paint and bark.*"

The presentation of the medals was an interesting ceremony, the whole tribe being present, and the seven chiefs being painted in their most hideous forms. The stoical indifference so proverbial to the Indian character was noticeable here—each chief received his medal in profound silence and, to all outward appearance, with supreme indifference. The silence, however, was of but short duration, *for no sooner had the presentation* ceremonies ceased than Strike-the-Ree, the chief of all the chiefs, arose, and turning to Agent Conger, thus addressed him:

"My brother, our hearts are glad, and we love you. You encouraged our young men to plant corn, and they did *so; now we have plenty to eat. I told you* last spring you must visit our Great Father, and tell him from me that when my people gave him their lands he promised to do certain *things,* but he *had not done it.* We were told that our Great Father had a big war on his hands, and so we waited, believing that after a while the war would be over, and our Great Father *would then remember his promise.* 'Tell the Great Father,' said I, 'that he must now send us our annuity goods and our cash payments, or if not, don't *you return here, for my men can no longer suffer.*' We were told that in making a treaty with the United States we would become like white people. And now, my friend, you have returned to us *after a long absence and brought with you* our goods and our money, and also a silver token from our Great Father. These make our hearts glad, for we now know that we are not forgotten, nor shall we be hereafter."

This speech, accompanied with all the usual impressiveness and eloquent gestures so peculiar to Indian character, was listened to by the entire tribe with marked silence, save at the close, when one *universal exclamation of* "*how-how!*" broke the stillness.

Strike-the-Ree is almost venerated by the people. The *frosts of sixty-five winters* have left traces of their whiteness upon his head, and his once erect form is now bowed by the cares and anxieties of his eventful life. His people implicitly observe his commands, for they know his only wish is to please them.

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I think the selection of Agent Conger to take charge of these Indians was a wise one, for he has already endeared himself to them, and, by his close attention to their wants, has materially improved their condition, and made them contented and happy where, formerly, they were very much discouraged.

Thus the condition of the Yankton Sioux is one of happiness, peace, and plenty. They work, play, dance, and sing, and in their ignorance of the world fondly believe they are the "favored few," whose future prosperity has been vouchsafed by a kind Providence.

The reservation, as you know, is situated on the east bank of the Missouri, embracing several hundred thousand acres of low land, and running back and taking in a high range of hills, or bluffs.

On leaving the agency I paused for a moment on reaching the top of the bluffs, and took a final view of the peaceful valley below. It was animating and impressive—the vast fields of corn, gently nodding their lofty heads to the morning breeze; the lodges, glistening like silver beneath the rays of the sun; the Indians engaged in their various routine of industry and pleasure, some before their lodges cutting and drying corn, squashes, pumpkins, &c., others in grand council, smoking their huge pipes, and evidently discussing grave affairs, others making bows and arrows, while several were riding their ponies, running and racing. To my right upon a high, commanding bluff, was the Indian burial ground. The scene below, with its shouts of gladness, was but a short distance from the great pomeud, the land of the hereafter; and I could not but think, when contemplating the scene, that unquestionably the sacred ground, with its inanimate forms resting upon huge tablets placed high in air, had tended greatly to check the turbulent spirit of the tribe, for their ideas of the hereafter are deep-seated, though peculiar, and they ever manifest a deep veneration for the last resting-place of their braves, silent in expression, it is true, and yet by reason of that silence more eloquent and expressive than words.

Your obedient servant,

A. K. GRAVES,
United States Special Agent.

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

No. 69.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July* 26, 1866.

SIR: I respectfully ask that you place in my hands seven medals for distribution to the seven chiefs of the Yankton Sioux Indians. They have thus far rigidly observed all the treaty stipulations between government and themselves, and this slight testimonial bestowed by you would be appreciated by them beyond measure, coming direct to them from their Great Father, and bearing his features. The medals will be carefully preserved, and tend to cement in bonds of even greater friendship the amicable relations which for many years have existed between the United States and this powerful tribe.

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

P. H. CONGER,
United States Yankton Agent.

Hon. D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

No. 70.

PONCA AGENCY, D. T., *September* 10, 1866.

SIR: In accordance with the regulations of the Interior Department, I have the honor to submit this my second annual report.

The unsettled state of the affairs of this tribe has prevented me from making the improvements which I should otherwise have done. The supplementary treaty made with this tribe, in the spring of 1865, not yet having been ratified, I have not felt authorized to go on and make the improvements which this agency requires, until it was decided whether the agency buildings are to remain here or be removed to the new location acquired by the supplementary treaty. I hope this matter will be settled at an early day, as the buildings are many of them in much need of repair.

Last year this tribe had but two hundred acres under cultivation; this year they have full five hundred acres. Their corn crop is very heavy, and is now fit to gather. I think the yield will be from ten to twelve thousand bushels besides their own crops; they have a large amount of squash and pumpkins. Turnips, beans, and peas have all been destroyed by the grasshoppers; no potatoes were planted this year; the bugs have eaten them so for two years past that I thought it best not to try them this year.

We have now about one hundred and fifty tons of hay put up, and intend to put up fifty tons more.

I have taken great pains to instruct the members of this tribe in the use of agricultural implements; to accomplish it I have had our farmers, together with the other employés, go into the field with the Indians and instruct them separately until they were well versed in their use; the result of this is that we now have fifty Indians who are capable of going into their field and doing their own ploughing. The demand for agricultural implements in this tribe will be large next season, and I hope to be in a condition to supply them; with proper aid of this kind, this tribe will soon be able to support themselves from the products of their own labor

The general health of this tribe has not been as good this year as it was last; owing to the great overflow of the Missouri river last spring, miasmatic fevers have prevailed to considerable extent, and quite a number of deaths have occurred; a physician has been much needed here, and I understand one has lately been provided by the department.

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

J. A. POTTER.
United States Indian Agent.

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

IDAHO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 71.

BOISE CITY, I. T., *March* 1, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with instructions of circular of July 17, 1865, in reference to making a full and explicit monthly report to your office of the condition of the tribes of Indians under my charge, I have the honor to report as follows, viz: The Nez Percé agency I have had no report from since my arrival. The condition of the roads has been such that little or no communication could be had with that agency. I intend to send Mr. McCall to make a thorough examination of that agency, and on his return will make a full and explicit report of its condition.

Colonel Chapman, the agent for the Flatheads in Montana, (but in my superintendency,) left here on the 16th of January, and expected to reach the agency on the 1st of February, but the roads being in such a bad condition, he will not be able to reach there till the 15th or 18th.

I have collected 115 Boise Shoshone Indians, and placed them under the charge of the military at Fort Boise, for the present. Numerous raids have been made by the Renegade Indians from northern Nevada and eastern Oregon on settlements in Owyhee county. Hundreds of head of stock have been driven off and some men have been wounded.

The people are in a state of excitement over these raids. An expedition has been made by Captain Walker, commanding Fort Boise, against these hostile Indians. I enclose you his report in reference thereto. I am in hopes to be able to report more favorably upon the condition of the Indians in southern Idaho in my next.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CALEB LYON, of Lyonsdale,
Governor and ex officio Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. D. M. COOLEY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs

HEADQUARTERS SUPERINTENDENT DISTRICT OF BOISE,
Fort Boise, I. T., March 1, 1866.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the operations of the men under my comand, who left this post on the 12th instant, to find and chastise the hostile Indians in the Malheur and Owyhee counties. These Indians had become so bold, and their thefts so numerous, as to alarm the people to such an extent that, feeling no security for their stock across Snake river, it had all been driven to this side. Murders were also committed, and a party of citizens who attempted to recover some of their stolen stock were defeated and driven back.

I left this post February 12th, with Lieutenant Thomas F. Tobey, of the 14th infantry, and thirty-four (34) enlisted men, and on the 14th crossed Snake river; on the 15th was

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joined by four (4) enlisted men from camp Lyons, I. T., with despatch from captain White, stating that Lieutenant Pepoon, who had been ordered to join me, would be unable so to do, as the Indians had made an attack, and committed murder twenty (20) miles from camp. Reached the Malheur and followed it up about twenty-five (25) miles, then marched from the river toward a cañon, said to be occupied by Indians, found the cañon deserted, but evidences of its having been occupied during the winter.

On the 19th, proceeding again to the Malheur river, but found no fresh Indian signs; the next day, 20th, camped at the forks of the Malheur, the scene of Lieutenant Hobark's fight; fresh signs of a small party, which soon disappeared.

On the 21st left Malheur and proceeded in the direction of the Owyhee river.

On the 23d, after marching easterly, toward Owyhee river seventeen miles, came upon an Indian village, about 4 p. m., on a dry creek, between Malheur and Owyhee rivers, killed eighteen (18) Indians and wounded two, (2,) probably fatally, who succeeded in escaping, with one other, into a dense field of brush; captured nineteen (19) horses and a few old rifles, some ten or fifteen pounds powder, about twenty pound ball, bullet moulds, and also rasps and files; destroyed the lodges, with some 300 pounds jerked meat; found in the lodges keys, butter, yeast powder, citizen's clothing, &c., showing evidences of a raid upon the settlements or an emigrant train. Also found a United States saddle blanket and a soldier's blouse. Left about sun-down and encamped some three (3) miles beyond.

I regret to report the loss of Corporal William Burke, company D, 2d battalion 14th infantry, killed; a brave man and a good soldier. Musician Vrooman, of the same company, was wounded.

The Indians fought with desperation, asking no quarter. The men are now at camp Lyon, refitting and recruiting their animals, preparatory to their return to this post. The trip was extremely hard on the animals, the country being so rough and rocky.

I propose making another campaign in a few weeks, and think a few such lessons will bring the red men to terms.

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

J. H. WALKER,
Captain 14th Infantry, Commanding.

A. A. GENERAL, *Department Columbia.*

No. 72.

BOISE CITY, I. T.
August 31, 1866.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions of the 17th instant, I proceeded to the mouth of the Bruneau river, where I found about one hundred and twenty-five of the Bruneau band of Shoshokes camped; but it is proper for me to state that, after making diligent inquiry, I tried some persons who professed to talk Shoshone, and ascertaining they could only talk a few words, and becoming satisfied that Mr. S. E. McCandless was the only person hereabout who could talk Shoshone sufficiently to be of any use to me, I went by way of Jennings's ranch, on Castle creek, and procured his services at $8 per day, for himself and horse, and only kept him three days, one day going to Bruneau, one day there, and one day to return to Castle creek, forty-five miles. I found the Bruneaus very peaceably disposed toward the whites, and they expressed themselves as being particularly anxious to be settled on a reservation, and I learn, from settlers on Castle and Sinker creeks, that they are very good to work in fields and at putting up hay: indeed, I have never known Indians who knew nothing of farming express so much anxiety for a farm and implements to work it with. About four miles from the mouth of the Bruneau it opens out and forms a valley of from eighteen to twenty miles in length, and the arable land on each side of the stream is from one hundred yards to half a mile in width, and then runs off from half a mile to a mile in sage-brush and plains, to the sage-brush barren hills. There are small willows growing all along on each side of the stream, and about six miles from the lower end of the valley I began to find patches of willow trees, of half to a dozen in a place, and from a quarter to half a mile apart, from the size of my arm to a foot in diameter. But they are scarce and grow short and scrubby, but few, if any, being fit for building and fencing purposes and not in sufficient quantity for fuel.

I learned from Colonel Sinclair and other officers, also from my interpreter, all of whom had been over the country on scouting expeditions, that all of the arable land in the valley of the Bruneau overflowed each year, and the present year most of it was submerged as late as the first of July. I also learned from the same parties that there is plenty of fir timber about sixty miles above the valley, in the mountains, on the Bruneau, but the river flows through a cañon where the banks are a perfect precipice of from twenty to forty feet in height, for about forty miles, and but few places in all that distance, say about six miles, where the river is approachable in high water; and in low water, as at present, it is not more than six inches to a foot in depth on the ripples, which are very numerous, as it is a swift stream; it is also a very crooked stream, so I think that floating timber down it would be impracticable.

I also learned the facts of the overflow and about the cañon and timber from the Indians, and saw myself evidences of the late flooding of the arable land; also saw where the river comes out of the cañon. There is a small creek puts into the Bruneau from the west that has considerable quantities of arable lands, I think probably two or three hundred acres, but it is also subject to overflows, besides being narrow and having no timber, and at this season of the year it is dry for at least ten miles from its mouth.

The arable lands that I have spoken of are fine stock lands, producing abundance of luxurious grass. The military are now engaged in building a post at the mouth of the Bruneau, and are hauling all the timber necessary from this place, a distance of ninety-five miles, as the nearest and most feasible to get at.

There is timber about eight or ten miles from the head of Castle Creek valley, but it would have to be hauled from forty-five to fifty miles to get it to the Bruneau valley. There is a valley on both forks of Castle creek of about the same length as the one on the Bruneau, and containing about one-third to one-half as much arable lands. But I doubt very much if there is sufficient water in either or both forks for irrigation, and the same trouble exists about timber, except it would only have to be hauled from ten to twenty miles.

I am of the opinion, after a careful examination and inquiry, that neither the Bruneau nor Castle creek are at all suitable for a reservation, and that better places can be found on the Malad, Shoshone, or Payette: at least it strikes me as desirable that those streams be examined above here before any steps are taken on the Bruneau.

The Bruneau band embraces about four hundred souls, and they are perfectly willing to be removed wherever the government may deem best. Permit me to remark here that the Boise and Kammas bands might also be removed without trouble to the Malad, or in the neighborhood of Fort Hall on the Shoshone, and, with the Shoshones already in that section, form a large reservation and be much better managed, as well as be more economical than to have small bands of the same tribe located on different reservations.

I made inquires of all the Bruneaus that I saw about the other Indians in southern Idaho. They knew nothing of them, being more afraid of the Py-Utes and the few outlawed Bannock and Bruneau Shoshones with them than even the whites are.

Major Marshall is now out towards Stevens's mountains with a detachment of United States troops after them, and has thirteen Bruneau Indians as a pioneer corps and guides, and more offered to go if their families were fed during their absence.

The Indians were extremely anxious to know of me (as indeed the Boise band has from time to time) if the government were going to help them with blankets and provisions this winter, as they asserted their hunting grounds were appropriated by the farmers, herders, and miners, and if they went out to hunt they were liable to get killed, all of which I knew to be a fact, but I told them I did not know. I had no authority to promise anything, and that they must go to work and catch as many salmon (which have just commenced running) as possible and dry them, and gather all the roots and seeds possible and cache them for winter.

The Bruneaus that I saw (and I learn they are all in the same situation) are the poorest lot of Indians I ever saw. They have no furs or skins of any kind, a very little clothing, and no blankets except a very few of the poorest and coarsest quality furnished them by Governor Lyon last spring.

And from the fact that so many depredations have been committed on the whites by the Py-Utes and outlawed Shoshones herein before mentioned, teamsters, packers, herders, ranchers, and miners all over the country have become exasperated, and though fear, and in some cases I fear from mere wantonness, shoot Indians at sight. As a consequence the Indians do not roam over the country and hunt and trap so as to supply themselves with clothing and food as they did previous to the settlement of the country by the whites.

As a consequence they are reduced to remaining in considerable parties, and that immediate along the streams, and depending entirely on fishing for a living, and should the salmon be scarce, (as there is every prospect they will be,) unless the government assist those Indians with clothing, bedding, and provisions, they certainly must freeze and starve to death during the coming winter.

The same will apply to a considerable extent to the Boise band of Shoshones, who are also in a very destitute condition, and I learn that the Kammas band is also in the same situation. The Bruneau and Boise bands are so intermarried that they are in fact all one people and are closely connected by blood, visiting each other as frequently as they dare to pass over the country, or as often as they can get a pass from some one that they may show to such whites as they may chance to meet in travelling.

I have the honor of herewith transmitting account of expenses of my trip.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

GEO. C. HOUGH,
Special Indian Agent, Idaho Territory.

His Excellency D. W. BALLARD,
Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Idaho Territory.

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No. 73.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, BOISE CITY, I. T., *September* 1, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the condition of the superintendency of Idaho.

Arriving here on the 11th of June last, I found that my predecessor, ex-Governor Lyon, of Lyonsdale, had left for San Francisco on the 24th of April preceding. I regret his failure to turn over to me the papers and funds belonging to the superintendency in the manner contemplated by the department, as from this failure the interests of the superintendency have materially suffered and my position been rendered most embarrassing. Being thus destitute of funds, as well as papers that should be in this office, my principal means of obtaining information concerning the various tribes of the Idaho Indians has been by correspondence with parties who have traveled among them. From these considerations, as well as the fact that I have so recently entered upon the duties of my office, I shall not be able to make so full and complete a report as I could have desired, and would seem to be required by law, in order that you might be fully advised of the condition and requirements of this superintendency for the coming year.

The Territory of Idaho lies between the 42d and 49th parallels of north latitude and the 110th and 117th west meridians, being triangular in shape, and embracing an area of not less than 100,000 square miles. The surface of the country, for the most part, abounds in lofty and barren mountain ranges, rough and rugged mountains, interspersed with here and there an occasional fertile valley or grassy mountain side. Hence, the natural resources for Indian subsistence are very limited, being almost exclusively confined to roots, fish, and crickets. A great portion of the country being thus uninhabitable by either whites or Indians, will serve as an explanation why the tribes of Idaho are divided into so many bands, and why these bands have their locations so remote from each other. The remoteness of the scattered bands of the tribes of the southern portion of the Territory, added to the want of facilities for communication with each other, render it very difficult to obtain reliable information concerning them.

Since entering upon the duties of my office I have availed myself of every available source to obtain information in relation to these bands of Snakes or Shoshones inhabiting the southeastern portion of Idaho, embracing Fort Hall and those regions of country traversed by the headwaters of Snake river. The information I have obtained is imperfect and unsatisfactory. The estimate I annex, by individuals who have traveled in the country and spent some time among them, is so various as to conflicting that I do not consider myself warranted in an attempt to even approximate their number. The reliable facts obtained may be summed up as follows:

There are in the regions last named various roving bands, whose principal subsistence is upon the fish obtained from Snake river and its tributaries, roots, and crickets. Some of them are easily on peaceable terms with the whites, but from the fact that scarcely a year passes without depredations being committed upon the emigrants passing through their country, I am inclined to the opinion that, on favorable opportunities for plunder, they are treacherous and not to be trusted. The southwest portion of Idaho, including the Owyhee country and the region of the Malheur, are infested with a roving band of hostile Pi-Utes and outlawed Sho-bones, numbering, from the best information, some 200 warriors. These Indians have been the source of much trouble to the white settlers, and will continue to be until thoroughly subdued by the military. During the present summer they have massacred no less than 100 Chinamen and a number of whites, besides driving off large quantities of stock belonging to the packers, teamsters, and white settlers.

In addition to the Indians already mentioned, inhabiting the central and southern portion of Idaho, may be included the Boise Shoshones and Bruneau Shoshones. The former, consisting of a band numbering some 200 souls, have lived for some time past in the vicinity of Boise city, and obtained a precarious subsistence by fishing, digging roots, gathering crickets, and performing menial service for white settlers. Their fear of the hostile Pi-Utes, and the fear of being mistaken for hostile Indians and killed by the whites, keeps them confined principally to one locality. Their lodges, two miles above this city, are constructed of bushes, and are totally unsuited to protect them from the cold of a rigorous winter. From reasons already given, they have been afraid to visit their kamma grounds, as usual, during the present summer. Their stock of roots, consequently, is quite meagre. Their subsistence for the coming winter will depend principally upon the few salmon they may be able to take from the Boise river. They are in the most destitute condition in regard to all the necessaries of life, shelter, food, and clothing, and unless something shall be done by the department for their relief, their situation during the coming winter will be a most pitiable one.

The condition of the Bruneau Sho-bones, a band of some 400 souls, living on the Bruneau river, some one hundred miles distant from here, is very similar to the condition of the band just described. The two bands speak a common language, and are on friendly terms with each other, and have a mutual desire to be combined and located together on a reservation, and to be instructed in the arts of civilized life. On my arrival here I was informed, unofficially, that ex-Governor Lyon had entered into some sort of treaty with the Bruneau Sho-

shones which contemplated the location of a reservation near the mouth of the Bruneau river, though there is no evidence of such transaction in the office. I am informed from various sources that a reservation could not be judiciously located on the Bruneau. This information is confirmed by the report of Special Agent George C. Hough, herewith transmitted, and to which you are respectfully referred for more detailed information in relation hereto.

From the entire destitution of the tribal authority of the Indians of southern Idaho, I have deemed it inexpedient to attempt the formation of treaty stipulations with them. The policy of entering into treaty with large and powerful tribes, in which they have an active and systematic tribal authority established among them, is doubtless a wise and judicious policy, but under such circumstances as I suppose that the treaty is designed to effect upon the Indians, it is useless to compel the government to do justice to them. Believing that the government does not require the bonds of treaty stipulations to render her obligations to do justice to the weak and scattered bands of southern Idaho, and in the belief that a treaty with these bands would have no other effect than to bind the government to the most practical fulfillment of its moral obligations, that the government is now conscientiously endeavoring to do, I have not deemed it necessary to enter into treaty stipulations with the Indians of southern Idaho, but have endeavored to [illegible] by [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] to

DAVID W. BALLARD,

No. 75.

OFFICE NEZ PERCÉ'S INDIAN AGENCY,
Lapwai, July 20, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1866. Since my last report I can confidently say there has been a vast improvement in the farms and farming operations of these Indians; their farms have been enlarged and more attention is paid to fencing them formerly. Throughout the nation there has been an increase of about seven hundred acres more put in cultivation, with a corresponding increase in crops. Last year some few of the Indians had considerable flour to sell, which they disposed of in the mining towns. This year there will probably be twenty thousand pounds of flour sold by them. The crops of potatoes, green corn, squashes, melons, tomatoes, &c., in the different farming groups, in the course of the season, amounts to a large sum. Their crops of wheat will be fully one-third larger this season than ever before.

Some few of them who have cows sell milk to miners and others. Hachis-ne-ma, or Captain Billy, the chief on Salmon river, being the largest owner of cattle, having some five hundred head, during the winter season supplies the miners in his neighborhood with beef, killing regularly once a week and disposing of it at the rate of five pounds for a dollar; but with all these improvements in farms and farming I am sorry to say the young men of the nation have but little to do with it; the chiefs, as a general thing work pretty well, the women however doing the most of the farming work; the young men thinking it a disgrace to work, and the chiefs not telling them to the contrary.

The increase of whiskey drinking and drunkenness among the young men is alarming. To try to punish the miserable whiskey sellers is a farce. We have no United States commissioners upon the reservation, nor have we had for over a year, and no United States district judge nearer than Walla Walla, Washington Territory, ninety-five miles distant from the agency. For the last year we have had stationed at Fort Lapwai a company of infantry with no riding animals or saddles. It has been useless to undertake to arrest the whiskey sellers who were any distance from the agency or fort. Captain Waters, commanding the post, was willing to do all he could to assist me, but with the means at his disposal it was only at points near the two places.

The order for the mustering out of all volunteers leaves the post vacant. I fear trouble; not from the Indians if sale is but from the sale of whiskey to them. The presence of soldiers upon the reservation had a good effect, and until the post is again regarrisoned the utility of all sorts will go on unrestrained.

Complaint was made to me last week of the robbing of a pack train, on Cannon's prairie, of three ten gallon kegs of whiskey by Indians, and ——, near Pearce City, of some four or five Indians entering a miner's cabin, and with pistols drawn compelling the occupants to furnish them whiskey.

It is a common occurrence for some of the worst of the young men to stop Chinamen wherever they meet them, and compel them to give them gold dust, clothing, &c. In the towns of Lewiston, Oro Fino, and Pearce City, the inhabitants are becoming alarmed and public meetings have been held. By request of the citizens I attended one of their meetings in Lewiston last week, and I told them that if they would try and stop the selling of whiskey to suspicious whites and take care of them I would try to look out for the Indians.

William Davidson, the sheriff of Shoshone county, (upon the reservation,) informed me Saturday of his having two Salmon river Indians in jail in Oro Fino for entering a miner's cabin and pointing their pistols at the miners, compelled them to give them liquor. He says the Indians are getting very bold, and tell the miners that I have no soldiers to send after them, and they intend to do as they please for a little while. He wanted to know what they should do. I told him that before proceeding to extremities, should such things occur again, to send an express to me, when I would go up with the interpreter and see what could be done.

Oro Fino is on the reservation, about ninety miles from the agency.

I hope we shall soon have a company of cavalry here, or I fear we shall have the same troubles you are experiencing in the Owyhee country.

With the three or four thousand whites and Chinamen mining within the bounds of the reservation, and the same number of Indians, who consider these miners as interlopers, who are taking their farms and their gold from them, unless we have soldiers there is bound to be collision between them.

Last November Red Heart, Eagle from the Light, and White Bird, came in on the reservation from Montana Territory, where they have been since the treaty council of 1863. They are the leading chiefs on the nontreaty side. In March last Eagle from the Light made a visit to this office, the first ever made by him. He came asking for assistance to remove some whiskey sellers in his country, eighty miles distant from the agency. I felt anxious to grant him assistance as up to this time they had never acknowledged an agent here; but owing to the fact of there being no riding animals or saddles at the fort was unable to do so. Somewhat later in the spring I heard that these same people again contemplated returning to Montana. I sent them word that they must not leave their homes;

that they were Nez Percés, and this was their country; that if they went there again their young men might get mixed up with the rabs of the Blackfeet and would bring their chiefs in trouble. In June I had a visit from Red Heart, with some fifty of his warriors. Red Heart is the acknowledged head chief of the non-treaty bands represented by the sub-chiefs Eagle from the Light, White Bird, Quil-quil-ah-ne-ne, Joseph Big-Thunder, Toe-cool-cool-hoot-soot, and some smaller chiefs; they number altogether about one thousand souls.

It was the first visit ever made to the agency, since it was established, by Red Heart. At the time of the treaty council, in 1863, he was, with his people, with the Crows. They made a beautiful display as they came towards the agency. Red Heart and his wife riding ahead, after them one of their medicine men—the one who acted as leader—a captain, followed by the warriors riding some ten or twelve abreast, with drums beating, muskets firing, and singing. Their horses were beautifully caparisoned; that of Red Heart having the skin of the head of a buffalo, with horns attached, fitting very nicely the head of his horse. They were on their way to the "Tot-Whinna" camp ground, some twenty-five miles north of us.

The old fellow did not seem disposed to say much, merely expressing a desire that Mr. Whitman, the interpreter, and myself would accompany them to Lewiston as the citizens might not know what the turnout meant. On our arrival in Lewiston I told them they had better cross the river and camp. I gave them a sack of flour and some beef. In about a week they returned; Red Heart, and some four or five of his leading men only, stopping at the agency for a talk; he said he had seen us for the first time and it might be for the last, as he was getting old and might never see us again; he was much pleased with his reception; that in the early spring, when they were talking of again going to Montana, it was not with any evil intent; he did not want the whites to think him unfriendly, but that it was on account of the trouble and distraction among their own people; they, the chiefs, did not all think alike. I told him I did not think it right for him, Eagle from the Light, and White Bird to be living in the mountains; their reservation was large enough to give them all farms and grazing for their animals; that he ought to tell his young men to go to farming, to put in crops, and live like the rest of their own people; that probably soon you would, if you had time, see all of their people and tell them what was for their good, and show them how to get along with each other. I think his visit will be productive of good among his people.

One great cause of the disagreement and split among this people is the non-payment of their annuities. The non-treaty side throw it up to the other side that now they have sold their country and have got nothing but promises which are being received from year to year, that their annuities will never be here. They use it too with such good effect that every day their side is increasing in strength. Many of the young men, and some of the old ones of the Lawyer side, say it is true, and that they had rather be with the non-treaty side and not expect anything than to remain with the Lawyer side and have, every few days, these promises repeated to them. Too much praise cannot be awarded Lawyer, the head chief of the nation, for his endeavors to keep peace between his people and the whites, and to account to them for the want of good faith on the part of the government. They have due them, since the Indian war of 1855 and 1856, $4,665 for horses furnished the government. Many of their warriors in that war gave our troops their personal services without charge. There is also due some of their people $1,185 50 for work done on the stone church. They were promised their pay as soon as the walls were completed. There are four instalments of $10,000 each of annuities due them.

Lawyer's salary as head chief is not paid promptly. There is now due him the fourth quarter of 1863 and first and second quarters of 1864; the third and fourth quarters of 1865 were not paid until December, 1865, owing to the absence from the Territory of our superintendent of Indian affairs; there is now nearly one month of the third quarter of 1866 gone and he has received no pay for the first and second quarters of 1866. I know that to procure the common necessaries of life his pay for the first quarter of 1865 (he being compelled to dispose of his vouchers when legal tenders were worth only forty-five cents and fifty cents) did not net him but about $50, his pay being $125 per quarter; yet, with all these things staring him in the face, his faith in the government is as strong as ever, and not him alone, but such chiefs as Ute-sin-ma'ee-cum, Spotted Eagle, Captain John, Three Feathers, We-as-cus, Whis-tas-ket, Wep-ta-ta-mand and others. It is up-hill work for an agent to manage his Indians well when he refers them to certain treaty stipulations reserved as their part, when they can retort by saying that but few of the stipulations on the part of the government are kept. In March last Governor Lyon sent word to this people that he would be here in June to hold a council with them, and would at the same time have a payment of annuities made them. The non-arrival of the goods has disappointed many of them.

Not being regularly supplied with funds for the current expenses of the agency occasions us much difficulty; the employés become much dissatisfied and disheartened, and it also makes a vast difference in the economical management of affairs; during this year, now commencing the third quarter, I have had no funds at my disposal. Our grist-mill needs repairs before the grinding of the new crop commences, which it will be impossible to do, owing to some of the materials required, which cannot be purchased on credit. As far as

possible, with the means at hand, the work at the agency has gone on well. More lumber than ever has been sawed in the same length of time; our fences and buildings have been improved; we have now, under a good substantial four-board-high fence, eighty acres of land; in the repair of our fences this spring, over 10,000 feet of lumber was used.

An addition to the house occupied by myself, 18x21 feet, containing dining-room and kitchen for employés, with cellar underneath, has been built; a building 12x21 feet, for lodging places for Indians coming to the mill; a good strong bridge across the Lapwai, above the mills, one hundred feet in length by twelve feet wide, the main span forty feet long, twelve feet above the bed of the creek, using in the construction of it three thousand feet sawed lumber for flooring, and four hundred feet hewn timber for frame work, part of that procured for roof of stone church. The dwellings of the employés have also all been comfortably improved. There will also be used, in the erection of a granary and corn-crib, now under way, three thousand feet of lumber. I would, should we receive funds soon enough, like to put up a barn and sheds, and another building for an office, and convert the present office into a dwelling, it being entirely unsuited for office purposes.

One log and one frame house have been erected for the Indian chiefs We-as-cus and Sim-ale-poos, opposite Lewiston; another one is partly finished. It is difficult to make them understand that to have houses erected for them they must furnish the logs, which will be sawed at the mill, when the carpenter will build their houses for them; they seem to think that materials of all kinds must be furnished them.

Accompanying this you will see report of superintendent of farming, miller, sawyer, carpenter, wagon and plough makers, and blacksmith, also statistics of farming. You will also find copies of letters forwarded to Commissioner Dole last October, which will explain why no statistics of education are forwarded. There has been no census of the tribe taken since last year; the whole number of souls is, as given in statistics of education in last annual report—males, 1,200; females, 1,630; total, 2,830; with individual property, on the 1st of July, 1866, of about fifteen thousand dollars.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES O'NEILL,
United States Indian Agent, I. T.

His Excellency D. W. BALLARD,
Gov. & Supt. of Ind. Affairs, Boise City, Idaho.

No. 76.

NEZ PERCÉS INDIAN AGENCY,
June 30, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit a brief report of the farming operations at this agency, and among the Indians, during the past fiscal year:

The year 1865 was, owing to severe drought, ravages by crickets, and our inefficient fences, very unfavorable; prospects, however, seem much brighter for the present year. We were able in the spring to procure lumber enough to so improve our fences as to render our crops entirely secure from cattle and horses. We used in fencing, say one hundred posts and something over ten thousand feet of boards.

Anticipating in the spring the usual drought, we ploughed in nearly all our crops, nearly eighty acres; this seems generally to have had a very good result. The season so far has been very favorable; there was an abundance of rain during the spring, and however dry the weather may be hereafter, I think most of the crops will mature without irrigation. The crickets seem very plentiful now, but there is so much green herbage everywhere for them they will probably not do near the damage to crops they would otherwise. We shall probably raise from twenty-five to one hundred per cent. more from the same land than we did last year. The Indians throughout the reservation will probably raise at least twenty per cent. more grain than usual.

As our fences are now thoroughly improved, we have on this agency farm but *one* great want remaining—a barn, which I trust you will succeed in building during the last of this, or first of next year.

Our cattle, though exposed to all the severity of the weather, and with little to eat but grass in the open range, with one or two exceptions, came through the winter in moderate condition. The oxen rendered average service in the working season, and there was a fair increase from the cows.

We succeeded during the high water in saving wood sufficient, I think, for the whole agency.

Very respectfully, yours,

A. THATCHER,
Superintendent of Farming.

J. O'NEILL,
United States Indian Agent.

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MONTANA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 77.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, TERRITORY OF MONTANA,
Virginia City, December 14, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I returned here the afternoon of the 9th instant from Fort Benton, whither I had gone to assist Major Upson in his negotiation of a treaty with the Indians of the Blackfeet nation, which treaty he had, as special commissioner for that purpose, been instructed and authorized to make.

The instructions given in this instance to Major Upson left him at liberty to associate the ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs in this Territory in the negotiation of the treaty, as the convenience of that officer, in view of the distance he would have to travel to Fort Benton from the executive residence of the Territory, might dictate.

Governor Edgerton, in committing to me the charge of the Territory on his departure for the United States, having expressed a desire that I should attend the treaty council, it was with much pleasure I undertook the journey and took part in the negotiation.

Major Upson having already forwarded to the office of Indian Affairs a report of the proceedings at Fort Benton, together with a copy of the treaty concluded there with the Blackfeet nation, it appears to me I have in this communication little more to do than give a summary of those proceedings, and submit to your consideration the two or three suggestions which have occurred to me in connection with them.

Indeed, the outline of these proceedings given in one of our local papers—which outline I have the honor to enclose—renders it almost superfluous on my part to do more than respectfully direct your attention to it; this outline being quite correct as far as it goes, and sufficiently explicit for the proper understanding of the main features of the treaty, and the spirit in which it was accepted.

The Blackfeet nation was fully represented on the occasion, although the Blackfeet tribe appeared in the person of one chief only, and all the hostile Bloods were absent. These two tribes retired some time ago beyond our line into the British possessions, and have been living there ever since.

It strikes me forcibly that Indian tribes who voluntarily abandon their lands, seeking shelter and protection in a foreign country, cease to be essential parties to any treaty which the United States previous to their emigration might have held it necessary to conclude with them.

So far beyond our line have the Blackfeet thrown themselves, it was found impracticable to bring them in to the treaty council at Fort Benton, the messengers despatched to them for that purpose by Major Upson having been forcibly halted by the Kootenay Indians, within the British possessions, and compelled to return to the fort without having even seen the Blackfeet, who were reported by the Kootenays to be away back towards the Frazer river.

The hostile Bloods having murdered eleven whites on the Marias river, last spring, where they were peacefully employed cutting hay for the fort, have not been seen nor heard of this side of the British line since that massacre took place.

The Piegans and Gros Ventres were on the ground in full force, and with the friendly Bloods, who camp and hunt with the Piegans, displayed an encampment on the Teton and Missouri of over a thousand lodges.

These Indians appeared to me the most peaceably disposed, and their chiefs, with an intelligent readiness, assented to the stipulations of the treaty and subscribed their names to the instrument.

Nevertheless, I am satisfied they will continue more or less vexatiously to annoy the whites by stealing horses belonging to the latter, &c. Horse-stealing is accounted rather an heroic exploit by the best of these Indians, and the habit has become so inveterate with them that until some of the thieves are severely punished I much fear it will not be relinquished.

Wisely anticipating the necessity that must, in the course of a few months, dictate a treaty with the Crows for the cession of their lands—extending as these lands do from the south bank of the Missouri to the eastern and southern boundaries of our Territory—Major Upson, with my full concurrence, despatched messengers to the Yellowstone to bring in these Indians, with the view of obtaining their consent to a treaty similar to that submitted to the Blackfeet nation.

Their horses giving out after six or seven days' hard riding, these messengers had to return without the Crows, although the latter were encamped not much over half a day's ride from the point at which the former had to turn back to the fort. Of this fact, however, the messengers were not made aware until one of them reached Helena, three weeks after, when the captain of an expedition that had been exploring a wagon route to the mouth of the Musselshell informed him of it.

That it is more than expedient such a treaty with the Crows shall be made as speedily as possible, must be conceded, in view of the urgent fact that hundreds of miners and others desirous of locating farms and laying out towns, are, even now, passing down into the great

valley of the Yellowstone, and into the country beyond the junction of the Gallatin with the Missouri.

As for the Sioux and their allies and accomplices, it is my clear and positive conviction that they will never be reduced to friendly and reliable relations with the whites but by the strong and crushing hand of the military power of the nation.

I have, in my communication to the Secretary of State, taken the liberty of expressing this conviction, and on the strength of it have requested him to obtain from the War Department a competent cavalry force for this Territory. I trust that you will see fit to approve of this application, which I have urged in my two-fold capacity as acting governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, and that in the proper quarter you will give it your earnest support.

The communication from your office of the 26th of September last, notifying Governor Edgerton that Major Hutchins, agent for the Flatheads, had been relieved, and that Mr. Augustus H. Chapman had been appointed in his stead, was forwarded to Major Hutchins on the 4th of this month.

I had intended to visit the Flathead agency on my return from Fort Benton, but the same communication having informed me that this agency had been transferred to Idaho, I relinquished the intention of doing so. But as the agency is several miles nearer the capital of Montana than the capital of Idaho, and accessible from the former by an excellent road, involving an easy journey on horseback of six days at most, I respectfully suggest that the transfer referred to be revoked.

Following up this suggestion, I consider it my duty to the department to advise the appointment of a special superintendent for this Territory. Separated from one another as the Indian agencies are in Montana, by one, two, and three hundred miles and more, it is impossible for the governor or acting governor to acquit himself in an efficient and satisfactory manner of the duties pertaining to the superintendency as well as those pertaining to the governorship, at one and the same time. * * * *

I have the honor to be, most faithfully your obedient servant,

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,
Secretary and Acting Governor, Territory of Montana.

Hon. THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Department of the Interior, Washington.

No. 774.

WASHINGTON, *April 6, 1866.*

SIR: In reply to your communication of April 5, desiring such items of the correspondence of the late Gad E. Upson, in relation to Indian affairs at his agency, as will throw light upon those matters, and especially in regard to the Blackfeet treaty, I desire to say that I have received from him but one letter since the treaty referred to was made, and all the extracts of importance in regard to the said treaty, and the other matters of which you inquire, are herewith transmitted to you—said letter dated January 1, 1866. Extracts from two letters to him by his chief clerk at the agency, Hiram D. Upham, dated respectively January 9, 1866, and February 2, which I have received since, are also herewith transmitted. None of the papers or vouchers referred to by my brother in his letter since the treaty, with the papers signed by him, accompanying the same, have as yet been received by me.

I received the news of his death from my nephew, L. A. Upson, by telegram, dated Sacramento, California, March 29, 1866, saying that he died about five in the afternoon of the day previous. He had been lying there sick about one month previous to his death.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES UPSON.

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

BENTON CITY, *February 2, 1866.*

DEAR SIR: As an express leaves here to-day for the mines, I take the opportunity of sending a few lines in regard to matters on the "bottom." Nothing of importance has transpired since my last letter was written. The Gros Ventres took two hundred and sixty head of horses from the Piegans a few nights since. The Piegans are making preparations to go to war with them on a big scale. Big Lake's camp is within ten or twelve miles of here on the Teton. The white men on the bottom have lately organized themselves into a kind of vigilance committee for self-protection against both Indians and whites. All war parties have heretofore made it a practice to stop here on their way to and from the enemy's camp. They have always been welcomed by their French and half-breed brothers-in-law,

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who live here. One object of our organization is to prevent their coming here at all. Gough Steel and Henry Kennedy are both officers in the company. About a week since, a party of fifteen Piegan warriors came in here from the Pend d'Oreille's camp, with horses. As soon as they arrived on the bottom, we informed them that they could pass on to camp and not stop here, as no more warriors could be allowed to sleep here. They complied with the request. Day before yesterday, I was honored with a call from three chiefs, who came in to see what was the matter with the whites. I told them that by their treaty they were to remain at peace with other tribes, &c.; if, however, they were bound to keep at war, or if they could not keep their young men from going, they must keep their warriors away from here. Trading parties were expected to come here whenever they pleased; warriors were not. They then said that you made some chiefs at the late treaty who had no influence, &c. I told them that all their chiefs were picked out by them, and if any bad choices were made, it was their own fault.

I will give you an instance of the impudence of these warriors: George Steel had a fine horse, which he was very careful of, and kept up in his stable. Yesterday afternoon, in broad daylight, the stable door was left open by Joe Kipp for a few minutes; and while Joe was out for something, an Indian went in and took the horse out, and jumping on, was soon in camp, horse and all. George bought the horse of the same Indian about a month ago, and paid him a big price. He was a son of the Heavy Runner.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Respectfully yours,

H. D. UPHAM.

Major G. E. UPSON.

BENTON CITY, *January* 9, 1866.

DEAR SIR: As Mr. Berkins and Edward Beedle leave here in the morning for Helena, I take the opportunity of writing you. I will commence on the Indian question. The Gros Ventres are camped on Milk river, and are, I think, inclined to keep their treaty stipulations with the whites. I have this day returned from their camp, where I went in search of two white men, under the following circumstances.

About the first of December last Hunicke and Legree, in company with two Gros Ventres Indian boys, went to the Gros Ventres camp after horses. After getting the horse, they started back, coming through the Bear's Paw mountain. Two squaws and two Indians (Gros Ventres coming to the fort) were added to the party on their return trip.

After one day's travel it began to snow, and Hunicke told one of the Indians to go back to camp and get some sugar, while he (Hunicke) and party would go on a little further and build a cabin, where they would remain until the storm was over. The Indian, (who was Hunicke's brother-in-law, Walamee,) accordingly returned to the Gros Ventres camp, where, on account of the severity of the storm, he was compelled to remain eight days. He then started on the trip back, and supposing that Hunicke and Legree and party had come on to the fort, he came by way of the wagon road. On his arrival here without the balance of the party, he was sent back in search of them. He went as far as he dared, and then turned back on account of the Piegans, who are fairly swarming in that section in search of Gros Ventres' horses and scalps.

It had now got to be New Years, and no tidings from Hunicke and party. An attempt was made to raise a party of whites to go in search, which resulted in nine men coming forward, two of whom afterwards "weakened," leaving seven. The party consisted of Bill Hamilton, Henry Kennedy, Joe Kipp, Mose Solomon, John the Tailor, another white man and myself. Not a Frenchman would go or lend us a horse. After much difficulty we succeeded in obtaining some horses, or rather scarecrows, and on the 3d of this month, with the above-mentioned Indian as a guide, we started directly for the Gros Ventres camp, where we expected to find some tidings. We arrived on the 3d day in Furnasse's camp of thirty lodges, but learned that nothing had been heard from the missing party. But we here ascertained that while Hunicke and party were in the Gros Ventres camp, a party of Piegans were down the river stealing Crow and Gros Ventres' horses. That the party was headed by one called the Eagle Rib, who was made a chief at the late treaty. That the Crows and Gros Ventres killed nine of them, and that the balance started for home, and took the same route that Hunicke and Legree did the day after they left the camp. Also that a couple of young Gros Ventres warriors, who had followed the Piegans, had just returned to camp and reported that over near the Sweet Grass hills they had found a horse shot that belonged to Legree.

We desired to go through the Bear's Paw on our return, but our horses were entirely given out, and the Indians did not care to go for us, although they promised to. We came back, and when we arrived at the Marias we learned from some trappers that the Piegans and party had passed there with the same number of horses that Hunicke and Legree had with them. There is no doubt but what Hunicke, Legree and party, were killed by the Piegans. About a month since a war party of Bloods came across the river here, with some horses from the Yellow Stone country. One of them had a purse of gold which he traded to a half-breed here for a blanket. From here they went to the Piegan camp and sent word back from there that they had killed three white men on the Yellowstone.

They had another large purse of gold in camp, also a white man's revolver, &c. These things were seen by the half-breed Gandapee, who has been in the Piegan camp. The Piegans are getting so that they pay no respect to their treaty stipulations, either as regards the whites or other Indians. For two weeks after you left, there was not a day but that war parties of Piegans were passing here on their way to and from the Pend d Oreille camp. While we were in the Gros Ventres camp, the other day, a party of fifty-two Piegans, headed by Little Dog's son, were in the vicinity waiting for a chance to "raise" some horses. We whites were called to a council of chiefs in the Gros Ventres camp, when the Many Bear and other chiefs, after smoking in silence for an hour or two, said: "Why do the whites sit still and let the Piegans and Bloods steal their horses and kill them like dogs." "They" (the whites) "keep telling us to keep still, keep still, keep still, and we have kept still until the Piegans have stolen all our horses and killed many of our warriors, and now that they have killed the best two friends we had among the whites, Hunicke and Legree, we have stopped keeping still, and now it shall be war to the death." Such was their speech.

They feel very bad about Legree and Hunicke, who you know both had Gros Ventres women. The Gros Ventres and Crows are camped near together.

You are probably aware that the Piegans killed Michelle Ogden's herder, a half-breed, and took all his horses. The party who did it were not young warriors, but old men and heads of families. Things have got so here that even the travellers at this point are taking measures to protect themselves and property.

We are now organizing a vigilance committee here among the whites. Nearly all the horses on the bottom are in the Piegan camp, which is about fifty miles from here on the Marias. The North Bloods are moving this way. I have written the governor a statement of the facts as above narrated. I am afraid but little freighting will be done here next spring, without these gentlemen are whipped during the winter.

Bill Berkins has an order for the howitzer from the governor, and will take it with him to-day. John Healy goes from here to-day to Sun river, with United States Marshal Edward Beedle, for the purpose of obtaining possession of the farm. * * * *

Please let me know what beat the goods are shipped on in the spring. * * * *

Yours, truly,

H. D. UPHAM.

Major GAD E. UPSON.

No. 78.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, TERRITORY OF MONTANA,
Virginia City, April 20, 1866.

SIR: You are no doubt apprised before this of the death of Major Gad E. Upson, late Indian agent for the Blackfeet nation at Fort Benton.

He died at San Francisco, about six weeks ago, on his way to Washington with the treaty he had so intelligently and zealously concluded with those Indians last November. * * *

In this connection, I consider it my duty to call your attention to the fact that there are scattered along our southern line two tribes of Indians—the Shoshones (or Snakes) and Bannacks—who have never, as I have been told and believe, been recognized by the government, and who are, poor creatures, in a truly wretched and desolate condition.

At the moment I write, there are eleven lodges belonging to them standing close to the town, and they contain as much misery and filth and dire want as might be exceeded only by the huts of the Terra del Fuegans.

The most earnest representations have been made to me in their behalf by some of the old mountaineers and settlers of the neighborhood. Among these Mr. Nathaniel T. Hall, the writer of the communication I enclose, has been the most intelligent, best informed, and persistent.

I respectfully refer you to his communication, and recommend him to be appointed agent of the Shoshones (or Snakes) and Bannacks, should it appear expedient to the department to have such an agency created; and, furthermore, I respectfully beg that the views set forth in paragraph four of his communication may be acted upon, should this agency be established, and instructions and powers accordingly be given to the agent.

Unrecognized, unprotected, and outlawed, as it were, as they now are, they are indeed a revolting reproach to our civilization.

In a former communication I informed you I had notified Mr. Chapman, agent for the Flatheads, that his agency had been retransferred from the Idaho to the Montana superintendency. Up to this date, however, I have not heard from him; but this no doubt is owing to the depth of snow upon the mountains and the almost insurmountable obstructions on the roads between here and Jocko, the residence of the agent.

The Pegans, to whom Major Upson distributed pistols and ammunition last November, among other annuities, and who on the Indian side were the principal parties to the treaty

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negotiated with the Blackfeet nation at that time, continue to behave in a very unruly and outrageous manner. No later than the 5th of this month a band of these Indians attacked a small party of our people, who were inoffensively engaged in opening and constructing a new road from this place and Helena to the Missouri, four hundred miles below Fort Benton, and, having driven off the latter, killed their oxen, burned their wagon, and captured their mules.

There is, however, no hope whatever to be entertained that such outrages will cease until the presence of a military force in the Territory, judiciously distributed and posted, shall, by intimidation, coerce these intractable savages to do what no treaty, however liberal, and no amount of annuities will, in my opinion, induce them to do.

I am glad indeed to find that General Pope is taking such excellent steps to facilitate and protect our miners, farmers, and others, as they spread themselves out from the more settled portions of the Territory, and advance to the peaceful conquest of the wilder regions. The military posts he contemplates (as I learn from the newspapers) establishing between Fort Reno and Virginia City will go far to throw into our hands the magnificent valley of the Yellowstone, which the Sioux, Mountain Crows, and Arapahoes now hold defiantly.

But I respectfully suggest and advise that the superintendent of Indian affairs in this Territory, or some other party, be instructed at the earliest day to invite the Crows (to whom the valley of the Yellowstone properly belongs) to a council, for the purpose of having a treaty instituted with them, which shall cede their lands (a third of our Territory) to the United States, and give them all the usual guarantees and liberality of our government.

I have the honor to be, very truly yours,

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,
Acting Governor Territory of Montana.

The COMMISSIONER *of Indian Affairs.*

VIRGINIA CITY, *April* 6, 1866.

SIR: According to your request, I herewith transmit to you what information I have in regard to the numbers, condition, wants, &c., of the Shoshone and Bannack Indians.

First. From what I can learn, the Shoshones number about eleven hundred, the Bannacks four or five hundred. As a general thing, they run together, swap squaws, &c., separating occasionally into small parties for hunting purposes. The language principally used is Shoshone.

Second. As regards their condition, they are poor, subject at all times to be cheated and robbed by the whites without any redress. The neighboring Indians make frequent raids, take all the ponies they can get, killing what Indians they can that are guarding the stock.

Third. They range about the headwaters of the Yellowstone, Gallatin, Madison, Snake, and Green rivers, and around Bannack and Boise, frequently in the Territory of Utah.

Fourth, their wants, as I understand them, are, first, an agent to look after their interests; a reservation set off for them exclusively; some agricultural implements, seeds, &c.; a treaty made with neighboring Indians, by which all stock stolen by either party, if not returned after being proven and demanded, the value of the said stock to be kept out of the annuities of the tribe or band taking the said stock and given to the tribe or band losing the same. Recognition and annuities, same as other tribes receive, under similar circumstances.

Fifth. The most influential of them feel that the Great Spirit has so ordered that they must give way to the pale faces, and that their only safety is in throwing themselves into the hands of the Great Chief at Washington, asking that he will throw his big robe of protection over them until they fulfil the destiny for which they were created.

All of which is most respectfully submitted to your excellency.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

NATHANIEL T. HALL.

His Excellency THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,
Acting Governor of the Territory of Montana.

No. 79.

FLATHEAD INDIAN AGENCY,
Montana Territory, April 26, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to state that yesterday Geary, head chief of the Spokane tribe of Indians, called at this agency to see me. Himself and part of his people had been on their annual buffalo hunt and were on their way to their homes. During our conversation, he (Geary) informed me that his tribe had not yet made a treaty with the United States government, but were anxious to do so; that the whites were encroaching on their lands; and that the Spokanes wished to treat with the government, cede all their rights to the country now occupied and claimed by them, and be placed on a reservation.

They reside on the Spokane river near the Pend d'Oreille lake, Northern Idaho, and have at times given much trouble to the whites. The tribe is composed of about seventy lodges, and numbers from three hundred to three hundred and fifty souls.

Geary appears very anxious that his people make a treaty with the government, cede their present Territory to it, and remove on this reservation, and be consolidated with and form a part of the confederate Flathead nation.

He says that this is the wish of his people; but whether such is the case or not I am unable to say. I promised him that I would write you on this subject, and make his wishes known to the government.

The Spokanes speak the same dialect as the Flatheads and Pend d'Oreilles, and have always been on friendly terms with them and the Kootenays; and, as this reservation is eighty miles long and seventy wide, there is abundant room on it for them. In fact, the Spokanes, Coeur d'Alènes, Colvilles, and every other tribe of Indians in northern Montana and Idaho north and west of this place, might be advantageously located on this reservation, and there would still be room left for others. The same grist and saw-mills, shops, industrial school and farm, physician, hospital, and employés already provided, would answer for all; and the enormous expense attending the establishment of a separate reservation in this country be saved to the government.

Looking at this matter in a pecuniary light, it seems to me to be the true policy of the government to treat with the above-named tribes of Indians at an early day, extinguish their right and title to all the Territory now occupied and claimed by them, and at the same time place them upon a reservation with other Indians—separate and apart from the whites. The second article of the treaty with the Flathead nation provides that other tribes of Indians may be placed on this reservation, and be consolidated with and form part of the confederate Flathead nation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUGUSTUS H. CHAPMAN.
United States Indian Agent.

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

No. 80.

FLATHEAD AGENCY, MONTANA TERRITORY,
March 3, 1866.

SIR: There is located on this reservation a trading post, kept by one Stubbs, who claims that he is an agent of the Hudson Bay Company and is doing business for them. This trading post is located some twenty-five miles distant from this agency, so far off that I can have little information in regard to his actions as a trader. He is located on the Pend d'Oreille Lake road, and trades with Indians, travellers, and citizens. He says he was sent there by the Hudson Bay Company with orders to remain there and trade until he was forcibly ejected from the reservation. He (Stubbs) is now making arrangements to erect nice buildings and open a farm at his present location. Is there any stipulation in our treaties with Great Britain which permits agents of this company to locate on Indian reservations and trade with Indians without permission from the agent of the United States government?

I dislike very much to have persons on this reservation not under my jurisdiction, especially subjects of a foreign nation. If said Stubbs has no legal right on this reservation and it meets with your approval, I will proceed to eject him and his goods from the same.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. CHAPMAN,
United States Indian Agent, I. T.

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

No. 80 *a*.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, *May* 30, 1866.

SIR: I herewith transmit a copy of a communication from Agent Chapman, relative to a trader, who is stated to have established himself at the Flathead agency, sent there, as he states, "by the Hudson Bay Company, with orders to remain there until he was forcibly ejected from the reservation." This letter was sent to the Governor of Idaho by the agent, but as the agency has been restored to your superintendency, the reply is sent to you.

There is no stipulation in any treaty with Great Britain which allows employés of the Hudson Bay Company to trade within the limits of the United States. Article 3 of the Treaty of Washington, of 1846, provided that "the possessory rights of the Hudson Bay Company, and of all British subjects who may be *already* in the occupation of land or other

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property lawfully acquired within the said Territory, shall be respected," but there is no reservation of any right to trade.

When, in 1850, Anson Dart was appointed superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon, (that Territory then covering the district in which the Flathead agency is,) special instructions upon the subject of traders were given to him in these words: "Under no circumstances should the (Hudson Bay) Company be permitted to have trading establishments within the limits of our Territory; and if any such establishments now exist, they should be promptly proceeded against in accordance with the requirements of the intercourse law."

The intercourse law, referred to, approved June 30, 1834, is very stringent in its provisions. Sections 4 to 11 inclusive provide the necessary remedies and penalties against unlawful trade with the Indians, in the forfeiture of all merchandise offered for sale to the Indians, and a fine of $500; a penalty of $1,000 is provided against any party who shall make a settlement on any lands belonging to an Indian tribe; and another penalty of $1,000 is provided in the case of a foreigner who shall go into the Indian country without a passport from the War Department (now Interior Department) superintendent or agent.

You will therefore instruct Agent Chapman to take such measures to notify the party referred to, to leave the country, giving him reasonable time for such departure, and if he should remain after such notice, to proceed against him under the intercourse law.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COOLEY, *Commissioner.*

Hon. SIDNEY EDGERTON,
Governor and ex-officio Superintendent Indian Affairs,
Virginia City, Montana Territory.

No. 81.

OFFICE OF THE BLACKFEET INDIAN AGENCY,
Benton City, Montana Territory, July 25, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the department I herewith transmit my report as to the condition and conduct of the Indians of this agency during the time that I have been the acting agent for them.

On the 1st day of July, 1865, I entered the service of Major Gad E. Upson as clerk. I continued in his service and assisted in making the treaty last November. About the 1st of December last, Major Upson left here for Washington on business connected with the treaty. Upon leaving he appointed me his deputy, with orders to remain in charge and control of the agency until his return. As you are aware, he died in California in March last while on his way to the States. Since that time I have been acting more directly under the orders of the Hon. Thomas F. Meagher, superintendent of Indian affairs of the Territory. My report will reach from December 1, 1865, to July 25, 1866.

Immediately after the conclusion of the treaty of last fall the Bloods, Blackfeet, and a portion of the Piegans started to war, not only on other tribes of Indians, but also upon the whites. I will give only a list of the murders committed by them during the past winter; as the number of horses stolen by them reached the thousands I shall not endeavour to make any list of them.

In the latter part of November last or the first of December, a large war party of Bloods and Piegans attacked the camp of one Michelle Ogden near Medicine Rock. They killed his herder and drove off all his horses.

Perhaps in this single instance there might have been a shadow of cause on the side of the Blackfeet, inasmuch as Ogden was a half-breed and lived with the Pend d'Oreille Indians, who are deadly enemies to the Blackfeet.

In December, while the miners were prospecting for gold on one of the tributaries of the Yellowstone, a war party of Bloods and Piegans came up to them and, pretending to be friendly, succeeded in obtaining possession of their arms and then murdered them in cold blood.

During the same month two citizens of this place, Hunicke and Legree, while returning from the Gros Ventres camp on Milk river, were overtaken by a party of Blackfeet and both murdered.

Several women and children of the Gros Ventres tribe were coming to the fort in company with the two whites. They were all killed except two children; these were held as prisoners and taken to camp. A few weeks after, the Little Dog, chief of the lower Piegans, took them from the Blackfeet and returned them to their people.

In February, 1866, a party of whites started from Helena City for the mouth of Muscleshell river for the purpose of opening a wagon road between the two points on the south side of the Missouri. They were attacked by a party of Indians supposed to be Piegans. One white man was wounded and one Indian killed.

In April a large party of Indians, (supposed to be North Piegans,) headed by a chief named Bull's Head, attacked the buildings of the government farm on Sun river. At the time there were two men in the house, Cass. Huff and Nicholas Shannon. Huff was killed while going from the house to the river after water. The Indians then set fire to the buildings, which, being perfectly dry, burned like tinder. Shannon remained in the house until the heat became so intense that it fired off the loaded guns in the house. There were in the house, at the time, two boxes of shells for a 12-pound howitzer. Shannon remained until the flames reached these and then jumped from the window on the opposite side of the house from where the Indians were. He had gone about twenty yards from the house when the ammunition exploded, filling the air with logs and timbers and completely demolishing the whole house. After travelling three days and nights Shannon reached the rancho of one Paul Vermet on the Dearborn creek. The Indians killed seven head of oxen at the farm.

From here they proceeded to the mission of the Jesuit Fathers, near the junction of Sun river with the Missouri. Here they killed one John Fitzgerald almost in sight of the house, and finished up by killing ten head of fine cattle.

From here they went to the rancho of Paul Vermet on the Dearborn. At this place they killed Charles Carson in sight of the house and drove off a band of horses. These murders were mostly committed by Indians belonging to tribes that were present and signed the treaty here in November last.

The Bloods, Blackfeet, and most of the North Piegans are at open war with the whites, as well as with all other tribes of Indians. They live for the most part in the British possessions, and only come here to receive their annuity goods or to commit some depredations. Many of them have never been here at all. These Indians have plenty of horses, and living in a country where buffalo and other game is abundant, they are very independent. They openly and defiantly declare that they will kill every white man they find, and, as practice has demonstrated, they carry their threat into execution whenever an opportunity presents itself.

There are about three hundred and fifty or four hundred lodges of Lower Piegans, who live on the head waters of Milk river and the Marias. These Indians have for several years been controlled by two head chiefs, viz., the Little Dog and Big Lake. This camp of Indians are in the habit of coming to the post to trade. I am fully satisfied that all the chiefs and headmen of this tribe are in favor of a lasting peace towards the government. There are, however, many young men in the camp who are continually on the war path against other Indians, and who, in the course of their excursions, are continually meeting with whites. In such cases a collision generally occurs, thus keeping up hostilities between the whites and the young warriors, while the chiefs and old men are trying to keep peace.

In June last the Little Dog, head chief of the Piegans, came in from camp and turned over to me twelve head of horses which he had taken from the warriors, they having stolen them from the whites. He was followed by a party of warriors, and when about four miles from here on his return to camp, he and his son were both murdered. They were killed because they were suspected of being too friendly with the whites.

The Bloods, Blackfeet, and Piegans are, in fact, all one people, and although they inhabit different portions of the country, yet they all talk the Blackfeet language, are intermarried together, and communicate to each other every move made by the whites. The Gros Ventres, on the other hand, are of a different nation. They number about two hundred and fifty, perhaps two hundred and seventy-five, lodges. Ever since the conclusion of the treaty they have kept their part of it with all faith. They are living on Milk river and on the Missouri. They are some two hundred and fifty miles from here. They are at peace with both tribes of the Crows, but at war with the Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans. They usually camp and live with the Lower Crows. I would respectfully call your attention to the necessity of establishing a separate agency for the Crows and Gros Ventres at or in the vicinity of the mouth of the Muscleshell river.

The Gros Ventres, in coming here, have to fight their way through the Blackfeet and the Piegan's country for a distance of two hundred miles. They say that they would rather do without their goods than come here after them, as they are sure to lose their horses at the hands of their old enemies the Piegans. The Crows, in going to Fort Union after their presents, are obliged to pass through 150 miles of Assinaboine country, and being at war with them, they are in as bad a fix as the Gros Ventres. It is impossible to make any lasting peace between these tribes.

Nothing has been done on the government farm or on Sun river this year. When the Indians burned the buildings last April all the tools, farming implements, &c., were destroyed. The farmer was obliged to desert the farm, and since that time no white man could be induced to live there.

About the 20th of June last the steamboat Miner arrived here with a portion of the annuity goods aboard for this year. These I have stored to await the arrival of Mr. Wright, the new agent.

I shall remain here till Mr. Wright arrives, and turn everything belonging to the government over to him, and give him a list of property destroyed on Sun river farm.

I have the office furniture at this place. I shall turn everything over to Mr. Wright.

Hoping that my report will prove satisfactory, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HIRAM D. UPHAM,
Deputy Agent for Blackfeet.

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

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No. 82.

FORT BENTON, MONTANA TERRITORY,
August 30, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I am unable to give you any information respecting the Blackfeet tribe of my Indians, beyond the fact that they are still, as they have been for some time past, in the British possessions. They trade at Fort Edmonton. Their lodges are not precisely known, and what there are that generally come to the agency for their annuities they receive the three twenty-second part of all the goods sent. The treaty of last year they do not consider as binding on them, for they were, numerically, poorly represented at that treaty by their chiefs and headmen. They are at open war, in company with the Bloods, against the whites. They killed, in the Bear's Paw mountain, last winter, two white men, named Hunicke and Legree, who were returning from the Gros Ventres camp with their horses, which the Gros Ventres had stolen from them. These Blackfeet Indians are very wild, and it is at times difficult in sending messengers to their camp or seeing many of their tribes.

The Bloods are also of a very wild and seemingly ungovernable nature, with the exception of some forty lodges who live with the Lower Piegans. Father of All Children is the chief of their lodges. These Indians are located near the headwaters of Milk river. These Indians have, according to the last year's distribution, six twenty-second parts of the goods sent. This year, however, the goods designed for them are properly baled and marked, as well as the bales and boxes for the other tribes. The balance of the Blood Indians are with the Upper Piegans, in the British possessions.

The Lower Piegans have some three hundred and seventy-five lodges. They are located on the Marias river. They are quiet at the present time, although on last winter they were rather inclined to trade with the whites without giving a fair exchange. I myself think they are disposed to be friendly and quiet. Big Lake is their head chief.

The Upper Piegans emigrate extensively, living at times with the Lower Piegans and at others with the Bloods. It is the opinion of Mr. Upham that these Indians burned the agency buildings at Sun River farm on the 22d of last April, from the description given by the head Indian, who commanded a force of about thirty Indians at the time of the burning. There seems no doubt they were led on by Ball's Head, one of the chiefs of the tribe. No measures have yet been taken to rebuild the agency house or cultivate the farm, as it does not seem advisable until military troops are stationed near enough to protect those who locate upon it.

The Upper and Lower Piegans are united under the head of Piegans in the distribution of annuities. The Gros Ventres Indians live with the Lower Crows on Milk river. They are very quiet, and are the only tribe who have kept in good faith every requirement of last fall's treaty. These Indians have three hundred lodges. Many Bear is one of their prominent chiefs and Farmase is their head chief. The Gros Ventres and Piegans are constantly at war with each other, and they each, therefore, have separate days assigned them on which to receive their annuities.

So soon as I arrange the distribution of my goods and become better acquainted with the duties of my office, I trust to be able to give you a more satisfactory account of the condition of affairs.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. WRIGHT, *Indian Agent.*

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

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 83.

HEADQUARTERS WEST SUB-DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA,
Fort Laramie, D. T., January 25, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to furnish for your information the following statement regarding Indian affairs within the limits of my command:

The west sub-district of Nebraska extends from Julesburg to the South Pass, containing the posts of Fort Mitchell, Fort Laramie, Fort Marshall, Fort Casper, and Fort Reno, with their outposts and dependencies. These are located along the line of the Pacific telegraph and on the road through the South Pass, excepting Fort Reno, which is on Powder river.

The jurisdiction over Indians extends north of the Platte to the Yellowstone, embracing the Ogalalla and Brulé Sioux, the band of Northern Cheyennes and the Arapahoes.

In October last it was thought advisable by General Wheaton, the commander of the district then at Fort Laramie, to send messengers to the Sioux to inform them that tribes were making peace and an opportunity would be offered them to do the same. The mission was so dangerous that no white man could have been found to undertake it, and accordingly five Indians, who had always been friendly, were sent for and asked if they were willing to go and find the Sioux. They very willingly consented, and being provided with the necessary outfit, [illegible] it on the journey from which many, even of the oldest men of the country, prophecied they would never return. General Wheaton soon afterwards left for Omaha, leaving me to carry out the plans he had commenced.

November and December passed, and no tidings were received of the messengers. About the beginning of January, an Indian well known about the fort, and whom I knew five years ago, came to the house of a settler about fifteen miles off and asked if I were the commanding officer, and whether he could see me. The settler brought him to me, and my first question was in regard to the messengers. He had not seen them, but had observed a place where there had apparently been a fight, with papers torn and strewed over the ground, &c., and I was afraid the messengers had been killed by the Cheyennes, a band of which tribe was then on the North Platte travelling south.

I sent this Indian back to his band with two half-breeds who lived near the fort, as he said his people would sooner believe them than himself, and have not since heard of them.

On the 15th of January it was reported to me that a number of Indians were seen approaching the house of a settler about eight miles below this fort. I made preparations at once to send an armed party to his rescue, when a messenger came from him to tell me the Indians were those that had been sent out and the Swift Bear's band.

I was greatly rejoiced, as I feared that even if they had escaped enemies they had perished from cold, (for the months of November and December were extremely severe,) and on the 16th of January I hoisted a white flag, as had been agreed upon, and received with heartfelt satisfaction my faithful braves and a deputation, with Swift Bear at their head.

Here I would respectfully call your attention, sir, to the great value of the services rendered by these messengers. Of the five, four, named as follows: Big Ribs, Big Mouth, Eagle Foot, and Whirlwind, came from the vicinity of Denver, and the remaining one, Little Crow, a man of seventy-five years of age, resides near this fort. Big Ribs was the head man and leader of the party. He is an Indian of tried fidelity and has been employed in various capacities on account of his well known honesty and truthfulness.

They ventured forth in the face of perils that the oldest mountaineer in the country would have shrunk from, and after enduring cold, hunger, and hardship, found the Swift Bear and delivered their message of peace. Without this, I do not know how the Sioux could have been communicated with, or the present very favorable aspect of affairs could have been brought about.

Some expression of approbation, such as a medal, or a parchment with a seal and ribbon, from the bureau, which they could be told came from the Great Father, would be very acceptable to them. May I take the liberty to beg your consideration of this, sir, as I think these brave, faithful men richly deserve such marks of honor.

After exchanging greetings a council was held. I told Swift Bear I was very glad to see him and had sent messengers to say he might come and see me without fear, that we might talk together. If the Sioux were willing to abstain from all hostilities and not commit any depredations upon the whites, I would tell the Great Father so and he would make peace with them. They must understand that they were offered peace and not asked for it, and it was for them to decide whether they would accept it or not. For myself, I was only the military commander, and could make no treaty, but I would protect them from all maltreatment and would permit them to camp where they could get game and live quietly.

I then introduced Mr. Jarrot, the Indian agent, who made some remarks of a similar purport.

The Swift Bear answered that he had come when he received my message, as he believed it to be true. He knew the big war was over and the Great Father had peace with all his white children. He wanted peace and would be very glad to make it, and promised that no more depredations should be committed. Heretofore they had been afraid to come to the fort for fear of being killed, but now they were glad to be able to come and get some things for their women and children, who were naked and starving.

After some further talk about presents and provisions, the council broke up and Mr. Jarrot and myself issued them some clothing and provisions.

I have information that the Red Cloud, the principal chief of the Ogalallas, will be here in a short time with a large band, some two hundred and fifty lodges.

Those that have come in are in a condition of utter destitution and have been on the verge of starvation. I have no hesitation in saying that I believe them to be perfectly sincere, and this opinion is based on considerable intercourse during five years with these same Indians.

As soon as I have completed all arrangements with the Brulés and Ogalallas I will direct them to go to the Black Hills, eighty miles north, and establish their camps until spring. This is their favorite ground, but for three years they have not been permitted to occupy it.

The band of Northern Cheyennes affiliate with the Sioux, and I have good reason to suppose that they will ask to be allowed to come in.

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The Arapahoes are at a great distance (nearly seven hundred miles) from here, on the Big Horn and Yellowstone, and cannot be communicated with until spring. If they should continue to be hostile, the aid of the Sioux can be obtained next summer to chastise them.

Among the many advantages which would attend a peace with all the Indians on the great overland route may be mentioned, first, the security of life and property in travelling and freighting from the Missouri river to the mines of Idaho and Montana, and I am informed that the travel next spring will be very great, with a proportionally large amount of freighting; second, the facilities offered for further exploration and development of the country; third, the security of the telegraph and mail coaches; fourth, the immense saving in expense in the reduction of the military force to a few posts, instead of moving expeditions, which are very costly and rarely effective.

It is, however, unnecessary to enlarge upon the self-evident fact that peace properly secured, as I feel it can be, is the best possible policy.

My report has reached a greater length than I intended, for which my apology is that I felt it my duty to keep you fully informed of all that was transpiring relative to the people under your care.

It gives me pleasure to say that in Mr. Jarrot I find a very capable and agreeable gentleman, and all our views and plans harmonize perfectly.

As this is a subject in which I have taken great interest, I shall be most happy to receive any instructions you may have to give me and to execute them to the best of my ability.

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

HENRY E. MAYNADIER,
Colonel Fifth United States Volunteers, Commanding.

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

No. 84.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI,
St. Louis, Missouri, February 12, 1866.

SIR: For reply to your letter of the 22d ultimo, I have to suggest that Fort Laramie be the place for making treaty with bands of Sioux, Arapahoes, and Northern Cheyennes, and such other tribes as can be brought in, and that June 30 be the time.

Any presents, goods, &c., that you may think it advisable to send, ought to be at Fort Leavenworth by April 1, or not later than April 10, in order to be sent out in time to reach Laramie by the specified day.

I desire to be advised as soon as practicable whether this arrangement will suit your views, in order that I may send runners to all the tribes east of the mountains and south and west of the Missouri river, so that the various tribes may be represented by delegations or entire tribes, as they may elect.

Many of the runners sent hitherto to bands of the Sioux, Arapahoes, and Northern Cheyennes have not yet reported; all that have bring favorable reports, and several bands are making their way slowly to Laramie. The snow is very deep and weather severely cold.

In relation to commissioners being appointed to treat with these Indians, I have only to suggest that, in my judgment, it will be good policy to place upon the commission, in addition to the proper officers of the Interior Department, the several commanding officers of rank in that region of country, in order to secure harmony of action hereafter between officers of the War and Interior Departments. I would suggest General Dodge, General Wheaton, and Colonel Maynadier.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN POPE,
Major General Commanding.

Hon. J. HARLAN, *Secretary of the Interior.*

No. 85.

[By telegraph from Fort Leavenworth, March 11, 1866.]

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
March 12, 1866.

Major General JNO. P. SHERBURN, *A. A. General:*

Referring to letter of Secretary Harlan and Commissioner Cooley, I do not think it practicable to get Indians together May 10. They all understand they are to come by June 30. Most of them have gone hunting. The Aarapahoes and Cheyennes, on account of poor stock, cannot get in there before the time named. General Wheaton says Superintendent Taylor, at Omaha, thinks June 30 the best time. These Indians expect presents.

G. M. DODGE, *Major General.*

Official:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
St. Louis, Missouri, March 12, 1866.

JOHN F. SHERBURN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

[Referred by General Pope to the Interior Department.]

No. 86.

HEADQUARTERS WEST SUB-DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA,
Fort Laramie, Dakota Territory, March 9, 1866.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of an occurrence of interest to the Indian bureau, and, as I believe, of great importance in assuring the success of my efforts to make peace:

Some days since I received a messenger from Pegaleshka, head chief of the Brulé Sioux, saying that his daughter had died on the way here, and had begged her father to have her grave made with the whites. My consent was asked to permit this to be done. I knew the girl five years ago, then a child of twelve, and at her death about seventeen. She died from exposure and inability to sustain the severe labor and hardship of the wild Indian life. I replied that I would be glad to have Pegaleshka bring his child here, and would give him all the assistance in my power.

Yesterday I was informed that he had reached the Platte and would soon be at the fort. Wishing to do him honor as being one of the principal chiefs of the nation, and on account of the peculiar circumstances of his visit, I rode out with several officers and met him half way between the fort and the Platte. After greeting him, I conducted him to the fort and to my headquarters. I then informed him that the Great Father offered peace to the Indians, and desired them to have it for their own benefit and welfare. That, in two or three months, commissioners would come to treat with them and settle everything on a permanent basis of peace and friendship. I sympathized deeply in his affliction, and felt honored by his confidence in committing to my care the remains of a child whom I knew he loved much. The Great Spirit had taken her, and he never did anything except for some good purpose. Everything should be prepared to have her funeral at sunset, and as the sun went down it might remind him of the darkness left in his lodge when his beloved daughter was taken away; but as the sun would surely rise again, so she would rise, and some day we would all meet in the land of the Great Spirit

The chief exhibited deep emotions during my remarks, and tears fell from his eyes, a rare occurrence in an Indian, and for some time he could not speak. After taking my hand he commenced with the following eloquent oration: "This must be a dream for me to be in such a fine room and surrounded by such as you. Have I been asleep during the last four years of hardship and trial and am dreaming that all is to be well again, or is this real? Yes, I see that it is; the beautiful day, the sky blue, without a cloud, the wind calm and still to suit the errand I come on and remind me that you have offered me peace. We think we have been much wronged and are entitled to compensation for the damage and distress caused by making so many roads through our country, and driving off and destroying the buffalo and game. My heart is very sad, and I cannot talk on business; I will wait and see the counsellors the Great Father will send."

The scene was one of the most impressive I ever saw, and produced a marked effect upon all the Indians present, and satisfied some who had never before seemed to believe it, that an Indian had a human heart to work on and was not a wild animal.

Preparations were then made for the funeral of the chief's daughter. A scaffold was erected at the cemetery and a coffin made. Just before sunset the body was carried to the scaffold, followed by her father and mother and other relatives, with the chaplain, myself, and officers, and many of the soldiers of the garrison, and many Indians. Amid profound silence, and, as I was glad to see, with the most devout and respectful behavior on the part of every white man present, the chaplain delivered a touching and eloquent prayer, which was interpreted by Mr. Gott. I can hardly describe my feelings at witnessing this first Christian burial of an Indian, and one of such consideration in her tribe. The hour, the place, the solemnity, even the restrained weeping of her mother and aunts, all combined to affect any one deeply.

I attach great importance to this ceremony as rendering beyond a doubt the success of the efforts I have made to restore peace. It satisfies me of the entire trustiness of Pegaleshka, who is always with Red Cloud, and they two rule the nation. A man of Pegaleshka's intel-

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ligence and shrewdness would never have confided the remains of his child to the care of any one but those with whom he intended to be friends always. The occurrence of such an incident is regarded by the oldest settlers, men of most experience in Indian character, as unprecedented, and as calculated to secure a certain and lasting peace.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY A. MAYNADIER,
Colonel of the Fifth United States Volunteers, Commanding.

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

No. 87.

Report of the commissioners appointed by the President of the United States to treat with the Indians at Fort Laramie.

The commissioners appointed by the President of the United States to enter into treaties of peace and friendship with the Indians of the Upper Platte agency all met by appointment at Fort Laramie.

It required a considerable time to give such information to the Brulé and Ogalalla bands of Sioux as would be likely to secure a general attendance, they being much scattered at the time of our arrival.

In the meanwhile rumors of a discouraging character were in daily circulation of the disinclination of the Indians to give government the desired road to Montana by the way of Powder river. These rumors, on being traced, appeared to have a very doubtful origin, being mainly spread abroad by persons interested in keeping up an agitation for the purpose of keeping freights at high rates. These persons have but little at stake, as they reside in parts of the country not likely to suffer directly from Indian depredations, while they profit largely by magnifying the dangers of travelling to emigrants and freighters, and using these imaginary dangers as an excuse to increase the prices of their wares. On the other hand, these traders and dealers who are immediately among the Indians, and who are always the victims of an outbreak, are unanimously in favor of a peace that shall be lasting and mutually beneficial. They are men who have lived long among the Indians, and their assistance and agency are important and valuable both to the government and the Indians.

Although the Indians, as might naturally be expected, were reluctant to allow the proposed road to pass through the best of their remaining hunting grounds, yet when informed of the wishes of the government, and of our disposition to give a liberal equivalent, they acquiesced in our request in a full council, after a full expression of sentiment had taken place on both sides. The only change they suggested to the proposed terms consisted in the request of having their annuity goods distributed semi-annually, that is to say, at a specified time in the spring and fall. This proposition met our decided approval, as we believed it would greatly benefit the Indians.

The Cheyennes were represented by some chiefs and head soldiers, who stated that the main village was some distance off and could not come in for a long time. A treaty exactly similar to that made with the Sioux was prepared and read to them, and they signed it, being fully authorized to do so, and guaranteeing that the other chiefs would ratify their action. This treaty was left in the hands of Colonel Maynadier, or other commanding officer, for the signature of the absent when they shall arrive, with the condition that it is to be executed previous to the 1st of November next.

The Arapahoes having passed the winter on the Yellowstone, it was not possible to communicate with them in time for them to come to the council. On the 28th of June a party of six Arapahoes arrived as messengers from the main village, to say that they had heard of the treaty, and were anxious to avail themselves of the same advantages as had been given to the Sioux. These messengers were authorized by the tribe to speak for them. They further said that the Arapahoes were going to make peace with the Sioux, Crows, and Cheyennes, and wished also to make peace with the whites. The treaty made with the Sioux and that waiting for the Cheyennes, were read and fully explained to them, and they were informed that a portion of goods would be retained for them. They were entirely satisfied, and promised to report truly and faithfully to their chiefs what had been said to them.

Thus it will be seen that the results of the commissioners' labors are a treaty entirely concluded with the Ogalalla and Brulé Sioux, one negotiated and partly perfected with the Cheyennes, and a very favorable prospect of making the same terms with the Arapahoes. The Brulés being fully represented had the full share of their presents given to them, and, with a reserve for two absent chiefs, the Ogalallas have also received their share. The goods remaining in the hands of the agent, and now deposited in the government storehouse, will be delivered to the absent bands when they may come in and have signed the proposed treaty.

From what we saw and heard the treaty gave as much satisfaction to the parties concerned as, under existing circumstances, could have been expected. We are aware that evil-disposed

persons, actuated by malice or cupidity, have endeavored to create in the public mind a doubt of the permanence of the treaty. Whether it proves lasting or otherwise, depends very much on the conduct of the white men who are either settled in that country or who are passing through it.

I was gratified to find, although contrary to our expectations, that some of the Sioux were disposed to resort to farming for their future support. We gave them the assurance that the government would extend a helping hand to those who were so inclined, being fully persuaded that the time is not far distant when they must supply themselves from the cultivated fields or be supported by the government, the game, which until recently formed their chief, if not their sole subsistence, being already greatly diminished, and now fast disappearing. The presents and provisions issued were received cheerfully and thankfully, and the whole conduct and speech of the Indians were indicative of their sincerity and intention to abide by their treaties.

The commissioners respectfully recommend that a delegation of the Indians with whom these treaties have been made be permitted to visit the city of Washington. They suggest that the delegation consist of three Ogalallah chiefs, three Brulé chiefs, three Cheyenne chiefs, and three Arapahoe chiefs, with sufficient interpreters and managers. These Indians have never seen the whites except in their rudest condition, and though they have heard much of their numbers, power, and magnificence, they do not realize the idea as they would if they could see the wonders they have heard of. They have often asked the privilege, and in the ensuing fall it would be excellent policy and an act of justice to grant their request.

The commissioners further recommend that fresh beef be authorized to be purchased and issued to the Indians in lieu of a portion of the salt meat, say three-fourths fresh beef, one-fourth smoked bacon; (pickled pork is difficult to transport, and bacon is preferred.) Beef can be had in the country cheaply and abundantly, and is the most economical food that can be given to Indians. They eat, or otherwise make use of, every particle of an ox—hide, horns, flesh, entrails, hoofs, and bones.

Finally, the commissioners recommend that the salaries of Indian agents stationed at remote points, such as Fort Laramie, be increased to a sum sufficient to support them, without being compelled to resort to some other means of making a living. At the present rate of pay and cost of provisions, it is impossible for a man of such education and ability as an Indian agent should possess, to live without resorting to trade or speculation. It is believed that an increase of salary to such an extent as will insure a comfortable living would secure for Indian agents a class of men who would devote themselves exclusively to their duties, and perform them to the mutual satisfaction of the government and the Indians.

Respectfully submitted:

E. B. TAYLOR.
HENRY E. MAYNADIER,
Colonel 5th U. S. Volunteers.

No. 88.

AGENCY OF THE UPPER PLATTE,
Fort Laramie, September 20, 1866.

SIR: On the 18th instant I assumed the duties of this office, relieving Colonel Vital Jarrot, and receipting for all the property belonging to the agency.

I find the Indians in different localities. Big Mouth's band, of three hundred Indians, are in camp near Horse creek, and the balance of the Sioux, consisting of Spotted Tail band, three hundred; Swift Bear's band, two hundred and fifty; Iron Shell's band, three hundred; The Man that Walks in the Ground, three hundred, besides three or four hundred men in small bands, are in the game country, and about one hundred and fifty women and children left here in camp, without any means of subsistence and in a starving condition. These Indians all want peace, and say that on account of some few bad and hostile Indians being in the game country, they have not been able to hunt as usual, for fear of being charged with committing depredations that the hostile and bad Indians might commit; that they are anxious to go on the reserves they were promised, and are all determined to carry out in good faith the treaties made, and I believe will do so. I am of the opinion that if there is any way provided to place them on reserves, and subsist them until they can raise crops, they will effectually settle down and cease all hostilities and commit no depredations, and will be able to restrain and control the "bad men" of the tribes.

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

M. T. PATRICK,
Agent Upper Platte Indians.

Colonel E. B. TAYLOR,
Superintendent Northern Superintendency, Omaha, N. T.

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No. 89.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Northern Superintendency, Omaha, Nebraska, October 1, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor, in conformity to the regulations of the department, to submit my second annual report of the condition of Indian affairs in the northern superintendency, together with the accompanying reports of a portion of the agents and employés of the different agencies embraced within the superintendency. It is a matter of regret that up to the present date no reports have been received from the Santee agency, at Niobrara, the Great Nemaha agency, or the Pawnee agency. Should reports from these agencies reach me in time to be forwarded to Washington in season to be embraced within the annual report made by your department to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, I shall be gratified. All of the agents have been requested to render their reports promptly, and a failure on the part of some of them to comply with this request has delayed mine for several days beyond the usual period of its rendition.

I am gratified in being able to state, however, that the condition of the various tribes embraced within this superintendency (with but a single exception) is highly satisfactory. A portion of the Ogalallah band of Dakota, or Sioux Indians, of Upper Platte agency, (a sub-band known as Bad Faces,) still continue to occupy an attitude of hostility towards the whites, and have recently committed numerous depredations against the lives and property of emigrants en route to the mining districts of Montana *via* the Powder River route. Of these depredations I will speak more in detail in the subsequent pages of this report.

Eleven tribes are embraced within this superintendency, numbering, in the aggregate, according to the most reliable data within my reach, more than eighteen thousand souls. The following table will exhibit, in a condensed form, the population of each tribe, the names of the agents, and the location and designation of various agencies.

Name of tribe.	Population.	Name of agents.	Name of agency.	Location.
Brulé and Ogalallah Sioux	7,865	M. T. Patrick.	Upper Platte	Fort Laramie, Dakota.
Cheyennes	1,800			
Arapahoes	750			
Pawnees	2,750	John P. Becker	Pawnee	Nebraska.
Winnebagoes	1,750	Chas. Mathewson	Winnebago	Do.
Omahas	997	R. W. Furnas	Omaha	Do.
Sac and Foxes and Iowas of Missouri	350	C. H. Norris	Great Nemaha	Do.
Ottoes and Missourias	511	John L. Smith	Ottoes and Missourias	Do.
Santee Sioux	1,350	J. M. Stone	Niobrara	Do.
Total	18,153			

These tribes are embraced within seven agencies, and each is settled upon a reservation, with the single exception of the tribes of the Upper Platte agency. The Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, which compose this agency, are what are known and designated as Blanket Indians. They subsist chiefly by the hunt, and have no knowledge of and little inclination for the pursuit of agriculture. A small portion of the Brulé band of Sioux, several years ago, made an effort to raise corn in the valley of White river with fair success; but the enterprise was discouraged by the great body of the band and it was abandoned. This sub-band of the Brulés still maintain a distinct organization, and is known to-day by the original appellation given to it as a mark of derision, the Corn Band. Aside from this small number, not more in all than three hundred, the Upper Platte Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, regard labor as degrading, and there is little hope that they can be induced, for many years to come, to betake themselves to agriculture and abandon the chase. All the other tribes, however, within the northern superintendency, subsist, to a greater or less extent upon the products of the soil, and have come to regard the hunt as precarious and unprofitable. The Pawnees, Ottoes and Omahas, still continue to make their annual spring and fall hunt, but the buffalo is becoming scarce and so remote from their respective reservations that there is little doubt that these tribes will soon abandon the chase altogether, and rely solely for subsistence upon the products of agriculture.

UPPER PLATTE AGENCY.

Three tribes, Brulé and Ogalallah Sioux, Cheyennes of the Upper Platte, as contradistinguished from the Cheyennes of the Upper Arkansas, and the Arapahoes,) constitute

the Indians embraced within the agency. They numbered in the aggregate, at the date of the last reliable census, 10,382 souls. Previous to February last the great body of these Indians were hostile, and had committed many of the most wanton and cruel outrages upon the western emigration passing through the country which they inhabit. Indeed they had become so bold and reckless that they attacked and destroyed emigrant trains within thirty miles of Fort Kearney, a point only two hundred miles west of Omaha. The various military expeditions sent against them by the government had failed to inflict upon them any serious punishment, and the young men of the tribes had come to believe that these atrocities might be continued without the slightest fear of serious consequences. The winter of 1865-6 proved to be one of unusual severity, however, in the region which they inhabit, and the long continued cold weather (with snows of almost unprecedented depth) accomplished, in the interests of peace, what war, waged at great expense, had failed to achieve. In February, 1866, a deputation of Indians representing the Sioux, by far the most numerous and powerful of these tribes, reached Fort Laramie, and through an interpreter communicated with Colonel Henry E. Maynadier, then, as now, in command of the district in which that important military post is situated. They represented to Colonel Maynadier that their tribes were in a condition of utter destitution, without food and scantily supplied with clothing, that their blankets were worn out, their horses and ponies nearly all dead, and that their young men were tired of war and desired the re-establishment of peace. Colonel Maynadier listened patiently to the story of their destitution and sufferings, and assured them that the government was earnestly desirous that terms of peace and friendship should be re-established. Provisions and tobacco were issued to them, and they returned to their tribes. Early in March several of the chiefs, with portions of their bands, arrived at Fort Laramie, and a telegraphic correspondence was held between them and the undersigned, who had during the preceding winter been appointed by the President a member of a commission to negotiate, if practicable, terms of peace. In that correspondence (a full report of which was at the time forwarded to the Indian department at Washington) it was agreed, on the part of the chiefs, all hostile action on the part of the bands which they represented should be suspended until the time fixed for the assembling of the peace commission at Fort Laramie on the first of June following. This agreement was faithfully observed by the Indians, and no depredations were committed by any of the lately hostile bands.

On the 1st of June, in pursuance of previous arrangement, the peace commission assembled at Fort Laramie. It was constituted as follows: E. B. Taylor, superintendent Indian affairs, president; Colonel Henry E. Maynadier, Colonel R. N. McLaren, of Minnesota, and Thomas Wistar, of Philadelphia; Charles E. Bowles, esq., of the Indian department, secretary; Frank Lehmer, of Omaha, Nebraska, assistant secretary.

The Brulé and Ogalallah Sioux were largely represented by the principal chiefs and soldiers of the respective bands, and at least two thousand of their people were in attendance. A council was called soon after the arrival of the commissioners, which was attended by the principal men of the two bands, and it was determined, after a full and free interchange of opinion, to defer final action as to the conclusion of a treaty, until messengers could be sent to the different sub-bands, who had failed to attend, inviting them to be present. Two weeks later, additional delegations arrived. A band numbering perhaps three hundred warriors, headed by Red Cloud, a prominent chief of the Ogalallahs, refused to come in. They are known as Bad Faces, and are composed of the most refractory and desperate characters of the tribe, who, having committed some serious infraction of the internal police of the tribe, have congregated themselves together, and refuse to be governed by the will or action of the majority. As at least seven-eighths of the two bands (the Brulés and Ogalallahs) were present, the commissioners determined to proceed with the negotiations. Frequent councils were held, and the wishes and demands of the government were fully made known to the Indians. Finally a treaty was prepared and submitted to them. Its provisions were carefully explained, and I have no doubt was thoroughly understood by every Indian who signed it. Of course it would be improper to allude to its provisions here. They are believed to be satisfactory to the government, and I feel the utmost confidence that those whose assent they received (and they represent not less than seven-eighths of the two powerful bands named) will faithfully observe them.

The Bad Faces, to whom allusion has been made above, have committed several outrages on the newly opened Powder River route to Montana, since the signing of the treaty; but the Indians who participated in the negotiations at Fort Laramie have, with scarcely an exception, faithfully kept their pledges. They will continue to do so, unless, from an inability to procure subsistence elsewhere, they are compelled to remove into the region of Powder river, where buffalo are most numerous, and thus become from necessity complicated with the Bad Faces, who, up to the present time, are alone responsible for all the outrages which have been committed on the plains since February. In these views I am fully corroborated by Agent Patrick, who is now at Fort Laramie, and thoroughly conversant with all these facts. I respectfully refer you to his letter of September 20, herewith forwarded, and to which the attention of the department is respectfully directed. If the great body of the Upper Platte Sioux, now disposed in good faith to observe their treaty stipulations, can be subsisted, or so far aided in obtaining the necessaries of life that they will not be compelled to resort to the

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country now infested by the Bad Faces, in order to escape starvation, I fully believe that a general Indian war upon the plains may be averted.

Agent Patrick telegraphs this office that one hundred and eighty lodges of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes are coming into Fort Laramie for the purpose of securing peace. This is in accordance with an arrangement agreed upon between the peace commissioners at Fort Laramie, in June last, and the representatives of those tribes who were then present, but not in sufficient numbers, in the opinion of the commissioners, to justify the conclusion of a treaty with them. Agent Patrick asks for the necessary means to subsist these Indians, who are coming in for the purpose of signing treaties left with Colonel Maynadier for their signature, in the event of their arrival previous to November 1, as will be seen by reference to the official report of the proceedings of the peace commission on file in the department. I trust that, if practicable, subsistence may be afforded them. It is impossible for them to remain long in the vicinity of Fort Laramie unless subsistence be furnished them by the government.

I have stated thus in detail the material facts connected with the Fort Laramie treaty, and the previous and subsequent conduct of the Indians of the Upper Platte, for the purpose of enabling the department and the country to place a proper estimate upon the exaggerated reports which have emanated from Leavenworth and elsewhere during the past summer, relative to Indian troubles in that region. That they are exaggerations no person at all familiar with the facts can for one moment doubt.

THE WINNEBAGO AGENCY.

In my last annual report I submitted, somewhat in detail, a statement of the facts relative to the removal of the Winnebago Indians from Minnesota to Crow creek, in Dakota, on the Missouri river, and their subsequent arrival, almost in a starving condition, at the Omaha agency, seventy-five miles north of Omaha. A treaty made in March, 1865, between the Winnebagoes and the Omahas and the government, providing for the purchase of about one-third of the Omaha reserve for the use of the Winnebagoes, and the fitting up of the same, was ratified by the Senate, and officially approved and promulgated by the President of the United States last winter. The appropriations under that treaty have all been made, and the work of fitting up the reservation, by the breaking of land, the building of agency houses, shops, &c., the purchase of work-oxen, cattle, agricultural implements, horses, &c., is progressing in the most satisfactory manner; and it affords me the highest personal satisfaction to be able to assure the department that this deeply wronged and much abused tribe will soon be, in all respects, comfortable and self-sustaining. They entered upon their new reservation as late as May last, and during the present year they have raised at least twenty thousand bushels of corn. Their lands are highly productive, and well supplied with timber and water; and when all the projected improvements shall be completed, their condition will be all that the most ardent friends of the tribe could desire.

I respectfully refer you to the report of Agent Mathewson, herewith forwarded, for the details of the general management of this agency.

THE OMAHA AGENCY.

The affairs of the Omaha Indians have been very successfully managed by Agent Furnas, for several years past. His report, herewith forwarded, is so full and so satisfactory that, without further comment, I respectfully commend it to your consideration.

THE OTTOE AND MISSOURIA AGENCY.

The Ottoes and Missourias are a small tribe numbering, at a recent census, as appears from the annual report of Agent Smith, herewith transmitted, only 511 souls. They are located on a large reservation in the southern portion of the Territory, on the waters of the Big Blue river. It is in the centre of the most fertile and productive agricultural district of Nebraska, and is abundantly supplied with timber and water. Agent Smith's report will afford all desired information relative to the general condition and management of this agency.

GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY.

No report has been received, at the present date, from this agency. A personal examination of the condition of the agency, however, enables me to state that it is eminently satisfactory. It is situated adjacent to the boundary line between the State of Kansas and Nebraska, and is highly productive, well supplied with timber and water, and the agency buildings, fences, shops, &c., are in excellent repair. The tribes composing this agency are small, and their physical condition is in all respects comfortable. Agent Norris's report I am advised will be forwarded to this office in a few days, and will be transmitted in time to be embodied in your annual report.

THE SANTEE SIOUX AGENCY.

This agency has been established within the northern superintendency since the rendition of my last annual report. The Indians who constitute the tribe known as the Santees are the Sissetons, Wahpetons, Medewahkantons, the "people of the leaf," and the Wahpakootas, numbering in all about 1,350 souls. They were removed from the State of Minnesota, subsequent to the Indian massacre in that State, and located at Crow creek, on the east bank of

the Missouri river, in the Territory of Dakota, (in connection with the Winnebagoes,) under the charge of late Agent Balcombe. The Winnebagoes left Crow creek more than two years since, but the Santees remained at that agency until April of the present year, when they were removed, by order of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, to the mouth of the Niobrara river, in Nebraska, where they were established on a reservation previously set apart for their use and occupancy, embracing four civil townships of land. The reasons which governed the department in ordering the removal of this tribe were briefly as follows: At Crow creek the soil is wholly unproductive, and while the tribe has remained at that agency it has been necessary to purchase and transport every pound of beef, flour, corn, &c., which they have consumed. Situated as it was, remote from any point where supplies could be purchased, the cost of transportation was an enormous burden upon the government—a burden which it was believed could be materially lightened by removing the tribe further south, and nearer to the base of supplies. Again, it was believed that at Niobrara a large portion of the grain necessary to their subsistence could be raised as soon as their lands could be placed in a condition to be cultivated. A small settlement has existed at Niobrara for more than eight years past, and the farmers of that locality have rarely failed to raise a fair crop of wheat, corn, and potatoes. The crop of the present season is a fair average with the production of northern Nebraska.

Since the removal of the tribe from Crow creek, some two hundred and forty men belonging to it, who have been held as prisoners of war by the government at Davenport and Rock Island, in consequence of their participation in the terrible massacre of Minnesota, have been removed by order of the War Department, and are now at the agency. At Crow creek, in consequence of the distance of that agency from the point where supplies could be obtained, and the resulting heavy expense of transportation, the entire annual appropriation for the subsistence of this tribe was exhausted. This appropriation was $100,000. Since their removal, (after the addition of the two hundred and forty men above referred to,) the expenses necessarily incurred for their subsistence are so far reduced that it is believed at least twenty thousand dollars may be saved annually, to be devoted to the improvement of their reservation, the purchase of agricultural implements, &c. After one thousand acres of land shall have been placed under cultivation, it is confidently believed that the tribe will be able to raise nearly if not quite grain enough for their subsistence. The wisdom and economy, therefore, of their removal, cannot be questioned.

Several parties at Niobrara own improved farms within the limits of the reservation set apart for the Santee Sioux. As a matter of justice to these parties, who very naturally object to being compelled to reside in such close proximity to the Indians, as well as from many considerations which apply to the future welfare of the Indians, I respectfully urge upon the department the propriety of providing at the earliest practicable period, for the purchase of these lands at a fair appraised value.

Arrangements have been made, pursuant to instructions from the department, to provide temporary shelter houses for this tribe, in order to shield them from the rigors of the approaching winter. The expense necessary to construct these temporary buildings will be trifling, as the reservation is well supplied with timber, and I have directed the agent to erect the buildings of round logs, to be covered with poles, hay, and earth, and to construct them in close proximity to the timber, with the view not only of saving expense in transporting the logs, but of placing the Indians in a position where they can supply themselves with fuel without the expense of hauling.

In obedience to orders from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I have purchased the necessary subsistence for this tribe in open market, until such time as it could be procured by contract upon advertisement. A public letting of this subsistence will take place at my office on the 13th instant. It has been advertised for thirty days in two daily newspapers of this city, and in one weekly newspaper at Sioux City, Iowa.

Every arrangement has therefore been made consistent with the means at the disposal of the department, for the subsistence and comfort of this tribe. Agent Stone has failed, up to the present date, to render his annual report, but I am advised that it will be received at this office in time for transmittal to Washington during the present week.

Trusting that this review of the operations of the past year within this superintendency will be satisfactory, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. TAYLOR, *Sup't Indian Affairs.*

Hon. D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

No. 90.

WINNEBAGO AGENCY, N. T., *August* 20, 1866.

SIR: In accordance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of the Winnebago Indians, located on the Missouri river, and now under my charge.

I received my appointment about the middle of September, 1865; was ordered to Wash

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ington, D. C., for instructions previous to proceeding to my agency. I arrived at the Omaha agency, where the Winnebagoes were at that time, on the 8th of October, received the public property of the agency from Major St. A. D. Balcombe, late United States Indian agent, on the 15th of November, 1865.

The Winnebagoes were being subsisted at the Omaha agency at the time of my appointment, and continued to be until the middle of May following. As I was ordered to Washington, D. C., soon after my arrival at the agency, and did not return until April, I immediately made preparations to move the Winnebagoes on to their own reservation, and accomplished the work by the middle of May, at which time I took the entire charge of them. Colonel Furnas, United States Indian agent for the Omahas, acted as assistant agent during my absence.

When I took charge of the Winnebagoes I found them in a sad condition. They had been for three years without comfortable homes, having been removed from their comfortable homes and the graves of their fathers in Minnesota, against their will, to suffer privations and death, for no crime save that of being, like Naboth, the possessors of a well cultivated vineyard, which their more powerful neighbors coveted; but I will not pain your ear with a repetition of their trials and sufferings, which is so truthfully described in Superintendent Taylor's special report, dated Omaha agency, August 23, 1865, and found on page 407, in Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1865. As near as I can learn, the tribe has diminished some four or five hundred since they left Minnesota.

As everything was new, there being no buildings on the reserve, and no improvements, save some three hundred acres which my predecessor had broken, I found it a task to commence so late in the season and accomplish what I desired to the present season, and should have failed had not the honorable Commissioner wisely given me permission to take assistance with me from the East.

I respectfully refer you to the accompanying report of my farmer to inform you what has been done in his branch of the business of the agency. The health of the tribe is not as good as I could wish, and yet as good as can be expected when we remember their exposure and sufferings during the last three years. There are numerous cases of fever and ague among them, and my calls for medical aid are so numerous and oft-repeated to relieve the varied ills to which the flesh is heir, that I am constrained to ask the department if we cannot have a physician to attend to the numbers of sick, not only among the Indians, but in our own families.

I am happy to report the tribe as improving in their condition. In accordance with instructions, I have provided them with white man's clothing, which greatly improves their general appearance. They manifest a good degree of industry, and with a suitable number of overseers, will do as much work as an equal number of white laborers.

One of the great wants of the Winnebagoes to-day is useful employment, which would raise them exceedingly in a moral, as well as temporal point of view, as idleness is the mother of vice.

Another, and the greatest want of the tribe is educational privileges. I believe every Winnebago child could be taught to speak and read the English language, and by thus knowing how to work with head and hands, and having work provided them, they will rise rapidly in the scale of civilization.

Although the poor Indians have been accused of being the whiskey drinkers of the land, I think there is less liquor drank among the Winnebagoes than among an equal number of whites.

There has returned to the tribe, within the past few weeks, about one hundred soldiers, who have served with credit to themselves and to their tribe in the defence of their country.

I consider the Winnebagoes one of the best tribes of Indians in the country, and, with proper treatment, they will soon become a self-sustaining, prosperous, and happy people.

Our agency is a new one, consequently everything is in an embryo state; still we venture the assertion that we can show improvements that would do credit to older agencies.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. MATHEWSON,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel E. B. TAYLOR,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

No. 91.

OMAHA INDIAN AGENCY, *August* 1, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my third annual report of the condition and progress of affairs of the Omaha Indian agency.

I flatter myself that the facts show a decided improvement among the Omahas within the past year in almost every respect. At the date of this report crops, of course, are not out of

danger. Taking all things into consideration, however, corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, vines, roots, &c., bid fair to yield a satisfactory return for the labor bestowed. The spring was unfavorable, wet, backward, and cold. The cut-worms this season were very destructive. Wheat and oats were never better in this country. For two months past we have had extreme drought, which has retarded seriously the late crops. Small grain is out of the way. The following is a statement of the farm operations the present season:

	Acres planted.	Bushels.	Value.
Corn	1,250	62,500	$25,000 00
Wheat	50	1,250	1,375 00
Oats	20	1,000	700 00
Potatoes	45	4,500	2,250 00
Beets, carrots, and turnips	5	3,400	1,700 00
Beans	20	1,000	1,500 00
Pumpkins, melons, and squashes	40	.....	1,000 00
Number of tons of hay cut	400	.....	1,600 00
			35,725 00

While it will be seen from the above that we have 425 acres more under cultivation this season than last, the total value falls short. This is accounted for by the fact that prices are far below what they were last year. For instance, corn last year at this time was worth $1 50 per bushel, and other products in proportion. It is now selling for forty and fifty cents. The Omahas sold this spring of their last year's surplus corn not less than 10,000 bushels. It is hoped their surplus of this year's crop will be at least double that.

The population of the tribe this year seems to be less than last, viz:

Males	543
Females	454
Total	997

Last year the population was 1,002.

The wealth of the tribe, like all others, and as before stated, is difficult to arrive at. It consists chiefly among the Omahas in horses. When statistics are asked for, the Indian thinks "something's up," and equivocates or declines giving in. The following is as near as can be ascertained:

	Number.	Value.
Horses	1,250	$62,500 00
Cattle	175	5,250 00
Swine	100	500 00
Total		68,250 00

The fur trade the past year amounted to between $5,000 and $6,000. This cannot be given exactly, as the Indians go off the reservation to sell nearly all their furs. The reason of this is, the farmers in this vicinity, who want furs for their own use, will give in produce double what any trader or merchant will. The Indian is quick to see this advantage and avail himself of it. The licensed trader on this reservation purchased but $450 worth of furs from the Omahas the past year.

The school is in a more prosperous condition than ever before, and there appears to be an increased interest manifested among the tribe in this respect. There are now—

Male scholars	42
Female scholars	19
Total	61
Male teacher	1
Female teacher	1
Total	2

This shows an increase in the scholarship this year over last of sixteen. The school is under the charge of the Old School Presbyterian Board of Missions. For the support of the school the tribe contributes $3,750 annually, to which the board added last year $1,400. For further details relative to the school I refer you to the report of Superintendent O. S. Lee, a copy of which is herewith forwarded and made a part of my annual report.

Allow me to digress by expressing an opinion upon the question of education among the

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Indians—an opinion based upon years of experience and close observation. There must be a different policy adopted by the government, or the Christian denominations who are exerting themselves to educate this unfortunate race, or the desired object will never be accomplished. For instance, to illustrate, there are 396 Omaha children; provisions are made for the education of but fifty. Sixty-one, the number now in attendance, is the highest yet reached. To educate and return to the tribe to exercise civilizing influences is the design. The civilizing influence of so limited a number is entirely overwhelmed and destroyed by the superstitions and natural aversions of the rest of the tribe, and thus money and time thrown away. To become successful the system of education must be universal, and all of the children between certain ages required to attend school a given number of months in each year.

There is being made a decided improvement in the manner of living among the Omahas. Both male and female are more disposed to adopt the style of clothing used by the whites. It is also observable that more men and less women work in the fields and perform other manual labor. There is also an improvement in the character of their dwellings. There are now fifty-one frame and sawed log dwellings, and twenty-two mud lodges or huts.

The Omahas for the past year, as before, have been quiet and well disposed. I referred in my first annual report to the evidence of loyalty, that many had gone into the army. Within the past month those surviving the perils of an army life have been honorably mustered out of the service and returned to the reservation. They bring with them the highest testimonials both as to bravery and general efficiency.

The Omahas are extremely anxious to have the stipulations of the recent treaty carried into effect, particularly as regards the survey and allotment of their lands in severalty, and making agricultural improvements for the benefit of heads of families. It has required much time and labor to convince the tribe of the benefits they will derive by such an arrangement, and I earnestly recommend that it be consummated without further delay. Had operations looking to this end been commenced the past spring, as they expected, the annual summer hunt would have been abandoned.

Permit me again to call the attention of the department to still great prevailing dissatisfaction among the Omahas in consequence, as they claim, of the Great Father not complying with treaty stipulations, viz: protecting their persons and property from raid of hostile Sioux, or compensating them for their losses thereby; and also, they further claim, that a former agent, Robertson, failed to expend for their benefit the unpaid balance of $25,000 appropriated for their use by the act of August 30, 1851, and provided for in the third act of treaty of March 16, 1854. These two matters have heretofore, by order of the honorable Commissioner, been reported upon in detail by myself, with the opinion that the claims had foundation at least.

Allow me to express, in behalf of the tribe, the earnest hope that these matters may be speedily adjusted or satisfactorily explained to the Indians.

Hoping that my official acts for the past year have met with approbation, and that this report may prove satisfactory, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. FURNAS,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. B. TAYLOR,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebraska.

No. 92.

OMAHA MISSION, *August* 1, 1866.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request and with the regulations of the department, I send you this my first annual report. Having but recently entered upon the duties of the superintendency of the mission, and having nothing to guide me in the preparation of the report, it will not be strange if it is in many respects incomplete.

The school is, as you know, under the care of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and is, like other schools of its class, supported in part by the board and in part by funds received from the Indian fund in the hands of the government. It is a boarding-school, in which the children are clothed as well as boarded, and in which the aim is not only to train the intellect but to give them habits of order, industry, and neatness, as well as to give moral and religious instructions. There have been several changes among the laborers at the mission during the year just closed. The Rev. R. I. Burtt, who for six years has been the superintendent of the mission, has recently left, and others have come. Those at present connected with the institution are: S. O. Lee, superintendent, and at present acting also as teacher; Mrs. Lee, who has recently arrived, and who will take charge of the boys' clothing; Isaac Black, farmer; Mrs. Black, who has the care of the culinary department; Miss Joanna Mills, who has charge of the girls out of school, of the girls' clothing, sleeping-room, &c.; Miss Mary Hamilton, teacher. Assisting Mrs. Black in the kitchen are Misses Mary and Josephine Fontenelle, both former pupils in the school, and the latter of whom has recently returned from an absence of several years attending school in the East.

The number of children at present connected with the school is 61, of whom 19 are girls and 42 boys. This is a larger number than were ever reported before—more than the full complement of the school, or than we ought to receive at the present compensation.

The studies in the school embrace reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, and geography. The books used are McGuffy's readers and spellers, with Wilson's and Calkins's charts for beginners, Montieth and McNally's geographies, and Stoddard's Practical Arithmetic. All the children study reading, and are classed as follows: on the charts, 19; in First Reader, 12; Second Reader, 12; Third Reader, 7; Fourth Reader, 3; Fifth Reader, 8. All spell in connection with the reading lessons, and there are three regular spelling classes. The pupils in the first class write their lessons; the others spell orally. There are in the first class, 12; in the second, 9; in the third, 12. Geography—in number one, 8; in number two, 4; in number three, 4. In practical arithmetic, 11. Quite a number of others have studied mental arithmetic, but, owing to changes in classes, are not just now studying it. Writing—eighteen write in Payson's, Dunton's, and Scribner's copy-books; the others use slates.

The girls, out of school hours, assist in the kitchen and dining-room, in making beds, and the care of the sleeping-rooms for both boys and girls, in sewing for the girls, &c. The boys assist in the farming operations, in cutting wood, &c., but as they are small, there are many kinds of work which they cannot perform.

Work done during the year.—As there was no record kept of the number of articles manufactured, I can only say that the majority of the garments worn by the girls, and very many of those worn by the boys, were made here; also, soap, candles, and various other articles. On the farm corn and potatoes were profitable crops, while our wheat was almost a failure. We raised 2,400 bushels of ears of corn, 400 bushels of potatoes, while we harvested but 65 bushels of wheat. We also raised several hundred pumpkins and winter squashes, with a variety of garden vegetables.

In conclusion I will remark that during the latter part of the winter and in the spring there was quite an interest on the subject of religion among the Omahas, some of the good effects of which are still seen. Quite a number expressed a desire for the salvation of their souls, and some, we trust, have started on a new life. Two, for a number of years members of the school, have united with the church. While we rejoice in these tokens of good, we hope that God will in the future so bless the labors here that it shall be manifest to all that the seed sown so faithfully in the past is bringing forth a rich harvest of blessings, both spiritual and temporal, to this people.

Respectfully yours,

S. ORLANDO LEE,
Superintendent.

Colonel R. W. FURNAS.

No. 93.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Northern Superintendency, Omaha, Nebraska, March 16, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a paper signed by all the chiefs and most of the braves of the Omaha tribe of Indians, asking that the lands of the tribe be immediately surveyed and assigned in severalty to the different members of the tribe, as provided for in the treaty recently ratified by the Senate.

If the request can be complied with without inconvenience or embarrassment to the department, I trust it may be done.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. TAYLOR,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

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

OMAHA INDIAN AGENCY, *February* 5, 1866.

To the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

We, the chiefs and headmen of the Omaha tribe of Indians, respectfully represent, that we are extremely anxious for the early compliance with the provisions of the pending treaty wherein the survey and allotment of lands in severalty is contemplated. We are anxious to have it done this spring. We are now going to work making rails and other preparations for fencing and other improvements. We, whose names are hereto attached, agree to abandon our annual hunts and devote ourselves to agricultural pursuits, and to remain on our reservations, and further agree to use our best endeavors to induce the whole tribe to do likewise.

In view of the probable tardiness of the regular appropriation bill, by which the necessary funds provided for in the pending treaty are to be obtained, we respectfully ask if there can

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possibly be some other means afforded whereby we may commence operations this spring. For instance, if the $7,000 the Winnebagoes are to pay us for use of lands and timber destroyed is to be paid out of their tribal funds, cannot that sum, immediately after the ratification of the treaty, be placed in our agent's hands, and he be instructed to purchase for us wagons, work-cattle, and agricultural implements? We desire this sum or item to be expended in this manner, for many of our people do not know the use of money.

We feel that we cannot with sufficient strength and energy impress upon you the necessity of speedy action in this matter. Through the efforts of our agent and other friends our people are aroused and greatly interested. Much may now be done, which if procrastinated may be forever lost.

Respectfully submitted for early consideration.

Joseph La Flesh,	his x mark.	Yellow Smoke,	his x mark.
Standing Hawk,	his x mark.	Hard Walker,	his x mark.
Little Chief,	his x mark.	Fire Chief,	his x mark.
Village Maho,	his x mark.	White Cow,	his x mark.
Noise,	his x mark.	No Knife,	his x mark.

The above are all the chiefs of the tribe; following are the soldiers and braves:

Ka-wa-num-ba,	his x mark.	Wa-wa-do-ni,	his x mark.
Ma-ha-gi-he,	his x mark.	Sin-da-na ha,	his x mark.
Oh-ha-shin-ga,	his x mark.	Is-ta-ba-su-da,	his x mark.
Wa-ha-nin-ga,	his x mark.	Um-pa,	his x mark.
Chu-fu-um-ga,	his x mark.	Ma-sha-sha,	his x mark.
Wa-sob-bi-shin-ga,	his x mark.	Ma-ja-ki-da,	his x mark.
Wa-na-ru-na-he,	his x mark.	Ka-hu-sob-bi,	his x mark.
Ash-na-hun-ga,	his x mark.	O-hum-ga-mi-she,	his x mark.
E-ba-hun-ga,	his x mark.	Na-ha-wa-ka,	his x mark.
Ba-fu-nun-ga,	his x mark.	Pa-ne-nah-ha-jhe,	his x mark.
Tu-nu-ga-ga-hi,	his x mark.	Half Day,	his x mark.
Ta-nu-ga,	his x mark.	James Deck,	his x mark.
Shin-ga-ga-he-ga,	his x mark.	Ma-ha-nu-jhe,	his x mark.
Shin-ga-ska,	his x mark.	Pa-sha-un-ghe,	his x mark.
Ga-he-ga,	his x mark.	Is-ta-lu-bi,	his x mark.
Wa-ga-pa,	his x mark.		

Signed in the presence of—

H. CHASE,
HENRY FONTANELLE,
LEWIS SANNSOCI,
Interpreters.
R. J. BURT, *Sup't Mission School.*
R. W. FURNAS, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

No. 94.

OTTOE AND MISSOURIA AGENCY,
Ottoe Agency Post Office, September 1, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Department of the Interior, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of the Ottoe and Missouria agency for the year 1866.

Having assumed the duties of this agency on the 19th day of July, 1866, my report of the condition and improvement of the Indians of this agency must be comparatively imperfect. After taking the census I find that these confederate tribes now number as follows:

Men	145
Women	149
Children	216
Total	511

The agency buildings consist of an agency house, blacksmith's house, engineer's house, tool-house, barn, storehouse, grist and saw-mill, blacksmith's shop, smoke-house, and a council or farm-house partly enclosed. These buildings are all very much out of repair, having many boards torn off and windows badly broken. The boiler in the mill leaks badly, but whether it is past repairing or not I am unable to report, owing to the fact that as yet I have not found it practicable to have it examined by a competent engineer.

I take the liberty here of making the suggestion that if the department shall determine to keep up a grist and saw-mill at the agency, which, in my opinion, is quite necessary, it would be far more economical to erect a water-power mill on the Blue river near the agency. There are good mill sites within three miles of the agency. If this should be thought expedient, it would be better to put up entirely new buildings at the place selected for the site of the mill; the new mill and other buildings to be built of the materials of the old as far as they would go. This would cost very little more than it would to repair the present building, and so far as the future is concerned, will be far more economical.

The general health of the Indians during the past year has been, according to the best of my information, as good as usual.

I strongly recommend that provision be made for a school at this agency as soon as practicable. It is not only much needed, but is ardently desired by the Indians themselves. At least seventy-five, and perhaps one hundred scholars would be in attendance should the school be opened. I would suggest that the old agency house be taken as a school-house, and a new agency building erected.

A great deal of trouble has arisen between the Indians and the neighboring settlers with regard to the boundaries of the reservation. The stakes of the last survey on the northern side have been removed, and the Indians complain that the settlers are cutting timber, and moving on the land embraced in the bounds of the reservation. The Indians who were with the surveyors when the survey was made are all dead. I would recommend that a new survey be made in order to prevent these difficulties, and to protect the Indians in their rights.

The reservation without doubt embraces double the amount of land that is actually necessary or of any use at all, even to the Indians, but they are naturally very averse to parting with any of it. But if, in conformity with the suggestion made by me in a letter to Colonel Taylor, superintendent of Indian affairs, dated August 15, 1866, permission shall be given to the leading chiefs to visit Washington to settle some contested points in respect to the treaty of 1854, then, I think, would be a favorable opportunity to broach the subject to the tribe, to instruct the chiefs in the matter. It would, perhaps, be very advantageous to them should they dispose of their superfluous lands and devote the funds raised therefrom to the improvement of the remainder. But this is always a delicate subject to bring before the Indians.

A great deal of waste has been habitually committed in the timber on the reservation by the Indians in obtaining their fuel. Large trees are cut down, and merely the tops cut up and carried away, leaving the most valuable part of the timber to rot on the ground. I am endeavoring to check this wasteful habit, and think I shall succeed in putting a stop to it.

I herewith transmit a copy of the farmer's report, which I trust will meet with the consideration which its importance demands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN L. SMITH,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel E. B. TAYLOR,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Omaha, N. T.

No. 95.

GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY,
Nebraska Territory September 29, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of the condition of the tribes under my charge. I took possession of this agency on the 28th day of May last, and knowing nothing of the history of the Indians belonging to it, or the condition of their business prior to that time, my report must necessarily be very brief—too much so to afford much information to the department, or to give satisfaction to myself.

The Indians belonging to this agency number as follows: Iowas, three hundred and three, (303;) Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, one hundred and two, (102.) Total, four hundred and five, (405.)

The Iowas have made considerable progress in agricultural pursuits within the last five years. Much seems to have been done within that time in the way of building houses, fencing fields, purchasing teams and agricultural implements, giving them instruction in the use of them, &c. They have raised the present year the following various produce: Wheat, 100 bushels; corn, 8,000 bushels; beans, 500 bushels; potatoes, 150 bushels; turnips, 50 bushels, besides many small vegetables difficult to enumerate. They have cut and stacked 150 tons of hay with which to subsist their stock during the coming winter. Their wealth in stock consists in horses, 150; cattle, 100; hogs, 150. They have a considerable number of wagons, some of which were furnished by the department; others have been purchased by individuals out of their own personal funds. Many of their wagons and some ploughs and other utensils have been broken and are useless at present. There is now at the different shops belonging to the reservation a large amount of work in the shape of repairs on wagons, ploughs, &c., which cannot be done until material is furnished for employés to work with. Estimates have been forwarded and permission asked to purchase iron, steel, lumber, and other materials, but up to the present time no such orders have been received.

If something is not done soon in the way of furnishing building material, a portion of the Iowa tribe will be very seriously discommoded, from the fact that there are some unfinished houses which will be useless for the winter unless such things as are needed for their completion be furnished very soon.

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The conduct of these Indians since my connection with them has been very good, much better than I had reason to expect.

They have a temperance organization among them which makes it a punishable offence to get drunk, or even to bring any intoxicating liquors on to the reservation. This law, established by themselves, has done a great deal towards promoting good order among them.

The Iowa Indian school is making fair progress, though not so successful as I could wish and intend it shall be in time.

The teacher's report accompanying this will show its present condition. The report of J. W. Washburn, carpenter for the Iowas, will exhibit the condition of that branch of the business of this agency.

The Sacs and Foxes of Missouri are not so much advanced in civilization as the Iowas. They do but little in the way of farming, and indeed their labors in that direction are confined to small patches which are cultivated solely by the squaws. The wealth of the Sacs and Foxes consists almost entirely of horses and ponies, of which they have about one hundred and fifty. They have some valuable American horses, and their ponies are much better than the average stock usually seen in the possession of Indians. They have had some wagons and farming utensils furnished them, but, so far, have manifested but little disposition to make a profitable use of them. They are a remarkably civil, well disposed tribe, giving but little trouble to those having business connections with them, and very rarely committing depredations upon the surrounding citizens.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. NORRIS,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. B. TAYLOR,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebraska.

IOWA INDIAN SCHOOL,
September 10, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I herewith submit my first annual report of the school under my charge.

Upon taking the school, the first of June last, the number of scholars who regularly attended were five boys and ten girls, all half-breed children, whose parents are anxious that their children should learn to read and write and become useful members of society; but the full blood Indians are indifferent about their children, caring little whether they are in school or roaming the prairies in quest of birds or berries. At present there are many of the children sick with the ague and fever, unable to remain more than one or two hours during the day. They are also very destitute of suitable clothing for the coming winter.

I would most respectfully urge that a sufficient amount of clothing be furnished, not only as a necessity but to encourage a regular attendance.

The whole number who occasionally attend is thirty-seven males and sixteen females.

Nothing but the juvenile branches are taught, viz: A B C, reading, writing, spelling, and a few are learning arithmetic.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK NORRIS, *Teacher.*

Major C. H. K.,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 96.

PAWNEE INDIAN AGENCY,
Genoa, Nebraska, May 4, 1866.

SIR: On last Monday evening or night, a raid was made by the Sioux Indians upon this agency. Eighteen horses were stolen; one horse, being too poor to travel, was shot, and left by the raiding party. The arrow with which the horse was shot is Sioux, and I have it in my possession.

I have sent forty of the braves of the tribe out on the trail of this party, and will, I presume, be able to report to you definitely in regard to it very soon. It will be absolutely necessary for you to secure a company of troops stationed, if you do not wish the agency deserted by the employés.

You may say there is no danger, but this was a close call, and the next may be much closer.

I am, very truly, &c., yours,

D. H. WHEELER,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel E. B. TAYLOR,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebraska.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Omaha, Nebraska, May 9, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of a letter received this morning from Agent Wheeler, of the Pawnee Indian agency, one hundred and five miles west of this city, in the valley of Loup fork of Platte river. It will explain itself. There has long been a feud between the Sioux and Pawnees, and even after a peace shall have been concluded with the former tribe, there will be danger of collision between them and the Pawnees. The agency is now entirely destitute of protection, (the Pawnee scouts having been recently mustered out of the service,) and I have, therefore, to request, respectfully, that if practicable, you will order a small military force to the Pawnee agency to protect this peaceful tribe from the depredations of the Sioux and guard the property of the government.

Very respectfully, &c.,

E. B. TAYLOR,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Major General P. ST. GEORGE COOK,
Commanding Department of the Platte.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Omaha, Nebraska, May 9, 1866.

SIR: Your letter of the 4th instant, relative to the Sioux raid, is at hand. I have sent a copy of it to Major General Cook, commanding the department of the Platte, and will use my best endeavors to secure the protection for which you ask. Will advise as to the action of General Cook at the earliest practicable moment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. TAYLOR,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

D. H. WHEELER, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent, Genoa, Nebraska.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, *May* 9, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose correspondence between this office and Pawnee agent relative to the hostile raid of the Sioux against the Pawnees; also, a copy of a letter addressed by this office to Major General Cook, commander department of the Platte, relative to the protection asked for by Agent Wheeler. The action of General Cook will be communicated to the department as soon as this office is advised in relation to it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. TAYLOR,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

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

No. 97.

WASHINGTON, *August* 23, 1866.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 22d instant, making certain inquiries relative to alleged Indian hostilities on the routes of overland travel across the plains, I have the honor to state that, from information in my possession, (deemed to be entirely reliable,) I am enabled to state definitely that a portion of the Upper Platte Sioux, embracing about two hundred and fifty warriors, and designated as "Bad Faces," have recently committed depredations upon travellers in the region of Powder river, at a point some two hundred miles northwest from Fort Laramie, in Dakota Territory. These Bad Faces are a sub-band of the Ogalallahs, made up of the most desperate characters in the various bands of the Sioux tribe, who refuse to recognize the general authority of the tribe, or to be bound by the action of the majority. A letter received from Seth E. Ward, esq., for thirty years a resident of the Indian country, informs me that the Indians parties to the recent treaty of Fort Laramie "have acted in good faith, and have in no single instance violated the stipulations of that treaty. Between Fort Laramie and the Missouri river, a distance of six hundred miles, no depredations have been committed since the treaty was concluded; and the overland stage line, the Pacific telegraph, and the overland emigration have in no case been interfered with." Mr. Ward has acted in the capacity of post sutler at Fort Laramie for nearly twenty years, speaks the language of the Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes perfectly, and is a gentleman of high character, whose statements the public may receive with implicit confidence and faith. I have no fear that

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these depredations on the part of the Bad Faces will lead to a general Indian war upon the plains. What I most fear is that parties interested in the fitting out and subsistence of armies will continue their efforts to produce such a war until they will prove successful. Mutual distrust, superinduced by these efforts to precipitate a collision, rarely fails to accomplish the desired end. They have been made and repeated at Leavenworth with a persistency and recklessness which are seldom equalled. I can only express the hope that we shall be able to maintain our present peaceful relations with the great body of the Indians of the plains in spite of them.

The public should understand that Leavenworth has no direct communication with the west by telegraph. The only telegraphic line from the Missouri river west to the Rocky mountains and the Pacific starts from Omaha, and whatever news from the plains is sent forward to the associated press is made up and forwarded from the Omaha office. From the tenor and frequency of the Leavenworth despatches it would naturally be inferred that that city is the general headquarters of a telegraphic system ramifying every portion of the interior.

It is enough to say that no special despatches are or have been sent from Omaha, the headquarters or general office of the Pacific telegraph, to Leavenworth, and that the public are indebted for all the news from the plains which they receive from the last named point to the fertile imagination of some gentleman who cares more for army contracts than the public peace.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. TAYLOR,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

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

No. 98.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA TERRITORY, *September* 21, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, consequent upon the perpetration of certain murders and other outrages committed against the citizens of western Kansas during the past spring and summer, I have been appointed by the governor of Kansas as special agent to collect the facts, and to bring the parties to justice.

In prosecuting my work I have visited the scene of murder and outrage, and have learned many facts, a few of which are as follows:

One man was killed on the 13th of May, while near to three companions, who were at their claims upon a tributary of Solomon river. He was shot by three Indians who were dressed in United States clothing and armed with revolvers and sabres. They were undoubtedly Pawnees, as many of them, similarly dressed and armed, have frequently passed through the settlements, exhibiting discharges from the service as Pawnee scouts. The man killed was scalped; and the Indians at the same time took two mules and a horse.

On or about the 17th of May six men were killed upon a tributary of Republican river, twenty miles west of Lake Sibley. The entire party having been killed, no testimony of eye-witnesses can be obtained; but the presence of Pawnees and Ottoes at and near the place of murder, both before and after the same, together with the fact that some of the men were killed with arrows, and that many arrows taken out of their bodies and picked up along the line of retreat were Pawnee and Ottoe arrows, can be readily sustained, as also that threats were made against the life of one of the murdered men by members of both tribes a few days before the occurrence of the murder. These murders were undoubtedly committed by Pawnee and Ottoe Indians.

In the month of July a settlement upon White Rock river was visited by Pawnees, who took corn from the fields and robbed the people of agricultural implements, tools, &c., and, having surprised a family in camp, during the absence of the husband and father, they took the woman away, and after subjecting her to ravishment by a large number, supposed to exceed forty, they left her where her friends found her in the morning in a state of insensibility.

In the month of August Pawnees and Omahas, to the number of more than eight hundred, visited a settlement upon a tributary of the Solomon and took possession of the fields of corn, &c., and when remonstrated with by the owners of the same they claimed the land upon which the farms were located as belonging to them as hunting and trapping ground. They ordered the settlers off, using menaces and threats of death if they did not go, and if they ever returned. They remained in this threatening manner until the people left.

Such acts of hostility and such violations of treaties call for justice and indemnity. This we desire to obtain under the laws; and, that the matter may be prepared in the proper form, the various witnesses and parties interested intend to meet at Lake Sibley, upon the Republican, about the 15th of October, and proceed in the investigation before an officer of the law. I have visited the Ottoes, and they agree to meet us and take part in the examination of arrows, &c. I desire the presence of chiefs of the Pawnee and Omaha tribes, and sincerely desire your official and personal co-operation in securing their presence.

I would respectfully present the fact that these oft-repeated outrages have caused a deep feeling of interest and a strong determination on the part of the entire citizenship of our State to obtain justice and safety; and inasmuch as the aforementioned tribes lie under these suspicions and charges, it will prove much to their interest to render every possible assistance in securing a full, just, and impartial investigation; and I do not doubt that a council of chiefs at the time mentioned will lead to the detection of the guilty parties, and result in mutual good to all concerned.

Any communication you may desire to make to me in regard to this matter may be directed to Leavenworth, Kansas. Sincerely hoping to receive your co-operation,

I remain, with much respect, your obedient servant,

W. F. CLOUD,
Major General Kansas State Militia.

Colonel E. B. TAYLOR,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Northern Superintendency, Omaha, Nebraska, September 28, 1866.

SIR: Your letter of the 21st instant, left at my office during my absence at the Winnebago agency, was handed to me this day on my return, and I embrace the earliest opportunity afforded me to reply.

Whether the allegations as to alleged depredations on the part of the Ottoes, Pawnees, and Omahas are true or untrue, of course I cannot state with positive certainty; yet I may say that I feel entirely confident that the Pawnees and Omahas are guiltless. The Ottoes are not above suspicion, and it may turn out, upon investigation, that they participated in the disturbances.

I have forwarded copies of your letter to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and to each of the agents of the tribes named by you respectively.

It will be impossible to meet you with a deputation from these tribes at Fort Sibley, on the Republican, as early as the 15th of October; and I therefore respectfully suggest that the day for the proposed investigation be postponed to such time as will enable me to secure the attendance of one or more of the chiefs of the tribes named, in the event that the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall so direct.

An *ex parte* examination will at best prove unsatisfactory, and can settle nothing definitely. While the department is ready to redress any wrongs committed by treaty Indians, upon satisfactory testimony, it will resolutely protest against loss or punishment for alleged offences, where the proof is vague or uncertain, or taken in such manner as to afford no opportunity for examination or denial.

Hoping that the proposed investigation will be deferred until the honorable Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs can be officially consulted. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. TAYLOR,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. WM. F. CLOUD, *Major General K. S. M.*

No. 99.

Papers relating to the Santee Sioux.

WASHINGTON, *February* 20, 1866.

SIR: In obedience to your request made this morning, I obtained from the honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office the enclosed township plats of townships thirty-one and thirty-two north, range six west, sixth principal meridian, Nebraska Territory, showing the amount of lands entered in each and the amount remaining unsold, the property of the general government. As shown by the plats, this land is situate on the Missouri river, at the northern boundary of the Territory of Nebraska, at a point where the waters of the Niobrara river flow into the Missouri.

The colored fractions of sections show the lands disposed of to individuals in these two townships, amounting in all to a little more than four sections, the residue being government lands.

Upon this tract of land the members of the Northwestern Indian Commission advise unanimously the location of the Santee Sioux Indians, now stationed at Crow Creek agency, in Dakota Territory. In this recommendation I am authorized to say that Hon. A. W. Hubbard, of Iowa, concurs. It is pretty well supplied with timber, and at least two thousand acres of tillable land can be found upon it in a body along the Missouri and Niobrara rivers.

Until the Santee Sioux can be rendered self-sustaining upon this proposed reservation, at least one-half the sum annually expended for transportation of subsistence and annuity

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goods can be saved. Where they now are they have never raised a crop of any description, and all their supplies have necessarily been purchased and transported at a heavy expense.

Should you determine to remove them to the mouth of the Niobrara, I have no doubt their new reservation will supply them with all the corn and wheat which they will require, so soon as it can be opened to cultivation.

This proposed reservation for the Santees is only separated from the Ponca reservation by the Niobrara river. It is a well known fact that the Poncas succeed well in agricultural pursuits, on the Missouri bottom.

That portion of the two townships which it is proposed to give to the Santees as a reservation which has been sold to individuals, can be purchased at a very small advance on the government price of public lands.

Not more than half a dozen settlers now occupy these lands, those who formerly resided upon them having been driven off by the Indian troubles of the past two years. I know of no place in Nebraska where a suitable reservation can be obtained for these Indians at so small a cost, and where the tribe can be located with a reasonable hope that they will not be encroached upon by white settlements.

One hundred thousand dollars per year is now appropriated by Congress to feed this tribe at Crow creek. More than one-half this large sum is expended for transportation. If they are to be subsisted for all the future, the removal of the tribe to the mouth of the Niobrara would save more to the government in the item of transportation alone in a single year than would purchase the land and defray the expenses of their removal.

To cover these two items, I would estimate that the following would be sufficient:

Removal from Crow creek to the mouth of the Niobrara, $5,000; purchase of lands marked on the plat as entered, $20,000. This much can be saved in the item of transportation in a single year.

If a reasonable sum could be appropriated for the erection of buildings and the general improvement of the reservation, in my judgment, this tribe can be rendered self-sustaining within the next two years.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. TAYLOR,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

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

No. 100.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., March 1, 1866.

SIR: The President has ordered the withdrawal of townships thirty-one and thirty-two north, range five west, and townships thirty-one and thirty-two north, range six west, Nebraska, from pre-emption and sale, in accordance with the recommendations of your letter to this department, under date of the 23d ultimo.

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

JAMES HARLAN, *Secretary.*

THE COMMISSIONER *of Indian Affairs.*

No. 101.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., March 8, 1866.

SIR: I would again impress on your attention the importance of removing the Crow Creek Indians from their present location. The reasons assigned for this are, first, the extreme poverty of their present position for agricultural purposes; second, the inconvenience and expense of feeding them so far off, &c.

The position recommended as a good location is at the mouth of Niobrara. I think this a good position so far as lands, proximity to other Indians, and separation from whites are concerned. This matter was freely talked over by the commissioners last fall, as well as Judge Hubbard, all of whom, as far as I learn, fully concurred in the above opinion.

Yours, &c.,

HENRY W. REED,
Special Agent and Commissioner

Hon. D. N. COOLEY, *Commissioner.*

No. 102.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
April 20, 1866.

SIR: The subject of the condition of the various bands of Sioux of the Mississippi, their location, subsistence, and the future policy to be observed towards them, presses upon this office from so many different directions, that it has seemed desirable to attempt a general review of the situation of things; to present such suggestions as appear practical in regard to each branch of the subject; and to ask that, if possible, a definite policy may be decided upon, which this office may endeavor to carry into effect, with means provided for the purpose by Congress. I will endeavor to present this review in as brief a form as possible, referring for many particulars to the papers herewith transmitted.

The four bands of Sioux referred to are the Sisseton, Wahpaton, Mdawakanton, and Wahpakoota bands, who were, in the year 1862, by virtue of treaties made in 1851 and 1858, located upon an extensive reservation lying along the south side of the Minnesota river, ten miles in width, and extending from a point on the west line of Minnesota near the upper end of Big Stone lake, to the vicinity of Fort Ridgley. These Indians had a large income from the proceeds of the cession of their lands, and a considerable portion of them had advanced so far in civilization that they had abandoned savage life, and were cultivating the soil with great success.

It is unnecessary to refer in any detail to the causes of or the circumstances attending the outbreak of the summer and fall of 1862, with its horrors of massacre and plunder. It is apparent that this outbreak took place at first among the Lower bands, the Mdawakantons and Wahpakotas, and that the Upper bands for the most part refused to take part in it, as did some considerable portion of the Lower bands. Many of those who felt no inclination towards hostilities, feared that the vengeance of the whites would fall upon them as a portion of the tribes, and fled to the northward, leaving their homes.

The results of the military expeditions sent against these Indians were their complete expulsion from the State of Minnesota; the capture of a large number of them by the troops, some of them having voluntarily surrendered, claiming to have taken no part in the massacres, and some, again, bringing with them whites rescued from their hostile brethren;) the death, by hanging, of a portion of the leaders; the confinement at Davenport, Iowa, up to a recent date, of about two hundred men, convicted by military commission of greater or less complicity in the outbreak, but many even of these always protesting their innocence; the forced migration to Crow Creek reservation, in Dakota, of more than 1,000, being mostly old men, women, and children, the families of those who had been hung or were in confinement; and the subjection of the Upper Sioux (the Sisseton and Wahpatons) to all the suffering incident to a wandering, savage life.

A large number of the latter bands came in and voluntarily surrendered to General Sibley who, his forces reached the region in the neighborhood of Fort Wadsworth, and most of these have steadily claimed that they had not voluntarily taken part in the outbreak, and signalized their return by bringing in a large number of white persons who had been taken captive at the time of the outbreak, and whom they had recovered and protected. A few, belonging, as is understood, to both the Upper and Lower bands, who had been positively faithful throughout, and had rendered greater or less service to the whites, have remained to and remained upon different portions of the old reservation, there being nearly one hundred not far from Faribault and Mendota, Minnesota.

The action taken by Congress in regard to these Indians has been as follows:

By act of February 16, 1863, (p. 652, vol. 12, Stat. at Large,) all treaties with them were declared abrogated, all lands, annuities, and claims forfeited, $210,000 of the annuities appropriated to payment of losses by the massacre, a commission provided for to ascertain and report upon claims for losses, and authority given to the Interior Department to set apart eighty acres of land to such Indians as had exerted themselves to save captive whites.

By act of March 3, 1863, (p. 819, vol. 12, Stat. at Large,) it was provided that a tract of good agricultural land should be set apart, outside of the limits of any State, sufficient for eighty acres to each member of the four bands who were willing to adopt the pursuits of agriculture; that their former reservation should be surveyed and sold, and the proceeds invested by the Interior Department for the benefit of the Indians; and that Indians who had exerted themselves to save the lives of whites should each have eighty acres of land on which the improvements were situated.

By the act of May 28 1864, (p. 92, pamphlet ed. Stat. at Large,) there was appropriated the sum of $1,170,374 to [illegible]y claims reported by the commission above referred to, making in all $1,380,371 appropriated for payment of losses by the outbreak.

By the act of March 3, 1865, (p. 427, pamphlet ed. Stat. at Large,) the sum of $7,500 was appropriated for the special benefit of a few of the friendly Sioux who had aided the whites.

It will be seen that there are four classes of these Sioux now claiming the attention of the department, to wit:

1st. Those who were removed to Crow Creek reservation, in Dakota.

2d. Those who were, till recently, prisoners at Davenport.

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3d. Those friendly Sioux who have been for some time seeking a precarious subsistence in the vicinity of their old homes in Minnesota.

4th. The Sissetons and Wahpatons who surrendered to General Sibley, and are living near Fort Wadsworth, in eastern Dakota.

1st. *The Crow Creek Indians.*—Congress has made an annual appropriation of $100,000 for the subsistence and clothing of these Indians, and efforts have been made to raise crops for their subsistence, but thus far without success; and the expense of transportation of the supplies sent to them is enormous. The result of a full consideration of the report of the treaty commission of last fall, of recommendations by Hon. Mr. Hubbard, of the congressional committee, and by Special Agent H. W. Reed, has been that these Indians should be removed to some place further down the Missouri river, where they can be reasonably expected to raise crops, and where the males of their families, long confined at Davenport, could join them, and aid in procuring their subsistence.

2d. *The Davenport captives.*—These Indians have been discharged, and turned over by the military authorities to an agent of this department, and are now on their way, to the number of about one hundred and fifty, to the new reservation, of four townships, situated at the mouth of the Niobrara river, near the Poncas and Yankton Sioux.

It is expected that these Indians will arrive at Niobrara between the 10th and 15th of May, and such arrangements have been made as will probably enable them at once to set about preparations for making a crop this year. It was also intended to get the Crow Creek Indians down to the same reservation in ample time to plant; but, from the fact that the steamer furnished by the War Department is, it is understood, to go up to Fort Rice with a cargo of supplies before bringing, on her downward trip, the Indians from Crow creek, it is feared that the month of July may be advanced before those Indians reach the reservation. Such directions have, however, been given as will, it is believed, put sufficient ground under cultivation to enable them, by proper care, to raise a good supply of corn and potatoes for their consumption.

Your attention is invited to the estimates in Superintendent Taylor's letter of 2d instant, a copy of which is herewith, marked A, as to the amount of funds necessary for carrying into effect the measures adopted relative to the two classes of Indians thus far referred to. That estimate amounts to $122,705, and covers the expense of getting the Indians down from Crow creek, by the method then intended to be taken; the purchase of certain lands and improvements of settlers on the Niobrara reservation; the erection of a storehouse and six buildings for the shelter of aged and infirm persons; the removal and subsistence on the way of the Davenport prisoners, (then expected to be done by land,) and the subsistence of the whole number (about 1,200 persons) upon the new reservation for twelve months. Superintendent Taylor estimates that an additional sum, sufficient to make the whole amount $150,000, should be added to cover the cost of implements, horses, wagons, &c. He thinks that upon this first outlay the Indians will, after the first year, be able to subsist themselves to a great extent. As, however, the removal of the Indians is made by steamer, furnished by the War Department, the elements of the estimate are much changed. I recur to the matter of estimates hereafter.

Referring again to the several classes of Sioux above noticed, I proceed to the

3d class. *The friendly Sioux remaining in Minnesota.*—In regard to these Indians it is noticeable that Congress has, by several enactments, made attempts to provide for them by donations of lands and money; but it has been found impracticable to accomplish anything under those acts, on account of the hostility manifested by the white people of that region towards everything in the form of an Indian. Many of these men have, for the past three years, been homeless wanderers, and actually suffering from want; a very poor return for services rendered to the whites at the risk of their lives. Action was taken by the department, about one year ago, to select for them eighty acres of land each upon the old reservation, but the feeling among the whites is such as to make it impossible for them to live there in safety.

Under date of April 6th instant, Right Reverend Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, who has taken a deep interest in these friendly Indians, forwards a letter, (copy herewith, marked B,) from Reverend Mr. Hinman, a faithful missionary laboring among them, recommending that measures be taken to gather these Indians and remove them immediately to the new reservation of their people on the Niobrara, in order that they may have lands assigned them and earn, as they are ready to do, their living by their own labor. Mr. Hinman estimates the whole number to be so removed at 250. I heartily approve of the recommendation, and, with your approval, will take measures to carry it into effect. The government, as it has acknowledged by several enactments, owes these people a debt of gratitude, and has not discharged that debt, but has deprived them of their share of the property and income of their people, by the act of 1863, abrogating all treaties, &c. It is difficult to make any reliable estimate of the amount necessary to remove them and settle them at Niobrara, but the sum named hereafter will, I think, be sufficient, and the appropriation of $7,500, heretofore made for their benefit, or some portion thereof, could possibly be used for the purpose now indicated, and the selections of land made for them last year could be sold, and the proceeds applied for their use. If they can be removed to Niobrara in time to raise a crop this year, their subsistence need only be provided for till next fall, and therefore prompt action is deemed advisable.

A letter of General Sibley (copy herewith, marked C) refers to certain persons belonging to this class, who, he thinks, on account of their having acted a prominent part on the side of the whites, would not be able to live at Niobrara. Although there is some foundation for the apprehensions of General Sibley, yet, from the information in possession of this office as to the docile disposition exhibited by both the Davenport and Crow Creek Indians, this office is of the opinion that the friendly Sioux will have no difficulty in living with their people.

Connected with this class, there comes a claim by Mr. A. Faribault, of Minnesota, indorsed by Hon. Mr. Ramsey, United States Senator from that State, for $3,371 77, for money, &c., expended by him in subsisting a portion of these Indians for about three years. The claim, and papers substantiating it, are herewith submitted, by copies marked D. I recommend that measures be taken to examine the claim of Mr. Faribault, and to pay what shall be found justly his due.

4th class. *Sissetons, &c., near Fort Wadsworth.*—Some action has already been taken in regard to this class, by providing for their being represented by their headmen at Fort Rice, on the Missouri, at the expected conference with the treaty commissioners. It is probable that a treaty will be made with them at that time. From representations made verbally to your department and to this office by General Sibley, to whom these people surrendered, it is supposed that these Indians will ask a reservation near Fort Wadsworth, in the country not heretofore ceded by them; while there is reason to suppose that the military authorities, and many of the people of Minnesota, would prefer their being located much further north, and in the vicinity of Devil's lake. As giving much valuable information in regard to the feelings and wishes of these Indians, and adding in the foundation of a just judgment as to the proper disposition of these bands, I herewith transmit copies of two papers, marked E and F, being a petition from their chiefs, dated December, 1861, and a letter from Rev. Mr. Riggs, formerly missionary among them. If, as the information at hand appears to justify, we are to trust in the friendly disposition of these people, their location near Fort Wadsworth would be a wise measure, and a protection to the frontier settlements, and I recommend that proper instructions be sent to the treaty commissioners in regard to the point to be fixed upon for their residence.

But there are six to eight hundred people of these bands, at and near Fort Wadsworth, in great want, while they are able to earn their living, and willing to do so if they can be furnished with implements and seeds, and measures should be taken to provide them with these necessaries in time for the spring work. They will till the ground, for this season, at all events, to such extent as is possible, near Fort Wadsworth, and I trust that some means will be provided for enabling them to do this to advantage.

FORMER PROPERTY AND INCOME OF THESE BANDS.

At the time of the outbreak, in 1862, the four bands of Sioux herein referred to were entitled to an annuity of $15,000 from the sum of $300,000 invested for their benefit, and to a sum total payment for lands ceded by them, amounting to $1,861,800. This sum was so graduated in annual payments that the amount due to the Indians, annually, was $135,060; or, including the $15,000 above mentioned, their annuities amounted to $150,060. This sum was forfeited by the act of February 26, 1863, by all, indiscriminately, friendly and hostile, and only the families of those who were executed or imprisoned have been provided for by government, and this, as we have seen, at an annual expense of $100,000, at Crow creek; while the sum of $1,320,374 has been paid for losses by the outbreak by a part of this people.

I beg leave to suggest, in view of the whole subject, whether the time has not come for such a disposition of funds long ago set apart by treaty with these Indians as will result to their advantage, and the best interest of the whites. The sum of $50,000 which has been for each of the last three years annually withheld from these tribes, if now placed in the hands of your department, would enable it to locate the first three classes comfortably upon the new reservation, and to aid the Sissetons at Fort Wadsworth to a reasonable extent; while it is believed that, after the expenditure of such portion of the $150,000 as should be found necessary in putting these bands in a condition to raise their own crops in peace, a sum much less than the annual interest upon the remaining capital of the Sioux funds will be sufficient for their use for years to come, and that they will soon become self-supporting. Or, to make this suggestion more clear, the whole amount to which these bands were entitled was—

In 1862	$5,161,800
Deduct appropriated claims for losses	1,380,374
	3,781,426

The interest upon which, at 5 per cent., would be $189,071.

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Estimates from Superintendent Taylor's letter of April 2.

For removal of Indians from Crow creek to Niobrara	
For purchase of land and improvements	$20,000
For subsistence for sixty days at Niobrara	5,040
For storehouse and buildings	5,000
For removal of Davenport prisoners	
For subsistence for twelve months on reservation	72,000
(As the removal of the Indians is made by government steamer, no estimate is made for this expense. Rations are also provided by government for the Davenport Indians, and the ordinary issues for the Crow Creek Indians, already provided, will suffice for them. If these Indians succeed in raising a crop this year, the sum of $72,000, called for by Superintendent Taylor, is too large.)	
Removal of friendly Sioux from Minnesota to Niobrara	10,000
Subsistence for six months on reservation	7,000
Assistance in implements, seeds, &c	3,000
Add to Sissetons, &c., at Fort Wadsworth	10,000
Add for necessary buildings, expenses of employés, &c., at Niobrara, (a portion of the buildings necessary will be included in the purchase of improvements)	40,000
Total	172,040

Subject to increase if the cost of removing the Indians to Niobrara is to be refunded by this department, and to decrease if the Indians should succeed in raising a crop this year.

It will be borne in mind that the government has appropriated annually, for three years, $100,000 for the support of the Sioux at Crow creek alone. There will be available for the use of these Indians the proceeds of the sale of their large reservation in Minnesota, from which but a small sum has yet been realized by the General Land Office, by which office the sales are made; and that sum has been absorbed by the expenses of surveying the land.

To recapitulate briefly the recommendations of this report, this office recommends that the friendly Sioux now in Minnesota be at once removed to Niobrara, by land, with a view of raising a crop this year if possible; that instructions be sent to the treaty commission to provide for a reservation near Fort Wadsworth for the Indians in that region; that aid be promptly furnished to those who are willing to labor, and who are now near Fort Wadsworth; and that such general policy may be adopted in regard to funds for the benefit of the four bands of Sioux referred to as will enable the department to provide for their welfare; this recommendation having special reference to the restoration, for the benefit of the Indians, of the funds withheld by act of Congress, deducting the amount heretofore paid for losses by the outbreak of 1862.

In order to make this suggestion practical, I beg leave to submit herewith a draught of a bill which may serve as a basis of action by committees of Congress, (if you shall see fit to submit the subject to that body,) providing for restoring, for the use and benefit of these Indians, the balance of funds held by government for them in 1863, after deducting the amount paid for losses by them. Should such a bill be enacted, the sum so appropriated would, it is believed, enable the department to carry into effect all the suggestions in this report, unless there should be such delay as to prevent the raising of a crop this year. Even in that case, I think that the condition of the Indians could be greatly improved by the careful expenditure of the sum indicated; this to be in place of the appropriation for the Sioux of the Mississippi, heretofore estimated for.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner.

Hon. JAMES HARLAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

No. 102 A.

A bill for an act to restore to certain bands of Sioux Indians the balance of certain annuities taken from them.

Whereas, by an act of Congress approved February 11, 1863, all treaties made with certain bands of Sioux Indians were, on account of hostilities committed by said Indians, declared to be abrogated and annulled, and all lands and rights of occupancy within the State of Minnesota, and all annuities and claims theretofore accorded to said Indians, or any of them, forfeited to the United States; and whereas a large amount of money has been paid by the United States for losses by the hostilities of said Indians, which payments were properly charged against the funds theretofore belonging to said Indians; and whereas it appears that large number of persons belonging to the said bands of Sioux Indians never participated

in the hostilities referred to, and are now friendly to the United States and in need of assistance, while others have been for several years supported by the United States, and a large number in addition have recently been pardoned by the President and restored to liberty: Therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That, for the purpose of enabling the Interior Department to provide for the welfare of such of the four bands of Sioux referred to as are now friendly to the United States, or as may become friendly hereafter, there shall be restored and invested for the benefit of the said Indians such amount as shall be ascertained to remain after deducting from the capital of the funds of the said Indians, as it existed on the 16th of February, 1863, the amount which has been paid by the United States on account of losses of citizens by the hostilities of said Indians committed in 1862.

SEC. 2. There is hereby appropriated, for the use and benefit of said Indians, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in removing and concentrating a portion of the said Indians to and upon a reservation selected for them at the mouth of the Niobrara river, and providing for them there, and in providing for others at some point in Dakota Territory, such amount as shall be equal to five per cent. upon the balance of funds found remaining, as in the preceding section provided for.

(Or the sum of $189,071, being five per cent., &c.)

No. 103.

WASHINGTON, *May* 8, 1866.

I have recently learned, with much surprise, that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has ordered the removal of the Sioux Indians, now in Dakota Territory, who were the perpetrators of the Minnesota massacre in 1862, from their present location at Crow creek down into one of the settled counties of Nebraska, and directly opposite our white settlements in Dakota.

You are aware that these Indians at that time murdered more than a thousand defenceless men, women, and children in the State. In the conflict which followed, some four or five hundred Indians were taken and incarcerated in Iowa, while the balance of the hostile bands were forced from Minnesota into Dakota Territory, where they now are. In 1863, the government ordered and effected the removal of all the Sioux from Minnesota, and located them at Crow creek, a place about one hundred and fifty miles above Yankton, the capital of said Territory.

Within a few weeks past an order has been signed for the release of those hostile savages who have been so long in confinement, and their transportation to our Territory, where they are to be turned loose to seek revenge, by a system of robbery, rapine, and murder, upon our unprotected citizens only known to barbarians. The place which I learn is selected for this location is upon the opposite side of the Missouri, and but a short distance above my own residence. This act of the government, in endangering the lives of our people and destroying our Territory, has been determined upon without a word of consultation with the citizens of Dakota that I am aware of, and has been concealed from their representatives here by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

If this order is carried out—if these Indians are located thus near our settlements—our citizens will either be compelled to abandon their homes for the security of their lives and property, or wage a war of extermination against them. If the officers of your administration having these important matters in charge would consult the feelings of our people, and take their advice in the disposal of the Indian tribes with whom they are compelled to live as neighbors, it would relieve the government of much embarrassment, and save the lives and property of many of our citizens.

In behalf of the citizens of Dakota, whose interests I have the honor to represent here, I beg to say that I enter my solemn protest against the removal and location of these savages any nearer to our white population than they now are.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. BURLEIGH,
Delegate in Congress from Dakota Territory.

The PRESIDENT.

No. 104.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., May 18, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from your department, of a letter from the Hon. W. A. Burleigh, delegate in Congress from Dakota, to the President of the United States, in reference to the removal of the Sioux Indians to Niobrara, with instructions to report thereon.

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The Indians whom it is proposed to remove to that reservation are a portion of the four bands to whom two adjoining reservations had been assigned south of the Minnesota or St. Peter's river, in Minnesota, by treaties, previous to the year 1862, and generally known as the Upper and Lower Sioux.

In the year 1862 the Sioux Indians residing in western Minnesota, caused, it is alleged by the failure to pay promptly the annuities due to the Indians, derived by treaty from the sale of their lands, which annuities, in money and for beneficial purposes, amounted to about $150,000, the capital of their fund being $5,161,000, commenced a war upon the defenceless settlements, and a large number of white persons were massacred. The farmer Indians participated to a very small extent in these acts of hostility, and many continued entirely friendly, but the large part of the four bands of Sioux to whom the two reservations belonged were either actively engaged in hostilities, or went off with the hostile party, through persuasion or fear, when the United States troops moved into the country in pursuit. By the prompt action of the military, under command of Major General Sibley, the outbreak was speedily quelled, a large number of Indians were captured, while many came in voluntarily and surrendered themselves, as soon as they could get away from the more guilty parties and obtain the protection of our troops; and these last brought in with them more than two hundred white persons who had been taken captive by the Indians. In this speedy suppression of the outbreak, many friendly Indians acted as scouts, and otherwise rendered good service, which Congress has recognized by special enactments.

After the outbreak a large number of the captured Indians were tried by military commission and sentenced to death. The late President, in reviewing the sentence, selected from the whole number such as were convicted of having personally committed acts of violence, and these were hung, to the number of thirty-nine. Such of the others as were proved to have been present at the commission of any acts of hostility were placed in confinement at Davenport, Iowa, but there were sent to the same place a number against whom no record of condemnation stood. The Indians captured, numbering about one thousand seven hundred persons, consisted of the class last referred to and their families. By the execution and confinement of the males of this party, there were left the old men, women, and children.

These were removed, in 1863, to Crow creek, Dakota, to a reservation there selected for their residence, and some seventy-five men, who were pardoned by President Lincoln in 1864, were afterward sent to that reservation.

At that point agency buildings were erected at large expense, in the expectation of making a permanent residence for the Indians.

The failure of crops for three successive years disheartened the Indians, and, owing to the great distance which supplies for them must be transported, the appropriation for their benefit ($100,000) has been found only sufficient to provide and transport to them the real necessaries of life, leaving nothing applicable to their comfort or improvement.

In the autumn of 1865 the commissioners appointed by the President of the United States—Major General Curtis, Major General Sibley, Governor Edmunds, of Dakota, Superintendent Taylor, and Rev. H. A. Reed—who were directed on their way up the Missouri to visit the Crow Creek reservation, did so, and made a report to the department, in which they alluded in the strongest possible terms to the unfortunate condition of the Indians at that point, their being in a "state of semi-starvation for two years," and the unfitness of the location to enable them to hope for any success in tilling the ground. Subsequent inquiry and examination into the subject by Superintendent Taylor, to whom the matter was specially referred, after personal conference with him and with Generals Curtis and Sibley and Rev. Mr. Reed, of the commission above referred to, resulted in the selection of four townships of land at the mouth of the Niobrara, in Nebraska Territory, as a home for these unfortunate Indians, where they might be expected to raise their own subsistence, as they were and are willing to do, and at which point the necessary supplies for their use could be delivered at a vast saving in the item of transportation.

The selection of the locality at the mouth of the Niobrara was made by Superintendent Taylor, after careful investigation and search for a tract of sufficient size still in possession of government, and where the Indians would be as much isolated as was possible from contact with the whites.

The Crow Creek reservation was selected under authority of the act of Congress of March, 1863, providing for a removal of the Indians to a tract of "good agricultural land, well adapted for agricultural purposes," outside of the limits of any State. The reservation at Crow creek proving, after three years' trial, not to be such a tract, it was deemed to be within the power and duties of the President, under that law, to provide another tract which should fulfil its requirements for the use of the Indians.

The only other point proposed for their residence, in case of removal, was one adjoining the Yankton reservation on the north, suggested by Hon. Mr. Burleigh, delegate for Dakota. There did not appear to exist, in the location proposed by that gentleman directly, *north* of the Yankton reservation, any advantages over the one selected *south* of and near that reservation, to affect the palpable good to be gained by placing the Indians so as to have the Missouri river between them and the white settlements in Dakota, and so as to gain the greatest possible saving of transportation; nor did it appear desirable to place the Sioux in immediate contact with the Yanktons, whose condition, after the expenditure of much money

in their behalf, has elicited much sympathy from the commissioners who visited them, as mentioned in their report, published in the annual report from this office for 1865, pages 540, 541. But, in truth, there is no just reason to apprehend any hostile acts on the part of these people. From the old men, women, and children, who have been starving at Crow creek, there is certainly none. Ever since being sent to that place, three years ago, they have been quiet and patient amidst their sufferings, and those who joined them from Davenport have been exemplary in their conduct. As to this point, I beg to refer you to a statement of Rev. Mr. Williamson, the devoted missionary to these Indians, and other teachers, published on page 420 of the report of this office for 1861, and every report from superintendent, agent, or teacher brings testimony of the good conduct of these people.

The prisoners from Davenport—some 260 in number, men, women, and children—have, at the instance of the department, upon the concurrent recommendation of the military authorities who have had them in charge, and of their missionary teacher, Rev. Mr. *Riggs*, who was chaplain during General Sibley's campaign, been pardoned by the President, and turned over to this department and sent to the Niobrara reservation, to begin the work of preparing farms there. On the occasion of reporting in the fall of 1865 in favor of their pardon, this office forwarded a series of certificates, petitions, and letters showing the excellent disposition and entire submission of these prisoners, together with statements showing that many of them were absolutely guiltless of any act of hostility, and not only this, but deserving of reward for the rescue of white captives. These papers have been mislaid in their passage through the various departments, and cannot now be found.

Major General Pope recommends the release of these prisoners under the condition that they were not to be sent to any point in the upper country where they could possibly have communication with the hostile Sioux of the plains. This condition could not have been fulfilled by sending them to Crow creek, and would not be by placing them north of the Yankton reservation, while their position south of the Missouri river is deemed quite desirable, under the views entertained by General Pope. But, in the judgment of this office, not the slightest apprehension need be felt of any hostility from these people.

The only other class whom it is proposed to remove to Niobrara is composed of about 250 of those who were farmers or civilized Indians in 1862; who have acted as scouts for the government; who never committed any acts of hostility, or fled with those who committed those acts; for whom Congress has provided lands near their old homes, but who are not allowed by the whites to live upon and cultivate them. Certainly *they* will not be hostile. They have remained friendly while compelled to a vagabond life for three years by the indiscriminate confiscation of all the land and property of their people.

It is proper to state that, by the act of Congress of February 16, 1863, abrogating all the treaty agreements with the four bands of Sioux in Minnesota, their reservation lands, amounting to 800,000 acres, were confiscated to the government, although the avails of their sale are to be used for the benefit of the Indians who are removed; the amount for which they sold their large tract of land—being in 1862 over five millions of dollars—was forfeited, and immense damage was done to their property by the troops and captive camp in the fall of that year. The crops belonging to the farmer Indians were valued at $125,000, and they had large herds of stock of all kinds, fine farms and improvements. The troops and captives, some 3,500 in number, lived upon this property for fifty days.

By the flight to the far north of the most guilty of these bands who escaped; by the great sufferings of the Upper Sioux, who have gathered about Fort Wadsworth, in northeast Dakota, for the past two years, many of whom have always protested their innocence; by the execution of 39 of their number; by the long confinement at Davenport of others; by the suffering of the people taken to Crow creek, of whom full 300 have died; and by the utter loss of their lands and property, it is thought that this people has atoned for the crime of a part of its number as no people ever before made atonement, and that it would be a disgrace to the American people if the poor and humble remains of those tribes are not allowed a small tract of land, easy of access and of fertile soil, where they may, under careful agents, earn their own living, and, under the guidance of their devoted missionaries, continue to display that patience under suffering, and, in regard to too many of them, that forgiveness of injuries which their white brothers have not shown towards *them*.

I herewith return the communication of Mr. Burleigh.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COOLEY, *Commissioner.*

Hon. JAMES HARLAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

No. 105.

CROW CREEK AGENCY,
May 28, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I have just been writing a couple of letters to Commissioner Cooley, and concluded to write you on several items, most of which are only alluded to in my letters to him.

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The Indians of this agency are in several respects peculiarly situated. They seem in many respects very unfortunate. To-day they are just starting by land for their new home in Niobrara. Could they have been started two or three weeks ago, they could have had twenty-five or thirty yoke of cattle to move with, instead of only fifteen, as now; they could have been down there in time to get a spring crop of corn in; now if they get one-fourth of one they will do well. As it is, they leave a large amount of baggage to be sent by boat. But they go cheerfully, being anxious to be off rather than run the risk of waiting for another chance.

About their moral condition, I had often heard of their devotion and what was being done for them morally. Yesterday I attended their service; a house 22 by 24, poorly fitted up, is their church and school-house. Mr. Williamson, their missionary, was away; but Mr. Pond, their teacher, who, as well as Mr. W., speaks the language well, having both been brought up among them, being the sons of missionaries. The house was filled full, and a good many were unable to get in, which they tell me is generally the case. The service consisted of singing, prayer, and exhortation by the teacher and several of the Indians. I was highly gratified with the entire exercises. The promptness, devotion, and general decorum would be a pattern for Christian whites anywhere. There are, I learn, over two hundred consistent members of the church at this place; their average attendance of children at school, I learn, during the past year is about ninety. I do hope, as they have given since coming here such good evidence of trying to do what is right, they will have substantial encouragement. It seems to me that the men who have devoted their lives to the good of this people ought to be aided in their efforts in every possible way. The universal testimony as to these Indians is that, as to intelligence, reliability, diligence, and morality, they are among other Indians in the country like light in a dark place. The testimony of all I hear is that the religion they profess makes them decidedly better. I should hope that so decidedly beneficial an influence may receive proper encouragement, both for their own sake, as also the sakes of those Indians who are to be in the immediate neighborhood. My judgment is that as soon as possible a good substantial school-house, not less than 24 by 40 feet, ought to be built and put at their disposal at once. They could use this for a time as a church also, though it would not be large enough to accommodate all. There are a number of Indians here whose character and conduct ought to be considered. One came to me this morning, called the Sounding Cloud, who, after doing all he could to prevent the raid of the Indians in Minnesota, did what he could, and frequently at great personal risk, to rescue whites from the cruelty and wrongs of his nation. He is known to have rescued, with the aid of his party, six women and children from the cruel fate of prisoners; others, and several of them, too, have an excellent record on the same subject, and yet they have all as yet to share the same common curse of Minnesota Sioux Indians. It does seem to me that if southern Christian rebels and southern Christian Indian rebels are being pardoned, and their rights to land and property restored to them, there ought to be some little relaxation of the rigor of punishment, and some little show of mercy and kindness to these; but as these seem to have no helper or hope, except in the Interior Department, may it not be hoped that the kindness commenced with those at Davenport will be continued until all who are properly disposed shall be aided and blessed! I think, before leaving this subject, that a good manual-labor school or boarding-school, under the charge of the men now teaching these Indians, would do very much good, both to those and neighboring Indians; it could accommodate the Poncas to a certain extent, as also the Yanktons, and others above.

* * * * * * * * *

Yours, respectfully, &c.,

HENRY W. REED, *Special Agent, &c.*

Hon. JAMES HARLAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

No. 106.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
June 4, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to report, in compliance with your directions, upon the following House resolution of the 21st ultimo, viz:

"Whereas it has been alleged that the Sioux Indians of Minnesota, who were engaged in the massacre in that State in 1862, have been removed therefrom, and a location for their permanent residence selected in one of the organized and settled counties of Nebraska, contiguous to the white settlements of Dakota, and but a short distance above the capital of that Territory; and

"Whereas most if not all of the land suitable for cultivation in the neighborhood of said contemplated location is said to have been purchased from the government, and is now held by private individuals: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be requested to inform the House whether any arrangement has been made or is contemplated for the purchase of private lands or other property for the accommodation of said Indians, and, if so, the quantity of said land and improvements so purchased or to be purchased, and the names of the parties from whom said purchase has been made, and the amount which has been or is to be paid for said purchases, and also the total number of acres of land held by individuals, whether in a private or corporate capacity, embraced within the exterior boundaries of said reservation, and by what authority said Indians have been removed and located, and said purchases have been or are to be made." The Indians which have been removed, and whom it is proposed to remove to the reservation referred to, are—

1st. The Indians that have been located at the Crow creek reservation, consisting of the old men, women, and children of the Sioux Indians, who surrendered to, and were captured by, General Sibley, in 1863, together with some seventy-five who were pardoned by President Lincoln, and were sent there about a year and a half since.

2d. The Sioux Indian prisoners, some two hundred in number, who have for some three years past been confined at Davenport, Iowa.

3d. The Sioux in Minnesota, who were friendly to the United States during the outbreak in 1862, and who are at present in a destitute condition in that State.

As to the latter, no steps have yet been taken for their removal to the new reservation, and for full information as to the removal of those recently at Crow creek and Davenport, as far as this office is at present advised, reference is made to the reports of Superintendent Taylor, of the 31 ultimo, and Special Agent Kilpatrick, of the 19th ultimo, copies of which are herewith enclosed, marked A and B. It will be seen, by reference to the report of Agent Kilpatrick, that he speaks very highly of the intelligence and docile and submissive disposition of the Davenport prisoners.

For the purpose of a reservation, townships thirty-one and thirty-two, ranges five and six west, in Nebraska Territory, were reserved from sale by virtue of the President's order of February 27, 1863.

Of the nature and extent of the claims and improvements of private parties within the limits of the four townships embraced by this reservation, this office has no information beyond that furnished in Superintendent Taylor's report above referred to, who states, "I had a meeting with all the settlers, (heads of families,) ten in number, and said to them that the lands owned by them would be appraised by the government at a fair rate, and that they would be paid a fair price for their improvements. This seemed to satisfy them. I told all of them to put in as much corn, potatoes, and other vegetables as possible, and that they would be paid for their growing crops in the appraisement of the lands. There are about three hundred acres of broke land, well fenced, and in good cultivation." In reference to the arrangement made for their purchase, this has been contemplated by the estimates for appropriations by this office heretofore submitted to you, as will be seen by reference hereinafter made. The selection of this reservation, and the location of the Indians on the same, is done under the authority conferred by the act of Congress of March 3, 1863, (Statutes at Large, volume 12, page 819,) providing for the selection of a tract of land "well adapted to agricultural purposes," "outside of the limits of any State." The reservation at Crow creek was first selected, but proving, after three years' trial, not to be adapted for the purposes of a reservation, has been abandoned, and the present location selected.

The estimates for appropriations, submitted with report of this office of the 26th of April last, include an item which, if appropriated by Congress, will be sufficient to cover the expenses of removing the Indians to, and the purchase of improvements of settlers upon, the new reservation.

As bearing upon this subject, I would respectfully refer to my report to you of the 18th instant, in response to Senate resolution in relation to these Indians, and as stating the circumstances under which the massacre in Minnesota took place, a copy of which report is herewith included, marked C.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COOLEY, *Commissioner.*

Hon. JAMES HARLAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

No. 107.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., April 5, 1866.

SIR: You are hereby detailed as a special agent of this department to proceed immediately to Davenport, Iowa, for the purpose of delivering to Mr. ——— the instructions herewith having reference to the charge of Santee Sioux prisoners now at that place upon their proposed removal to Nebraska Territory. In case Mr. ——— is at Davenport and ready to undertake the duties intrusted to him by these instructions, you will deliver them to him, when your duties will end; but if he is not at Davenport, or, being present, shall fail to accept and enter at once upon the discharge of the duties referred to, you will consider these instructions as addressed to yourself, and proceed to execute them to the best of your ability.

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You will, as a special messenger of the department, be allowed your necessary travelling and other expenses, to be paid either upon presentation of your account, with memorandum of items certified upon honor, with such vouchers as you are able to procure, or as commutation for mileage at the usual rates.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. HARLAN, *Secretary.*

E. KILPATRICK, *Interior Department.*

On this 24th day of April, 1866, the above-mentioned Sioux Indians were placed in my care, under a military escort, on board the steamer Dora, ascending the Missouri river at St. Joseph, Missouri, by E. Kilpatrick, special agent of the Indian department.

JEDEDIAH BROWN,
Special Indian Agent.

ST. JOSEPH, *April* 24, 1866.

$50.

Received of E. Kilpatrick fifty dollars on account of services and expenses as special Indian agent.

JEDEDIAH BROWN.

No. 108.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., May 19, 1866.

SIR: Having been appointed special agent of the Interior Department to supervise the removal of the Santee-Sioux Indian prisoners lately in military custody at Davenport, Iowa, I have the honor to report that, in obedience to instructions, I left Washington city on the 6th ultimo and arrived at Davenport on the 9th, and immediately had an interview with Lieutenant Mitchell, 3d United States infantry, military commander of that post, and under his charge, as commander of the escort, the prisoners, as well as some women and children, numbering in all 247, were on the 10th of April placed on board the Pembina and at once started for St. Louis. One of the Indian prisoners, named Iparte, who had been sick several days, died on the 11th of April, and was buried next day below Louisiana in the State of Missouri.

We arrived at St. Louis on the 12th, and on the next day the Indians were transferred to the steamer Cora, and a new military escort placed in charge, commanded by Brevet Major Dickey, 13th United States infantry. We remained in St. Louis until the afternoon of the 15th, and then started for and up the Missouri river, and arrived at St. Joseph, Missouri, on the 24th of April in the evening, at which time and place I was met by Mr. Jedediah Brown, special agent, to whom I delivered the instructions of the department, as I had been directed to do in the event of meeting such an agent, and transferred to him the supervision of the Indians. When I transferred the business to Mr. Brown, I paid him fifty dollars of the money advanced to me for expenses, and took his receipt therefor, which, together with his certificate of the transfer, is herewith returned.

In addition to the foregoing brief narrative of my connection with the business of removing these Indians, I take the liberty to add a few remarks in relation to them, founded on observation and information. I found the Indians much more intelligent than I had expected. Many of them can read and write in their own language, and have books for use in their religious exercises, prepared, as I was informed, by missionaries who had been laboring for their instruction. They held religious services regularly twice a week, which were conducted in as good order and with as much apparent devotion as those of any religious assembly I ever saw.

During the transit the men were employed much of the time in making bows and arrows, pipes and other things for sale, and displayed mechanical skill which would be creditable to more cultivated people. The women were engaged in making various articles of beadwork. All seemed well pleased that they were once more to have a home where they could cultivate corn, beans, &c., and said they understood ploughing and other farm work and cutting timber.

I was informed by Lieutenant Mitchell that during the time the Indians had been under his care at Davenport they had been very quiet and orderly, and he expressed the conviction that they would remain peaceable when placed at their new home; and I am satisfied, from my observation of their conduct during the time they were under my supervision, that the opinion of the lieutenant is correct, and that they will not only be peaceable but industrious, and if their industry is properly directed by those having the oversight of them, they will soon be self-sustaining and prosperous.

I cannot leave this subject without expressing the gratification afforded by the courtesy and kindness of the officers commanding the military escorts, and their attention to the wants of the Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KILPATRICK, *Special Agent.*

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

No. 109.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 23, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 22d ultimo, enclosing copy of resolution of House of Representatives relative to the reservation for the Santee-Sioux Indians, of townships 31 and 32, range 5 and 6 west, in Nebraska Territory, by President's order of February 27, 1866, and asking for a report upon the condition of lands therein referred to.

In reply I herewith enclose a diagram of the reservation, showing the exterior lines of each settlement made therein, and a list of the settlers, with an alphabetical reference to their respective claims, also the area of each.

The total area of the reservation is 81,518.65 acres, of which 4,165.30 acres are covered by settlements; leaving vacant and unappropriated, 77,353.35 acres. I herewith return the House resolution.

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

J. M. EDMUNDS, *Commissioner.*

Hon. JAMES HARLAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

No. 110.

FARIBAULT, MINN., *June* 21, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I received my commission and instructions on the 12th instant, and, in obedience to these instructions, left for St. Paul on the morning of the 16th instant to confer with Bishop Whipple in reference to matters requiring early attention. On arriving at St. Paul I learned that the bishop resided here. Upon coming here, found the bishop absent from home, and I have been unable to see him until to-day; but in the mean time had conference with Dr. Daniels and Mr. Alexander Faribault, and had visited the Indians here, and had seen their growing crops, and have since had an interview with Bishop Whipple.

As the result of these interviews and investigations I have to report that, immediately upon receiving your telegram that these people would not be removed this season, and that they should make a crop, Bishop Whipple procured of Mr. Faribault, free of charge, the use of some thirty acres of land for the season, upon which to raise a crop, and upon the same day procured the necessary seed, employed plough teams, set them at work, and caused the Indians to follow the ploughs with the seed; and thus, in the shortest possible time, the ground was planted. The crop consists of corn, potatoes, and garden vegetables, and, although from two to three weeks later than similar crops in the vicinity, they are looking well and promise to mature. Bishop Whipple has expended, in procuring plough teams and seed, as above, and in the purchase of some indispensable agricultural implements for the use of the Indians, as he informs me, a little over one hundred dollars. There are twelve families of these Indians here, comprising sixty-five souls, fourteen of whom are men, some of them aged. They are all living in tents on the land of Mr. Faribault. At present they are almost wholly dependent upon him for subsistence. When he has work for them, which is only a portion of the time, they work for him, and he pays them wages, and when they need flour he lets them have it from his mill without any certainty of getting his pay. White people do not employ them. Mr. Faribault informs me that the ginseng season commences in July and continues into October, during which season they can do something towards obtaining a living. But even this resource is liable to fail them, as they are not allowed to dig on the land of white men, and Mr. Faribault's land has been pretty well dug over heretofore, and ginseng is of slow growth, and when the ground has been once dug over it requires several seasons to renew itself. On the whole, it is quite apparent that these people are now living upon, and must continue to depend in a great measure for some time to come upon the charity of Mr. Faribault (who cannot afford such liberality) or the benevolence of others, unless the government assists them. The neat and tidy appearance of their lodges, their attempts, with their scanty means, to keep up the show of civilized life in their deep poverty and destitution, are evidences that they have seen better days. They seem preeminently entitled to the kind, fostering care of the government. They have long since

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discarded the habits and customs of savage life; they read the New Testament in their native tongue; they are a civilized, Christian people. In order to supply for a season their urgent necessities, and to prevent their becoming a burdensome charge upon individual charity, I respectfully recommend that the sum of five or six hundred dollars be placed in the hands of Bishop Whipple for their benefit, to be expended as their necessities shall require. There are several families of this tribe at different places in this part of the State, of whose number and condition I have as yet no reliable information. My post office address at present is St. Paul.

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

SHUBAEL P. ADAMS,
Special Commissioner.

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

No. 111.

ST. PAUL, *June* 25, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions to make such inquiries as will enable me to report fully and in detail the facts that shall enable the department to make the distribution of money authorized by "An act of Congress for the relief of certain friendly Indians of the Sioux Nation, in Minnesota," approved February 9, 1865, giving the names of Indians supposed to be entitled to said bounty, and a brief statement of their claims thereto, and to designate some proper person to whom the same can be sent for delivery to them, I have the honor to report that at my first interview with the Right Reverend Bishop Whipple, on the 21st instant, he informed me that he had already collected material, consisting of letters and statements from sundry individuals cognizant of facts bearing upon the subject, also statements of friendly Indians and others who had personal knowledge of the conduct of different Indians at the time of and immediately after the massacre; based upon which, he had in process of completion a report of the matter in detail, such as your instructions require me to make. The bishop has since completed his report, and it is herewith enclosed.

I have carefully examined the statements and letters relied upon in a great measure by the bishop in making up his report, have had interviews with several of the persons who made these statements, have heard their stories, had a long interview with General Sibley upon the subject, and have procured from him his letter to you of the 23d instant, herewith enclosed; and after a full and careful examination of the subject, I am decidedly of the opinion that the distribution of the bounty in question as recommended by the bishop in his enclosed report is just and equitable to all concerned, and, if approved by the department, will effectually carry out the intention of Congress in that regard.

The following are the persons named in the report of the bishop as entitled to the bounty, with the sum to which each is supposed to be entitled set against his name:

An-pe-tu-to-ke-cha, (Other Day,)	$1,500 00
Teopi, chief, (Wounded Man,)	500 00
Paul-maza-ker-ta-mane	500 00
Lorenzo Lawrence, To-wante-tonma	500 00
Simon, Anang-mani	500 00
Wah-kin-yan-washte, (Good Thunder,)	250 00
Wah-kin-yan-ta-wa, (His Thunder,)	250 00
Enos, Wa-sa-he-washta	250 00
Tu-kan-wi-chas-tu	100 00
Wa-kan-cha-ma-za	150 00
Peter, Tupe-ta-tan-kee	100 00
Solomon, Tan-ka-ae-ee-ge	100 00
Solomon, Wi-chah-noon-pa	100 00
Zoe Hapa, (woman,)	50 00
John B. Renville	100 00
Amos, Eche-te-ke-ya	100 00
Marph-de-ye-win, (Sarah Farmer,)	50 00
Thomas Robertson	100 00
Thomas Robinson	100 00
Wa-ba-shaw	100 00
Robert Hopkins, Chas-ka-dan	150 00
Reuben, Tah-hopp-wa-kan	100 00
Wa-kan-mane	100 00
Daniel Renville	100 00
Antoine Renville	100 00
Pay-Pay	50 00
We-ish-kean	50 00
Ah-ke-pah	50 00

Cha-tan-shan	$50 00
Muk-a-pee-a-wa-kan-za	50 00
Chat-tan-in-dah-wa	50 00
Wa-pash-no	50 00
Am-pa-de-chah-ah	50 00
Muck-a-pee-in-de-nah-zhi	50 00
He-shu-sha	50 00
Wa-can-to	50 00
	7,500 00

I ask that the brief statement of ground of claim of the above-named parties, detailed in Bishop Whipple's report, be taken as part of this report; and beg leave to say that the last-named eleven persons recommended to be entitled to receive fifty dollars each were put upon the list at the suggestion of General Sibley, who *personally knows them*, and that they were so recommended as proper persons to be remembered by the government in this distribution, not on account of their performing any marked act of heroism in the rescue of captives, but because by timely and continued efforts in a less conspicuous manner than their brethren they contributed to the same result. Hence, no more particular statement of their claims is made.

I enclose herewith the following letters, statements and papers referred to above, as the basis mainly of the distribution herein recommended, viz:

Statement of Teopi, marked A; statement of Lorenzo Lawrence, marked B; statement of Miss Emily J. West, marked C; *statement of John Other Day*, marked D; letter of Rev. Samuel D. Hinman, marked E; statement of Good Thunder, marked F; letter of George H. Spencer, marked G; statement of Wa-kan-cha-ma-za, marked H; letter of Rev. S. R. Riggs, marked I; letter of Rev. Thomas S. Williams, marked J; letter of Miss Williamson, marked K; statement of George H. Spencer, marked L; pamphlet referred to in the bishop's report, marked M. The credibility of each of the above-mentioned persons is vouched for either by Bishop Whipple or General Sibley.

I concur in the recommendation of Dr. Jared W. Daniels, of Faribault, as a suitable person to receive and distribute this bounty. I earnestly recommend for the approval of the department the foregoing scheme of distribution reported by Bishop Whipple, and in conclusion beg leave to suggest that several of the persons named in that report as entitled to bounty are at present in extremely indigent circumstances.

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

SHUBAEL P. ADAMS,
Special Commissioner.

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

No. 111 *a*.

FARIBAULT, *June 22*, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with your request, I have collected such testimony as is within my reach concerning the friendly Sioux who performed acts of bravery in rescuing white captives, or signalized in some marked manner their friendship for the whites during the massacre of 1862.

There is positive injustice in the appropriation of so miserable a pittance to testify our gratitude; a much larger sum would not pay the amount which we honestly owe these men. The government was the trustee of the Upper and Lower Sioux. It held several millions of dollars for their benefit—the joint property of the tribes. These friendly Sioux had abandoned their wild life and adopted the dress, habits, and customs of civilization, and in doing this, which placed them in open opposition to the traditions of their tribes, they were pledged the protection of the government. By a mistaken policy, by positive neglect to provide a government, by the perversion of funds due them for the sale of one-half their reservation, by withholding their annuities until two months after they were due, (which was caused by the use of a part of these funds for claims,) by permitting other causes of dissatisfaction to go on unchecked, we provoked the hostility of the wild Indians, and it went on until it ripened in massacre. These farmer Indians had been pledged a patent for their farms; unless we violated our solemn pledge, these lands were theirs by a title as valid as any title could be. They had large crops, sufficient to support General Sibley's army for a number of weeks. They lost all they had—crops, stock, clothing, and furniture. In addition to this they were deprived of their share in these annuities and for four years have lived in very great suffering. You can judge whether the sum of five thousand dollars shall be deemed a just reward for the bravery and fidelity of men who, at the risk of their own lives, were instrumental in saving white captives, and maintained their friendship to the whites.

I submit to you, sir, (and through you hope to reach all who fear God and love justice,) whether the very least we can do for all the friendly Sioux is not to fulfil the pledges we

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made years ago and give to each of them a patent of eighty acres of land, build them a house and provide them cattle, seed, and implements of husbandry.

It would be useless to divide this small sum among so many, and I have therefore divided it among those whom General Sibley, Reverends Mr. Williamson, Riggs, Hinman, Mr. Geo. H. Spencer, who are best fitted to judge, deem the most worthy.

Other Day, (as appropriated by Congress, An-pe-tu-to-ke-cha,)..... $2,500 00

There is no reason why Other Day should receive a reward of five times that of men who encountered double the danger. 500 00

Taopi, chief, the Wounded Man.....

He was the leader in the rescue of the whole number of captives, two hundred and fifty-five in all.—See testimony of General Sibley, George H. Spencer, and Rev. Mr. Hinman. The certificate of General Sibley is as follows:

CAMP RELIANCE, *October* 4, 1862.

The bearer, Taopi, or Wounded Man, is a civilized Sioux Indian, who deserves the gratitude of the American people for having been principally instrumental in saving the lives of white women and children during the late Indian war. I commend him to the kind consideration and attention of all citizens of the United States.

H. H. SIBLEY,
Colonel Commanding.

Paul-maza-ker-ta-mane..... 500 00

General Sibley, Messrs. Williamson, Riggs, Hinman, George H. Spencer, Taopi, and others, bear witness to the bravery of this man in openly denouncing, in council, the hostile Indians, and at all times, at the risk of life, declaring his fidelity to us.

Lorenzo Lawrence, To-wante-toma..... 500 00

General Sibley, Messrs. Williamson, Riggs, Hinman, Taopi, and Spencer, bear witness to his fidelity. At the risk of life he rescued ten white captives and brought them to Fort Ridgely.

Simon An-ang-mani..... 500 00

General Sibley, Messrs. Williamson, Riggs, and Hinman, bear witness to his fidelity. He rescued four captives and brought them to Fort Ridgely.

Wah-kin-yan-wash-te, Good Thunder..... 250 00

Taopi bears witness to his great assistance. He signed Wa-ba-shaw's name to the letter to General Sibley. Geo. H. Spencer speaks of him as next to Taopi. He was threatened with death by Little Crow.

Wah-kin-yan-ta-wa, His Thunder..... 250 00

He saved Geo H. Spencer after he was wounded and carried him through the hostile Sioux in his arms, and on many occasions stood between him and death. It was one of the most remarkable acts of bravery on record. He is dead. He has left two very promising children, who ought to receive the reward of their father's bravery, especially since he died in our service. I recommend that it shall be paid to Mr. Spencer, who feels the deepest interest in their welfare.

Enos, Wa-sa-he-wash-ta..... 250 00

Saved the lives of Mr. McLaren, Mr. Walker, and their families, and greatly aided Rev. Messrs. Williamson and Riggs, and was of the party who rescued Mrs. Huggins and children, going into the camp of the hostile Sioux for that purpose. He is dead, but leaves a wife and children. I recommend that the reward of their father's bravery shall be paid to the Rev. Dr. Thomas W. Williamson for their benefit.

Tu-kan-wi-chas-ta..... 100 00

Was one of the six tepes that received the two hundred and fifty-five captives at the time Taopi rescued them.

Wa-kan-cha-ma-za..... 150 00

Was one of the six tepes that received the white captives. He also, at the risk of his life, carried Taopi's letter to a place where it could be sent to General Sibley.

Peter, Tu-pe-ta-tan-kee..... 100 00

He was the first who offered aid to Rev. Dr. Williamson and family, and the doctor speaks warmly of his fidelity.

Solomon, Tan-ka-ae-ee-ge..... 100 00

Miss Williamson attributes her safety to this man and

Solomon. Wi-chah-noon-pa..... 100 00
50 00

Zoe Ha-pa.....

An Indian woman, who at great risk brought provisions to the island where Mr. Riggs and party were secreted.

John B. Renville..... 100 00

Rev. Messrs. Williamson and Riggs speak of his aid to them and his assistance in the final safety of two hundred and fifty-five captives.

Amos E-che-to-ke-ya..... $100 00

He was one who guarded Mr. Riggs and party, and also was one of the party who rescued Mrs. Higgins.

Marph-de-ye-win, Sarah Farmer..... 50 00

Rev. Mr. Hinman says this woman attempted to go and warn the whites; saved Mr. Prescott, who was afterward murdered, and saved by bringing all the vestments and sacred vessels of our mission.

Thomas Robertson..... 100 00

Thomas Robinson..... 100 00

Taopi says these young men carried his letter and brought the answer from General Sibley, when, if discovered, it would have been punished with death.

Wa-ba-shaw..... 100 00

Wah-kin-yan-wash-te says that he signed Wa-ba-shaw's name to the letter to General Sibley. He was evidently timid. His hand was hostile and he could not act openly. His own son-in-law charged his death (he was hung) upon Wa-ba-shaw. I am convinced of his fidelity.

Robert Hopkins, Chas-ka-dan..... 150 00

Rev. Messrs. Williamson and Riggs speak of his aid in their deliverance. He was one who rescued Mrs. Huggins.

Reuben, Tah-hopp-wa-kan..... 100 00

Wa-kan-ma-ne..... 100 00

After Mr. Huggins was murdered these men took care of her and her children during her captivity, and evinced great kindness.

Daniel Renville..... 100 00

Was one of the party who rescued Mrs. Huggins from captivity.

Antoine Renville..... 100 00

He gave Mr. Riggs first notice of outbreak.

General Sibley has given me the names of the following persons as deserving of aid:

Pay-Pay..... 50 00

We-ish-kean..... 50 00

Tu-kan-e-che-ya..... 50 00

This man provided for as Solomon Tan-ka-ae-ee-ye. This should be Ah-ke-pah.

Cha-tan-shan..... 50 00

Muk-a-pee-a-wa-kan-za..... 50 00

Chat-tan-in-dah-wah..... 50 00

Wa-parsh-ne..... 50 00

Am-pa-de-chah-ah..... 50 00

Muck-a-pee-in-de-nah-zhi..... 50 00

He-shu-sha..... 50 00

Wa-eem-to..... 50 00

7,500 00

I have no question of their fidelity, and recommend that they have each some reward at the hands of the government. I have no doubt of the fidelity of all the former Sioux removed to Crow creek in 1863, or of many similarly situated among the Upper Sioux. If it be possible, I would suggest that a like amount shall be paid all such friendly Indians. It has been one of the most painful duties to discriminate between men where I have no doubt of their fidelity, and if it be within the power of the department, you will provide some suitable token of your approval of the good conduct of all the friendly Indians.

If I am not mistaken a bill was passed by Congress in 1862, providing that all these men should receive eighty acres of land and an annuity of $50. If this is so, could you not provide that the law shall be fulfilled at an early day? I recommend Dr. Jared W. Daniels, of Faribault, as a person deeply interested in this people, and a proper person to distribute the amounts you shall desire to give the friendly Sioux. I submit herewith the letters of Taopi, Lorenzo, Other Day, Wakinyan Washte, Revs. Mr. Riggs, Williamson, Hinman, Mr. Geo. H. Spencer, and a letter of General Sibley; also a pamphlet which contains despatches of General Sibley.

Regretting that I am not able to do more for men to whom I feel we owe a debt of gratitude, and with high regard for yourself, I am yours, faithfully,

H. B. WHIPPLE.

The Hon. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

P. S.—It is a great wrong that Other Day shall receive five times the reward of men whose fidelity was equally great, and whose peril was far greater. He was a noble man, but it required less courage to take his white wife with a large number of white men to a place of safety than it did to encounter a whole camp of hostile Indians, or, single-handed, to lead helpless white women through the hostile Indian country. I regard them equally and even more deserving.

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No. 112.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,
September 4, 1865.

We were surprised to see a statement in this morning's Chronicle, *via* Chicago paper, from Major Jas. R. Brown, making statements as to the failure of the commission treating at Fort Rice with the Santee Sioux Indians, and as this is about a fair sample of reports from such men on Indian matters, you will allow us to correct. Major Brown (as he is termed) was authorized to collect the Santee Indians, so we could meet them for treaty purposes.

Instead of collecting hostile Santees, as was expected, he brought a number of Indians who claimed to have been always friendly, several of whom were said to have been his brothers-in-law and near relatives. With these he arrived at Fort Rice. Here he took a special dislike to Agent Swan six and came to Fort Sully.

On his way back, he, for we soon found he was at the bottom of the whole, proposed that we should make our propositions to the Santees in writing, which we at once declined, saying we had treated with all other Indians orally, and should treat with them in the same way. We had several conversations with the Indians on the boat, but declined making any special arrangements till we should meet the whole delegation at Fort Rice.

At Rice we met the whole body, and as there was an independent delegation, authorized by the officer in command of Fort Wadsworth to come over to Fort Rice to see us, and as Brown's party had planned to keep these men from having anything to say on the occasion, there was a fine considerable traction. After a while the Brown party commenced by referring to their old annuities, the large amount of them, and demanding their payment. To all of which we had only one answer to make, viz: that we, as commissioners, did not claim to know anything, and certainly had nothing to say on that subject, but if they wished to enter into new treaty relations we were there for the purpose, and should be glad to treat with them. Some of them became greatly offended because we would not allow their old treaty claims, and nearly all after a little (of Brown's party) became angry and abruptly left the council.

After this we went on with our business with other Indians, and indirectly got from word that if they did anything in the way of treaty they would have to do so soon, as in a day or two we should be off. They came around again, perhaps the next day, in a better mood, when, after a free conversation as to their wishes, we prepared a very liberal treaty, granting them all they desired, as we understood them. In this treaty we provided for them a large reservation, buildings, merchandise, &c., but we provided also for their extinguishing (except the right to locate and settled by whites) of the reclaim to land in Dakota Territory on the their reservation. We did this because, 1st, their claim in our judgment was debatable, they having for years been settled on reservations in Minnesota, and other Indians from the Missouri river claiming the same country; 2d, we thought it time to quiet this claim, and thus save trouble in the future, and also from the fact we were getting nothing but this as a consideration for the large annuities we proposed to grant them. We have no doubt the Indians when they heard this treaty read would then and there have signed it readily, indeed they did as much to us at the time; but they wished time to think about the subject, and, as we expected, on Monday morning, when they came together again it was all wrong, so we, at their request, gave them rations to last them on their way home, and they left.

We had no doubt then, and have none now, but if Mr. Brown had had the $30 paid by us, and he provided for as agent with some thousands of dollars in money, or goods, given in view of his long residence and very valuable service for the good of said Indians, all of which we strictly failed to see—the whole matter would have gone off at once; but as we did not see fit to buy a treaty in that way, it failed.

Respectfully yours,

NEWTON EDMUNDS,
ORRIN GUERNSEY,
HENRY W. REED,
Commissioners.

The HON. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

No. 113.

SANTEE-SIOUX AGENCY,
Niobrara, N. T., October 1, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor herewith to submit the following report, relative to the affairs of this agency, for the year ending October 1, 1866:

I cannot too highly commend the uniform good conduct of the Santee Indians since the date of my last report, especially during the past winter, when, to their great annoyance, heavy falls of snow and severe cold weather drove to their agency some seventeen hundred Yanktons, Yanktonais, Two Kettle, and Brule Sioux Indians, in a starving condition; also

their arrival the depth of snow increased to such an extent it was impossible for them to leave for nearly two and a half months, during which time the Santees shared with these starving supplicants for food the scanty allowance so sparingly dealt out to them by government.

By the instructions of the department, under date of March 27, 1866, received from Governer Edmunds, April 10 and May 22, I was ordered to co-operate with Superintendent Taylor, under whose charge the Santee Indians were to be removed from Crow Creek reservation, and accompany them to this place. I left the old reservation at Crow creek, Dakota Territory, May 23, 1866, and arrived here with the Santees on the 11th day of June. On the 12th I relieved special agent Jedediah Brown, and took charge of the Indians who had lately been prisoners at Davenport, also of the government property here, which consisted merely of supplies for the Indians.

Previous to my arrival Agent Brown had planted some one hundred and fifty acres in corn and twelve acres in potatoes; but fifty acres of the land cropped was enclosed by fence; the balance of the planting was done in small patches on the open prairie. The utmost vigilance has been used to guard the growing crop, but, as it is very difficult in this sparsely-timbered country to get material for fencing, we have been unable to entirely protect them from the ravages of the white settlers' stock, which are at all times allowed to run at large. The crops looked well up till about the middle of August, when the country was invaded by countless millions of grasshoppers, destroying in many places every vestige of the growing crop. Our crop was severely damaged. The entire yield will not exceed one thousand bushels of corn and two hundred bushels of potatoes. This is but a poor return for the labor expended in farming operations during the present season. It is very discouraging to the Indians, and will deter many of them from making any attempt at farming here next year. The Indian is more easily discouraged than the white man; he will plant only where he is sure the earth will yield sufficient to reward him for his labor.

The Santee Indians of this agency are inclined to give their attention to agriculture; they have not the prejudices common to most Indians against settling upon a reservation; the sad experience of those who took part in the massacre of the whites in Minnesota has convinced them of their own weakness, their dependent condition, and the necessity of establishing friendly relations with the whites. At present, owing to their late removal to this place, they feel that they are temporarily unsettled, living as they do upon land owned and occupied by white settlers; this feeling unfits them for labor, begets habits of idleness, and, to a great extent, prevents them making the necessary exertion to obtain comforts that are within their reach. We cannot expect any permanent improvement, or that the Santees will evince any great desire to cultivate the soil as a means of subsistence, until they realize that this is their home; that they are not trespassing upon the rights of white men who were here before them, many of whom have owned the land they occupy for the last eight years. The Indians were brought here without the consent and against the wishes of the white settlers, and if they are to remain, it is all-important that the government obtain a title to the land and define the boundaries of the reservation as soon as practicable; until this is done conflicting interests will necessarily create more or less ill-feeling between the whites and Indians, and it is but just to both that this matter should be settled at an early day.

The annuity goods for the Santees arrived here July 19, and were distributed on the 29th of September. As is always the case, they were highly gratified at receiving their annuities, but were disappointed in consequence of the almost entire absence of cotton drilling, or any material to make lodges. They would gladly undertake to get along with less blankets, if, in their stead, they were furnished coats and pants for the men, cotton-cloth for lodges, or lumber to build shelter for their families; the near approach of cold weather, and the scarcity of timber in this section of country, causes them to apprehend great suffering during the winter. If we would ameliorate the condition of the Santees we must give them a reservation to themselves, a small supply of farming implements furnished them, with not less than one hundred breeding mares, three hundred head of stock-cattle, (to be given only to those who would take good care of them;) thus they would have a source of permanent income that would decrease the annual expense of government for their subsistence. It would also encourage the Indians to pursuits of industry and domestic habits, and tend to create a love of home, without which efforts for their civilization will avail but little.

The failure to raise any considerable crop this season will leave the Santees entirely dependent upon the government for provisions and clothing for the next year; the scarcity of game in this section of country forbids them relying upon the chase for subsistence; the buffalo are far distant, and the Santees have not a sufficient number of horses to hunt them successfully.

Steps should be taken at once to provide this agency with the necessary building material to erect a warehouse and shelter for the Indians during the coming winter. I mentioned this in my report for the month of June, and trust that its importance will be sufficient excuse for again urging it upon the attention of the department. I am now using for agency purposes the only two buildings I can procure on the proposed reservation; they are mere shells, in very bad repair, and entirely unfit for the protection of the agency property. I have erected, of logs, a blacksmith shop 20 by 24 feet, carpenter shop 20 by 24 feet, and a stable 24 by 24 feet, all of one story high; these buildings were indispensable; the logs for their erection were procured from an island of the Niobrara river, about four miles distant.

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I do not deem it advisable to erect any more log buildings, as the timber on and in the vicinity of the proposed reservation should be carefully preserved for fuel and fencing purposes.

When ordered from Crow Creek reservation with the Indians, I was not instructed what to do with the government property there; I brought with me all that I could obtain transportation for, but was obliged to leave behind much that was valuable, also considerable that might be of service there, but was not worth the cost of transportation to this place; a list of the property left there has been forwarded to the department. I learn that J. R. Hanson, esq., United States Indian agent for the Upper Missouri Indians, has been stationed at Crow Creek reservation, and would respectfully suggest that he be instructed to take charge of said property, a list of which has been forwarded to him.

I have kept during the past year only such number of white employés as were indispensably necessary; have employed Indian labor in doing much of the work about the agency.

For detailed account of the work accomplished by my employés, and of the removal of the Santees from Crow Creek reservation to this place, permit me to refer you to my monthly report.

Accompanying this please find the report of Judson Lamoure, farmer, and Anthony Gerrick, blacksmith.

I would also respectfully refer to the accompanying report of the Rev. John P. Williamson, for a detailed statement of the educational interest among the Santees.

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

J. M. STONE,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel E. B. TAYLOR,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Omaha, N. T.

No. 114.

NEW SANTEE AGENCY, NIOBRARA, N. T.,
August 24, 1866.

SIR: I present the following report of the mission and school sustained by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions among the Santees:

Designation and locality of school, 1 day-school, at agency; number of teachers, 2; under what charge, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; missionaries, what denomination, 1 Presbyterian, number of scholars, 179; number of boys, 103; number of girls, 76; average attendance, 90½; school opened September 25, 1865; school closed April 10, 1866; total time taught, 142 days; number pursued Dakota reading and spelling, 129; number pursued penmanship, 50; number pursued English reading and spelling, 89; number pursued arithmetic, 75; number pursued geography, 7; number pursued composition, 22.

The Dakota children are very fond of learning to read their own language as committed to the written form by the missionaries, and, on account of the simplicity of the orthography, they learn to read it sooner than American children do the English language. They peruse and reperuse all the books written in Dakota, and are fond of composing in their own tongue, and many of their compositions show considerable brilliancy of thought. When they come to learn English their progress is slow. There are a number in school now that can read English fluently; some who have been studying it for more than two years; but none of them are good readers, because they understand but very imperfectly what they read.

Learning English with them is much the same as learning Latin with us in our modern schools. It will be a long time before they can master English literature. Though they might gain much by what they hear of the English spoken, they do not on account of their diffidence in speaking it themselves. For those who can talk no English, (as very few of them can,) the proper way to teach it is by the use of a grammar and dictionary as we do French or German, or any other foreign language, and for this suitable books have yet to be prepared.

Since the removal of the Indians from Crow Creek to this place we have not had school on account of the want of a suitable school-room, but we hope to make arrangements for school this winter.

It would be well now to have a different plan adopted for the education of these Indians. There should be two classes of schools: first, Dakota schools, taught by themselves and at no expense to government or missionary society, though it would still be well for the missionary to give some attention to the superintendence of these schools; second, English schools, under charge of teachers appointed and supported by government.

For the last four years the government has supported no schools among these Indians.

There are now over one hundred children here who are able to read their own language and desirous of being taught English. The aim of the government is to civilize the Indians. If so, she should take these children and school them for three or four years, and many of them will take a step up in advance of their ancestors. Were the government to establish a good school it would relieve the missionaries of a charge they are unable for want of means to carry on to the extent called for, and it would leave them more time to devote to the religious interests of the Indians, which, in their present state, requires much care.

Four years ago the Santees with a very few exceptions were bigoted heathen, giving heed to no religious doctrine except that of the "medicine man," and determined not to listen to any other. Now a majority of those have professed to throw away their idolatrous worship and to be seekers after the religion of Jehovah. But never having heard the name of Jesus, or known there was a decalogue, they are deplorably ignorant and need much instruction. Very many vices never having been counted such by them, they do not feel sin and disgrace as persons trained in Christian lands.

But while they are willing to listen to instruction and reproof there is hope; and of their willingness to hear, the Sabbath congregation, often embracing more than half the men and women in camp, is sufficient proof.

Being pleased with the interest you take in the welfare of the Indians, and grateful for many personal favors, I remain yours, respectfully,

JOHN P. WILLIAMSON,
Missionary to Dakotas.

Major J. M. STONE,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 115.

SANTEE SIOUX AGENCY, NIOBRARA, N. T.,
September 26, 1866.

SIR: In obedience to a regulation of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit the following report relative to farming at this agency.

In the early part of the present season, just after I had commenced preparing land for seed at the Crow Creek reservation, the orders of the department requiring the Indians to leave, and the preparations for their removal, necessarily suspended all farming until my arrival here with the Indians in June, when I took charge of the farming operations at this place, where I found about one hundred and fifty acres in corn and twelve acres in potatoes, planted under the superintendence of Special Agent Jedediah Brown, esq. Both potatoes and corn were looking well. They have since, by the assistance of Indian labor, been carefully cultivated, and though seriously damaged, and in some places entirely destroyed by the white settlers' cattle, yet what was left promised a fair yield up to the latter part of August, when the grasshoppers commenced their work of devastation upon the growing crops, destroying in some places patches of four and five acres, in other places entire fields. What seems most unaccountable is that fields in the immediate vicinity, not differing in soil or cultivation, have entirely escaped their ravages.

The whole yield from the one hundred and sixty-two acres planted will not exceed 1,200 bushels of corn, and 200 bushels of potatoes.

The soil of the bottom lands of the Missouri and Niobrara rivers in this vicinity is peculiarly adapted to produce corn, potatoes, and almost every kind of root crops. Owing to the dryness of seasons in this latitude it is all-important that seed be put in the ground as soon as the frost is out in the spring, before the moisture absorbed by the soil when the snow melts has evaporated. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that all the seed required for next season be obtained in time for planting early in the spring.

In addition to cultivating the growing crops, I have during the present season cut and stacked 200 tons of hay for winter use, assisted in the general work of the agency, the repair of wagons, farming implements, &c., and the erection of a blacksmith's shop, carpenter's shop, and stable.

I would suggest that twenty yoke of oxen, two good draught horses, and a new supply of agricultural implements will be required to successfully conduct farming operations for another year.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JUDSON LAMOURE

JAMES M. STONE, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent.

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No. 116.

WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
September 24, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that on the 21st instant Captain Rudolph Hollob, special agent of the Indian Department, left this agency, (ninety miles north of Omaha,) for the Santee-Sioux agency, (150 miles north of this point,) with full instructions to Agent Stone relative to the construction of shelter-houses for the Santees for the coming winter. A copy of these instructions will accompany the report of Captain Hollob on his return to Washington. I have no doubt that suitable houses or huts, of round logs, and covered with poles, prairie grass and earth, will be constructed before the end of the month of November, at a very small expense. Flour and beef and salt, sufficient to supply the tribe till after the public letting which you authorized to be made for the subsistence of these Indians, have been forwarded, and there is every reason to believe that they will be comfortably cared for until spring; arrangements can then be made of a more permanent character for their welfare, and it is believed that next year they can raise a large portion of the breadstuffs necessary to supply them. Good crops were raised this year at Niobrara, and there is no reason to doubt that agriculture can be successfully prosecuted at that point. At Crow Creek, in Dakota, where this tribe has been located for several years, no crops were raised at any time, and the entire appropriation of $100,000 made to subsist the Santees was consumed in affording them a scanty supply of food. Thirty thousand dollars can be saved annually at Niobrara, even if it were necessary to purchase their entire subsistence, leaving $30,000 to be expended for improving their new reservation.

I sent to Agent Stone some glass and nails and putty, and a few other articles essential in making the improvements required for the winter, proper vouchers for which expense will be forwarded in my quarterly report for the current quarter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. TAYLOR,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 117.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Atchison, Kansas, October 6, 1866.

SIR: In conformity with the regulations of the Indian department I have the honor to submit the following annual report.

Since my last annual report I have visited the Kickapoos, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies twice, the Delawares five times, the Shawnees, Wyandotts, Miamies, Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, Piankeshaws, and Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, once; in fact, all the Indians under my charge, except the Kaws and the Comanches, Kiowas, Apaches, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, of the upper Arkansas, which I failed to visit, owing to their remoteness from this office, and because I did not deem the events transpiring among them of sufficient importance to warrant a personal visitation. These personal visits have been of great service to me in the discharge of my official duties, have stimulated agents and employés to increased exertion, and, I trust, have tended to the social and moral advancement of the various tribes. The agents have devoted their time and talents to the discharge of their important duties with a degree of zeal and industry which promises highly satisfactory results. For more particular information as to the operations of the agents I respectfully refer you to their several reports already forwarded.

The health and prosperity of the various tribes will compare favorably with former years. Those who planted largely have reaped abundant crops, but many have manifested an indifference to agricultural pursuits, for the reason that those who had made treaties with the government, extinguishing titles to their lands, expected that those treaties would have been ratified during the last session of Congress, and that they would be removed to their new homes in the Indian country, south of Kansas, while others who had not yet made treaties, but were anxious to do so, were disinclined to make improvements on lands which they would at no distant day be called upon to relinquish.

The statistical reports of farming show that there have been cultivated by the Indians of this superintendency about 11,345 acres of land, producing 12,020 bushels of wheat, 323,187 bushels of corn, 16,675 bushels of oats, 1,140 bushels of barley, 26,330 bushels of potatoes, and 1,075 bushels of turnips. In addition to this they have cut 3,901 tons of hay, and sold $18,650 worth of furs. They own 4,982 cattle, 5,896 hogs, 313 sheep, 6,144 horses, 400 frame, 1,400 log, and 205 stone houses.

The number of Indians in this superintendency is estimated at 6,005, owning individual property to the amount of $1,089,925. There are 8 schools, 21 teachers, and 491 scholars.

This is exclusive of the Indians of the Upper Arkansas agency, comprising the tribes of the Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches, and Cheyennes and Arapahoes, who are supposed to have a population of 30,000 souls, and to own in individual property about $90,000, consisting chiefly of horses. The recent abortive attempt to negotiate a treaty with the Kickapoos is attributable to the fact that the Indians were dissatisfied because the promises held out to them by their agent when the treaty of 1862 was made had not been kept, and that they had as yet derived no benefit from that treaty. This question has been considerably agitated in the tribe recently, and, so far as I can learn, they are willing to make a treaty next winter, provided they receive a payment in the spring under the late treaty. The Delawares having concluded a treaty for the sale of their diminished reservation, which has been ratified by the United States Senate, I regard it of vast importance that they be removed early next spring to their new homes which the government may provide for them in the southern Indian country, in time to enable them to put in a small crop for that year.

The construction of the Union Pacific railroad, eastern division, and the running of the same through the Delaware diminished reserve, has been a source of grievous annoyance and damage to the Delawares; also an organization styled the Delaware Lumber Company has caused them much mischief and detriment. Out of these two companies grew much complaint and investigation, resulting in the appointment of a special agent, whose duty it was to sell to the above railroad company the timber required in the construction of the road, and for no other purpose. The Delaware Lumber Company, being thus restricted in the sale of their lumber, gave up the business and stopped their mills. By the direction of the department, Agent Pratt, Special Agent Bartling, and myself, recently assessed the damages sustained by the Delawares from the railroad. Every precaution was taken to arrive at the truth in every case. We found and assessed damages against the company amounting to over $28,000. I am satisfied this falls short of the actual damage sustained by the Delawares from this company. This much damage we ascertained to a certainty beyond the possibility of a doubt, and, if promptly collected and paid to the Indians, it will be satisfactory to them, and will greatly assist in equipping them for their journey to the southern country.

The affairs of the Wyandotts are in a most deplorable condition, owing to the construction put upon, and advantage taken of, certain sections of their treaty of 1855, relative to incompetents and orphans. Much of their land has been sold to whites for taxes and debts, who have stripped it of the timber, which, in many instances, was more valuable than the land itself. I believe it would be for the best interest of this tribe to have a full investigation of their affairs entered into, negotiate a treaty for their lands, and provide a suitable home for them in the Indian country south of Kansas.

I regret that the treaty made last winter with the Shawnees failed to be ratified by the United States Senate. From my personal knowledge of the affairs of this people I am satisfied that the treaty was acceptable to the majority of the tribe, and that they were anxious for its ratification, for several reasons. It would have secured them good prices for their lands, would have given them the choice of selections of lands in the southern Indian country, as theirs was the first treaty made, and would be instrumental in uniting in harmony and friendship a people who have been divided and distracted for years. Under a law of this State, which has been argued in our courts, and decided by the supreme court of the State against some of our Kansas Indians, the lands belonging to the Shawnees have been assessed and sold for taxes since 1860; these cases have been carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, but, up to the present date, no decision has been rendered. By your direction I caused abstracts to be made from the records of Johnson, Wyandott, and Douglas counties, showing the lands in these counties which have been sold for taxes since 1860, together with the amount of taxes, interest, and costs, which abstracts have been forwarded for the information of the department. A large number of white men, with their families, have located themselves upon the lands known as the Black Bob settlement. These are lands belonging to those Shawnees who hold their lands in common, and do not occupy them to any great extent. Upon consultation with the agent and some of the Indians I have deemed it unadvisable to molest them, for the reason that they are not obnoxious to the Shawnees, and do assist them very materially in protecting their timber from the depredations of outsiders.

The reservations belonging to the Miamies and confederated bands of Kaskaskias,

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Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, have been taxed under the same laws as the lands of the Shawnees, and their cases have gone through the same courts and are in the same process of litigation as those of the Shawnees. A statement of their lands sold for taxes from year to year has been furnished the department. The subject of the rights and interests of the orphan children of the Miamies having been referred to me for an expression of my views, I devoted to it much thought and attention, and made such suggestions and recommendations as I considered would be most conducive to the welfare of these children, and I am pleased to know that my efforts have met with the approval of yourself and the honorable Secretary of the Interior. Agent Colton has long been in possession of your instructions on this subject, and is engaged in carrying them into practical effect, with what success you will be enabled to judge from his reports and communications.

The Ottawas, by treaty stipulations, will become citizens on the 28th of July, 1867. There are yet remaining unsold about 7,000 acres of their lands, and as they will have no use for an agent after they become citizens, except to sell their lands, I am of the opinion that it would be for their interest to carry out the recommendations contained in my special report of the 28th of May last on that subject, which was to sell these lands at their appraised value to the trustees of the Ottawa University for the benefit of the said university.

At the date of my last annual report hopes were entertained of a speedy completion of the Ottawa University, but I regret to have to report that my hopes have not been realized, and that the work is now almost at a standstill. I am confident, however, that if the profits arising from the sale of the Ottawa trust lands remaining unsold are applied as suggested in my special report above referred to, the work will go on vigorously, and the edifice be soon completed, which, for the sake of the Ottawa youth and the youth of the neighboring tribes, is very much to be desired. On my recent visit to the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi I found them terribly excited about their affairs. The pernicious counsels of designing white men had produced discords and dissensions between the blanket and civilized bands to such an extent that a rupture seemed inevitable. I counselled with them for two days, and succeeded in calming the excitement. Their eyes have been opened as to their true interests, and they are now more disposed to hearken to good than to bad counsel. Bad men should be expelled from the reservation, and the laudable efforts of the civilized bands, in the way of education and farming, should be fostered and encouraged by the government. This tribe have a steam saw-mill which has not been used for years; it is fast deteriorating in value, through exposure and want of care, and it is to be hoped that the recommendations heretofore made by me, in regard to the sale of the same, may be carried out with as little delay as possible.

The Kaws also have a steam saw-mill which cost ten thousand dollars, which has never been of any use to them, and has been lying idle for several years. The longer the sale of these mills is delayed the less they will sell for. I recommend the sale of this mill also. The agent of the Kaws has had for some time under his care eleven women and children, citizens of Texas, who were captured by the Comanches and Kiowas, and by them surrendered to the officers of the Indian department. These captives have been tenderly cared for, and all their reasonable wants liberally supplied by the government until about a month ago, when they left for their homes in Texas.

The Pottawatomies are in a more prosperous condition than any other tribe in Kansas. They cultivate large farms, and encourage education and religion. They have an institution of learning, called St. Mary's Mission, which is the most excellent in the State, and would be an ornament and a credit to any State, which I think has tended largely to advance this people in all that leads to moral and social improvement.

So far as this office has been advised, the Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches of the Arkansas have lived up to the provisions of the treaty made by them with the United States on the Little Arkansas, with the exception of the Kiowas, who have made a raid into Texas, stealing horses and capturing some women and children, as is narrated in Agent Taylor's report, which has been forwarded to the department. I coincide in opinion with the agent, that every captive ransomed from an Indian amounts to an inducement to repeat the offence, while justice seems to require that the severest punishments should be visited upon the heads of such offenders. In regard to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, I am happy to state that they have faithfully kept the treaty of the Little Arkansas; that is, all of those bands which were present at and parties to that treaty. At the same time I regret to have to say that that portion of the Cheyennes known as the Dog Soldiers, who were absent north of the Platte when the treaty was made, have been constantly prowling about the region of the Smoky Hill route and committing depredations, and, from all I can learn, are determined to die to the last man before they will give up the Smoky Hill route to white men. If the efforts of Special Agent Irwin, who is on a visit to the Arkansas country, (and he is, in my opinion, a very proper man for the service,) fail to accomplish anything with these Indians, I earnestly recommend that a detachment of soldiers be sent in pursuit of them; that they be severely chastised and brought into subjection, for it is a great injustice that

the entire Cheyenne nation should suffer for the delinquencies of such an insignificant band as comprise the Dog Soldiers. If they do not return to their tribe on the Arkansas and behave themselves, they ought to be made to do it, or rendered powerless for further mischief.

The annuity goods for the five last named tribes were started from this place on the 25th of June last, and were distributed to them on the 21st day of July. The goods were all promptly delivered to them, and gave entire satisfaction, with the exception of a large quantity of smoking tobacco, which they did not like to receive, as their preference is for plug tobacco.

The goods for Indians in New Mexico left here on the 12th of July, and have arrived at their destination. The goods for the Colorado Indians and the Tabequache band of Utahs left here on the 8th of August, and have long since reached Denver.

The rapidity with which this State is being settled by emigration; the fact that the Indian reservations within the State are composed of its best lands, with a magnificent supply of timber and water; and considering that this emigration is constantly hemming in and mixing with the Indians, who cannot be made to understand why their laws and those of the State are constantly clashing, by which the white man always gets the advantage of the Indian; and considering that the government has effected treaties with the southern Indians, by which a large scope of country is now open for selections for homes for Kansas Indians, I would earnestly recommend the department to make treaties as soon as possible with all the Indian tribes in Kansas, providing for the sale of their reservations in the State, and their removal to the southern Indian country; those who may elect to remain and become citizens to have the privilege of doing so. This I believe would result beneficially both to the Indians and the State.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Hon. D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

No. 118.

DELAWARE AGENCY, KANSAS, *September* 19, 1866.

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

The Delawares for the last two years have been expecting to remove from their present reservation, and the influence has been to render those habitually indolent still more indifferent to effort. But there has been little suffering, as the influx of colored men has enabled them, by renting their fields, to live with comparative ease. They have also had an unusual source of revenue from the sale of timber to the different railroads and towns adjacent.

The season has been favorable to crops, and they have a sufficiency of corn, potatoes, and garden vegetables, to supply them amply for the coming winter. A few have been to the Buffalo range, returning with a liberal supply of meat.

But as a people, so surrounded by examples of industry, and themselves so utterly unable to live in their old ways, the improvement in their condition is not as promising as it would reasonably have been expected.

The desire is to remove to a home more remote, where game is abundant, and a nearer approach can be made to long-cherished and still-preferred habits of life.

The return to the tribe of those young men who have been connected with the army has induced many to join with them in rude behavior, resulting often in bloodshed and death. It is to be regretted that all efforts to restrain these acts of violence prove unavailing. The department has advised and demanded of them to lay aside their arms, and cultivate the spirit of kindness and civility, but the regard for this has only been partial and for a short time. Whenever they become intoxicated—and this is too frequently their situation—resort is had to the revolver and knife. The council has passed a code of laws, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, and the hope is for a more cautious manner of life. One man is now incarcerated for using his knife on his associate.

Among the Delawares is quite a large class of young men and women, who are educated to an extent enabling them to transact business quite intelligently, and it is to be regretted that, as ever, the surroundings of their reservation should be dotted with liquor stalls, and the leading influence be to induce them to hang about them.

There are, however, among the Delawares, a class of men and women who are doing well, industrious, upright, and an honor to any people. I am glad in truth to be able to say this, the instances are of such rare occurrence.

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The saw-mill belonging to the tribe still continues to supply them with lumber. Fields have been fenced, houses built, and good use made of the material.

Two smith's shops are kept constantly in operation, at which horses are shod, ploughs repaired, &c.

The school, taught by Misses E. S. Morse and E. W. Dickinson, and numbering one hundred and one scholars, has been kept in successful operation. For a more extended notice of this department, I respectfully call your attention to their reports enclosed.

No physician has been employed by the council, but in cases of severe sickness they call aid from one of the nearer towns. The health of the tribe has been generally good, with but few deaths. Whole number of the tribe, 1,065.

Their expectation now is to remove to the Cherokee country during the coming year, an event they have long desired.

Respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN G. PRATT,
United States Indian Agent

THOMAS MURPHY, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Atchison, Kansas.

No. 119.

Laws of the Delaware nation of Indians.

The chiefs and councillors of the Delaware tribe of Indians, convened at their council-house, on the reservation of said tribe, adopted July 21, 1866, the following laws, to be amended as they think proper:

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. A national jail shall be built on the public ground, upon which the council-house is now situated.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall steal any horse, mule, ass, or cattle of any kind, shall be punished as follows: For the first offence, the property of the offender shall be sold by the sheriff, to pay the owner of the animal stolen the price of said animal, and all costs he may sustain in consequence of such theft. But if the offender has no property, or if his property be insufficient to pay for the animal stolen, so much of his annuity shall be retained as may be necessary to pay the owner of said animal as above directed, and no relative of said offender shall be permitted to assist him in paying the penalties of said theft. For the second offence the thief shall be sent to jail for thirty-five days, and shall pay all costs and damages the owner may sustain on account of said theft. For the third offence the thief shall be confined in jail three months, and shall pay all costs and damages as above provided.

SEC. 3. If any person shall steal a horse beyond the limits of the reserve, and bring it within the limits thereof, it shall be lawful for the owner to pursue and reclaim the same upon presenting satisfactory proof of ownership, and, if necessary, receive the assistance of the officers of the Delaware nation. And it is further provided that such officials as may from time to time be clothed with power by the United States agent, may pursue such offender either within or without the limits of the reserve.

SEC. 4. Whoever shall ride any horse without the consent of the owner thereof shall, for the first offence, pay the sum of ten dollars for each day and night that he may keep the said animal; and for the second offence, shall be confined in jail for the term of twenty-one days, besides paying a fine of ten dollars.

SEC. 5. Whoever shall reclaim and return any such animal to the rightful owner, other than the wrongdoer, as in the last section mentioned, shall receive therefor the sum of two and fifty-hundredths dollars.

SEC. 6. In all cases of theft, the person or persons convicted of such theft shall be adjudged to pay all costs and damages resulting therefrom; and in case of the final loss of any animal stolen, then the offender shall pay the price thereof in addition to the costs and damages as provided in a previous section.

SEC. 7. Whoever shall steal any swine or sheep shall, for the first offence, be fined the sum of fifteen dollars; ten dollars of which shall be paid to the owner of the sheep or swine taken, and five dollars to the witness of the theft. For the second offence, the thief shall, in addition to the above penalty, be confined in jail for twenty-eight days. And for the third offence, the thief shall be confined four weeks in jail, and then receive a trial, and bear such punishment as may be adjudged upon such trial.

SEC. 8. Whoever shall steal a fowl of any description shall, for the first offence, pay to the owner of such animal the sum of five dollars. For the second offence, in addition to the above penalty, the thief shall be confined in jail for twenty-one days. The witness by whom such theft shall be proven shall be entitled to receive such reasonable compensation as may be allowed to him, to be paid by the offender.

SEC. 9. A lawful fence shall be eight rails high, well staked and ridered. If any animal shall break through or over a lawful fence as above defined, and do any damage, the owner of the enclosure shall give notice thereof to the owner of such animal without injury to the animal. The owner of such animal shall therefore take care of the same, and prevent his doing damage; but should he neglect or refuse so to do, the animal itself shall be sold to pay for the damages it may have done. But if the premises be not enclosed by a lawful fence as above defined, the owner of the enclosure shall receive no damages; but should he injure any animal getting into such enclosure, shall pay for any damage he may do such animal.

SEC. 10. Every owner of stock shall have his or her brand or mark put on such stock, and a description of the brand or mark of every person in the tribe shall be recorded by the national clerk.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. Whoever shall maliciously set fire to a house shall, for the first offence, pay to the owner of such house all damages which he may sustain in consequence of such fire; and, in addition thereto, for the second offence, shall be confined in jail for the term of twenty-one days.

SEC. 2. Should human life be sacrificed in consequence of any such fire, the person setting fire as aforesaid shall suffer death by hanging.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person to set on fire any woods or prairie, except for the purpose of protecting property, and then only at such times as shall permit the person so setting the fire to extinguish the same.

SEC. 4. Whoever shall violate the provisions of the last preceding section shall, for the first offence, be fined the sum of five dollars, and pay the full value of all property thereby destroyed. For the second offence, in addition to the penalty above described, the offender shall be confined in jail for the term of thirty-five days, and for the third offence the same punishment, except that the confinement in jail shall be for the period of three months.

SEC. 5. Any person living outside of the reserve cutting hay upon the land of one living on the reserve, shall pay to the owner of such land the sum of one dollar per acre, or one-half of the hay so cut.

SEC. 6. No person shall sell any wood on the reserve, except said wood be first cut and corded.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. Whoever shall find any lost article shall forthwith return the same to the owner, if he can be found, under the penalty imposed for stealing such article, for a neglect of such duty.

SEC. 2. Whoever shall take any article of property without permission of its owner, shall pay the price of the article so taken, and receive such punishment as the judge in his discretion may impose.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Whoever shall take up any animal on the reserve as a stray, shall, within one week, have the description of such animal recorded in the stray-book kept by the council.

SEC. 2. If the owner of said stray shall claim the same within one year from the day on which the description was recorded, he shall be entitled to take it after duly proving his property, and paying at the rate of five dollars per month for the keeping of such animal.

SEC. 3. The title to any stray, duly recorded, and not claimed within one year from the date of such record, shall rest absolutely in the person taking up and recording the same.

SEC. 4. Whoever shall take up a stray, and refuse or neglect to record a description of the same as provided in section one of this article, shall be deemed to have stolen such animal, if the same be found in his possession, and shall suffer the penalties inflicted for stealing like animals. The stray shall be taken from him and remain at the disposal of the council, and a description of the same shall be recorded in the stray-book.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. If a person commit murder in the first degree, he shall, upon conviction, suffer the penalty of death. But if the evidence against him be insufficient, or if the killing be done in self-defence, the person doing the killing shall be released.

SEC. 2. Whoever shall by violence do bodily harm to the person of another shall be ar-

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rested, and suffer such punishment as may on trial be adjudged against him; and should death result from such bodily harm done to the person of another, the offender shall be arrested and suffer such punishment as may be adjudged against him.

Sec. 3. Whoever shall wilfully slander an innocent party shall be punished for such slander at the discretion of the judge.

Sec. 4. Whoever, being intoxicated or under the influence of liquor, shall display, at the house of another, in a dangerous or threatening manner, any deadly weapons, and refuse to desist therefrom, being commanded so to do, and put up such weapons, either by the owner of the house or by any other person, shall for the first offence be fined the sum of five dollars, and pay all damages which may accrue; for the second offence shall be confined in jail twenty-one days and pay a fine of ten dollars, and pay all damages which may accrue; and for the third offence shall be imprisoned in the jail for thirty-five days, be fined twenty dollars, and pay all damages as aforesaid.

Sec. 5. Officers shall be appointed to appraise all damages accruing under the last preceding section, who shall hear all the evidence, and render judgment according to the law and the evidence.

Sec. 6 Whoever shall, being under the influence of liquor, attend public worship or any other public meeting, shall first be commanded peaceably to depart; and if he refuse, it shall be the duty of the sheriff to arrest and confine such person until he becomes sober; and the offender shall pay a fine of five dollars.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of the sheriff to attend all meetings for public worship.

Sec. 8. No member of the Delaware nation shall be held liable for any debts contracted in the purchase of intoxicating liquors.

Sec 9. The United States agent and the chiefs shall have power to grant license to bring merchandise to the national payment for sale, to so many traders as they may think proper for the interest of the nation.

Sec. 10. It shall be unlawful for any person to bring any kind of drinks, except coffee, on or near the payment ground; and any person who shall offend against this section shall forfeit his drinkables and his right to remain on the payment ground.

Sec. 11. It shall be unlawful for any one person to bring within the reserve more than one pint of spirituous liquors at any one time. For the first offence against this section the offender shall forfeit his liquors and pay a fine of five dollars; for the second offence he shall forfeit his liquors and pay a fine of ten dollars; and for the third offence he shall forfeit his liquors and be fined the sum of twenty-five dollars.

Sec. 12. Any person who shall find another in possession of more than one pint of liquor at one time upon the reserve may lawfully spill and destroy the same, and shall use such force as may be necessary for such purpose. Should the owner resist, and endeavor to commit bodily harm upon the person engaged in spilling or destroying said liquor, he shall be taken into custody by the sheriff, and be punished as an offender against the law.

Sec. 13. The sheriff may lawfully compel any man or any number of men, ministers of the gospel excepted, to assist in capturing any person who shall violate these laws.

Sec. 14. Whoever shall offer resistance to any capture or arrest, for violating any of the provisions of these laws, shall be punished not only for the original offence for which he was arrested, but also for resisting an officer.

Article VI.

Sec. 1. All business affecting the general interests of the nation shall be transacted by the council in regular sessions.

Sec. 2. All personal acts of chiefs, councillors, or private individuals, in such matters as affect the general interests of the nation, shall be considered null and void.

Sec. 3. Whoever shall violate the last preceding section by undertaking, in a private capacity and manner, to transact public and national business, shall be imprisoned in the national jail for a period not less than six months nor more than one year, and shall forfeit his place in office or position in the nation, which place or position shall be filled by the appointment of other suitable persons.

Sec. 4. Councillors shall be appointed who shall take an oath faithfully to perform their duties to the nation, and for neglect of such duty others shall be appointed to fill their places.

Sec. 5. Should a councillor go on a journey, so that it is impossible for him to attend the meetings of the council regularly, he may appoint a substitute, who shall act for him in his absence.

Sec. 6. Certain days shall be set apart for council and court days.

Sec. 7. The chiefs and councillors shall appoint three sheriffs, at a salary of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum each; one clerk at one hundred dollars per annum, and one jailer at a salary of one hundred dollars per annum, whose salaries shall be due and payable

half-yearly; and in case either of the above officers shall neglect or refuse to perform any of the duties of his office, he shall forfeit his salary, and his office shall be declared vacant, and another shall be appointed to fill the office

Sec. 8. The chiefs and councillors shall semi-annually, in April and October, make an appropriation for national expenses, which appropriation shall be taken from the trust-fund or any other due the Delawares, and paid to the treasury.

Sec. 9. There shall be a treasurer appointed annually, on the first day of April, whose duty it shall be to receive and disburse all moneys to be used for national purposes, but the treasurer shall pay out money only on the order of the chiefs and councillors, and for his services shall be paid five per cent. on the amount disbursed.

Article VII.

Sec. 1. It shall be lawful for any person, before his or her death, to make a will, and thereby dispose of his or her property as he or she may desire.

Sec. 2. If a man dies, leaving no will to show the disposal of his property, and leave a widow and children, one-fourth of his property shall be set aside for the payment of his debts. Should the property so set aside be insufficient to pay all his debts in full, it shall be divided among his creditors *pro rata*, which *pro rata* payment shall be received by his creditors in full satisfaction of all claims and demands whatever.

Sec. 3. If the property so set apart for the payment of debt is more than sufficient to pay all debts, the remainder shall be equally divided among the children.

Sec. 4. The widow shall be entitled to one-third of the property not set aside for the payment of debts, and the remainder shall be equally divided among the children.

Sec. 5. If a man die, leaving no widow nor children, his debts shall first be paid out of the proceeds of his personal property, and the remainder, if any, with the real estate, shall be given to the nearest relative.

Sec. 6. Whoever shall take or receive any portion of the property belonging to the widows and orphans shall be punished as if he had stolen the property.

Sec. 7. The council shall appoint guardians for orphan children when they deem it expedient so to do.

Article VIII.

Sec. 1. If a white man marry a member of the nation, and accumulate property by such marriage, said property shall belong to his wife and children, nor shall he be allowed to remove any portion of such property beyonds the limits of the reserve.

Sec. 2. Should such white man lose his wife all the property shall belong to the children, and no subsequent wife shall claim any portion of such property.

Sec. 3. Should such white man die in the nation, leaving no children, all his property shall belong to his wife, after paying his debts.

Sec. 4. Should such white man lose his wife, and have no children, one-half of the personal property shall belong to him, and the other half shall belong to his wife's nearest relatives.

Sec. 5. Should such white man be expelled from the reserve, and the wife choose to follow her husband, she shall forfeit all her right and interest in the reserve.

Article IX.

Sec. 1. No member of the nation shall lease any grounds to persons not members of the nation.

Sec. 2. Should a white man seek employment of any member of the nation he shall first give his name to the United States agent, and furnish him with a certificate of good moral character, and also a statement of the time for which he is employed and the name of his employer.

Sec. 3. The employer shall pay all hired help according to agreement.

Sec. 4. Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of these laws on the reserve shall be punished as therein provided.

Sec. 5. All white men on the reserve disregarding these laws shall also be expelled from the reserve.

Article X.

Sec. 1. Whoever shall forcibly compel any woman to commit adultery, or who shall commit a rape upon a woman, shall, for the first offence, be fined the sum of fifty dollars and be imprisoned in jail for thirty-five days; for the second offence he shall be fined one hundred dollars, and be confined three months in the national jail; and for the third offence he shall be punished as the court shall see proper.

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No. 120.

DELAWARE RESERVATION, KANSAS,
September 17, 1866.

SIR: The boarding school for the instruction of the children and youth of the Delaware nation presents its eighteenth annual report, as follows:

The numbers of boys enrolled has at all times exceeded the number of girls. Of the one hundred and one in attendance during the time covered by this report about four-ninths are girls. Probably the presence of the girls is more necessary at home to aid the mother in the care of the younger children.

Our youngest pupil is four years of age, the oldest eighteen. It is not to be understood that the most advanced in years are the most advanced in knowledge, having been in school from childhood up; on the contrary, in real attainments they often fall much below those several years their juniors, who have been in more constant attendance.

A girl of thirteen bears the palm, at present, in mental arithmetic. She had a superior last winter in a boy of fifteen, who was equally apt in solving problems on the slate.

The branches usually taught in primary and intermediate schools receive attention here. A slate and pencil is furnished each. In this way new beginners learn to print very neatly before they can read, so apt are they in imitation. All who can read sufficiently well have two exercises daily in the Holy Scriptures, partaking somewhat of the character of Bible classes. Verses are committed to memory, and gospel principles inculcated as the rule of conduct in life. Much instruction is given orally of a miscellaneous character. In this way physiology, astronomy, &c., are brought to the comprehension of those who can understand the English language, and this class is largely in the majority.

Several large boys, after an absence of several years, have been in regular attendance during a part of the year. One of them thus expresses himself in his composition exercise: "We must know books, for white man know much, he cheats us much; I want to look hard on my book and slate." Irregularity in attendance is still the great perplexity and source of uncounted discouragement to those in charge.

The larger girls do the work of their dining-room, which is in a separate building from that containing their dormitories and work-rooms. All the rooms occupied by the school are kept in order by the girls. Sometimes a pleasant rivalry arises as to whose room shall be the neater swept or whose floor the whiter scrubbed. Sewing and knitting also receive attention.

Death has claimed one of our largest boys. He died during the winter term. With this sad exception we have but few cases of severe illness. Disease took the form of fever last winter, while inflammation of the eyes has been quite prevalent during the summer term in a very severe form, leaving the eyes weak long after the inflammation subsided.

Our school is divided into two departments, according to the degree of advancement, each department occupying a separate room, with its appropriate teacher.

During the winter one, the more advanced department, was taught by Miss Mary Farrand, of Lansing, Michigan, who was succeeded by Miss Ellen W. Dickinson, of Quindaro, Kansas.

The school is supported from funds derived from the United States government, used for educational purposes alone.

Very respectfully submitted:

E. S. MORSE, *Teacher.*
NANCY M. PRATT, *Superintendent.*

J. G. PRATT,
United States Agent for the Delaware Indians, Kansas.

No. 121.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Atchison, May 26, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit a letter from Agent Pratt, of the 9th instant, enclosing a communication from R. Robitaille, secretary of the Wyandott council, representing, in behalf of the Wyandotts, their desire to sell their lands in Kansas and remove to the south.

I would respectfully urge upon the department to take some steps in this matter at an early day for the following, among other, reasons:

Most of the lands belonging to the orphan and incompetent Wyandotts have been sold for taxes, to white men, who have taken possession and stripped the lands of the most valuable timber, thereby rendering them of very little value.

I am of the opinion that it would be right and proper for the United States to extinguish the Indian title to the Wyandott lands, and locate them south among the Senecas.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. AGENCY FOR THE DELAWARE INDIANS,
Delaware Reserve, Kansas, May 9, 1866.

SIR: Enclosed please find a communication from R. Robitaille, secretary of Wyandott council, wherein is represented a desire upon the part of the Wyandott people to obtain a permanent home in the Indian territory south of the State of Kansas.

I am clearly of the opinion that the interest of the people of the State of Kansas would be subserved, as well as the interest of the Wyandotts, for your department to devise a method by which the titles to the lands allotted in severalty to the Wyandotts may be extinguished. The condition of these people demands upon the part of the government such action, and, if consistent with your views, I should be pleased to hear from you upon the subject.

I am, very respectfully,

JOHN G. PRATT,
United States Indian Agent.

THOMAS MURPHY, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Atchison, Kansas.

WYANDOTT, KANSAS, *May* 7, 1866.

SIR: The Wyandott council desire to inform you that they wish to procure a home for the remnant of their tribe in the Indian territory south of the State of Kansas, and wish you to call the attention of the Indian department to their present deplorable situation. We wish to get a permanent home without delay, and then obtain the right to dispose of the lands belonging to the Wyandott Indians on the incompetent and orphan lists, as those lands are now subject to taxation, and most of them being unimproved, and but few will have the means to pay the taxes.

Our people wish to settle down and apply themselves to habits of industry in any permanent home that they can get south of Kansas, and desire you to state to the Indian department that among their most urgent wants one would be a blacksmith shop, which we hope the government will grant us, with the necessary iron and steel to carry it on, as we firmly believe that the aim of the United States government is to help the Indians to pursuits of industry and civilization.

We are aware that government is opposed to alienating lands belonging to the incompetent and orphan class before they have assurance of a home elsewhere; therefore we are the more anxious to secure one in the Indian territory without delay. In several cases the lands of this class have been levied on and sold, and we wish you to call this matter also to the attention of the Indian department

Yours respectfully,

R. ROBITAILLE,
Secretary of Wyandott Council.

REV. J. G. PRATT, *U. S Indian Agent.*

We are informed that it requires an act of Congress sanctioning a law passed by the Kansas legislature to dispose of the incompetent and orphan grants of land. We desire that the Indian department would urge the passage of such a law, if none has passed Congress.

No. 122.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
July 21, 1866.

SIR: My instructions of June 21, directing me to seek a conference with parties among the Wyandotts of Kansas, and obtain such information as would enable the office to prepare proper instructions in reference to a proposed treaty with Indians of the Neosho

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agency, (Senecas and Shawnees,) as would provide for an incorporation with the former of such Wyandotts as should desire it, I proceeded, in company with Agent Pratt, from the Delaware agency, on Saturday the 14th instant, on the road towards Wyandott; having an interview with Francis Cotter, one of the "Indian party," at his farm on the way, and obtaining the services of the interpreter, to find some of the leading men of both parties, to meet at Wyandott in the afternoon. Our arrangements were successful, and we met, separately as to the men of the two parties, and conferred with Cotter (as above,) John Grayeyes, acting head chief in the absence of Tauromie, and James Armstrong, representing the Indian party, with Robert Robitaille, their clerk; and with Irvin P. Long, and another of the citizen party. These men all understand and speak English, and the conferences with them were long and satisfactory.

The Wyandott treaty of 1855, by its first section, provided that upon the fulfillment of certain stipulations, those Indians should become citizens and take patents for their lands, and the existence of the tribe thereupon to cease, except that such of the Indians as should desire a temporary exemption from the provisions extending citizenship to them might for a limited period, to be determined by the Commissioner, have continued to them the assistance and protection of the United States, and an Indian agent in their vicinity.

A council composed of Tauromio, as head chief, John Grayeyes, acting head chief in Tauromie's absence, Francis Cotter, Jacob Whitecrow, Silas Grayeyes, John Karahoo, and James Armstrong, with R. Robitaille as their clerk, has been recognized by Agent Pratt since his being in office, under the above provisions of the treaty; while, as to business which remained to be done with Wyandotts who had accepted the provisions of the treaty and become citizens, a council or business committee exists, now consisting of John Sarahas, Irvin P. Long, John D. Brown, William Johnson, and Matthew Mudeater.

I judge, from a comparison of the views of the various parties with whom I conferred, that by far the larger part of the Wyandotts prefer to continue their tribal organization still, and many of them are now, and have long been, absent from the lands allotted and patented to them, and living before and since the war upon a part of the Seneca reservation in the Neosho agency, Indian country; while it is certain that many others, who have heretofore acted and lived as citizens, are dissatisfied with their condition, and desire to return to a tribal state, outside of the encroachments of white settlers. They complain that however much they may strive to live like whites, the people about them, in many cases, appear to think that Indians "have no rights that white men are bound to respect," and that they are constantly robbed of their stock and other property, and not able to obtain the same redress as white people. These citizens say, also, that the semi-compulsory manner in which they were made citizens, and the temptation held out by giving patents for the lands, induced many to accept the provisions of the treaty who were utterly unfit to assume the responsibilities of citizenship, and, having sold their allotments, they have become vagabonds.

The Indian party represent that there are many incompetents and orphans whose property has been placed in the hands of guardians and squandered; that the property of others has been taken from them illegally under process from the courts of probate; and ask that the government will interfere and protect them. They insist that it would be better for all such to remove south with the reorganized tribe, and have the government realize their funds and pay them annuities thereon. This party deems itself still the Wyandott tribe, and supposes itself to be in a condition to make a treaty with the government, while it insists that the government should in no manner connect with them the interests of any who become citizens.

I confess that I see no good reason for this latter feeling except as it may be founded in the desire to obtain from government exclusive benefit of whatever may be recovered upon pending claims.

Both parties, with few exceptions, desire to remove to the Seneca country, south of Kansas. From both of them I learned of the existence of an old pledge by the Senecas, (the result of kind treatment of the latter by the Wyandotts, in Ohio, in giving them a home,) that whenever, in after years, the Wyandotts might need land to live upon, the Senecas would give it to them. And, accordingly, they say that the Senecas are now ready to redeem that pledge, as is shown by the late informal agreement between the Senecas and Shawnees, and the proposition of the Senecas on file in the office.

But the Indian party say that the Senecas would not consent to admit the citizen party to this arrangement. Upon my suggestion, however, that if the government undertakes to settle this matter it would doubtless desire to make it complete, and provide for all; and that as the objections of the Senecas, if they existed, probably were derived from the Wyandotts themselves, so, if the latter become reconciled, the Senecas would not further object, the men of the Indian party appeared willing to reconsider the matter.

Upon the whole, it appears to me entirely practicable to make a full and fair settlement with these people and in their behalf. If the Senecas be willing to give them land, the question of compensation is disposed of. There does not appear to be any tribe of Wyandotts properly existing, in view of the provisions of the treaty of 1855, and subsequent action, with whom the government can treat; but provision can be made in a treaty with the Senecas for the incorporation with them, in some manner, of such of the Wyandotts as may desire, and a stipulation be made by the government that provision shall be made by law for a complete settlement of all matters necessary to establish those Wyandotts upon the lands to be given them by the Senecas, in a tribal state, and for proper guardianship of their interests.

The leading men of both parties appeared to be willing to look at these things reasonably, and promised to meet each other and talk them over. I was induced to believe that if no untoward influences are brought to bear upon them, their differences can be easily reconciled.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Hon. D. N. Cooley, *Commissioner of Indian Affairs.* W. H. WATSON.

The following is a copy of the agreement between the Senecas and Shawnees alluded to in the above:

Articles of agreement, or a treaty, made and entered into this 22d day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, by and between Little Tom Spicer, head chief, George Douglass, Moses Crow, John Smith, and Doctor Thomas, councilmen of the Seneca tribe of Indians, of Indian territory, of the one part, Matthew Mudeater, principal chief, Irvin B. Long, Silas Armstrong, John Hicks, and John W. Grayeyes, councilmen of the Wyandott tribe of Indians, of Kansas Territory, of the other part, witnesseth that—

Whereas that said Wyandott Indians did by two certain treaties, made and concluded in the State of Ohio, give unto the said Seneca Indians two certain tracts or parcels of land described in said treaties, as follows, to wit:

The gift conveyed by the treaty made and concluded at the foot of the rapids of the Miami river of Lake Erie, on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1817, containing 30,000 acres, and bounded as follows, to wit:

Beginning on the Sandusky river at the lower corner of the section granted to William Spicer; thence down the river on the east side with the meanders thereof at high-water mark, to a point east of the mouth of Wolf creek; thence and from the beginning, east, so far that a north line will include the quantity of 30,000 acres; and

Whereas they, the said Wyandotts, did also give one other tract or parcel of land by the provisions of a treaty made and concluded at St. Mary's, in the State of Ohio, on the 17th of September, A. D. 1818, which is described as follows, to wit: 10,000 acres of land to be laid off on the east side of the Sandusky river, adjoining the south side of the aforesaid gift of 30,000 acres, which begins on the Sandusky river at the lower corner of William Spicer's section, making the whole of the two gifts amount to 40,000 acres; and

Whereas the said Seneca tribe of Indians did then agree that if any misfortune should happen unto the Wyandotts, that they would take them in as brothers, and give them a home; Therefore, to carry into effect the said treaty stipulations, they have agreed upon the following articles:

Article 1. The Seneca nation, for and in consideration of the aforesaid gifts, and in accordance with the said treaty stipulations, do hereby give and convey to the said Wyandott Indians the following-described tract of land, being part of the reservation belonging to the said Senecas, and situate in the Indian territory and bounded as follows, to wit: commencing on the western boundary line of the State of Missouri, at a point where the northern boundary line of said reservation intersects the same; thence south on said State line for a distance of four (4) miles; thence west and parallel with said northern boundary to a point on the Neosho or Grand river; thence up the Neosho or Grand river, with the meanders thereof, to a point where the northern boundary line of said reservation intersects the same; thence east, along said northern boundary to the place of beginning, containing 33,000 acres, more or less.

Article 2. The Wyandott people being duly impressed with gratitude towards said Seneca nation, do hereby agree that they will occupy said lands, and that they will permit no other people to trespass upon them.

Article 3. The aforesaid contracting parties do hereby covenant and agree that they will each of them set apart one-half of one section of land adjoining each other on the division line between them for to enable and assist them in the better education of their children, said section of land being forever dedicated to school purposes and no other.

Article 4. And the respective councils of the aforesaid two nations do hereby agree to appoint a committee of three persons each, whose duty it shall be to proceed, with as little

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delay as possible, to make the selection of the school section aforesaid, and, in case that said committee should fail to agree upon a selection, that they be empowered to call upon the United States agent for the Senecas, or any other person upon whom they may agree, and refer the whole matter to him, and they, the aforesaid contracting parties, do hereby bind themselves to abide by his decision.

ARTICLE 5. And the said Wyandott Indians do hereby agree to join with and assist the Senecas in petitioning the Congress of the United States for the repeal of the 12th article of the treaty of the 28th of February, A. D. 1831, made between the said Seneca tribe of Indians and the United States government.

In testimony whereof, the parties respectfully have affixed hereunto their seals, and signed the same the day and year first above written.

LITTLE TOM SPICER,	his + mark.	[SEAL.]
GEORGE DOUGLASS,	his + mark.	[SEAL.]
MOSES CROW,	his + mark.	[SEAL.]
MUSH,	his + mark.	[SEAL.]
JERRY CROW,	his + mark.	[SEAL.]
JIM RING,	his + mark.	[SEAL.]
COFFEE HOUSE,	his + mark.	[SEAL.]
MATTHEW MUDEATER.		[SEAL.]
IRVIN F. LONG.		[SEAL.]
SILAS ARMSTRONG.		[SEAL.]

Attest:

A. J. DORN,
D. B. MASON.

No. 123.

KICKAPOO AGENCY, KANSAS,
September 18, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of this agency for the current year. The year has been one of comparative prosperity with the Kickapoos. The tribe has increased in material wealth and has not diminished in numbers. A school has again been established, with a prospect of accomplishing something towards the civilization of the tribe.

There had been no schools since 1861. The boarding school, which had been for a brief period in operation under the charge of the Presbyterian Missionary Board, was, as I am informed, discontinued about that time. The building, which had been erected at great expense, was permitted to become dilapidated. The contemplated removal of the tribe did not invite the expenditure of money in the re-establishment of the school. But, in consideration of the fact that the Kickapoos had of all others of the Kansas tribes received, perhaps, less educational privileges, the department finally made an order for the opening of a day school, its expenses to be paid out of the fund stipulated, by the 2d article of the treaty of 1854, for educational and other beneficial purposes.

The school was commenced on the 11th of June last, and is kept in a room fitted up for that purpose in the old missionary building. Fourteen children have been brought into the school, and their attendance has been quite regular.

About half of these live convenient to the school; the others, coming from a distance of from four to eight miles, board with the Indian families living near the school, a small amount being allowed by the department in payment of their board.

The school numbers about half the children in the tribe of suitable age to attend school. Effort has been made to induce a larger attendance, but many of the Indians are indifferent to the subject of education, and they cannot be prevailed upon to send their children to a day school at a distance to board in Indian families

It is objected by them that Indian people do not take good care of other Indians' children. The children attending the school evince an aptitude for learning almost equal to that of white children. But two of them could speak anything of the English language when they commenced. By the use of Wilson's object-charts, together with other expedients upon the plan of object teaching, these children are rapidly learning to speak the English language, and at the same time to read and write and to compute numbers.

The severalty Indians, who are mostly of the Pottawatomie band, take most interest in the school. The principal headman of the band holding their lands in common is the only member of that band who sends his children to the school.

He sends three boys, two of whom had before attended school, and had learned to read and speak English. This old man is exerting himself to induce others of his band to educate their children. It should be said in their favor that this band lives further from the school than do the severalty Indians.

The teacher at present employed is Miss S. E. Steele, a young lady of intelligence and zeal in her calling. This commencement of a school is, I think, accomplishing all that could have been expected under the circumstances.

As there will be next year and thereafter a large addition to the payments to the tribe, I think a majority would consent to the application of money sufficient to establish a boarding school; in my judgment the government should make an effort for that object.

The whole number of members of the tribe is two hundred and forty-two—males one hundred and seventeen, and females one hundred and twenty-five; this is an increase of four since the last annual report.

There has been no epidemic or prevailing sickness in the tribe within the past year. There has been but very little drunkenness; it is not difficult to prevent the use of intoxicating liquors to any considerable extent among them.

Though this reservation is crossed by a great thoroughfare—the overland road—and by a railroad in process of construction, but little liquor has been introduced, and the Indians have been orderly and industrious. Prompt action, however, has been necessary in the prosecution of persons who have furnished them liquors, as well as in severe dealing with Indians who have committed offences while under its influence.

I have deemed it best to keep these Indians constantly reminded of that policy of the government which contemplates either their civilization and incorporation with the American people, with all the privileges of citizens, or their removal from proximity to the white settlements. The effect of this has been to stimulate a majority to efforts to improvement, as they do not wish to remove. They have become more industrious; they have increased their fields and cultivated them with care.

Last year they had 800 acres in cultivation, this year they have 1,083; last year they broke but sixty acres of new prairie ground, this year they have broken 251 acres, adding nearly one-fourth to the area of their ploughed land. There is a reasonable prospect that they will have this additional ground under fence by the coming spring. They have two frame and fifty log houses, ten more of the latter than last year. They sowed but little wheat last spring, and had no fall wheat.

Their crop yielded two hundred and nine bushels this year; about 600 last year. I have furnished them seventy bushels of fall wheat for sowing this fall. Their corn crop this year is estimated at 47,150 bushels, compared with 600 last year. Potatoes, 1,300 bushels this year, 1,500 last year.

Tons of hay cut this year, 318, about the same last year; the number of their domestic animals is increased. Of horses they had, last year, 169, now they have 176; cattle last year 150, now they have 168; swine last year 240, now 383. It is estimated that their sorghum crop this year will yield 1,500 gallons sirup, about the same as that obtained last year.

For two or three years preceding the last the farming and industrial operations of the tribe had been considerably disturbed by circumstances growing out of the late treaty. A number of families changed their locations to allotments, or to new situations on the common reservation.

Doubtless the improvement shown this year contrasts with former years more strikingly, owing to these circumstances. Still I trust it will be found that these Indians will maintain a continual tendency towards civilization, and a permanent advancement in material prosperity.

I am not of the opinion that these Indians are averse to industry and to the habits of civilized society. I would remark that the tendency to improvement is considerably more apparent among those of the tribe who hold their lands in severalty than among those who hold their lands in common.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. G. ADAMS, *United States Agent.*

Hon. THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

No. 124.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, *July* 9, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with your instructions of the 21st ultimo, I proceeded immediately to the Kickapoo reservation, after concluding, in connection with Superintendent Murphy and Agent Pratt, a treaty with the Delawares, which treaty was forwarded to your address, by express, on the 5th instant.

Superintendent Murphy and myself reached the Kickapoo agency at Kennekuk on Thursday night, 6th, and, with Agent Adams, met such of the chiefs and headmen as had answered the call of the agent to be present. They have three chiefs, two of whom, both

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belonging to the class who have taken lands in severalty, and named John Kennekuk and Captain Hamilton, were present. The third chief, Par-thee, who represents the wild or Prairie band, holding lands in common, was not present, being away from the reservation. Two of the headmen of the Prairie band were in attendance, by name Mash-co-pa and Red-man. To these men we stated generally the wishes of the department and tenor of the treaty which we desired to make, to-wit: To provide a method by which a new home in the Indian country might be secured for such as desired to continue their tribal condition, free from interference by whites, and those who remained might become citizens of the United States.

We were met at the outset by complaints from the chiefs that the tribe had not yet seen any good resulting to them from the treaty of 1863; that "the railroad company had their lands, but the Indians had not seen five cents of money." After a long and patient explanation of the reasons for the delay in payment of the interest due—as being the result of delays in making the allotments, delays caused by opposition here, not through any action of the government—they appeared satisfied, and expressed a willingness to hear our proposed treaty read.

Your instructions to base this treaty upon the rough draught prepared last spring, making it to conform generally to the Delaware treaty where the provisions were directed to the same end, were followed, with some few exceptions, caused by the difference in the degree of civilization of the two tribes.

We went carefully through with this proposed treaty, article by article, and explained it thoroughly to the Indians. No objection was made by them to any of its provisions, except that which proposed to retain the funds of minors in the hands of the government until they should become of age, and this was explained until they seemed almost reconciled to its necessity. One of the headmen, however, Mash-co-pa, was evidently reluctant and suspicious. As we closed the council for the day, adjourning to 9 a. m. of Saturday, all except Kennekuk, the head chief, mounted their ponies and rode away, and we very soon learned that they had said they would not return. Kennekuk expressed his dissatisfaction at their conduct, and his own willingness to sign the treaty.

On consultation with the agent and others, it was ascertained that one of the leading councillors or headmen of the Prairie band, Keoquot, had gone to northern Missouri for a hunt, leaving such instructions with his people as would probably prevent their acting without his presence, although he and nearly all his people desire to remove. It was determined to endeavor to get the chief, Hamilton, with the others who had been present during the day, again in council, with as many other leading men as possible, and to make another trial, and accordingly messengers were sent out during the night. Early on Saturday morning Kennekuk and Hamilton were on hand, with several leading men of those who hold land in severalty, but Mash-co-pa and Red-man did not come. We again explained the treaty carefully, and asked the chiefs to state their objections, if they had any, but they had none. We then adjourned the council and prepared the treaty for their signature, and on recalling the Indians told them that the treaty was ready for them to sign. To our great disappointment Kennekuk led the rest in declining to sign any treaty. He said that "Perhaps he might make a treaty at Washington; he wanted to see his Great Father himself; there were funds due the Kickapoos which he could get by visiting him; he had his allotment and would not move from it, and did not know anybody who would do so; he wanted to see some good from the other treaty before he made another;" with much more to the same effect. No explanations were sufficient to change the determination to which he and the others had come, and we were reluctantly compelled to close the council with our mission unfulfilled.

It is quite probable that if the chief Par-thee and the headman Keoquot had been present, the result would have been different.

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Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. WATSON.

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

No. 125.

SHAWNEE AGENCY,
De Soto, Kansas, September 26, 1866.

In making my annual report for this year, it gives me pleasure to be able to say that the general condition of the Shawnee tribe of Indians is, in many respects, an improvement on any year since I have been in charge.

By the blessing of Providence and the vigilance and energy of the friends of temperance, every dram-shop within the limits of this agency has been closed, and, on account of the improved moral sentiment of the community, what is known as the *secret cellars* are dried up, the effect of which has been most happy upon a great many members of this tribe. The passion for strong drink which seems to rule in the breast of the Indian, together with lack of personal pride of reputation, makes it almost hopeless to attempt to reform the habitual drinker, while the temptation to drink is found at every cross-road as has formerly been the case; but in my travel during the last four weeks to every house and hut in the nation, I have not seen one Shawnee under the influence of intoxicating liquors. The result of this change is very plainly seen upon the agricultural interest of the tribe.

By reference to the statistical returns of farming, &c., accompanying this report, it will be seen that a much larger breadth of land has been cultivated than in any former year, and with a much more favorable result. While taking the census I visited every house and farm belonging to the members of the tribe, and I was often agreeably surprised to find well-cultivated fields where, from my knowledge of the owners and their former habits, I expected to find nothing. Among the Shawnees who hold their land in severalty, there are seventy-four families who cultivate ten acres and over each. Of this number, thirty-five cultivate forty acres, sixteen who cultivate eighty acres, four who cultivate one hundred and fifty acres, and two who cultivate two hundred and twenty-five acres each. The crops of one of the last mentioned number would sell at the present rates for $7,367. Some of the Shawnees will rank with the best farmers in the State.

The principal crop raised is corn, although there are thirteen who have raised wheat and thirty who have raised oats. As a general rule the variety of the crops raised is a good criterion by which to measure the Indian in his advancement toward civilization. On the farms of the most intelligent we find every variety of crops, together with apples, pears, peaches, and grapes, while the ignorant and uncivilized are content to live upon pounded corn, raised mostly by the female portion of their families. Of this latter class there are but few who hold their land in severalty, while nearly all who hold theirs in common properly belong to this class. They having been driven from their homes in the early part of the rebellion, and their houses destroyed, they became discouraged, and while under these circumstances and through their ignorance they were made the dupes of unprincipled and designing men, (who should have been their friends,) to rob them, in the shape of fees, of what little they possessed and of pledges of much more of what they anticipated. Through the advice of these men they were prevented from returning to their own land even after it was safe to do so, where they might soon have erected comfortable cabins and cultivated sufficient land to have made themselves comfortable, instead of which, about one-fourth of their number have died from hardships. One-half of the balance are scattered among the southern tribes in the Indian country, while those that remain are living around among their more fortunate brethren as best they can, but in an almost destitute condition.

There is an increasing interest manifested by the most intelligent portion of the tribe on the subject of education. The Shawnee manual-labor school, under charge of the committee of the "Indiana Yearly Meeting of Friends," has been kept full during the year. The contract provides for the boarding and clothing, the furnishing of medicine and medical attendance, and instruction in the common English branches of education, of forty children of either sex. There is a tract of three hundred and twenty acres of land set apart for a farm for the use of the school, on which two hundred acres are in cultivation, where the boys are taught farming, while the girls are taught the art of cooking, sewing, &c., in the house. This is the only school kept exclusively for the Shawnee children. The children have made very fair progress during the year; some have become quite good readers, and have become somewhat proficient in arithmetic, geography, and grammar, while others who came into the school without any knowledge of the English language make slower progress, and it requires a great deal of patience and perseverance to get them started.

The children during the year have been remarkably healthy; only two cases of sickness have occurred, and no deaths, which shows that their diet, clothing, and habits have been duly cared for.

The expenses of this school are defrayed by the use of the farm, and out of the fund of the tribe set apart for that purpose.

The committee in charge had at one time under consideration the propriety of closing the school at the end of the present quarter; but, as the obstacles which stood in the way of its continuance have been removed, they have given notice that they will continue as per contract.

There seems to be a diffidence or bashfulness in the Indian children, especially the female portion, more than is common to white children, which hinders to a considerable extent their progress in learning. To assist in overcoming this difficulty, I have recommended the introduction into the school of the exercise of singing. The Shawnees are, as a general thing, very fond of music, and I find that a familiarity with the children can be brought about by the use of music more easily than in any other manner. With this addition I should feel well satisfied with the school, although it is all that could be claimed or expected under the contract, and may well be considered a success.

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There are about twenty Shawnee children who attend the district schools of the State, and two or three have employed teachers in their families.

Religious services are held at the school-rooms once a week by the Friends for the benefit of the scholars and such Shawnees as choose to attend. There is also a Shawnee Methodist Episcopal church, who have preaching every Sunday either by some of their own members or by some of the white preachers of the vicinity, but there are no regular missionaries among them.

There is quite a decrease in the population as shown by the census, which is caused principally by an expectation that their treaty would have been ratified during the last session of Congress, under which they expected to be provided with a new home in the Indian country south of Kansas, and a great many have moved down, some among the Senecas and Shawnees, and others among the Creeks.

Notwithstanding very many of the Shawnees are well located, have fine farms, good houses, and are in a thrifty and prosperous condition, yet they are of the opinion that the tribe, as such, would be greatly benefited by removing to a new home where they can live more to themselves, collect together all the Shawnees who are scattered over the country, and, by forming a more compact settlement, be enabled to establish such a school system as will enable them to educate all the children of their nation, and at the same time to place themselves beyond the influence of evil and unprincipled white men.

To this end they have been endeavoring for the last four years to make a treaty with the government. Three treaties have been made with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which failed to receive the sanction of the Senate, and last winter another was made, which also failed to be ratified, and is now pending the action of the Senate. It is more than probable that these refusals and delays, on the part of the Senate, have been of sufficient benefit to the Shawnees to cancel all the loss caused by the suspense and uncertainty which has been felt for these four years, as it has been the means of keeping up a continual discussion of the subject, until the headmen of the tribe have become quite proficient in making treaties as well as comprehending their provisions.

At a conference of the Shawnee council and the United States senators of this State, held at Topeka early in the present month, it was stated if the tax case now pending the decision of the Supreme Court should be decided adversely to the Shawnees, then in that case the "civil rights bill" would make them citizens, and that would bar them from making a treaty with the government, and that the Indian committee refused to act upon the treaty until said decision was had.

The Shawnees (being Indians) fail to understand by what right Congress can make them citizens without their consent or treaty provision. They claim that when the treaty of 1854 was originally made, they reserved two hundred thousand acres out of which to make these selections, and for other purposes, and that the Senate amended the treaty so as to cede to the government their whole reservation. The *sole object* claimed for this amendment was the convenience of making the title to individuals who might make selections, and not for the purpose of changing the status of the Shawnees. With this understanding, the Shawnees were induced to accept the amendment. The *same Senate* provided (in a bill organizing the Territory) in what manner Indians who should so elect might become citizens. The clause was afterwards re-enacted in the act admitting Kansas as a State. In said act no Indian could be made a citizen without his consent. By this act it is clearly shown that neither party anticipated the Shawnees becoming citizens under any provision of said treaty.

If the treaty of 1854 did not make them citizens, and they fail to comply with the provisions under the organic act with reference to Indians becoming citizens, then they fail to see how it is that Congress can by act compel them to become citizens merely by the action of a State which was not a party to the treaty. While some of them are well qualified to become citizens, and have no objections to becoming such, yet they desire to have it done in a legal way, and by and with their own consent.

The Shawnees during the rebellion have invariably shown themselves loyal to the government, and have furnished a large number of soldiers for the loyal army. Owing to the fact that most of them were enlisted into white companies, it is somewhat difficult to obtain the exact number for the army statistics; but from the best estimate that can be made it is believed that the number will exceed one hundred.

During the rebellion, and up to the present time, the Shawnees have suffered great loss from thieves and robbers, who now infest their country, taking their horses, cattle, and hogs; also burning their houses, grain, &c. For these losses they will present their claims to the department, and through their office ask the government a remuneration therefor.

All of which is respectfully submitted:

JAS. B. ABBOTT,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. T. MURPHY *Superintendent Indian Affairs, Atchison, Kansas.*

No. 126.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, *June 7, 1866.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 31st ultimo, transmitting the following resolution of inquiry by the Committee on Public Lands of the House of Representatives, of which you are chairman, viz:

"*Resolved*, That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs be requested to furnish this committee with such information as may be in his possession in reference to the history and standing of the Ottawa Indian University of Kansas."

In reply I have to state that, by the sixth article of the treaty with the Ottawas of Kansas, made June 24, 1862, provisions are made for the education of the Indians by the setting apart of twenty thousand acres of land, and the details in regard to the sale of such lands, and the investment, care, and use of the funds arising therefrom fully set forth. To that treaty, as published in volume 12 Statutes at Large, pp. 1238 and 1239, I beg leave to refer you.

Under the provisions of the article above cited, 19,997$\frac{73}{100}$ acres of land were selected by the trustees therein named, such selections having been approved by the Interior Department March 9, 1864. Land included in the above amount, to the extent of five thousand acres, having been authorized to be sold, and the proceeds directed towards "the erection of proper buildings and improvements" upon the section set apart for the purpose, there has been sold and patented to the purchasers 4,986$\frac{79}{100}$ acres, realizing for the fund the sum of $6,233 48.

One section of the land is set apart especially for the location of the school and farm attached thereto, and upon this a building is in process of erection, three stories high, with attic rooms, forty feet by sixty-five feet, designed for the use of the institution, which is chartered under the general laws of Kansas as the Ottawa University. This building is expected to cost about thirty thousand dollars, and, with the exception of the amount above mentioned, ($6,233 48,) all the funds for its completion are derived from contributions of persons interested in the welfare of the Indians. It is designed to have the building completed and to commence the especial operations of the university by next winter, although there are already schools in operation.

The institution now referred to is designed, in connection with a farm, to furnish what may be more properly termed a manual labor boarding school, but with an endowment sufficient to make it free for the more advanced pupils from any of the Indian tribes. For this endowment, in addition to such contributions as may be obtained from abroad, the trustees depend upon the sale of fifteen thousand acres of land remaining. As to the value of that land, some idea may perhaps be obtained from the fact that the average amount per acre which has been realized from the sale of certain Ottawa lands is $2 30; but the trustees expect to realize much more than that average from the university lands, since their value is enhanced by the progress of settlement around them, and they are all adding greatly to their value by planting large numbers of trees upon them, under the direction of Mr. S. T. Kelsey, an experienced practical man, who has been engaged by the trustees to attend to this business, and to open the farm upon the section attached to the university building.

The treasurer of the board of trustees is under bond, filed in this office, to the amount of forty thousand dollars.

Such, so far as officially known, is the history of the institution referred to. As to its "standing" among the educational institutions of the country, your committee will have perceived that it is only in its preliminary or preparatory state. The schools now in operation, under the care of the board, appear to give good satisfaction, and there is every reason to believe that, by continued exertion and good management on the part of the board, their design of establishing an institution of the highest grade usual in this country, for the thorough education of Indian youth, will be successful. They have the hearty sympathy of this office, and I do not hesitate to commend their enterprise to the attention of your committee.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COOLEY, *Commissioner.*

Hon. GEO. W. JULIAN,
Chairman Committee on Public Lands, House of Representatives.

No. 127.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 18, 1866.*

SIR: I have the honor to enclose to you, herewith, a letter from the Ottawa Indians concerning various matters of importance to the service.

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I will communicate to you by separate letters certain facts bearing upon the several points alluded to in their communication, but in order to do so in the manner most satisfactory to you, I shall be glad to reply to any interrogations which may seem to you most fitting to be made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. HUTCHINSON,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Present.

OTTAWA, *April* 2, 1866.

SIR: There are many matters concerning our tribe which we desire to have examined and arranged as shall seem right.

Several sales have taken place from one Indian to another, and we ask that they may be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Since the treaty was ratified heavy losses have occurred to our tribe, and we send you, by our agent, a list of them, and ask you to assist us to procure pay from the government for them.

Our agent has sold nearly all of the "trust lands," and we now wish him to go east to secure funds to build our college with, and to ask from you permission for a delegation of our tribe to visit Washington and attend to the matters set forth in this letter.

The "trust lands" are nearly all sold, and as the college trustees have been selling their "timber land" to accompany the prairie trust land, we, as council and tribe, request permission to sell, and desire that there shall be sold to the Ottawa University, the remaining amount of trust lands at one dollar and fifty cents per acre, in such manner as shall seem wise and proper to you.

We want our college built that our children may have the benefit of the school while they are growing up.

We wish to become citizens as soon as practicable, and have authority to sell any and all of our lands.

We hope you will give a favorable reply to this letter, and send word at once for our delegation to visit Washington.

his
JOHN + WILSON,
mark.
JAMES WAID,
his
DAVID + BARNETT,
mark.
his
THOMAS + MUNROE,
mark.
JOHN W. EARLEY,
his
SOC-MA- + NE-BA,
mark.
I. T. JONES,
his
NON- + GE-SUS,
mark.
his
SQUARE + GEORGE,
mark.
his
HENRY + CLAY,
mark.
WM. HURR.

Attest:

WM. HURR,
United States Interpreter.

I certify that the above communication was drawn up by request of the Ottawa Indians, the points enumerated having been determined upon after several special councils held by the Indians for that purpose. I further certify that the above names were signed in my presence and in full council.

C. C. HUTCHINSON,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 128.

POTTAWATOMIE AGENCY, *September* 17, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of Indian affairs in this agency for the current year.

On the second day of June last the census of the Pottawatomies, taken with a view to their usual per capita payment of annuities, shows the whole number of Indians at that time to have been 1,992, viz: 512 men, 501 women, and 979 children, or an increase of 118 since June, 1865, the whole number of the tribe being at that time 1,874. Only a small part of this increase is accounted for by the return of persons, comprising part of the number of about 400, who went away in the summer of 1864. I am sure the number of Pottawatomies is increasing independent of immigration. The healthy and prosperous condition of the tribe is shown by such increase. I may say that the Pottawatomies all have the necessaries and most of them the comforts and conveniences of life.

With us the past two seasons may be regarded as seasons of plenty. This year, as last, the season has been unusually favorable for the raising of crops of most kinds. Unlike last year, we have had no hail-storms or insects this year to interfere with the growth or yield of small grain. Everything attempted in the way of farming, and followed up with the requisite care and labor, has been abundantly successful.

From a careful estimate I submit the following as the result of the farming operations of the tribe for the present year.

Number of acres in cultivation by members of the tribe, 1,900.

104 acres of wheat, at 25 bushels per acre, are 2,600 bushels, at $1 75 per bushel	$4,550
1,610 acres of corn, at 40 bushels per acre, are 64,400 bushels, at 25 cents per bushel	16,100
70 acres of oats, at 40 bushels per acre, are 2,800 bushels, at 25 cents per bushel	700
50 acres of potatoes, at 125 bushels per acre, are 6,250 bushels, at 40 cents per bushel	2,500
400 bushels of turnips, at 30 cents per bushel	1,200
1,400 tons of hay, at $4 per ton	5,600
50 bushels of beans, at $1 50 per bushel	75
110 bushels of onions, at $1 per bushel	110
Value of garden vegetables not mentioned above	4,000
Other property belonging to individual members of the tribe is estimated as follows:	
Number of horses, 2,235, value per head, $35	78,225
Number of cattle, 1,700, value per head, $15	25,500
Number of swine, 650, value per head, $3	1,950
Number of poultry, 4,000, at 25 cents	1,000
Agricultural implements	12,000
Household goods	15,000
Ready money in the hands of Indians	10,000
	178,510

But little benefit has resulted to the Pottawatomies from their usual summer and fall hunts, in the way of supplying them with meat. The buffalo were too far off; but few were found, and such as were taken were found to be thin in flesh.

The amount of furs sold by our Indians during the year past has been less by several hundred dollars than the amount sold last year and years before. Our Indians have not the same need to depend upon the chase for a subsistence as they had formerly, quite a large proportion of them having adopted, to a considerable extent, the customs and habits of civilized life, depend upon their industry in the cultivation of their farms, which yield all the necessary breadstuffs, while the beef, pork and poultry of their own raising furnish the requisite supply of meat.

In speaking of the improved condition of the Pottawatomies I am obliged with regret to acknowledge that there are many, including a portion of those who hold land in severalty, as well as those who hold in common, who are not so well advanced, and who are doing nothing whatever to improve their condition. It seems quite an easy matter for Indians to adopt the vices, without being able to see any beauty in the virtues, of civilized society. Whiskey, the great hindrance to the material, moral and social advancement of the Indian, has operated its most baneful effects upon a small portion of the members of this tribe. I see but little hope for such ones except in their being placed in a situation where it will be impossible, or at least much more difficult, for them to obtain it. We are situated here upon a territory thirty miles square. The country is well settled on every side, and on

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every side are resorts where whiskey may be had by any one who has money with which to buy, and teamsters passing over the reserve in every direction, upon the public highways, have whiskey in their wagons and sell to Indians. We succeed in indicting and punishing numbers of them every year, but still there are always some left who are unprincipled and sufficiently avaricious to be willing to take the chances for what they are sure they can make in the traffic. I have asked for a marshal and United States commissioner to reside near the agency with a view to greater certainty in the arrest and punishment of offenders.

Another source of annoyance and detriment to the interests of this tribe is the determination and perseverance with which outsiders depredate upon the timber of the reserve; and what is particularly discouraging in the matter is that, although the courts for the last few years have been burdened with the trial of prosecutions for such depredation, no convictions are ever procured, and at this time it has become exceedingly difficult to procure an indictment. These offenders sometimes succeed, by the use of a little shrewdness, in getting summoned upon the grand jury. They seem to steal timber from an Indian with as little compunction as they manifest in receiving pay for investigating cases of theft and refusing to indict.

Under such circumstances it is easy to perceive that justice to the Indian in a contest with whites is difficult to obtain. The Indian is the weaker party, and must suffer, therefore, the consequence of his inferiority.

It is expected that the surplus land of the Pottawatomies, under the treaty of 1861, will soon be turned over to the railroad company, and that it will be put upon the market and sold to white settlers. Then, when the Indians and whites are compelled to live in close neighborhood, it may be presumed that additional difficulties may arise. There will be diversities of habit and customs, and perhaps to some extent conflicting jurisdiction. If, as at present, with the whole reservation to themselves, the Indians suffer continually from depredations committed by persons living outside of the reserve line, it is not difficult to believe that their troubles and annoyances will be increased when every Indian has his white neighbors immediately adjoining to his own residence.

It is my opinion, if a treaty could be negotiated with the Pottawatomies, similar in its provisions to the late Delaware treaty, providing a home for such of our Indians as would emigrate, where they could easily be protected by the government in the enjoyment of all their rights, and where they would be free from the debasing effects of intoxicating liquors, they would be far better off, and happier than they are here; remove such only as would be willing to go, including as well those who have received land in severalty, and wish to join in the movement, as that part of the tribe called the Prairie band, who occupy their diminished reserve in common. It would be but a short time before such of the balance of the tribe as might find it difficult to manage their affairs and sustain themselves in contact with the whites would gladly throw up their allotments and follow their friends to their new homes.

But a limited number of allottees, under the treaty of 1861, heads of families, have been through the process of naturalization and received patents for their land. Some few more will make application this fall. There are still several members of the tribe—heads of families—that have not applied for naturalization, who are entirely competent to manage their own affairs, and who would succeed in any community. I have advised and encouraged but few to apply for their patents, and to take upon themselves the duties and responsibilities of citizens. Improvidence is the peculiar characteristic of the real Indian. No sooner does he become possessed of money, or property that he can dispose of, than he proceeds at once to make it available, as far as possible, for present enjoyment, never seeming to reflect that his means may become exhausted until his last dollar is gone. Thus many of our Indians would gladly apply for and receive patents to their land, (without realizing at all the changed relation they assume in the community by becoming citizens of the United States,) solely with a view to a sale, and spending the proceeds thereof, as also their interest in the credits of the tribe held in trust by the government for them. I have conceived it to be my duty to restrain such persons, as far as possible, from taking any of the steps necessary for becoming citizens. Many of them will doubtless find it to their advantage, at no distant day, to throw up their present allotments and follow their friends who may have gone before them to a new home. Then it would be better that they should not have squandered their share of the national wealth, and been left paupers upon the government or their Indian friends for support.

Pottawatomies have looked anxiously for the announcement that their treaty amendment of last winter had been ratified, so that adult persons, other than heads of families, might be admitted to the rights of citizenship. Many of the most competent persons of the tribe are of this class of adults, male and female, but not heads of families..

The Saint Mary's Mission School is still in successful operation. The teachers of this institution seem ready at all times to astonish visitors by exhibiting the little Pottawatomies, showing their advancement in the studies taught in school, and the facility with which Indian children are made to comprehend the difficult problems which stand in the way of the advancement of all children in the study of the natural sciences and the higher mathematics. The efforts of teachers in this school have been directed mainly to the instruction of Indian

children, first, in the knowledge of their obligations to their Creator as accountable beings; then in such necessary branches of common school education as it is thought will be found most useful to them in after life, and conducive to their success in the world; but in teaching the more common branches, there has been an aptness shown by Indian children which augurs so well of success in the higher branches, that they have been encouraged at this mission to prosecute their studies while they are permitted to remain in school, so far as their time and opportunities will allow.

If the Pottawatomies to-day are in the enjoyment of any advantages of civilization or material prosperity beyond what is enjoyed by some other tribes in Kansas, they are indebted in a great measure for such advantages to the unceasing devotion and labors in their interest of the Saint Mary's Catholic Mission, and the devoted religious who accompanied the Pottawatomies in their emigration to this reserve. The Mission School has been kept in operation, it may be said through war, pestilence, and famine, never having been discontinued for a day on account of any of the discouraging circumstances which have at times rendered the carrying on of such an institution an exceedingly laborious and difficult matter.

The Baptist Mission School, which has been in operation a part of the time, with varied success, since 1848, it is understood, is about to be reopened under the auspices of the Baptist Missionary Board, after having been closed for the last six years. Rev. Mr. Raymond, who has been employed to superintend the establishment, has shown sufficient energy in making necessary preparations, repairing the mission buildings, &c., and now awaits the action of the board to enable him to open his school.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. R. PALMER, *United States Indian Agent.*

Hon. THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Atchison, Kansas.

No. 129.

ST. MARY'S MISSION, *September* 17, 1866.

DEAR SIR: At your request I submit, with pleasure, this brief report. Both the male and female branches of the Pottawattomie manual labor school at St. Mary's have been, since my last report, in constant successful operation. The number of the pupils is ever on the increase, and their application and orderly conduct keep pace with their increased numbers. As a natural result, they have made great proficiency in every branch of their education.

They not only spell and read and write and cypher, but they study with success the various other branches of geography, history, and book-keeping, grammar, algebra, geometry, logic, philosophy, and astronomy. We have Indian children here at our school who succeed in mathematics, and who will analyze correctly any sentence indiscriminately taken out of any book that is placed in their hands, and will quote the rules and give the reasons to substantiate their parsing. Besides, they are so docile, so willing to improve, that, between their school hours, they employ themselves, with pleasure, in learning whatever handy work may be assigned them. The boys' manual labor is commonly of a nature to teach them to become good farmers, and to draw from the riches of their now sectionized lands the means of living comfortably without having to depend too much on a certain class of men who might take advantage of the experience and good faith of our honest Indians.

The girls, besides the ordinary branches of good English education, learn to milk the cows, see to the dairy, lend their hand at culinary work, wash and iron, knit, sew, and embroider, learn to make their own dresses; in a word, are trained to acquire whatever may be deemed useful to good housekeepers and accomplished mothers of families. The number of Indian children whom we tutor and board and clothe at the mission averages some 200 children. Upwards of twenty-five persons are assiduously engaged in taking care of them and providing for their wants; these contribute their gratuitous labor in the good cause of ameliorating the condition of their red brethren. They labor hard, and live economically to realize what is necessary for the support of so many. What they regret is that their means have not allowed them to procure sufficiently commodious buildings for their pupils. Some of the very best and most enlightened men, holding high positions in the Senate and the Cabinet, have, at different times, in their official capacity, honored our schools with their presence. They have spoken with the highest admiration of our institution; they have expressed their wonder how, during the difficult struggles of the war, we kept up the schools in an ever-flourishing condition; they have remarked the want of proper accommodations; they have spoke encouragingly; and yet, strange as it may seem, through some or other mishap or forgetfulness, nothing has been done to remedy this great want, while appropriations are being made for similar purposes in favor

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of kindred institutions, where less sacrifices have been made for the good cause. This is felt by many who are, heart and soul, devoted to this good work, while the ashes of several of their companions once struggling with them are commingling on a common burying ground with those of Indians whom they had helped to civilize, and who now sleep with them in the grave. This is felt not as a grievance, but it is felt as one of those privations which they have frequently to encounter, and which time and the kindness of such as can remedy the evil will correct. In this hope they are determined to go on doing what good a stout will and circumstances will permit.

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

J. F. DIELS.

Major L. R. PALMER, *United States Indian Agent.*

No. 130.

MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA, *January* 4, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 14th October last, in relation to the Pottawattomie Indians, was duly received, and would have been sooner answered but that I could not get the necessary information.

On inquiry I find that there are 92 Pottawattomies in Marshall and Tama counties. There are also a number of Musquakas, but the exact number I could not ascertain. The latter, I believe, are a remnant of a branch of the Sacs and Foxes. Johnny Green is chief of the former. He is a very peaceable and quiet man, and most of people feel kindly towards him and his people, of whom I have heard little or no complaint. If there is any objection it is only as to the matter of begging, and I think they seldom do this in a manner offensive and annoying to the white people. I think they only beg from extreme necessity. Still, if they could be induced to settle elsewhere, our people would doubtless prefer it. There is, in fact, a sort of indifference about it. Green is about 70 years of age, and I think he and his people are in extreme circumstances at present. The poor old man has been to my office frequently recently, desiring me to do something for them, and especially to write to the President for some assistance. To gratify him I wrote a short note to the Commissioner a short time since, at the same time giving him to understand that he must not rely on any assistance, as it was doubtful what could be done.

Some years ago the Iowa legislature granted this people permission to reside in Marshall and perhaps Tama county; or it may be that the Pottawatomies were allowed to reside in Marshall, and the Musquakas in Tama. The permit to reside in Marshall, I think, was given by the session 1859-'60; but I have not found an opportunity to look the matter up so as to speak definitely.

As to whether there are suitable vacant lands in this State to locate these Indians on I am not advised.

Green has got some notion, but from what source I do not know, that there is a good location for his people in the forks of Turkey river, in the northern part of the State, but I know nothing about it. He says that about 387 of his tribe are in Wisconsin, and intend to come to this State next spring, and they are all going to the "Turkey Creek forks." He seems to have got this notion while in Washington city last fall. Says he intends to go to Washington again this year.

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

H. C. HENDERSON.

Hon. JAMES HARLAN, *Secretary of the Interior, Washington City.*

No. 131.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, KANSAS,
September 26, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of the condition of the Indians under my charge.

The Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi number, according to the enrolment made on the 20th day of July, 1866, as follows:

Men	249
Women	289
Children	202
Total	740

This is a decrease of 39 from the enrolment of the previous year, which can only be accounted for by the inevitable fate that governs all Indian tribes.

There has been a marked increase in agricultural products and personal property generally, as the following careful estimate, compared with that of the previous year, will show:

Number of ponies 1,500, at $40 each	$60,000
Number of bushels of corn 11,000, at 75 cents per bushel	8,250
Number of bushels of potatoes 50, at $2 per bushel	100
Number of tons of hay 100, at $5 per ton	500
Number of cattle 30, at $20 per head	600
Number of swine 50, at $5 per head	250
	69,700

Besides the articles above mentioned, they have raised the usual amount of beans, pumpkins, squashes, &c. The crops are smaller than they otherwise would have been from the fact that throughout the whole of the early portion of the season more rain fell in Kansas than has been known in many years before, and the latter part of the season was unusually dry.

The Sac and Fox mission school has been regularly kept up, and has met with gratifying success. It has been liberally assisted by the Indian department from the civilization fund, but the chief encouragement in regard to its future prosperity arises from the growing interest of the Indians themselves. For the details of the mission school and farm, I respectfully refer to the accompanying report of Rev. W. Rogers, who has been teacher and superintendent since April last.

The Chippewa and Christian Indians connected with this agency number as follows:

Men	18
Women	23
Children	39
Total	80

They are making slow but steady progress in civilization; have fine crops of corn, vegetables, and fruit; and when made citizens, (as they probably soon will be,) will be no disgrace to the State in which they live. The following are the agricultural and other statistics of the tribe:

Number of acres under cultivation	245
Number of frame houses	7
Number of log houses	18
13 acres of wheat, 12 bushels per acre, 156 bushels, at $2 per bushel	$312
8 acres of oats, 30 bushels per acre, 240 bushels, at 70 cents per bushel	168
200 acres corn, 15 bushels per acre, 3,000 bushels, at 75 cents per bushel	2,250
1 acre of beans, 5 bushels per acre, 5 bushels, at $2 per bushel	10
8 acres of Hungarian, 2 tons per acre, 16 tons, at $5 per ton	80
6 acres of sorghum, 40 gallons per acre, 240 gallons, at 60 cents per gallon	144
8 acres of potatoes, 30 bushels per acre, 240 bushels, at $2 per bushel	480
125 bushels apples, at $2 per bushel	250
80 tons prairie hay, at $5 per ton	400
63 horses, at $40 per head	2,520
110 cattle, at $20 per head	2,200
150 hogs, at $5 per head	750
	9,564

The Chippewa and Christian Mission school has been continued as heretofore, under the charge of Rev. I. Romig, whose report accompanies this, and to which I respectfully refer.

The employés at this agency are blacksmith, assistant blacksmith, gunsmith, physician, and interpreter. They have all discharged their respective duties to the satisfaction of the agent and the tribe.

REF0063005

The general condition of the Sac and Fox tribe has been, in the main, satisfactory since my last report. Drunkenness has steadily decreased, until I can almost say that it does not exist among them. Considerable suffering existed during the early summer, resulting from the protracted delay of the spring payment, and the consequent inability of the Indians to obtain food and clothes. Many of the tribe were days at a time with nothing whatever to eat. But in general, when the payments are made with a regularity which the Indians think they have a right to expect, they are provident to that degree, that they are all the time well fed and well clothed. They are generally honest and peaceable, and the complaints of their depredations outside the reservation are very few.

Considerable difficulty, amounting to dissension, has existed during the past year among the Indians themselves, which has arisen from causes which the agent, with the means at present in his hands, is unable to control. I have made known in former reports that the tribe consists of four bands. . Three of these bands are interested in the advancement of the tribe in civilization, while the fourth or "wild band" is opposed to schools, cultivation of the soil, and every other evidence of civilized improvement Under ordinary circumstances, the Indians left to themselves would have no difficulty on account of this difference in tastes and opinions. Those that wished to live in houses, raise crops, and send their children to school, could do so without fear of molestation. The wild ones might and do ridicule them for entertaining such notions, but their friendly intercourse would not thereby be disturbed. But artful and designing white men can, by taking advantage of such differences of opinion, easily create disturbances, which it is difficult to quell. Such has been the case here. Certain men, whose former connexion and experience with Indian tribes should teach them better, have, through unprincipled agents and emissaries, and for the most dishonest purposes, persistently poisoned the minds and excited the passions of this "wild band," until at one time the most careful management was required to prevent deeds of violence. These evil-minded meddlers, knowing well the credulity of the Indian character, inflamed them by every gross and improbable misrepresentation that their ingenuity could devise, until they were made to believe that every person connected with the government was their natural enemy, and using every means to defraud them of their annuities and other rights. They were advised to refuse to pay their individual debts at the trading-house, notwithstanding the fact that no tribe in the country has more honorable traders, or ones who deal more generously with the Indians, and notwithstanding, too, that the accumulation of debts is one of the heaviest curses that befall a tribe, as these men with their experience ought to know. And they have been urged to resist all supposed encroachments upon their rights by force.

I have made every effort to counteract such influences, and to preserve peace and contentment in the tribe, but experience shows that the seeds of disaffection sown by unscrupulous white men among Indians take deeper root and show more abundant fruits than peace and good order can exhibit.

The length of this report precludes me from specifying further in regard to these interferences and disturbances; indeed many of the particulars have been before communicated to yourself, and through you to the Indian department. Attempts of the character indicated have thus far failed in their designed effects, and have to all appearances ceased, but their recurrence at any period would be of incalculable detriment to the interests of the Indians—more so than it is possible for any person not present with the Indians to conceive. It would, in my opinion, be advantageous to the Indians, and may in time become a necessity, that agents should have power to deal summarily with all persons found upon Indian reservations who are malignantly seeking to disturb the internal arrangements and tranquillity of the Indian tribes.

Notwithstanding the adverse circumstances above mentioned, as having occurred in the early summer, I will indicate my opinion of the present condition of this tribe by saying that I challenge comparison as to quiet and orderly behavior, and the prevalence of good morals, between the present condition of these Indians and that of any other Blanket tribe of the country of equal numbers and advantages.

I will conclude my report by saying that the Sacs and Foxes are beginning to see clearly that it will be impossible to maintain their present reservation very long against the influx of emigration and the demands of the country, and are desirous of removing to the lands newly acquired by the government from the Indians south, and to this end are desirous of concluding a treaty for the disposal of their present reservation, and the acquiring a new one at any time, not far distant, which the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may indicate.

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

H. W. MARTIN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

HON. THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Atchison, Kansas.

No. 132.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, *October* 9, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with your instructions of the 14th of August last, I proceeded to the Sac and Fox agency on the 5th instant. In my letter of the 2d instant I informed you that I expected to go there on the 4th instant, but Major H. W. Martin, the agent, being absent from the agency, attending the State fair, the 5th was the earliest day that could be arranged. Upon my arrival at the agency on the afternoon of the 5th, Antoine Gokey, the interpreter who accompanied Mo-ko-ho-ko to Washington last spring, was sent out to notify all the Indians that an agent of the department had arrived from Washington to investigate the charges against Major Martin, and to tell all of them to come to the council-house early in the morning.

They came on the next day (the 6th) about 12 o'clock; also Mr. George Powers, of Centropolis, and an attorney from Ottawa, H. P. Welch, esq., who appeared in the interest of the dissatisfied Indians. When all the parties were ready, the investigation was commenced, the interpreter and witnesses being duly sworn. The investigation continued on the 6th, at dark, both parties being permitted to examine and cross-examine. At dark there was an adjournment until the next day.

At 12 o'clock the next day the Indians again assembled, and when I was about to proceed with the investigation, I was informed by Attorney Welch and Mr. Powers that the Indians desired to hold a council; that they thought they could settle their difficulties among themselves. To this I consented, and after several hours' delay they came into the council-room. The chiefs made speeches, and a paper setting forth the basis of their agreement was drawn up, interpreted to the chiefs and councillors, and signed by them. In this paper it is stated that Mo-ko-ho-ko shall hereafter be considered as a chief by blood; that all other relations in the tribe shall remain as heretofore; that Mo-ko-ho-ko and other disaffected Indians withdraw all charges against Major Martin, and state that they have no further cause of complaint against him, and agree that the expenses incurred by Mo-ko-ho-ko and his band, including $600 attorney's fees, shall be paid from the annuities of the tribe.

Although Attorney Welch declined to proceed any further with the investigation, and the Indians had declared themselves satisfied, yet, as I had been sent by the department to investigate in regard to the charges preferred against Major Martin, and as he expressed a desire to have the investigation continue, I proceeded to examine all the witnesses that were available during the afternoon and evening of the 7th, and the forenoon of the 8th instant.

All the testimony was carefully written down by a clerk employed by me for that purpose, and the same, together with the agreement signed by the Indians, is herewith transmitted for your consideration.

The testimony taken is not of the best character that could be desired, nearly all the witnesses being connected with and in some way interested in the affairs of the agency, but it was the only kind available. Great latitude and also directness in examination was allowed to the parties and exercised by myself in questioning the witnesses, as it seemed necessary to bring out the testimony bearing upon the charges, and to facilitate the investigation. Taking the testimony for what it is worth, it shows as follows in reference to the charges preferred against Major Martin:

In reference to collusion with and receiving gratuities from traders, the witnesses, when interrogated upon this point, answered that they knew nothing about it.

In reference to favoring one trading-house, resulting in the exaction of exorbitant prices from the Indians, the testimony shows that one house has been patronized, but the fact that exorbitant prices have been exacted is not established.

In reference to the failure to properly enrol certain Indians, and the detention of annuities rightfully due to them, this charge relates to So-kah-net and his band, whom the testimony shows to have been absent in the Osage country, and who were not enrolled at that time by order of the chiefs and council, but who have since returned to the tribe and have had the annuities lost by their absence made good to them.

In reference to the combination of the agent and Keokuk to oppress that part of the tribe who do not agree with his policy, and the charge that Keokuk and his abettors have grown rich out of the funds of the tribe, the testimony shows that three of the chiefs, Keokuk, Che-ko-skuck and Pah-teck-quaw, are those that have made some advancement towards civilization by living in houses and cultivating land; that Mo-ko-ho-ko, who was, during the term of office of your predecessor, Commissioner Dole, removed from office by Agent Martin, probably with the approval of the Commissioner, and who, according to the agreement of the Indians of the 7th instant, was reinstated, represents that portion of the tribe who prefer the Indian mode of life, and who do not desire to adopt the ways of the white man. These I am satisfied, from the testimony, comprise a majority of the tribe. While the testimony shows that Major Martin has encouraged those who have made efforts in the

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way of civilization, it does not show that the property which Keokuk possesses has been acquired since Major Martin has been agent, except such as may have been derived from his efforts at agriculture.

In reference to the charge that Major Martin has wrongfully appointed certain Indians "sheriffs and councillors," and paid them from the funds of the tribe, it appears that these officials were appointed and their salaries fixed by the chiefs.

In reference to the driving away of one Tesson by the agent, the testimony shows that this was done by order of the chiefs and council, Tesson being a Menomonee, and that his son, who married a Sac woman and was adopted by the tribe, has occupied the farm vacated by his father and has cultivated as much of it as he desired.

In reference to the charge that the agent has exerted his influence to divide the tribe, it appears to me from all the testimony that any effort the agent has made to advance the Indians in civilization has been opposed by a majority of the tribe.

The maintenance of the sheriffs and councillors, who the agent, Keokuk, Che-ko-skuck, and Pah-teck-quaw claim are necessary for the preservation of order and the transaction of business, will probably be opposed by that portion of the tribe who desire to retain their Indian customs, and it will be a question for the department to decide whether what appears to me to be a minority will be sustained. This minority all, or nearly all, wear the blanket, are unable to speak English, and differ only from the remainder of the tribe in this—that they live in houses, make some advancement towards farming, are disposed to send their children to school, and to transact their business in a manner approaching that of the white man. It is proper to state that those favoring wild life raise small patches of corn.

In reference to the interpreter, Mr. Goodell, the majority of the Indians seem to be dissatisfied with him. The testimony shows no specific cause. That he is not a half-breed was the principal ground advanced by Mo-ko-ho-ko. The testimony shows nothing against his character as a man, but, on the contrary, represents that he has set a good example to the Indians. Although there are other parties on the reservation qualified to interpret, I am not prepared to recommend that a change be directed, as I do not feel satisfied from observation that the position could be better filled

The testimony shows that the administration of Agent Martin has tended to the improvement of the Indians, that there is less drunkenness and theft than there was prior to his term of office, and that he has been uniform in his treatment.

While I was there the Indians were quiet and orderly. I visited the shops and school. The former seem well conducted, and the children in the latter will compare favorably in advancement and deportment with those of the same age in any white school. I also visited the trading-house and examined their books, making a copy of some of the Indian accounts, which are submitted herewith.

There are other points brought out by the testimony which, for the sake of brevity, I will omit, and for which you are respectfully referred to the accompanying record of testimony. As I promised the Indians, I call your attention to the protest of Keokuk against the division of annuities in favor of members of the tribe in Iowa, and the request of *all* for the early payment of their annuities.

The papers accompanying your instructions to me are herewith returned.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. IRWIN,
Special United States Agent.

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

At a general council of the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, held on the 7th day of October, 1866, it was agreed that Mo-ko-ho-ko shall hereafter be considered by the Sac and Fox Indians as a chief by blood, and exercise power accordingly; that all other relations and affairs within the tribe shall remain as heretofore. Keokuk and Che-ko-skuck to remain and be recognized as government chiefs; that Mo-ko-ho-ko and all others of the tribe withdraw any and all charges that they have made against Major H. W. Martin, the agent of the tribe, and have no further cause of complaint against him; that they are fully satisfied by this arrangement, and will hereafter live in peace and on friendly relations. And it is agreed that the expenses which have been incurred by Mo-ko-ho-ko and his band in the prosecution of their complaints shall be paid from the annuities of the tribe, including attorney's fees, not to exceed five hundred dollars, to Colonel Chipman, of Washington, D. C., and one hundred dollars to H. P. Welsh, of Ottawa, Kansas.

KEOKUK, his x mark.
CHE-KO-SKUCK, his x mark.
MO-KO-HO-KO, his x mark.
PAH-TECK-QUAW, his x mark.

No. 133.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May* 23, 1866.

SIR: I desire to submit, for your consideration, the following statement in relation to a faction of the Sac and Fox Indians, headed by Maw-mew-wah-ne-kah, and now living in Iowa. It is represented to me by the chiefs in council of the Sac and Fox nation, that at the time of the allotment of lands in severalty under the treaty of 1859, this man was a chief; that he was opposed to receiving lands in severalty; that he refused to be enrolled for that purpose; that so far as his influence extended he prevented other Indians from being enrolled, and to the full extent of his power hindered and impeded the execution of said treaty. For this contumacious conduct he was, as I have reason to believe with the approval of the government, removed from his chieftainship by Major Hutchinson, at that time agent for the tribe; and thereupon, with some five or six lodges whom he induced to follow him, he left his people in Kansas and, without the consent of the agent or other proper authority, went to Iowa, where he has since continued to reside. The Sacs and Foxes are now and ever have been willing that he and his followers shall reside with them at their reservation and enjoy a full and complete participation in all the benefits resulting from their tribal organization and treaty relations with the United States.

They are not, however, willing that these benefits shall be extended to them while they refuse to reside with them and persist in living apart from them, for the simple and sole reason that as a people they are willing to observe their treaty stipulations with the government and conform to the policy adopted by the United States and believed to be conducive to their best interests.

They believe that any recognition on the part of government of this lawless and disaffected faction or any division of their funds for their relief, or as a contribution to their support while they continue apart from the tribe and refuse obedience to lawful authority as enjoined by treaties with the United States, is only calculated to promote and foster a spirit of disobedience, disaffection, and insubordination among their people, weaken the authority of their agent, encourage the disintegration of the tribes, and is promotive of no good end whatever, either to the people remaining upon the reservation or to those who are thus, in utter disregard of their treaty stipulations, separated from them, and, as they believe, leading a life of vagabondage among the whites, making themselves a nuisance in the neighborhood where they reside, and, so far as in them lies, bringing disrepute and disgust upon the whole Indian race. Whenever, as has frequently been the case, any of these stragglers have returned to the reservation at the time of the enrolment which is made preliminary to an annuity payment, they have invariably been enrolled without the slightest objection so far as I know on the part of the tribe, and have received their full share of the annuities, and there is not to-day, nor has there ever been, any obstacle or objection in any quarter to their return to the tribe, and to their full, free, and complete participation in all respects in every benefit and advantage to be derived under their treaty or in any of the laws, customs or usages of the tribes.

Since my arrival in this city I have learned that some five thousand dollars of the tribal funds have been diverted to the use of these lawless Indians. Believing that this must have been done without accurate knowledge of the circumstances under which they have separated and are living apart from their people, and that to thus recognize Indians who are living in obstinate and continual disregard of law, and this at the expense of a people who are faithful to their treaty stipulations, can subserve no good end, and its influence upon the Indians upon the reserve tends only to promote and encourage disaffection and insubordination. An honest desire on my part to faithfully discharge my duties to the Indians under my charge impels me to protest, and I now respectfully and most earnestly do, against any division of the tribal funds for the benefit of those who, as I believe, are utterly unworthy, and without any just claims thereto.

Very respectfully, &c.,

H. W. MARTIN,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. D. N. COOLEY, *Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

No. 134.

To the Secretary of the Interior, Washington City, D. C.:

We, the undersigned members of the band of Chippewas, of the county of Franklin, and State of Kansas, would most respectfully submit for your consideration the following questions, and would ask you to give us your opinion thereon at the earliest day possible, to wit:

REF0063007

Whereas a difference of opinion has arisen between the said band of Chippewas and the band of Christian or Munsee Indians upon their treaty of July, 1859—

First. After all the selections and assignments are made, the balance of the lands belonging to said Chippewas are to be sold, and for whose benefit?

Second. Is the twenty thousand dollars belonging to the Christian Indians in the hands of the government; and is the three thousand dollars received by the said Chippewas from the Christian Indians, and the six thousand dollars received from the government, and the proceeds of the sale of the Chippewa lands, and the several amounts before enumerated, to be united and become a common fund between said tribes of Indians?

Third. Are the said Chippewas and Christian Indians, under said treaty of July, 1859, regarded by the government as being one band of Indians?

Done in council this 16th day of July, A. D. 1866.

ESHTOWEQUIT, *Chief*,	his x mark.
EDWARD McCOONSE,	his x mark.
LEWIS GOKEY,	his x mark.
THOMAS TURNER,	his x mark.
ALFRED McCOONSE,	his x mark.
ROBERT,	his x mark.
ANTOINE GOKEY,	his x mark.
JOHN NASEVOOSEN,	his x mark.
WALASKA,	his x mark.
SOOSKA,	his x mark.

No. 135.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
August 18, 1866.

SIR: By reference from the Hon. James Harlan, Secretary of the Interior, the following communication from Eshtonquit and others, members of the band of Chippewas in Franklin county, Kansas, assembled in council, has been received at this office, to wit: (See letter above.)

You will please make known to Eshtonquit, and the others signing with him, the following answers to the interrogatories propounded by them, which are so numbered as to correspond to those interrogatories, to wit:

1. After all the selections and assignments are made, the balance of the lands belonging to the Chippewas, under the treaty of May 9, 1836, are to be sold, and the proceeds, by article two of the treaty of July 16, 1859, "shall be regarded as belonging to the aforesaid band of Chippewas," but, by article three, such proceeds, together with the residue of the Chippewa funds, are to have mingled with them the balance of certain funds of the Christian Indians, "and the moneys so mingled shall constitute a joint fund, subject to the direction and control of the Secretary of the Interior." And article 3 further provides that a portion of such joint funds shall be expended in certain ways, for the benefit of said united band of Indians, and that the residue, after deducting certain expenses "shall be invested in safe and profitable stocks," the interest of which shall be applied, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for various objects connected with "the general prosperity and advancement of the aforesaid bands of Indians in the arts of civilized life." It appears evident, from the use of the terms *bands* and *united bands*, that the proceeds arising from the lands sold, although they were to be "regarded as belonging to the Chippewas" were really a part of their contribution to the "joint fund" and as such were to be expended for the benefit of both the Chippewa and Christian Indians.

2. The funds belonging to the Christian Indians, the three thousand dollars paid by them to the Chippewa Indians, and to the six thousand dollars paid to the Chippewa Indians by the government, have all been consolidated into one common fund, known as the trust fund of the Chippewa and Christian Indians, and after deducting the sums expended for "school-house, church building, and blacksmith shop and necessary fixtures," the balance has been invested in stocks of the following character and par value:

Missouri six per cent	$5,000 00
United States "five-twenties"	600 00
United States "seven-thirties"	24,700 00
Total	30,300 00

To this sum may be added the cash now on hand arising from proceeds of sales of Chippewa lands, of March 24 last	2,241 84
Former balance, "proceeds of lands"	13 28
Total	2,255 12

This sum is yet to be invested in "safe and profitable stocks."

3. By article first of the treaty of 1859 it is declared that the "aforesaid," that is, the Chippewa and Munsee "bands of Indians are hereby united for their mutual advantage as herein" (therein) "indicated." The union indicated in the treaty consists in the equal rights of the individuals of either tribe in the allotments of land to be made, and in the holding of the balance by the reduced reservation in common, as provided for in article one. It also consists in sharing in common, under the provisions in article three, the benefit of the funds to be expended for "school-house, church building, and blacksmith shop and necessary fixtures," and the benefits of the interest accruing from the investment of the remaining funds in safe and profitable stocks. The two bands also have the same agent.

It appears, therefore, that, in these several respects, the Chippewa and Christian Indians are regarded by the government as being one and the same band of Indians. Whether they are to be so regarded in other respects the treaty does not determine, and probably is not within the scope of the interrogatories propounded by the Chippewa council to ask.

Trusting that these answers may prove satisfactory to all the parties concerned, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COOLEY, *Commissioner.*

THOMAS MURPHY, Esq.,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Leavenworth, Kansas.

No. 136.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Atchison, Kansas, July 21, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, in obedience to instructions of your letter of 11th ultimo, I have visited the Sac and Fox agency, and paid the Sacs and Foxes their annuity. I arrived at the agency in the night and the next day sent out messengers for the Indians to come in. About noon of the same day I held a council with the chiefs and councilmen of the tribe, at which council I informed them what I had come for and how I intended to make the payment; that I would pay a portion of debts they had incurred on orders, and a portion direct to them, and wished to know their wishes on this point.

Whereupon head chief Keokuk informed me that the clothes they wore and the food they had eaten were got from the traders; that they owed for them still; that they were just debts, and ought to be paid; and requested me to pay off all the orders. In this the other chiefs and councilmen unanimously coincided. I told them that I could not do this; that I had special instructions in relation to making this payment, and that I would have to obey them. I found, from an examination of the traders' books and consultation with the agent, that he, the agent, had issued orders to all these Indians to the amount of twenty dollars each. So far as I could ascertain from an examination of the traders' books, everything seemed to be fairly done; in dealing with the Indians the prices charged being about the same as that charged for similar articles on the Missouri river, transportation added. After carefully examining everything pertaining to this question, and taking into consideration the desire of the chiefs and counsellors to pay off *all* these orders, I decided to pay three-fourths of the orders, and pay direct to the Indians one-fourth.

On the next morning, about eleven o'clock, the Wild band, led by Mo-ko ho-ko, assembled on the heights above the agency, all being mounted, and, with their banners flying and drums beating, marched down to the agency. After a general shake-hands and a war-dance, which they insisted on giving, I informed them what I was there for, and also as to how I proposed to make the payment, which they all agreed to. I then commenced paying, and concluded by dark that day. Some of the Indians, on receiving that portion of their annuities in money, handed it over to the traders, saying it did not belong to them, while the larger portion of the Wild band kept what they got, saying they needed it now for their families, and when they were paid in the fall they would pay the traders; this I have no doubt many of them will do. It being late when the payment was concluded, and many of the Indians having to go some twelve miles to their homes, they requested that I would remain until noon the next day; that they would return by that time, and wanted to have a talk with me in relation to their business on the reserve. Of course I remained, and the next day at noon met them again in council.

REF0063008

They said they had been told by white men, some of whom speak their language, many things which made them very uneasy. Some of the things told them were that their agents and chiefs were to be removed; that their head chief was to be a white man; that these and many other stories had been told them, and that the parties who had told them said they had letters from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs which said all these things were true; that their young men believed these white men, and that it had caused bitter quarrelling and divisions among the tribe, and had almost lead to war among themselves. I explained all these things to them, and gave them good advice how to act in future. When we parted they expressed themselves as glad that I had come, and promised to live more agreeably among themselves in future.

Such is briefly what was said and done while I was with these people. They are, as a tribe, the most intelligent Indians I have yet met, and I believe as a general thing mean to do right. I find among them the same differences that exist in all the tribes in Kansas; the chief councilmen and others siding with the agent in sustaining schools and trying to have their children educated, teaching others to cultivate farms, &c., and to advance, if possible, their people in civilization. These are always opposed by the wild portion of the tribe, who think anything tending to civilization is an innovation on the Indian customs and a useless expenditure of money. This tribe are trying to educate their children, and seem to take considerable interest in their advancement. Having no treaty provisions for school funds, they take out of their annuities each year a small sum for this purpose, and the chiefs are very desirous that the department would sustain them in this good work.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

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

No. 137.

KANSAS AGENCY, COUNCIL GROVE,
Kansas, September 10, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of the Kansas tribe of Indians for the year ending with date

Immediately after the payment in September, last year, the Indians began to go into the buffalo country, and by the 1st of November there were but few left at home. These few obtained a very precarious support. Those among the buffalo lived well and were generally healthy. It is estimated that they killed three thousand buffalo, and obtained nearly as many robes, which brought an average of seven dollars, yielding an income of twenty-one thousand dollars, in addition to the meat and tallow. They sell, during the winter, enough to buy their groceries and dress, and sell the balance in the spring, and thus support themselves while putting in their crops. They carry on a considerable traffic with the western Indians in horses, which they sell to the whites, and thus support themselves in the summer. This traffic amounts to not less than fifteen thousand dollars per year, two-thirds of which is profit.

Farming among them this year has been successful, and some few take considerable interest in their work. I think there is an increasing disposition with some men to do their part of the work.

The accompanying report of the farmer will acquaint you with the results of this branch of the efforts to civilize the tribe, and render it industrious and self-supporting.

The school, which has been under the care of the Society of Friends, will be closed on the 15th instant. This effort to educate the Kaws has been a failure. The letters which I have written you on this subject, during the past spring, sufficiently indicate my views of the cause. I would respectfully refer you to my letters of April 9 and May 18. Whoever succeeds with this tribe must be thoroughly imbued with the missionary spirit. Religion and its handmaid, education, cannot be separated with reasonable prospect of success. Men in other offices may theorize to the contrary, but a few years' actual contact with savages will suffice to show the fallacy of many plausible theories.

Whenever the school is resumed, it should be done on such a liberal scale that the scholars may be better clothed, better fed, and better cared for in every respect than the children at home. Then the contrast will show the superiority of civilized over savage life. Simultaneous efforts should be made to Christianize the adults, otherwise the scholars, very soon after leaving school, will return to heathenism with greater capabilities of evil. The old men of the tribe see this tendency, and remark that the young men who have been to school are the worst in the tribe.

The accompanying report of the teacher and superintendent will show the number of scholars and other information.

The small amount which last year was granted for medicine and medical attendance, has been the means of saving some lives. A still *more effective* and economical method will be for the agent to keep a supply of medicine at the agency, and distribute them himself.

One of the chief obstacles to the improvement of this tribe is intemperance. The Santa Fe road passing their lands, whiskey is obtained in large quantities from trains, especially Mexicans, who are frequently supplied with kegs of whiskey for Indian trade. There are many other sources of supply. The profits of this trade are so great, the difficulty of conviction for the crime, and the trivial penalty, in case of conviction, which our courts inflict, are all inducements to engage in the traffic. The courts treat this violation of law so lightly that there is little encouragement to agents to attempt to bring the guilty to trial.

As a general rule, whoever looks for much improvement among such a people in a single year, will be disappointed; yet I may safely say that, during the time I have been with them, there has been some advance, and now I think they respect the rights of property of white men as much as white men respect theirs.

During the year a considerable number of horses have been stolen from the Indians by white men, a few of which I have recovered.

I am satisfied that the condition of this tribe would be improved if they were moved farther south, and greater facilities furnished them for farming and stock raising.

About a year ago the young men who were in the army were honorably discharged; since that time their conduct has been far better than was anticipated. Some were decidedly improved by their army experience

The steam saw-mill belonging to this agency is fast going to ruin from disuse, and cannot now be sold for one-fourth of what it would have brought three years ago.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. FARNSWORTH,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Atchison, Kansas.

No. 137 *a*.

FRIENDS' KANSAS MISSION SCHOOL,
9th month 10*th day*, 1866.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In compliance with thy request, we make our annual report.

There has thirty-three Indian children attended the school more or less the past year. Twenty-two of them attended quite regular through the winter, while the Indians were out on their hunt, but on their return in the spring, the children visited their relatives and returned, but in a short time wished to go home again, and in some cases left without our consent, and, as it was more agreeable to them to live an idle life, they did not wish to return, and, as their relatives generally felt but little interest in having the children educated, they were allowed to remain at home. Others were taken home to assist about ploughing and planting. Thus our school was reduced to about half the number that it was through the winter.

We made considerable effort to get more children to come to school, but there was not enough interest in having their children educated to prompt them to keep them in school regular, but as they become more civilized this interest will increase.

We think that there has been some improvement in this tribe in the past nine years, and we hope to see more in the future. Civilization is a very gradual work, and we should not become discouraged if the great work moves slowly on.

We have not been unmindful of the great importance of giving religious instruction both to the young and old, and have endeavored to embrace all suitable opportunities of giving such instruction

I will enclose in this our teacher's report for the past six months.

Respectfully,

H. W. FARNSWORTH. THOMAS H. STANLEY.

No. 137 *b*.

FRIENDS' KANSAS MISSION SCHOOL,
9th month 11*th day*, 1866.

RESPECTED FRIEND: With this date closes my six months' term in this school. I have twenty-five names enrolled. Of these twelve can read—one in the Third Reader, five in the

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Second, and six in the First Reader. Willson's Readers are the ones used in this school, and I think them very much in advance of all others as helps to the teacher, particularly in a school of this kind, as the beautiful pictures interspersed throughout their pages are calculated to awaken and call forth thought and inquiry. Eight of my smaller pupils spell and read in the primer, and five have not yet mastered the alphabet.

Two have got to the division of compound numbers in arithmetic. Most of the children have been exercised in mental arithmetic. Some little progress is apparent in this branch. Several of them can repeat the multiplication table off the book, and the rest of them can chant in concert.

All have had more or less exercise on the blackboard, slate or paper, in writing and drawing, of which they are fond, and some improvement is perceptible. The exact daily attendance has been $13\frac{1}{20}$.

I have found the school children much easier governed than I had anticipated. When treated kindly, they seem to be of an affectionate disposition. It seems to be a great pity for so much that the fallow ground which has been brought into a somewhat tolerable state, and is beginning to show forth tender plants of knowledge, should now be left open to become overgrown by briars and thorns.

Respectfully,

MARGARET H. WATKINS.

H. W. FARNSWORTH.

No. 138.

KANSAS AGENCY, COUNCIL GROVE, KANSAS,
May 18, 1866.

SIR: Your letter of the 11th instant, enclosing the letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 30th ultimo, has been received. In answer to the inquiry, "as to the manner in which the stipulations of the contract are being fulfilled by the persons having charge of the schools," I have to state, in general terms, that I think the persons having charge of the schools are fulfilling the stipulations of the contract conscientiously, and honestly to the best of their ability, and with a sincere desire to benefit the Indians. The contract requires that the Indian children be received to the buildings and farm, and taught a good English education to the extent of their capacity, and, in addition, to teach the boys farming, and the use of tools and agricultural implements, and the girls the various branches of housewifery, including sewing and knitting, and dairy operations, and whatever may tend to advance their civilization. All these things they have endeavored to teach, and with some success. But it has hitherto been found almost impossible to keep the children long enough in school to effect any permanent good, and in every instance, so far as I know, the scholars on leaving school become in all respects as much heathen as those children who have not been in school.

That I might hear, from the Indians themselves, the reasons why they do not send their children to school and keep them there until they are educated and have adopted permanently the habits of civilized life, I called all the Indians together yesterday in grand council, and read the Commissioner's letter and asked for a free expression of views. The universal complaint is that the children are not well enough fed and clothed. They say if the children had plenty of coffee, meat, flour, &c., they would be contented and not run away. I think if the children were better fed, better clothed, and the school exercises rendered more interesting, lively and attractive, that the disposition to run away would be much less. In this view of the case, I am of the opinion that some of my suggestions in my former report were pertinent. In our council yesterday the superintendent of the school promised to give them a more generous table, provided the school was filled up so that he could afford to do so, and the Indians promised that the school should be filled. How these promises are kept I will report to you.

The present number of scholars is fifteen, but one girl about six years old.

I have talked much to them about sending their girls to school, but, so far, without much effect. I may as well say to you what I have said to those in charge of the mission, and which they admit, in part, that the extreme simplicity of the Quaker system renders it unattractive to Kaw Indians. Those in charge desire to make still further trial, and if there is no more apparent success during the summer, I should certainly think a change desirable, and I think the mission people are of the same opinion. Superintendent Stanley will send copies of all this correspondence to Jeremiah Hadley, the contractor, who, I presume, will notify you of his intentions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. FARNSWORTH,
United States Agent for Kansas Indians.

Colonel THOS. MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Atchison, Kansas.

No. 139.

HEADQUARTERS, FORT DODGE, KANSAS,
March 5, 1866.

Lieut. Assistant Adjutant General, District of Kansas:

I have the honor to report that at the request of Major Wynkoop, special Indian agent, I left this post on the 15th of February last, with my company K, second United States cavalry, and proceeded to Fort Larned, where I arrived on the 16th of February. On the 18th of the same month, company L, second United States cavalry, Lieutenant Cahill in command, was ordered to report to me. With these two companies, numbering in all about sixty men and two commissioned officers, (Lieutenant Cahill and Bates,) I left Fort Larned, accompanied by Majors Wynkoop, Dyer and E. C. Taylor, Indian agent, with a train containing Indian goods in charge of Major Wynkoop and E. C. Taylor, for the Indian villages situated about forty miles southeast of Fort Dodge and about seventy-five miles from Fort Larned. We were detained some three days at the crossing of the Arkansas fifteen miles east of Fort Dodge, on account of the bad weather. On the afternoon of the 24th of February we crossed the river and encamped. The next day resumed the march, guided by Black Kettle, Little Raven and Heap of Birds, who brought us to the Indian villages on Bluff creek, after a march of twenty miles over a good trail.

We encamped near the Indian villages composed of a band of Cheyennes under Black Kettle, of Apaches under Poor Bear, and a party of Dog Soldiers and Kiowas.

The morning after the villages many of the Indians came out to meet us, evincing signs of friendship. We remained in camp awaiting the arrival of Little Raven and Big Mouth, Arapaho chiefs who were some thirty or forty miles distant down the creek.

On the 28th of February Major Wynkoop held a talk with the chiefs present, and concluded to defer the council to the 1st of March, and set Little Raven's aside, to be delivered by him on his arrival, which took place on the following day.

After the distribution of the goods, Major Wynkoop held a council with the chiefs. The principal chiefs present were Black Kettle, Poor Bear, Medicine Arrows, and Big Head. The latter two were not present at the treaty at the mouth of the Little Arkansas, and have been leaders of the Dog Soldiers and hostile to the United States since the treaty.

Major Wynkoop address them, explaining the advantages of peace and disadvantages of war with the United States. He presented a written agreement for the signature of those chiefs and present at the treaty at the mouth of the Little Arkansas, which agreement bound them and their followers (the Dog Soldiers) to abide by and keep the treaty made by their brethren at the mouth of the Little Arkansas. I told them that as an officer of the government I should enforce the treaty to the letter, and should expect them to abide by it in the same spirit. Should they be molested or injured by bad white men, I should be glad to have them report it, and I would take all measures in my power to have the offenders punished.

Mr. Head, in the course of his remarks, said that he and his tribe objected strongly to the Smoky Hill route, and to living south of the Arkansas; that the road lay through their best hunting grounds, and the country south of the Arkansas was not his, but belonged to the Apaches and Arapahoes, and he and his tribe preferred to live in the country north of the Arkansas, where they were born and bred.

Major Wynkoop replied, telling him his views should be represented to the proper authorities, but until they could be heard from he and his tribe had better stay peaceably where they were, to which he agreed.

While we were with these Indians, they all showed a desire for peace and friendship, and not a single unfriendly act occurred between them and the command during our stay.

I am of the opinion that there will be no more trouble with them if the treaty is strictly enforced, Indian agents made to do their duty, and traders made to show their license, and have their goods examined before going into the Indian country. While in camp, Major Wynkoop requested me to send to Little Raven's camp for a white girl who was captured last August by the Cheyennes on the Platte river. I sent Lieutenant Bates, company K, second United States cavalry, who accomplished the mission and delivered her to Major Wynkoop.

This young girl's name is Miss Mary Fletcher, about sixteen years old, from Henry county, Illinois. She had been bought at a large expense from her captors by Messrs. Hanger and Morris, Indian traders. The gentlemen deserve credit for this act.

On the 21st of February, during my absence from the post, a son of Mr. Boggs was killed and scalped by a party of four Cheyenne Indians, about six miles east of Fort Dodge, on the Arkansas river. On investigation, it appears that Mr. Boggs went to the Indian camp without any authority whatever, and while there traded an Indian eleven one-dollar bills for eleven ten-dollar bills. The Indian found him out, came over for revenge, and, unfortunately, killed his son. I think this case needs no further comment.

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I would say, in closing my report, that it was at the earnest request of Major Wynkoop that I took command of the escort. He thought it very important that Major Dyer and myself should see these Indians and talk with them.

I left the Indians on the 3d of March, and arrived at this post on the 4th.

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

G. A. GORDON,
Captain Second U. S Cavalry, Brevet Lieut. Col. U. S. A.

No. 140.

FORT LARNED, KANSAS, *April 8*, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to state that on the 4th day of this month I met and talked with the remaining band of Cheyenne Indians mentioned in my report of March 5 as not having been in communication with.

This band comprises a large portion of the fighting element of the tribe, and although their headmen signed the agreement which has been forwarded to your department, I deemed it my duty, as well as very necessary for the public interest, to see and talk with the warriors of that band, as well as to have them proceed south of the Arkansas river, all of which I have accomplished. They listened to me with much attention and were perfectly willing to follow my directions in every particular.

I have now got all of the hostile bands in, and can safely declare the Indians to be at peace, and consequently the different routes of travel across the plains perfectly safe. The effect is already plainly visible from the fact of the mail travelling without escort, and small parties of emigrants and freighters pursuing their course in perfect safety and without the anticipation of any danger from Indians. I have visited the Indian camps without escort, and to all appearance they are as peaceably disposed as I ever knew them to be prior to the opening of hostilities.

They all agree in regarding this a "strong peace," as it has been consummated with the warriors in the field, rather than with the old men in council. In all my conferences with these Indians they have stated that the Sioux, who have always been their allies, have promised them to "bury the hatchet" when they learn that they (the Cheyennes and Arapahoes) have made peace. I have information that such is already the case, but presume your department has been fully advised in the premises.

I consider that all that remains now is for the government to fulfil in every particular the promises made to them, and feel assured that the result will be perpetual peace with these Indians.

I have the honor to remain, with much respect, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,
Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. U. S. A., Special Indian Agent.

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

No. 141.

INDIAN OFFICE, *July 25*, 1866.

SIR: With the approbation of the Secretary of the Interior you are hereby instructed to repair forthwith, by the most direct and speedy route, to the region at present occupied by the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, who were treated with last October, and who are understood to be restive under the delay in the delivery to them of goods and the non-fulfillment of other stipulations of their treaty.

You will take the earliest opportunity of assembling the leading chiefs of these Indians, and of explaining to them the reasons for this delay, being the fact that Congress has but yesterday passed the necessary appropriation bills, and you will inform them that the necessary funds are now at the disposal of the department, and that the payments will be made in the shortest time possible, in such articles, and at such times and places, as may be most desirable and convenient, if they continue to keep the peace; and you will ascertain and report as to what kind of goods the Indians desire, and what it may be safe and proper to furnish to them. You will state to them distinctly that while the department greatly regrets the delay which has occurred, yet that the Indians cannot be allowed to take the matter into their own hands and commence acts of plunder or other outrages; that already, by reason of the bad conduct of some of their people, the department has been obliged to suspend the delivery of the goods sent out, and that no goods will be delivered or payments made so long as there is any apprehension of hostilities.

You will urge upon the majority of these tribes, if, as the department believes, they are disposed to keep the peace, that their young men must be controlled by them, and compelled to keep quiet, for if the government is obliged to open war upon them *all* the people will suffer terribly, and such chastisement will be made that there will be nobody left to make war.

You will be expected to report frequently as to your doings and the condition of affairs as you find them.

In order to a successful issue of your interview with the Indians it may be necessary for you to furnish them with a temporary supply of provisions; and, if this is found to be the case, you are authorized to purchase, at the lowest practicable rates, such amount as shall be necessary for the purpose within the limits of the amount placed in your hands.

Major General Pope, in command of the military division, will be requested to render you all possible aid in the prosecution of your errand.

You will be furnished with the sum of one thousand dollars for your necessary travelling and other expenses under these instructions, for which you will be held accountable under your bond.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COOLEY, *Commissioner.*

Colonel E. W. WYNKOOP, *Present.*

No. 142.

FORT ELLSWORTH, SMOKY HILL, *August 14*, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have just met the Indians, in pursuance of my instructions, and have held a council with eight of their principal chiefs. They were glad to see me, stated that they supposed the government had forgotten them and did not intend to fulfil its pledges; that therefore it had been hard to restrain their young men, but now since my arrival, and in consequence of the assurances I made them, they were satisfied that everything would be all right. They stated that it was hard for them to give up the Smoky Hill country, but that they were satisfied now that it was useless for them to throw any obstacles in the way, and therefore they would not trouble the road, but resign themselves to their fate, and they hoped, in consequence of the government taking from them their last hunting grounds, the Great Father would have pity upon them and take care of them in the future, and hereafter promises made to them would be fulfilled. They expressed themselves in the most eloquent manner as being desirous of retaining the hand of their white brother and not letting go of it. They also stated, emphatically, that if any of their young men hereafter committed any act offensive to the whites they would confiscate his property, or, if necessary for an example, kill him.

I consider this council a very important one on account of the representation on the part of the Indians, all of them being chiefs who exercise considerable authority, and many of them having control of the fighting element of the tribe. The chiefs present were Black Kettle, Little Wolf, Big Head, Roman Nose, White Beard, Setting Bear, Little Black Kettle, and The Man that Shot the Bear. Roman Nose is the head chief of the northern band of Cheyennes. In regard to the expenditure of the money appropriated, they desire six hundred ponies, in the place of those taken at Sand creek, and the balance in fancy Indian goods. The time for the receipt of the same I have arranged shall be the last of September.

There were present at the council, besides myself, General I. N. Palmer, commanding the military district, Colonel Green, second United States cavalry, and several other officers of the United States army.

The Indians, very feelingly, again referred to the fact of the two Indian children, taken at the massacre of Sand creek, not having, according to promises made to them, been returned. Apart from the fact that it is the duty of the government to redeem the pledges made to them in that respect, I would respectfully suggest that it is a matter of policy that immediate measures be taken to hunt up and return those children.

I will report in person in Washington as soon as possible.

Hoping that my action may meet with the approval of the department, I respectfully submit the above, and remain, with much respect, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,
Special United States Indian Commissioner.

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

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No. 143.

FORT ZARAH, KANSAS, *September* 30, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to herewith transmit my quarterly report. I made my distribution of annuities on the 21st of July, 1866. Having no place of storage for the goods I was compelled to detain Mr. Carmichael with his teams until I could gather the Indians together, which explanation I gave in a former communication. The Indians were all well pleased on receipt of their goods, and perfectly satisfied with them, except the tobacco, which did not suit them, it being fine-cut, and requested me not to bring any more of the kind or they would not receive it. The plug tobacco is what they wish. After the distribution, Black Kettle, the Cheyenne chief, requested me to give him a written permit to go on the Smoky to hunt the buffalo, and I sent Captain John S. Smith, United States interpreter, with them, to remain in their midst and watch their movements, with orders, that if he saw anything like hostile demonstrations upon that road, to report to me immediately. Black Kettle informed me that the Dog Soldier Indians were to meet him there in council and to make medicine, (a kind of religious worship they have,) and that he (Black Kettle) would, if possible, prevail upon the Dog Indians to return with him to this place, (Fort Zarah,) to talk with me in reference to their relinquishing the right of way to the Smoky Hill country. At the present time I have not the least distant idea that they will ever give it up peaceably, as the Dog Indians say they will fight for it as long as there is one of them remaining. That being their determination, extermination of that portion of the Cheyenne nation, in my opinion, is the only ultimatum to a permanent peace. That portion of the Cheyennes, and all of the Arapahoes, that signed the treaty are still willing to abide by it, and have used their endeavors with the Dog Soldiers to get them to agree to the same, but their councils with them, so far, have all been futile.

I would respectfully call the attention of the department to the fact that the Kiowa Indians have been making a raid into Texas on a stealing expedition, and, I learn, have been quite successful in getting horses. They also have in their possession five female captives that they took at the time of making the raid, which was made in August last. An infant belonging to one of the captives being rather troublesome they knocked its brains out in presence of the mother. I received a communication in reference to the captives from Colonel Grover, the commanding officer at Fort Larned, which I herewith annex:

"HEADQUARTERS, FORT LARNED, KANSAS,
September 9, 1866.

"SIR: A Kiowa chief came to see me to-day and told me that a party of Kiowas and Comanches had just returned from the south, and had brought with them, from Texas, five white captives, a mother and child and three other children, (girls.) He stated that they had gone to Texas to make peace with the whites there, but had been received in a hostile manner, and, in consequence, had taken the captives; but that they were ready to give them up to you whenever you might call for them. I directed him (the chief) to tell all the principal Indians concerned in the capture to report all the facts in the case at once to you, and to follow your directions with regard to the disposition to be made of the prisoners. He promised that it should be done at once. Their camp is about twelve miles from here, on the south side of the Arkansas.

"I report this to you in order that you may take such steps in the matter as the circumstances require.

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

C. GROVER,
"*Major Third Infantry, Brevet Col. U. S. Army.*

"Major TAYLOR, *Indian Agent, Fort Zarah.*"

On the receipt of the above letter, as soon as the couch came along, I started for Fort Larned, which place I arrived at on the 11th instant, on my way to the Kiowa village to get the captives.

On the morning of the 12th, Setanta, the Kiowa chief that led the war party that captured the prisoners, came into Larned to negotiate a sale of them, and proposed to give them up to me, providing I would pay him liberally for them. I asked him if he had forgotten the treaty; that according to the agreement between the Kiowa nation and the United States, his people were not to take any more prisoners; that the people south and north were the same, and under the same government; and that he knew perfectly well that it was in violation of the treaty; and that I would not pay him one dollar for them; but that he must bring them into Fort Larned, deliver them up to me, and that Colonel Grover would take care of them until their agent, Colonel Leavenworth, could arrive and take charge of them; and that he, (Colonel Leavenworth,) their agent, would settle the matter with him and his tribe. He (the chief Setanta) desired ten days' time to get the nation together, and hold a council in reference to the matter, and at the expiration of the time would bring them in, or answer to the contrary. The length of time required was granted him, and during the expiration of the time, he (Setanta) and his tribe went to Fort Dodge and effected a sale to the commander, which I have been informed he paid the amount of two thousand dollars for the delivery of the prisoners to him. By what authority he did it, I know not; but, however, I presume he does. I would most respectfully and urgently call the attention of the department to the fact that every prisoner purchased from the Indians amounts to the same as granting them a license to go and commit the same overt act. They boastfully say that stealing white women is more of a lucrative business than stealing horses. I think it high time that they were made to feel the strong arm of the government, which is the only thing that will bring them to a sense of their duty.

I have had considerable trouble suppressing the liquor trade among the Indians. Large quantities have been smuggled into the country and buried, and traded to them secretly. I have burst up the business of several of them, and at the present time I think there is but little of it done. My Indians have and still are behaving themselves admirably, and I have no fears of an outbreak if the Dog Indians leave them and go north, which I presume will take place in a few days. As soon as I give them their autumn annuities, they are to go to their hunting ground, one hundred and twenty miles south of the Arkansas, at which place they will remain until I send for them. I think about two-thirds of the Cheyenne nation are disposed to live up to the treaty, and the remainder, which compose the Dog Soldier Indians, are opposed to the treaty. The Arapahoe Indians are all well disposed, and tell me they intend to live up to the treaty, and remain at peace with the United States if all the Indians of the Cheyenne nation should go to war; and I have confidence in what they tell me, as they appear to be very submissive. A large number of the Arapahoe nation are afflicted with those filthy, loathsome diseases, gonorrhœa and syphilis, and some chronic ophthalmia. They learned I was a physician, and I was importuned upon every hand for medicine to cure them, until I sent and purchased a small amount of drugs out of my own funds, which has been the means of curing a large number of them.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to subscribe myself your obedient servant,

E. C. TAYLOR,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel THOMAS MURPHY.

No. 144.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS.
Atchison, October 6, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit a letter from Agent Taylor, of the 1st instant, relative to the Dog Soldier bands of the Cheyenne Indians, in which it is stated that they have abandoned the region of the Smoky Hill country, and have gone south to join their tribe. I am afraid the good behavior of this band will last only until they have received their proportion of the Indian goods and presents which are now being sent to Fort Zarah.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. D. N. COOLEY, *Commissioner, Washington, D. C.*

FORT ZARAH, *October* 1, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, since sending my report, the Dog Soldier Indians have been to see me about Smoky Hill road. In council with them I told them that it was nonsense in the extreme for them to contend against the road going through that country; that the Great Father at Washington had said that it must go through, and that it would go through, if it had to be done at the point of the bayonet, and that extermination would be the final result, of every Indian that would attempt to resist it; and that I wished them to look at me as their friend, and listen to my advice; that I would say nothing to them but what would be for their own good. I wished them to give up the idea of contending for the stoppage of the road, go south of the Arkansas river, remain with the tribe, behave and conduct themselves proper and right, and that the Great Father at Washington would use them well, treat them kindly, and care for their wants. I wished them to understand that I talked straight and positive, and they might depend upon it as being the facts in the case.

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They remarked that my talk was different from any that had been given them before, and that they knew now what they had to depend upon, and liked me much for my frankness in expressing myself to them, and thought, perhaps, they would take my advice, but desired time to think and talk the matter over among themselves.

Since I had the conversation with them I have been informed by Little Rock (one of the braves, and a leader of a band) that the Dog Indians had come to the conclusion to give up the road and go south this winter with the tribe.

I have the honor to subscribe myself your obedient servant,

I. C. TAYLOR,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel THOMAS MURPHY.

SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 145.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
Lawrence, Kansas, September 30, 1866.

SIR: In July last letters were addressed from this office to all the Indian agents within this superintendency, copies of which are enclosed, directing them to forward their annual reports by the 13th of September, and up to this date no reports have been received.

In August, 1865, I was appointed by the President a commissioner to negotiate treaties with certain Indian tribes, and immediately after making my last annual report was ordered to Washington, where I was detained, by order of the Interior Department, until in September instant.

My duties as commissioner have prevented me from visiting the Indian tribes at their homes, and cannot, therefore, from personal observation, give you such information as to the condition and wants of the several nations and tribes as I would be glad to, and having received no reports from the agents who are in direct communication with the Indians, I have not the means of furnishing that information usually and properly embraced in the annual reports.

As far as I have been able to learn, the Indians are generally returning to their former pursuits before the late war, and many of them put in crops, but a portion will not raise a sufficient amount of produce to prevent suffering.

The Indians embraced in the Wichita agency, are probably the most destitute, and unless some relief is furnished, they must suffer the horrors of both hunger and cold, as they are greatly in need of subsistence and clothing.

I would suggest the importance of promptly complying with the treaty engagements of the government with all the Indian tribes, furnishing all the facilities necessary to re-establish schools and to encourage agricultural pursuits.

With proper assistance and encouragement all the tribes within the Southern superintendency will not only become self-sustaining, but independent, and ultimately wealthy.

I exceedingly regret that, upon my return to these headquarters, I did not find from the agents such information and statistics as would have enabled me to have given you a full and complete report.

Owing to the delay in negotiating treaties, no material changes in the status and condition of the Indians in the Southern superintendency have occurred since my last annual report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELIJAH SELLS,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

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

No. 146.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, March 21, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from your department, of a request from Hon. B. F. Wade, chairman of the Committee on Territories of the United States Senate, that that committee may be furnished with information relative "to

the unanimity of sentiment among the Indians therein resident, in relation to the organization of the proposed Indian territory, and also the population of said territory, with the probable number of such population who are in favor of and against the proposed Territorial government."

In reply, I have the honor to state that the basis of the information in possession of this office upon the subject is the frequent expression of opinion made by leading men among the several tribes when in conference at Fort Smith, Arkansas, in September, 1865, when the proposition referred to was first submitted to the Indians.

By conference with the representative men of the tribes who have for several weeks been present in this city and through their agents, this office is convinced that the sentiment in favor of the project having in view the same end as the organization of territorial government has been constantly gaining ground.

The present population of the Indian country is estimated, from the best sources at command, as follows:

Cherokees	17,000
Choctaws and Chickasaws	29,000
Seminoles	2,000
Creeks	14,396
Wichitas and affiliated bands	2,300
Quapaws, &c.	670
	58,366

Of the above a sufficient expression of sentiment has been obtained from the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, and Creeks, and the Quapaws and others of the Neosho agency to authorize this office to judge of their sentiment in regard to a territorial government, and to state that while they do not favor that proposition, they are willing to adopt provisions which will, doubtless, lead to such a result in the form of a general council, as described and provided for in articles of the treaties now being negotiated, and which articles, it is expected, will be assented to by all of the tribes and bands treated with.

I herewith transmit a copy of the proposition last referred to, which has already been assented to by the Creeks and Seminoles, and is favorably thought of by the Choctaws and Chickasaws, and by that portion of the Cherokees who took part in the rebellion, numbering some 6,500. In this proposition the Wichitas and affiliated bands, and the Quapaws, &c., will readily concur, and the Shawnees of Kansas, who propose to remove to the Indian country, have already agreed to it, as will also the other Kansas tribes whom it is proposed to remove thither.

The so called Loyal Cherokees, numbering about 10,500, do not consent as yet to either the Territorial proposition or the other, as described in the accompanying paper; but it is hoped that, upon further reflection, they will consent to a policy which is deemed to be so clearly calculated for their benefit.

The Indians are thus seen to be, by a large majority of those now resident in the country, opposed to a territorial policy, but in favor of a council whose operations will gradually lead them up to that policy, in the proportion of about 48,000 to 10,000.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COOLEY, *Commissioner.*

Hon. JAMES HARLAN, *Secretary of the Interior.*

No. 147.

HEADQUARTERS COMMISSIONER FOR REGULATING RELATIONS BETWEEN FREEDMEN IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY AND THEIR FORMER MASTERS,
Fort Smith, Arkansas, January 5, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, pursuant to instructions from you, of date November 20, 1865, I have visited the following tribes of Indians, in the Indian territory, which formerly held slaves, viz: Seminoles, Creeks, Cherokees, and the loyal portion of the Chickasaws, under Lewis Johnson, and my report is made out and forwarded at this time, before visiting the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, for the reason that as the condition of the freedmen in these nations requires the immediate action of the government, there should be no delay on account of any failure of mine to make an early report. The freedmen are the most industrious, economical, and, in many respects, the more intelligent portion of the population of the Indian territory. They all desire to remain in that territory upon lands set apart for their own exclusive use.

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The Indians who are willing that the freedmen shall remain in the territory at all, also prefer that they should be located upon a tract of country by themselves. This question has been canvassed much by the freedmen and the Indians, and the freedmen have come to the conclusion that they are soon to be moved upon some tract of country set apart for their exclusive use, and hence are not inclined to make any improvements where they are, or do any more work than is absolutely necessary for their immediate wants.

The spring or warm season commences early in this country, and farmers and planters ordinarily commence ploughing and planting as early as the 1st of March. Hence you will see that it is of the most vital importance that if lands are to be set apart for this population it should be done at once, and if not they should be so advised immediately, so that they will be induced to make other arrangements. Most of these freedmen have ox teams, and among them are blacksmiths, carpenters, wheelwrights, &c. The sentiments, prejudices, &c., on the part of the Indian nations towards the freedmen at present are as follows, viz:

The Creek nation look upon the freedmen as their equals in rights, and have, or are in favor of, incorporating them into their tribes, with all the rights and privileges of native Indians. The Seminoles entertain the same or nearly the same sentiments and feelings as the Creeks.

The Cherokees are divided in sentiment. A portion, and not a very small portion, think the government should move the negroes from their country, as it has freed them; while a portion, including the principal chief, Downing, are in favor of having them retained in the nation, and located upon some tract of land set apart for their exclusive use; and Colonel Downing says that this policy will obtain in the nation, and that civil rights will be accorded to the freedmen before a great while.

The Choctaw nation is divided in sentiment, but the preponderance of sentiment is strongly against the freedmen, and a violent prejudice exists against them in that nation, which time alone will overcome. The public men and council acknowledge a change in the relations of the former masters and slaves, while a large portion of the people do not admit any change in these relations, and their action and treatment towards them is much the same as formerly, except in instances where the freedmen are driven away from their former homes by their masters. One freedman has been killed at Boggy depot by his former master, and their are rumors of several other cases, and no action has yet been taken by the government to punish the party guilty. As indexes to the feeling in the Choctaw nation, I enclose copies of laws passed by the national council, in October last, marked Exhibit A, and a letter of date of January 1, 1866, from N. Folsom, one of their prominent men, marked Exhibit B. My own conclusion is that the public sentiment of this nation in regard to the freedmen is radically wrong at the present time.

The Chickasaw nation is still holding most of their negroes in slavery, and entertain a bitter prejudice against them all. They have provided by law for the gradual emancipation of their slaves, and excluded all from the nation who left it during the war. In other words, all negroes who left the country and joined the federal army are prohibited from returning. This is also true in the Choctaw nation. It is reported to me by the chief, Lewis Johnson, that Governor Colbert stated to many people, and publicly, before leaving for Washington, that they should hold the slaves until they could determine at Washington whether or not they could get pay for them, and if they could not then they would strip them naked and drive them either south to Texas, or north to Fort Gibson. So bitter is the feeling against the return of the negroes that have been in the federal army, that Major Colenum and myself have concluded that it is not safe or advisable for Lewis Johnson and party to return until troops are stationed at Arbuckle. At the request of the Indians I enclose paper, marked Exhibit C, showing what terms the loyal Indians demand of the disloyal before living with them again.

Many negroes have been shot down by their masters in this nation, and the government has taken no steps to punish the guilty.

My conclusion is that nothing can be done to ameliorate the condition of the freedmen in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations until there is a proper military force stationed at Boggy depot, Forts Lawson, Washita, and Arbuckle, and that my advent there at the present time, to carry into effect your instructions, would be the cause of much excitement, while nothing would be accomplished, and insults and disgrace be likely to follow.

The first step towards the accomplishment of anything for the freedmen of those nations, or even towards enabling the loyal Indians to return with the freedmen associated with them, is the garrisoning of the military posts. It is possible that much more might have been done to change and correct the public sentiment of these nations if all the federal officers brought in contact with them had been decided in their own ideas that these classes were free, and endeavored to impress their views upon the Indians. But with the public sentiment and law of these nations as it is, and the most prominent of the public men absent, I am certain that nothing can be accomplished more than to commence the correction of public sentiment, which I have endeavored to do by circulars, herewith enclosed, marked

Exhibit D, and which the agents will circulate and explain throughout their respective tribes.

The condition of public sentiment throughout these two nations is no cause for delay on the part of the government to make provision at once for the freedmen of all the tribes, to go upon tracts of country set apart for their own exclusive use, which is so much desired by the freedmen and all loyal Indians. There are two practicable methods of doing this. The first and most desirable is by treaty stipulation with the respective nations in the treaties about to be concluded at Washington. The second is by congressional enactment, carried into effect as Congress shall provide.

There should be set apart a tract large enough to give a square mile to every four persons, as there is much waste land in the nation.

The tract or tracts of land should be the most fertile in the territory, as the freedmen are the principal producers, and should in all cases touch either the Arkansas or Red river, so that the crops could be run out on flat-boats. Reference should be had to timber and prairie as well as bottom and uplands. Persons not freedmen, living now upon lands so set apart, should be allowed the option of remaining or leaving the improvements appraised by three disinterested parties, and receiving the appraised value of the same from the government. Sixty days from the passage of the act or approval of the treaty should be allowed such party to signify his choice to the proper officer.

Provisions should be made for the survey of such tracts, at the earliest time practicable, into sections, &c., and the freedmen over eighteen years of age allowed to enter three hundred and twenty acres of the same under the homestead law, or by scrip provided for the purpose, without power of alienation during the life of the party entering the same, or for a definite term of years.

When the tribes know that this policy and course is determined upon by the government they will, in my judgment, submit to it without any open resistance, perhaps without a murmur; and the freedmen will rejoice that at last they have a prospect of a permanent home for themselves and their children.

The freedmen of the Seminole and the Creek tribes believe that the national laws and customs of their tribes are sufficient for their protection, while the freedmen of the other tribes all feel, and say they know, that there is no security or protection for them, either in person or property, without some power or government superior and above that of the Indian nations to which they belong. These views of the freedmen are, in my judgment, correct, and the territory should either be organized into a military district, with martial law in full force, and fully enforced, with a good executive commander who would supervise everything, or a territorial government should be organized to execute the laws.

All the Indian tribes are unanimously opposed to the erection of a territorial government; but such a government, or a military government, is imperatively required by the situation. It cannot be expected that any government would leave ten or twelve thousand of its citizens as the freedmen of the Indian territory now are, while within its own borders, without any government, or without the full protection and benefits of its own laws and institutions. To hand them over to the laws and customs of the Indian tribes would be extraordinary and anomalous.

All lands set apart for the freedmen should, whenever practicable, be located east of the ninety-seventh degree of longitude, as the drought is usually so severe west of that as to render the maturity of the crops very uncertain. With lands set apart for the freedmen of the Indian nation, and the freedmen located upon them, and a government, military or civil, organized and executed for their protection, they will, beyond doubt, soon become an industrious, intelligent, and happy population.

All which is respectfully submitted.

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

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major General and Commissioner.

Hon. JAMES HARLAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

No. 148.

HEADQUARTERS COMMISSIONER FOR REGULATING RELATIONS BETWEEN FREEDMEN OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY AND THEIR FORMER MASTERS,
Fort Smith, Arkansas, January 27, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have just completed my visit and tour through the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, and beg leave to submit the following as additions to, or modifications of, my report of date January 5, 1866.

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The prejudice on the part of the people of these nations against the freedmen is rapidly passing away, and their treatment of them has not been so bad and cruel as might be inferred from my former report and letters, although there is still much that is wrong and cruel.

This wrong and cruelty on the part of these people towards the freedmen is the result of bad and improper laws of these nations—a slave code, which is considered by them as still in force, and executed upon all blacks accordingly. A treaty embodying correct principles will be the most speedy and sure correction of this evil.

There is quite a strong sentiment in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in favor of sectionizing the country and the organization of a territorial government.

These nations will look with no disfavor upon the location of the freedmen of their tribes by the government upon a portion of the leased country along the False Washita, or in that vicinity, and I respectfully recommend that a reservation of at least thirty-six miles square be set apart there for the exclusive use and benefit of the freedmen of these two tribes, or an equivalent tract running from the Canadian to the Red river.

A more thorough knowledge of the condition of the freedmen of the territory induces me to recommend that provision be made by law for each single freedwoman, who has one or more children living with her, to enter one hundred and sixty acres of land in the reservation set apart for freedmen.

There is a very large number of young women who have from one to eight children, born while they were slaves, and who have not and never have had any husbands. Many of the children are mixed bloods, and, with a home, may become quite valuable citizens.

The large number of children of this class of females is a bar to their receiving good husbands, and unless some provision is made for them their case and that of their children is most hopeless. The land thus entered should not be subject to alienation during the life of the person entering the same.

I recommend that four sections in every township of the reservations set apart for freedmen be set apart for the use of schools, the same to remain under the control of Congress.

My own conclusions as to the action of Congress required to accomplish the greatest good for the freedmen, Indians, and all parties interested in the territory, are as follows:

1. That a territorial government should be erected.

2. That each of the Indian tribes, or affiliated tribes, should be located on some limited reservations, and the country sectionized, and each Indian allowed to enter some legal subdivisions of the land, say eighty acres, and hold the same without power of alienation, and each Indian be paid for any improvements made by him on land that he might be compelled to surrender, for the reason that it was not included in the proper reservation.

3. That proper reservations should be set off for the freedmen of the respective tribes and sectionized, and each male over twenty-one years of age, and each single woman who should have one or more children living with her, be allowed to enter one hundred and sixty acres of the same as a homestead, and that parties entering said land should have no power to alienate the same at any time, and that the same shall descend to their heirs.

4. That a large tract be retained by the government for reservation for such tribes of Indians as may be moved into the territory from time to time.

5. That liberal grants of land, in alternate sections, be made to railroad companies to build a road through the territory north and south and east and west, and that the alternate sections retained be sold by the government, at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, to any party who shall have settled and made his home upon the same for two years, without regard to his color or race, and the proceeds, after deducting all expenses of survey, sale, &c., be applied to school and charitable purposes with the Indian tribes.

6. That any land remaining undisposed of should be subject to settlement and entry by any class of people under the present acts of Congress.

My opinion is that such legislation would result in the rapid development of the country, the civilization of the Indian tribes, the enlightenment and elevation of the freedmen and the masses of all the people in the territory, and induce peace and good feeling on the part of all.

All which is respectfully submitted.

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

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major General and Commissioner.

Hon. JAMES HARLAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

No. 149.

HEADQUARTERS COMMISSIONER FOR REGULATING RELATIONS BETWEEN FREEDMEN OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY AND THEIR FORMER MASTERS,
Fort Smith, Arkansas, April 13, 1866.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the existing relations between the freedmen of the Indian Territory and their former masters are generally satisfactory.

The rights of the freedmen are acknowledged by all; fair compensation for labor is paid; a fair proportion of crops to be raised on the old plantations is allowed; labor for freedmen to perform is abundant, and nearly all are self-supporting.

Only one hundred and fifty have applied for assistance this month, and I think the number will be much reduced next month.

Much of the assistance rendered is to freedmen that have been taken south by their masters, and who are now returning to their old homes.

Under these circumstances there seems to be little reason for continuing this commission beyond the tenth of next month, unless it should be to correct the few abuses that may arise, and exercise a general supervision over these matters in the territory, and this will probably be more necessary about the time of the maturity of the crops than during the summer months while they are growing.

The necessity or advantage of continuing the commission also depends very much upon the conditions of the treaties about to be concluded at Washington, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof. But it seems that the Indian agents, under proper instructions, could well attend to and perform all the duties that now, or in any event after the tenth of next month will, pertain to this commission.

I therefore respectfully request that you will either grant me a leave of absence of forty days, to take effect from the tenth of next month, or that you will allow me to proceed to Washington at that time and close my accounts, and there wait further orders.

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

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brevet Major General and Commissioner.

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

GREEN BAY AGENCY.

No. 150.

UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY,
Green Bay, Wisconsin, September 23, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report, pursuant to regulations of the department.

The only tribes of Indians in the vicinity of Green Bay are the Oneidas, Menomonees, and Stockbridges, of which the latter have longer been wards of the government, and are more advanced in civilization. They are located on a reserve assigned them in 1856, comprising two townships of land according to the public survey. The treaty made in that year with the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes, and the census accompanying it, present an aggregate population of both parties numbering 409 souls. A removal and improvement fund was provided them, upon receipt of which the greater portion left the tribe, expended their money elsewhere, and their number is now reduced to about 152. This was the fourth removal since occupying their old home in New England. Those now upon the reservation are all *Stockbridges*, there being but one Munsee left, and constitute, it is believed, the only portion of them desirous of retaining their tribal character.

If their location had been selected in a fertile region instead of the cold and barren sand hills of their present home, their advancement in agriculture and the arts of civilized life would have been more satisfactory, and far more beneficial to them.

There are in the tribe men of intelligence, good farmers, and skilful mechanics. But the forbidding character of their country, not enabling them to realize from it a meagre subsistence without occasional supplies from the government, has bred discontent among them, and they therefore earnestly desire a remodelling of their treaty stipulations, believing that any change must be an improvement upon their present condition.

In consequence of this unsettled state of affairs, their farms have not been enlarged from year to year, as they should have been; their lands are not thoroughly tilled, and

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they seem to regard themselves as mere sojourners, looking with anxiety to the future that awaits them.

The number of acres in crops the present year is estimated at 115, less than one acre to each soul. The number of bushels of corn raised, 835; wheat, 73; oats, 812; potatoes, 1,553; rye, 145; peas, 40; millet, 20 tons.

Their school, under the supervision of the Rev. Mr. Slingerland, a member of the tribe, has enjoyed the usual prosperity.

Of the *Oneidas* a more flattering picture is presented. The energy and perseverance which more than a century ago characterized this nation, and enabled them to prosecute successful wars, and compelled all the savage tribes east of the Mississippi to acknowledge their power and supremacy, seems not to have been entirely extinguished by their intercourse with the whites.

There are among them worthless vagabonds, whose character and example do much to deter the advancement of the rising generation in civilization and habits of good husbandry, but the principal men of the tribe have ever shown a marked interest in everything tending to elevate the nation in the scale of human progress.

There are upon the reservation many good farms and desirable houses, and a ride through their settlement exhibits evidences of thrift, industry, and good management, highly creditable to the resident population; their houses appear comfortable, their barns spacious and well filled, and were they further removed from the allurements to dissipation, they would in a few years become a highly civilized and prosperous community.

Their farming operations for the present year, compared with former reports, are very favorable to them. The quantity of land under cultivation is estimated at 3,307 acres, about 3½ to each soul, yielding, of wheat, 2,837 bushels; corn, 18,875; rye, 575; peas, 830; potatoes, 13,495; oats, 11,156; and hay, 584 tons.

The proximity of this tribe to the city of Green Bay and to the lumber mills everywhere springing up, has been a principal source of discord among its members. Against the advice and injunctions of the chiefs and headmen, individuals would persist in cutting and hauling to the mills, for sale, the most valuable timber on the reservation.

This has been carried on for many years, until it has nearly all been disposed of. It has, however, given rise to a desire on the part of some to have the reservation allotted to them individually, and thus enable them to protect their land from waste; but the mischief having already been done, the interest of the tribe would not, in my judgment, be promoted by the measure proposed. It would be the first step towards a recognition of individual property in the soil, soon to be followed by a desire on the part of the thriftless and dissipated to sell their allotments, and would terminate in the same discontent and embarrassments which have afflicted the Stockbridges for the past twenty years.

The Oneidas are not prepared for so advanced a position towards citizenship. The duties and responsibilities of citizenship, *nor* is any tribe so long as they retain their mother tongue and use it exclusively in their daily intercourse with each other. Of their schools, I am unable from the short period of my service to speak from personal knowledge, and respectfully refer to the reports of the teachers, herewith transmitted.

The *Menomonees* made their first treaty, by which they were to receive instruction in husbandry, thirty years ago. They have been twice removed, and are now located upon ten townships of land, perhaps the worst for farming purposes in this State.

There is much of their territory valuable for the pine timber upon it, and none that can be classed as first-class agricultural land. The soil is extremely light, and divided into ridges of sand and marsh, with the exception of a strip running north and south along the eastern boundary, well timbered with maple and beech, which may be called thirdclass farming land.

Some of the bands have abandoned the farms selected for them fifteen years ago, and opened clearings in the timber above mentioned. It is inconvenient, however, to have them scattered over a space of ten or fifteen miles, on account of the distance from schools, and the difficulty of procuring aid from the farmer in charge whenever it shall be needed in putting in their seed and harvesting their crops.

On the whole therefore, their position cannot be regarded as a favorable one for either moral, intellectual, or social improvement. The people of this tribe are very kind and tractable in their disposition, easily controlled, and many of their chiefs manifest a strong desire to have their children instructed in all branches of knowledge calculated to wean them from their former savage enjoyments, and to make them proficient in transacting the ordinary affairs of civilized life. In this they have been successful, and their success may be attributed to the fact that they have always had one or more female teachers for their children.

It is by first educating and setting examples of modesty and exemplary conduct before the females that they are improved, and the male portion of the tribe is led to adopt a new life. On my visits since June last, to Keshena, of several days each time, no case of intemperance or rowdyism appeared, but their men behaved with proper respect and good breeding, and the women appeared modest and decorous in their demeanor.

Their schools could not, in my judgment, be improved, unless, perhaps, the new mode of instruction about to be introduced should create a more lively interest among the children, and facilitate the acquisition of the first rudiments of knowledge.

Whether it shall prove a success, or the former mode shall be preferred, the experience in this tribe is conclusive of the fact that female teachers exercise a better influence in elevating the standard of morals, and leading old and young to appreciate the amenities of refined social intercourse.

The farming operations of the Menomonees exhibit as flattering results as could be expected from the character of their lands and the limited number of those who are skilled in cultivating them. Their crops during the present year have suffered materially from the frosts of June, August, and September, leaving but a brief period for their maturity.

There is no farm managed exclusively by the farmer employed by the government, unless the small tract adjoining the farm house, of two or three acres, can be called one. The Indians have under cultivation 411 acres, about ¼ to each soul, yielding the present season, of wheat, 276 bushels; rye, 359; oats, 350; corn, 1,360; potatoes, 4,800; beans 56, and turnips, 25 bushels.

They have also cut and put up about 250 tons of prairie or marsh hay of an inferior quality, owing to the constant rains of August and September, but sufficient, it is thought, to winter their stock.

If they could be induced to engage in sheep-raising, their lands might be put to more profitable use than supplying a small and uncertain grain crop to remunerate their labor.

In closing my report it is but an act of justice to Father Cajetan, the Catholic missionary resident at Keshena, to mention his constant efforts, during the time he has been in charge, to promote the temporal and spiritual interests of the Indians, and the success which has thus far attended them.

Respectfully submitted:

M. L. MARTIN,
United States Indian Agent.

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

No. 150 *a*.

Hon. M. L. MARTIN, *United States Indian Agent, Green Bay, Wisconsin:*

HONORED SIR: I have to report that the Protestant Episcopal Mission school of the Oneida tribe of Indians commenced on the 28th day of November, 1865, and continued in session until the 28th day of May, 1866, when it closed for the summer, owing to the prevalence of smallpox in the neighborhood.

The whole number of the children attending the school is 38 in the male department, attended 2468; the female department, total, 66; the average daily attendance of boys 15½, of girls 10—total, 25½.

All have made good progress in their studies, and have improved in the regularity of their attendance; but the smallpox interfered, no doubt, in some regions to keep some away, who otherwise might have attended the school.

The tribe is prospering in a remarkable degree; the Indians are contented and happy for the most part, and are improving rapidly in civilization. Drunkenness continues to be the great hindrance to a greater advancement.

The church has given during the past year for the support of this mission $750; the Indians during the same time have contributed for the same purpose and other religious objects $331 in cash, and $150 in labor—total, $481.

Very respectfully,

E. A. GOODNOUGH,
Teacher of the Protestant Episcopal Mission School.

ONEIDA, WISCONSIN, *September* 25, 1866.

No. 150 *b*.

ONEIDA INDIAN RESERVATION, *July* 30, 1866.

SIR: It becomes my duty to report to you the condition of the Methodist Episcopal Mission school here in Oneida. This school was intrusted to my care in March last, and immediately, on the 28th of the same month, I opened the school, and continued in session

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until the 26th of June. During this time small-pox prevented having school one week, from the 7th to the 14th of May.

The school was well attended. The parents, as well as the children, seemed to be well pleased with the change of the teacher, because the children are now made to understand what they read, and all other things necessary to be understood were explained or interpreted to them in their own language.

Whole number of days taught was 59; whole number of scholars attending the school was 43, of which 25 were males and 18 females; average attendance, 21.

Yours, respectfully,

HENRY CORNELIUS.

HON. M. L. MARTIN, *United States Indian Agent.*

No. 150 *c*.

KISHENA, SHEWANO COUNTY, WISCONSIN *July 26*, 1866.

SIR: The school among the Stockbridges was more thinly attended during the last winter than any previous year, owing to the severity of the cold and the long season of deep snows allowing none to attend but the larger scholars. Sixteen was the highest number of any one day, and twelve was the average. But as the spring opened and the roads became passable, the school became re-enforced, and since then we have been able to report twenty-two at one attendance, with an average of eighteen. These have been quite regular, and the teacher has often been cheered by the rapid advances of the scholars. It is now time, in the history of the school, when about all the older scholars are leaving, and a new generation of small ones are coming in; consequently we are obliged to say that reading, writing, spelling, and ciphering among the four first rules have been the chief exercises of the school. Our school books, which have been in use for the last eight or nine years, have become so mutilated and worn, an application for a new set would now accompany this, but for the prospect that a treaty may be soon made with this tribe, in which event the present stock, with care and economy, may serve during the present summer. Of the twenty-two who have attended, there are sixteen boys and six girls, whose ages range from five to fourteen. There is but one school in operation, and one teacher employed. Besides the duties of the school, preaching and religious meetings have been sustained, the fruits of which may be seen in the organization of a small church of eighteen or twenty members, and the general good conduct, sobriety, and industry of the tribe on the reservation. This field is under the care of no missionary society, and no salary sustains your teacher in his literary and religious labors but that paid by the government for the support of the school.

Respectfully yours,

JEREMIAH SLINGERLAND, *Teacher.*

HON. MOSES L. MARTIN,
United States Indian Agent, Green Bay, Brown County, Wisconsin.

No. 150 *d*.

KISHENA, *August* 18, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to present the following report of the primary school under my charge. The number of scholars registered is forty-two; the average attendance twenty. You will perceive that the attendance is disproportionate to the whole number of scholars registered. This is partly accounted for from their being sadly in need of many of the necessaries of life, and in want of clothing; this summer, therefore, the most needy have been kept out of school by their parents to assist them in gathering berries, which they exchange for food, &c.; and again, many are afflicted with sore eyes. In view of these obstacles, that necessarily prevented the pupils from attending school, I think I have great reason to feel gratified at the progress of those who attended regularly. The studies pursued are spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography. Books used in school are Sanders's Pictorial Primer, Sanders's First Reader, Second, and Third, Ray's Arithmetic, part first, Monteith's First Lessons in Geography. I will respectfully inform you that the weather being excessively warm, on the 27th of last month I gave the scholars a vacation of three weeks, which terminates to-day.

Very respectfully submitted:

ROSALIA DOUSMAN.

Hon. M. L. MARTIN,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 150 *e*.

KISHENA, *August* 18, 1866.

SIR: Another year calls upon me to acknowledge the progress made in my department of instruction, the sewing school.

The goods furnished by government not only increases the interest in my school, but also in the other two, as the children, when destitute of suitable clothing, are not regular in their attendance. The want of material for working has obliged me to discontinue my school during the summer. The number of articles made during the year are three hundred and seven, as follows: coats, 37; pants, 96; shirts, 42; dresses, 36; skirts, 39; gowns, 37; stockings, 8 pair; socks, 7 pair; mittens, 2 pair.

Respectfully,

JANE DOUSMAN.

Hon. M. L. MARTIN.

No. 150 *f*.

KISHENA, *August* 18, 1866.

SIR: According to instructions, I present you the annual report of the school in my care. In taking a retrospective view of the progress of the school during the past year I feel gratified and happy in assuring you of the gradual improvement of the scholars in all their respective studies. The total number of the pupils registered during the year is sixty-nine, of which thirty-eight are boys and thirty-one girls; the average attendance per day is thirty-four to forty-five. The branches taught are orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and English grammar. Books used in the school are Sanders' New Series of Readers and New Speller, Willard's History of the United States, Ray's Arithmetic, part first, second, and third, Monteith's and McNally's National Geographical Series, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4.) Pinner's English Grammar, Spencerian System of Practical Penmanship, and Payson, Dunton, and Scribner's. During the year death struck from our list two promising boys; one died of consumption, the other of fever. Both were Christians. Many of the scholars were afflicted with sore eyes, from which some have not yet recovered. With these exceptions, I consider the general health of the school good, and in a prosperous condition.

Respectfully,

KATE DOUSMAN,
Teacher, Menomonee Reservation.

M. L. MARTIN, *Indian Agent.*

No. 150 *g*.

KISHENA, *September* 10, 1866.

SIR: I herewith submit my first annual report as Menomonee farmer. In compliance with your instructions, I have devoted some two weeks of my time in visiting every farm on the reserve, and examining their crops, and ascertaining the quantity of land under cultivation. The following is the estimated number of acres cultivated, and the products:

	Acres.	Estimated bushels.
Wheat	69	276
Rye	50	350
Oats	36	350
Corn	170	1,360
Potatoes	80	4,800
Beans	6	36
Turnips	½	25
Total	411½	7,197

The potatoes and rye are not more than half a crop, and oats not more than a third of a crop; the wheat is very poor, and will hardly be a fourth of a crop. We had a light frost in August, which injured the corn and potato crop some, and destroyed nearly all the vines. I find, as personal property, owned by Indians on the reserve, as follows: 112 ponies, 16 cows, 8 heifers, 2 bulls, and 10 hogs.

Respectfully yours,

PAUL FORTIER, *Menomonee Farmer.*

Hon. M. L. MARTIN,
United States Indian Agent, Green Bay, Wisconsin.

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No. 150 *h*.

MENOMONEE RESERVATION, *September* 8, 1866.

SIR: Herewith I submit my first annual report as miller on the Menomonee reservation. As I have only been here since the 1st of August, I have not had time to do much. The grist-mill is in good running order, and I have ground 67½ bushels, including all kinds of grain. You are aware that the saw-mill is quite old and decayed, having been put up more than twenty-one years ago, and for this reason I have not sawed any lumber. It will be necessary to put up a new mill before there can be any more lumber sawed on the Menomonee reserve. The mill is without millwright or carpenter tools. It will be necessary for me to have a kit of tools before I can do any building or repairing.

Very respectfully yours,

HENRY TOURTILLOTT, *Menomonee Miller.*

No. 150 *i*.

KESHENA, *September* 10, 1866.

SIR: In accordance with instructions, I send you my annual report as Menomonee blacksmith. Since my last annual report I have made 6 coulters for breaking ploughs, 4 rings and staples for ox yokes, 120 wedges for scythe snaths, 60 iron-tooth rakes, 26 tapping gauges, 40 trammel and chains, 7 half-round adzes, 150 pair sturgeon spears, 100 fire steels, 200 buckskin needles, 100 awls, 6 crook-knives, 4 tomahawks, 5 grubbing hoes, 4 grubbing axes, 10 small chains and hooks for hanging sugar kettles; welded 10 axes; shod 18 yoke oxen, 40 ponies, 1 span of horses. I also repaired 20 wagons, 15 ox chains, 15 grain cradles, 20 scythe snaths, 5 stoves, 150 guns, 50 sugar kettles, 100 traps, and ironed 7 pair of bob sleds.

Very respectfully,

PAH-SHE-TO, his x mark.

Hon. M. L. MARTIN,
United States Indian Agent, Green Bay, Wisconsin.

No. 151.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, *March* 2, 1866.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letters of the 23d December, 1865, February 6, and February 23, 1866, all setting forth the necessities and starving condition of the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians.

In your letter of the 23d ultimo you suggest the propriety of purchasing the necessary subsistence for these Indians, and paying for the same from funds which will be received for burned pine, which is being removed this winter.

This suggestion is approved; but as it does not appear that such funds are now available, I have this day taken steps to have the sum of one thousand dollars remitted to you at Appleton, Wisconsin, from the appropriation "Provisions for Indians," for which sum you will account under your bond.

You will use the funds so remitted, so far as may be necessary, in procuring subsistence for these Indians; and when funds are realized from the sale of the pine to which you allude, you will bring the same into your accounts under the head of "Provisions for Indians," to replace the funds used for this remittance.

As the subsistence for these Indians cannot be procured too soon, you will purchase the same in open market, securing the best terms attainable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COOLEY, *Commissioner.*

MOSES M. DAVIS,
United States Indian Agent, Appleton, Wisconsin.

No. 152.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., April 9, 1866.

SIR: Referring to your report of the 20th ultimo, in reference to the claim of the State of Wisconsin to certain lands in the Menomonee Indian reservation, I enclose herewith a copy of a report from the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the 5th instant in reference to the same, from which it appears that the lands referred to were erroneously patented to the State as swamp lands.

A letter has been addressed to the Governor of Wisconsin (copy enclosed herewith) requesting him to return the patent to this department, that the same may be cancelled as far as the tracts embraced therein are within the said Indian reservation.

The right of the Indians to land embraced within a tract reserved for their exclusive use should be scrupulously respected, and nothing should be done to disturb their possession or to bring their title in question.

It is eminently desirable that the action of your bureau and of the General Land Office should not conflict, and that there should be no attempted disposal of such lands by that office. To this end early and authentic information from your records of the extent and limits of all Indian reservations should be communicated to the Commissioner, and proper entries made upon the books of the Land Office.

You will therefore cause such information, accompanied by diagrams, to be sent to him at once, and hereafter, upon land being so reserved, the Land Office should be promptly notified of the fact.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. HARLAN, *Secretary.*

Hon. D. N. COOLEY, *Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

AGENCY FOR CHIPPEWAS OF MISSISSIPPI.

No. 153.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,
Chippewa Agency, Minnesota, September 24, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report. The Indians of this agency as enrolled at the last payment number as follows, to wit:

Mississippi (including Mille Lac) bands	2,166
Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish	1,899
Red Lake and Pembina	2,114
Total	6,179

I have the satisfaction to inform you that they have been generally friendly and peaceable the past year. The winter was passed without any material suffering among them, so far as came to my knowledge. Rabbits, which were very plenty, contributed materially to their means of living. The following statement will aid in forming some idea of the wholesale slaughter of these animals. Their skins have not heretofore been considered of any value. Last winter one trading house offered to pay four cents apiece for them, and the result of their experiment was that about fourteen thousand were purchased. It is probable that only a very small proportion of them were saved. Nearly all the Indians who were able made their usual hunting tours. For the estimated amount of furs taken, also for rice crops, &c., I refer you to my statistical report. There were, nevertheless, a good many women and children, and infirm Indians who had to be helped with rations of flour.

The season for sugar making was not as good as the average, yet they made generally from two to six "mococks" to the family. The mococks (birch buckets) hold from sixty to eighty pounds sugar. Some made much more. One family at Leech Lake sold 1,800 pounds. The price ranged from eight to fifteen cents per pound, according to quality. That is the price when they sell. Many sell so closely (reserving only for present use) that they soon find themselves in need, and then purchase back at double the price for which they sold, apparently without discovering that they have lost anything by the bargain.

FARMING AND CROPS.

The Mississippi Indians are cultivating about their usual amount of ground. Their gardens range from half an acre to three acres. Their farm productions consist mostly of potatoes, some corn, with turnips, squashes, pumpkins, melon, and garden vegetables for summer use. Three teams were furnished them in the spring to assist in ploughing their gardens.

The prospect of an early removal of these Indians to their new reservations prevents any efforts to increase their farming operations.

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At Leech lake and Winnepeg, eight government oxen and two horse teams were employed ploughing during the season. These bands cultivate about the same crops as the Mississippi Indians, with a large proportion of corn. They all depend largely upon their own rice crops

At Red lake I had eight government oxen, which were kept busy during the ploughing season. The farmer estimates at least one hundred and thirty acres ploughed Many more gardens are cultivated on all the reservations than the teams could plough. The Red Lake Indians gather less rice, but cultivate more corn than the other bands. I have recently visited Leech and Red lakes, and found the crops looking well. At one place on the Red Lake shore, where the gardens are contiguous, we passed one continuous cornfield which we judged to be three miles in length. It was perfectly clean from weeds, and looked finely. A letter from Dr. Kennedy (physician at Red lake,) received at the time of my present writing, says "the Indians will have abundance of corn, potatoes, and squashes" Another extract may also be of interest as relating to these Indians. Their ponies and cattle are made to shift for themselves in winter, which they do on the bushes in the neighborhood and many of them in the spring are fat. The land in cultivation is all on the margin of the lake, and is of good quality, originally covered with a growth of sugar maple, basswood, &c., with undergrowth of hazel. The Indians are industrious, and for the advantages they possess are thrifty and comparatively comfortable.

The Pembina bands are too remote to receive much personal attention from the agent. They have no government employés, and their annuities are the principal help they receive. The Indians are at present mostly engaged in rice-making, of which there is a fair yield. Cranberries are also plenty, and as they find a ready sale at two dollars per bushel, (here,) they contribute something to their meagre comforts.

Whiskey brought into the country by the travellers continued to be a great curse to the Indians, and a perpetual source of annoyance to all who sincerely desire their improvement. As this is a chronic complaint in all Indian reports, I will forbear to speak of its evils in detail, but suffice to say that at the United States district court, held at Winona and St. Paul in June last, Wm. J. Horn, E. Briggs, Wm. Fairbanks, Rodger Aitkins, and Simeon Weaver, compulsing the principal whiskey dealers in Crow Wing, together with several of their "runners" and some other parties, were indicted for selling liquor to Indians. Some of these parties are under several previous indictments for the same offence Their trials are set for October proximo. The moral effect of these indictments has been salutary upon the traders, so far as to make them more cautious in dealing out their "fire water" to Indians, so that we have really had a respite of three months from beholding drunken Indians It would be cause of rejoicing if the above-named parties would so conduct themselves that another year their names would deserve a better place in history.

NEW AGENCY, ETC.

In pursuance of your instructions of March last, Special Agent H. W. Reed and myself, early in April, visited Leech Lake and the New Mississippi reservations, with a view to selecting the best place for the farms, and making improvements preparatory to the removal of the Mississippi Indians to their new home, also to locate and submit plans for the new agency buildings The result of our examinations and conference was communicated to you in our joint report of April 19. I have never heard from your office in reference to said report. The understanding, however, was, if you desired any change from the plans proposed, you would so report immediately, otherwise I should proceed to prosecute the work according to said plans and estimates. I accordingly commenced the first day of May to prosecute the same. My letter of the 23d ultimo informed you of the progress of the work at that date. The steamboat has been completed, ready for receiving the machinery, which has been sent forward.

For the clearing recommended in our report, and also embraced in your instructions of March 5, I advertised for proposals, which were duly received, and a contract entered into with A. D. Prescott, esq., (the lowest bidder,) on the 5th of August, for clearing, stumping, grubbing, and breaking one hundred acres at $29 75 per acre. The contract and bond were duly forwarded to your office for approval, and I am still waiting your reply.

For the sanitary condition of the Indians, I refer you to the reports of Dr. A. Barnard, physician at agency, and Dr. V. P. Kennedy,* physician at Red lake, which are herewith submitted.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN CLARK,
United States Indian Agent.

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

Dr. Kennedy's report is not yet come to hand will forward it as soon as received.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES AGENT,
Chippewa Agency, Minnesota, September 24, 1866.

SIR: The number of Indians whose sanitary condition is made the care of the physician resident at this place is about four thousand. They are scattered over a large extent of territory; the location of some of the bands being one hundred miles from the physician's house. It has been made a rule to visit, at least once a quarter, a large portion of them at their several home rendezvous, and their frequent calls at the agency and other accessible points have afforded opportunities for seeing nearly all of them.

The health of this people will compare favorably with that of the term preceding, embraced in my report for 1865. Cases of acute disease have not been numerous, and for obvious reasons, only a few of these have been personally attended by me. Inflammatory affections of the chest and rheumatism during the winter and spring, and the ordinary bowel complaint in the warm season are the principal of this class. Inflammation of the eye is endemic, caused chiefly by smoke and filth, but readily yields to the usual remedies.

Complaints of a chronic character are those for which relief is most often sought, and it is this class of maladies which has received particular attention.

Venereal affections, rheumatic pains, injuries from strains, bruises, &c., but especially those forms of obstinate and loathsome skin diseases derived from the taint of scrofula and syphilis.

With the nomadic habits of this race, the business of the doctor is of course to some extent a mere dispenser of drugs, to be used ofttimes as the judgment or caprice of the patient may suggest.

When these people shall have been gathered, and become fixed in homes on their reservations, means for the prevention and cure of their physical ills, with others for their social, mental, and moral improvements, may be used with the prospect of a larger measure of success than has hitherto attended efforts to this end.

A. BARNARD,
Physician for the Mississippi Pillager and Lake Winnebagohish Bands of Chippewas.

MAJ. EDWIN CLARK.

No. 153½

CHIPPEWA AGENCY, *April 19, 1866.*

SIR: Having examined the new reservations of the Mississippi Indians, and had a full conference together upon the subject of our instructions, we have agreed as follows, viz:

1. To locate the new agency buildings upon the south side of Leech lake.
2. To erect, upon the site selected, buildings as follows, to wit:

For agent, two story dwelling-house, 30x40 feet, with an L 18x20 feet, to cost	$3,000
For physician, story-and-a-half house, 24x32 feet, with an L for office, 12x14 feet	1,700
For carpenter, story-and-a-half house, 24x32 feet	1,000
For blacksmith, story-and-a-half house, 24x32 feet	1,000
For teacher, story-and-a-half house, 24x32 feet	1,000
For engineer, story-and-a-half house, 24x26 feet	1,000
For farmer, two-story house, 32x36 feet	1,500
For school house, one-story, 24x40 feet	700
For warehouse, two and a half stories, 24x40 feet	1,300
For carpenter shop, 24x32 feet	500
For blacksmith shop, 24x32 feet	500
For agent's office, 24x32	1,000
Cisterns and out-houses	800
2,000 feet stockade, six-inch wall	3,500
	18,500

The walls of the buildings to be sawed timber, six inches in thickness, firmly pinned together; to be covered with good boards and shingle roofs; each of the dwelling houses to have good double floors, and to be divided into rooms of convenient size, as indicated in the accompanying plan, with all necessary doors and windows; to be lathed and plastered; Each of the dwellings to have good cellars and cisterns. Agent's house to be clapboarded the doors to be made of clear pine, pannel style, and the windows of good material, and each to contain twelve lights of glass. The offices and school-house to have double floors,

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and the walls and ceilings to be lathed and plastered. The shops and warehouses to be plain walls, with necessary doors and windows, and the floors to be two-inch plank; each building to rest upon substantial foundations.

3. We have thought best to clear from seventy to one hundred acres on the north shore of Leech lake, in lots of not less than ten acres each, and to erect on said lands from seven to ten houses for chiefs. The expense of clearing and building not to exceed the proportional amount appropriated for those purposes; more land to be cleared and more houses to be built provided the Indians manifest a desire to select grounds, and to assist, to considerable extent, in said improvement. Ten to fifteen acres near Otter Tail Point to be put into crop this season.

4. But of the fund for building roads, bridges, &c., to new agency, we think there should be an additional amount of about fifteen hundred dollars ($1,500) expended on road to new agency, and a road from Red lake to agency, including the building of one bridge across the Mississippi river, and two other bridges of small size; and we judge that two thousand dollars, ($2,000,) or thereabouts, expended in building a small steamboat would supercede the necessity of applying that amount in building roads, and answer a far better purpose.

In view of the labor already performed in the way of getting material prepared, as also the short time before the work should be commenced so as to finish this season, as well as the improbability of getting responsible parties to do the work by contract except at exorbitant prices, we conclude it would be better for the agent to prosecute the work immediately, as per estimates. Yet if you think of any advantages or obligations demanding advertisements we will cheerfully carry out any suggestions you may give. As time is all important, please telegraph at once provided you wish a change from above conclusions. Should you telegraph, please send to Minneapolis, care of Daniel Bassett, esq., postmaster.

We have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

HENRY W. REED,
Special Agent.
EDWIN CLARK,
United States Indian Agent.

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

No. 154.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,
Chippewa Agency, Minnesota, May 19, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on Sunday evening, May 6, a party of six Indians visited Crow Wing village, five miles from the agency, on the border of the reservation, and obtained whiskey of different parties, for their furs. The result was that the whole party, with others, became beastly drunk, and in their drunken spree, all except one were more or less severely wounded by knives or clubs. On Monday morning, the seventh, a citizen notified Captain G. H. Crosman, commanding post at Fort Ripley, of the occurrence, and that officer immediately sent up a detachment of soldiers, and arrested five of the six drunken Indians, and two of the men charged with selling them whiskey. Two of the Indians escaped on their way to the fort.

I learned the above facts on Tuesday morning, and went immediately to the fort, and took the Indians' testimony in relation to the affair. Their testimony implicated other parties besides the two men already in custody. I requested Captain Crosman to have them arrested, which he did next day, making four in all, to wit: William Horn, Shacon Weaver, Ezra Briggs, and Roger Aiken. I immediately wrote to United States District Attorney H. L. Moss, of St. Paul, stating the facts in the case, accompanied by the Indians' testimony, and asked that he would give the matter his immediate attention. I also requested the commanding officer to detain the parties until relieved by United States marshal. United States Marshal Eaton arrived at the fort on the fifteenth, from St. Paul, and started on his return next morning with the four men above named, leaving the Indians to be sent down next day, or as soon as practicable. That night, however, the three Indians detained in the fort as witnesses, were allowed to make their escape. I returned from Leech lake yesterday, the eighteenth, bringing with me another Indian of the same party, not before arrested, whose story agrees substantially with the statements of those who escaped from the fort, and I have sent him forward, with the interpreters, in charge of Doctor Barnard, this morning, to St. Paul. I think the testimony of this witness will be sufficient to hold the parties for trial. I have evidence against other parties, which I shall

immediately report to the United States district attorney. The United States district court will be in session at Winona next month.

I have not yet received an answer to my letter of April 3, asking for a copy of decision of supreme court in certain liquor cases.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN CLARK,
United States Indian Agent.

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

P. S.—Later. The mail brings the decision above referred to.

E. C.

No. 155.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,
Chippewa Agency, Minnesota, August 18, 1866.

SIR: I have to report that yesterday (Friday) morning I received information from Leech lake that a party of Indians were planning to destroy the government property at that place, and to frighten away the government employés. I sent a messenger to Fort Ripley at once, asking for a detachment of soldiers to be stationed at Leech lake for such time as might be deemed necessary to prevent any outbreak or destruction of government property. The officer at the fort complied with my request promptly, and sent forward twenty-two soldiers with ten days' rations. They will doubtless reach Leech lake to-day.

It is said that these Indians were advised to this course by persons in this vicinity who wished to make trouble and delay about the removal of the Mississippi Indians to their new reservation. I do not apprehend any serious trouble, but thought it best to have a small force of soldiers sent to Leech lake, to let these Indians who were disposed to do mischief know that they would be attended to, and punished if any depredations were committed by them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN CLARK,
United States Indian Agent.

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

No. 156.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,
Chippewa Agency, Minnesota, August 21, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the threatened outbreak among the Indians at Leech lake has subsided. The detachment of soldiers sent forward on Friday last reached there on the following day, much to the relief of the families and employés at that place, as well as to the surprise of the Indians.

That a party of Indians did contemplate the destruction of government property, the killing of cattle, and frightening away, if possible, of the employés, is a fact, but the presence of soldiers on the ground before they had fully matured their plans has caused them to abandon the whole matter for the present at least. That these Indians were encouraged to make trouble by persons living in this vicinity I have not the least doubt, but it may be impossible to obtain positive information as to the origin of the contemplated movement. There are about a score of young Indians, called the Scallawags of Leech lake, who are always ready for mischief when there is any one base enough to plan the dirty work for them. I do not apprehend any further cause of alarm among the employés, but think it advisable for the soldiers to remain at Leech lake for the present.

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

EDWIN CLARK, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

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

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CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

No. 157.

WASHINGTON, *August* 6, 1866.

SIR: I enclose herewith request of the Catholic Indians on the Bad River reservation for permission to build a Catholic church on said reservation.

This petition was handed me by the bishop, in presence of several chiefs. I have, during the past five years, received frequent petitions for the same thing, but have never laid them before the department for the reason that there was a Protestant missionary residing on the reservation, and he has made strong objections, urging that where a missionary of one denomination was located on a reserve the policy of the government had been to allow them to occupy the field unmolested. The Catholics are increasing very fast, and the labors of the Catholic missionary have produced very salutary results among these Indians in many different ways, especially in restraining the use of ardent spirits.

I am compelled, by the results I have witnessed, to report in favor of this request. I think they are entitled to a comfortable place of worship, and am satisfied that the best interests of the Indians would be subserved by encouraging the labors of the Catholic missionary among them. I think every person, whether red or white, should be allowed the privilege of worshipping God according to the dictates of his own conscience.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. E. WEBB,
United States Indian Agent.

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

OUR FATHER: We now tender you our wishes on paper, and will be happy if our father will gratify us in our request. Our great desire is that we should have a Catholic church built on the reserve at Bad river. It is true that we have a small place of worship, but it is entirely too small to accommodate our increasing numbers; we are increasing every year. Now, this is the principal desire of your red children. The Lake Court Oreille Chippewas are also desirous that a Catholic church be built at Bad river. Now, if our request is granted, all of your red children will be extremely happy.

From your Christian red children on the Bad River reservation.

To General L. E. WEBB, *Chippewa Agent.*

(List of Catholic Indians accompanying the above showed the number to be 158, of all ages.)

The request was granted.

WINNEBAGOES AND POTTAWATOMIES OF WISCONSIN.

No. 158.

AGENCY OF STRAY BANDS OF WINNEBAGO AND POTTAWATOMIE INDIANS OF WISCONSIN, *Plover, September* 24, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of your office I have the honor to submit the following report:

The Indians under my charge, as far as I am acquainted with their condition from actual examination and inquiry, are as comfortable and peaceable as could be expected from their situation and their proximity to the white settlement. They have done very well the past summer in hunting, trapping, and picking berries.

The cranberry crop was large this fall, and the prices quite remunerative. They have done quite a business in picking and selling them. The Pottawatomies of Lake Horicon and those who stay in that vicinity have spent most of the summer in Portage, Waupaca, and Wood counties. About one hundred families have remained in this locality during the summer. They informed me a few days since that they were going back to Lake

Horicon to spend the winter. They usually have very good luck there in trapping for furs. A portion of them make their permanent winter quarters on Little Wolf river, in the northern part of this (Portage) and Waupaca counties, from fifteen to twenty miles north of the white settlements. They have in that vicinity, at their different camps, some forty or fifty acres of corn and potatoes. They have quite permanent structures for houses, and excellent hunting grounds, especially on the north.

They inform me that bears are very plenty this fall. Many of them are just now passing through here from their cranberrying expedition on Wisconsin river to their winter quarters. Those who stay at Lake Horicon inform me that they have considerable corn growing in that locality. They are leaving here to go and harvest their corn. Most of the Pottawatomies and many of the Winnebagoes have ponies, which, with their guns, constitute the most of their wealth. They make quite a business in raising ponies for sale. Their ponies are small-sized, but very hardy, capable of living in winter in thick timber on browse.

The Winnebagoes make their permanent stopping place in Juneau, Adams, and Wood counties, most of them near and on the Great Marsh, in Juneau county. They make quite a business in the fall of picking and selling cranberries. They inform me that bears are plenty in their locality, and think the trapping will be good this fall and winter. They have raised some corn; the amount I have not ascertained.

With one or two exceptions they are very peaceable and quiet. There are those whites who will complain when the Indians congregate in their vicinity, although they commit no depredations.

Our source of complaint arises from some objecting to the Indians hunting or trapping in their vicinity. They express a desire to remain in the country, and a willingness to be quiet and peaceable. One idea they have is, that they should be permitted to go out into unfenced and unoccupied lands. They think there is no propriety in their being refused the privilege of pasturing their horses on wild marshes that are unoccupied and unfenced, and are only used for cutting hay. This has, in one or two instances, been the cause of complaint to me by the owners of such lands.

The greatest enemy they have is in those who traffic and, without regard to law, persist in selling them ardent spirits. This it is impossible to wholly prevent so long as they mingle and traffic with the whites. There are plenty of men who, for the profit, will, in defiance of law, take the chances of furnishing them whiskey. As far as I have been able to ascertain, in nine cases out of ten, when any trouble or difficulty has occurred, the cause could be traced to their having obtained intoxicating liquors. If they are to be permitted to remain in this state for a length of time, in my judgment it would be policy to set apart for their use some tract of land belonging to government, away from the settlements, and give them to understand that they must go on it and make it their usual and permanent stopping-place. There are plenty of localities unsettled for agricultural purposes and well adapted to their condition which will probably never be settled by the whites, and would make them a suitable home, where, if they were moved, they would be less liable to roam around, and, consequently, less liable to the evil contaminations which result from their mingling with the whites. They seem to have little desire for education. I know of only one (a Winnebago) that could ever read or write, and he has forgotten nearly all he ever knew about it. He is a son of DIKOTA, one of the headmen of the Winnebago bands.

The only Pottawatomies that have any knowledge of books are a few half-breeds.

In religion many are Catholics, either from early association with Catholic missions, or from notion, inherited from their parents. There are no missions among them now that I am aware of. In my opinion if the different struggling bands of the two tribes were congregated together, both their physical and moral condition would be greatly improved, with far less expense and trouble than would attend an effort for that object when they are broken up and scattered in small bands and families, and roving around from place to place, as at present. I think their numbers have not increased any in the State during the last year. Some who come from Kansas have returned back.

These Indians being so much scattered, and a portion almost constantly moving about, renders it almost impossible to report their numbers accurately, or to give anything more than an approximate estimate with reference to statistics connected with their affairs.

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

O. H. LAMONEM,
United States Special Indian Agent.

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

REF0063021

MACKINAC AGENCY.

No. 159.

OFFICE OF MACKINAC INDIAN AGENCY,
Detroit, October 8, 1866.

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of the rules and regulations of the Indian department, I respectfully submit to you, for your consideration, my second annual report of the number and condition of the Indians within this agency.

According to the latest census, taken for the purpose of distributing annuities to them in fulfillment of treaty stipulations, this agency contains an Indian population of seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-five souls, as follows, viz:

Ottawas and Chippewas	5,027
Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek and Black River	1,562
Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatomies	232
Chippewas of Lake Superior	1,058
Pottawatomies of Huron	46
Total	7,925

The social and moral condition of the Indians within this agency has not materially changed since the date of my last annual report. The usual well-meant efforts have been put forth in their behalf by the missionaries, teachers, and others interested in their welfare, producing about the usual results. But, from the very nature of the case, progress with the Indian race in civilization is and must be slow. Indeed the word progress, as applicable to the Indian, has not the significance which it has when applied to the intelligent and energetic white man, and, considering the rights and limited advantages they have, they probably succeed quite as well as their more highly favored white neighbors, and, for this reason, their errors and deficiencies ought not, in my opinion, to be too severely criticised.

Watched and pursued, and preyed upon as they have been by large numbers of unscrupulous white men, more powerful because more intelligent, it appears to me somewhat remarkable that their conduct and lives are as good and creditable as they are.

Nor is the poor Indian wronged only by bad white men, but it is a fact which is made more apparent to me every year of my connection with this branch of public service, and I mention it more in sorrow than in anger, that many of the better class of society seem to regard him as an evil and forlorn bird of prey, to be plucked at will, and who do not hesitate to lend a helping hand in the foul and nefarious work, whenever an opportunity offers itself.

And especially is this the case whenever the cash and goods annuities are paid to them in fulfillment of treaty stipulations. These, together with the lands reserved and set apart by the government for their use and benefit in their destitute and almost homeless condition, are very generally regarded as legitimate plunder. Often are their annuities obtained without a just equivalent, and their lands trespassed upon with impunity and without redress.

Thus situated and exposed, the poor Indian needs, and, for years to come must have, a guardian, and every year's experience among them serves more deeply to impress me with the necessity of watchful care and earnest faithfulness on the part of those commissioned to look after his welfare. I am convinced that, if it is possible, more ought to be done by the government to protect and save him from unprincipled and greedy white men, who follows his footsteps only to prey upon him and devour his substance.

The greatest and first care of the government now should, in my opinion, be the appointment of well-known honest, faithful, and capable men for superintendents and agents to reside among them, and requiring of them to be men of one work, and that work the care of the Indians put under their charge. Inefficiency or unfaithfulness here thwarts the generally good and benevolent intentions of the government towards this unfortunate race, and is perhaps the prolific source of most of the depredations and outrages committed by them.

In my last report I had occasion to remark that the land matters of the Indians of this agency seem to require special attention at the hands of the department. I now beg leave to refer you to what was then and there said upon that subject, and I have to add that the same necessity for action is greater now than at that time.

Trespasses are constantly increasing in number upon their reservations, and will undoubtedly continue to do so from year to year, as the tide of population sweeps over the northern portion of the State. It is constantly in motion, and the restless and grasping white man looks upon, covets, and then appropriates the land designed and set apart by the government as the permanent and perhaps the last home of the Indian, who seems to have no efficient means of resistence or redress.

I therefore still deem it highly important that prompt and energetic measures be taken for his immediate protection, and in doing which I recommend that all proper and necessary forbearance and generosity be exercised towards any white men, who, through misapprehension or wrong advice, have been induced to settle on their reservations.

The Indians in Michigan having heretofore ceded to the government large tracts of agricultural, timber, and mineral lands for an exceedingly small consideration, which are yielding immense wealth to the country, it can well afford to be not only just but generous towards them in the fulfillment of existing, and in the making and executing new treaties with them, and in which the rights of the Indians should be clearly defined, fully protected and faithfully enforced.

Since my last report, the treaty concluded with the Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek and Black River, on the 18th day of October, 1864, has been ratified by the Senate, with some slight amendments proposed by the same, and which were promptly assented to and approved by the Indians parties to the same.

I have hopes that much good will accrue to them from the provision of this treaty. It provides, among other things, for the removal of those known as the "Bay Indians" to the Isabella reservation, where most of the tribe is already located; gives land to the younger members of the same, and also for a boarding-school near the Indian settlements. These, the leading features of the treaty, are believed to be important and are confidently looked to for the most satisfactory results; especially do I hope for good from the establishment of the contemplated boarding-school, as experience proves that Indian children living at home with their parents cannot be relied upon to attend school with that promptitude and regularity essential to success; but when they are at a boarding-school, their home for the time being, and under the eye and constant supervision of their teachers, they are more likely to be notonly prompt and regular in their attendance, but also diligent in their studies. And besides, in such a school they are constantly learning something of the social habits and customs of civilized life.

In this connection I would mention the discontinuance of Grove Hill Seminary, an Indian mission school on Grand Traverse bay, for many years maintained among the Ottawas and Chippewas, located in that part of the State and presided over by the Rev. P. Dougherty. Most cheerfully do I bear testimony to the faithfulness and efficiency with which Mr. Dougherty has for more than twenty years labored among those Indians, and as sincerely do I regret his retirement from this field of labor, made necessary by the recent action of the missionary society of the Presbyterian church on the account of the want of the necessary funds longer to maintain it.

The agricultural and other labors put forth by the Indians of this agency during the past year have, as a general thing, produced satisfactory results. Their gardens and fields, which are being enlarged from year to year, have yielded good crops of corn and potatoes. These are staple articles with them, and which, together with the fish taken and the sugar manufactured by them, constitute the chief articles upon which they principally subsist.

The principal products of their industry, as reported to this office, were bushels of wheat 1,977; of corn 42,022; potatoes 90,611; tons of hay cut 2,514; maple sugar manufactured 233,701 pounds; and of the value of furs sold $40,108.

The number of schools maintained among them during a portion or the whole year is 22; number of children attending was 548 males and 386 females, being a total of 934. The teachers' reports show about the usual progress on the part of those who attended regularly, while those who attended irregularly were not much benefited. Of the missionaries employed among the Indians in Michigan during the year, seven are Methodist, seven Catholics, one Presbyterian, one Congregationalist and one Wesleyan.

For a statement in detail of the products raised by the Indians within this agency during the year, the number of children attending school, and other items of information touching their condition and progress, I beg leave to refer you to the accompanying reports on agriculture and education, and in reference to which it is proper for me to say that they are as perfect as the nature of the service will permit, entire accuracy in every particular being entirely impracticable.

Vigorous efforts are now being made throughout this agency to suppress the sale or gift of spirituous liquors to the Indians within the same. The constitutionality of the act passed by Congress and approved February 13, 1862, having been sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States, there is, it would seem, nothing further wanted to greatly restrain if not finally to suppress this most nefarious and destructive traffic, but the united and energetic action on the part of those whose duty it was to see the law executed. It shall not be my fault if that desirable result is not accomplished.

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In conclusion, I have further to say that the Indians within this agency have during the past year generally enjoyed good health. There has been but little sickness among them, and but few have died. They appear to be sincerely attached to the government, and generally well disposed towards the citizens of the State in which they are located and reside.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD M. SMITH,
United States Indian Agent.

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

No. 160.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February* 10, 1866.

SIR: I enclose herewith a memorial of citizens of Oceana county, Michigan, praying for the restoration to market of Indian reserved lands, to wit: townships 15 and 16 north, of range 16 west, and ask for compliance with the prayer of petitioners, if not incompatible with public interest

Very respectfully, yours,

T. W FERRY.

Hon. JAMES HARLAN,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington

To the honorable House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

We, the undersigned, inhabitants of Oceana county, Michigan, would respectfully represent that by virtue of a treaty made on the thirty-first day of July, A. D. 1855, between the United States of America, and the Ottawas and Chippewa Indians, among other things, townships fifteen and sixteen north, of range sixteen west, were reserved for certain bands of Indians; that they had five years to locate the lands granted to them by said treaty, which expired July 31, 1860; that they then had the sole right to locate lands in said township at government price for five years longer, which expired July 31, 1865; that there are at present thirty thousand acres of government land in said townships yet unsold; that said township contain the best farming lands in said county; that, by reason of said lands being so reserved for the last ten years, we have been and are compelled to pay higher taxes than we otherwise should: Therefore we would respectfully pray your honorable body, that said lands may be held in market, so that they may be bought and improved, and ourselves in some manner relieved of the burden of taxation, and your petitioners will ever pray, &c

MOSES TOWNSEND.	SYLVESTER D. AYRES.
C. POWERS.	NEHEMIAH MILLER.
ABIJOT W. PECK.	WM. H. CHENEY.
WM. W. WILSON.	GEO. L. LACY.
DARIUS DAMON.	THOMAS S. MAIN.
JOHN B. VANAUTLY.	L. HITCHCOCK.
DAVID BENHAM.	A. S. ROLLINS.
GEO. B. HITCHCOCK.	MYRON C. GILBERT.
ROBT. F. ANDRUS.	
GEORGE DEBUREEN.	FRED J. RUSSELL.
VICTORY SATTERLEE.	*Deputy County Clerk.*

NEW YORK AGENCY.

No. 161.

OFFICE INDIAN AGENCY FOR THE INDIANS IN NEW YORK,
Akron, September 29, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor, in accordance with the regulations of the Indian department, herewith to render my annual report of the condition of the several tribes of Indians within the New York agency.

Since my last report I have visited the various tribes comprising the six nations of Indians within the State of New York in the discharge of my official duties.

I believe that all of them are making some progress in the scale of civilization, and industry is being given more thoroughly to agricultural pursuits, than in former years. Improvements in farms and houses are being made, which will add both to their interest and comfort.

Agricultural fairs are annually held on the Cattaraugus and Tonawanda reservations, and the perfect success, and the premiums paid to them, produces a stimulant for increased action in their agricultural pursuits, and to the improvement in their sundry kinds of horse, cattle, swine and poultry. The past year has been very healthy, with the exception of a visitation of small-pox among the Tonawandas, which with a few cases of other sickness, has amounted to forty-four deaths in this band; but, taking the several tribes within the agency, the births exceed the deaths.

There has been no change in the number or denominational character of the missionary establishments during the past year. Two churches have been built during the last year by the Baptist denomination, one located on the Tonawanda, and the other upon the Cattaraugus reservation

The State of New York has maintained, among the several tribes, twenty-three schools the greater portion of the time for the last fiscal year, as well as some small amounts has been given by the Indians themselves, as also by the Society of Friends at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as per educational report of statistics for 1866, accompanying this report.

The Thomas asylum for orphan and destitute Indian children is entirely successful in all things pertaining to the care and education of the children intrusted to it; the trustees employ the best of teachers. But its pecuniary wants at this present time are severely felt, and its officers are laboring under many embarrassments in consequence of not receiving their usual or formal aid; and trustees have a grateful appreciation of the aid from the United States government, for appropriations for the civilization of Indians of $1,000, made and received in 1865, as well as in former years, and I have informed the treasurer, as stated in yours of August 25, 1866, that $1,000 would be paid this current year.

There have been seven (7) Indians who have received aid, both male and female, during the last year from the Indian department, for their tuition in attending seminaries and academical schools. There is a growing interest felt by the parent, generally that their children should receive a good education.

The Tonawandas in July last, in council assembled, agreed to set out from their tribal funds, two thousand dollars ($2,000) for educational, religious, and other public purposes, as permanent, which I have heretofore advised you of their resolutions of same; and the said Tonawanda band are still desirous that their petition may be granted, that an act may be passed by the legislative body of the State of New York, granting them a boarding and manual labor school, the said band giving three thousand dollars ($3,000) and fifty acres of land toward said school.

The amount of funds I received from the United States Treasurer for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Senecas residing on the Cattaraugus, Allegany, and Tonawanda reservations, was eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine dollars and ninety-four cents ($11,889 94,) which I have paid them, and the further 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, agreeable to your instructions.

I also made the distribution of goods annuities for the fulfillment of treaty stipulations made with the six nations of Indians in 1794, viz: To the Senecas residing on Cattaraugus, Allegany, and Tonawanda reservations, the Onedas at Oneida Castle, Onondagas at Onondaga Castle, Tuscaroras at Tuscarora; also Onedas with Onondagas, and Onondagas and Cayugas with Senecas.

For the money and goods payments I have already submitted the required vouchers and statements to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in July last,

I send you herewith two statistical reports, one educational and the other agricultural, for the last fiscal year ending September 30, 1866.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. B. RICH, *United States Indian Agent.*

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

REF0063023

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

No. 162.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., February 6, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose for your consideration a copy of communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated the first instant, with a copy of a letter from S. M. Comatzer, a Shawnee Indian, therein referred to. The communications are in relation to the taxation of the Shawnee Indian lands in Kansas.

By the first article of the treaty between the United States and the Shawnee Indians concluded on the 10th day of May, 1854, (Statutes at Large, vol. 10, page 1053,) as amended by the Senate, the said Indians ceded to the United States sixteen hundred thousand acres of land which had been set apart for them under previous treaties, (see treaty of December 30, 1825, Statues, vol. 7, page 284, and treaty of August 8, 1831, Statutes, vol. 7, page 256.) By article second of the treaty of May 10, 1854, as amended, two hundred thousand acres were ceded to said Shawnee Indians by the United States, this cession being of lands now within the limits of the State of Kansas. Provision is made in this article for setting apart portions of this cession for various societies for selection in severalty by these Indians; "if a single person, two hundred acres; and if the head of a family, a quantity equal to two hundred acres for each member of his or her family."

By article ninth of said treaty it is provided that Congress may hereafter provide for the issuing to such of the Shawnees as may make separate selections, patents for the same, with such guards and restrictions as may seem advisable for their protection therein. Provision was made by Congress for this purpose, by the eleventh section of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1859, (Statutes at Large, vol. 11, page 430,) and patents have been issued to said Indians containing the stipulation presented by the Secretary of the Interior in pursuance of the treaty and foregoing act, viz: that the tract for which the patent is issued "shall never be sold or conveyed without the consent of the Secretary of the Interior for the time being."

By the first section of the act for the admission of Kansas into the Union, approved January 29, 1861, (Statutes at Large, vol. 12, page 126,) and which defines the territory of which said State shall consist, it is expressly provided that nothing in the constitution respecting the boundary of said State shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and said Indians.

It would appear from the enclosed papers that the State authorities in Kansas are proceeding to collect taxes, and to sell, in case of non-payment, the Shawnee lands selected under the provisions of the treaty of 1854 referred to, which it is presumed are the subject of individual ownership by said Indians under the provisions of said treaty and act of Congress referred to. This is done in accordance, no doubt, with the decision of the supreme court of Kansas, to which your attention has heretofore been called. In view of these facts I have the honor to request that you will consider the question which is now respectfully submitted, whether these Shawnee lands are subject to taxation under the treaty, the legislation connected therewith, and the legislation providing for the admission of Kansas into the Union, and will please to communicate your decision in reference to the same to this department, and if in your opinion the right of the State to levy taxes upon these lands cannot be maintained, the propriety of submitting the question for the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States at as early a day as possible is respectfully suggested.

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

JAMES HARLAN, *Secretary.*

HON. JAMES SPEED,
Attorney General of United States.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
March 9, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of two letters dated the 6th ultimo, relative to the taxation of the Shawnee and other Indian lands in the State of Kansas, to which I have not been able until now, (owing to pressing engagements in court,) to give my attention.

One of the letters requests my opinion on the question whether the Shawnee lands are subject to taxation by the State, and the other desires me to inform your department whether any steps have been taken to present the question of the liability of the Miami and other Indian lands to be taxed by the State of Kansas for the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

In reply to the second question I have to say that I am not aware whether or not steps have been taken to bring any case in which the point in regard to the taxing power of the State of Kansas in respect to those lands is involved for decision by the Supreme Court.

I received some time ago transcripts of the records of three cases in the supreme court of Kansas, in which the question stated seems to have been decided adversely to the exemption of those lands. These cases may be brought, in my opinion, before the Supreme Court of the United States by writ of error, under the twenty-fifth section of the judiciary act. I think they are cases eminently fit to be so brought. The Indians against whom the cases went are competent, with the aid of their own counsel, to sue out writs of error to the supreme court of Kansas. I am surprised that they have not already done so, if that be the fact. I perceive that they were represented at least in one of the cases by very able counsel, whose argument I have seen, and I should have thought that he would have obtained a writ of error at once upon the rendition of the decree of the supreme court of Kansas.

Perhaps it would be well, therefore, for your department to request the district attorney of the United States for Kansas to look into the matter, and sue out, on behalf of the Indians in interest, writs of error in all the cases decided against the claim of the Indians by the highest court of the State.

The district attorney should be requested to confer with General Shannon and the other private counsel for the Indians.

It would seem, inasmuch as the question in regard to the taxability of these lands may be regularly brought, and will probably regularly come before the Supreme Court of the United States, that my opinion on that question is scarcely necessary for any action of your department.

My opinion cannot be of more service to your department, even if it should be adverse to the State of Kansas, than a writ of error in the decided cases. The decision of the supreme court of the State must stand as the law of the cases until it is reversed, if it should be, by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The proper course, therefore, is for your department to see that the cases are brought for revieweal by that court at its next term. The point presented is one of some difficulty, and I should be embarrassed somewhat in rendering an opinion upon it in view of the judgment of the supreme court of the State of Kansas, which is very ably defended in the opinion of the court. But I know enough of the question to advise you that it is one sufficiently doubtful to render it proper that it should be submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States for final determination.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES SPEED,
Attorney General.

HON. JAMES HARLAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

P. S.—The cases in which I have transcripts are: Charles Bluejacket *et al.* plaintiff in error *vs.* the Board of County Commissioners of the county of Johnson, Kansas.

The Board of County Commissioners of Miami county, Kansas, *vs.* Wau-zop-eah *et al.*

Yellow Beaver, Tom Rogers *et al. vs.* the Board of Commissioners of Johnson county, Kansas.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., March 12, 1866.

SIR: The attention of the Attorney General of the United States having been called to the question of the taxation of Shawnee and other Indian lands in Kansas, in connection with the fact that the question stated had been decided adversely to the exemption of these lands by the supreme court of that State, in certain cases which had come before it for decision, he writes to this department under date of the 9th instant, as follows: "that inasmuch as the question in regard to the taxability of these lands may be regularly brought, and will probably regularly come before the Supreme Court of the United States, my opinion on that question is scarcely necessary for any action of your (this) department." But he further says "I know enough of the question to advise you that it is one which is sufficiently doubtful to render it proper that it should be submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States," and suggests that it would be well for this department to request the district attorney of the United States for Kansas to look into the matter and sue out, in behalf of the Indians in interest, writs of error in all the cases decided against claims of the Indians.

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Inasmuch as the question involved is one that materially affects the interests of the Indians, it is desirable that it should be passed upon by the highest court of appeal at as early a day as possible. You are therefore requested to take such steps in the premises, in accordance with the suggestions of the Attorney General, as will insure its being brought before the Supreme Court of the United States without delay.

I would suggest that in your action to this end you confer with General Shannon and other private counsel for the Indians.

The cases in which the question above referred to has been decided by the supreme court of Kansas, that have come to the knowledge of this department, are as follows:

Charles Bluejacket *et al. vs.* the Board of County Commissioners of the county of Johnson, Kansas.

The Board of County Commissioners of Miami county, Kansas, *vs.* Wau-zop-eah *et al.*

Yellow Beaver, Tom Rogers *et al. vs.* the Board of Commissioners of Johnson county, Kansas.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES HARLAN, *Secretary.*

JAMES S. EMORY, Esq.,
United States District Attorney, Lawrence, Kansas.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,
District of Kansas, Lawrence, March 28, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor this day to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of instructions of the 12th instant, in regard to the Indian tax cases, requesting me to sue out writs of error and take such steps as may be necessary to insure these cases being brought before the United States Supreme Court. I have consulted General Shannon, the private counsel of the Indians, as you suggest, and will get the cases up as soon as possible.

Your obedient servant,

J. S. EMORY,
United States District Attorney.

Hon. JAMES HARLAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Atchison, Kansas, May 25, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, in obedience to your instructions contained in office letter of the 2d instant, directing me to investigate certain matters relating to the sale of lands belonging to the Shawnees, the Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, Piankeshaws, and the Miamies, for taxes levied under authority of the laws of this State, I have to report that I have visited all the county seats where these Indians have lands taxed, and made all necessary arrangements to have a correct statement furnished, for the information of the department, of all lands belonging to Indians which have been sold for taxes.

In Wyandot county the statement of Shawnee lands taxed will be ready in about one week. In Johnson county it will take about two months. In Miami county about a week, and in Douglas county about three weeks.

The statements of lands sold for taxes belonging to the Miamies, Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, &c., are already made out, and will be forwarded in a few days.

I found this tax business considerably mixed up, especially in Johnson county, where they have been selling lands belonging to the Shawnees since 1860, and have deeded all lands held by them in severalty to the county, and in some cases to white persons.

Some taxes have been paid by Indians, but in most cases they paid none. In order to get at these matters correctly, it will necessarily take some time in Johnson county, where so large a body of their land lies.

As soon as these statements come to hand I will forward them, with other desired information in relation thereto.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Hon. D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

No. 163.

Supreme Court of the United States.—Nos. 119 *and* 134.—*December term,* 1865.

119.

THE UNITED STATES, *plaintiff,* *vs.* LORTON HOLLIDAY. } On a certificate of division of opinion between the judges of the circuit court of the United States for the eastern district of Michigan.

134.

THE UNITED STATES, *plaintiff,* *vs.* JOSEPH HAAS. } On a certificate of division of opinion between the judges of the circuit court of the United States for the district of Minnesota.

Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the Court:

The above cases come to this court by certificates of division of opinion of the judges of the circuit courts for the districts of Michigan and Minnesota, and arise out of indictments under the act of February 13, 1862, amendatory of the act of 1834, regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes.

The questions propounded to this court in the two cases have a close relation to each other, and will be disposed of in one opinion.

The first question on which the judges divided in the case against Haas is, "whether, under the act of February 13, 1862, the offence for which the defendant is indicted was one of which the circuit court could have original jurisdiction."

Previous to the act of July 15, 1862, no circuit courts existed in the districts of Texas, Florida, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Kansas, but the district courts in those districts exercised the powers of circuit courts.

It was during this time that Haas was indicted and convicted; and a motion in arrest of judgment was pending and undetermined when that act went into effect. That act, by its own terms, transferred to the circuit courts which it created—one of which was in the district of Minnesota—all causes, civil or criminal, which might have been brought and could have been originally cognizable in a circuit court. If, then, the offence for which Haas was indicted was one which could have been originally cognizable in a circuit court, it was properly in that court for final determination; otherwise it was not.

The act under which the indictment was found says that if any person shall commit the offence therein described, "such person shall, on conviction before the proper district court of the United States, be imprisoned," &c.

So far as the act itself provides a court for its enforcement, it is the district court.

An examination, however, of the several acts which define generally the relative jurisdiction of the district and circuit courts of the United States, leaves no doubt that, in regard to all crimes and offences, it was intended to make the jurisdiction concurrent, except in cases where the punishment is death. In that class of offences the jurisdiction is exclusive in the circuit courts. The present offence, however, is created after all those acts were passed, and the law defining it only confers jurisdiction on the district court. Can the statutes, or any of them, which give the circuit courts concurrent jurisdiction of offences cognizable in the district courts, be held to have a prospective operation in such case as the present?

The twelfth section of the judiciary act which created both the circuit and district courts says of the former, they "shall have exclusive cognizance of all crimes and offences cognizable under the authority of the United States, except where this act otherwise provides, or the laws of the United States shall otherwise direct, and concurrent jurisdiction with the district courts of crimes and offences cognizable therein."

This provision has distinct reference, in its first clause, to cases of which the circuit courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction; and, in its latter clause, to cases in which they shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the district courts.

The former include all crimes and offences where some statute does not provide the contrary. The latter include all crimes and offences cognizable in the district courts.

The judiciary act of 1789, of which these provisions constitute a part, is the one which, for the first time under our federal Constitution, created the courts which were to exercise the judicial function of the government. The powers conferred by that act on the several courts which it created, and the lines by which it divided the powers of those courts from each other, and limited the powers of all of them under the Constitution, were intended to provide a general system for the administration of such powers as the Constitution authorized the federal courts to exercise. The wisdom and forethought with which it was drawn have been the admiration of succeeding generations. And so well was it done that

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it remains to the present day, with a few unimportant changes, the foundation of our system of judicature, and the law which confers, governs, controls, and limits the powers of all the federal courts except the Supreme Court, and which largely regulates the exercise of *its* powers.

It cannot be supposed, under these circumstances, that in giving to the circuit courts jurisdiction of all crimes and offences cognizable in the district courts, it was intended to limit the grant to such cases as were then cognizable in those courts. In fact, there was, at the time this statute was passed, no such thing as an offence against the United States, unless it was treason as defined in the Constitution. It has been decided that no common-law crime or offence is cognizable in the federal courts. The judiciary act organizing the courts was passed before there was any statute defining or punishing any offence under authority of the United States. This clause, then, giving the circuit courts concurrent jurisdiction in all cases of crime cognizable in the district courts, must, of necessity, have had reference to such statutes as should thereafter define offences to be punished in the district courts.

The offence, then, for which Haas was indicted, although declared by that act to be cognizable in the district courts, was, by virtue of the act of 1789, also cognizable in the circuit courts.

The second question in that case is this: whether, under the facts above stated, any court of the United States had jurisdiction of the offence?

The facts referred to are, concisely, that spirituous liquor was sold within the territorial limits of the State of Minnesota, and without any Indian reservation, to an Indian of the Winnebago tribe under the charge of the United States Indian agent for said tribe.

It is denied by the defendant that the act of Congress was intended to apply to such a case; and, if it was, it is denied that it can be so applied under the Constitution of the United States.

On the first proposition the ground taken is, that the policy of the act, and its reasonable construction, limit its operation to the Indian country, or to reservations inhabited by Indian tribes.

The policy of the act is the protection of those Indians who are, by treaty or otherwise, under the pupilage of the government, from the debasing influence of the use of spirits; and it is not easy to perceive why that policy should not require their preservation from this, to them, destructive poison when they are outside of a reservation as well as within it. The evil effects are the same in both cases.

But the act of 1862 is an amendment to section 20 of the act of June 30, 1834, (4 Statute U. S., 732,) and if we observe what the amendment is, all doubt is removed. The first act declared that if any person sold spirituous liquor to an Indian in the Indian country he should forfeit five hundred dollars.

The amended act punishes any person who shall sell to an Indian under charge of an Indian agent or superintendent appointed by the United States. The limitation to the Indian country is stricken out, and that requiring the Indians to be under charge of an agent or superintendent is substituted. It cannot be doubted that the purpose of the amendment was to remove the restriction of the act to "the Indian country," and to make parties liable if they sold to Indians under the charge of a superintendent or agent, *wherever they might be.*

It is next claimed that if the act be so construed, it is without any constitutional authority in its application to the case before us. We are not furnished with any argument by either of the defendants on this branch of the subject, and may not therefore be able to state, with entire accuracy, the position assumed. But we understand it to be substantially this: that so far as the act is intended to operate as a police regulation to enforce good morals within the limits of a State of the Union, that power belongs exclusively to the State, and there is no warrant in the Constitution for its exercise by Congress. If it is an attempt to regulate commerce, then the commerce here regulated is a commerce wholly within the State, among its own inhabitants or citizens, and is not within the powers conferred on Congress by the commercial clause.

The act in question, although it may partake of some of the qualities of those acts passed by State legislatures which have been referred to the police powers of the States, is, we think, still more clearly entitled to be called a regulation of commerce. "Commerce," says Chief Justice Marshall, in the opinion in Gibbons *vs.* Ogden, to which we so often turn with profit when this clause of the Constitution is under consideration, "undoubtedly is traffic; but it is something more—it is intercourse." The law before us professes to regulate traffic and intercourse with the Indian tribes. It manifestly does both. It relates to buying and selling and exchanging commodities, which is the essence of all commerce, and it regulates the intercourse between the citizens of the United States and those tribes, which is another branch of commerce, and a very important one.

If the act under consideration is a regulation of commerce, as it undoubtedly is, does it regulate that kind of commerce which is placed within the control of Congress by the Constitution? The words of that instrument are: "Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States and *with the Indian tribes.*" Commerce with foreign nations, without doubt, means commerce between citizens of the United States and citizens or subjects of foreign governments as individuals. And so commerce with the Indian tribes means *commerce with the individuals composing those tribe.* The act before us *describes this precise kind of traffic or commerce, and therefore comes within the terms of the constitutional provision.*

Is there anything in the fact that this power is to be exercised within the limits of a State which renders the act regulating it unconstitutional?

In the same opinion to which we have just before referred, Judge Marshall, in speaking of the power to regulate commerce with foreign states, says: "The power does not stop at the jurisdictional limits of the several States. It would be a very useless power if it could not pass those lines." If Congress has the power to regulate it, that power must be exercised wherever the subject exists. It follows from these propositions, which seem to be incontrovertible, that if commerce or traffic or intercourse is carried on with an Indian tribe, or with a member of such tribe, it is subject to be regulated by Congress, although within the limits of a State. The locality of the traffic can have nothing to do with the power. The right to exercise it in reference to any Indian tribe, or any person who is a member of such tribe, is absolute, without reference to the locality of the traffic, or the locality of the tribe, or of the member of the tribe with whom it is carried on. It is not, however, intended by these remarks to imply that this clause of the Constitution authorizes Congress to regulate any other commerce, originated and ended within the limits of a single State, than commerce with the Indian tribes.

These views answer the two questions certified up in the case against Haas, and the two first questions in the case against Holliday. The third question in Holliday's case is whether, under the circumstances stated in the plea and replication, the Indian named can be considered as under the charge of an Indian agent within the meaning of the act?

The facts referred to, as set out in detail in those pleadings, are too long to be repeated here. The substance of them, as having reference to this particular question, is that the Indian to whom the liquor was sold had a piece of land on which he lived, and that he voted at county and town elections in Michigan, as he was authorized to do by the laws of that State; that he was still, however, so far connected with his tribe that he lived among them, received his annuity under the treaty with the United States, and was represented in that matter by the chiefs or headmen of his tribe, who received it for him; and that an agent of the government attended to this and other matters for that tribe. These are the substantial facts pleaded on both sides in this particular question, and admitted to be true; and, without elaborating the matter, we are of the opinion that they show the Indian to be still a member of his tribe and under the charge of an Indian agent. Some point is made of the dissolution of the tribe by the treaty of August 2, 1855; but that treaty requires the tribal relation to continue till 1865 for certain purposes, and those purposes are such that the tribe is under the charge of an Indian superintendent; and they justify the application of the act of 1862 to the individuals of that tribe.

Two other questions are propounded by the judges of the circuit court for the eastern district of Michigan, both of which have relation to the effect of the constitution of Michigan and certain acts of the legislature of that State in withdrawing these Indians from the influence of the act of 1862.

The facts in the case certified up with the division of opinion show distinctly "that the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs have decided that it is necessary, in order to carry into effect the provisions of said treaty, that the tribal organization should be preserved." In reference to all matters of this kind it is the rule of this court to follow the action of the executive and other political departments of the government, whose more special duty it is to determine such affairs. If by them those Indians are recognized as a tribe, this court must do the same. If they are a tribe of Indians, then, by the Constitution of the United States, they are placed for certain purposes within the control of the laws of Congress. This control extends, as we have already shown, to the subject of regulating the liquor trade with them. This power residing in Congress, that body is necessarily supreme in its exercise. This has been too often decided by this court to require argument or even reference to authority.

Neither the constitution of the State nor any act of its legislature, however formal or solemn, whatever rights it may confer upon those Indians or withhold from them, can withdraw them from the influence of an act of Congress which that body has the constitutional right to pass concerning them. Any other doctrine would make the legislation of the State the supreme law of the land, instead of the Constitution of the United States and the laws and treaties made in pursuance thereof.

If authority for this proposition in its application to the Indians is needed, it may be found in the cases of the Cherokee Nation *vs.* The State of Georgia, 5 Peters, 1; and Worcester *vs.* The State of Georgia, 6 Peters, 515.

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The result to which we arrive from the examination of this law, as regards the questions certified to us, is that both questions in the case against Haas must be answered in the affirmative; and in the case against Holliday the first three must be answered in the affirmative, and the last two in the negative.

It is, however, proper to say that in the fourth question in the latter case is included a query, whether the Indian Otobisco was a citizen of the State of Michigan.

As the views which we have advanced render this proposition immaterial to the decision of the case, the court is to be understood as expressing no opinion upon it.

I am desired to say that Mr. Justice Nelson, not having heard the argument in these cases, took no part in the decision.

True copy: D. W. MIDDLETON,
Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States.

No. 164.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., March 9, 1866.

SIR: I have to make the following inquiry, viz: Why trade with Indians in the Indian country may not be thrown open to any loyal citizen of the United States, of good moral character, who can give bonds, with satisfactory security, that he will observe the laws and rules of the department, &c.?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, JAMES HARLAN, *Secretary.*

Hon. D. N. COOLEY, *Commissioner Indian Affairs.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
March 16, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 9th instant, making the following inquiry, viz:

"Why trade with Indians in the Indian country may not be thrown open to any loyal citizen of the United States, of good moral character, who can give bond, with satisfactory security, that he will observe the laws and rules of the department, &c.?"

In reply, I beg leave to state that certain difficulties have, from the earliest history of our intercourse with the Indians, been prominent, resulting from the influence of traders; these difficulties may be briefly stated thus:

First. In spite of all laws, regulations, and restrictions, many traders do introduce into the country intoxicating liquors, whose baneful effects are witnessed in every tribe.

Second. Such is the anxiety on the part of traders to make money that many disobey or evade the regulations restricting their intercourse with tribes who are hostile, or preparing for hostility, and supply them with contraband goods.

Third. The influence obtained by traders over the Indians is very great, and has in many instances been exercised to prevent satisfactory treaties being made with them, unless their claims against the Indians, to an enormous amount, are recognized by the government, thus swelling, in large measure, the payments required to be made by government. So great an evil had this become as long ago as 1845, that the Senate of the United States provided, that in no future treaties should money be provided to be paid for such indebtedness; but in various forms the same practice was practically still continued.

The difficulties thus stated in general terms, and which might be particularized at length, must necessarily increase with the number of traders.

Perhaps, if a literal compliance with the conditions of your inquiry could be secured—that is, if we could be certain that all traders and their employés were "of good moral character," and that their bonds were all good and collectable—there might be some degree of safety in opening the trade to all such. But those conditions are now, and have long been, required by law and regulations. Yet the department is compelled to act upon the certificates of superintendents and agents as to moral character, and as to the sufficiency of bonds. If all superintendents and agents were to be implicitly relied upon as to these matters, the interests of the government and the Indians could be secured. Until this shall come to be the case, I submit that restriction upon the number of traders is the easiest method of limiting the evils referred to.

Under all the circumstances, I know of no better course than to allow of a sufficient number of traders, whose character and responsibility shall be closely scrutinized, to obviate the objections likely to arise from a monopoly, and to restrict all, by some regulations under which an annual schedule of prices of sale and purchase shall be prescribed, to a fair basis of trade.

There are evils incident to the trade, and temptations to fraud and wrong, in any event, and there is too often reason to suspect collusion with officers of this bureau, but such evils, temptations, and possible collusions must only increase with the number of traders.

It seems proper to mention here, that four of the superintendents whose attention has recently been directed to the subject have united in a recommendation for such a change in the policy of the department in regard to license to trade, as will annually give license at each post or for each tribe to the responsible party, who, after public advertisement, shall be the lowest in the schedule of prices, at which he will furnish goods to the Indians. I am not prepared at present to recommend this change, seeing many difficulties in the way of its practical accomplishment; but you will observe that it is the farthest possible from a general opening of the trade to all parties desiring to enter upon it.

The above is submitted as a brief reply to your inquiry, the pressure of business upon this office being such, that I am unable to go into further detail.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. N. COOLEY, *Commissioner.*

Hon. JAMES HARLAN, *Secretary of the Interior.*

No. 165.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., June 11, 1866.

SIR: Having recently, with the sanction of this office, visited and made some investigation into the educational operations in the State of New York, modelled after the German Kindergarten schools, I beg leave to submit my report thereupon, having heretofore been delayed in such report by the pressure of official duties in my division.

My attention had been called to these schools some years since, by representations from relatives then living in New York city, as to the wonderful success obtained by the teachers employing the system referred to, in attracting the attention of the children, and retaining that attention to such extent that the schools were practically a play-ground for them, while, almost unconsciously to themselves, they were constantly learning all that it was desirable to teach.

Upon reading the reports of many of the teachers of our Indian schools, I had become impressed with the fact, that in the case of Indians, to a greater extent than whites, a system of teaching which possessed such attractions must prove very beneficial to the pupils, since the most frequent complaint of our teachers, and constant apology for short-comings, noticeable in the schools is that they cannot retain the regular attendance of those wild children accustomed to savage liberty of action and the freedom of out-door life.

The system was introduced and carried to great success in Germany by Froebel, whose very complete work upon the subject has been translated in London, and published there; but I could not learn of its being for sale in this country. A book has, however, been prepared and published by Miss Peabody and Mrs. Horace Mann, in Boston, which to a certain extent supplies the want of Froebel's work, and at all events opens to the interested and capable teachers a sufficient view of the system to enable them to proceed in its use with success. I purchased in New York a copy of this book, and present it herewith for examination.

Ascertaining from my friends the address of several persons in New York who could give me information upon the subject, I proceeded in my search, and after some delay, owing to the absence of persons whose address I had, I found one of these schools in operation in Brooklyn, under the charge of Miss A. M. Kittredge, at 14 Tompkins Place. Upon making my business known, I was cordially invited to be present the next day and witness the regular ordinary operations of the school. I attended accordingly, and was present about four hours; and by observation and conversation with the teacher, obtained such information as to the operation of the system in this school (comprising some thirty children of both sexes, ranging from five to nine years of age) as was entirely satisfactory as to its great value to them, and also satisfied me that in our Indian schools it can be used to very great advantage with children of greater age.

On examination of the Kindergarten Guide herewith, it will be apparent, as it was to my mind, that everything depends upon the capacity of the teachers to make use of the system, and the patience and the skill with which it is directed in the schools. I should not be willing to guarantee its success in all of our Indian schools, for the reason that some of the teachers may not have the will, energy, patience, and ingenuity, as well as real love for their work, necessary to such success; but I think that I can name several of the schools in which this system might be introduced to great advantage at once, and from which it may be, as may be deemed desirable, extended to other schools.

The schools to which I refer are those among the Menomonees, in Wisconsin, the Kickapoos and Delawares in Kansas, and those upon the Tulalip and Makah reservations in Washington Territory.

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Should you think favorably of the suggestions herein, I beg leave to recommend that further correspondence may be had in order to ascertain the necessary cost of supplying each of the schools referred to with the books requisite for making a trial of the system, which cost will not exceed the sum of fifty to seventy-five dollars for each school, aside from the cost of transporting the books to the more distant agencies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. WATSON,
Civilization Division, Indian Office.

Hon. D. N. COOLEY, *Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

No. 166.

Section four of An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and for other purposes.

SECTION 4. *And be it further enacted*, That any loyal person, a citizen of the United States, of good moral character, shall be permitted to trade with any Indian tribe upon giving bond to the United States in the penal sum of not less than five nor more than ten thousand dollars, with at least two good securities, to be approved by the superintendent of the district within which such person proposes to trade, or by the United States district judge or district attorney for the district in which the obligor resides, renewable each year, conditioned that such person will faithfully observe all the laws and regulations made for the government of trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, and in no respect violate the same: *Provided*, That the laws now in force regulating trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, affecting licensed traders, and prescribing the powers and duties of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, superintendents, agents, and sub-agents in connection therewith, shall be continued in force and apply to traders under this provision, except as herein otherwise provided.

Approved July 26, 1866.

FORM OF TRADERS BOND.

The condition of the above obligation is such, that whereas (*name and title of agent, sub-agent, superintendent, or acting superintendent*) hath granted to the said (*name of person or persons licensed, as above*) a license dated (*date of license,*) to trade for one year with the (*name of tribe*) tribe of Indians, at the following described place (*places*) within the boundaries of the country occupied by the said tribe, viz. (*name, if any, and designation of locality of the place or places*:)

Now, if the said (*name of the person or persons licensed*) so licensed shall faithfully conform to and observe all the laws and regulations made, or which shall be made, "for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and in no respect violate the same," and shall trade at the aforesaid place (*places*) and no other, and shall, in all respects, act conformably with the license granted to him, (*them,*) then this obligation to be void; else to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed and sealed in presence of— [SEAL.] [SEAL.] [SEAL.]

[PUBLIC—No. 22.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of United States of America in Congress assembled, That the twentieth section of the "Act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows, to wit:

SECTION 20. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall sell, exchange, give, barter, or dispose of any spirituous liquor or wine to any Indian under the charge of any Indian superintendent or Indian agent appointed by the United States, or shall introduce, or attempt to introduce, any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country, such person, on conviction thereof before the proper district court of the United States, shall be imprisoned for a period not exceeding two years, and shall be fined not more than three hundred dollars: *Provided, however*, That it shall be a sufficient defence to any charge of introducing

or attempting to introduce liquor into the Indian country if it be proved to be done by order of the War Department, or of any officer duly authorized thereto by the War Department. And if any superintendent of Indian affairs, Indian agent, or sub-agent, or commanding officer of a military post, has reason to suspect, or is informed, that any white person or Indian is about to introduce, or has introduced, any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country, in violation of the provisions of this section, it shall be lawful for such superintendent, agent, sub-agent, or commanding officer, to cause the boats, stores, packages, wagons, sleds, and places of deposit of such persons to be searched; and if any such liquor is found therein, the same, together with the boats, teams, wagons, and sleds used in conveying the same, and also the goods, packages, and peltries of such person, shall be seized and delivered to the proper officer, and shall be proceeded against by libel in the proper court, and forfeited—one half to the informer, and the other half to the use of the United States; and if such person be a trader, his license shall be revoked and his bond put in suit. And it shall moreover be lawful for any person in the service of the United States, or for any Indian, to take and destroy any ardent spirits or wine found in the Indian country, except such as may be introduced therein by the War Department; and, in all cases arising under this act, Indians shall be competent witnesses.

Approved February 13, 1862.

APPENDIX.

[Papers received too late to be placed among the accompanying documents in their regular order.]

WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 1.

TULALIP INDIAN RESERVATION,
August 3, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I herewith forward my annual report of the Snohomish Indian school under my charge.

At the beginning of last winter my pupils (who are all boarders) numbered forty-eight; but having neither clothing nor provisions wherewith to furnish such a number, I was reluctantly obliged to allow some of them to return to their homes hungry and almost naked. At present there are thirty-five in attendance: these I am endeavoring to keep together with the greatest ado.

The general system of teaching still continues to be adopted with some apparent improvement, chiefly owing to the judicious management of my two assistants, and some recent addition to the school requisites. The pupils are divided into three departments, and I am happy to say are progressing favorably under the present arrangement.

During the past year sickness has prevailed to a very great extent among the Indians of the Sound, and I am sorry to say that my pupils have suffered much more than heretofore, although we have lost but one, whose death was occasioned by the accidental explosion of a gun while out hunting.

The medicine that I received last winter from the department has been a great means of staying the ravages that sickness was likely to occasion among the Indians; and there being no doctor on the reservation, they still continue to apply to me for medicine, believing my stock inexhaustible. I trust, therefore, the department will furnish me with another supply, together with some common drugs, that are likely to suit the exigencies of the complaints which the Indians of the Sound are particularly subject to.

With regard to manual labor, our pupils have given abundant proof of their unremitting toil. They cleared and strongly fenced something over fifteen acres of land, and planted forty bushels of potatoes, some barley, peas, and other vegetables. These crops at present appear healthy and promising; and, notwithstanding the barrenness of the soil, I have every hope of sufficient vegetables for the maintenance of at least twenty boys.

The school should be provided with a hand-mill, so that the pupils could grind their own corn, and thus turn it to much more advantage. I regret very much to say that I do not receive from the department *sufficient to maintain ten boys*, and it is very much to be regretted that our pupils are obliged to go around the Sound once every year begging old cloths and provisions from the white settlers, in order to enable them to remain at school; and were it not for the sympathy they excite and the aid they receive on this occasion, it would be utterly impossible for me to keep them at school, or to try to reclaim them under the present existing system.

Four of my oldest and more advanced pupils left the school last spring, and are now making every effort to fix their homes on the reservation, and support themselves by small

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farming operations. Their intentions and dispositions are as good as can be expected; but it is also to be regretted that they, having spent so many years working hard at school, found themselves, on leaving, without means, and deprived of all hope of assistance from the department, the only place they have had to look to for support in order to get a start in a life of honesty and industry.

The wandering, wild children of the Sound, who have never been to school, appear far better clothed and fed, and are very naturally subject of envy to our half-naked, half-starved pupils, who are, as it were, droomed to a life of misery and woe, owing to their good disposition to become civilized and to be (according to their present expectations) hereafter a credit to themselves and their posterity. Not so with the former: working as they do for the white settlers, they earn as much money as they require to supply their wants, and very often earn too much, from the bad use they are taught to make of it, entailing misery on themselves and on all those with whom they have communication. This, then, is one of the many reasons that some help, some encouragement should be awarded to those poor, well-disposed children who are giving such evident proof of their desire to become civilized and setting a good example to all others of their kind.

During the past year I have had an opportunity of seeing nearly all the Indians of the Sound, and I am happy to state that, notwithstanding all the opposition my teaching meets with at the hands of the base and corrupted, the number of Christians is rapidly increasing, and the income of the whiskey-seller and existence of crime are consequently on the wane.

It is really lamentable to listen to the wailings of a large number of those poor Indians who have children of the other sex, complaining that there is no one to take charge of and instruct these poor unfortunate orphans. I must here again beg to remind you of the urgent necessity there is in completing the school for these poor girls, and in doing so you will rescue them from a life of indolence, infamy, and debauchery.

Trusting that the suggestions therein contained will meet with that respons to which they are so justly entitled, I have the honor to remain, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. CHIROUSE.

P. S.—Copy sent to Mr. Elder, agent.

NEW MEXICO.

No. 2.

LOS LUNAS, *August*, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith the report for the year ending June 30, 1866, as requested by you in your letter of July 22, and beg to add the following remarks:

In regard to the number of acres cultivated on the grant of each pueblo, it is impossible to give the exact amount unless a regular survey is made of them, because the Indians are in the habit of cultivating small pieces of land wherever there is a piece suitable for their purpose without paying any attention to regular lines or shape. I have therefore put the number of acres according to my best knowledge and belief from a personal inspection of the lands under cultivation.

The amount of acres cultivated appears very large in comparison to the amount of crops raised last year. This finds its explanation in the following two circumstances, viz: first, the crops of last year were very much injured, and in some parts of the Territory almost entirely lost by overflows of the Rio Grande, and by grasshoppers, bugs, and corn-worm epidemics; and, second, in the fact that the Indians in general are very much inclined to withhold true information about their property, because they are afraid that the white people, seeing them prosper, might feel a desire to interfere with their earnings. Under the head of "wealth and individual property," I have included the value of last year's harvest, live stock on hand, together with such other personal property as there is to be found in the pueblos.

Most of the Pueblo Indians, except those in the pueblo of Isleta, are very poor and have hardly anything in their dwellings, and the main reason for this appears to be the great ignorance prevailing among them. There is no doubt that our Pueblo Indians are poorer at present than what they were years ago when the Spanish kings had established schools among them and taught them the advantages of instruction and education.

There is at present not one school in existence, and it is a deplorable fact that the younger generation can neither read nor write, nor do they learn how to speak the Spanish or English language, and their whole conversation is held in their Indian idiom. The missionaries of the Catholic denomination, who are residents of this Territory, have been trying to introduce schools among these Indians, but finding no encouragement—neither from the Indians themselves nor from our government, they have abandoned the plan, and

the Indians are left to take care of their own education.

An appropriation of money for the purpose of furnishing schools, teachers, and a blacksmith and carpenter for each pueblo, will be the only means our government can resort to to rescue the Pueblo Indians from utter misery and perdition.

The grants of the Pueblos of Santa Anna, Zuni Acoma, and La Laguna not having been surveyed as yet, I have no means of stating the size of them, under the appropriate head. There are neither frame houses nor log houses in the pueblos, and all the dwellings consist of adobe or mud houses, which in summer are generally cool and in winter tolerably warm.

I have the honor to be, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

TORIBIO ROMERO,
Indian Agent Pueblos, N. M.

A. B. NORTON, Esq.
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Santa Fe, N. M.

MONTANA.

No. 3.

OFFICE FLATHEAD INDIAN AGENCY,
Montana Territory, August 31, 1866.

SIR: Since making my last report upon the condition of the Indians under my charge all three of the tribes have returned from their summer's buffalo hunt. That of the Kootenays and Flatheads was very successful, and they returned to their homes with their horses loaded down with buffalo meat.

The health of the Flatheads is very fine, and that of the Kootenays much better than for some time past, but still not near as good as it should be.

The crops of the Flatheads are excellent, and could not be better; and what little the Kootenays have, is generally good. The Pend d'Oreilles were not so successful as the other two tribes; they had hardly reached their usual hunting grounds before they were attacked by a large force of Blood, Piegan, and Blackfoot Indians, and twenty men and one woman of the Pend d'Oreilles were killed on the spot, and a large number wounded. Of course they returned in a horrible condition; twenty-seven of their number being wounded, and a great many sick, and all nearly famished for food. I purchased a small quantity of tea and sugar for the use of the wounded and sick, and also turned over to the surgeon some beef and flour for the same purpose.

With this assistance they have got along very well. Father Ravallic, a Jesuit priest, who is probably the best surgeon in the Territory, came over and staid with us some ten days, doing all that was in his power for the wounded; and all are now doing well. None will die of their wounds. The sick are also doing well.

The crops of the Pend d'Oreilles have been greatly damaged by the crickets and grasshoppers; in many instances entirely destroyed, in some only partly injured, while the crops of a few have escaped injury entirely.

This tribe is very much discouraged; in fact, the loss of their crops, the number killed and wounded, and those who have died from sickness, and those who are still sick, is enough to discourage any people. I have raised a large amount of seeds, of all kinds needed in this country, for gratuitous distribution among the Indians under my charge another season. All promise me that they will make greater efforts to raise a crop another season than they have ever done before.

At this agency we have done remarkably well; we have all of our wheat, oats, and hay cut, and near all in the barn; thirty tons of fine hay, and between four and five hundred dozen of No. 1 sheaf oats. Our wheat was badly injured by the grasshoppers, yet we will have abundance for bread and seed.

The entire crop on the new or lower farm is totally destroyed by this pest; but on the farm adjoining the agency everything is No 1, except the wheat. Our vegetables cannot be excelled in the country. Had we escaped the ravages of the grasshopper, our surplus products of the two farms would have netted us about two thousand dollars. If I remain here, I propose parcelling the lower farm out among the Indians, and enlarge the farm adjoining the agency to at least one hundred acres, eighty acres of which I shall seed in wheat and oats, and twenty acres put in corn, potatoes, pumpkins, squashes, beans, &c. Should I do this, I will expect the Indian department to provide me with a reaping and mowing machine.

Next Monday we commence with all hands to repair our mills and put them in complete order. On examination of the mill-dam, it shows every timber in it to be badly decayed. Instead of building a new dam, we will put in a flume, which will answer a better purpose than a dam, and can be built by our present force of hands in less than a month. By the first of October I hope to be able to report that our mills are in complete running

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order; if so, we will finish our shops and barn at an early day, and by spring have every building required on the place erected and completed except an agency building.

Your remittance to the assistant United States treasurer at San Francisco, for pay of employés for third quarter 1865, and second quarter 1866, was received August 4, 1866, and places me easy as far as [illegible] concerned for present use. I hope hereafter you will be able to remit me funds three [illegible] superintendent, two quarters at once.

Checks on San Francisco are worth seventy cents to the dollar. Checks on Virginia city and Helena, eighty cents; but greenbacks are worth ninety cents here. So far, I have paid out my checks the same as greenbacks, but it has been hard work for me to do so, and will be an impossibility hereafter.

The reason that I request funds remitted me two quarters at a time is, that it requires twelve days for me to visit my superintendent, and that, too, at a cost of about six dollars per day, and in a short time the roads from here to Virginia City will be impassable, and remain so for some four or five months on account of cold weather and deep snows.

After the present fiscal year the estimates for current expenses for the agency can be reduced $2,500 to $3,000 per year, and the surplus products of the farm will certainly net in that amount, thus reducing the expenses of this agency at least $5,000 per year, (that is, if the crickets and grasshoppers do not destroy what we raise.) Take it all in all, the future prospects of this agency and the three tribes of Indians under my charge, (the Pend d'Oreilles excepted,) are decidedly encouraging, all of which is respectfully submitted.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUGUSTUS H. CHAPMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

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

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 4.

Pawnee Indian Agency,
Nebraska Territory, September 15, 1866.

Sir: I have the honor to submit, in compliance with instructions, the following report in relation to the affairs at this agency for the past year. The manual labor school is in a flourishing condition, and teachers and scholars have enjoyed unusually good health for the past year, there not being a single death or protracted case of sickness, owing, I think, very much to the correct habits and stringent sanitary regulations adopted for all those employed by the very able and energetic teacher in charge, Rev. J. B. Maxfield, who was retained by me as teacher when I was placed in charge of this agency. The children are very kind in disposition, pleasant in their department, and quick to learn, and for the number of scholars together, and their age, and former life and habits, will compare favorably beside any school of white children of same number and age. As the great and principal object of the government is to civilize the Indians, teach them the habits, manners and customs of the whites, this school to a great extent has been an object of solicitude and care with me during my time here. I have at all times endeavored in every way possible to advance it by rendering every assistance possible, and still leaving the charge of the same with the principal teacher.

As you are aware, nothing has been raised on the agency farm for two years past, and much work had to be done during the last winter in getting wood, logs for lumber, and such other work as was needful preparatory to a hard and perhaps profitless summer's work. The spring was late, and but little work could be done until about the first of April. The ground that was to be prepared for wheat, oats and corn, was covered with a heavy growth of large weeds, which we found impossible to burn, and could only partially cover with a plough. Thus it was exceedingly hard work for teams and men, but I succeeded in having thirty acres of wheat sown, and ten acres of oats, and seventy acres of corn. The wheat and oats yielded very abundantly considering the condition of the ground. The wheat and oats were harvested in July and August, and stacked near the farm-house. On the 10th instant I secured the services of Mr. Graham, with teams, threshing machine and hands, and threshed the oats and a portion of the wheat. Both kinds of grain are of a fine quality. The corn will be a light yield, for the reason that early in this month myriads of grasshoppers came upon us, eating and destroying nearly every green thing. They covered the fields, eating off all the blades and part of the ears of corn; the yield will therefore be light; still I think enough can be harvested to supply all the necessities of the farm. The mill was in a bad condition when I took possession of the agency. The bolt was in a very bad condition, having had something run through it, which completely ruined it. I secured the services of a millwright and purchased the cloth, and have had it put in excellent condition for milling.

The Indians have been very successful in growing crops, and are almost above want, so far as corn, beans, and squashes can make them. They had a very successful hunt during the winter, and another very successful hunt during this summer, leaving the agency on the 6th of July, and returning about the 25th of August. It is reported by some of the citizens of Kansas that the Pawnee Indians, with the Otoes and Omahas, committed numerous depredations on the white settlers while out. This report I do not credit, for the Pawnees are, and have been ever since I have been with them, on the most friendly terms with all whites. At all times where there have been differences they have ever been ready to do justice in all cases; and then, too, when the Pawnees started on their hunt, I talked to them, telling them the consequences if they did do wrong, and placed the whole tribe in charge of Baptiste Bayhylle, the government interpreter, who is a very intelligent half-breed, and a man whom I have ever found honest and reliable. When I took possession of the agency on the 1st of July, 1865, I found among the tribe a number of horses that had been stolen from the Kaw Indians, a tribe with whom the Pawnees were on friendly terms. I took charge of the horses, and sent the interpreter with ten Pawnees to take them back to the Kaw Indians. The Pawnees and Yankton Indians have had some differences for some two or three years past, but with the assistance of Agent Conger of the Yancton Sioux Indians, I got the two tribes to make a peace treaty at the Yankton agency this spring, and sent a copy of the treaty then made to you in June last.

I enclose the report of the engineer, miller, farmer, and teacher with this report, cordially indorsing what each has said relative to his respective department.

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

DANIEL H. WHEELER,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel E B. Taylor,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Omaha City, Nebraska.

No. 5.

Pawnee Manual Labor School,
Pawnee Indian Agency, September 15, 1866.

Sir: In accordance with your request I have the honor to present this report in relation to the Pawnee manual labor school for the year just past. During the year there is one fact of so great importance that I mention it before proceeding to state matters of less moment. It is this, with a family embracing fifty-four persons, many of them quite young, there has not been a single death nor a case of serious sickness.

It has been believed by many that to take children from the unlimited freedom of Indian life and confine them to a school-room, and induct them into habits of civilized life, would have an injurious effect upon them, so that many would pine away and die in consequence of the change.

Quite on the contrary, we have more than one child which seemed emaciated and sick, and in all human probability would have lived but a short time longer, who as soon as and in all human probability would have lived but a short time longer, who as soon as brought under the influence of civilized habits began immediately to change for the better, and who are now among the healthiest children in the school. For the invaluable gift of such a period of good health we are devoutly grateful to "the Giver of every good and perfect gift."

We have pursued a regular course of instruction in the day school, under the care of the teachers. The scholars have made commendable progress in the rudimentary branches of education.

A number of those last introduced to the school, something like twelve months since, who at that time did not know a single word of English, now can read quite well in the New Testament.

The number of pupils in the different branches are as follows:

Spelling	47
Reading	47
Writing	18
Arithmetic	22
Geography	21
Grammar	13

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The facilities for imparting instruction to the children could be greatly improved by additional furniture, as you propose to furnish as soon as sufficient funds are secured from the department, and by having a plat of ground fenced, and thus prevent vagrants from the tribe from annoying both teachers and pupils.

One year ago this September we had twenty-two pupils in school, which number was by you increased to forty-seven, as shown above, and which constitute as many as can be accommodated until additional furniture and help are furnished.

Particular efforts are made, while they are improving in intellectual lore, to impart in their minds correct moral and religious ideas. Nor has this labor of moral culture been entirely vain, as can be readily seen in the sprightly deportment of those who have been under the longest training.

While we bear willing testimony to the general excellent conduct of all, it will be no disparagement to the school at large to make special and honorable mention of one who, by his uniform good conduct, merits and receives the highest praise.

This boy is Merritt Platt, who is a model of scholarly deportment to any school. The boys have been regularly instructed in manual labor, and have worked with cheerful alacrity a portion of each day. The girls receive a thorough course of instruction in sewing and housekeeping, and reflect great credit upon themselves and the ladies who supervise them.

In conclusion, allow me to thank you for the uniform courtesy and respect shown myself and others connected with the school by you in endeavoring at all times to advance the interests and general good of the school. In the steady progress evinced by these forty-seven children now in school, we have an earnest of the very best results in future when they shall have completed their course of education and go out to enter upon the activities of civilized life.

It can have none other than a salutary influence upon the rest of the tribe when they shall thus, pursuing the aims and arts of civilized life and Christianity, be respected and happy. Contrasting their condition, their wants, and their privations as a tribe, with the comfort, ease, and happiness of those who are now being educated, I think it will go far toward inducing the uncivilized to renounce the habits and customs of barbarism and try the civilized mode of life.

With assurance of great respect, I am, sir, very truly, &c.,

J. B. MAXFIELD, *Teacher.*

Major D. H. WHEELER,
United States Indian Agent.

SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 6.

TEMPORARY CREEK AGENCY, *October*, 1866.

SIR: I have to offer the following as my second annual report concerning the condition of affairs within this agency. Since my last report the habits contracted in a lawless civil war of five years' duration have given place to those of peace. With a country almost devastated in that struggle the people are settling down into more regular habits of industry, and seem determined to build up their former prosperity. Here, as among all Indian nations, there are many improvident persons, who, saying nothing, still expect to reap; whose minds are not prompted to industry until hunger and cold harass them. Under more favorable circumstances these people might not suffer, being protected by the generosity of the more thoughtful around them. But, with the late return of many to their homes, the scanty crop that this season has produced, the poor advantages for agriculture, and the desolate condition of an impoverished country, this is now impossible. Inexcusable as this neglect may be in many cases, there are still many instances to which the most cautious charity might relent.

The season has been an exceedingly dry one, and the crops have suffered greatly for rain. Particularly has this been the case in the southern and western portions of the country, where the corn crop, the great dependence of these people, is almost a total failure. Much sickness has prevailed, owing, together with the drought, to the diet which has been forced upon them. By order of authority the rations were discontinued on the 1st day of July; since that time green corn, potatoes, and melons have been their only subsistence.

Owing to this sickness, that has been so general, there has not been so much attention paid to the crop as would otherwise have been, and I cannot look to the coming winter without dread of the suffering that it will surely bring in its train.

Already instances have occurred that have enlisted my sympathy. I am utterly unable to relieve this want, be it never so severe or its victims never so worthy. I cannot close this subject without most earnestly presenting this subject to your notice, and requesting means to be placed at my disposal to relieve the wants of the worthy people of this nation. I would respectfully urge, as a question of policy, the propriety of placing at the disposal of the agent a limited amount of clothing and provisions, to be distributed at his discretion in cases of absolute necessity.

As peace in its influence grows among the people, a renewed interest in education is exhibited; the freedmen, particularly, are anxious that their children shall be educated. Hitherto the customs of the country have prevented their enjoying the benefits of the schools, but now that they are placed on an equality with their former masters, they are determined to profit by the position. Already in the districts that have been allotted them, schools have been formed at their own advance, anticipating the assistance of government. They lack good teachers, and so far have, in many cases, been obliged to engage teachers of their own color, who, though working faithfully to the best of their ability, are still scarcely fit persons for the great work before them. It would be improving to the young of this nation if those sects who formed schools and missions in the years before the war could again return their representatives and re-establish their work. The field is a wide one, and is one suggestive to the charitable.

There is less prejudice towards the negroes than I had feared. The Indians generally are a people of exceedingly strong passions and prejudices, having little sympathy with new ideas that usurp their established customs, but they have taken this providential result of the war with as much calmness as our most peaceful citizens at home.

In my conversation with several intelligent Creeks, aside from active prejudice, I have ever heard the opinion expressed that the negroes would prove the most capable, intelligent, and industrious citizens; certainly, they promise well. This is the first season on which to form a comparison. With all their disadvantages, the freedmen have planted larger crops, have attended them more faithfully, and are to-day further from want than are their former masters.

As a general rule, property within this nation is more secure than even in the old States of the Union. A few cases of horse-stealing have been brought to my notice.

In the security of horses and cattle the people are particularly interested, for in these animals consists their chief wealth. The law, then, for their protection should be stringent, and should be executed promptly and faithfully. In a wide, open country like this, there is not that peril in crime that holds in the confines of civilization. I would suggest the policy of establishing within the territory a penitentiary, in which might be confined at hard labor the criminals of the different nations. The present system of flogging seems to me very objectionable. Escape is comparatively easy after the crime is committed; and even in event of apprehension, the punishment is not too severe to be risked in prospect of gain. The peril of branding, which follows the second commission of the crime, is one fruitful of no good. It marks the man a felon, and, marked a felon, he will act the felon. But labor to an Indian is a painful punishment, confinement is irksome, and I believe that the experiment would prove a success, and would secure more general protection to property. Once established, the expenses of this very necessary institution would be small—it is even a question if it would not be self-sustaining—and then, instead of sending out from its walls a criminal branded and published to his nation, the man, under force having learned a trade or occupation, might do useful service to his tribe, and forget the criminal habits of former days.

This and other kindred subjects may come before that general council which Congress wisely proposes establishing for the benefit of the several nations of the territory.

This assembly cannot fail to be beneficial to all—so our most intelligent Indians regard it. It is a great step toward consolidation, which must occur ultimately.

The nation is in great need of mills. Those that were running before the war are now either destroyed or useless. I have endeavored to urge upon them the propriety of appropriating a sufficient amount from their annuities for the purchase of at least one saw-mill and one grist-mill. These improvements would be of general and lasting benefit to the nation.

In the list of improvements these are most needed, though when I consider the limited means for carrying on agriculture, I can scarcely consider their scarcity less unfortunate. Would not a present of ploughs, harrows, mowers, hoes, &c., at this time be a wise act of the government? It would increase the ability of farming, and, with the naturally lazy disposition of the Indians, anything that lessens labor is acceptable.

They have long been a load upon the department, though there is no just reason why they should not be independent of its generosity.

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The objection raised by the Indians against prospecting has rendered a knowledge of their country very feeble. Coal, however, is very abundant; indeed, the whole nation is one bed of stone coal. It is particularly seen about the streams, and in many places is visible upon the upper surface. To all appearances it is bituminous coal, and can be obtained at comparatively no expense for mining. Limestone is abundant. Red sandstone is seen in some localities, but scarcely ever in quarry or in quantity.

There are very few cattle in the country. Before the war no Indian nation was richer in this respect. Great numbers were driven south during the war, and from the commissary depot of the south, Texas, were sent to build up the strength of the enemies of order. Many, too, were driven to the north, perhaps too with more energy than honesty. It has been my earnest endeavor to prevent further draining of this most valuable stock from the country. They are so few that, if not absolutely needed for food, they should be retained to raise up herds to rival those of the years gone by. The people commence to appreciate this fact, and are, through their chiefs, endeavoring to prohibit further withdrawals. If necessary, they seem determined to make the law a despotic one, and prohibit, under penalty, the sale of cattle to traders.

During the past week an immense swarm of grasshoppers have located in this vicinity. They came suddenly in a perfect cloud, visible for a great distance, and settled with an intense partiality in the timber land. Their last visit was made seven years since, but in no such numbers as now. In many places they cover the ground like grass withered in the sun. Their ravages are very unfortunate at this season. All the turnips planted are eaten up, cabbages, peaches, and apples are destroyed, and even the dry fodder is threatened.

All which is very respectfully submitted:

J. W. DUNN, *United States Indian Agent.*

Colonel ELIJAH SELLS,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kansas.

No. 7.

CREEK AGENCY, C. N, *October* 8, 1866.

SIR: I hereby acknowledge receipt of yours of 18th ultimo, relating to annual report and statistics. My report has already gone forward, and I herewith enclose statistical returns of produce, &c.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

J. W. DUNN, *United States Indian Agent.*

Colonel ELIJAH SELLS,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kansas.

The following statistical report enclosed:

Population, male, 6,000; female, 8,000; total, 14,000. Wealth in individual property, $120,000; size of the reserve, 3,250,560 acres; acres cultivated, 5,000; houses, frame, 50; houses, log, 3,000; wheat raised, 2,000 bushels, value of the same, $4,000; corn raised, 125,000 bushels, value of the same, $187,500; oats raised, 500 bushels, value of the same, $500; potatoes raised, 1,500 bushels, value of same, $3,000; hay cut, 2,000 tons, value of same, $10,000; horses owned, 3,500, value of the same, $52,500; cattle owned, 4,000, value of same, $40,000; swine owned, 2,000, value of same, $4,000; sheep owned, 500, value of same, $1,000; sorghum sirup, 10,000 pounds, value of same $2,000; furs, value of same, $5,000.

No. 8.

OFFICE OF TEMPORARY SEMINOLE AGENCY,
Fort Gibson, C. N., September 25, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report. Since my last report was made, the Seminole Indians under my charge at Neosho Falls, Kansas, were, under instructions from the superintendent, Hon. Elijah Sells, removed from their place of refuge, in Kansas, to the Indian country, and camped on the west side of the Arkansas river upon Cherokee lands.

Last year it was found impracticable to remove them to their old homes in the Seminole country from the fact that no supplies of any kind could be had in their country, and the long distance from Fort Gibson (160 miles) to transport supplies induced the department to abandon the settling them on their own reservation, and to adopt the other alternative of locating them, for the time being, near the supplies purchased for them under contract and delivered at Fort Gibson.

In the month of December, 1865, a delegation from the northern and southern portion of the Seminoles was directed by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs to proceed to Washington, in charge of their agent, to make new treaties with the government. In obedience to instructions, on the 26th of December, 1865, I left the temporary agency with the delegation for Washington, where an important treaty was made with the representatives of the Seminole nation. All of their old reservation, more than two million acres of land, was ceded to the United States, and two hundred thousand acres was purchased of the Creek Indians, for a permanent home for the Seminoles. A considerable portion of the tribe have removed to their new homes, and the remainder are preparing to emigrate this fall. The Seminoles have put in small crops of corn and garden produce on the Cherokee lands, enough to furnish a scanty subsistence, since the first of July of the present year. Their supply is nearly exhausted and winter is coming on. If their annuities and the money provided under their late treaty, for subsistence, is paid promptly, they will do well enough, otherwise they will suffer. The southern Seminoles returned to their homes last fall in time to put in crops of wheat, and this spring they planted considerable corn. They will undoubtedly have enough to supply their wants until another crop is raised. They have also had the advantage of the remaining cattle to supply themselves with beef.

Both the northern and southern Seminoles, so long divided by the late war, evince a commendable desire to bury the past and come together again as friends and brothers. Some jealousy and bad feeling still exist, and many disputes arise relative to the rights of property; but it is to be hoped that all disturbing causes will soon pass away, and the tribe be, as in times past, harmonious, peaceful, and happy. There is an encouraging disposition manifested on the part of the Seminoles to follow the pursuits of agriculture. Having long since given up the chase as a means of subsistence, they have made considerable progress in cultivating the soil and raising cattle, horses, and hogs. Although their country was destroyed during the rebellion, their cattle driven off, and their farms desolated, yet, should the coming season be favorable for making crops, they will be independent and self-sustaining. They have now a reservation admirably adapted to grain and stock raising, with abundance of timber and water; and they feel very much encouraged to make themselves new and permanent homes.

An Indian is proverbially careless of his farming implements. He seems to act upon the theory that when the crop is gathered he has no further use for his ploughs, hoes, rakes, &c., and next season he finds he has no means to put in his crop. Every year the stock of farming implements should be renewed, so that no excuse could be given for idleness and nothing to eat.

Their schools have not as yet been re-opened nor churches re-established since the war. The large school fund provided under their treaties will, if judiciously expended, establish schools amply sufficient to educate every youth in the Seminole tribe. The Indians are generally anxious for the missionaries to return, and complete the good so auspiciously begun before the late unholy war. Much was then accomplished—more could be now, with proper effort and patient perseverance. Enough progress has been made in the Indian country to inspire the philanthropist with hope, and the Christian missionary with zeal.

They should be taught, by example and precept, the Christian religion, and also to work at the manual labor school, and be taught practical agriculture. This policy alone will save the fast decaying remnant of the once proud natives of the land. I have not been able at this date to complete a census of the Indians under my charge, but, from the best information I can get, I estimate the Seminole nation to contain, including the colored people, who under the late treaty became a part of them, by adoption into the tribe, about twenty-nine hundred and fifty persons.

Respectfully commending the helpless condition of the Seminole people to the care and protection of the government,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE A. REYNOLDS,
United States Indian Agent for Seminoles.

Hon. ELIJAH SELLS,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kansas.

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No 9.

OFFICE TEMPORARY SEMINOLE AGENCY,
Fort Gibson, C. N., September 12, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit the statistical report required, under circular instructions from the office of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under date of July 28, 1865.

The condition of a portion of the Seminoles who have so long been refugees from their country is, under this report, meagre and unsatisfactory, but it is to be hoped that upon their return to their homes a better state of affairs will exist.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE A REYNOLDS,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. ELIJAH SELLS,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kansas.

The following statistical report was enclosed:

Population, male, 1,425; female, 1,525; total, 2,950; wealth in individual property, $54,000; size of the reserve, 2,169,000 acres; number of acres cultivated, 2,400; number of frame houses, 10;* number of log houses, 200; wheat raised, 2,000 bushels; value of the same, $4,000; corn raised, 8,000 bushels; value of the same, $8,000; potatoes raised, 1,500 bushels; value of the same, $3,000; turnips, 100 bushels; value of the same, $25; horses owned, 200; value of the same, $10,000; cattle owned, 1,500; value of the same, $15,000. The Indians also raise large quantities of garden produce, especially of onions, cabbages, melons, pumpkins, &c.

No. 10.

WICHITA AGENCY,
Butler County, Kansas, September 29, 1866.

SIR: In accordance with the regulations of the Interior Department, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report as agent for the Wichitas and affiliated bands of Indians:

On the first of July last I entered upon the discharge of my duties, relieving Major Milo Gookins. In consequence of the short time since I entered upon the duties here, it will be impossible for me to make a full and complete report.

Upon assuming the duties of my office, I found the Indians attached to this agency in a deplorable condition; poorly fed, naked, sick, and in utter despondency as to their future prospects. Arrangements were immediately made for supplying them with flour, beef, and salt in sufficient quantities to prevent suffering, also proper medicines for the sick. Their extreme destitution of proper clothing will certainly cause great debility among them the coming fall and winter, and unless properly provided for, it will be heartrending to witness the suffering that will ensue, especially among the women, children, and the aged.

These Indians had made praiseworthy efforts in the spring to provide in part for themselves. A large amount of corn and vegetables had been planted, but the heavy rains in June caused the banks of the Little Arkansas and White Water rivers to overflow and utterly destroy nearly the whole of the crop planted. I think if the government would provide them with suitable agricultural implements, they would in a great measure be able to provide food for themselves; at least I should use efforts to induce them to do so, and am satisfied the result would be beneficial. Heretofore they have been able to assist in providing themselves with meat by industry on the hunting grounds, but this season have been driven off by hostile bands.

They have expressed a strong desire to be removed to their former home, south of the Canadian river; and when informed that the government had made arrangements for their removal this fall, a general feeling of joy was apparent. It is to be hoped that the future will be brighter than the past for these poor homeless wanderers.

The whole number of Indians attached to this agency September 1, 1866, is nearly 1,900, as follows: Wichitas, 392; Wacoes, 135; Towacanies, 151; Caddoes, 362; Shawnees, 530; Delawares, 114; Creeks and Cherokees, 72; Kechies, 144. They are all extremely destitute—

* No schools or missionaries since the commencement of the rebellion, as all the inhabitants were driven om the country by one or both the contending armies.

a large number of widows and orphan children, who have no means of support, and must perish unless provided for by the Government.

There are about one thousand Indians belonging to this agency in the Choctaw country awaiting the arrival of their friends at their new home on the leased Indian lands. The aggregate of these different bands will be nearly three thousand.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY SHANKLIN,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel ELIJAH SELLS,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kansas.

STATISTICS.

No. 167.

A. *Indian trust lands.—Kansas land account, &c.*

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:

At the commencement of the current year, the number of acres remaining unsold amounted to 133,777. 17.

There has been none of the above land advertised for sale during the year, and the same amount yet remains unsold.

Total amount of outstanding certificates of indebtedness, November 1, 1865, $120,911 78.

Payment has been made during the present year on land awarded at sale of 1865, amounting to $131 84.

Certificates including interest surrendered in payment for lands		$121 49
Cash received (in safe)		10 35
		131 84
Certificates outstanding November 1, 1865		$120,911 78
Certificates surrendered during the present year, (principal)		104 03
Certificates still outstanding		$120,807 75

B, *Indian trust land.—Winnebago land account, &c.*

The Winnebago trust land account for the current year is as follows, viz:

Number of acres sold since November 1, 1865, 16,859. 56.

Amount received for above lands		$49,076 26
Cash in bank as per report of 1865		4,249 88
		53,326 14
Certificates of indebtedness surrendered in payment for lands	$4,220 70	
Cash received	44,855 56	
Amount of certificates redeemed in cash	$20,835 19	
Certificates surrendered in payment for land	4,220 70	
Whole amount of certificates redeemed, including interest	25,055 89	
*Cash in Merchants' National Bank, Washington	18,531 03	
Covered into United States Treasury, by Secretary Harlan, under head of fulfilling treaty with Winnebagoes, proceeds of lands	432 40	
Cash in First National Bank, Washington, to balance	9,306 82	
		$53,326 14

* OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
Washington, D. C., August 11, 1866.

I hereby certify that Hon. D. N. Cooley, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has deposited in this bank, as appears upon the books, on the 3d day of May, 1866, a balance of eighteen thousand five hundred and thirty-one dollars and three cents, ($18,531 03,) and that on this day the said amount is to his credit on account Winnebago Trust Lands.

JAMES C. KENNEDY, *Receiver.*

REF0063033

Amount of certificates of indebtedness outstanding November 1, 1865	$27,881 62
Certificates since redeemed, and surrendered in payment for land, (principal)	20,476 72
Balance outstanding	7,404 90
The General Land Office has sold, (acres)	46,997.78
And received for the same	$119,921 11

This amount includes the receipts of land reported by General Land Office in annual report of this office for 1865.

C. *Indian trust lands.—Sac and Fox of Missouri and Iowas.*

The account of the trust lands of the above-named tribes is as follows, viz:

Amount received for sale of lands, and covered into the treasury, under appropriations ulfilling treaty with Sac and Foxes of Missouri;

Proceeds of lands		$33,057 50
Amount invested by Secretary Usher	$13,953 10	
Expenses surveying, &c	4,975 25	
		18,928 35
Balance remaining at date ofthis report under the above appropriation		$14,128 15

No lands of these tribes have been advertised for sale during the current year.

Payment has been received during the present year for lands awarded at former sales, amounting to	$550 50
Cash deposited in First National Bank, Washington, to balance	550 50

D. *Indian trust lands.—Sac and Fox of Mississippi.*

No lands offered for sale during the present year.

Payment has been received on land awarded at former sales, amounting to	$600
Cash deposited in First National Bank, Washington, to balance	600

E. *Indian trust lands.—Chippewa and Munsee land account, &c.*

As provided by article 2d, treaty of July 16, 1859, with the Chippewa and Munsee Indians, there was offered and sold on the 24th March, 1866, of Chippewa and Munsee trust lands as follows:

Number of acres offered for sale	3,217.07
Number of acres sold	1,113.37
Number of acres remaining unsold	2,103.71
Total receipts of the above sale	$2,241 84
Cash deposited in First National Bank of Washington, to balance	2,241 84

N. B.—*Sioux lands in Minnesota.* This office is advised by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, that there was sold under the direction of that office, from June 2, 1865, to September 30, 1866, 10,036 44 acres of the Sioux reservation in Minnesota, under act of March 3, 1863, for which there was received the sum of $19,144 09.

The avails of these lands, by provision of the law of Congress above referred to, are to be used, under the direction of this department, for the benefit of the Sioux Indians upon their reservation.

No. 168.

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.	Amount of stock.	Amount of interest.	Amount of abstracted bonds.	Interest on abstracted bonds.
Cherokee national fund	Dec. 29, 1835	$450,200 00	$24,892 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	12,608 00	15,000	900
	Dec. 27, 1835				
Chickasaw incompetents	May 24, 1834	2,000 00	100 00	.....	.....
Chippewa and Christian Indians	July 16, 1859	30,300 00	2,139 10	.....	.....
Creek orphans	Mar 24, 1832	218,800 00	27,240 00	.....	.....
Choctaw general fund	Jan. 17, 1837	454,000 00	7,260 00	.....	.....
Choctaw school fund	Sept. 27, 1830	121,000 00	12,778 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	1,596 00	.....	.....
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c	May 30, 1854	142,700 00	9,305 40	.....	.....
Menomonees	Sept. 3, 1836	162,000 00	8,760 00	.....	.....
Osage schools	June 2, 1825	41,000 00	2,460 00	.....	.....
Ottawas and Chippewas	Mar. 28, 1836	22,300 00	1,338 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, 1838	5,000 00	250 00	.....	.....
	Jan. 9, 1837				
Senecas and Shawnees*	June 14, 1838	16,400 00	889 00	.....	.....
	Jan. 9, 1837				
Stockbridges and Munsees	Sept. 3, 1839	6,000 00	360 00	.....	.....
Tonawanda band of Senecas	Nov. 5, 1857	86,950 00	5,217 00	.....	.....
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	Mar. 26, 1863	7,000 00	511 00	.....	.....
Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf	Aug. 30, 1831	12,350 00	901 55	.....	.....
Total	.....	3,079,442 15	132,562 58	84,000	5,030

* Acts of Congress. † Bond of the State of Indiana in the hands of Hon. G. N. Fitch.

REF0063034

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, and the amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.*

Stock.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Am't abstracted and not provided for by Congress.	Am't on hand.	Annual interest.
CHEROKEE NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Florida	7	$7,000	.....	$7,000	$490 00
Georgia	6	1,500	.....	1,500	90 00
Kentucky	5	6,000	.....	6,000	300 00
Louisiana	6	7,000	.....	7,000	420 00
Missouri	6	50,000	$50,000	.....	.....
North Carolina	6	20,000	13,000	7,000	420 00
South Carolina	6	117,000	.....	117,000	7,020 00
Tennessee	6	5,000	5,000	.....	.....
Tennessee	5	125,000	.....	125,000	6,250 00
Virginia	6	90,000	.....	90,000	5,400 00
United States loan of 1862	6	1,700	.....	1,700	102 00
United States loan of 10-40s	5	88,000	.....	88,000	4,400 00
		518,200	68,000	450,200	24,892 00
CHEROKEE ORPHAN FUND.					
State of Virginia	6	.....	.....	45,000	2,700 00
CHEROKEE SCHOOL FUND.					
State of Florida	7	7,000	.....	7,000	490 00
Louisiana	6	2,000	.....	2,000	120 00
Missouri	5½	10,000	.....	10,000	550 00
Missouri	6	5,000	.....	5,000	300 00
North Carolina	6	21,000	8,000	13,000	780 00
South Carolina	6	1,000	.....	1,000	60 00
Tennessee	6	7,000	7,000	.....	.....
Virginia	6	135,000	.....	135,000	8,100 00
United States loan of 1862	6	10,800	.....	10,800	648 00
United States loan of 10-40s	5	31,200	.....	31,200	1,560 00
		230,000	15,000	215,000	12,608 00
CHICKASAW INCOMPETENTS.					
State of Indiana	5	.....	.....	2,000	100 00
CHIPPEWA AND CHRISTIAN INDIANS.					
State of Missouri	6	.....	.....	5,000	300 00
United States loan of 1862	6	.....	.....	600	36 00
United States loan of 7-30s	7 3/10	.....	.....	24,700	1,803 10
		.....	.....	30,300	2,139 10

INDIAN TRUST FUNDS--Continued.

Stock.	Per cent.	Amount on hand.	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 Missouri	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	5½	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, and Western Railroad Company	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
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 loan of 7-30s	7 3/10	7,000 00	511 00
		92,100 00	6,013 00

REF0063035

INDIAN TRUST FUNDS—Continued.

Stock.	Per cent.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
KANSAS SCHOOLS.			
State of Missouri	5½	$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
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
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 loan of 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
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

INDIAN TRUST FUNDS—Continued.

Stock.	Per cent.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.			
State of Kentucky	5	$5,000 00	$250 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
United States loan of 10-40s	5	1,000 00	50 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 loan of 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
OTTAWAS OF BLANCHARD'S FORK AND ROCHE DE BOEUF.			
United States loan of 7-30s	7 3/10	12,350 00	901 55

No. 3.—*Statement of stocks held by the Secretary of the Interior 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 on hand.	Amount abstracted.
State of Missouri	6	$105,000 00	$50,000 00
Missouri	5½	63,000 00	.....
Tennessee	5	165,000 00	.....
Tennessee	6	.....	12,000 00
Indiana	5	69,000 00	*1,000 00
Virginia	6	796,800 00	.....
Kentucky	5	94,000 00	.....
Florida	7	132,000 00	.....
South Carolina	6	125,000 00	.....
North Carolina	6	205,000 00	21,000 00
Louisiana	6	37,000 00	.....
Kansas	7	46,100 00	.....
Georgia	6	3,500 00	.....
Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Co	6	286,742 15	.....
United States loan of 1862	6	773,250 00	.....
United States loan of 10-40s	5	120,200 00	.....
United States loan of 7-30s	7 3/10	57,850 00	.....
Total	.....	3,079,442 15	84,000 00

* Bond in the hands of Hon G. N. Fitch.

REF0063036

REF00630J7

No. 169.—*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 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 per cent. said annuities.
Apaches	Forty instalments, being an amount equal to $20 per capita for 800 persons, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	*Page 33, sec. 2	2d article treaty Oct. 17, 1865; thirty-nine instalments, estima'd at $16,000 each, yet unappropriated.		$624,000 00		
Do	For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for transportation of goods, provisions, &c.		2d article treaty Oct. 17, 1865	$3,500 00			
Arapaho and Cheyenne Indians of U'p. Arkansas riv.	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; nine instalments unappropriated, of $30,000.		270,000 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; one instalment to be provided for, estimated at $5,000.		5,000 00		
Do	For transportation and necessary expenses of the delivery of annuity goods and provisions.	....do	5th article treaty Feb. 18, 1861; nine instalments unappropriated, estimated at $5,000 each.		45,000 00		
Do	Forty instalments, being an amount equal to $20 per capita for 2,800 persons, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.		7th article treaty Oct. 14, 1865; thirty-nine instalments unappropriated, estima'd at $56,000 each.		2,184,000 00		
Do	For transportation of goods, provisions, &c		7th article treaty Oct. 14, 1865	20,000 00			
Calapooias, Molallas, and Clackamas of Willamette valley.	Five instalments of the third series of annuity for beneficial objects.	Vol. 10, page 1142	2d article treaty Jan. 22, 1855; two instalments unappropriat'd, estimated at $6,500.		13,000 00		
Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches of Arkansas river.	Five instalments of second series for the purchase of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements.	Vol. 10, page 1014	6th article treaty July 27, 1853; one instalment unappropriated, estimated at $18,000.		18,000 00		
Do	For transportation of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements.	....do	6th article treaty July 27, 1853; five instalments, one unappropriated.		7,000 00		
Comanches and Kiowas	Forty instalments, being an amount equal to $10 per capita for 4,000 persons.	*Page 39, sec. 5	5th article treaty Oct. 18, 1865; thirty-nine instalments unappropriated, estimated at $40,000.		1,560,000 00		

Do	For transportation of goods, provisions, &c	....do	5th article treaty Oct. 18, 1865	8,000 00			
Chasta, Scoton, and Umpqua Indians.	$2,000 annually for fifteen years	Vol. 10, page 1122	3d article treaty Nov. 18, 1854; three instalments yet to be appropriated.		6,000 00		
Do	Support of schools, physician, purchase of medicines, &c., and farmer, fifteen years.	Vol. 10, page 1122	Same treaty, 5th article; estimated for schools, $1,200; physician, &c., $1,500; farmer, $1,000; three appropriat'ns due.		11,100 00		
Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek, and Black river.	Ten instalments in coin of $18,800 each	Vol. 7, page 634	One instalment yet to be appropriated.		18,800 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 Lake Superior.	Twenty instalments in coin, goods, implements, &c., and for education.	Vol. 10, page 1110	4th article treaty Sept. 30, 1854; eight instalments unappropriated, estimated at $19,000.		152,000 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for six smiths and assistants, and for iron and steel.	Vol. 10, pages 1109 and 1111.	2d and 5th articles treaty Sept. 30, 1854; eight instalments yet unappropriated, estimated at $6,360 each.		50,880 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for the seventh smith, &c	Vol. 10, page 1111	Ten instalments unappropriated, estimated at $1,060 each.		10,600 00		
Do	For support of a smith, assistant, and shop, and pay of two farmers, during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 10, page 1112	12th article treaty, estimated at $2,260 per annum.	2,260 00			
Do	For insurance, transportation, &c., of annuities and provisions.		Estimated at $5,762 63 per annum.	5,762 63			
Chippewas, Bois Fort band	Twenty instalments of annuity in money, goods, and other articles, in provisions, ammunition, and tobacco.	*Page 81, sec. 3	3d article treaty April 7, 1866; annuity, $3,500; goods, &c., $6,500; provisions, ammunition, and tobacco, $1,000; nineteen instalments unappropriated.		209,000 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for support of one blacksmith and assistant, and for tools, iron, &c.	....do	3d article treaty April 7, 1866; nineteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $1,500 each.		28,500 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for the support of schools, and for the instruction of the Indians in farming, and purchase of seeds, tools, &c.	....do	3d article treaty April 7, 1866; nineteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $1,600 each.		30,400 00		
Do	For transportation, &c., of annuity goods	*Page 82, sec. 6	6th article treaty April 7, 1866	1,500 00			
Chippewas of the Mississippi.	Money, goods, support of schools, provisions and tobacco; 4th article treaty Oct. 4, 1842; 8th article treaty Sept. 30, 1854; and 3d article treaty May 7, 1864.	Vol. 7, page 592, and vol. 10, pages 86 and 1111.	Ten instalments of the second series at $9,000 01; ten to be appropriated.		90,000 10		
Do	Two farmers, two carpenters, two smiths and assistants, iron and steel; same article and treaty.	....do	Ten instalments of the second series at $1,400; ten to be appropriated.		14,000 00		
Do	Twenty instalments in money, of $20,000 each	Vol. 10, page 1167	3d article treaty Feb. 22, 1855; eight unexpended.		160,000 00		

* The references are to the Pamphlet copy of the laws.

REF006038

No. 169.—*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 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 amount which, invested at five per cent. would produce permanent annuities.
Chippewas of the Mississippi—Continued.	Forty-six instalments to be paid to the Chippewas of the Mississippi.	Vol. 9, page 904	3d article treaty Aug. 2, 1847; twenty-five instalments unappropriated, estima'd at $1,000 each.		$25,000 00		
Chippewas—Pillager and Lake Winnibigoshish bands.	Money, $10,666 67; goods, $8,000; and purposes of utility, $4,000; 3d article treaty Feb. 22, 1855.	Vol. 10, page 1168	Thirty instalments; eighteen unappropriated.		407,334 06		
Do	For purposes of education; same article and treaty.	....do	Twenty instalments of $3,000 each; eight unexpended.		24,000 00		
Do	For support of smiths' shops; same article and treaty.	....do	Fifteen instalments, estimated at $2,120 each; three unappropr'd		6,360 00		
Do	For engineer at Leech lake; same article and treaty.	....do	Ten instalments of $600 each; three unappropriated.		1,800 00		
Chippewas of the Mississippi and Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of Chippewas in Minnesota.	Ten instalments of $1,500 each, to furnish Indians with oxen, log chains, &c.; 5th article treaty May 7, 1864.	*Page 86, sec. 5	Seven instalments unappropriated.		10,500 00		
Do	Support of two carpenters, two blacksmiths, four farm laborers, and one physician, ten years.	....do	Estimated at $7,700 per annum; seven instalments to be appropriated.		53,900 00		
Do	This amount to be applied for support of saw mill as long as the President may deem necessary.	....do	6th article treaty May 7, 1864; annual appropriation.	$1,000 00			
Do	Pay of services and travelling expenses of a board of visitors, not more than five persons, to attend annuity payments to the Indians, &c.	*Page 86, sec. 7	7th article treaty May 7, 1864	650 00			
Do	For payment of female teachers employed on the reservation.	*Page 87, sec. 13	13th article treaty May 7, 1864	1,000 00			
Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe of Chippewas.	$10,000 as annuity to be paid per capita to the Red Lake band, and $5,000 to the Pembina band, during the pleasure of the President.	*Pages 44 and 49, secs. 2 and 3.	3d article treaty October 2, 1863, and 2d article supplementary treaty April 12, 1864; annual appropriation required.	15,000 00			

Do	Fifteen instalments of $12,000 each, for the purpose of supplying them with gilling twine, cotton mattrs, calico, linsey, blankets, sheetings, &c.	*Page 49, sec. 3	3d article supplementary treaty April 12, 1864; estimated for Red Lake band, $8,000; Pembina band, $4,000; twelve instalments unappropriated.		144,000 00		
Do	One blacksmith, one physician, &c., one miller, one farmer, $3,900; iron and steel and other articles, $1,500; carpentering, &c., $1,000.	*Page 50, sec. 4	4th article supplementary treaty April 12, 1864; fifteen instalments; twelve unappropriated.		76,800 00		
Do	To defray the expenses of a board of visitors, not more than three persons, to attend the annuity payments of said Chippewa Indians.	*Page 44, sec. 6	6th article treaty October 2, 1863, fifteen instalments of $250 each; twelve unappropriated.		4,620 00		
Do	For insurance and transportation of annuity goods, &c., and material for building mill, including machinery, iron and steel for blacksmiths.	*Page 272	Pamphlet copy of Laws, 1st session 39th Congress.	10,000 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
Choctaws	Permanent annuities	Vol. 7, pages 99, 213, and 226.	2d article treaty November 16, 1805, $3,000; 13th article treaty October 18, 1820, $600; 2d article treaty January 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
Confederated tribes and bands in middle Oregon.	For beneficial objects at the discretion of the President; 2d article treaty June 25, 1855.	Vol. 12, page 964	Five instalments of $6,000 each of the second series; three unappropriated.		18,000 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; eight instalments yet unappropriated, estimated at $3,500 each year.		28,000 00		
Do	For physician, sawyer, miller, superintendent of farming, and school teacher, fifteen years.	....do	4th article treaty June 25, 1855; eight instalments yet unappropriated, estimated at $5,600 each year.		44,800 00		
Do	Salary of the head chief of the confederated band twenty years.	....do	4th article treaty June 25, 1855; thirteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $500 each year.		4,500 00		
Creeks	Permanent annuities	Vol. 7, pages 36, 69, and 227.	4th article treaty August 7, 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	Smiths, shops, &c	Vol. 7, page 287	8th article treaty January 24, 1826; say $1,110.			1,110 00	22,200 00
Do	Wheelwright, permanent	....do	8th article treaty January 24, 1826; say $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			

*The references are to the Pamphlet copy of the laws.

No. 169.—*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 and hereafter liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay liabilities 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 amount which would produce permanent annuities.
Creeks—Cont'd	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
Do	Interest on $775,168 held in trust; 3d article treaty June 14, 1866.		Five per centum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.			38,758 40	775,168 00
Do	For transportation of such articles as may be purchased for the Creek nation.		3d article treaty June 14, 1866	$7,000 00			
Cherokees	For this amount, or so much thereof to enable the Secretary of the Interior to cause a census of each tribe to be taken.	*Page 118, sec. 12	12th article treaty July 19, 1866	2,500 00			
Do	For provisions and clothing furnished the army under Apothleyoholo in the winter of 1861 and 1862.	*Page 122, sec. 28	28th article treaty July 19, 1866	10,000 00			
Do	For pay of losses of property by missionaries or missionary, on account of United States agents and troops.	*Page 122, sec. 30	30th article treaty July 19, 1866	20,000 00			
Delawares	Life annuity to chiefs		Private act to supplementary treaty September 24, 1829; to treaty October 3, 1818.	100 00			
Do	Interest on $46,080, at 5 per centum	Vol. 7, page 327	Senate resolution Jan. 19, 1838; 5th article treaty May 6, 1856.			2,304 00	46,080 00
Do	For this amount, to be placed to the credit of the Delawares in the purchase of their new reservation.	*Page 113, sec. 14	14th article treaty July 4, 1866	30,000 00			
Dwamish and other allied tribes in Washington Territory.	For $150,000, under the direction of the President, in twenty instalments.	Vol. 12, page 928	6th article treaty January 22, 1855; thirteen instalments unappropriated.		$97,500 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for an agricultural school and teacher; 14th article treaty January 22, 1855.	Vol. 12, page 929	Thirteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $3,000 per year.		39,000 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for smith and carpenter shop and tools; 14th article treaty Jan. 22, 1855.	....do	Thirteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $500 per year.		6,500 00		

Do	Twenty instalments for blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	....do	14th article treaty January 22, 1855; thirteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $4,600 each.		59,800 00		
Flathead and other confederated tribes.	Five instalments of the second series for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President, $120,000.	Vol. 12, page 976	4th article treaty July 16, 1855; two instalments unappropriated.		10,000 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for support of an agricultural and industrial school, providing necessary furniture, books, stationery, &c.	Vol. 12, page 977	5th article treaty July 16, 1855; thirteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $300 each.		3,900 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for employment of suitable instructors therefor; 5th article treaty July 16, 1855.	....do	Thirteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $1,800 each.		23,400 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair blacksmith's, carpenter's, and wagon and plough-maker's shops, and furnishing tools therefor.	....do	5th article treaty July 16, 1855; thirteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $500 each.		6,500 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for two farmers, two millers, one blacksmith, one gunsmith, one tinsmith, carpenter and joiner, and wagon and plough maker.	....do	5th article treaty July 16, 1855; thirteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $7,400 each.		96,200 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair flouring and saw-mill and supplying the necessary fixtures.	....do	5th article treaty July 16, 1855; thirteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $500 each.		6,500 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair hospital and furnishing the necessary medicines, &c.	....do	5th article treaty July 16, 1855; thirteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $300 per year.		3,900 00		
Do	For pay of physician for twenty years	....do	5th article treaty July 16, 1855; thirteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $1,400 each.		18,200 00		
Do	For keeping in repair the building of employés, &c., for twenty years.	....do	5th article treaty July 16, 1855; thirteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $300 each.		3,900 00		
Do	For $500 per annum for twenty years for each of the head chiefs; 5th article treaty July 16, 1855.	....do	Thirteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $1,500 each year.		19,500 00		
Do	For insurance and transportation of annuity goods and provisions.	....do	5th article treaty July 16, 1855	11,920 41			
Iowas	Interest on $57,500, being the balance of $157,500.	Vol. 10, page 1071	9th article treaty May 17, 1854			2,875 00	57,500 00
Kansas	Interest on $200,000	Vol. 9, page 842	2d article treaty January 14, 1846			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; $159,000 heretofore appropriated; due.		41,000 00		
Klamaths and Modocs.	Five instalments of $8,000, to be applied under the direction of the President.		2d article treaty October 14, 1864; four instalments unappropriated.		32,000 00		
Do	For keeping in repair saw-mill, flouring mill, and buildings for blacksmiths, carpenter, wagon and plough maker, manual labor school, and hospital, for twenty years.		4th article treaty October 14, 1864; twenty instalments to be provided for, estimated at $1,000 each.		20,000 00		

*The references are to the Pamphlet copy of the laws.

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No. 169.—*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 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.
Klamaths and Modocs—Cont'd.	For purchase of tools and materials for saw and flouring mills, carpenter, blacksmith, wagon and plough maker's shops, and books and stationery for the manual labor school; 4th article treaty October 14, 1864.	.....	Twenty instalments of $1,500 each; nineteen unappropriated.	.....	$28,500 00	.....	.....
Do	For pay of superintendent of farming, farmer, blacksmith, sawyer, carpenter, and wagon and plough maker.	.....	5th article treaty October 14, 1864; fifteen instalments of $6,000 each; fourteen unappropriated.	.....	84,000 00	.....	.....
Do	For pay of physician, miller, and two school teachers.	.....	5th article treaty October 14, 1864; twenty instalments of $3,600 each; nineteen unappropriated.	.....	68,400 00	.....	.....
Makah tribe	For beneficial objects $30,000, under the direction of the President; 5th article treaty January 31, 1855.	Vol. 12, page 940	Four instalments of $1,500 each; three unappropriated.	.....	4,500 00	.....	.....
Do	Twenty instalments for an agricultural and industrial school and teachers.	Vol. 12, page 941	11th article treaty Jan. 31, 1855; thirteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $2,500 per year.	.....	32,500 00	.....	.....
Do	Twenty instalments for smith, carpenter shops, and tools.	....do	11th article treaty Jan. 31, 1855; thirteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $500 each.	.....	6,500 00	.....	.....
Do	Twenty instalments for blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	....do	11th article treaty Jan. 31, 1855; thirteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $4,600 each.	.....	59,800 00	.....	.....
Menomonees	Pay of miller for fifteen years	Vol. 10, page 1065	3d article treaty May 12, 1854; four instalments unappropriated, estimated at $600 each.	.....	2,400 00	.....	.....
Do	Support of smith's shop twelve years	....do	3d article treaty May 12, 1854; one instalment of $916 66 unappropriated.	.....	916 66	.....	.....
Do	Fifteen equal instalments to pay $242,686 for cession of lands.	....do	4th article treaty May 12, 1854, and Senate's amendment thereto; fourteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $16,179 06 each.	.....	226,506 84	.....	.....

Miamies of Kansas	Permanent provision for smith's shop, &c., and miller.	Vol. 7, pages 191 and 464, and vol. 10, page 1095.	5th article treaty October 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	$130,000 of said sum payable in twenty instalments of $7,500 each; thirteen unappropriated.	.....	97,500 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
Miamies of Indiana	Interest on $221,257 86, in trust	Vol. 10, page 1099	4th article treaty June 5, 1854	.....	.....	11,062 89	221,257 83
Miamies of Eel river	Permanent annuities	Vol. 7, page 51, 91, 114, and 116.	4th article treaty 1795; 3d article treaty 1805; and 3d article treaty September, 1809; aggregate.	.....	.....	1,100 00	22,000 00
Molels	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; three instalments unappropriated, estimated at $1,500 each.	.....	4,500 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.	$3,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do	For carpenter and joiner to aid in erecting buildings, making furniture, &c.	Vol 12, page 982	2d article treaty Dec. 21, 1855; three instalments unappropriated, estimated at $2,000 each year.	.....	6,000 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.	.....	7,650 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, eight instalments, unappropriated.	.....	53,600 00	.....	.....
Nez Percés	For beneficial objects of second series, at the discretion of the President.	Vol. 12, page 958	4th article treaty June 11, 1855; three instalments unappropriated, estimated at $8,000 each.	.....	24,000 00	.....	.....
Do	For support of two schools, one of which to be an agricultural and industrial school, keeping in repair, and providing furniture, books, and stationery.	Vol. 12, page 959	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; thirteen instalments of $500 each, unappropriated.	.....	6,500 00	.....	.....
Do	Twenty instalments for one superintendent of teaching and two teachers.	....do	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; thirteen instalments of $3,200 each, unappropriated.	.....	41,600 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; thirteen instalments of $9,400 each, unappropriated.	.....	122,200 00	.....	.....
Do	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair grist and saw mill and providing the necessary tools.	....do	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; thirteen instalments of $500 each, unappropriated.	.....	6,500 00	.....	.....
Do	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair hospital and furnishing necessary medicines, &c.	....do	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; thirteen instalments of $300 each, unappropriated.	.....	3,900 00	.....	.....

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No. 169.—*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, liable as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities 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.
Nez Percés—Cont'd.	Twenty instalments for pay of physician	Vol. 12, page 959	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; thirteen instalments of $1,400 each, unappropriated.		$18,200 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair buildings for employés.	do	5th article treaty June 11 1855; thirteen instalments of $300 each, unappropriated.		3,900 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for salary of head chief	do	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; thirteen instalments of $500 each, unappropriated.		6,500 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair the blacksmith, tinsmith, gunsmith, carpenter's, and wagon and plough maker's shops, and providing necessary tools therefor.	do	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; thirteen instalments of $500 each, unappropriated.		6,500 00		
Do	For instalments to enable the Indians to remove and locate upon the reservation, to be expended in ploughing land and fencing lots.		4th article treaty June 9, 1863; three instalments of $40,000 each, unappropriated.		120,000 00		
Do	Sixteen instalments for boarding and clothing children who attend school, providing school and boarding houses with necessary furniture, purchase of wagons, teams, tools, &c., and for fencing lands as may be needed for gardening purposes, &c.		4th article treaty June 9, 1863; fifteen instalments of $3,000 each, unappropriated.		45,000 00		
Do	For salary of two subordinate chiefs		5th article treaty June 9, 1863	$1,000 00			
Do	Fifteen instalments for repair of houses, mills, shops, &c., and providing necessary furniture, tools, &c.		5th article treaty June 9, 1863; still unappropriated.		7,500 00		
Do	For salary of two matrons to take charge of the boarding-schools, two assistant teachers, one farmer, one carpenter, and two millers.		5th article treaty June 9, 1863	7,600 00			
Omahas	Ten instalments, being the second series, in money or otherwise.	Vol. 10, page 1044	4th article treaty March 16, 1854; one instalment unappropriated.		30,000 00		

Do	Ten instalments for pay of one engineer and assistant, one miller and assistant, farmer, and one blacksmith and assistant.	Vol. 10, page 1045	Estimated engineer and assistant, $1,800; miller and assistant, $1,200; farmer, $900; blacksmith and assistant, $1,200; nine instalments unappropriated 8th article treaty March 16, 1854, and 3d article treaty March 4, 1865.		45,000 00		
Do	Ten instalments for keeping in repair grist and saw mill, and support of blacksmith shop and furnishing tools for the same.	do	8th article treaty March 16, 1854, and 3d article treaty March 6, 1865; nine instalments unappropriated, estimated at $600 each.		5,400 00		
Osages	Interest on $69,120, at 5 per centum	Vol. 7, page 242	Senate resolutions Jan'y 19, 1838; 5th article treaty Jan'y 2, 1825; for educational purposes.			$3,456 00	$69,120 00
Do	Interest on $300,000, at 5 per centum		1st article treaty September 29, 1865, to be paid semi-annually in money or such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.			15,000 00	300,000 00
Do	For transportation of goods, provisions, &c		1st article treaty Sept. 29, 1865	3,500 00			
Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan.	Interest on $206,000, being the unpaid part of the principal sum of $300,000, at 5 per centum.	Vol. 11, page 623	3d article treaty July 31, 1855			10,300 00	206,000 00
Ottoes and Missourias.	Ten instalments, being the second series, in money or otherwise.	Vol. 10, page 1039	4th article treaty March 15, 1854; one instalment unappropriated.		13,000 00		
Pawnees	For annuity in goods and such articles as may be necessary for them.	Vol 11, page 729	2d article treaty Sept. 24, 1857			30,000 00	
Do	For the support of two manual labor schools	do	3d article treaty Sept. 24, 1857; annually during the pleasure of the President.	10,000 00			
Do	For pay of two teachers	do	3d article treaty Sept. 24, 1857; during the pleasure of the President.	1,200 00			
Do	For purchase of iron and steel and other necessaries for the shops during the pleasure of the President.	do	4th article treaty Sept. 24, 1857; annual appropriation.	500 00			
Do	For pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom to be a gunsmith and tinsmith.	do	4th article treaty Sept. 24, 1857; annual appropriation.	1,200 00			
Do	For compensation of two strikers or apprentices	do	4th article treaty Sept. 24, 1857; annual appropriation.	480 00			
Do	Ten instalments for farming utensils and stock	do	4th article treaty Sept. 24, 1857; one instalment unappropriated.		1,200 00		
Do	For pay of farmer	do	4th article treaty Sept. 24, 1857; annual appropriation.	600 00			
Do	Ten instalments for pay of miller	do	4th article treaty Sept. 24, 1857; two instalments unappropriated at the discretion of the President.		1,200 00		

No. 169.—*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 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.
Pawnees	Ten instalments for pay of an engineer	Vol. 11, page 729	4th article treaty Sept. 24, 1857; two appropriations yet required at the discretion of the President.		$2,400 00		
Do	For compensation to apprentices to assist in working the mill.	....do	4th article treaty Sept. 24, 1857; annual appropriation.	$500 00			
Do	For keeping in repair the grist and saw mill	....do	4th article treaty Sept. 24, 1857; annual appropriation.	300 00			
Poncas	Ten instalments of the second series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	Vol. 12, page 997	2d article treaty March 12, 1858; seven instalments of $10,000 each, unappropriated.		70,000 00		
Do	Ten instalments for manual labor school	Vol. 12, page 998	2d article treaty March 12, 1858; two instalments of $5,000 each, unappropriated.		10,000 00		
Do	Ten instalments, during the pleasure of the President, for aid in agricultural and mechanical pursuits.		2d article treaty March 12, 1858; two instalments of $7,500 each, unappropriated.		15,000 00		
Pottawatomies	Life annuities to chiefs	Vol. 7, pages 379 and 433.	3d article treaty October 20, 1832, $200; 3d article treaty September 26, 1837, $700.	900 00			
Do	Permanent annuity in money	Vol. 7, pages 51, 114, 185, 317, 320 and 855.	4th article treaty 1795, $1,000; 3d article treaty 1809, $500; 3d article treaty 1818, $2,500; treaty 1828, $2,000; 2d article treaty July, 1829, $16,000; 10th article treaty June, 1846, $300.			$22,300 00	$446,000 00
Do	Education, during the pleasure of Congress	Vol. 7, page 296	3d article treaty October 16, 1826; 2d article treaty Sept. 20, 1828; and 4th article treaty October 27, 1832, $5,000.	5,000 00			
Do	Permanent provisions for three smiths	Vol. 7, pages 318 296, and 321.	2d article treaty Sept. 20, 1828; 3d article treaty Oct. 16, 1826; 2d article treaty July 29, 1829, $2,820.			2,820 00	56,400 00

Do	Permanent provision for furnishing salt		2d article treaty July 29, 1829, estimated $437 50.	437 50			
Do	Interest on $643,000, at 5 per centum	Vol. 9, page 854	7th article treaty June 5 and 7, 1846; annual interest, $32,150.			32,150 00	643,000 00
Pottawatomies of Huron.	Permanent annuities	Vol. 7, page 106	2d article treaty Nov. 17, 1807, $400.			400 00	8,000 00
Quapaws	Provision for education, and for smith and farmer and smith's shop, during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 7, page 425	3d article treaty May 13, 1833; $1,000 per year for education, and $1,660 for smith, farmer, &c.; $2,660.	2,660 00			
Qui-nai-elt and Quillehute Indians.	For $25,000, being the fourth series, to be expended for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President.	Vol. 12, page 972	4th article treaty July 1, 1855; three instalments of $1,300 each, unappropriated.		3,900 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; thirteen instalments of $2,500 each, unappropriated.		32,500 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for support of a smith and carpenter shop and tools.	....do	10th article treaty July 1, 1855; thirteen instalments of $500 each, unappropriated.		6,500 00		
Do	For the employment of blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician for twenty years.		10th article treaty July 1, 1855; thirteen instalments of $4,600 each, unappropriated.		59,800 00		
Rogue Rivers	Sixteen instalments in blankets, clothing, farming utensils and stock.	Vol. 10, page 1019	3d article treaty Sept. 10, 1853; three instalments of $2,500 each, unappropriated.		7,500 00		
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.	Permanent annuities	Vol. 7, page 85	3d article treaty Nov. 3, 1804			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Interest on $200,000, at 5 per centum	Vol. 7, page 541	2d article treaty Oct. 21, 1837			10,000 00	200,000 00
Do	Interest on $800,000, at 5 per centum	Vol. 7, page 596	2d article treaty Oct. 11, 1842			40,000 00	800,000 00
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Interest on $157,400	Vol. 10, page 543	2d article treaty Oct. 21, 1837			7,870 00	157,400 00
Seminoles	Interest on $500,000, per 8th article treaty August 7, 1856.	Vol. 11, page 702	$25,000 annuities			25,000 00	500,000 00
Do	Interest on $70,000, at 5 per centum	....do	3d article treaty March 21, 1866, for support of schools, &c.			3,500 00	70,000 00
Senecas	Permanent annuities	Vol. 7, pages 161 and 179.	4th article treaty Sept. 29, 1817, $500; 4th article treaty Sept. 17, 1817, $500.			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Provisions for smith and smith's shops and miller during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 7, page 349	4th article treaty Feb. 28, 1831, say $1,660.	1,660 00			
Senecas of New York	Permanent annuities	Vol. 4, page 442	Act Feb. 19, 1841, $6,000			6,000 00	120,000 00
Do	Interest on $75,000, at five per centum	Vol. 9, page 35	Act June 27, 1846, $3,750			3,750 00	60,750 00
Do	Interest on $43,050, transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States treasury.	....do	Act June 27, 1846, $2,152 50			2,152 50	20,152 50
Senecas and Shawnees.	Permanent annuity	Vol. 7, page 119	4th article treaty Sept. 17, 1818			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Provision for support of smiths and smiths' shops during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 7, page 352	4th article treaty July 20, 1831	1,060 00			
Shawnees	Interest on $40,000	Vol. 10, page 1056	3d article treaty May 10, 1854			2,000 00	40,000 00
Do	Permanent annuities for education	Vol. 7, pages 51 and 160, and vol. 10, page 1056.	4th article treaty Aug. 3, 1795; 3d article treaty May 10, 1854; and 4th article treaty Sept. 29, 1817.			3,000 00	60,000 00

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No. 169.—*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, if made as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations which will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities 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.
Shoshones — Eastern bands.	Twenty instalments of $10,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the President.	*Page 177, sec. 5	5th article treaty July 2, 1863; seventeen instalments unappropriated.		$170,000 00		
Shoshones — Goship bands.	Twenty instalments of $1,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the President.	‡Page 82	7th article treaty Oct. 7, 1863; seventeen instalments unappropriated.		17,000 00		
Shoshones — Northwestern bands.	Twenty instalments of $5,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the President.	‡Page 69	3d article treaty July 30, 1863; seventeen instalments unappropriated.		85,000 00		
Shoshones — Western bands.	Twenty instalments of $5,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the President.	*Page 357	7th article treaty Oct. 1, 1863; seventeen instalments unappropriated.		85,000 00		
Sioux — Blackfeet band.	Twenty instalments of $7,000 each, to be paid under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	‡Page 48	4th article treaty Oct. 19, 1865; nineteen instalments unappropriated.		133,000 00		
Sioux—Lower Brulé band.	Twenty instalments of $6,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	‡Page 30	4th article treaty Oct. 14, 1865; nineteen instalments unappropriated.		114,000 00		
Sioux—Minneconjou band.	Twenty instalments of $10,000 each, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	‡Page 26	4th article treaty Oct. 10, 1865; nineteen instalments unappropriated.		190,000 00		
Sioux—Onk-pah-pah band.	Twenty instalments of $9,000 each, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	‡Page 59	4th article treaty Oct. 20, 1865; nineteen instalments unappropriated.		171,000 00		
Sioux—O'Galallah band.	Twenty instalments of $10,000 each, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	‡Page 68	4th article treaty Oct. 28, 1865; nineteen instalments unappropriated.		190,000 00		
Sioux—Sans Arcs band.	Twenty instalments of $8,400 each, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	‡Page 52	4th article treaty Oct. 20, 1865; nineteen instalments unappropriated.		159,600 00		
Sioux—Two Kettles bands.	Twenty instalments of $6,000 each, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	‡Page 44	4th article treaty Oct. 19, 1865; nineteen instalments unappropriated.		114,000 00		
Sioux—Upper Yanktonais band.	Twenty instalments of $10,000 each, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	‡Page 64	4th article treaty Oct. 28, 1865; nineteen instalments unappropriated.		$190,000 00		
Sioux—Yanktonais band.	Twenty instalments of $10,000 each, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	‡Page 55	4th article treaty Oct. 20, 1865; nineteen instalments unappropriated.		199,500 00		
Sioux of Dakota	For transportation and delivering articles purchased for the several bands of Sioux Indians.			$20,000 00			
Six Nations of New York.	Permanent annuities in clothing, &c.	Vol. 7, page 46	6th article treaty, Nov. 11, 1794, $4,500.			$4,500 00	$90,000 00
S'Klallams	Four instalments on $60,000, (being the fourth series,) under the direction of the President.	Vol. 12, page 934	5th article treaty Jan. 26, 1855; three instalments unappropriated of $3,000 each.		9,000 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for support of an agricultural and industrial school for teachers.	Vol. 12, page 935	11th article treaty Jan. 26, 1855; thirteen instalments unappropriated of $2,500 each.		32,500 00		
Do	Twenty years' employment of blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	....do.....	11th article treaty Jan. 26, 1855; thirteen instalments of $4,600, unappropriated.		59,800 00		
Tabequache band of Utes.	Ten instalments of $20,000 each	†Page 75, sec. 8	8th article treaty Oct. 7, 1863; (goods, $10,000; provisions, $10,000;) seven instalments unappropriated.		140,000 00		
Do	Five instalments of $10,000 each, for the purpose of agriculture and purchase of farming utensils, stock, &c.	†Page 75, sec. 10	10th article treaty Oct. 7, 1863, and Senate amendment thereto; two instalments unappropriated.		20,000 00		
Do	For purchase of iron, steel, and tools for blacksmith shop, and pay of blacksmith and assistant.	....do.....	10th article treaty Oct. 7, 1863; iron, steel, &c., $220; blacksmith and assistant, $1,100.	1,320 00			
Do	For insurance, transportation, &c., of goods, provisions, and stock.			5,000 00			
Umpquas and Calapooias of Umpqua valley, Oregon.	Five instalments of the third series of annuity for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President.	Vol. 10, page 1126	3d article treaty Nov. 29, 1854; three instalments of $1,700 each, unappropriated.		5,100 00		
Do	Support of teachers, &c., twenty years	Vol. 10, page 1127	6th article treaty Nov. 29, 1854; eight instalments of $1,450 per year, unappropriated.		11,600 00		
Do	Support of physician fifteen years	....do.....	6th article treaty Nov. 29, 1854; three instalments of $2,000 per year, unappropriated.		6,000 00		
Umpquas — Cow Creek band.	Twenty instalments of $550 each	....do.....	3d article treaty Sept. 19, 1853; seven instalments yet due.		3,850 00		
Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes.	Five instalments of the second series, to be expended under the direction of the President.	Vol. 12, page 946	2d article treaty June 9, 1855; three instalments of $6,000 each, unappropriated.		18,000 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for pay of 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; thirteen instalments of $11,200 each, unappropriated.		145,600 00		

*Pamphlet copy of laws, 1st session 38th Congress. †Pamphlet edition of treaties, 2d session 38th Congress. ‡Pamphlet edition of treaties, 1st session 39th Congress.

No. 169.—*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 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.
Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes—Cont'd.	Twenty instalments for mill fixtures, tools, medicines, books, stationery, furniture, &c.	Vol. 12, page 947...	4th article treaty June 9, 1855; thirteen instalments of $3,000 each, unappropriated.	.....	$39,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments of $1,500 each for the head chiefs of these bands, ($500 each.)	....do.....	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; thirteen instalments, unappropriated.	.....	19,500 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for salary of son of Pio-pio-mox-mox.	....do.....	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; thirteen instalments of $100 each, unappropriated.	.....	1,300 00	.....	.....
Winnebagoes.....	Interest on $1,000,000, at five per centum.....	Vol. 7, page 546, and vol. 13, page 628.	4th article treaty Nov. 1, 1837, and Senate resolution July 17, 1862.	.....	.....	$50,000 00	$1,000,000 00
Do.....	Thirty instalments of interest on $85,000	Vol. 9, page 879....	4th article treaty Oct. 13, 1846; ten instalments of $4,250 each, unappropriated.	.....	42,500 00	.....	.....
Wol-pah-pe tribe of Snake Indians.	For breaking and fencing land and for seed, farming implements, domestic animals, &c., during the first year of their residence upon their reservation.	*Page 22.....	6th article treaty Aug. 12, 1865...	$5,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Five instalments of $2,000 each, under the direction of the President.	....do.....	7th article treaty Aug. 12, 1865; still unappropriated.	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....
Yakamas.....	Five instalments of the second series for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President.	Vol. 12, page 953...	4th article treaty June 9, 1855; three instalments of $8,000 each, unappropriated.	.....	24,000 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.....	4th article treaty June 9, 1855; twenty instalments of $500 each, thirteen unappropriated.	.....	6,500 00	.....	.....
Do	Twenty instalments for one superintendent of teaching and two teachers.	....do.....	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; thirteen instalments of $3,200 each, unappropriated.	.....	41,600 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; thirteen instalments of $9,400 each, unappropriated.	.....	122,200 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair grist and saw mill, and furnishing the necessary tools therefor.	....do.....	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; thirteen instalments of $500 each, unappropriated.	.....	6,500 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair hospital and furnishing medicines, &c.	....do.....	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; thirteen instalments of $300 each, appropriated.	.....	3,900 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for pay of physician	....do.....	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; thirteen instalments of $1,400 each, unappropriated.	.....	18,200 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair buildings for employés.	....do.....	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; thirteen instalments of $300 each, unappropriated.	.....	3,900 00	.....	.....
Do.....	For salary of head chief for twenty years	....do.....	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; thirteen instalments of $500 each, unappropriated.	.....	6,500 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair blacksmith's, tinsmith's, gunsmith's, carpenter's, and wagon and plough maker's shops, and furnishing necessary tools therefor.	....do.....	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; thirteen instalments of $500 each, unappropriated.	.....	6,500 00	.....	.....
Yankton tribe of Sioux.	Ten instalments of $65,000 each, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	Vol. 11, page 744...	4th article treaty April 19, 1858; two instalments, unappropriated.	.....	130,000 00	.....	.....
	Total.....		.....	220,720 54	10,700,377 66	427,068 79	7,904,228 36

*The references are to the pamphlet copy of the laws.

REF00630 45

No. 170.—*Statement showing the population, wealth, and education of the different tribes of Indians within the United States for* 1866.

Tribes.	Population.			Wealth in individual property.	Schools.		No. of scholars.		No. of teachers.		Under charge of what denomination.	Amount contributed by any religious society.	Amount contributed by individual Indians.	Number of missionaries and their denominations.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Number.	Location.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Northern superintendency.														
Winnebagoes*			1,750											
Omahas†	543	454	997		1	Omahn Reserve	42	12	1	1	Presbyterian	$1,400		1 Presbyterian
Ottoes and Missourias*			511											
Pawnees			2,750											
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	40	62	102	$10,000										
Iowas	193	180	393	15,000	1	Agency	37	16	1					
Brulé and Ogalallah Sioux			7,865											
Cheyennes			1,800											
Arapahoes			750											
Santee Sioux			1,350		1	Agency	103	76	1	1	A. B. C. F. M.			1 Presbyterian
Central superintendency.														
Pottawatomies	983	1,009	1,992	135,145	1	Pottawatomie Reserve.	106	78	5	5	Catholic			4 Catholic
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	358	408	766	69,700	1	Agency	14	4	1	1	Methodist			1 Methodist
Chippewas and Christians	38	42	80	9,644	1	Reservation	16	10	1	1	Moravian			1 Moravian
Miamies of Kansas‡	46	81	127	14,000										
Peorias, Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias, and Weas.‡	105	131	236	35,000										
Shawnees	311	349	660	619,292	1	Shawnee Reserve	33	35	1		Friends			
Delawares	441	623	1,064	246,814	1	Delaware Reserve	54	41		2				
Kansas or Kaws	319	351	670	20,000	1	Agency	28	5	1	1	Friends			
Kickapoos	117	125	242	44,230	1	Reserve	10	4		1				
Ottawas‡	80	120	200											
Kiowas and Comanches			2,800											
Apaches, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes			4,000											
Southern superintendency.														
Creeks‡	6,478	7,918	14,396											
Cherokees‡			14,000											
Choctaws‡			12,500											

Chickasaws‡			4,500											
Seminoles‡			2,000											
Osages‡			3,000		1	Reserve	53	27	3	3	Catholic			2 Catholic
Quapaws‡			350											
Senecas and Shawnees‡			210		1		12	1						
Senecas‡			130											
Wichitas*	164	228	392											
Keechies*	63	81	144											
Waccos*	61	74	135											
Tawaccaras*	74	77	151											
Caddoes and Ionies*	167	195	362											
Shawnees*	216	304	520											
Delawares*	53	61	114											
Indians belonging to some of these tribes not at their agency.*			1,000											
New Mexico superintendency.														
Mohuache Utes	250	350	600	4,500										
Jicarilla Apaches	400	500	900	8,050										
Navajoes			8,900											
Pueblos	3,476	3,267	6,743	509,900										13 Catholic
Capote Utes*			1,000	22,500										
Wamenuche Utes*			1,500	28,750										
Mescalero Apaches			335											
Colorado superintendency.														
Tabequache Utes‡			4,500											
Grand River and Uintah Utes‡			2,500											
Dakota superintendency.														
Lower Brulés Sioux			1,200	22,000										
Lower Yanktonais Sioux			2,100	41,250										
Two Kettle Sioux			1,200	13,750										
Blackfeet Sioux			1,320	22,050										
Minneconjou Sioux			2,220	55,100										
Ouepapas			1,800	55,000										
Ogalallahs			2,100											
Upper Yanktonais			2,400	44,000										
Sans Arcs			1,680	13,200										
Poncas	499	481	980	7,800										
Yanktons‡			2,530											
Arickarees			1,500											
Gros Ventres			400											
Mandans			400											
Assiniboines			2,640											

* No school. † $3,750 contributed by tribe. ‡ Annual report for 1865.

REF00630f46

No. 170.—*Statement showing the population, wealth, and education of the different Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Tribes.	Population.			Wealth in individual property.	Schools.		No. of scholars.		No. of teachers.		Under charge of what denomination.	Amount contributed by any religious society.	Amount contributed by individual Indians.	Number of missionaries and their denominations.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Number.	Location and denomination.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Idaho superintendency.														
Nez Percés*	1,200	1,630	2,830	$135,000										
Coeur d'Alénes and Kootenays*			2,000											
Boise and Bruneau Shoshones			500											
Kammas Prairie Shoshones*			2,000											
Montana superintendency.														
Flatheads	259	299	558	60,000										1 Catholic
Upper Pend d'Oreilles	438	480	918	88,000										1 Catholic
Kootenays	144	143	287	12,000										1 Catholic
Blackfeet*			2,450											
Piegans*			1,870											
Bloods*			2,150											
Gros Ventres			1,500											
Crows			3,900											
Washington superintendency.														
Various tribes*			14,800											
California superintendency.														
Round Valley	641	748	1,389											
Hoopa Valley	270	353	623											
Smith River	275	350	625											
Tule River	275	450	725											
Mission Indians	1,600	1,700	3,300	12,675										
Coahuilas and others	2,050	2,350	4,400											
King's River and others			14,900											
Oregon superintendency.														
Umatilla Reserve*			759		1									
Warm Springs Reserve*			1,670		2									
Grande Ronde Reserve*			1,144		1									
Alsea agency*			350											
Siletz agency*			2,068		1									
Klamaths, Snakes, &c			4,000											
Utah superintendency.														
Eastern Bannacks and Shoshones			4,500											
Northwestern Shoshones			1,800											
Western Shoshones			2,000											
Goship and Weber Utes			1,600											
Utahs			7,700	32,700										
Nevada superintendency.														
Bannacks			1,500											
Shoshones			2,000											
Pi-Utes			4,200											
Washoes			500											
Arizona superintendency.														
Papagos and others*			34,500											
New York agency.														
Cattaraugus†	636	750	1,386	83,245	10	Reserve	160	160		10				3, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian.
Cayugas, with Senecas	50	100	150	10,000										
Onondagas, with Senecas	63	75	138	9,000										
Allegany‡	420	425	845	50,000	6	Reserve	86	70		6		$120	$300	2, Congregat'l, Baptist.
Tonawanda§	230	299	529	65,000	2	....do	45	50		2			6	1 Baptist.
Tuscaroras§	170	190	360	60,000	2	....do	47	46		2			6	1 Baptist.
Oneidas§	85	99	184	11,000	2	....do	40	14		2				1 Methodist
Oneidas, with Onondagas	36	60	96	6,000										
Onondagas¶	153	170	325	16,000	1	....do	85	69		1				
Michigan agency.														
Chippewas of Lake Superior	475	583	1,058	10,580	3	L'Anse	55	40	2			900	350	2, Methodist, Catholic.
Ottawas and Chippewas	2,403	2,624	5,207	138,450	15	Cheboygan, &c	360	277	8	8		3,400	875	15, Methodist, Catholic, Presbyterian, and Congregational.
Chippewas of Saginaw, &c	791	771	1,562	36,900	5	Isabella county	108	59	1	4		500	150	5 Methodist.
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies.	113	119	232	6,240	1	Pokaygon	20	10	1			300	100	1 Catholic.
Pottawatomies of Huron	24	22	46	920	1	Maw-taw-wa-cippi	5		1			20		

*Report of 1863. †$2,000 from State. ‡$300 from State. §$225 from State. ‖$500 from State. ¶$210 from State.

REF00630 47

No. 170.—*Statement showing the population, wealth, and education of the different Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Tribes.	Population.			Wealth in individual property.	Schools.		No. of scholars.		No. of teachers.		Under charge of what denomination.	Amount contributed by any religious society.	Amount contributed by individual Indians.	Number of missionaries and their denominations.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Number.	Location and denomination.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Green Bay agency.														
Stockbridges and Munsees	74	78	152	$7,500	1	Reserve	16	6	1					2 Methodist
Oneidas	538	566	1,104	67,303	2	do	63	46	2			$750	$481	1 Episcopalian
Menomonees	615	761	1,376	21,940	1	do	60	51		3			400	1 Catholic
Chippewas of Lake Superior.														
Various bands*			4,500											
Chippewas of the Mississippi.														
Mississippi band			2,166	25,000										
Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands			1,899	20,000										
Red Lake			1,183	25,000										
Pembina			931	15,000										
Agency in Wisconsin.														
Winnebagoes	400	300	700											
Pottawatomies	350	300	650											
Total			293,034	3,091,688	64		1,658	1,214	31	54		7,390	2,668	61

* Report of 1865.

No. 171.—*Statement showing the farming operations for* 1866 *of the different Indian tribes in connection with the United States.*

Tribes.	Size of reserve.	Acres cultivated by Indians.	Acres cultivated by government.	Frame houses.	Log houses.	Wheat raised.		Corn raised.		Rye raised.		Oats raised.		Barley raised.		Potatoes raised.		Turnips raised.		Rice gathered.	
						Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Northern superintendency.																					
Winnebagoes	*200	600	65	2		600	$900	1,500	$7,500			100	$50			1,600	$300	500	$100		
Omahas	*540	1,430			51	1,250	1,875	69,500	5,000			1,000	700			4,500	2,250				
Otoes and Missourias	*250	150	240			450	675	6,100	3,050												
Pawnees																					
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	†16,000	40		12	1			300	60							50	25				
Iowas	†16,000	425		12	24	50	75	2,000	2,000							150	75	50	10		
Santee Sioux			162					1,200	600							200	100				
Upper Platte Indians																					
Central superintendency.																					
Pottawatomies	*200	1,000		4	610	2,600	4,550	64,400	15,100			2,800	700			6,250	2,500	400	120		
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	*135	600		98	‡68			11,000	8,250							50	100				
Chippewas and Munsees	§9	245		7	18	156	312	3,000	2,250			240	168			240	480				
Osage River Agency Indians																					
Shawnees	*140,800	3,667		46	66	5,355	10,770	87,170	43,585	20	$20	4,565	2,869	640	$640	3,830	2,812				
Delawares	*103,000	2,000		75	225	3,000	6,000	65,812	32,906			3,050	1,525	500	375	12,560	12,560	400	200		
Kansas	*126	250		‡137	5			5,000	2,500												
Kickapoos	†28,584	1,063		2	50	209	313	47,150	17,680			320	156			1,300	1,300	275	137		
Ottawas																					
Kiowas and Comanches																					
Arapahoes, Cheyennes, &c																					
Southern superintendency.																					
Creeks								53,000	26,500												
Cherokees																					
Choctaws and Chickasaws																					
Seminoles																					
Osages																					
Quapaws																					
Senecas and Shawnees																					
Senecas																					
Wichitas		30						900	1,350												
Keechies		5						160	240												
Wacoes		4						120	180												
Tawacaros		3						75	112												

No. 171.—*Statement showing the farming operations for 1866 of the different Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Tribes.	Size of reserve.	Acres cultivated by Indians.	Acres cultivated by government.	Frame houses.	Log houses.	Wheat raised.		Corn raised.		Rye raised.		Oats raised.		Barley raised.		Potatoes raised.		Turnips raised.		Rice gathered.	
						Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Caddoes and Ionies																					
Shawnees		20						700	$1,050												
Delawares		4						125	187												
New Mexico superintendency.																					
Mohuache Utes, Jicarilla Apaches, Navajoes	†1,280																				
Pueblos	†439,664	1,000	2,800			600	$2,400	7,000	16,100												
Capote Utes		12,360				11,195	44,780	31,118	74,688												
Wamemuche Utes																					
Colorado superintendency.																					
Tabequache Utes																					
Grand River and Uintah Utes																					
Dakota superintendency.																					
Lower Brulés, Two Kettles, and other bands of Sioux		194						2,375	2,875												
Ponces								10,000	5,000												
Yanktons								70,000	35,000												
Mandans, Arickarees, &c								15,000	15,000												
Idaho superintendency.																					
Nez Percés	*10,000	2,680	80	11	10	10,470	25,000	11,000	16,500			2,150	$2,150			17,400	$25,000	600	$350		
Montana superintendency.																					
Flatheads		300	60			5,000	15,000									6,000	9,000				
Upper Pend d'Oreilles		500				8,400	25,200									9,600	14,400				
Kootenays		30				440	1,320									1,200	1,800				
Washington superintend'cy.																					
Various tribes																					

California superintendency.																					
Hoopa Valley	*60	5	500	36	36	4,000	3,000	900	450			1,000	750			160	640				
Smith River	†1,367		384	70	9	2,850	2,175					4,000	2,000			6,375	2,550	500	100		
Round Valley	†25,000	1,362		7	13	9,000	6,750	6,000	3,000			4,000	2,000	2,500	$1,875	3,000	1,200	3,600	720		
Tule River	†1,280	50	600			10,000	7,500	840	420	200	$100			1,000	750	4,000	1,600				
Mission Indians		450				350	350	3,500	3,500					3,000	3,000						
Oregon superintendency.																					
Warm Springs Reserve		495	50	20	19	1,300	6,900	315	945			75	131			1,125	3,375	13	7		
Grande Ronde Reserve	*108	653		17	120	4,722	5,253					3,313	2,484			1,245	942	90	45		
Siletz Reserve		748	123	3	230	1,670	2,922					6,990	6,990			60,500	30,250	265	130		
Alsea Reserve		49	95	21	41	240	420									2,700	1,350	1,050	525		
Umatilla Reserve	*800	850	60		17	4,200	12,600	1,000	3,000			2,400	4,200			2,440	4,880	200	100		
Utah superintendency.																					
Various tribes																					
Nevada superintendency.																					
Various tribes																					
Arizona superintendency.																					
Various tribes																					
New York agency.																					
Cattaraugus	†21,680	4,000		85	100	5,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	200	200	9,000	7,000	200	100	5,000	4,000	50	25		
Allegany	†30,469	1,753		118	39			3,612	4,515	198	297	2,045	1,227			2,771	2,771				
Tonawanda	†7,000	2,100		29	102	2,500	5,000	1,200	1,200	100	100	4,350	2,175	300	225	3,510	1,755	40	20		
Tuscarora	†6,000	3,458		28	56	5,628	11,804	7,410	5,557	457	457	9,850	4,925			3,345	1,672	230	115		
Onelda	†288	271		14	5	230	575	1,030	927			830	581	600	690	470	235	15	4		
Onondaga	†6,100	1,625		43	45	1,300	2,600	3,360	2,520			1,500	750	125	125	1,470	705				
Agency for Chippewas of Lake Superior.																					
Various bands																					
Green Bay agency.																					
Stockbridges and Munsees	†46,000	145		12	33	73	127	835	500	45	56	842	336			1,553	776				
Oneidas	†61,000	3,307		42	107	2,837	4,532	18,873	11,325	573	573	13,156	3,346			13,435	4,498	75	23		
Menomonees	†23,000	410		94	193	276	438	1,360	816	350	437	350	140			4,800	2,400	25	7	50	$100
Michigan agency.																					
Chippewas	*90	150		19	65			75	150			270	270			6,200	6,200	170	85	650	1,950
Ottawas and Chippewas	*900	8,048		145	480	1,341	2,152	36,037	3,327	285	183	9,519	6,535			32,341	53,742	3,472	1,660		

No. 171.—*Statement showing the farming operations for 1866 of the different Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Tribes.	Size of reserve.	Acres cultivated by Indians.	Acres cultivated by government.	Frame houses.	Log houses.	Wheat raised.		Corn raised.		Rye raised.		Oats raised.		Barley raised.		Potatoes raised.		Turnips raised.		Rice gathered.	
						Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Chippewas of Saginaw, and Chippewas of Swan Creek and Black River.	†100,000	1,607	.....	28	119	1,075	$2,150	4,705	$4,705	.....	.....	920	$413	.....	.....	4,517	$2,258	1,020	$204	.....	.....
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies.	.....	690	.....	5	37	586	1,172	5,610	1,963	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,770	8,351	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pottawatomies of Huron	.....	200	.....	1	5	50	100	300	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agency for Chippewas of Mississippi.																					
Mississippi Indians	*3,200	200	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	1,800	2,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	3,000	250	125	4,000	16,000
Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish.	*400	300	12	.....	6	.....	.....	2,400	3,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	3,750	100	50	2,500	10,000
Red Lake Indians	*5,000	150	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	3,000	4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	3,000	50	25	500	2,000
Pembina Indians	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	92,384	6,593	1,207	3,967	110,727	226,618	696,569	425,973	2,370	$2,425	86,741	54,391	8,755	$7,780	283,757	218,902	13,440	4,887	7,700	48,500

*Square miles. †Acres. ‡Stone. §Sections

No. 171.—*Statement showing the farming operations for 1866 of the different Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Tribes.	Hay cut.		Horses owned.		Cattle owned.		Swine own'd.		Sheep own'd.		Sugar made.		Fish sold.		Value of furs sold.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Other produce, remarks, &c.
	Tons.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.			
Northern superintendency.																	
Winnebagoes	200	3600	25	$1,000	25	$1,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Omahas	400	1,600	1,250	62,500	175	5,250	100	$500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$5,509	.....	Beets, carrots, and other vegetables, $4,200.
Ottoes and Missourias	65	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Pawnees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report received.
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	50	200	150	9,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 bushels beans.
Iowas	150	600	150	9,000	100	1,500	150	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 bushels beans.
Santee Sioux	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Upper Platte Indians	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report.
Central superintendency.																	
Pottawatomies	1,400	5,600	2,235	78,250	1,700	25,500	650	1,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 bushels beans, maple sugar to the value of $1,000, 110 bushels of onions.
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	100	500	1,500	60,000	30	600	50	250	.....	.....	100	$20	.....	.....	600	.....	
Chippewas and Munsees	96	480	63	2,520	110	2,200	150	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Osage River Agency Indians	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report.
Shawnees	625	4,505	377	28,000	834	15,938	1,363	10,899	179	$677	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,000	1,414 bushels vegetables, 505 bushels of fruits, 4,750 pounds of tobacco.
Delawares	412	2,060	610	45,750	1,090	27,250	1,950	15,600	112	560	2,512	628	.....	.....	2,050	387,373	
Kaws	.....	.....	400	12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,000	.....	
Kickapoos	318	1,590	176	8,800	168	6,720	385	1,532	22	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,515 galls. sorghum, value $757.
Ottawas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report.
Kiowas and Comanches	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Arapahoes, Cheyennes, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Southern superintendency.																	
Creeks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No report.
Cherokees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Choctaws and Chickasaws	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Seminoles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Osages	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.
Quapaws	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.

No. 171.—*Statement showing the farming operations for 1866 of the different Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Tribes.	Hay cut.		Horses owned.		Cattle owned.		Swine own'd.		Sheep own'd.		Sugar made.		Fish sold.		Value of furs sold.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Other produce, remarks, &c.
	Tons.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.			
Senecas and Shawnees																	No report.
Senecas																	Do.
Wichitas			407	$4,070													Ponies and colts, most of them too young for present use.
Keechies			103	1,030													Do.
Wacoes			120	1,200													Do.
Tawacoeras			89	890													Do.
Caddoes and Ionies			330	3,300													Do.
Shawnees			382	3,820													Do.
Delawares			93	930													Do.
New Mexico superintendency.																	
Mohuache Utes			400	20,000													
Jicarilla Apaches			300	15,000													
Navajoes			1,250	35,000											$1,000		
Pueblos			945	42,250	4,032	$120,960	609	$4,872	10,188	$30,564					100		
Capote Utes									1,100	$4,000							
Weeminuche Utes			450	22,500													50 mules, 450 goats, 28,000 pumpkins, 80 bushels beans.
			625	28,750													
Colorado superintendency.																	
Tabequache Utes																	No report.
Grand River and Uintah Utes																	Do.
Dakota superintendency.																	
Lower Brules, Two Kettles, and other bands of Sioux			2,430	243,000											59,500		
Poncas	200	$800															
Yanktons																	
Mandans, Arickarees, &c.																	
Idaho superintendency.																	
Nez Perces	90	900	9,370	100,000	2,610	52,000	55	550							110	$49,000	

Montana superintendency.																	
Flatheads			1,300	52,000	200	8,000									4,000	23,000	
Upper Pend d'Oreilles			1,900	76,000	300	12,000									6,000		
Kootenays			270	10,800	30	1,200									8,000		
Washington superintend'cy.																	
Various tribes																	No report.
California superintendency.																	
Hoopa Valley	6	60	8	400	30	360	32	228									183 bushels peas.
Smith River	83	850	35	1,750	155	1,860	139	792									900 bushels peas.
Round Valley	220	2,200	33	1,250	294	3,528	203	1,218								1,100	50 bush. beans, 150 tons vegetables
Tule River			28	1,300					30	180							
Mission Indians			250	12,500	350	3,500			1,600	9,600							
Oregon superintendency.																	
Warm Springs Reserve	3	120	1,667	66,680	200	5,600	86	688						$975			90 bush. peas, 3,000 lbs. vegetables.
Grande Ronde Reserve	79	1,028	274	10,980	84	1,680											40 bushels peas.
Siletz Reserve	47	845	96	3,760	21	420											240 bush. peas, 250 do. vegetables.
Alsea Reserve	41	738	47	1,880													
Umatilla Reserve	74	2,960	6,958	208,680	1,500	4,500								875			
Utah superintendency.														550			850 bush. peas. 600 do. vegetables.
Various tribes																	No report.
Nevada superintendency.																	
Various tribes																	Do.
Arizona superintendency.																	
Various tribes																	Do.
New York agency.																	
Cattaraugus	300	3,000	300	24,000	400	10,000	500	4,000	20	120	2,000	$400			100	100,000	Fruit sold, $500.
Allegany	397	3,970	86	10,750	200	5,000	200	2,000	50	150	1,000	250			150	3,000	
Tonawanda	350	3,500	98	7,350	265	5,625	308	2,020	150	450	600	125			100		Fruit sold, $100.
Tuscarora	1,004	10,040	136	12,000	215	7,800	232	1,654	48	144	4,564	949			150	13,100	Fruit sold, $1,925.
Oneida	68	680	18	3,740	24	1,200	23	644							340	1,400	
Onondaga	105	1,050	62	4,960	140	2,800	250	250	12	36							
Agency for Chippewas of Lake Superior.																	
Various bands																	No report.

No. 171.—*Statement showing the farming operations for 1866 of the different Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Tribes.	Hay cut.		Horses owned.		Cattle owned.		Swine owned.		Sheep owned.		Sugar made.		Fish sold.		Value of furs sold.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Other products, remarks, &c.
	Tons.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.			
Green Bay agency.																	
Stockbridges and Munsees	45	$810	24	$1,920	65	$1,950	50	$400	5	$25	2,500	$375					
Oneidas	564	4,672	225	11,300	593	17,790	765	6,000	310	310	75,000	9,375			10,500		
Menomonees	250	2,500	112	3,300	198	7,420	70	150									
Michigan agency.																	
Chippewas	80	2,400	6	175	46	4,600					29,560	4,434	530	$2,750	14,000		Wood, $6,706.
Ottawas and Chippewas	1,120	28,788	705	26,619	425	21,965	1,613	10,045			202,691	26,611	5,464	28,113	24,456		Wood, raspberries, &c., $12,413.
Chippewas of Saginaw, and Chippewas of Swan Creek and Black River	226	2,360	335	22,775	44	1,335	112	850			21,660	3,466	136	1,496	6,126	491,048	
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies	295	2,360	26	3,700	96	2,880	153	1,210	30	90	2,050	246			1,210		
Pottawatomies of Huron	6	90	18	720											400		
Agency for Chippewas of Mississippi.																	
Mississippi Indians	300	3,000	40	1,000	40	1,600					60,000	6,000			2,000		Cranberries, &c., $1,000.
Pillager and Lake Winnibigoshish	250	2,500	25	2,500	25	1,000					90,000	9,000			18,000	50,000	Cranberries, &c., $500.
Red Lake Indians	50	500	125	12,500	30	2,000					50,000	5,000			15,000	300,000	
Pembina Indians																	
Total	11,048	109,392	1,739	121,454	879	116,740	377	40,916	121	72,075	742	67,454	544	67,076	6,653	38,729	196,367	1,454,521

No. 172.

Recapitulation of tables of statistics of 1866, compared with 1865.

	1866.	1865.
Schools reported	64	48
Scholars	2,872	2,165
Teachers	85	71
Missionaries	61	26
Amount contributed by religious societies for education, &c	$7,390	$7,476
Amount contributed by individual Indians for education, &c	$3,668	$553
Amount contributed by Indians, as tribes for education, &c	$4,750	$4,550
Population of the various tribes, from reports in the tables	295,774	294,574
Wealth in individual property	$3,265,688	$1,348,270
Acres farmed by Indians	69,784	47,070
Acres farmed by government	6,593	3,013
Frame houses	1,267	716
Log houses	7,167	5,203
Stone houses	205	205
Feet lumber sawed	1,454,521	1,319,498
Bushels wheat raised	114,727	41,206
Bushels corn raised	821,569	339,961
Bushels rye raised	2,370	1,292
Bushels barley raised	8,765	1,116
Bushels oats raised	87,221	18,581
Bushels beans raised	740	1,189
Bushels potatoes raised	286,757	227,463
Bushels turnips raised	13,540	3,968
Bushels rice gathered	7,700	65
Bushels carrots raised	.....	2,660
Bushels beets raised	.....	1,800
Bushels apples raised	.....	2,000
Bushels peas raised	2,303	2,063
Bushels onions raised	110	187
Bushels buckwheat raised	.....	92
Tons millet raised	20	28
Pounds timothy-seed raised	.....	2,000
Tons hay cut	13,018	10,549
Horses owned	42,821	29,490
Goats owned	450	.....
Cattle owned	22,240	8,890
Swine owned	12,221	6,767
Sheep owned	14,242	404
Pounds sugar made	554,477	550,457
Barrels fish sold	6,050	10,677
Value furs sold	$201,307	$125,338
Tons pumpkins raised	380	50
Gallons sorghum sirup made	1,515	3,050
Dried fish sold to value of	.....	$3,000
Oil sold to value of	.....	$4,000
Vegetables, tons	200	.....
Tobacco, pounds	4,750	.....
Fruit raised, bushels	519	.....
Fruit sold to value of	$2,425	.....

No reports from Washington or Arizona, and several agencies. The aggregates include the statistics given in reports in the Appendix, received too late to be placed in tables Nos. 170 and 171.

REF0063051

No. 173.—*Table showing the population of the various Indian tribes, by superintendencies, as corrected by the reports of 1866.*

Superintendency and agency.	Tribes.	Population.	Total.
WASHINGTON.			
Tulalip	Tulalips, Lummis, &c	1,900	
Skokomish	Sklallams, &c	1,500	
Makah	Makahs, &c	1,400	
Puyallup	Puyallups, Nisquallies, &c	2,000	
Quinaelt	Quinaelts, Quillehutes, &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 Spring	Wacoes, Deschutes, &c	1,070	
Grande Ronde	Fifteen tribes and bands	1,144	
Alsea	Coosrs, Umpquas, &c	530	
Siletz	Fourteen tribes and bands	2,068	
Klamath	Klamaths, Modocs, and four bands of Snakes	4,000	
	Other Indians	900	
			10,471
CALIFORNIA.			
Round Valley	Pitt Rivers, Wylackies, Ukies, &c	1,389	
Hoopa Valley	Various bands	623	
Smith River	Humboldt and Wylackies	625	
Tule River	Owens River and Tule River	725	
Mission Indians	Various bands	3,300	
	Coahuillas and other tribes	4,400	
	King River and other bands	14,900	
			25,962
ARIZONA.			
Papagos	Papagos 5,000, Pimas and Maricopas 7,500	12,500	
River tribes	Yumas, Mohaves, &c	9,500	
	Apaches	10,000	
	Moquis	2,500	
			34,500
NEVADA.			
Carson City	Pi-Utes	4,200	
	Washoes	500	
	Bannacks	1,500	
	Shoshonees	2,000	
			8,200
UTAH.			
Fort Bridger	Eastern Shoshones and Bannacks	4,500	
	Northwestern Shoshones	1,800	
	Western Shoshones	2,000	
	Goships and Weber Utes	1,600	
Uintah Valley	Utahs	7,100	
	Piedes	600	
	Pah-Utes	1,600	
			19,869
NEW MEXICO.			
Bosque Redondo	Navajoes at reservation	6,500	
	Navajoes at large	1,200	
Pueblos	Pueblos	7,010	
Abiquiu	Capote Utes	350	
	Weminoche Utes	700	
Cimarron	Muquache Utes	600	
	Jicarilla Apaches	800	
Mescalero Apache	Mescalero Apaches	550	
	Mimbres Apaches	200	
	Captives held in peonage	2,000	
			19,901

Table showing the population of the various Indian tribes—Continued.

Superintendency and agency.	Tribes.	Population.	Total.
COLORADO.			
Denver	Grand River and Uintah Utes	2,500	
Conejos	Tabequache Utes	2,500	
			5,000
DAKOTA.			
Yancton	Yankton Sioux	2,530	
Ponca	Poncas	980	
Upper Missouri Sioux	Lower Brules	1,260	
	Lower Yanctonais	2,100	
	Two Kettles	1,200	
	Blackfeet	1,320	
	Minneconjoux	2,220	
	Unepapas	1,800	
	Ogalallahs	2,100	
	Upper Yanctonais	2,400	
	Sans Arcs	1,680	
Fort Berthold	Arickarees	1,500	
	Gros Ventres	400	
	Mendans	400	
	Assinaboines	2,640	
			24,470
IDAHO.			
Nez Perces	Nez Percés	2,830	
	Coeur d'Alenes, Kootenays, &c	2,000	
	Boise and Bruneau Shoshones	500	
	Kammas Prairie Shoshones	2,000	
			7,330
MONTANA.			
Flathead	Flatheads	558	
	Upper Pend d'Oreilles	918	
	Kootenays	287	
Blackfeet	Blackfeet	2,450	
	Piegans	1,870	
	Bloods	2,150	
	Gros Ventres	1,500	
	Crows	3,900	
			13,633
NORTHERN.			
Winnebago	Winnebagoes	1,750	
Omaha	Omahas	997	
Ottoe	Ottoes and Missourias	511	
Pawnee	Pawnees	2,750	
Great Nemaha	Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	102	
	Iowas	363	
U Platte	Brulé and Ogalallah Sioux	7,865	
	Cheyenne	1,800	
	Arapahoes	750	
Santee Sioux, (Niobrara)	Santee Sioux	1,350	
			18,178
CENTRAL.			
Pottawatomie	Pottawatomies	1,992	
Sac and Fox	Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	766	
	Chippewas and Munsees	80	
Osage River	Miamies	127	
	Peorias, Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias, and Weas	236	
Shawnee	Shawnees	660	
Delaware	Delawares	1,661	
Kansas	Kansas or Kaws	670	
Kickapoo	Kickapoos	242	
Ottawa	Ottawas	200	
Kiowa and Comanche	Kiowas and Comanches	2,800	
Arapahoe, Cheyenne, and Apache	Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and Apaches	4,000	
			12,837

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Table showing the population of the various Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Superintendency and agency.	Tribes.	Population.	Total.
SOUTHERN.			
Creek	Creeks	14,396	
Cherokee	Cherokees	14,000	
Choctaw and Chickasaw	Choctaws	12,500	
	Chickasaws	4,500	
Seminole	Seminoles	2,000	
Neosho	Osages	3,000	
	Quapaws	350	
	Senecas and Shawnees	210	
	Senecas	130	
Wichitas	Wichitas	392	
	Keechies	144	
	Wacoes	135	
	Tawacairoes	151	
	Caddoes and Ionies	362	
	Shawnees	520	
	Delawares	114	
	Other Indians	1,000	
			53,904
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES.			
Green Bay	Stockbridges and Munsees	152	
	Oneidas	1,104	
	Menomonees	1,376	
			2,632
Chippewas of Mississippi	Mississippi bands	2,166	
	Pillager and Winnebagoshish bands	1,899	
	Red Lake bands	1,183	
	Pembina bands	931	
			6,179
Chippewas of Lake Superior.	Various bands	4,500	4,500
Wandering bands in Wisconsin.	Winnebagoes	700	
	Pottawatomies	650	
			1,350
Mackinac	Chippewas of Lake Superior	1,058	
	Ottawas and Chippewas	5,207	
	Chippewas of Saginaw, &c	1,562	
	Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies	232	
	Pottawatomies of Huron	46	
			8,105
New York	Cattaraugus	1,386	
	Cayugas with Senecas	150	
	Onondagas with Senecas	138	
	Allegany	845	
	Tonawandas	529	
	Tuscaroras	360	
	Oneidas	184	
	Oneidas with Onondagas	96	
	Onondagas	325	
			4,013
	Total		295,774

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