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Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the year 1861. [1861]

United States. Office of Indian Affairs
Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., [1861]

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REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

ACCOMPANYING THE

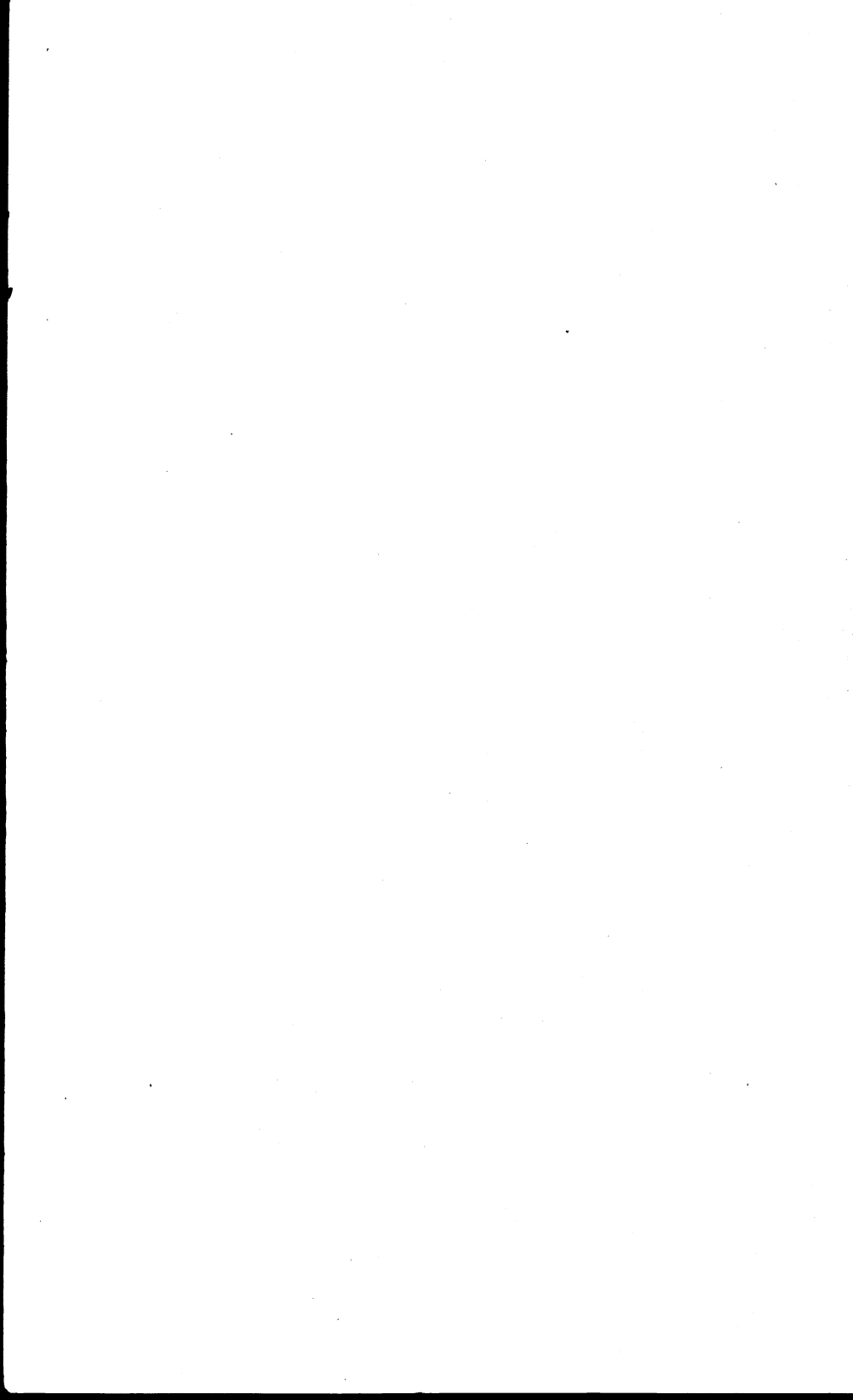
ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

FOR THE YEAR 1861.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1861.



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1861

Extract from the report of the Secretary of the Interior in relation to Indian affairs.

Our Indian affairs are in a very unsettled and unsatisfactory condition.

The spirit of rebellion against the authority of the government, which has precipitated a large number of States into open revolt, has been instilled into a portion of the Indian tribes by emissaries from the insurrectionary States.

The large tribes of Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Choctaws, situated in the southern superintendency, have suspended all intercourse with the agents of the United States.

→ The superintendent and agents appointed since the 4th of March last have been unable to reach their posts or to hold any intercourse with the tribes under their charge. The superintendent and some, if not all, of the agents of the southern superintendency, who were in office on the 4th of March, have assumed an attitude of revolt to the United States, and have instigated the Indians to acts of hostility. Some of these, who lately held their offices under the United States, now claim to exercise the same authority by virtue of commissions from the pretended confederate government.

Although the Indian Office has not been able to procure definite information of the condition of affairs, and of the extent to which the Indians have assumed a hostile attitude, enough has been ascertained to leave no room for doubt that the influences which have been exerted upon the Indians have been sufficient to induce a portion of them to renounce the authority of the United States and to acknowledge that of the rebel government.

It has been currently reported through the press that a portion of them have been organized as a military force, and are in arms with the rebels; but the department has no official information confirming these rumors.

→ The hostile attitude assumed by portions of the tribes referred to, has resulted from their fears, produced by violence and threats of emissaries sent among them, and the withdrawal from their vicinity of the troops of the United States, whose presence would have afforded a guarantee of protection. It is unfortunate that the War Department has been unable to send to that region such a body of troops as would be adequate to the protection of those tribes, and revive their confidence in the ability as well as the will of the United States to comply with their treaty stipulations. Cut off from all intercourse with loyal citizens; surrounded by emissaries from the rebels, who represented that the government of the United States was destroyed, and who promised that the rebel government would assume the obligations of the United States and pay their annuities; assailed by threats of violence, and seeing around them no evidence

of the power of the United States to protect them, it is not surprising that their loyalty was unable to resist such influences. Many white men of far greater intelligence have joined the insurrectionists against their own convictions of right, under much less pressure.

We have reason to believe that as soon as the United States shall re-establish their authority in the Indian country, and shall send there a sufficient force for the protection of the tribes, they will renounce all connexion with the rebel government and resume their former relations with the United States.

The payment of their annuities has been suspended. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs expresses the opinion, in which I concur, that Congress should make the usual appropriations to comply with the treaty stipulations of the United States, that the means may exist to pay them, if circumstances and the condition of the tribes shall hereafter render it proper and expedient to do so.

The tribes upon the Pacific slope of the Rocky mountains have manifested a turbulent spirit, but have committed no acts of violence. With vigilance on the part of the agents it is hoped they may be restrained from depredations upon the white settlers, and be gradually brought under the control of the laws of the United States.

Much trouble has been experienced in New Mexico from depredations committed by some of the tribes in that Territory. The withdrawal of the troops of the United States has encouraged them to acts of violence, while the active interference of disloyal persons from Texas has induced them to disregard the laws and authority of the government. The presence of a military force in that Territory is indispensable to preserve the peace and cause the Indians to respect the laws.

The tribes in Kansas and Nebraska, and in the States of the north-west, are gradually progressing in the arts of civilization. The plan of allotting portions of their reservations to the individual members of the tribes has been found by experience to result beneficially. Many of them have improved their lands and become quite proficient as farmers. A continuance of this policy, by familiarizing them with the habits of agricultural life, will gradually lead them to depend upon the cultivation of the soil for subsistence.

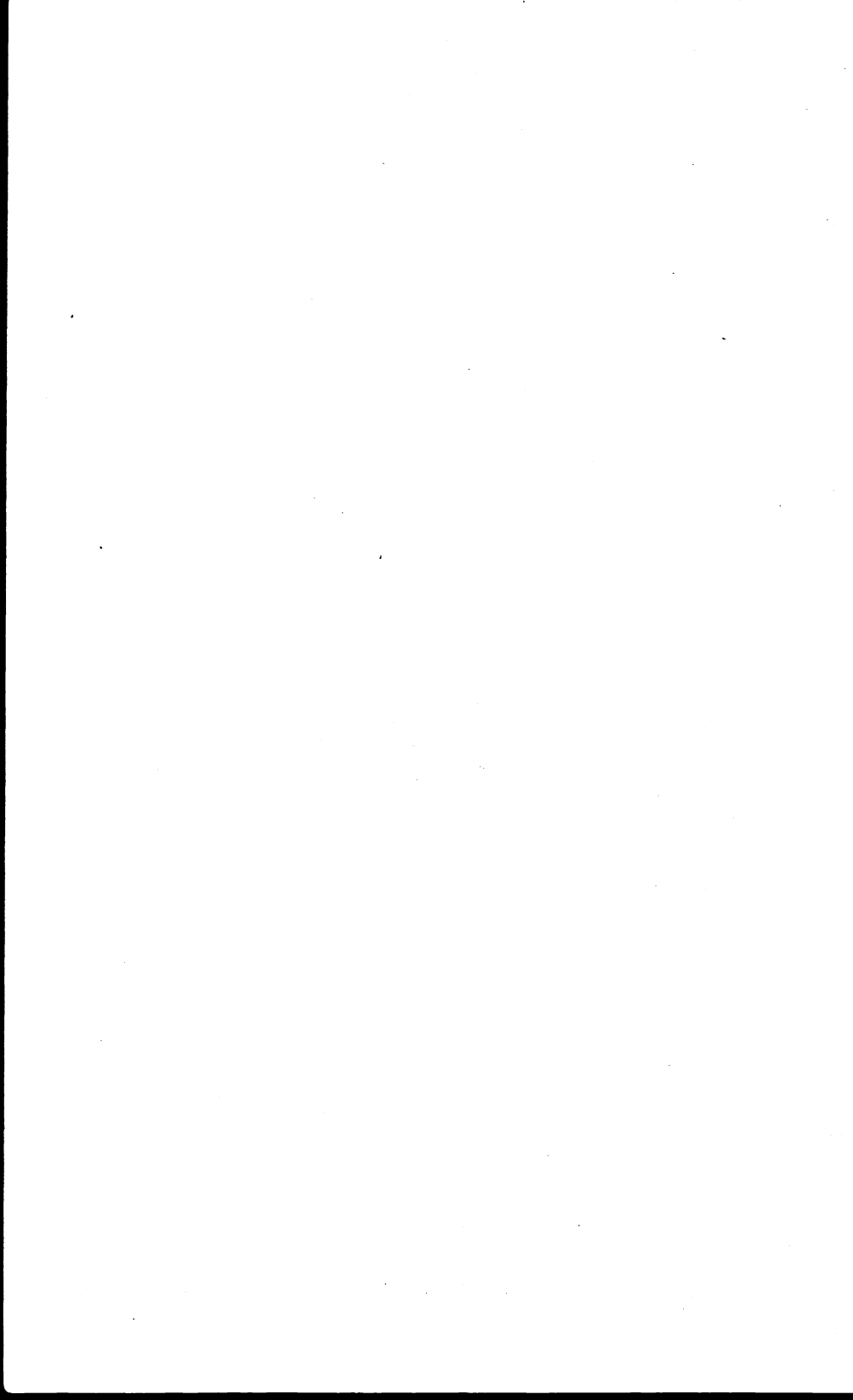
The report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which is herewith submitted, furnishes full information in regard to the several tribes, and suggests in detail such matters as require the action of Congress.

The practice of licensing traders to traffic with the Indians, has been productive of mischievous results. The money received by them in payment of their annuities, generally passes immediately into the hands of the traders. The Indians purchase goods of the traders upon a credit, to be paid for upon the receipt of their next annuity. When the payment is due, the debts of the Indians are usually sufficient to absorb the whole amount. But, if anything is left after the payment of their debts, it is used for new purchases from the traders. The result of this system of trade is that the Indians pay for the goods they purchase, much more than they are

worth. But this is not the only evil resulting from it. When a treaty is made, a large array of debts is presented, and provision usually made in the treaty for their payment. Witnesses are produced who establish the debts by evidence, which cannot be contradicted by any available proof, sufficient to absorb most of the proceeds of their lands. They are left to depend upon their annuities from the government for subsistence, and these find their way into the hands of the traders, while the Indians receive from them goods at a profit of from one to three or four hundred per cent.

It is apparent to all acquainted with Indians, that they are incompetent to manage their own business, or to protect their rights in their intercourse with the white race. It is the duty of the government to shield them from the arts of designing men, and to see that they realize the full benefit of the annuities to which they are entitled. This can only be accomplished by breaking up the whole system of Indian trading. The power granted to agents to license persons to trade with the Indians should be revoked. All contracts made with them, and all obligations for goods or other property sold to them, should be declared utterly void. All future treaties should provide for the payment of their annuities in goods and agricultural implements, at the lowest prices at which they can be procured by the government. The department should be authorized to procure the consent of the tribes, with which treaties exist providing for the payment of cash annuities, that it shall furnish them with such goods and agricultural implements as their wants require, at the wholesale prices of such articles in the best markets, in lieu of the cash annuities provided for in the treaties.

By such a change the Indians would avoid the payment of profits which are now paid to the traders, and would realize a much larger amount in goods for their annuities than they now receive.

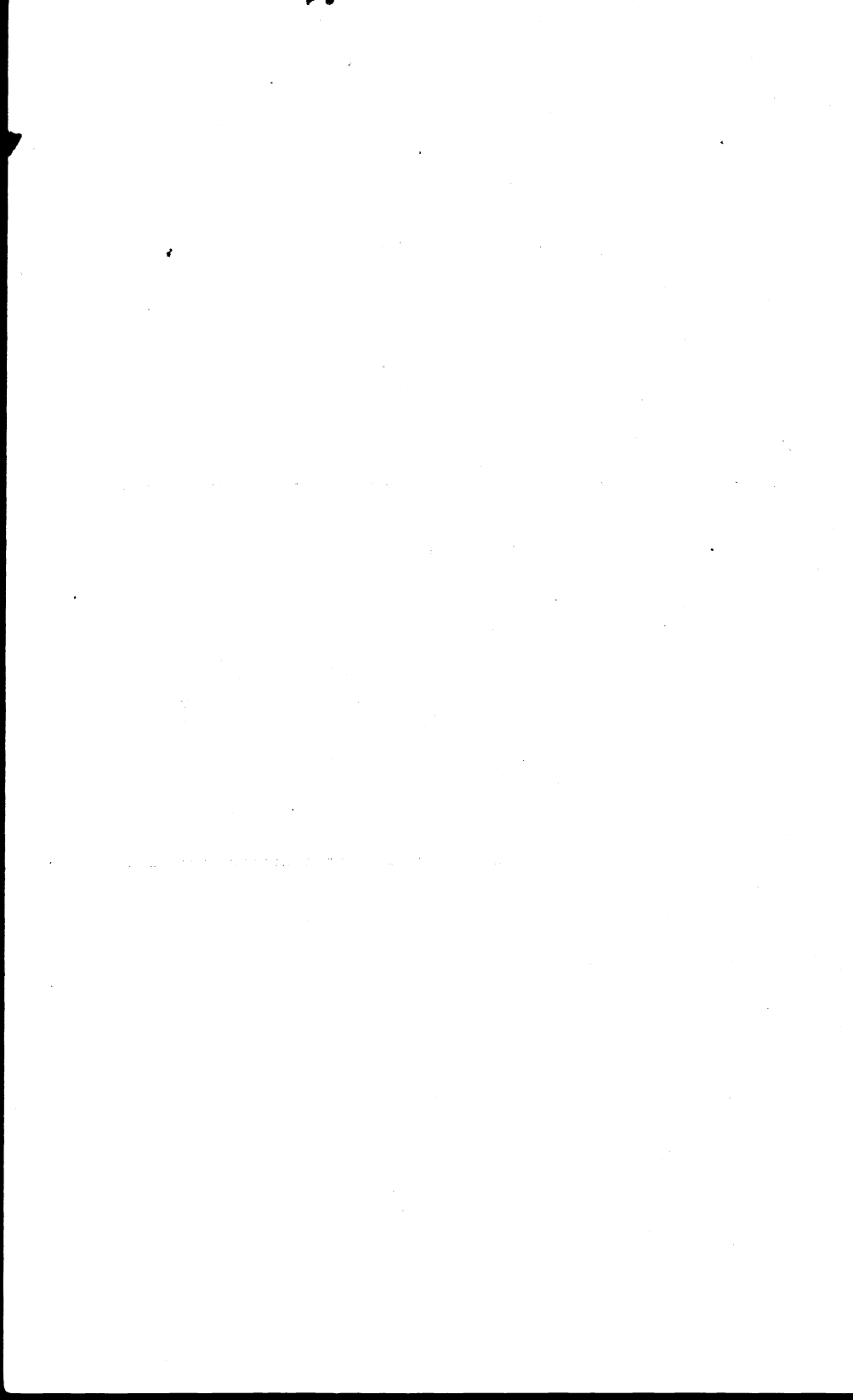


REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

NOVEMBER 27, 1861.



R E P O R T .

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, November 27, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report, referring you for information in detail, respecting our relations with the various Indian tribes, to the accompanying documents.

Very shortly after assuming the duties of this office, I learned that emissaries from the States that had rebelled against the government were endeavoring to alienate the various tribes within the southern superintendency, and west of the States of Missouri and Arkansas, from the friendly relations which they had until then sustained to the government of the United States. I accordingly addressed communications to the principal chiefs and executive heads of the leading Indian tribes in that superintendency, informing them that whatever unscrupulous and evil men might represent to the contrary, the government would under no circumstances permit the smallest interference with their tribal or domestic institutions by any person in its service, and that no pains would be spared in the endeavor to furnish them with competent and discreet agents, disposed to a strict observance of all the treaties subsisting between their people and the United States, and to invariably promote a good understanding between the red and white races. Being fully aware that the wild tribes in that country were peculiarly liable to be misled by the appeals of wicked and designing men to their passions, prejudices, and cupidity, and that, as a consequence, our agents in their midst might encounter unusual embarrassments, the superior intelligence and good sense of the more civilized tribes were appealed to in behalf of the agents who would be sent amongst them; and the hope was expressed that in the unhappy contest between the government of the United States and the people of the rebellious States, the former would receive the sympathy and support of the Indians, whose rights and institutions would ever be respected. They were also informed that in furtherance of these objects application had been made to the War Department for troops and munitions of war to aid them in the enforcement of the policy indicated, and if need be in the defence of their persons and property.

It is doubtful if the assurances thus given (and from which I entertained strong hopes that at least the neutrality of those Indians would be secured) in every instance reached their intended destination; and I exceedingly regret that in consequence of unprecedented and imperative demands made in other and more important directions upon the resources of the War Department, it was unable to furnish the troops and war munitions as suggested.

Since the despatch of the communications above alluded to, the correspondence of the office with the superintendency for which they were intended has almost entirely ceased; and, as a consequence, I am not in accurate possession of information as to the position assumed by the Indians within its limits towards the government.

A large proportion of these Indians are in comfortable circumstances; are very far advanced in the arts of civilization, and many of them are slaveholders. In consideration of the last-mentioned circumstance, the general erroneous im-

pression prevailing amongst that class of persons as to the views of the present administration and its intended policy in relation to slavery, and the further fact that almost immediately after the breaking out of hostilities between the government and its disloyal citizens, the forts in their vicinity were in many instances basely surrendered to the rebels by the officers in command, and so far as possible all United States troops withdrawn by government from that section of country, it is not surprising that many of the Indians have thrown off their allegiance and espoused the cause of the rebellion; and that many others, finding themselves entirely without support from the government, or the means to repel the violent and aggressive measures everywhere adopted by the rebels towards loyal citizens, have quietly submitted to the condition of affairs by which they were surrounded. Amongst the first to yield to these varied influences were the Choctaws and Chickasaws; amongst the last were the Cherokees, at the head of whom is John Ross, who appears to have resisted the movements of the rebels so long as was in his power. If reliance is to be placed in the following publication, which has been extensively circulated, and so far as I have observed without contradiction, it may be presumed that he has at last reluctantly yielded:

“It is reported that an understanding, under the name of a treaty, has been arranged between the rebellious confederacy on the one part, through Albert Pike, of Arkansas, and Elias Rector and the Cherokee chiefs and headmen on the other part, in which Mr. Pike entitles himself as ‘Commissioner of Indian Affairs,’ and Mr. Rector, who for several years held the post of superintendent of Indian affairs of the southern superintendency for the United States, as ‘superintendent’ under him. I am informed, nevertheless, that this treaty does not satisfy the Cherokees of the full blood, who regard it as having been effected by the most scandalous frauds, misrepresentations, and corruptions.”

The Rev. Evan Jones, who has for many years resided amongst the Cherokees, and is intimately acquainted with their disposition and feelings, under date of 31st ultimo, writes me in relation to this reported treaty as follows:

“I have no doubt the unfortunate affair was brought about under stress of threatened force, which the Cherokees were by no means able to resist. But greatly as this defection of our old friends is to be lamented, I feel assured that it was an unwilling surrender, and that it only needs a sufficient force to afford them protection to secure a speedy and cordial return to their former allegiance, and an abjuration of whatever reluctant alliance they may, under duress, have formed with the rebel States.” He adds the following suggestion, in which I heartily concur: “And in consideration of the unfavorable circumstances in which the Cherokees were placed, I have no doubt the President will be disposed, on their return, to treat them with a generous lenity and forbearance, which will bring about a restoration of that confidence and good understanding which have so long and so happily subsisted between them and the government and the people of the United States.” His letter, which is herewith, is amongst the most interesting I have received.

In view of the distracted condition of affairs amongst the Indians of this superintendency, as well as on account of the interruption of communication therewith, occasioned by the occupation of the intervening country, comprising the “neutral land” and the Neosho valley, by armed rebels and banditti, the accustomed annuities have been withheld, not, as has been falsely represented, with a view to their confiscation, but that I might obtain more reliable assurances that they would not fall into the hands of the rebels as booty, and thus the loyal and deserving portions of the tribes interested be defrauded of their just dues.

In submitting the regular estimates for the prospective fiscal year, I deemed it proper to ask for the usual appropriations for this superintendency, notwithstanding the present relations of the Indians therein towards the government.

The formidable difficulties by which they have been surrounded will not, I trust, be overlooked by a benignant and paternal government. While they have been plied with promises, deceived by false representations, and terrified by menaces on the part of the rebels, they have beheld the withdrawal of the troops that had so long been amongst them for their protection, the treason of the officers by whom those troops were commanded, as well as of the agents of the government, upon whose counsels they have so long been taught to rely. Indeed, the only matter of surprise to me is, that they have not more readily and heartily espoused the cause of the rebels. From all the evidences in my possession, I feel assured that the degree of loyalty amongst them is far greater than amongst the whites of most of the rebellious States; and it is in this belief that I desire to have the power, whenever circumstances will justify it, to give them evidence of the still kindly interest of the government in their welfare, and its desire for a restoration of the intimate relations which have so long subsisted between them and the United States and their people.

Under direct instructions from the President to submit in person the amendments made by the Senate at its late session to the Delaware treaty of May 30, 1860, I left Washington for that purpose in the latter part of August last. On my arrival in Kansas I visited the tribe at their reservation, and explained to them, in open council, the proposed amendments to their treaty, to which they readily assented, inasmuch as said amendments are designed to give them additional security for the faithful performance, on the part of the Fort Leavenworth, Fort Riley, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company, of the treaty stipulations.

I found this tribe much further advanced in civilization than I had been led to suppose. A large proportion of them have adopted the customs, dress, and habits of the whites, and are in possession of comfortable dwellings and well cultivated farms. They number at present 1,034, and their personal property averages almost one thousand dollars to each individual. Many of them have become traders with other Indians, both reclaimed and wild, and travel even to the boundaries of California.

The troubles of the times have of late brought most of these wanderers home. Some of the more thrifty of the farmers hold more than a hundred acres subject to the plow, and there is under cultivation land enough to give an average of upwards of three arable acres to each member of the tribe. Last year, like all other cultivators in Kansas, their crops were deficient—this year they will have a surplus for market. The more industrious class are especially gratified in the assignment to them in severalty of their homes, and in being thereby secured in the enjoyment of the fruits of their own industry. There are, however, amongst the tribe many who are unwilling to give up their old habits, and who insist upon continuing their tribal relations, refusing to select for themselves the lands to which they are entitled, and claiming that they will be happier with their lands in common. This idea was insisted upon so strenuously that I thought it best, after giving notice a proper length of time, to discontinue the making of further allotments for the time being, that the disaffected may have time to reflect and profit by the example of those who have been more wise in securing to themselves fixed and permanent homes. I have no doubt that a short time will suffice to satisfy them of their error, and that eventually all, or nearly so, will make selections of land.

An excellent school has been established for some years amongst the members of this tribe, under the patronage of the American Baptist Missionary Union, and the immediate superintendence of Rev. John G. Pratt, and to this, in a great degree, may be attributed the superior advancement of a majority of its members in the arts of civilization. The school buildings are plain and commodious. I was so unfortunate as to make my visit during a vacation of the school, but the fruits of the good seed sown were everywhere apparent.

I availed myself of my visit to the Delawares to visit several other tribes in

Kansas, and to convene them in council, that I might hear their petitions and complaints in case they had any to present.

The New York Indians, who have for many years been living by permission of the Delawares on their lands, hope to have their claims adjusted at an early day so as to be enabled to remove to homes of their own. The claims of the New York Indians upon the government have long been delayed, and call loudly for redress. I shall shortly make these claims the subject of a special communication.

My council with the Pottawatomies lasted two full days and was to me particularly interesting. I found them intelligent and apparently happy. They have a reservation thirty miles square, rich in soil, and beautifully located on the Kansas river, near Topeka, the present seat of government for the State. A large majority of the tribe, usually denominated the "mission band," are far advanced in civilization, and are anxious to abandon their tribal condition and have a suitable portion of their lands allotted to them in severalty, and the remainder sold to the government at a fair price, to create a fund to enable them to commence agricultural pursuits under favorable auspices. This policy is, however, strenuously opposed by the wild or "prairie band" of the tribe, who look with jealousy upon any innovation upon their traditional customs. I assured the "mission band" that their desire to adopt the principle of individual property, and to rely for support upon the cultivation of the soil, rather than the chase, was warmly approved by the government, and that in case proper efforts, and a reasonable time for reflection, should fail to induce the rest of the tribe to adopt this mode of life, measures would be adopted to relieve them from the incubus which now binds them to an uncivilized life. This tribe has had the advantage of good schools, there being two upon the reservation—one under the charge of St. Mary's Mission of the Catholic church, and the other under that of the Baptist Church south. St. Mary's Mission school seemed to be in a prosperous condition, popular with the Indians, and doing much good. The female department deserves particular mention for its efficiency in teaching the different branches of education. The exhibition of plain and fancy needle work and embroidery, executed by the pupils, creditably attests the care and attention bestowed by the sisters upon these children of the forest. It was plain to me that their hearts are in the work. I cannot speak so favorably of the school for boys, but assurances were given by the present conductor, who has recently taken charge of it, that its deficiencies should be remedied. Much of the improvement in the mode of life, observable among the Pottawatomies, is attributable to the schools. The Baptist school being closed on account of its connexion with the Southern Board, was not visited, but I was informed that it had been the means of much good.

I visited the Sacs and Foxes and found them a vigorous and powerful race, not one of whom, so far as my observations extended, has adopted the costume of the whites. They accept the theory, but reject the practices of civilized life. The chiefs talked fluently of the necessity of an abandonment of the chase, and their willingness to do so, and to become cultivators of the soil, but with the exception of Ki-o-kuck and some of the half-breeds, I saw little or no efforts to obtain a subsistence in this way, since they prefer to rely upon their buffalo hunts (to which they go annually) and their annuities. My predecessor, Mr. Greenwood, negotiated a treaty with this tribe in 1859, providing for a distribution in severalty of eighty acres of land to each of its members, and the sale of their surplus lands to provide means to establish them in agricultural pursuits under favorable circumstances, and subsequently contracted for the building of houses for the various families upon their several allotments. One hundred and five of these dwellings were built before I entered upon the discharge of the duties of Commissioner. Believing it to be bad policy to build houses for Indians, instead of assisting and encouraging them to build for themselves, and

that the prices stipulated were exorbitant, I ordered the work to be suspended. This order created so much dissatisfaction on the part of those Indians whose houses had not been built, that I was induced to compromise with the contractor, and continue the work under other specifications, and at greatly reduced prices.

The advancement of these Indians, I have no doubt, will be greatly enhanced by the establishment in their midst of a good manual labor school.

I had an agreeable interview with the chiefs of the Shawnees, who, in company with their agent, Mr. Abbott, visited me at Topeka. This tribe own their lands in severalty, and I was assured by the chiefs that it is in a prosperous condition. Judging the tribe by the intelligence and gentlemanly bearing of its chiefs, I have no doubt that ere long the government will be relieved of any further care in the management of its affairs.

I met the Iowas, as also the Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, at the Great Nemaha agency, and in council with them, as well as from their agent, was gratified to learn that they are in a prosperous condition, and to a considerable extent engaged in the arts of agriculture, having almost entirely abandoned the chase. Many of them have good farms and are comfortably situated. The Sacs and Foxes will remove to the lands purchased for them from the Iowas, so soon as the treaty lately negotiated for that purpose is ratified, which I trust will be done early in the approaching session of the Senate.

The Iowas who belong to this agency number about 300 souls, and have 225 acres of land of their reservation under cultivation, the products of which will go far towards their support during the winter.

Upon the Iowa reservation a school is established for the children of that tribe, but the difficulty in securing prompt and regular attendance very much impairs its utility. No schools seem to prosper amongst the Indians unless provision is made to board and clothe the pupils at the institution, and in that case their efficiency is greatly enhanced by the adoption of the manual labor system, as it is of equal importance that they be taught how to work as well as a knowledge of the usual sciences taught in schools.

An act of Congress of March 3, 1859, authorized the alienation by the Indians in Kansas of portions of their lands which had been set apart in severalty under the treaties of 1854. Under this act one hundred and forty-eight sales of lands have been confirmed since the 4th of March last, comprising an area of about eleven thousand and five hundred acres, and have produced for the Indians the sum of \$69,219.

By treaties concluded with the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, and the Kaws of Kansas, it is stipulated that after portions of their lands shall have been divided off in severalty to each individual member of those tribes, viz: 80 acres each to the Sacs and Foxes, and 40 acres to each of the Kaws, the residue should be disposed of in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe and direct. In order to secure to the said Indians the greatest practical advantage to be derived from the proceeds of these surplus lands, commissioners were appointed to appraise them for the information of the department, which would thus be made aware of their actual or approximate value, and enabled to act independently of any representations of interested speculators. Notwithstanding this preparation it has been deemed advisable to postpone sales for the time being, and await the advent of a period when better prices may be obtained.

Superintendent Coffin and Agent Cutler, who have found it impracticable to discharge their appropriate duties within the southern superintendency, have been detailed to assist Agent Farnsworth in making allotments in severalty for the Kaws, and Agent Hutchinson for the Sacs and Foxes, thus furnishing them with employment, and avoiding the expense of a special commission for those purposes.

From the report of the agent of the Omahas, I learn that their agricultural labors of the present season have been eminently successful. Their crops are large and they have an abundance of every description of produce to meet their wants during the coming winter. They have this season made a commencement in the culture of sorgum, from which it is anticipated they will soon be able to supply themselves with sugar and molasses. Although the tribe numbers less than a thousand souls, they have, in addition to a thousand acres fenced for pasture, six hundred and seventy acres of land under cultivation. They have adopted a regular code of laws, established an internal police, composed of their own numbers, and are evidently making rapid advances in the manners and customs of civilization.

The recommendation of their agent that a competent person should be employed to teach them the art of making baskets, for which they have materials in abundance, is timely, and if adopted will doubtless be of great practical utility. Much of the progress observable in the condition of this tribe, is attributable to their intelligent and exemplary chief, La Flesche, and to the excellent school in their midst. I am happy to state that their loyalty is unquestionable.

In the last annual report of my predecessor, apprehensions were expressed that the wide-spread drought of last year over the central and southern superintendencies would involve many of the Indian tribes in want and suffering, and the intervention of Congress was invoked in their behalf.

To the appeal thus made Congress replied by making an appropriation of \$50,000 as a gratuity to the suffering and destitute Indians. Two persons were appointed (their services being paid for out of the fund appropriated) to make a proper distribution of this donation. One of them was despatched to the Osage river and Neosho agencies, and the other to tribes in Kansas and Nebraska. None of the tribes south of the Neosho agency were included amongst the beneficiaries of the fund, since it appeared to the department that they were in circumstances competent to provide for the wants of their own poor. Relief was therefore confined exclusively to those Indians whose needs were most pressing, and the horrors of famine were thereby averted from many of the tribes, amongst whom may be mentioned the Osages, the Quapaws, Senecas and Shawnees.

The famine pressed most heavily upon the Kickapoos, driving the poor to subsist for a period on the small game they could pick up on the prairies, and those who were better off, to sell their cattle and horses to purchase the means of subsistence. The relief furnished by the government was most opportune in point of time, and was received by the Indians with unfeigned thankfulness. This year they have bountiful crops, which, with their Fall annuities, will amply supply all their necessities. The agricultural exertions of these people have met with a success highly gratifying, and each year's experience serves to stimulate them to yet further enterprise. Their efforts at raising wheat having been satisfactory, the agent has purchased for them one hundred bushels of Fall wheat for seed. The tribe numbers in men, women and children three hundred and fifty souls, and own an aggregate of property worth forty thousand dollars, or an average of four hundred dollars to each male adult. A school has been started amongst them, but it is as yet but poorly attended. Several southern Kickapoos, who have been leading a wandering life in the southern part of the Indian territory, have returned to their brethren in Kansas, and profess a disposition to engage in agricultural pursuits.

Of the gross sum appropriated by Congress for the relief of indigent Indians \$26,051 66 have been expended, leaving \$23,948 34 to the credit of the appropriation, subject to such application as circumstances may warrant and require. It was not deemed expedient to invest the whole amount at once, but to expend it as cases of meritorious character should be presented to the department.

The northern superintendency comprises a large extent of country, and its

Indian population is numerous and powerful. Some of the tribes have from time immemorial sustained hostile relations with each other, and though no longer at open strife, occasionally manifest their long continued animosity. The tribes along the northern frontier traffic largely with British traders, and are consequently subject to powerful influences, which it is feared are not always favorable to the development of our Indian policy.

Provision was made in the treaty with the Winnebagoes concluded April 15, 1859, for the assignment in severalty to each individual member of the tribe of the lands composing the eastern portion of their entire reservation, as follows, viz: eighty acres to each head of a family and forty acres to each male person eighteen years of age and upwards, and for the disposition of the remaining land by the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. In pursuance thereof Messrs. Walcott, of Illinois, Sample, of Indiana, and Baker, of Minnesota, were appointed to the duty of taking a census and making the several allotments. Owing to obstructions thrown in the way of the prosecution of this work by designing white men, and the obstinacy of some of the Indians themselves, the commissioners experienced great difficulty in the execution of the duties assigned them. But through the exercise of patience and perseverance worthy of commendation, they eventually overcame the many obstacles in their way and have substantially accomplished the object. The commissioners were further instructed to appraise the residue of the lands preparatory to bringing them into market, but in view of the disturbed state of the country and the resulting financial derangements, it has been deemed proper to suspend their action and await an epoch more favorable to the interests of the Indians for whose benefit the sales are to be made.

In the year 1851 a treaty was negotiated with the Se-see-toan and Wah-pay-toan bands of Sioux, whereby their title to a large tract of country in the then Territory and present State of Minnesota was extinguished. Since that time the Yantonnais band of the Sioux, (with whom we have no treaties, other than those of amity and good neighborhood,) have persistently claimed that they too have rights in the territory then ceded; but notwithstanding repeated and earnest efforts on the part of this department to ascertain the nature and extent of their claims, with a view to their satisfaction, they have until recently refused to treat, repelled our proffers to that end, and received the offers of negotiation, made by a direct mission from the government, with little less than insolence and contempt. Hitherto they have been a wild and intractable band, manifesting no disposition to abandon in the least their savage mode of life, and have exercised a powerful and pernicious influence upon their neighboring tribes, who are less wild, and are disposed to cultivate more intimate relations with the whites. Recent advices, however, show that at length the Indians of this band are beginning to surrender their prejudices, and are disposed to arrive at a better understanding with the government, they having made overtures to that effect. I am, therefore, of opinion that a council should be held with them without delay, and if possible a treaty negotiated; and it would be well if, upon negotiating a treaty with the Yantonnais, one were also made with the Chippewas of Red Lake, for which the necessity is urgent. Some of the Sioux who are located upon reservations have made a fair beginning in the customs of civilized life. They have adopted the costume of the whites, and rely for a living upon the arts of husbandry. This class is known as "Farmer Indians," a term which distinguishes them from the other class known as "Blanket Indians." The Farmer Indians are met at each step in their endeavors to attain the arts of civilization by the constant opposition of the "Blanket Indians," who regard them as innovators upon their ancient customs, wanting in manliness, a discredit to their race, and (to use a hackneyed expression) "degenerate sons of noble sires." So great is this opposition that it requires on the part of the "Farmers" the exercise of great moral courage, as well as the countenance and support of the

government, through its agents and forces, to enable them to persevere in their praiseworthy endeavors. The policy of allotting lands in severalty to the Indians, first adopted in 1850, is practiced in the Sioux and other reservations in the northern superintendency, and as is well attested, with marked success. Schools have also been established both upon the ordinary and the manual labor system, the result of which is not so gratifying as is to be desired, and clearly proves that a system is demanded for the instruction of Indians widely different from any as yet adopted. The remarks of Mr. Pierson, school superintendent for the united Sioux reservations, in his report to Agent Galbraith, seem to me to be eminently judicious, and worthy the careful consideration of the government, and all those who feel an interest in the actual progress and welfare of the red race. The main features in the plan proposed, which it seems to me are practicable, and would be attended with the good results anticipated, are, 1st, a direct personal advantage to be derived by the pupils from their daily pursuits, which will furnish constant stimulus to perseverance, and as for generations, their pursuits have been physical rather than intellectual, the fact should not be overlooked in any system of education adopted for them; and 2d, to induce them to abandon the costume of savage and adopt that of civilized life, and by this means remove one of the most formidable barriers in the way of their advancement. The reservations of this as well as other superintendencies are grievously infested with liquor sellers. Whiskey everywhere seems to possess for the Indian an irresistible attraction, and having no just appreciation of values, he readily exchanges the most valuable of his possessions to gratify his uncontrollable desire for this stimulant. Unprincipled traders, debarred by law from going upon the reservations, gather upon their borders, and by means of this traffic, which in this case is far worse than robbery, they filch from the Indian his little all, often reducing him to a state of utter want and destitution. To protect him from the cruel avarice of the whites, more effectual legislation should, if possible, be had; but inasmuch as the trade is carried on outside of the reservations and consequently within exclusive State jurisdiction, I know not what remedy to propose, unless some system of legislative comity between the State and federal governments can be devised whereby the traffic may be more effectually suppressed. The magnitude of the evil, and its terrible consequences among the Indians, forcibly commend this subject to the careful consideration of legislators and philanthropists. The suggestions of Superintendent Thompson in relation to a change of the time for the payment of annuities, an increase in the number of the places of payment, and the location of one or two companies of well equipped cavalry, at suitable stations within the superintendency, are timely, and in my judgment should be adopted.

At the last regular session of Congress acts were passed creating out of the then Territories of Utah, Nebraska, and New Mexico, the two new Territories of Colorado and Nevada. It was provided in these acts that the respective governors of the new Territories should act as *ex officio* superintendents of Indian affairs within their limits, but no provision was made for the appointment of agents over the Indians, as in all other existing Territories. As a consequence of this omission, this office was compelled to assign to the Territory of Colorado the agent for the Indians of the upper Arkansas, one of the agents in New Mexico, and to appoint a special agent for the Indians in those portions of Colorado west of the Rocky mountains. The same exigency compelled the assignment of the agent for Utah to the Territory of Nevada; all which will remain until further legislation can be had.

As no appropriation was made for the Indian service of the two new Territories, I was compelled to apportion the appropriation made for Utah between that and the Territories in question in such manner as their respective necessities seemed to demand. The matter of further appropriations I propose to make the subject of a special communication.

The condition of our relations with the Indians of Colorado Territory, as represented by my latest advices from its superintendent, Governor Gilpin, is not as favorable as is to be desired. The session of Congress creating this Territory, and establishing therein a new superintendency, failed to make the necessary appropriations to defray the expenses incident to its altered condition, and owing to this fact, and to the further facts that communications with the Territory have been very uncertain and the distribution of the gratuities has been thereby impeded, the emissaries of the rebels, as well as the disaffected resident whites, have been enabled to make a strong impression upon the minds of the Indians, and at last advices it would seem that, although no acts of hostility on their part have been committed, they were beginning to waver in their loyalty, and it will require, and I doubt not receive, on the part of the government and its representatives, the exercise of prudence and good management to avert the calamities which would attend an alliance of the Indians with the rebels. As the usual supplies have now gone forward, I feel sanguine that the dangers so much apprehended by Governor Gilpin are passed, and that he will be enabled to preserve friendly relations with the tribes of the Territory. A treaty was concluded with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes in February last, by which their title to a large extent of country, including Denver City and the surrounding regions, was extinguished. This treaty was ratified at the late session of the Senate, with an amendment, to which the assent of the Indians was necessary before its promulgation as the law of the land. Measures were accordingly taken to procure their assent, which was readily given. So soon as appropriations are made so that its stipulations may be fulfilled, I have no doubt it will be attended with highly favorable results.

The time has now fully arrived when the formidable tribes between the Upper Arkansas and Texas should be brought within the scope of our Indian policy. For two years the Comanches and Kiowas have rendered the passage of the plains perilous to emigrants, but recently they have manifested a disposition to assume friendly relations with the government, and to be restored to its confidence, and have entered into a preliminary treaty to effect that object. For this reason the presents of goods, which for two years have been withheld from them, have been distributed this year. Thus the travel upon the great plains between the frontier and New Mexico has again been made secure and its worst dangers averted.

The recent discovery of gold within this Territory has drawn thither a rapid tide of emigration, which being precipitated amongst the tribes occupying the gold bearing regions of the Territory, thus mingling the white and red races, without any treaties contemplating so radical a change in their relations, has greatly increased the difficulties in the way of a successful administration of its Indian affairs.

It will be necessary to negotiate treaties with many of the tribes, and as the interior of the country is being so rapidly filled with our people, the demands of justice to the Indians, as well as good policy, require that great care should be exercised in order to secure for them suitable and ample reservations upon which to locate their future homes.

The change from savage to civilized life is very great, and is, at best, beset with difficulties and perplexities. As the ultimate object of all our operations among the Indians should be to better their condition, it will be my duty, as well as of all other employes of the government, to endeavor to secure for them reservations of such dimensions, and possessing such natural facilities in climate, soil, and all other desirable qualities, as will, so far as possible, remove the obstacles in the way of their advancement, and present to them the greatest inducements to abandon savage and adopt civilized modes of life.

On the 31st of July last Governor Nye held a talk with the Indians located on the spacious and suitable reservation on Walker river, which is occupied by

about 700 souls of the Pah-Ute tribe, under the headship of Oderkerno. They appeared well pleased with the purposes of the government towards them, and accepted their presents with promises, apparently quite sincere, to continue on peaceable terms with the white settlers. On a subsequent day a similar talk was held with the Pah-Ute Indians of the reservation on Truckee river, under the head chief Wuna-mucka, a man of much native sagacity, and well disposed towards the whites. They number about 500 souls, are a better description of people than the other Pah-Utes, and are situated on a reservation of a desirable character. Wuna-mucka made satisfactory declarations of his purpose to prevent all interference on the part of his people with the overland stage and the telegraph, which passes through their country between the Atlantic and the Pacific States. Care has been taken to remove white trespassers from these and all the other reservations in Nevada.

The Washoe tribe present a painful contrast to the other Indians, even of this region. They are a poor and degraded set of creatures, living on insects and spontaneous products, and can do but little harm to anybody. No reservation has yet been assigned to them, and Governor Nye strongly discourages their location on the Pyramid Lake reservation.

In the opinion of the same officer, the Pah-Utes should be placed on the road to a higher civilization without further delay, by a judicious supply of farming implements and cattle, and articles of domestic utility. Schools should be established on the reservations as in other superintendencies.

Indian affairs in Dakota for the year past have been satisfactory. In the Upper Missouri agency, where the tribes have no treaties with the United States which confer annuities upon them, but only treaties of amity from which they derive but a few goods annually, the security for continued peace is not strong. It would be good policy to locate these Indians within reservations at an early day. The numerous rumors of alleged hostilities by the Indians on the settlements to the northwest of Dakota are untrue, or at least gross exaggerations. In northwestern Iowa it is known that for several years past Indian incursions have been frequent, but their depredations during the past year have been comparatively unimportant, which is mainly due to the vicinity of two Indian reservations, (the Yancton and Ponca,) which operate as a protection to the white settlements not easily appreciated by those who have never resided upon the Indian frontier. A few bands of Santees, who do not participate in the distribution of annuities to Indians residing on the Minnesota river, are the only actively hostile Indians in that region. A boat containing annuity goods was, with its contents, accidentally destroyed by fire, and communication with Fort Benton thereby suspended, and consequently no report has been received from the agent in that quarter. I was so fortunate, however, as to be able to replace the goods that were lost by this accident through the courtesy of Messrs. Chouteau & Co., of St. Louis, who have a large stock in that country, to which they allowed me to resort, upon condition that goods similar in quality and quantity to those necessarily used shall be supplied to them upon the resumption of navigation in the spring, so that by this arrangement no trouble with the Indians of that vicinity need be apprehended. The Poncas have but recently gone upon their reservation. They have already some three or four hundred acres of land ploughed, and there is reason to believe that in the course of another year their condition will be materially improved. The Yancton Sioux are doing well; they have about eight hundred acres of land under cultivation, and it is believed that the whole tribe, of which a few bands have hitherto been refractory, will very shortly settle upon their reservation. A portion of the goods intended for this tribe, estimated at from four to six thousand dollars in value, was accidentally destroyed by the sinking of a boat, and some trouble with the Indians was anticipated in consequence of the loss, but by the prompt action of their agent the danger has been averted. Some apprehensions of an outbreak among

the Indians of Upper Missouri have been felt by many old settlers in Dakota, but the superintendent is confident that it will be prevented.

The condition of our relations with many of the tribes of the superintendency of New Mexico demands the earliest practicable interposition of the military force of the government, not only to preserve the lives and possessions of our resident citizens, but also to reduce the hostile tribes to subjection, punish them for the barbarous atrocities they are continually committing, and, in addition to this, to repel rebel invaders from Texas on the south and the Comanches on the east. Unlike the southern superintendency, which is almost exclusively occupied by Indian nations and tribes, a majority of whom are more or less advanced in civilization, and are not engaged, so far as we are reliably informed, in actual hostilities, this superintendency is checkered here and there with white settlements, which, by the withdrawal of the United States forces, are left almost without the means of defence. Several of the tribes within its borders are wild and warlike, are actively hostile, and, on account of their numerical strength, are truly formidable. Arizona is in armed occupation of rebels from Texas, who threaten to extend their incursions further north, and do not scruple to aggravate the hostilities already subsisting between the white and red races. The withdrawal of the overland southern mail is believed by the Indians to have been a consequence of their hostility, and this supposed success has greatly encouraged and emboldened them, so that there is ample reason to fear that they will engage in still more formidable and daring atrocities. In many parts of the Territory our agents are driven from their agencies, and thus all present control is lost and the Indians left to the unrestrained commission of their depredations.

This condition of affairs ought not to be allowed to continue, and I earnestly hope that ere long the power of the government may be brought to bear upon them, and the peace and quiet of the Territory thereby restored. The most formidable of the tribes thus arrayed in hostility towards our people are the Apaches and the Navajoes. On the part of the former hostility is open and undisguised, while the latter are more insidious, but it is believed not less dangerous. In gratifying contrast with the position assumed by the Apaches and Navajoes may be mentioned the Pueblos and Mohuache Utahs, with whom our relations are as satisfactory as at any former period. The Pueblos are peaceable and loyal. They are to a considerable extent engaged in agricultural pursuits, and it is believed that a small exercise of the fostering care of the government in establishing and maintaining good schools in their midst, and in locating them upon a suitable reservation, will in a very few years entirely reclaim them from savage life, and cause them to become useful and good citizens. The Mohuache Utahs are formidable in numbers, and are enterprising, intelligent, and loyal to that degree that they have tendered their services for the protection of white settlers against the assaults of rebels as well as savage foes. They, too, are highly meritorious objects of our care, and afford abundant evidence that our efforts in their behalf will meet with an ample reward.

I desire to call your attention to the necessity of concentrating the Indian population of this superintendency upon suitable reservations. The Mexican government, formerly in possession of this Territory, differed widely from ours in its policy and views in relation to the rights of the Indians in the soil. That government regarded itself as the absolute and unqualified owner of the soil, and held that the Indian had no usufructuary or other rights therein which it was in any manner bound to respect. Hence it negotiated no treaties with the Indians for the extinction of their title to land, and in pushing forward new settlements made no provision for their welfare or future homes. It has been claimed that inasmuch as Mexico asserted and exercised this absolute and unqualified right of ownership in its soil, we, in acquiring from that nation the Territory in question, succeeded to its rights in the soil, and are therefore under

no obligation to treat with Indians occupying the same for the extinguishment of their title. If this position is correct, it would seem to follow that the policy so long pursued by our government in negotiating treaties with Indians, and thus extinguishing their titles to land within our borders, has been radically wrong; for as the Indians occupied the territory of both nations prior to the advent of the European races upon this continent, it seems clear that they held lands in the territory of Mexico and the United States by precisely the same tenure. Be this as it may, the necessity that the Indians of this superintendency shall be concentrated upon suitable reservations is imperative. The rapid spread of our population has reached this as well as our other Territories. New settlements are everywhere springing up; the Indians in large and imposing numbers are in their midst, leading a wild and predatory life, gaining a scanty subsistence by the chase and an irregular and imperfect cultivation of the soil; a constant source of irritation and vexation to the whites, and it would seem in a condition utterly at variance with the prosperity, welfare, and improvement of themselves or their white neighbors. To cure all these evils; to foster and protect our own settlements; to secure the ultimate perpetuity of the Territory, and a speedy development of its resources, and to reclaim and civilize the Indians, but one course is, in my judgment, left, and that is the concentration of the Indians upon ample reservations suitable for their permanent and happy homes, and to be sacredly held for that purpose. To effect this desirable object two methods are suggested; the one is to set apart from the public domain ample and suitable reservations, and by liberal appropriations provide a fund whereby the Indians may be located thereon, and enabled to commence their new mode of life under favorable circumstances; the other is to acknowledge that they hold the public domain by the same tenure that Indians held in other Territories, negotiate treaties with them for the extinguishment of their title, and thus provide a fund for the purposes above mentioned. That the latter method is preferable I have no doubt, for the reason that whichever may be adopted will be attended with the same expense; while the latter, by a treaty, to which the Indians are themselves parties, forever silences all claims they may have to that part of the public domain not reserved by them, for which they will feel that they have received a fair equivalent. Besides, they will not feel, as would be the case if the former method is adopted, that they have been removed by irresistible power from the lands over which they and their ancestors once held absolute dominion, and that to make room for the white man they are robbed of their hunting grounds, crowded upon scanty reservations, and compelled to subsist upon his bounty.

It may well be suggested, in support of the plan for which I have thus expressed a preference, that while the act of transfer of the territory occupied by these Indians not only reserved to them all the rights which they had obtained by the consent of the Mexican authorities, it also placed them within the protection of the general policy established by the United States for the government of other tribes. It would seem to be an anomaly to pursue that policy as to a portion of the tribes and withhold it from others, and would produce confusion in the working of the system. That one or the other of these methods should be adopted, not only in this but also in the Utah and California superintendencies, is demanded by every consideration, whether it be of prudence, economy, or enlightened statesmanship, and I therefore trust that this subject may be presented to Congress at its approaching session, and its consideration of, and appropriate action upon the same earnestly solicited. One other subject of complaint in this superintendency demands immediate attention. It is the indemnity claims of many of its citizens for losses sustained by Indian depredations. These claims are numerous, and in the aggregate large. They extend over a series of years, and some of them are exceedingly complex and difficult of adjustment. As each year's delay only serves to add to the difficulties of a

fair and just settlement of these claims, measures ought at once to be taken for their investigation, and a fund provided for their payment.

Repeated references have been made by my predecessors to the unpromising condition of Indian affairs in Utah Territory. This is ascribable to several causes, amongst the chief of which are the natural poverty of the country, the destruction of the wild game by the introduction of white men, and the selfish policy of the Mormon people. It thus follows that the bulk of from 15,000 to 20,000 of the original proprietors of the country, deprived of their accustomed means of subsistence, are driven to the alternative of laying violent hands upon the property of the whites, or of perishing by want. In the pursuit of its duty to prevent, to the best of its ability, either of these results, the government has met with no little difficulty and obstruction, due, in part, to the vastness of so poor a region, and in part to the fanatical perverseness of the white inhabitants, who are almost wholly subjects of the Mormon hierarchy. The late superintendent and agents, impressed by spectacles of gaunt famine continually presented to their eyes, seem to have thought it necessary not only to distribute all the funds furnished them for supplying the wants of the Indians, but also to strip the reservations of their farm implements, teams, animals, and even furniture, in order to obtain additional means for the same pressing purpose.

From several causes, the principal being, perhaps, Mormon intrigue, the Indians had become, during last winter and early spring, exceedingly hostile to the whole white race, when the late superintendent, as he states, by gathering them in council at various places, and making them presents of provisions and other necessaries, succeeded in calming their fury.

No other hope of adequate remedy for the state of Indian affairs in this country presents itself than the vigorous resuscitation of the reservation system, in the light of such improvements as experience has suggested. One of these appears to be the recognition of cattle husbandry as a means of subsistence for the Indian, equal in importance with the tillage of the soil. In the comparatively rainless countries west of meridian of 100 degrees agriculture must ever be conducted under circumstances of disadvantage and risk as compared with regions where rains are frequent or periodical. To furnish the Indian, who is naturally far more of a herdsman than a cultivator, with a source of reliance in those not unfrequent seasons when crops almost wholly fail, is to do for him one of the greatest possible benefits, since it closely assimilates the provision made in his behalf by nature herself ages before the appearance of the white man upon the continent.

The present officers of the department in Utah commenced the discharge of their duties under discouraging circumstances. They found desolation extending even to the office room of the superintendent, and the reservations swept of agricultural means and appliances with which they had been furnished. To a great extent the Indian residents had also deserted the reservations, and had scattered themselves in various portions of the Territory in search of the means of subsistence. Interviews held with some of the chiefs of important tribes developed the wish of the Indians of the Territory generally to come under treaty relations, and to cede their lands to the United States, thereby securing to themselves quiet homes, and the means of comfortable subsistence.

These chiefs will stipulate to be held responsible for all depredations that may thereafter be committed by any of their people, and that the damages shall be deducted from their annuities.

To meet the various exigencies of the next year's Indian service in the Territory, to assure the protection of the overland mail and telegraph lines, and to re-equip the farms on the Spanish Fork, Corn creek, and San Pete reservations, will require, in the judgment of the superintendent, at the minimum, an appropriation of \$150,000. I would respectfully refer you to what the late Superintendent Davies repeats from San Pitch, chief of the Snake Digger Indians,

relative to the children of murdered emigrants now held in captivity by the Bannacks of the Humboldt river.

Owing to the remoteness of California and the length of time necessarily employed in transmitting communications to and from the same, the department is compelled in a great measure to rely upon the sagacity and integrity of the superintending agents located there, and for the same reason those agents are often under the necessity of assuming grave responsibilities, as to await instructions would be, in many instances, to allow the opportunity to prevent flagrant wrongs, correct existing abuses, and secure valuable ends to pass unimproved.

I desire to call especial attention to the reports of the superintending agents of the two districts, (northern and southern,) into which, for Indian purposes, the State has been divided. From those reports it will be seen that a complete change in the management of our Indian relations is demanded. A change involving the breaking up of some of the existing reservations; the correction of gross and palpable wrongs upon others; the establishment of new reservations, as I trust will be the case, upon a far more ample scale than any heretofore established; the furnishing of an almost entirely new outfit of tools and other necessary articles to those established and to be established; and a thorough investigation, and, if possible, a correction of outrageous wrongs perpetrated, under color of law, against not only the property but also the persons and liberty of the Indians. To effect this change will require time, a considerable expenditure of money, and the exercise, on the part of all persons connected therewith, of great care, patience, and circumspection.

The remarks made under the head of the superintendency of New Mexico upon the subject of Indian reservations, and the methods by which they should be established, apply to California with peculiar force. 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. These farms, in several instances, are in the midst of regions thickly inhabited by whites, to whom the Indians prove a constant source of annoyance, and by whom they are prevented from wandering over large tracts of country, as they are by nature and long habit so strongly inclined to do. Thus the chief objects for which reservations are desirable are frustrated. Instead of being a retreat from the encroachments of the whites upon which they may concentrate and gradually become accustomed to a settled mode of life, while *learning* the arts and advantages of civilization, and which at a proper time is to be subdivided and allotted to them in severalty, and thus a home furnished to each of them, around which shall cluster all those fond associations and endearments so highly prized by all civilized people, and they in a condition to appreciate the same, the reservation is a place where a scanty subsistence is doled out to them from year to year; they become accustomed to rely upon charity rather than their own exertions; are hemmed in by people by whom they are detested, and whose arts and customs they have neither the power nor inclination to acquire, and thus they become vagrants and vagabonds, accomplishing for themselves no desirable end, and are a nuisance to their white neighbors.

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 or another, by whites, are of no more real utility to the Indians than those of the southern district. At Nome Lacke reservation there were at one time between two and three thousand Indians, but owing to encroachments of whites upon the reserva-

tion, their settlement around its borders—the evils which invariably attend immediate contact of the two races—a pernicious system of indenturing the Indians to the whites, and the further fact that the farm has been suffered to fall into decay, and the buildings to become dilapidated, there are now not exceeding two hundred in all, the remainder having wandered off because it was no longer possible to remain. This reservation, judging by the report of the superintending agent, ought to be abandoned, for the reason that it has not the natural facilities to adapt it to the purpose intended, inasmuch as there is no fishery, and the timber is twelve miles distant, objections which at the time of its establishment were not so insuperable as now, because at that time all the adjacent region was not occupied by whites. I have mentioned this reservation particularly, because it combines objections which, to some extent and in greater or less degree, exist with reference to all the others, and is a forcible illustration of the necessity that all Indian reservations should be large in area, and so located as not to be liable to come in immediate contact with white settlements, which contact is seldom or never beneficial, and in many instances causes an actual degradation of the Indians.

There are, as I am informed, many unsettled claims for expenditures made in behalf of the Indian service in California, which require immediate attention. Measures must also be taken to cause the removal of whites from such reservations as it is deemed advisable to retain, and to provide for the payment of such improvements thereon as are of utility to the Indians.

Under a law recently passed by the State legislature, large numbers of Indians have been nominally “indentured” for long terms of years to white masters. This “indenturing,” if my information as to the character of the law and its practical operation is correct, is but another name for enslaving those who are so unfortunate as to become its objects, since, by its operation, Indians of any age under thirty, and of either sex, without their consent, or, if they be minors, that of their parents, are “indentured” to white masters, who thereupon become entitled to “the care, control, custody, and earnings” of those thus “indentured,” whom, in consideration thereof, they undertake to “feed, clothe, care for, and protect,” but no security is required that this undertaking shall be performed, nor are any penalties prescribed for its violation. A law like this is subject to enormous and outrageous abuses, and may be made the means by which the most wicked oppression may be perpetrated, and I cannot believe that it was enacted with due consideration and deliberation, or that its provisions will not, at the earliest practicable moment, be so amended as to prevent its conversion by wicked and unscrupulous men to the purposes of a cruel oppression, disgraceful alike to a community in which it is permitted, and to a State under color of whose authority it is perpetrated. I wish, however, to be understood as not objecting to a law for the “indenturing” of Indian youths to discreet and respectable whites, with such safeguards incorporated therein as will secure for the Indian apprentice the same benefits and advantages as are deemed indispensable in the case of white children. The law to which I have alluded is (if my information is correct) grossly deficient in this respect, and all proper remedies should at once be resorted to to rescue those who, under color of its provisions, have become victims of the avarice of base and designing men.

The statement, as made by Superintending Agent Hanson, of the causes which led to the employment of United States and volunteer forces against the Indians in the frontier portions of Humboldt and Mendocino counties, and of the crimes that are committed in the wake, and, as seems to be the case, under the *quasi* protection of those forces, presents a picture of the perversion of power and of cruel wrong, from which humanity instinctively recoils. This so-called “Indian war” appears to be a war in which the whites alone are engaged. The Indians are hunted like wild and dangerous beasts of prey; the parents are “murdered,” and the children “kidnapped.” Surely some plan may be devised whereby the

Indians may cease to be the victims of such inhumanity, and the recurrence of scenes so disgraceful rendered impossible.

Representations as to the causes of and manner in which this "Indian war" is being prosecuted, as also in relation to various other alleged abuses in the Indian service in California, Oregon, and the Territory of Washington, induced me, with your approbation, and at the urgent request and upon the recommendation of several prominent public and private citizens, to appoint, in August last, Dr. Elijah White, represented to be a gentleman of large experience in Indian affairs, as special agent, to visit those places and investigate the various subjects of complaint, and I am anxiously awaiting his report in the hope that his mission may be productive of good results.

From what has been stated in relation to the condition of the Indians in California, and from the papers herewith relating to that subject, it will be seen how great is the necessity that the subject should receive the earnest consideration of the approaching Congress, to which I trust it will be commended, and its wisdom and liberality earnestly invoked in behalf of the Indians, so that adequate remedies may be provided to cure the deplorable evils by which they are surrounded.

Indian affairs in Oregon continue to be discouraging in some respects, and gratifying in others. The incompleteness of the arrangements of some of the reservations, and the dilapidated condition into which the buildings and other improvements have been suffered to fall, have furnished evil-disposed persons with a plausible pretext to assert to the Indians that the government of their "Great Father" is destroyed, and that no more annuities will be paid them. The consequence of this is that the Rogue River Indians have abandoned their reservation, and that the Indians of other reservations are threatening to follow their bad example. Measures, which it is hoped will prove successful, have been taken to compel the return of such as have wandered away, and, so far as possible, counteract the effects of the wicked representations by which the trouble has been caused. With the exception of a series of robberies and murders committed in the neighborhood of the Dalles, by some Indians of the Warm Springs reservation, who were promptly surrendered by the tribe to be dealt with according to law, the affairs of that reservation are progressing with quiet and regularity. On the Umatilla reservation a remarkable degree of industry and consequent prosperity is noticeable, which is to be credited principally to the Cayuses, and secondarily to the Umatillas. Although the Cayuses number less than 400 souls, they own property valued at more than one hundred thousand dollars. They are justly considered the most advanced of all the tribes in Oregon. On this reservation, besides the two bands already named, there is a band of Walla-Wallas, less industrious and provident than the others. These bands unitedly exceed one thousand in number, and would be much benefited by the establishment of a school among them. The discovery of gold in this region has the unwelcome effect of bringing to it many vicious men of the white race, whose trade in spirituous liquors is highly prejudicial to the Indians. They establish themselves just outside the reservations, and present a case on the Pacific coast similar to that already noticed in the northern superintendency, as requiring additional legislation by Congress, or the State government, or both. On the Siletz reservation agricultural operations are quite extensive. More than 1,200 acres are under tillage, of which nearly one-half was this year devoted to an oat crop, about one-fourth to wheat, and most of the remainder to potatoes. There is a school on this reservation, but difficulty is experienced in securing the attendance of the children. Though more than two thousand Indians are now collected on this reservation, only two hundred and fifty-nine of them are under confirmed treaty relations. This circumstance was regretfully alluded to by the agent in his report for last year, and reference to it is repeated in his present report. It was thought best by the late superintendent, with whom the present

concur, that the treaty of August 11, 1855, should not be ratified, and he was likewise of opinion that the formality of a new treaty is unnecessary, although he earnestly commended to the justice of Congress the case of those 1,766 Coast Indians, who had, in good faith and reliance upon the government, relinquished their native haunts and removed to the reservation. He suggested that annuities should be extended to them sufficient to purchase such articles and procure such comforts as are enjoyed by the small minority under treaty. My views upon this subject have been elsewhere expressed. There are several tribes of Indians in Oregon of formidable power, with some of whom we have negotiated no treaties, and with the others our treaties are not sufficiently comprehensive.

The Shoshones, or Snakes, and the Flatheads, are wealthy and powerful, and can cause their hostility to the remoter settlements and the overland emigration to be severely felt. Hence the pressing necessity of some speedy arrangement with them, which with the Snakes it is suggested should be (as a temporary measure) a treaty granting annuities in consideration of a right of way across their country. ?

For the Flatheads, who give expression of something like jealousy that they have not received the attention of our government, it would be well to gather a council, in which a more definite knowledge of their wishes and expectations could be arrived at, and stipulations looking to the safety of emigrants and miners agreed upon.

The Indian affairs in the distant Territory of Washington have not as yet assumed that degree of regularity and system which is desirable. The recent organization of the country, the ruggedness of its surface, and its paucity of white inhabitants, are impediments to the rapid development of our Indian policy, which will require no little time and patience for their removal. It is probably for this reason that the treaties of January 1, 1855, with the Makah tribe, located in the extreme northwest corner of the Territory, and that of January 25, 1856, with the Quinai-elts and Quil-leh-utes, have not been carried into execution. Much dissatisfaction exists on the part of these tribes on account of the prolonged delay, and they are beginning to lose confidence in the good faith of the government; but I am assured by the late superintendent that so soon as we shall have executed the stipulations on our part of said treaties, for which arrangements are now completed, there will be no difficulty in the way of a speedy and full restoration of confidence and content. Goods have, this year, for the first time been distributed to the D'Wamish, Suquamish, and Skallams tribes, which tribes, it is represented, are mainly located upon their reservation, and, so soon as agency buildings can be erected, will be fairly under our protection and control, and it is to be hoped in a condition favorable to their welfare and improvement. A comparison of their own condition with that of the tribes who are living upon reservations under treaties with the government, has induced a change in the views of the Chihalis, Cowlitz, and Chinook Indians, who in 1855 refused to enter into treaty relations. They now desire to come under the care and protection of government, and to be located upon a reservation. Should their desires be gratified, a tract of land on the Chihalis river, at the mouth of Black river, which has been surveyed, is deemed a suitable reservation for the Upper Chihalis and Cowlitz bands; and it is believed that the Lower Chihalis and the Chinooks may, without difficulty, be associated with the Qui-nai-elts and Quil-leh-utes upon their reservation.

Several of the tribes in this Territory are making fair progress in agricultural pursuits, amongst whom may be mentioned the Yakamas. This tribe has a school, under the direction of Mr. Wilbur, which is highly spoken of. Upon the Tulelip reservation there is also a school, under the care of the Rev. E. C. Chirouse, which it is reported is doing much good.

The whole number of Indians in Washington Territory with whom treaties have been negotiated and confirmed is estimated at about fourteen thousand.

Besides these, there are many tribes and bands with whom treaties should be negotiated as early as practicable, and it is believed that the most of them may be associated with the Indians of existing reservations, with whom they are known to possess strong affinities.

The rush of white persons, probably to the number of ten thousand, into the country of the Nez Percés, in search of gold, of which it is reported that valuable discoveries have been made, will require on the part of our agents great vigilance and care in order that collisions of the two races may be prevented, and it will probably be necessary to negotiate an additional treaty with that tribe, in order to adapt the location of their reservation to the circumstances now surrounding them, and so widely differing from those in existence at the time their present treaty was negotiated. Up to the present time no difficulties have occurred so far as I am informed. In my comments upon the Washington superintendency, I have mainly relied for facts upon the report of the late superintendent, that of the present incumbent not having yet been received.

Little change has taken place in the affairs of the Mackinac agency during the past year. The greatest evil with which the Indians have to contend is whiskey. Wherever they are situated so as to be clear of its pernicious influence their improvement is manifest. Those who live on the borders of the great lakes divide their time between the old pursuits of fishing, hunting, and trapping, and those of the interior depend on the cultivation of their farms. Besides the ordinary farm products, they manufacture large quantities of maple sugar, of which they have a considerable surplus for market. Their schools are subject to the same influences which are common to Indian schools, of which the most discouraging is the apathy of the parents towards the mental improvement of their children.

Agricultural production would be much stimulated amongst the Ottawas and Chippewas of this agency by a supply of farm implements and working cattle. But little remains to them of the \$75,000 granted in the treaty of 1855, and they ask an advance of \$5,000 per annum, for objects of husbandry, from the \$206,000 that will be due them in 1865, for which I deem it proper to ask an appropriation, as I have no doubt that a moderate annual advance would be of more real benefit to them than the payment to them of so large a sum at one time. Their agent also proposes to divert to the purchase of cattle and farming tools the sum of \$4,000, provided for in the treaty of 1855, with the Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River, wherewith to keep up a saw-mill. The mill he considers to be badly located and altogether an unproductive object. In this recommendation I fully concur.

The Indians of this agency are desirous of obtaining certificates of title to the lands they hold, and others refuse to settle down on their allotments until the titles have been furnished them. Evil-disposed white men use the withholding of these evidences of title to create uneasiness in the Indian mind, and, in my judgment, justice imperatively demands that the rights of the Indians in this respect shall be recognized and secured at the earliest practicable moment.

It is gratifying to know that the Mackinac Indians vie with the great majority of their red brethren in their warm sympathy with the cause of the government of the United States, and this good will numbers of them are eager to manifest by enlisting in the military service of the country, should the government so desire. Without exception, they are loyal to the cause of the republic.

By treaties made from time to time with various Indian tribes, large tracts of land were ceded by those tribes to the United States, and a consideration therefor was provided; the amount of this consideration, in whole or in part, it was stipulated should be invested for the benefit of the Indians either in stocks of the United States, in stocks of the individual States, or in other safe stocks, generally at an interest not below 5 per cent. In pursuance of these treaties,

such contemplated investments were from time to time made, and the whole charge and responsibility connected therewith, which were first concentrated by the act of 1837 in the Secretary of War, were subsequently, by the act of 1849, creating the Department of the Interior, transferred to the Secretary of the Interior. Those successive investments of moneys, paid by the United States for Indian lands, brought numerous State and other bonds into the custody of the Secretary of the Interior, which were held as a "trust fund" under his management.

By a report of the select committee of the House of Representatives, (No. 78, 36th Congress, 2d session,) it is shown that an abstraction from the place of deposit of the bonds constituting this fund, and amounting in the aggregate to \$870,000, was made during the incumbency of your predecessor. Those bonds have not been restored to the Department of the Interior, nor do I suppose it likely they ever will be. The question then arises, on whom must the weight of this abstraction or defalcation fall? Shall the Indians, who are the dependent pupils and wards of this government, and who have parted forever with the lands for which these bonds were the consideration—shall they be made the sufferers by the delinquency of confidential officers in the Department of the Interior, with whose appointment they had nothing whatever to do? The United States, when they engaged to manage the investments for the Indians, assumed all the responsibility which pertains to the offices of guardian and custodian. A great government like that of the United States will not cast a shadow upon its dignity by a question about that responsibility. Taking it for granted, then, that the fund so taken in trust by the government will be held to continue intact for Indian benefit, I respectfully recommend that measures be adopted by Congress to insure to the Indians the value of the bonds abstracted; and, further, that a law be enacted granting power to the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of all the State stocks now held in trust by the government, and that the amount for which they were purchased be reimbursed to the Indians by an investment in stocks of the United States for Indian benefit. It would also be advisable to provide, in the same law, that all Indian funds hereafter committed to the United States for investment shall be invested in United States stocks only.

On this whole subject I have only further to remark, that besides the manifest justice of the foregoing considerations, the measures proposed commend themselves in the light of a wise policy. When the Indian is taught to feel that, notwithstanding all that has passed, the government of the United States is inflexibly determined to maintain its good faith with him under all circumstances, the moral effect will soon exhibit itself in consequences most gratifying.

The accompanying exhibit indicates the State stocks abstracted, and the tribes for which they were held in trust.

In this connection, I beg to remind you that in preparing estimates to be considered by Congress at its late called session, this office, then entertaining the views as above expressed, submitted, with your approbation, an estimate for the interest due, and to become due up to the end of the present fiscal year on the abstracted bonds, for the purpose of obtaining an appropriation to meet the interest due on those bonds. Owing to the press of other business before Congress, the subject was not entertained, and I beg now to renew my recommendation. The estimate will be found in Executive Document No. 1, 37th Congress, 1st session, House of Representatives.

I also recommend that an appropriation be made by Congress to meet the unpaid interest on those trust bonds of the revolted States yet in custody of the Secretary of the Interior. The interest on these bonds is, in most cases, the principal pecuniary resource of the Indian owners, and the failure to obtain this accustomed supply of means has proved to them a source of great embarrassment, and to the Indian Department itself one of much unpleasantness.

It appears from the tables hereto appended, and which are compiled from the best accessible sources, that the whole number of Indian tribes holding relations with the government is one hundred and fifty-two, comprising 239,506 souls, seven-twelfths of whom are females.

The schools of all kinds are 162 in number, having 5,950 pupils, under 186 teachers, whose compensation averages \$365 per annum to each teacher.

The agency best furnished with educational opportunities is that of New York; then follow, in the order of excellence, the Northern, Central, Southern, California, Oregon, and Washington superintendencies; the New Mexico and Utah superintendencies have no schools as yet, which is also the case with the new Territories of Nevada and Colorado.

There are in all two hundred and forty-one farms (fenced) in cultivation by Indians or for Indian use, comprising an area of 6,112 acres; of which 2,956 acres are worked by employés in pay of the government, and 3,156 acres by Indians alone. The salaries of government farm employés average \$671 per annum.

The aggregate value of the movable personal property owned by the aforesaid Indian tribes is set down at \$4,670,053. Those in the best circumstances in this respect are the Shawnees, Wyandotts, and Delawares, who average more than \$1,000 to each individual; the poorest are the tribes and bands in Utah. Indian wealth consists chiefly in horses, ponies, and mules; but cattle, farming implements, and household furniture are rapidly becoming important objects of acquisition.

The moral and religious cultivation of the Indians is committed to seventy-seven missionaries, twenty-five of whom are of the Methodist Episcopal church North and South, the former of which are increasing in number; nineteen are in the communion of the Roman Catholic church; nine are Baptists; five are members of the Society of Friends; three are Congregationalists; two are of the Protestant Episcopal and one of the Lutheran church. The remainder are undesignated.

Besides the moral and religious object which is served by these devoted missionaries, great incidental good follows from their labors and presence amongst the Indians. Thus the Indians receive lessons by example as well as precept in industry of all kinds; in the arts and sciences; in agriculture; in domestic economy; in temperance, manner of life and behavior, dress and deportment. How great the advantages which are thus communicated to those children of the forest and prairie, the imagination can more easily picture than the pen describe.

By the second section of an act entitled 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 June 30, 1854, the President was authorized to enter into negotiation with the Indian tribes west of the States of Missouri and Iowa, for the purpose of procuring the assent of said tribes to the settlement of citizens of the United States upon the lands claimed by said Indians, and for the purpose of extinguishing the title of said Indian tribes in whole or in part to said lands. To carry these provisions into effect \$50,000 were appropriated. Of this sum but \$1,096 95 remains; and as it is deemed important that moneys should be placed at the disposal of this department for the purpose of availing itself of the first favorable opportunity to enter into negotiations with certain Indian tribes now resident in Kansas, Nebraska, and Dakota, I have to recommend that the sum of \$50,000 be placed at the disposal of the Department of the Interior. This amount is regarded as small, as the Indians with whom the negotiations are to be made are numerous, and the cost of the requisite provisions, presents, &c., must be correspondingly large.

My experience so far as regards our relations to the Indians has satisfied me

that there is a defect in the system of trade and intercourse with them, which requires a radical reform. A large portion of the annuities payable to the Indians is paid at once to the traders, who furnish from time to time during the year articles of merchandise, presumed to be suitable to the wants and necessities of that people. In some of the treaties it is stipulated that a certain portion of the consideration to be paid shall be applied to the purchase of goods and agricultural implements to be distributed to the tribes, as beneficiaries, resulting from our treaty engagements. In other cases, their treaties are mandatory, requiring their annuities to be paid in coin. With a view to correct the evil resulting from this payment in money, which is often filched from the Indians by unscrupulous white men, or used as a medium for dissipation and intestine commotion amongst the Indians, I would respectfully suggest that the department be authorized by law to enter into conventional arrangements with the respective tribes, with a view of modifying the existing treaty stipulations in that respect, so that a discretion shall be vested in the Secretary of the Interior to divert the application of their funds in the purchase of goods, agricultural implements, stock animals, and other objects of a beneficial character.

No recent information has been received respecting the condition of the Indians of the State of New York, but the latest intelligence from them indicates that they will maintain the advanced position they have so long held, vindicating thereby the capacity of the red race for indefinite moral and intellectual improvement. The Society of Friends at large has from time immemorial taken a lively interest in the condition of these people, and watched over their welfare in every respect with unceasing care. One of the principal agents of the society in these labors of love was the late Philip E. Thomas, of Baltimore, who, on account of his active and paternal supervision of the Indians, was designated as their representative to transact their business with the government. In the death of Mr. Thomas the Society of Friends have lost a true exemplar of their own characteristic and unpretending worth, and the Indians a friend whose place it will not be easy to fill.

In concluding this my first annual report, I desire to advert again to the subject of Indian reservations, as I deem it of far more importance, as a means by which their interests, social, moral, and political, are to be secured, than any other. In a country like ours, where State after State comes into existence with such wonderful rapidity, unless some policy is adopted and rigidly adhered to, whereby a permanent home may be secured for the Indian, and himself be instructed and gradually conducted along the difficult paths by which all nations who have attained civilization have travelled, there seems to be no means by which he can be secured from falling an easy victim to those vices and temptations which are perhaps the worst feature of our civilization, and to which he seems to have an almost irresistible inclination.

It is but a few years since the policy of locating Indians upon reservations so ample in area that they might to some extent indulge their roving propensities, has been so modified, that when they are so far reclaimed as to make it practicable, and desired by them, the reservation may be subdivided and allotted to them in severalty, and thus a home furnished for each member of the tribe, and, by the sale of the surplus lands, a fund provided, whereby they may begin their new mode of life under favorable auspices. Each succeeding year has served to demonstrate the wisdom of the change. That time and experience will suggest many improvements in the working of this policy, and in its practical details, is doubtless true; but I am well assured that it is the only plan yet devised by which the end we profess to seek, viz., the elevation of the Indian as a race in the scale of social existence, can be secured. Innumerable instances have demonstrated that he possesses capacities which, properly developed, would enable him to live creditably amongst the most enlightened nations. All experience has shown, that when the red and white races occupy the same territory,

the former is quickly contaminated by the vices of the latter, rapidly deteriorates in physical and mental power, and very soon becomes well nigh extinct. In our broad and ample territories, as yet but sparsely occupied by whites, and in many portions of the newer States, very many localities still remain, possessing natural qualities, in location, climate, and soil, which, together with their seclusion from the immediate vicinity of the whites, render them peculiarly desirable as Indian reservations. It is with a hope that a sufficiency of these localities may, by the timely action of our government, be secured for the many Indian tribes, whose claims upon the fostering care and protection of our people may not be disregarded without lasting shame and reproach, that I have given this subject a prominence which in my judgment is far less than its merits deserve.

Very respectfully submitted.

WM. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

Hon. CALEB B. SMITH,
Secretary of the Interior.

List of documents accompanying the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the year 1861.

SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 1. Letter of the Commissioner to John Ross, principal chief of the Cherokee nation; Cyrus Harris, governor of the Chickasaw nation; M. Kennard, principal chief of the Lower Creek; Echo Hadjo, principal chief of Upper Creek; principal chief of the Seminole Indians west of Arkansas; and George Hudson, principal chief of the Choctaw nation.
- No. 2. Letter of Commissioner to the Secretary of the Interior.
- No. 3. Report of P. P. Elder, agent for the Indians within the Neosho agency.
- No. 4. Report of Wm. G. Coffin, superintendent.
- No. 5. Letter of Commissioner to Acting Secretary of the Interior.
- No. 6. Letter of P. P. Elder, agent, transmitting report of manual labor school of Osage nation.
- No. 7. Report of Paul M. Ponziglione, superintendent of the manual labor school of the Osage nation.
- No. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. Letter from Rev. Evan Jones to the Commissioner.
- No. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ a. Letter of the Commissioner to Major General Hunter.
- No. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ b. Letter of Major General Hunter to Agent Cutler.
- No. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Letter of Shawnee chiefs to C. H. Carruth, esq.
- No. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Letter of Colonel James Montgomery to the President.
- No. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ e. Letter of C. H. Carruth, esq., to Major General Hunter.
- No. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ f. Letter of Major General Hunter to the Commissioner.

CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 8. Report of Harrison B. Branch, superintendent.
- No. 9. Report of F. M. Williams, superintendent of Methodist mission school for the Kickapoos.
- No. 10. Report of Josephus Utt, teacher of Iowa Indian school.
- No. 11. Report of Philip Breamer, farmer, Sac and Fox farm, Mo.
- No. 12. Report of Acting Commissioner Mix to Secretary of Interior.
- No. 13. Report of John A. Burbank, agent for Great Nemaha agency.
- No. 14. Report of Charles B. Keith, agent for Kickapoos.
- No. 15. Report of H. W. Farnsworth, of Kansas agency.
- No. 16. Report of R. J. Burt, superintendent of Omaha mission school.
- No. 17. Report of F. Johnson, agent of Delaware Indians.
- No. 18. Report of C. C. Hutchinson, agent for Sacs and Foxes.
- No. 19. Report of Commissioner to Secretary of Interior.
- No. 20. Report of O. H. Irish, agent for Omaha agency.
- No. 21. Rules and regulations to be observed in the execution and conveyance of lands assigned in severalty to Indians in Kansas.
- No. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$. Rules and regulations to be observed in the conveyance of lands in Kansas, owned by Miami Indians residing in Indiana.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 22. Report of Clark W. Thompson, superintendent.
- No. 23. Report of L. E. Webb, agent for Chippewas of Lake Superior.
- No. 24. Report of D. O'Brien, teacher at Red Cliff.
- No. 25. Report of A. T. L. Pierson, superintendent of schools for the Upper and Lower Sioux.
- No. 26. Report of Ira S. Smith, superintendent of Winnebago schools.
- No. 27. Report of V. Smith, physician at Red Cliff.

- No. 28. Report of Geo. P. Townsend, physician at Chippewa agency.
- No. 29. Report of M. W. Carson, carpenter for Upper Sioux.
- No. 30. Report of Thomas J. Galbraith, agent for Sioux at Yellow Medicine.
- No. 31. Report of N. W. Miller, blacksmith for the Upper Sioux.
- No. 32. Report of Acting Commissioner to Secretary of the Interior.
- No. 33. Report of R. A. Spicer, teacher at Odanah.
- No. 34. Report of Lieut. A. D. Balcombe, agent of Winnebagoes.

COLORADO SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 35. Report of William Gilpin, governor and *ex officio* superintendent.
- No. 36. Report of Lafayette Head, agent of Labuacks Utahs.
- No. 37. Report of William Gilpin, governor and *ex officio* superintendent.
- No. 38. Letter of Capt. Elmer Otis to Commissioner.
- No. 39. Report of A. G. Boone, agent Upper Arkansas, transmitting safeguard from Albert Pike, as commissioner of Indian affairs for the Confederate States.

NEVADA SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 40. Report of James W. Nye, governor and *ex officio* superintendent.
- No. 41. Report of Warren Wasson, acting agent for Carson Valley agency.
- No. 41½. The same.
- No. 42. The same.

DAKOTA SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 43. Report of William Jayne, governor and *ex officio* superintendent.
- No. 44. Report of Acting Commissioner to Secretary of Interior.
- No. 45. Report of Walter A. Burleigh, agent for Yancton Sioux.

NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 46. Report of J. L. Collins, superintendent.
- No. 47. Report of Commissioner to Secretary of Interior.
- No. 48. Report of Wm. F. N. Army, agent for Utah agency.

UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 49. Report of Benjamin Davies, late superintendent.
- No. 50. Report of Henry Martin, late superintendent.
- No. 51. Letter of Benjamin Davies, late superintendent, to Agent Humphreys.
- No. 52. Report of A. Humphreys, agent at Spanish Fork reservation.
- No. 53. The same.

CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 54. Report of John P. H. Wentworth, superintending agent for southern district.
- No. 55. The same.
- No. 56. Report of George M. Hanson, superintending agent for northern district.
- No. 56½. Letter of Commissioner to Elijah White, special agent.

OREGON SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 57. Report of Wm. M. Rector, superintendent.
- No. 58. Report of Daniel Newcomb, agent for Silitz agency.

- No. 59. Report of Henry William Ead, miller and sawyer of Grand Ronde agency.
 No. 60. Report of George H. Abbott, sub-agent.
 No. 61. Report of George M. Overman, farmer.
 No. 62. Report of E. S. Merrel, blacksmith.
 No. 63. Report of Lindsley Applegate, agent.
 No. 64. Report of William Miller, physician.
 No. 65. Report of James B. Condon, agent.

WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 66. Report of W. W. Miller, late superintendent.
 No. 67. Report of R. C. Fay, farmer.
 No. 68. Report of Wm. F. Winsor, special agent.
 No. 69. Report of W. M. Morrow, farmer.
 No. 70. Report of Rev. E. C. Chirouse, teacher and missionary.
 No. 71. Report of W. B. Gosnell, agent.

MACKINAC AGENCY.

- No. 72. Report of Dewitt C. Leach, agent.

VICINITY OF GREEN BAY AGENCY.

- No. 73. Report of M. M. Davis, agent.
 No. 74. Report of Edwin R. Murdock, miller.
 No. 75. Report of Mrs. Jane Douseman, teacher.
 No. 76. Report of Harmon H. Martin, farmer.
 No. 77. Report of Myron McCord, teacher, &c.
 No. 78. Report of Rosetta Douseman, teacher.
 No. 79. Report of Harvey Frild, blacksmith.
 No. 80. Report of Mrs. Sarah J. Slingerland, teacher.
 No. 81. Report of Rev. E. A. Goodenow, teacher.
 No. 82. Report of Jeremiah Slingerland, teacher.
 No. 83. Report of Joseph A. Williamson on trust fund.
 No. 84. Statement of Indian trust fund, (No. 1.)
 No. 85. Statement of Indian trust fund, (No. 2.)
 No. 86. Statement of Indian trust fund, (No. 3.)
 No. 87. Statement of Indian trust fund, (No. 4.)
 No. 88. Statement indicating schools, population, wealth, &c., of the Indian tribes which are in direct connexion with the government of the United States.

SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 1.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, May 11, 1861.

SIR: This will be handed to you by Mr. Wm. G. Coffin, who has been appointed by the President superintendent of Indian affairs for your district, in the stead of Superintendent Rector, and for whom I bespeak your friendship and assistance in the performance of his duties.

I have known Mr. Coffin for twenty years, and believe him to have the necessary qualifications for his position among your people, and I am glad to be able to give the most positive assurance that he is a man upon whom the President can implicitly rely to carry out the well-settled policy of his administration; a part of which is, that in no event, and under no circumstances, shall your domestic institutions be interfered with by any of its officers or employes. I make this statement because I am well aware that in regard to this subject the President has been, and will continue to be, misrepresented by bad and unscrupulous men for party purposes, and in order, if possible, to inflame and array the various tribes of your people against the government.

I am exceedingly anxious to have honest and capable agents throughout the Indian country, whose greatest pride it shall be to honestly and efficiently execute the trusts confided to them, and it will be my pleasure, as well as duty, to urge upon all appointees a strict compliance with all treaties entered into between the United States and the Indian people, to do exact justice, and cultivate friendly relations between the red and white man.

The present disturbed condition of the country will render it more than ordinarily difficult for our agents to discharge their duties among the wild tribes, but I have reason to believe that the intelligence and civilization of the tribes in your country, and especially of their headmen and chiefs, will go far to lessen this difficulty in the case of Mr. Coffin and the agents in his superintendency. In the unfortunate contest now existing between this government and its rebellious people, I hope we shall have the support and sympathy of your people, and I trust you will convey to them my strongest assurances that while the government and our people will, if necessary, sacrifice their lives and their fortunes in maintaining the Union and the Constitution, and in the enforcement of the laws, all of which they dearly love, they will never wage a war against the constitutional right, or the domestic institution of any State or people.

A communication from this office has been addressed to the War Department requesting that troops and munitions of war may be furnished to your territory to protect your people against the depredations of all parties, whether claiming to be for the Union, or the avowed aiders and abettors of treason, and I have assured the President that he need have no apprehensions of trouble with your people in his endeavors to preserve the Union and the Constitution and enforce the laws, and in this assurance I have full confidence that I am not deceived.

With assurances of my personal regard, I remain, with respect, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

Copies of the above forwarded to the following addresses, per Mr. Coffin :

JOHN ROSS, *Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation, west of Arkansas.*

CYRUS HARRIS, *Governor of the Chickasaw Nation.*

M. KENNARD, *Principal Chief of the Lower Creek.*

ECHO HADJO, *Principal Chief of the Upper Creek.*

PRINCIPAL CHIEF *of the Seminole Indians west of Arkansas.*

GEORGE HUDSON, *Principal Chief of the Choctaw Nation, Doaksville, Choctaw Nation, west of Arkansas.*

No. 2.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, May 30, 1861.

SIR: I desire again to call your attention, and through you that of the War Department, to what seems to me the necessity of sending a military force into the Indian country west of Arkansas. My information from the tribes in that country is to the effect that extraordinary efforts are making by emissaries from the so-called southern confederacy to induce the Indians in that country to unite their destinies with them, and take up arms against the government of the United States, and that a majority of these Indians are disposed to be true to their allegiance to the government; but, as is found to be the case in some of the border slave States, this majority is overawed by the minority, who band together to make war on the legitimate government. Experience has shown that in all such cases the presence of even a small force of federal troops located in the disaffected States has had the effect to preserve the peace, encourage the friends of the Union, and induce the people to return to their allegiance.

That this same result would be produced in the Indian country I cannot doubt, as they can have no inducement to unite with the enemies of the United States unless we fail as a nation to give them that protection guaranteed by our treaty stipulations, and which is necessary to prevent designing and evil-disposed persons from having free intercourse with them, to work out their evil purposes.

I again repeat that my conviction is, that a military force of two or three thousand men located in the Indian Territory, near the borders of Arkansas and Texas, would have the effect to secure the neutrality of the Indian tribes in our southern superintendency, besides having a salutary effect upon the States mentioned; and that unless this course is adopted by the government we shall soon find it impossible to maintain our agencies with the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and other tribes on our southern borders, and incur the danger of having many thousands of these savage warriors in arms against our people. Our duty under treaty stipulations requires that we protect these tribes from the mischievous intermeddling of white persons without their borders, and our interest as well as that of the Indians, it seems to me, demands that steps should be taken to secure peaceable relations with them.

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

WM. P. DOLE,

Commissioner.

Hon. CALEB B. SMITH,

Secretary of the Interior.

No. 3.

OFFICE NEOSHO INDIAN AGENCY,
Fort Scott, Kansas, September 30, 1861.

SIR: I herewith submit the following as my first annual report of the affairs of this agency. Immediately after receiving the appointment as agent, I repaired to Crawford Seminary, in the Quapaw nation, and received from Agent Dorn what money and other property he turned over to me as the effects belonging to the government. I remained at the agency but a short time before it became evident that my presence in that vicinity, bordering as it does on the Missouri line, not far from the rendezvous of the rebel army in the southwest, would excite the rebel community around to hostile demonstrations upon me personally, and the property of the government. I therefore deemed it prudent to remove such of the records as I could unsuspectedly from that place to Fort Scott, about the 10th of July. Since that time I have not been permitted to appear among the Quapaws, Senecas, and Senecas and Shawnees, or have any intercourse with them only by such means as I could best adopt secretly. I have been able, to some extent, to counteract the false impressions extant among southern Indians, "that there was no government but the tottering fragments and discordant elements of the old government" existing. I am happy to report that the good sense of those tribes living contiguous to Missouri, together with the impressions I have secretly conveyed to them by various means, have prevented them from heeding the rebellious solicitations of Cherokee half-breeds and other influences which surround them. From recent investigations I am satisfied they are inspired with a confidence in our government which is truly commendable. The Quapaws, Senecas, and Senecas and Shawnees, by the aid received through Special Agent Whitney, were relieved from an embarrassing situation, and have succeeded in cultivating their farms extensively, and will receive a bountiful reward for their labors. The advanced state of civilization and industry to which these tribes have attained renders it of the greatest importance that some plan be devised by which schools could be established among them, and the rising generation of the half-breeds, and others who are thus inclined, might receive the benefit of at least a common school education. Within these reservations the soil is unsurpassed in richness and the climate salubrious, extensively timbered and watered, and generally healthy; and all combined renders this peculiar locality one of the most favored reservations I have seen west of the Mississippi. In consequence of the extreme danger incident to a visit among these tribes and the employes, and the mail facilities being cut off, I have not been able to obtain reports from the several employes connected with those tribes to forward to the department with this report.

The Osage Indians, differing from the Quapaws and Senecas in habits of civilization, are situated on a beautiful strip of country within the boundary of the State of Kansas. Some of the bands of this tribe show strong symptoms of changing the practice of hunting for that of agricultural pursuits, and in many instances have built houses and fences, cultivated small patches of land, raised corn, &c., of which they are proud to speak. These impressions have been imbibed by the generous efforts and kind advices of those worthy fathers connected with the Catholic mission establishment, and conducted in their midst for the last fourteen years. These bands now express great anxiety to change the Indian habits to those of the white man.

The want of oxen and implements to farm with embarrasses them in this laudable effort. They can and do split rails and build fences, and, with the proper encouragement, will steadily advance in agricultural pursuits. They own large numbers of ponies and horses, but as yet live mostly by hunting, especially those bands living away from civilization.

They having been gone on the hunt nearly all summer, I have been as yet unable to take any census of this tribe, or inventory of their property. Great

efforts have been made by Cherokee half-breeds, and other emissaries from the self-styled southern confederacy, to create a spirit of disloyalty among this tribe; councils have been called; consultations held with some half-breeds, chiefs, and headmen of the notorious John Mathews, a noted rebel, who has long lived among them as a trader, and having been connected with this tribe by marriage, had the facilities for exercising a powerful influence over them. I am happy to inform the department that his efforts to place this tribe of Indians under the control and influence of an agent from the pretended southern confederacy have been effectually checked by his being shot by Colonel Blunt's command, and his band connected with him in his rebellious efforts broken up about the 20th of September; thus giving quiet and safety not only to the half-breeds, but the unfortunate Indian. From the manner of living, and the habits of this tribe of Indians, they are fast declining and dying off.

I should do injustice to the very generous and laudable efforts of those fathers under whose supervision the Osage manual labor school is if I failed to mention it in this report. From a personal and thorough examination of this institution in both of its departments, I am satisfied that the influence and superior exertions made by them in behalf of these Indians will be seen and felt when this generation shall have passed away. It is truly deserving the fostering care of the government, and will, if properly supported with funds, be the means of ultimately civilizing that now benighted tribe.

I herewith transmit the annual report of that school:

Name of tribe.	No. of souls.	Wealth.	No. of schools.	Designation and location.	No. of scholars—males.	No. of scholars—females.	No. of teachers—males.	No. of teachers—females.	Religious society.	Amount of money contributed by societies.	Amount contributed by individual Indians.	No. of missionaries and denomination.
Senecas
Quapaws
Senecas and Shawnees
Osages	1	Osage Catholic mission; Osage nation; used also for benefit of Quapaw nation.	100	90	4	4	Roman Cath.	About \$9,000 has been contributed by benevolent and charitable persons since 1847.	.....	Three clergy and 2 brothers, and 14 Sisters of Loretto in female department. Roman Catholic.

I certify on honor that the foregoing is correct as reported to me by the superintendent of the above school, and that the danger and difficulties incidental to this rebellion, and the frequenting of that country by a band of rebels, have prevented me from obtaining further information.

P. P. ELDER, *United States Neosho Agent.*

As far as I have been able to ascertain, the employes have been doing their duty. One or two, I have been recently informed, have left their charge, which will be duly reported as soon as an investigation can be had. I desire to impress upon the department the importance of strict compliance with all treaty stipulations as to pay of Indians and employes connected with this agency. Being peculiarly situated between rebellion and loyalty, they would be more inclined to believe that our government had failed and passed away if their pay should stop. This idea is constantly being impressed upon both Indians and employes by those rebellious spirits who have access and occasionally confer with them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. ELDER,
United States Neosho Agent.

WILLIAM G. COFFIN, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs S. S.

No. 4

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Humboldt, Kansas, October 2, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit this, my first report, for your consideration, regretting that I have not been able, by a more extended examination into the wants and general condition of the Indian tribes in this superintendency, to make it of more interest to the government and the public.

It is known to you that the Indian Territory is bounded on three sides by States now in rebellion against the government, and I regret to say that this desirable country, having excited the cupidity of the so-called southern confederacy, emissaries, under the guise of commissioners, superintendents, and agents, have been actively engaged in alienating the affections of these tribes from the government, and in inducing them to take up arms in defence of treason and traitors. Every means has been resorted to that human depravity could conceive or sordid avarice suggest, in the way of false representations, extravagant promises, threats, and persuasions, to swerve these Indians from their loyalty to the government. The consequence has been to render it unsafe for any person not known to be thoroughly identified with the rebellion under any pretence to visit them, or for any person at all suspected of entertaining Union sentiments to remain among them. Owing to these facts I am unable to make such a report as to the details of the condition of the various tribes as my instructions, received at various times from the department, contemplated; nor have I received any report from the agents embodying the information that would have supplied, to a great extent, the lack of that which I had hoped to procure from personal examination. The only tribes I have been able to reach are the Osages, Quapaws, Senecas, Shawnees, and a part of the Cherokee nation.

The report of the Neosho agent, P. P. Elder, esq., has not reached me, doubtless in consequence of the irregularity of the mails on this exposed frontier. It will, however, be forwarded immediately upon its receipt, and I hope will reach you in time to be embraced in your report.

The feeling of the Osages is favorable to the Union, the loyalty of most of the tribe still unshaken, although a few of their half-breeds have been found in company with roving bands of the white vagabonds and thieves who have been employed in robbing and driving Union men and their families from their homes. The ringleader, John Mathews, has, through the prompt action of General James H. Lane, already met a traitor's doom, while others, of less notoriety and influence, have been compelled to flee from the country. These remarks will apply equally to Quapaws, Senecas, and Shawnees. The chiefs and headmen of the Cherokees gave strong grounds for the hope that, through the influence of their head chief, John Ross, they would be induced to remain true to the Union and themselves. This hope has, however, proved fallacious, and the entire nation has succumbed to the insidious influence that has been brought to bear, as before stated, and I am creditably informed that they have entered into a treaty with Albert Pike and Elias Rector, the first being, or pretending to be, commissioner of Indian affairs for the southern confederacy, the latter as superintendent of Indian affairs, acting under the same authority, which treaty, I learn, however, is far from being satisfactory to the Cherokee full-bloods, having been brought about by the most scandalous frauds, misrepresentations, and corruptions, on the part of the above-named agents and their half-breed friends, together with a class of white men of no character, who have long lived among these Indians. It is, however, believed by those well informed that so soon as a sufficient military force is sent to expel traitors and protect Union men in the expression of their sentiments, a very large majority of the full-blood Indians would be found loyal to the government.

The Creeks, though they have been most sorely importuned, have not, or had not at the latest dates, yielded to their wily foes, and it is not known that any of the other smaller tribes have been seduced from their allegiance to the government.

Measures have been taken (of which I have fully advised the department) to secure the attendance of a delegation from most of these southern tribes, at Humboldt, at an early day, from which I hope much good will result.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. G. COFFIN,

Supt. of Indian Affairs for the Southern Superintendency.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 5.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Office of Indian Affairs, August 15, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit copies of a letter from H. B. Branch, esq., superintendent of Indian affairs, (central superintendency,) together with one from Agent Ross, in which mention is made of the approach of hostile Indians upon the plains, and the request preferred that the agent may be furnished with the means of arming the friendly Indians. I have already, in former communications to the Secretary of the Interior, requested that the papers transmitted asking for the help of the government against enemies upon the borders of the Indian country be referred to the Secretary of War; and if you concur in the view, you will please to give the above papers the same reference, with the request that where United States soldiers cannot be furnished, arms and ammunition should be given to the Indian agents, to be used in their discretion in supplying the friendly Indians with the means of defence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

W. J. SMITH,

Acting Secretary of the Interior, Washington.

No. 6.

OFFICE NEOSHO INDIAN AGENCY,

Fort Scott, Kansas, October 15, 1861.

SIR: I herewith transmit the report of the superintendent of the manual labor school of the Osage nation. It failed to reach me in time to transmit with my annual report. I sent my annual as well as my quarterly report to Superintendent Coffin, at Humboldt. I learn to-day the town has been taken and burnt by rebels. If this be true, all the papers I sent may also be burned. The rebels, 800 strong, are reported by our scouts in four miles. I shall take care of all papers, if possible, and go on military duty. Hence I send this report direct to the department, hoping it will be all right, as I mention it in my report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. P. ELDER,

United States Neosho Agent.

WM. P. DOLE, Esq.,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 7.

OSAGE MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL,
State of Kansas, Dorn County, Sept. 2, 1861.

SIR: I feel happy in stating that our manual labor school for the benefit of both Osage and Quapaw nations this year has been improving more than usual, the number of children having been in the male department an average of one hundred, and of ninety in the female.

The health of our pupils, though very good at present, has been very bad during last spring. The want of more suitable buildings for their accommodation has to be accounted as one of the causes of it; for this is certain, that, whenever there is a large number of children living together, especially Indians, a sickness, no matter what, will very soon become contagious, unless the patients be set apart in a well-appropriated establishment. For this reason, I can but insist on the necessity of providing this mission with some large and well-ventilated buildings, especially for the female department, as Rev. T. Schoenmakers did state in his report of last year, as well as in his letters to the Department of Indian Affairs.

To what concerns the moral improvement of this manual labor school, I am proud to say that this is becoming every year more and more sensible; and this mission having been established merely as an experiment, to see whether the Osage children were capable of intellectual cultivation, I am bound to say that the experiment proved very successful; and on this I have the unanimous testimony of all those who have visited our school.

However, though this be true, still, let none think that the Osage nation at large has been or will soon be civilized on account of it. No; the good success of any Indian school is but the first step towards civilization, and no school, no matter how excellently conducted, will ever succeed in turning a nation from the state of aboriginal barbarism into that of civilization, unless the pupils, once they have left the school, are kept up and assisted by qualified guardians. For, as long as children who succeeded perfectly well during the time of their education will be allowed, once they quit the school, to be thrown by their parents or connexions into a condition not much better than that of slaves, and will be compelled by them to return to their former wild habits, nothing or very little can be expected from them for the future improvement of a whole nation.

And here I wish to be understood I speak in general. I want by no means to advocate a system of compulsory education or tutorage. All that I wish is, to call your attention on this truth, that, namely, the Indian is not like the white man. A white man understands what is the benefit of education, and is ready to submit to hard sacrifices to have his children well educated. But the poor Indian does not see any advantage in it, and so, generally speaking, does not appreciate education at all. Hence, to make him esteem this great benefit, the education given to his children at the missions, for at least a certain number of years, should be so conducted as to bring not only moral advantage to the pupils, but also real, sensible profit to their parents or connexions; in a word, to those who raised them. This system would at once produce a great change in their ideas: they would look upon the education of their children as on a great blessing; they would hurry on bringing them to school, and the mission houses would soon be too small to accommodate the number of the pupils presented.

Let, for instance, a peculiar care be taken of the boys as well as of the girls educated at this Osage school; let those who have been more distinguished for good conduct and industry have right to a reward according to their merits; let this reward be given them with prudence, and at a seasonable time, when, namely, they will stand more in need of it—as, for instance, when they will

locate themselves in a state of life, as that of matrimony, let them have help in raising their houses, fencing their fields; let them have articles of house furniture, implements of agriculture; let there be prizes set on for those who will make the best improvements, either in the way of building, or of farming, or any other branch of industry; let prizes be assigned for those who will raise the best stock, as cattle, horses, hogs, &c.; let them have good mechanics to help them, and let all this be directed by faithful, disinterested, and moderate managers, who will try to keep up in the minds of the youths those principles of religion, honesty, and morality which they have learned at our mission, and the effect will be that they will never more return to their foolish superstitions; they will be ashamed of idleness; they will forget the animosity between tribe and tribe; they will esteem virtue. Religion would then soon triumph among them, and produce by degrees the sweet fruits of civilization, now so much desired.

If government would at present appropriate for this Osage nation an extra sum of at least \$10,000, to be paid annually for the carrying on of this plan; if this sum would every five years be raised in proportion of the annual improvement made, I dare to say that, in less than twenty years from this day, our missions would succeed in drawing the majority of the Osages to adopt the life of honest farmers. The adoption of this plan, or of any other like this in benefit of the Indians, would in a few years not only be profitable to them, but to society at large. The money employed by government in this work would not be lost: it would, as it were, be put to interest, to the greatest advantage of the whole country.

The education we give includes also manual labor; and here again I must say that our pupils, both boys and girls, do distinguish themselves each one according to their capacity, for they are willing to work and can work perfectly well; all that they need is to be assisted and encouraged afterwards.

This is as much as I thought proper to expose to you about this Osage manual labor school. Times are at present hard around us, but thanks to that Mighty Providence by which everything is governed, we did not, so far, suffer anything from the hostile parties who ran the country. We hope that this our institution will not be interfered with, and will continue to flourish for the advantage of both Osage and Quapaw nations.

Very respectfully,

PAUL M. PONZIGLIONE,

Superintendent of the Osage Manual Labor School.

P. P. ELDER,

United States Indian Agent for the Osage Nation.

No. 7½.

LAWRENCE, *Kansas*, October 31, 1861.

SIR: I have taken all the pains I could to find a messenger on whom I could rely to go to the Cherokee nation. But the intervening country, comprising the neutral ground and the Neosho valley, has been so infested with banditti that intercourse with the Indian Territory proper has been practically cut off. Two or three times I had hopes of succeeding in getting a messenger who would go through, and I wrote to Mr. Ross three several times, under somewhat varying circumstances, embodying your message each time. The first I sent to an Indian who was going down south, but I afterwards learned that he did not go on account of the dangers he would have to encounter. To two others I offered twenty-five dollars if either of them would carry a message and bring me back

an answer. About the first of this month I thought I had found a man who would certainly go through; he was in company with fifteen other Indians—Shawnees, Creeks, Kickapoos, and Choctaws—who live about Little river, near the Seminole country. They had come over four hundred miles to find out the truth about the war for the information of the full Indians in that region. At home they could hear nothing, but through the half-breeds, and on many of them they could not depend.

→ I had considerable conversation with this man in the course of several days his company stayed here. He said the full Indians among the Creeks, Cherokees, and Seminoles were all faithful to the Union, and were depending on the President for protection. Many of the half-breeds he said had gone off from their allegiance to the government. Among the disaffected in the Creek nation he named Chilly McIntosh, Lewis McIntosh, Unee McIntosh, and M. Kennard, the present principal chief, and others; but Rolly McIntosh, formerly principal chief of the Creek nation, and Ben Marshal, a prominent man among them, had not yielded to the secession pressure when they left home. Old O-poth-le-yo-ho-lo, also formerly principal chief of a large portion of the Creek nation, and who still exerts great influence among them, was thoroughly loyal to the United States government. The full Indians, he said, among the Creeks and Seminoles, as well as among the Cherokees, have all confidence in the friendship and patriotism of John Ross, and his loyalty to the government of the United States.

All this agreed so well with what I knew to be the general disposition of the parties that I at once accepted his statement as true. He said he was coming back in November as far as Humboldt. I offered him twenty-five dollars if he would deliver a letter to John Ross and bring me an answer, but he declined to undertake it. I suppose he was afraid of being intercepted with documents in his possession.

→ I was perfectly astounded at the announcement of the defection of John Ross and the Cherokees. I could not have given credit to it, but for the apparently authentic statement that the government had certain information on the subject, and had acted on it in the confiscation of their annuities, and the fact also that the border was commanded by the rebels, who have cut off all intercourse with the loyal States, and have their army there ready to enforce compliance with any demand the southern emissaries might make.

→ I have no doubt the unfortunate affair was brought about under stress of threatened force, which the Cherokees were by no means able to resist. But greatly as this defection of our old friends is to be lamented, I feel assured that it was an unwilling surrender, and that it only needs a sufficient force to afford them protection to secure a speedy and cordial return to their former allegiance and an abjuration of whatever reluctant alliance they may, under duress, have formed with rebel States.

In consideration of the unfavorable circumstances in which the Cherokees were placed, I have no doubt the President will be disposed, on their return, to treat them with a generous lenity and forbearance, which will bring about a restoration of that confidence and good understanding which have so long and so happily existed between them and the government and people of the United States.

I expect to have an opportunity to send down in a very short time by a thoroughly reliable man, who is well acquainted in the nation and in Arkansas.

His plan is to go through Missouri and Arkansas if he can—the ways through the neutral land being infested with banditti, the comrades of those who plundered and burnt Humboldt.

I had thought of sending a verbal message by him, representing the intentions and wishes of the government previous to their defection; and if, under the circumstances, you should think proper to say anything more, or anything different, I could do so.

If you can spare a moment amid your pressing calls to send me a line, it would be very gratifying.

And should there be anything else I can do, it will give me great pleasure to attend to it.

Should the federal army be successful in clearing out the way into Arkansas, I should like to go to the Cherokee nation myself, and in that case I shall be happy to do anything you may desire among them as far as I am able.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EVAN JONES,

Of the Baptist Mission, Cherokee Nation.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,

Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

No. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ a.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, November 16, 1861.

SIR: I am directed by the President to respectfully request the performance by you of the trusts herein indicated, involving, as you will perceive, some delicate and important matters growing out of our relations with several of the Indian tribes west of Arkansas. For that purpose, if it is deemed advisable by you to assemble the chiefs at your headquarters in Kansas, you will issue your instructions to that effect to the agent who will deliver this and the accompanying papers, and who is directed to act in accordance with them, or in case, in your judgment, the requirements of the public service will not admit of your personal attendance to the trusts herein indicated, you will please confide the same, through the bearer hereof, to General Lane, with a request from you, provided he can be spared from his post, that he will execute the same.

It is deemed important that these Indians shall be as much impressed as possible with the fact that the authority of the government remains inviolate, and that it will be maintained at every hazard; for you will perceive by the papers sent you that the Indians have been persuaded by the agents of the Confederate States to believe that the government is destroyed and the Union permanently dissolved. By this means alone they have induced them to enter into pretended treaties, transferring their allegiance to the rebellion government.

There has been forwarded to this office the original of a paper executed by Albert Pike, of Arkansas, who calls himself the Commissioner of the Confederate States to the Indian nations and tribes west of Arkansas, which he designates as "letters of safeguard" to a band of Comanches of the prairies, and by which they are formally placed under the protection of these States, and a residence assigned to them upon certain lands leased from the Choctaws and Chickasaws. A copy of this is herewith sent you. It is satisfactorily established that this and similar arrangements with other tribes and bands have been made by means of false inducements held out by Mr. Pike and others, and that they have been made effectual only by impressing the Indians with the belief that there is no longer any government of the United States. It is this influence which the President is exceedingly anxious to counteract at once through you, and I am persuaded that you will have no difficulty in doing it if the chiefs who represent portions of these tribes and bands can be brought into your presence. Your familiarity with Indian character will enable you to know the best means of effecting this object without any special instructions from this office.

By the papers enclosed you will also see that "a talk" has already been had with some of these chiefs who represent the Seminoles, Chickasaws, and Creeks, and that they have fully set forth the artifices by which they have been deceived,

and express the belief that the Indians will readily continue their dependence upon the United States when persuaded that the government is still maintaining, and that it will not only give them all necessary protection, but faithfully perform all its treaties with them, and, so soon as its agents can be established in their midst, will in good faith continue their annuities; upon which last point especially you are requested to give them the strongest assurances. It is particularly desired that this belief should be impressed upon their minds in the most effectual manner, so that upon their return to their tribes they may report the facts. And it is believed that by this means the falsehood and deception practiced upon them by the agents of the rebellious States may be successfully exposed. You will, of course, understand the importance of having this promptly done, because, if it is not, these deluded people may be induced to join the Confederate forces and take up arms against the United States. The President's consciousness of this fact has prompted him to indicate you as the most suitable person to do this; an opinion in which I fully concur.

Of course it is not supposed that this will interfere in any way with your important military duties, as it will take but little of your time when the chiefs are assembled at your headquarters, when the presence of the troops under your command will seem to impress them most forcibly with the authority and power of the government. This, together with the fact that they shall be made to understand that what you say to them is by express authority of their "Great Father," the President, cannot fail to have a most wholesome and beneficial influence upon them.

You will please report your proceedings to this office, and any account for subsistence and presents for the Indians, or expenses incident to the trusts hereby confided, upon being forwarded to this office, will be promptly paid. As it will probably be necessary for the bearer hereof to visit Leroy, Coffee county, Kansas, to meet the Indians in council, as proposed by General Lane, on the 24th instant, I have to request that you will direct the commandant at Fort Leavenworth to furnish him such facilities for the trip as may be needed.

I have notified Mr. Coffin, the superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern superintendency, of the council hereby proposed, and he will probably be present and co-operate with you.

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

WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

Major General HUNTER,
United States Army.

No. 73 b.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, *November 20, 1861.*

SIR: It is the wish and order of the President of the United States, communicated to me through the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington, the Hon. Wm. P. Dole, that you take immediate measures to assemble as many as possible of the chiefs and headmen of the various tribes or nations west of Arkansas at my headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

A copy of your letter of the 4th instant to the Hon. Wm. P. Dole has been sent me. It is desirable to have as many of the leading men as possible from the Choctaws, Creeks, Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Seminoles, and to have them meet me at as early a day as possible, which day you must appoint and notify me.

I am authorized to draw on the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for all sums necessary for the subsistence of those coming to the meeting, and for presents

to the Indians. You will please have them suitably subsisted to Fort Leavenworth, where they will receive rations from the public stores. Have all your accounts in duplicate, and properly signed and witnessed, that there may be no delay in their payment.

Please bring with you all the necessary interpreters, and notify any of the agents of the tribes mentioned, and within your reach, to be present at the meeting.

It is the desire of the President that this meeting should take place as early as practicable.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

D. HUNTER.

GEO. A. CUTLER, Esq.,

U. S. Agent for the Creek Indians, Leroy, Coffee county, Kansas.

No. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

SHAWNEE AGENCY, JOHNSTON COUNTY, KANSAS,

November 15, 1861.

HON. SIRS: First from a letter dated the 7th instant to the Shawnee council, directed by Major Abbott, we were requested, with other chiefs of the different tribes, to meet our Creek brothers at Leroy.

We at first had determined to send a delegation, but since have concluded not to send any up, but, instead, to write to you their opinions, believing that advice to you was all, in fact, your extreme necessity required in your present crisis.

Brothers, hold fast to the Union! Hold to your treaties! And now call upon the United States government to fulfil their treaty stipulations with you by protecting you in this your time of need, and save your country to you first, and then, by so doing, save the whole of the Indian country to the Union.

We believe that the mass or majority of the Indians are loyal to their treaties, true to their own interests; and we know that the government of the United States is both able and willing to protect you; and now our advice to you is, go immediately to Washington city, lay your case before President Lincoln, state everything, and we assure you that he will protect you, and that immediately; we think that delay on your part will be ruinous to your people; we believe that your agent ought to conduct you there. Put your confidence only in the Union and you will be safe. This is all we believe that we can do in the case. But let us assure you, brothers, that you have our sympathy; we feel for you, we know the extreme danger you are in, especially at this time; for if you are deluded to join the Southern Confederacy you are lost. And now anything we can do further for you we will do it, and willingly, and believe us to be your true friends.

GRAHAME ROGERS, his x mark.

JOSEPH FLINT, his x mark.

PASKAL FISH, his x mark.

GEO. DOGHERTY, his x mark.

JACKSON ROGERS, his x mark.

The Shawnee Chiefs.

Attest: MATHEW KING,

United States Shawnee Interpreter.

C. H. CURRUTH,

U. S. Commissioner.

Major CUTLER,

U. S. Agent of the Creeks, and also to the Chiefs in council assembled at Leroy, from the Southern country.

No. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

FORT SCOTT, November 19, 1861.

We are visited here by a delegation of friendly Indians from the south. Thinking it best that they should visit Washington, I take the liberty of sending them to your excellency. Their condition is deplorable; they will tell their own story.

Very respectfully, your excellency's obedient servant,

JAMES MONTGOMERY,

Colonel Commanding Army of Western Border.

Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

President of the United States.

No. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ e.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, November 26, 1861.

SIR: The first step made by the southern tribes bearing upon the present difficulty in our country was in obedience to a call from the Chickasaws for the five tribes, to wit: Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, and Seminoles, to meet them in "international council" at the Creek agency the 10th March, 1861.

Their object expressed in their letters to the different chiefs being to confer with delegates of the various tribes in regard to the position they should take in the "event of a final separation of the southern States from the Union." The Choctaw delegation at the council favored immediate action and a treaty with the "confederate government." The Chickasaws were divided in opinion, while the Cherokees, Creeks, and Seminoles were unanimous in opposition to the measure. I think it was while these delegations were in session that Forts Arbuckle, Washita, and Cobb were evacuated by our forces and taken possession of by the Texans.

The Wichitas and other tribes around Fort Cobb came into the Seminole nation, bringing two prisoners. One of them had been connected with the sutler's store at Fort Cobb, and they turned him loose of their own accord because they believed him a friend to the government army. The other, Colonel Titus, of Texas, they would have killed because he was a Texan, had he not succeeded in proving to their satisfaction that he belonged to Washington, and was at the fort on business for government.

This feeling of enmity to Texas was shared at that time by the Creeks, Seminoles, and all the small tribes beyond. They were anxious to engage in the war; and while the Seminoles and Creeks were averse to fighting on either side, they in council agreed with the Wichitas that the Texans were a "mean, bad people." Immediately after the council of the five tribes three delegates came into the Creek nation from the "Confederate States," and Maty Cunard, the chief, called another general council at North Fork; no agreement was arrived at, however, until Captain Pike visited the country. His personal influence carried the Choctaws and Chickasaws out at once. They rebelled about the first of May. He wrote letters to the Seminoles, requesting an interview with them at the Creek agency. The Creek chiefs having by this time begun to waver in their allegiance to the government, and by bringing in the Seminole delegates there, he could bring the Creek influence to bear upon them.

The chief and second chief, with many other prominent Creek citizens, agreed to the proposals of Captain Pike, and the "Confederate States" assumed the payment of all the annuities until other and "better treaties" could be made.

Many chiefs who were absent—some of them sent out to the wild tribes on

business, so that their influence might not defeat the bill—on returning, found their names signed to the ordinance of rebellion. The four Seminoles who were at the council agreed to get their tribe also to adopt a similar policy; but word being sent them by the Creek chiefs whose names were used without their knowledge, of the fraudulent manner in which the Creeks were counted among the seceding nations, the Seminoles quietly withdrew from their council ground, leaving their chief and the four self-appointed delegates to the Creek agency with the few Creek secessionists who attended with the purpose of helping to engineer the secesh ordinance through their council.

I spent the day before John Jumper left for the Creek agency with him. Some four or five Seminole chiefs were present. Not a man among them was at that time in favor of going with the south. They had even asked me to read newspapers in their councils, and we had a map of the United States before us, to enable them to understand the position of the country. None were more eager for information than the Seminoles, and they well understood the fact that should the south fail in her rebellion, the seceding tribes would forfeit lands, annuities, and be liable to punishment. The council never appointed delegates to treat with Captain Pike. His letter was received by Jumper at night. He was called away from home and the letter read to him, and also one from Washburn, a former Seminole agent. I supposed the object to be to keep me ignorant of them until the mischief could be effected, as I had corresponded with D. M. McIntosh and Buckner, now leading secessionists among the Creeks, and they well knew my views. Be this as it may, Jumper brought me the letters next morning, and sent a runner for four of his friends, and we spent the whole day together. Matters were approaching a crisis. I was at Fort Arbuckle the week before, after a horse left by an Indian there who was afraid to return for it.

After the Texans took the fort and the Texan officers had sent letters by me to the Seminoles and Wichitas, and also kindly informed me that any white man who had influenced or attempted to influence any of those nations against the "Confederate States" "should go up," they professed to be well "posted" in regard to the number of "abolitionists" in the Indian country, and said that they would sweep the Territory from the Texas border to the Kansas line, "cleaning out" northern men everywhere. I came away because I knew their suspicions of me could be proven true. With an Indian guide, I brought out my wife on horseback to the Arkansas river, crossing it one hundred miles above Fort Gibson. Jumper left with the four men he had selected for the Creek agency, to see Captain Pike, with, I believe, the honest intention of being true to the government, his own sense of right, and his people; but they were bribed, and to-day the Seminole chief has no people, and the nation is without a chief. His family influence enabled him to raise forty-six men, not all Seminoles, and Ben McCulloch authorized him to call to his aid six hundred rangers from Fort Cobb, that he might crush out the Union feeling in his tribe.

Satisfied as I am of the previous loyalty of John Jumper—knowing, as I do, that few Indians worked harder for the advance of his people—I view his treason more in pity than anger.

Most Indians have a price, and no arts were spared by the rebel government. Falsehood, promises, and threats—everything that could influence them—were brought to bear upon the Indians. The United States were bankrupt; not a dollar could they ever pay of annuities due the Indians; their soldiers had run off from the forts and dare not fire again. Seigel had been whipped at Carthage and lost seven hundred Dutchmen, while the southern chivalry lost but *seven men*. Washington was taken. Mr. Lincoln, from intense grief at the ruin he had brought upon the country, had taken to hard drinking; his intellect was shattered. General Lyon was terribly cut up at Booneville. These, and a thousand more falsehoods, were retailed as undoubted truths. The wonder is not that the Indians should have seceded, but that any remained true. Through all this contention, misrepresentation, and villainy, the Cherokee chief steadily

refused to counsel his people to join the south. The Montgomery government had commissioners among all the other tribes; three of them, at Fort Cobb, taking upon themselves to provision the Indians on the reserve, as the United States had before done. To every tribe the offer was made, "we will pay your annuities and carry out all the old treaties until better can be provided," but the Cherokee chief declined to act in any manner that could be construed into a committal. Some of the Cherokees thought it the true policy of the nation to let the south force her to join them; their object being to join the "Confederates," and yet have it appear to be not of their choice.

Similar was the ruse played by the Choctaws and Chickasaws, who did not like to invite the Texans to come into their country by act of council, but individuals assured the Texans "that it would be all right," and so they came and took the forts, and *no treaties were violated*. Now 1,400 Cherokees are in arms in the Cherokee nation, some 700 Creeks, 1,000 Choctaws, and over 100 Chickasaws. (I believe the Chickasaw force underrated.) Such is as near the strength of the "Confederate" rebel Indian army as I can find. On the other hand, at the present time about 3,350 Creek warriors are true to the United States, while the great majority of the full-blood element of the Cherokees only await government aid to show that they are not undeserving of its protection.

The missionaries in the Cherokee nation have generally been true, especially the older class, and the influence of Jones, Worcester, and other true and faithful men, will ever be felt. The Methodist South and Southern Baptists are, however, the most bitter secessionists. The same is true of the Creek nation. The private property of the Tallahassee missionaries has been seized, and the property of the board sold at auction and *jay-hawked*. Though at the present time there is a strong Union feeling among the southern tribes, I believe that unless help reaches them, next spring will find them wholly committed to the south. Four thousand Texans are on Red river, where the Missouri and Texas road crosses it. Five thousand have been ordered up, in addition, to help the Creek rebels repel a fancied northern invasion of six thousand men at least. This is the information the Creek secessionist officers give. While the army of McCulloch, Price, Rains, and company has full swing on the eastern Cherokee border.

Such is as near the position of the Indian country as I am able to give. I have from the first believed it would be good policy to let loose the northern Indians, under the employ of government; it certainly would be better for the border States to have the Indian country for a battle ground than to have it remain a shelter for rebel hordes the coming winter.

The Indians will make no further resistance to the south until help is furnished them, while a little aid would thoroughly arouse the Union feeling, which, once enlisted in open war, there can be no turning back.

Before spring they must be either our enemies or friends. The south will not let them remain neutral. At heart the great mass of them are with us. We can rouse three thousand Creeks and Seminoles, more of the Cherokees, and some of the Chickasaws. We can get all the tribes around Fort Cobb, worthless as they are, just debased enough for rebels, yet at heart Union.

Among this Union element we can throw a thousand or two northern Indian warriors, and whites enough to give nerve to the forces, and thus we can thoroughly commit those who now waver. And the Union Indians once thoroughly committed openly to government, it will be a war to the death. They will kill off their half-breeds; they may murder their wives and children; cruelties unheard of may be the order of the day—what then? It was the south that started this Indian warfare, and unless we turn the tide against them, if we wait until spring, believing there is honor among the knaves who are working this ruin, Kansas will be the scene of these cruelties, northern mothers will be the victims, our children may be slaughtered, our houses burned.

Such, sir, is my opinion of what ought to be done. I should not have given

it, but you kindly asked me to give my views. I trust I am not prejudiced against the southern tribes. I am not ashamed to call myself a friend to the Indians. The only friend I ever followed to the grave had Indian mourners and an Indian burial. I have seen good among them, and am, perhaps, inclined to overlook the evil. I am sorry I have had so little time to write this. You may, however, be able to gather something from it that may be of some value.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. CARRUTH.

Major General HUNTER,

Commanding Western Division of the United States Army.

No. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ f.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, December 1, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th ultimo, informing me that it was the wish of the President that I should assemble the chiefs of the Indian tribes west of Arkansas at my headquarters, and impress them fully with the fact that the authority of the government remains inviolate, and that it will be maintained at every hazard, &c., &c.

On my arrival here I found nine Indians, accompanied by the agent for the Creeks, George A. Cutler, esq., and C. H. Carruth, esq.

These Indians were on their way to Washington, by order of Colonel Montgomery, who was in command in Kansas after the leaving of General Lane. I had a talk with them, and explained fully, and I think to their entire satisfaction, the state of affairs. As they came here expecting to go to Washington, and as they cannot at present return to their tribes, I thought it good policy to send them on, and have given an order to that effect, and have furnished the agent with clothing and money to make them comfortable.

I have drawn on you, agreeably to the authority contained in your letter, for \$725 66, \$525 66 of which amount is in favor of Watson, Brace & Co., for clothing furnished and presented to these Indians, and \$200 for their travelling expenses.

The large number of troops assembled near Washington will no doubt impress these people more strongly than anything else could with the strength and stability of our government.

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

D. HUNTER,

Major General Commanding.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 8.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
St. Joseph, Mo., October 22, 1861.

SIR: In obedience to a rule of the department I have the honor of submitting my report for the year ending September 30, 1861.

I regret to say that the duties of this office are so pressing and arduous that I have very little time to visit the different agencies in this superintendency;

and as the few reports received from the agents contain but little information, my report must necessarily be meagre.

From my limited personal observation, the reports of the different agents, and frequent conversations with well-informed parties, I am compelled to say that but little improvement has been made in the condition of the Indians the past year.

Of the annuity goods received the past year there were no missing packages, but all came to hand in good order, and were duly forwarded to their respective destinations, giving entire satisfaction so far as heard from.

By reference to the report of Agent Burleigh, it will be seen that, by an accident to the steamboat "J. G. Morrow," the annuity goods for the Yancton Sioux Indians were so materially injured as to prove nearly a total loss. There have been serious disturbances among this tribe of Indians, growing out of the attempts of the agent to displace unscrupulous traders, and thus destroy the illegal traffic in intoxicating liquors at his agency. I beg leave to say that, in my opinion, the agent should be protected and sustained in his efforts to elevate the condition of these tribes.

By the burning of the steamboat "Chippewa," in June last, the annuity goods for the Blackfeet Indians were lost; and I respectfully submit to the department the propriety of sending them a double supply of goods next year. As no report has yet been received from the agent I have no knowledge of the condition of these tribes.

The unsettled condition of the country induces me to recommend that remittances of funds to the different agents be made directly to them, thus more perfectly insuring their safe transmission.

The different tribes of Indians in Kansas and Nebraska have received their supplies; the prospect before them for the winter is good, and they are peaceful and loyal.

The question of the organization of the Indians into military bands for the defence of Kansas and Nebraska has been agitated considerably, but I beg leave to report adversely to the measure. The Indians, as at present situated, must follow the chase, and they cannot engage in war and also pursue the hunt, while civilization and humanity demand that they confine themselves to peaceful avocations, and that the hatchet, now buried, be never brought to light by those whose mission it is to advance them in the arts and pursuits of peace.

With regard to the treaty with the Delaware Indians, I beg leave to say that, in my opinion, it will result beneficially to the Indians, and to the present and future settlers of Kansas. By this treaty a large area of land, heretofore unproductive, will be converted into homes for those who will speedily cultivate and improve the entire tract.

The duties of this office have become so onerous and pressing, and the labors have increased so materially, that I would respectfully ask to be permitted to employ an additional clerk at a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum, dispensing with the services of a porter and messenger, and applying his salary towards the payment of an additional clerk.

I would respectfully recommend that the efforts of the agents to remove the whiskey traffic from their respective agencies be seconded by the department. In my judgment more rigorous and effective laws should be enacted, punishing severely those guilty of violating their provisions, and the Indians should be rewarded with presents for sobriety.

The wide expanse of country lying to the west, not heretofore needed for the occupancy of white men, has hitherto afforded the Indians so inviting a theatre to roam over, that the efforts of the government to elevate them to a higher civilization have not been crowned with a success commensurate with the means employed.

This vast country is now desirable for the location and settlement of pioneers who are, and have been, the vanguard of progress and civilization. This being

so, the chase is necessarily destroyed to an extent that renders it an uncertain pursuit for the Indians longer to follow as a means of subsistence. The necessity for the Indians to adopt the habits and customs of the white man is immediate and imperative.

The most of the tribes under this superintendency are located upon "reserves" selected by the government for their occupancy. These "reserves" are the most fertile and desirable lands in the region of their location, but are mostly uncultivated and unoccupied, while the least desirable lands, outside of the Indian reservation, are cultivated and occupied to a great extent by white settlers. I would respectfully recommend that these "reserves" be surveyed, and that forty acres be set apart in severalty to each Indian, and that the remainder be sold, and the proceeds be applied, under the direction of the local agent, to the improvement of the said forty acres, and the purchase of implements necessary to their proper cultivation. To this end, I would recommend that treaties be made with the Pottawatomies, Kickapoos, Omahas, and other tribes in Kansas and Nebraska.

In conclusion, I have the pleasure of stating that all the tribes under this superintendency are in the enjoyment of good health, and generally manifest a desire to aid and assist the government in its present efforts at self-preservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. B. BRANCH,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner, Washington.

No. 9.

METHODIST MISSION SCHOOL,
Kickapoo Reservation, September 17, 1861.

SIR: In making out this my first report for the Kickapoo school, I do so with no small degree of embarrassment.

The attendance from April 1st to date has been as follows:

Males, eighteen; females, two; making a total of twenty. One teacher only has been employed, and one missionary, under the charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

No moneys have been contributed by the society, and nothing by individual Indians. We took charge of the Kickapoo school during the second quarter, and owing to the dilapidated condition of the buildings, the pressure of money matters, and the influence of the war excitement upon the Kickapoos, our school has not been as prosperous as it otherwise would have been. The Indians, however, seem to be well pleased with the school, and but for the political troubles of our country, would patronize it much more liberally.

Upon taking charge of the school, we found none of the pupils capable of reading correctly; but in the short space of a few weeks their progress has been quite encouraging.

No pains have been spared in cultivating their moral nature as well as their intellectual faculties. They have religious services every Sabbath, and family worship during the week, and still much remains to be done for this benighted tribe of Indians. They feel, and acknowledge, their great intellectual inferiority to the white man.

With the highest regard for, and attachment to the government of the United States, the above is most respectfully submitted.

F. M. WILLIAMS,
Superintendent.

CHARLES B. KEITH, Esq.,
United States Agent for the Kickapoos.

No. 10.

IOWAY INDIAN SCHOOL,
September 18, 1861.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I herewith transmit to you my second annual report of the Ioway Indian school, upon the "Ioway reservation."

The attendance during the winter was, owing to the inclemency of the weather and the half-clad state of the pupils, necessarily limited to a few; and I may add, that unless your efforts are seconded by the government, in procuring comfortable clothing for the coming winter, these half-clad "children of the forest" cannot be expected to attend the school. The attendance of the pupils during the spring and early part of summer was as good as I could have anticipated; but owing to ague and sore eyes the latter part of the summer and early part of the fall they have attended indifferently. The progress of many of the pupils is indeed flattering; and to secure the desired result of educating these "children of nature" it will require great skill, knowledge of Indian character, patience and perseverance, seconded by inducements from the government, and in a few years these Indian children would be able to emulate their white neighbors in the battle of life.

The total number of pupils in attendance is forty-two, (42;) of these, thirty-four (34) are males, and eight (8) are females; as yet nothing but the juvenile branches are taught, viz: A B C, spelling, reading, writing, and a few learning arithmetic.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPHUS UTT, *Teacher.*

JOHN A. BURBANK, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 11.

SAC AND FOX MISSOURI FARM,
September 18, 1861.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I herewith transmit my first annual report as farmer.

On assuming my duties on the 1st of May last, I found the farm belonging to the Indians in bad condition, the fences being old and dilapidated.

The crops raised this season consist of about 40 acres of corn and about 5 acres of beans and potatoes. The crops are fair, but not as good as they usually are in this part of the country, owing in part to the lateness of planting.

The principal object I had in view was not to farm so extensively, but to teach and encourage the Indians to work. These Indians are so prejudiced against any kind of labor, that I fear all efforts made to get them to abandon their old prejudices against labor will be lost, and the only real benefit a farmer can be to them is to assist them so that they can raise the few necessaries of life, which they are compelled to have. I fear this plan of raising a large crop and issuing it to them monthly is a waste of time and money, and encourages them in idleness.

During the next year I hope to be able to enlist a few in the most desirable, and to them *new*, enterprise of tilling the soil.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PHILIP BREMER
Sac and Fox Farmer

JOHN A. BURBANK, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent, Great Nemaha Agency.

No. 12.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, September 19, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the copy of a communication of the 24th ultimo, from Agent Keith, of the Kickapoo agency, through Superintendent Branch, of the central superintendency, conveying information in relation to the tampering with the chiefs of the southern tribes by late Superintendent Rector, Albert Pike, and others. A report from this office was sent to you on the 30th of May last, which communicated information concerning those tribes, and offered the suggestion that troops should be sent among them, to preserve their neutrality and keep emissaries from them.

Attention was again called to the condition of our Indian relations in the west on the 28th of June last, by submitting the request of Agent Burleigh for authority to raise two companies of volunteers to garrison Fort Randall, which request I considered justifiable and proper, as a precautionary measure. And again, on the 17th of July last, this bureau transmitted the copy of a communication from Superintendent Collins, of New Mexico, with accompanying papers, indicating the distracted condition of our federal relations in that country, and suggested that the magnitude of the interests involved in that region, and also on the entire frontier west of the western border States, induced it to recommend you again to call the attention of the Department of War to this subject, and urge immediate action in the premises.

With the view, if you think it proper to call again the attention of the War Department to the subject, I enclose copies of these reports.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. CALEB B. SMITH,
Secretary of the Interior.

No. 13.

GREAT NEMEHA AGENCY,
Nebraska Territory, September 19, 1861.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I submit the following as my first annual report:

The general health of the Indians within this agency at this date is good, and but few cases of sickness exist. The Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, at a recent census, numbered seventy souls, being a decrease of about one hundred in the last year. Besides natural causes, this diminution may be accounted for, in part, by the removal of some to unite with the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, under the treaty with that tribe, of 1859. The Sacs and Foxes of Missouri have about one hundred and twenty-five acres under fence, most of which has been cultivated, and has produced an excellent crop of corn, beans, &c. The Ioways number, according to the last census, three hundred and five souls. They have twenty-one fields and patches, containing about two hundred and twenty-five acres, all of which has been cultivated this year, which has produced over an average crop of corn, wheat, beans, potatoes, &c. Both tribes have cut and put up hay to subsist their stock the ensuing winter.

The school under the care of Mr. Utt contains thirty-four boys and eight girls, and is as prosperous as could be expected. The Indians of this agency are indiffer-

ent to schools. They want houses, farms, and agricultural implements, and money. They are averse to removals, seem convinced of the importance of settled homes, and except, for the disturbing influences of the secessionists, are disposed to follow the arts of peace. They are averse to confinement, but are disposed to learn readily agricultural and domestic employments. I have endeavored to encourage the blending of practical with mere book knowledge, convinced that the school will be a success only as it partakes of a practical and not mere theoretical character, and that the best teachers are the precepts and examples of members of their own tribe. The temperance movement among the Ioways is thus far a success. Making them a police to punish and reward with praise, asking their aid in promoting the elevation of their race, making the more enlightened employers and instructors, and treating them as fellow-laborers, seems to me the only successful mode of their elevation.

They are children in their love of praise, impatient of censure, and strict in their expectations of the fulfilment of promises, however trivial. The distribution of medals to the chiefs and most influential men, as evidence of the approbation of the government, would incite a spirit of docility and emulation productive of the very best results.

With the treaty recently concluded both bands seem satisfied. The settled wish of both tribes is, that their present reservation shall never be alienated from them.

One of the most serious obstacles in their progress and advancement is the feeling of disquietude and distrust occasioned by the continual encroachments of the whites, and the belief that the government, as well as individuals, desire to continually remove them, until disease and want wipe them from the face of the earth. To impress them with the belief that their reservation is permanent; that the government does not wish to remove them except at their deliberate desire and request; that the homes they cultivate are theirs forever, subject to their disposal without undue influence either from avaricious citizens or faithless agents; in short, that the policy of the government is beneficial and not oppressive, is one of the most important duties of those who assume the responsible position of their guardians under the government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. BURBANK,
Indian Agent.

H. B. BRANCH, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian affairs.

No. 14.

KICKAPOO AGENCY,
Muscotah, Atchison Co., Kansas September 20, 1861.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to present the following as my first annual report relative to the affairs of this agency.

I entered upon my duties on the first day of June last, and found the Kickapoos in a very destitute condition. Owing to the unprecedented drought of last season their crops, upon which they mainly depend for their subsistence, were entirely cut off, and such a time of famine had never been known among them. Many were compelled to sustain themselves upon rabbits and smaller game, while others, more fortunate, possessing horses and cattle, disposed of them at a great sacrifice, thereby obtaining a scanty supply of provisions. The relief sent to them by the government through Special Agent Slaughter, in conformity to an

act making appropriations for the relief of destitute Indians, was very opportune, and contributed much to their comfort. The amount apportioned to the Kickapoos consisted of one hundred and ninety-seven sacks of corn, four barrels of pork, and six hundred and twenty-two pounds of bacon, which, though hardly enough to sustain them until they could provide for themselves, was gratefully received, and proper acknowledgments made to their great father at Washington for heeding their call in a time of need.

They will require no more aid at present from the government, as their bountiful crops, with their annuities this fall, will be sufficient to carry them through the winter comfortably.

The past season has been a very propitious one, and the Kickapoos have exerted themselves in the pursuits of agriculture with a zeal worthy of commendation. Several of them have most excellent farms, with from eighty to one hundred acres under cultivation, and well supplied with stock. As they progress in farming and making improvements, their ambition to excel one another in the various branches plainly shows that they have a spirit of industry and enterprise nearly equal to the white man. They this year commenced the growing of wheat as an experiment, and have met with very good success, their crop amounting to over eight hundred bushels. They sowed both fall and spring varieties, and generally prefer the former, it being considered the surest for a crop, and making the best flour. By their request I have purchased and delivered to them one hundred bushels fall wheat for seed, which has already been sown. They will also have a bountiful supply of corn, potatoes, and beans, while everything in the way of garden vegetables promise an abundant reward for the toil of cultivation. The approximate wealth of the Kickapoos in individual property is about forty thousand dollars, consisting of horses, cattle, hogs, wagons, farming utensils, and products of their farms. There is no tribe but the Kickapoos within this agency, who number, from the census last taken, ninety-seven men, ninety women, and one hundred and fifty-three children—making a total of three hundred and forty souls.

Owing to the existing troubles among the tribes west of Arkansas, and a disposition on the part of some of them to join the "Confederate" army, thereby violating their treaties with the government, several of the southern Kickapoos have returned to their brethren here, and promise to make themselves permanent homes, abandon their roving propensities, and become good farmers.

I desire to call the attention of the department to the band of Pottawatomes, numbering sixty or seventy, residing within this reservation. They have been permitted to occupy the lands of the Kickapoos for a long time, to cut and sell timber from the reserve, and to have their children educated, clothed, and fed by Kickapoo funds. It is a source of much trouble among a portion of the Kickapoos, who consider it an infringement of their rights, and I would suggest that this band be removed to their own people, where they properly belong.

There is but one regularly established school within this agency, which is situated about one mile from the eastern border of the reservation. Herewith I forward you the report of Rev. F. M. Williams, superintendent. The school has not met with the success I had hoped. The whole number of scholars at any one time to the present date has been but twenty, with an average attendance of fourteen. I have endeavored to impress upon the minds of the Indians the importance of giving their children an education, but a majority of them seemed decidedly averse to sending them to this school or any other. One teacher only is employed, and but one missionary, both under the supervision of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. No moneys are contributed by the society for the school and none by individual Indians, but the government pays out of the school fund belonging to this tribe seventy-five dollars per scholar annually.

The Kickapoos have suffered extremely from the depredations of horse thieves

during the past season; many of them have lost valuable horses, and have not a pony left. From such information as I have been able to gather, I fully believe there is an organized band of unprincipled specimens of humanity prowling about our reservations with the intent of plundering Indian property, and I deem it of the utmost importance that a fund be set apart and appropriated for the purpose of pursuing the guilty parties and bringing them to justice. The want of such a fund has been sadly felt by the Indians since I entered upon the duties of this agency. The general health of the Kickapoos has been good during the season, and there have been comparatively but few deaths. Quite a number, however, have recently been afflicted with the prevailing disease of the country, chills and fevers, but with good attendance they soon recover, experiencing no serious effect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES B. KEITH,

United States Indian Agent.

H. B. BRANCH, Esq.,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Joseph, Missouri.

No. 15.

KANSAS AGENCY,

September 21, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the part of the year I have been in charge of this agency.

I entered on my duties on the 25th of May last. I found the Indians in the most extreme destitution, which was relieved by a timely donation of provisions from the government. This undoubtedly saved the tribe from the horrors of famine, or from supplying their wants by unlawful means. The full-blood Indians have not a foot of land under cultivation on their reserve. They formerly raised corn and vegetables in considerable quantities; but, the whites having settled near them, their slight fences proved no bar to stock, their crops were destroyed, and the Indians in despair abandoned all attempts to provide for their wants by cultivating the soil.

About fifteen acres have been cultivated outside the reserve—the land of benevolent persons interested in the improvement of the race. Their diligence in cultivating this gives promise of what they will do when they have fields of their own securely fenced. In this connexion I cannot avoid expressing my firm conviction that their houses and fences should be of stone; the success of the efforts for their improvement demands it, and I believe in many cases fail unless they are thus built. Most of the Indians profess a strong desire to adopt the habits of the whites, but I am not over sanguine of great immediate results; they can be elevated by patient persevering labor only.

A farmer, a religious teacher, and teacher for the youth, should immediately be provided. There is no instruction of any kind in the nation.

The ponies of the Indians constitute their wealth. Without them they are unable to hunt the buffalo, their principal dependence. The lateness of the payment shortens the time of the fall hunt. They will also be detained that the allotment of land may be made and building sites selected. From these causes the benevolence of the government will have to be exercised towards them the coming winter in order to save many from perishing.

Drunkenness is a common vice. Whiskey is sold in many places in violation of law and all efforts to prevent it. A small number of the Indians seem to

abstain from the use of it, and I am not without hope that, with proper efforts, the number may be increased.

Most of the half-breeds support themselves by farming and raising stock. Some are improving their houses and gathering around them more of the comforts of civilized life. Some are prevented from cultivating their own lands by whites who have settled on them. Some show a desire for the education of their children by sending them to the schools of the whites.

The Kansas Indians are truly loyal to the government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. FARNSWORTH,
U. S. Indian Agent for Kansas Indians.

H. B. BRANCH, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, St. Joseph, Missouri.

No. 16.

OMAHA MISSION SCHOOL,
October 29, 1861.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with the regulations of the Indian department, the following report of the Presbyterian mission and school is respectfully submitted:

The school at this place and among this tribe not only holds the same position which it has maintained in past years as an agent of much good to the Omahas, but, as our report will show, is occupying higher ground and gaining favor. I arrived at this place April 26, 1860, and upon the following 29th assumed the superintendence. At that time there were in the school 17 boys and 11 girls. On account of the measles and whooping cough, which early broke out among the pupils, several dying, one at the mission, and two at their homes, it dwindled to 16 boys and 6 girls—making a total of 22. Since then, by accessions now and then, we are able to report as in attendance at date 30 boys and 22 girls, and *two more in prospect*. Thus it may be said we have a total now of 54. This is beyond our complement, which calls for 50. With very little effort more boys could be secured, the people seeming to be more desirous of instruction of their boys than of their girls. I mention this only to prove what I have already stated as to the favor of the people towards the mission. Concerning the exercises of the children out of school, I would report that the boys are accustomed to spend a portion of their time at manual labor under the direction of the farmer and the teacher. Under their instruction and oversight the boys will contribute much this year to filling the barn and granary. It would be well to state here that two of the largest boys spend half of their time on alternate days in the government blacksmith shops. Thus they are preparing to be in time the learned blacksmiths of their people. Under the direction of the female members of the family the girls are taught the different branches of housewifery in turn, so far as their ages will permit. In regard to school matters, I condense from the report of our teacher to me. School is in session during *five* days of the week, the sixth day being a day of recreation, &c. It is divided into eleven classes, viz: four reading classes; three geography; one writing; one arithmetic, (mental and written,) and two primary classes. The most advanced of the reading classes make use of McGuffey's Fourth Eclectic Reader; the second uses the Third Reader of the same author's series; the third reads in the Second Reader; the fourth in the First Reader; and then come the primaries, learning principally from the blackboard. The geography classes are making regular but not rapid progress.

The children memorize words very readily, but gain ideas rather slowly, having to study in a language which they cannot use fluently. The same remark will apply to the arithmetical classes. The mind is good enough, but the words are in the English, whilst they do their thinking in Omaha. In penmanship they far excel white children of equal advantages, so far as neatness and rapidity are concerned. No difficulty is found in keeping this branch in advance of all others. In regard to vocal music they compare favorably, and a few of them might be called good singers. They all are making some progress in learning the elements of vocal music. Their attention to study is very good; order good; corporal punishment seldom resorted to. Kindness of feeling exists among themselves, and affection towards the teacher and all the mission family. There still exists a too general disposition to converse in their native language.

The health of the school for more than a year has been excellent.

The mission family is composed of Mr. Isaac Black, wife, and two children, from Pennsylvania. It would not be out of place to remark here, that Mr. Black, the teacher, was for some years prior to his removal here not only a successful teacher, but superintendent of public schools in Butler county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Jos. S. Betz, wife, and child, of Nebraska; Miss Ellen Smith, of Iowa; Rev. R. J. Burt, wife, and two children, of New Jersey. Their occupation as follows: Mr. Black, teacher; Mr. Betz, farmer; Mrs. Black, seamstress for boys; Mrs. Betz, care of girls; Miss Ellen Smith, matron's assistant; Rev. R. J. Burt, missionary and superintendent; Mrs. Burt, matron, housekeeper, &c.; John Springer, (native,) interpreter.

The mission building is constructed of a very hard rock found in the surrounding bluffs. It is three stories in height, with basement, kitchen, and cellar. Its dimensions are seventy-five by thirty-five feet. Exclusive of basement and attics it contains seventeen rooms, used as follows: one dining room, (large,) one school room, (large,) one chapel, (large,) two bed rooms, (large,) two storerooms, one sitting room for girls, and the remainder for families and spare.

The outbuildings consist of barn, with stables for horses and cattle, corn-crib, with wagon and tool house, smoke, milk, and ice house, and shop.

By means of the farm we shall be able to fully supply ourselves with corn, potatoes, beef and pork, and partly with wheat and molasses. The farm, comprising some fifty acres of arable land, under the direction of Mr. Betz, ably assisted by our larger boys, has been well wrought this year. It has been placed under good and stout rail-fencing. Here is the school for Omaha farmers in embryo.

The amount of moneys expended during our last fiscal year, ending May 1, including the amount received from the United States government, was \$4,407 27, nearly \$100 more than the previous year; yet there was really a saving, since in that amount was included the expenses incidental to the removal of the previous mission family and the arrival of the present, and an increased number of pupils, and the erection of some of the outbuildings. Although we have still more pupils added and some improvements completed, we hope to come within the amount of the previous year. And here I would remark that the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions (O. S.) have, since the removal of the mission to this place, expended several thousands of dollars more than they have received from government.

In regard to climate, soil and its productions, mineral resources, water privileges, and general aspect of the reserve, I have but little to say.

The climate, on account of its dryness, especially in the winter season, is like to all this region of country, excellent for pulmonary complaints.

The soil generally is not only good but excellent. In proof of this, I may say safely that the Omahas this season have thousands of bushels more of corn than they can consume. Were it not for the broken and roughness of the reserve it might be as fine a farming country as could be desired.

The minerals found here, so far, are a soft red sandstone, too soft for building purposes, crumbling on exposure to the air. In the bluffs adjacent to the mission a very hard limestone is found containing petrifications of wood and leaves, amongst which I recognize the foliage of the cottonwood, walnut, and elm of different varieties.

As these trees still flourish, and these bluffs are nearly half of a mile from the River Mission, and the stone is found so deeply imbedded, there is a problem for our geologists to solve.

Water privileges are almost nothing.

I have already alluded to the roughness of the country. Were you to ride over these prairies you would suppose that some rolling ocean had suddenly, yea, instantly, become solidified. It is up and down, up and down, even along the Mission river, where the greatest amount of timber growing on the reservation is found. This timber consists principally of oak, walnut, and basswood. There are two bottoms partly clear and partly wooded; here you find the cottonwood and the elm.

Before closing this part of this report I must say that there is a growing anxiety on the part of the Omahas to educate their children. Of this I have already given you ample evidence in the former portion of this paper. Long since have I been satisfied, by a residence, and by labor of some years among the Choctaws, as well as by my experience among the Omahas, that if the Indians are ever to be brought into a state of civilization it must be by means of such schools as this.

Again, a word more. For the mission family I tender the department thanks for the appointment of so able and efficient an agent as the present incumbent.

In regard to my labors as missionary I have a few words to say. Every Sabbath services are held not only at the mission, but at either of the two villages alternately. We are not without hope. The good seed has been sown—it will spring up, grow, and produce its fruit. As a missionary, I am encouraged.

Respectfully submitting to you, and through you to the department, I remain, yours, truly,

R. J. BURTT.

O. H. IRISH, Esq.,
United States Agent for Omahas.

No. 17.

DELAWARE AGENCY,
Kansas, October 1, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor herewith of submitting the following report of the Indians belonging to this agency:

There is but one tribe in care of the agency (the Delawares.) There are a number of New York Indians living upon the Delaware lands by permission, awaiting the action of government, who soon expect to have their claims adjusted and be enabled to remove to their own homes.

The Delawares within this agency number, as near as I can ascertain, one thousand and thirty-four, which is an increase over last year; and which is accounted for by the return of some of the Delawares from the south, and the adoption of members from other tribes.

The number of males over twenty years of age is two hundred and fifty-six; the number of females over twenty years, three hundred and forty-two; children under twenty years of age, four hundred and thirty-six.

There is one school on the reservation, which is under the patronage of the American Baptist Missionary Union, which contributes twenty-five dollars per scholar. The average attendance during the last term was seventy-eight scholars. The school is under the superintendence of the Rev. John G. Pratt, assisted by Miss Harriet S. Moore and Miss Clara Gowing, and is well conducted, and I think will compare favorably with any mission school in the United States; and to this institution the Delawares are mainly indebted for all the civilization among them. The Indians, individually, do not contribute anything towards the support of the school, but government pays out of the school fund belonging to the tribe seventy-five dollars per scholar.

The crop of corn and potatoes planted this year will not only afford an abundant supply, but there will be a handsome surplus for traffic. The whole number of acres planted is three thousand two hundred and forty-nine, or three and one-seventh of an acre per head for every Indian belonging to the tribe. The Delawares are progressing well in the cultivation of the soil. The failure of the crops last year has given an impetus generally to industry. All have planted more land than usual, and a few of the more enterprising have more than one hundred acres in cultivation. The average of personal property will approximate to near one thousand dollars per head. The Delawares heretofore have had but one blacksmith who has been able to meet the wants of the tribe; but owing to the increased industry of the members of the tribe it will be necessary to employ the services of another smith, which will be done the ensuing season.

The saw-mill at Larconville has been idle a portion of the past quarter, ending September 30, in consequence of the scarcity of labor—an exigency much to be regretted, as the Delawares, many of them, are building neat and comfortable dwellings, and I fear some of them will not be able to complete their houses before winter, in consequence of being unable to get lumber. I think the mill is as well managed as could be under the circumstances.

The agency buildings are in a dilapidated condition, and unfit for a family residence. For the convenience of the agent and the tribe, a new agency building, in a central position on the lands reserved for that purpose, should be built as soon as possible.

There are no employés paid by government within this agency. but the agent and interpreter.

Very respectfully, &c.,

F. JOHNSON,
U. S. Indian Agent.

H. B. BRANCH, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Joseph, Missouri.

No. 18.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY,
Kansas, October 1, 1861.

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

The tribes within this agency are the Sacs and Foxes, upon whose reservation the agency buildings are situated; the Ottawa, the Confederated Chippewas, and Munsee Indians, whose reservations lie adjacent.

THE SACS AND FOXES.

On the 8th day of August last I paid this tribe one-half of their semi-annual payment, it being \$17,500. The roll used at that payment shows that the tribe

is composed of 392 men, 484 women, and 465 children of both sexes—a total of 1,341 souls. It should be remembered, however, that this payment was deferred by the department until four months after the usual time, and that all the numerous deaths which had taken place since the previous payment in October, 1860, caused no reduction in numbers, as the persons dying were allowed to be reckoned by their friends.

All the Indians under this agency suffered materially from the effects of last year's drought, but this tribe especially, as from their deferred payment they could not purchase provisions of traders, and their white neighbors had none to spare. In their makeshifts for life their little personal property was considerably reduced.

I estimate their personal property at \$50 per head, or an aggregate of \$67,050.

Under the treaty of October, 1859, this tribe is now located on their limited reservations, twelve by twenty miles in extent. Upon this, eighty acres is to be appropriated to each individual. More than half are thus located, and the remainder soon will be. Under the late administration a contract was made for the erection of 350 houses for these Indians, together with mission buildings and ploughed and fenced fields. One hundred and five houses were completed last winter.

By the efforts of the department this contract was recently modified as far as possible for the benefit of the Indians, and under it thus modified the work has again commenced.

Most of the tribe are pleased with the idea of sheltering themselves from the inclemency of the season in comfortable houses, and all are extremely anxious to have fields fenced and ploughed.

With the possession of a few farming tools and a little stock, and under the fostering care of government, I am satisfied that considerable progress in the arts of civilized life would speedily appear. From my limited experience, I am inclined to the opinion that the greatest difficulty in the way of inducing the red man to adopt white habits is that he does not fully appreciate the value of individual rights in property.

History teaches that this is the great incentive to personal exertion; and recent experiments in our own country of communities founded upon the principle of common interest in all gains show, by their disasters since, that even white men will not labor unless they can, each man, receive the full reward of his own exertions.

If we recall the fact also that it took many generations to fix this principle firmly in the minds of the stock from which we sprung, we shall find reason to hope that important progress may be made in the condition of that once numerous race now so dependent upon the good offices of the government. But if this example should encourage hope for the Indian, it will not less tend to moderate expectations of accomplishing great results in short periods of time.

Many of the leading men of this tribe are desirous that immediate steps be taken to establish a school; and as experienced persons are unanimous in the opinion that only manual labor schools are of service to Indians in the first growth of civilized habits, I trust that the department will deem it wise to establish this school upon a basis commensurate with the wealth and importance of this tribe.

THE OTTAWA INDIANS

number two hundred and five persons—fifty-one men, fifty-five women, and ninety-nine children. It will be observed that this proportion is much more favorable than that of the previous mentioned tribe. As relates to the greater proportion of children, this seems owing to the fact of their living in comfortable houses, and not roving about in tents, thereby fatally exposing infant life. The

equal proportion of males is doubtless owing to the more sober and industrious habits of this tribe, as they all cultivate their own farms.

The Ottawas have but a small annuity, and their personal property is limited in amount. I estimate it at \$75 per capita, or the aggregate sum of \$15,375. From the famine and depredations of whites they have lost much property in horses and cattle during the past year.

That this little band is not entirely extinct is owing doubtless to the disinterested labors of Rev. Mr. Meeker, who labored some twenty years among them for their temporal and spiritual well-being with rare success. He has been dead several years, but through the exertions of a few persons among them, particularly John T. Jones, they regularly maintain Christian worship.

They are very desirous that their children should have the advantages of schooling, and wish to treat away a portion of their inviting reservation in such a manner as shall best conduce to this end.

CONFEDERATED CHIPPEWAS AND MUNSEE INDIANS.

These Indians, together, number only about ninety souls.

They have suffered with the rest materially from the cutting off of crops last year; and the Chippewas particularly, who have received but little money for some time, are very desirous that a part of the funds in the hands of government belonging to them should be expended for their benefit.

These Indians are all located comfortably upon farms, and are sufficiently advanced in the habits of whites to profit by a day school, which nearly all their children could attend. They are all very desirous that a school-house and church should be erected and teacher hired in accordance with the terms of their last treaty.

I would urge that the well-being of their children especially requires that this be done very soon.

In conclusion, I would state, in general, that, as a whole, the Indians under my supervision seem contented and happy.

The little commotion naturally existing by interested parties at a change in the affairs of the agency has quickly died away, and the machinery of the office is working smoothly.

Every member of these tribes is, so far as I can learn, entirely loyal. A few manifested some disposition to enlist for the defence of our country, but most of them seem disposed quietly to bide the result of the conflict now going on, confident that the stars and stripes cannot trail in the dust.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON C. HUTCHINSON,

United States Indian Agent.

H. B. BRANCH, Esq.,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, St. Joseph, Missouri.

No. 19.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, October 19, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter of Agent Burleigh, of the 27th ultimo, in regard to the alarming condition of affairs among the Indians of his agency (the Yancton Sioux) and his earnest request for at least two full companies of first class troops for defending the frontier. On the 28th of June last this office referred a similar request from Mr. Burleigh to you, with

a view to its presentation to the War Department, to which, also, reference was made by this office in a report on the 19th ultimo. The urgency of this case prompts me to request that you will again bring the matter to the early attention of the War Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

Hon. CALEB B. SMITH,
Secretary of the Interior.

No. 20.

OMAHA INDIAN AGENCY, *October 29, 1861.*

SIR: I have the honor of transmitting the following report of the condition of the Omahas, in compliance with the instructions of the department received on the 25th instant.

The Omahas, according to the census taken last year by late Agent Graff, number about four hundred and fifty males and five hundred females; most of the tribe of suitable age are instructed in agriculture, and are disposed to apply themselves to it sufficiently to provide for their wants; in summer nearly all of them engage in the chase, in order to provide meat for the winter; there are three employed in mechanical pursuits; one, an adult, as assistant miller; and two, minors, as assistant blacksmiths.

The aggregate number of acres in the fields and patches amount to six hundred and seventy-seven, besides which there is a field of upwards of one thousand acres enclosed for pasturage of stock.

Our farming operations have yielded a bounteous harvest; one field of one hundred acres yielded upwards of eighty bushels to the acre—a crop that could not be excelled by any farmer in the Territory. The total product of corn is about 20,000 bushels, of which individual Indians have given largely of their share to supply their friends, the Poncas; the remainder is carefully stored away for future use.

They have made a good commencement in raising wheat, having harvested upwards of four hundred bushels. They have also a good supply of potatoes, beans, pumpkins, squashes, and other vegetables.

The success attending our agricultural operations is in a great measure owing to the excellent example of the principal chief, La Flesche. By precept and example he is untiring in his efforts to advance his people in intellectual and industrial pursuits, and to improve their moral and social condition. He is a good man, and it is most fortunate for the Omahas that they have so good a chief.

A small beginning has been made this year in raising sorghum, and with good success; so much so that, if the department approve of such a course, I will make arrangements to produce enough next season to supply the whole tribe. This will involve the expenditure of about three hundred and fifty dollars for mill and other apparatus necessary, but will save them hundreds of dollars in the purchase of sugar and molasses.

They have a good supply of hay to subsist their stock during the coming winter. About one-third of the tribe have built houses, left their lodges, and say that they are henceforth going to live like Christian men. What this people want is something more to do; something congenial to their taste. They are willing to cultivate the ground, to raise sufficient for their own food; but they have no idea of raising produce for market. They need some light mechanical employment, and it has been suggested that some one should be employed for a year to teach their young men and women to make willow baskets. They are

ingenious and expert in making trinkets, and would be so in the more useful occupation of basket-making. The materials are abundant on the "reserve," they have plenty of spare time from the farm, and all they need is instruction. The employment of a competent person for this purpose for one year would test the matter, and, I believe, result in great good. The product of their industry would soon find its way to the towns and villages scattered through the upper Missouri valley, and return to the tribe in money, whereby they would increase the comforts of their rude homes. The free trade and friendly intercourse which would thus be opened and established between them and their white neighbors would convince them, by its practical utility, of the dignity and productiveness of labor. Having no expenses to incur for material, the expenses of this department could be borne for \$700 for one year; and I believe that they would so readily learn, that one year's instruction would suffice.

Great advantage has resulted from the organization of the police or company of soldiers. The policy of promotion to position, if a soldier, one who excels others in industry and in good behavior, stimulates all the young men to greater exertions than they would otherwise make. It is the height of their ambition to be called a good soldier. They understand that with them rests the responsibility of the maintenance of good order and good conduct in the tribe; and they have so discharged their trust that no complaints have been made of depredations committed by the Omahas.

Before their organization there was no law in the tribe except brute force; but now they have a code of laws consistent with the laws and policy of the United States government, and the soldiers, acting by the direction and authority of the agent, execute and enforce them. The duty of our soldiers is to preserve peace and order among the Indians themselves, prevent stealing or robbing from either Indians or white people, and to keep watch that the intercourse laws are observed by all residents on the "reserve," and report all infractions to the agent.

It would be well to permit them to exchange their arms for those suitable for cavalry service. They would be far more efficient if thus equipped, and would, by their zeal and experience, prove a safeguard against the roving bands of Sioux who have plundered so much from the settlers on our frontiers.

I have visited the mission since taking possession of the agency at least twice each week; have watched the progress of individual scholars who have been taken from the lodges and put to school since I came here. I have never seen greater progress with the children of my own race in the same length of time. It has been a common remark that "missions have done no good." How it is with others I cannot say, only as I judge from its effect on the condition of the Omahas. No honest man can examine the condition of the tribe and declare that it does no good. If the preaching of the missionary and the lessons of the faithful teacher and co-laborer do not elevate, then nothing will.

The Omaha mission, under the blessing of Him whose instrument it is, co-operating with the government, has accomplished a great and good work in elevating and civilizing these Indians. How can it be otherwise, to teach them our language, literature, science and arts—to inculcate precepts of the highest and best form of morality, the simple, earnest truths of our holy religion, subordination to lawful authority, and the pursuit of honest industry? These things, taught to the children, are the means by which this tribe may yet be redeemed from the barbarism of ages, and made to take a favored place among the civilized people of the earth. Believing this, and finding a mission established for this purpose, and honestly working for the accomplishment of this end, I have given it my sympathy and hearty support.

In order to make it an efficient instrument of good, the agent and the government employes should co-operate with the teacher, and strengthen his influence, and support his authority. This I have done, and with the happiest results.

The mission is full and overflowing; a cheerful and contented spirit prevails;

steady and onward progress is everywhere manifested. The children are well clad, and eat of the same food at the same table and time when the superintendent, teachers, and guests of the mission do.

They are careful to provide for the children the same comforts, luxuries and enjoyments that they do for the most favored white person who is admitted to the household as a visitor or otherwise.

The superintendent has always cheerfully accepted my invitations, and I have called on him often to go with me to visit the sick in the villages, making no distinction between those who sent their children to the mission and those who do not. The teachers are all faithful in the performance of their respective duties, having, as I judge by their conduct, hearts devoted to the work before them.

For the details of its organization and management and much other valuable information, I refer you to the accompanying report of the superintendent, Rev. R. J. Burt, whose experience as an Indian missionary and teacher give more than ordinary value to his suggestions.

It may be well for me to mention in this communication what I have written heretofore. The Omahas are eminently loyal to the government, are anxious for news from the seat of war, and manifest a great interest in the success of our arms. Upon the occasion of the raising of a flag over the agency, La Flesche, one of the principal chiefs, made a speech, closing with the following loyal utterances: "Our new father has raised a flag over us. This flag, I understand, signifies freedom and equal rights. When we were at our great father's, in Washington, to sell our lands, he gave us a flag like this, and said it was the flag of our country, and it was our flag. Before he gave it to us, it seems, we were not a people; since he gave it to us, I think we have made great progress. It seems that since then we have improved very much in civilization. When he gave us this flag, he gave us strength with it. Our great father has done a good deal for us—we are grateful for what he has done. This is our great father's flag—it is the flag of a great country—it is our flag. By it we stand, and when it falls, we fall with it."

Let me assure you, in conclusion, that I have great hopes of this people. I have the more reason to be encouraged because they have hope for themselves. I have been gratified at the attention they have given to my suggestions about education, labor, obedience to law, and the maintenance of good order. They are now fully awakened to the importance of making use of present advantages for the attainment of excellence in industry, moral and social virtues.

May we not hope to see them, in the future, a happy and prosperous community?

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. IRISH,

United States Indian Agent.

Hon. H. B. BRANCH,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Joseph, Mo.

No. 21.

Rules and regulations to be observed in the execution of conveyances of lands which have been or shall be assigned in severalty to Indians within the Territory of Kansas, and for which patents shall be issued in conformity with the 11th section of the act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty," approved March 3, 1859.

Individual Indian reserves are divided into two classes, those which are and those which are not included within the boundaries of a tribal reservation. The former are inalienable except to Indians by birth, members of the tribe to which the reservee belongs. The latter are inalienable under the following conditions:

I. The deed or instrument of conveyance must be executed in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, and acknowledged before the agent within the limits of whose agency the reservee resides, and when presented for approval must be accompanied by the following certificates, viz:

First. A certificate signed by two of the chiefs of the tribe to which the reservee belongs, setting forth that the grantor is the identical individual to whom the land was originally granted, or, in case the original reservee be dead, that the grantor or grantors, as the case may be, are the only heirs surviving of the original reservee; that he, she, or they, as the case may be, are severally of age, and competent to manage his, her, or their affairs, and to dispose of his, her, or their property, and that they think it advisable that the land should be sold.

Second. A certificate from the agent for the tribe to which the reservee belongs that the contents, purport, and effect of the deed of conveyance were explained to, and fully understood by, the grantor or grantors; that the consideration specified therein is a fair price for the land; that the same has been paid to the grantor or grantors in his presence in gold or silver coin of the United States, and that the conveyance is in every respect free from fraud or deception.

Third. If the original reservee be dead, and the conveyance is executed by fewer than all his or her heirs, then, in addition to the certificates above required, with the necessary changes therein, the conveyance must be accompanied by a properly authenticated copy of judicial proceedings, showing that partition of the lands granted to the original reservee has been made by a court having jurisdiction thereof, and a diagram prepared by a competent surveyor, showing the lots into which the original tract has been divided, and the respective owners of the same.

II. Lands belonging to an incompetent, if an adult, may be conveyed by a curator or conservator, and if a minor, by a guardian, in which case the conveyance must be accompanied by a certificate of two chiefs of the proper tribe as to the identity and the incompetency of the grantor, and that the sale is advisable; a certificate of the agent for the tribe to which the incompetent belongs that the consideration specified is a fair and just price for the land, and has been paid in his presence to the grantor in gold or silver coin of the United States, and that the conveyance is in all respects free from fraud; a properly authenticated copy of the records of a court having jurisdiction, showing the appointment of such curator, conservator, or guardian, as the case may be, and a like authenticated copy of judicial proceedings in a court having jurisdiction, authorizing such curator, conservator, or guardian to make sale of the lands mentioned in the conveyance.

III. If the reservee (or in case he may be dead, his heir or heirs) do not reside within the bounds of an Indian agency, the deed of conveyance may be acknowledged before a justice of the peace or other officer having legal jurisdiction, and, in lieu of the certificates of the chiefs and Indian agent in other cases required

must be accompanied by a certificate of the officer taking the acknowledgment of the facts required to be certified by the chiefs and agent in cases where the grantor resides within the bounds of an Indian agency; or if such facts shall not be known to the officer, they must be verified by the affidavits of at least two credible persons who are cognizant of these facts, whose veracity must be certified by such officer, and the testimony and all papers pertaining to the conveyance must be properly authenticated under seal. In all other respects the conveyance must conform to the rules above prescribed.

IV. A diagram prepared by a competent surveyor, or an authenticated copy of the official plat of survey, indicating the land intended to be alienated, and all former sales by the original reservee, his or her heirs, must be furnished for the use of the Indian Office.

V. No reservee will be allowed to sell more than one-half of the land assigned to him (or her) under treaty stipulations, except in special cases, where circumstances, to be determined by the Secretary of the Interior, may seem to require a relaxation of the rule.

VI. No sale or conveyance which does not substantially conform to the foregoing regulations will receive the approval of the department.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Office of Indian Affairs, May 27, 1861.

The foregoing rules and regulations, designed for the government of the respective parties in the execution of deeds of conveyance pertaining to the alienation of lands assigned in severalty to Indians within the State of Kansas, are respectfully submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, with a recommendation that the same may be approved.

WM. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *May 27, 1861.*

The above rules and regulations are hereby approved, as recommended by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

CALEB B. SMITH, *Secretary.*

No. 21½.

Rules and regulations to be observed in the execution of conveyances of lands in Kansas which have been assigned in severalty to Miami Indians residing in the State of Indiana, and for which patents have been issued in conformity with the 11th section of the act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty," approved March 3, 1859.

I. The deed or instrument of conveyance must be executed in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, and acknowledged before a justice of the peace, or other officer of competent jurisdiction, whose official character must be properly authenticated under seal, and when presented for approval must be accompanied by the following certificates, viz:

First. A certificate of the officer before whom the acknowledgment is taken that the grantor is the identical individual to whom the land was originally granted; or, in case the original reservee be dead, that the grantor, or grantors, as the case may be, are the only heirs surviving of the original reservee; that he, she, or they, as the case may be, are severally of age, and competent to manage

his, her, or their affairs, and to dispose of his, her, or their property; that the consideration specified has been paid, or secured as hereinafter required, to the grantor in his presence, and that he thinks it advisable that the land should be sold; or, if such facts shall not be known to such officer, they may (with the exception of the certificate of the payment, or securing of the consideration, which must in all cases be made by such officer) be verified by the affidavits of two credible witnesses, who are cognizant of the facts, whose veracity must be certified by such officer, and all papers pertaining to the conveyance must be properly authenticated under seal.

Second. A certificate of the United States Indian agent for the Osage river agency in Kansas that the consideration specified is a full and fair price for the land mentioned in the deed.

Third. If the original reservee be dead, and the conveyance is executed by fewer than all his or her heirs, then, in addition to the certificates above required, the deed must be accompanied by a properly authenticated copy of judicial proceedings, showing that partition of the lands granted to the original reservee has been made by a court having jurisdiction thereof, and a diagram prepared by a competent surveyor, showing the lots into which the original tract has been divided, and the respective owners of the same.

II. Lands belonging to an incompetent, if an adult, may be conveyed by a curator or conservator, and if a minor, by a guardian, in which case the conveyance must be accompanied, in addition to the certificate hereinbefore required, so far as applicable, and changed only so far as may be necessary to suit the case, by a properly authenticated copy of the records of a court having jurisdiction, showing the appointment of such curator, conservator, or guardian, as the case may be, and a like authenticated copy of proceedings in a court having jurisdiction, authorizing such curator, conservator, or guardian to make sale of the lands mentioned in the conveyance.

III. Lands may be sold by the original reservee, or, in case he or she be dead, by his or her heir or heirs, subject to the same regulations as hereinbefore prescribed, as to partition, under the following limitations as to credit—that is to say, one-third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and the remainder in instalments running during a period not exceeding two years from the date of the sale, such deferred payments to be secured by mortgage upon the premises conveyed, and no conveyance will be approved until such mortgage shall be forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with a certificate of the record thereof duly indorsed thereon by the recorder of conveyances for the district or county in which the land lies.

IV. A diagram prepared by a competent surveyor, or an authenticated copy of the official plat of survey, indicating the land intended to be alienated, and all former sales made by the original reservee, his or her heir or heirs, must be furnished for the use of the Indian Office.

V. No sale or conveyance which does not substantially conform to the foregoing regulations will receive the approbation of the department.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Office of Indian Affairs, May 27, 1861.

The foregoing rules and regulations, designed for the government of the Miami Indians residing in the State of Indiana in the execution of deeds of conveyance pertaining to the alienation of lands assigned in severalty to said Indians in Kansas, are respectfully submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, with a recommendation that the same may be approved.

WM. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *May 27, 1861.*

The aforesaid rules and regulations are hereby approved, as recommended by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

CALEB B. SMITH, *Secretary.*

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 22.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FOR THE NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
St. Paul, Oct. 30, 1861.

SIR: The regulations of the Indian department require annual reports from superintendents and agents in time to reach the department in Washington during the month of October.

I have just returned from witnessing the payment of annuities to the Chippewas of Lake Superior. Owing to adverse winds that prevail at this season of the year, and no adequate boats available for visiting the points necessary, I have been delayed several weeks longer than I anticipated.

I entered upon my duties as superintendent of the northern superintendency on the 14th of May last, and have had little more than five months to acquaint myself with its affairs.

I offer the foregoing statements as the cause for the delay in preparing this meagre report.

I have visited the agencies of the Upper and Lower Sioux of the Mississippi, the Winnebagoes, and the Chippewas of Lake Superior, and shall visit the agent of the Chippewas of the Mississippi, and Pillager and Lake Winnebagoish bands, during next month.

On the 11th of June last I started for Yellow Medicine, or Upper Sioux agency, where I arrived on the 16th. A large number of Indians were assembled, waiting for their annual payment in goods, money, and provisions. At this place I also found a large number of Yanctonais, with whom, it is said, the government has made several efforts to make a treaty. I held a council with them, the substance of which I advised the department, by letter dated July the 24th.

I witnessed the payment to the Lower Sioux band on June the 26th; visited the Winnebago agency and held a council with those Indians, the substance of which was reported to the department; returned to St. Paul, being informed of some difficulty with the Indians at Wabashaw; left St. Paul for the Upper Sioux agency again, July 6; witnessed the payment at Yellow Medicine on the 16th; and on the 19th of September left St. Paul for Lake Superior, and returned Oct. 29. Thus it will be seen that most of my time, since relieving my predecessor, has been spent among the Indians at the several agencies.

Much trouble was anticipated, and some experienced, at the Upper Sioux payment, for which there were two prominent causes: 1st. The allowance, by the department at Washington, last year, of a claim of \$5,500, which was deducted from their annuity.

2d. The renewal of old questions by the Yanctonais, in which they claim that they were part owners of the lands sold to the government by the treaty of 1851, by which the Sissetons and Wahpetons bands of Sioux, and that they should be allowed to share in the annuities.

These bands are so intermixed, by marriage and family ties, that it is a very difficult matter to discriminate as to those really entitled to annuities.

By promising to make their grievances known to their great father, the

presence of two companies of soldiers from Fort Ridgely, and by liberal presents of beef cattle, we succeeded in making the payment and sending the Indians away apparently satisfied. But more or less trouble will be annually experienced, until a treaty is made with the Yanctonais.

I was much surprised to find so many of the Sioux Indians wearing the garb of civilization; many of them living in frame or brick houses; some of them with stables and out-buildings, and their fields indicating considerable knowledge of agriculture. They raise some cattle, and have a limited idea of individual rights in property; affording abundant evidence of what may be accomplished among the Sioux Indians by steadily adhering to an uniform, undeviating policy. Started in the right direction, the policy of individualizing the Indians as agriculturists needs no argument to prove its utility. Its good effects require but to be witnessed, as developed among the Sioux, to be regarded as eminently successful. However, the number that live by agricultural pursuits is yet small, compared with the whole; but their condition is so much better than that of the wild Indian, that they are becoming convinced that it is the better way to live; and many are coming in, asking to have their hair cut, and for a suit of clothes, and to be located on a piece of land where they can build a house, and fence their own fields; in fact, have made up their minds to earn a living by agricultural pursuits, and give up the chase.

In my judgment it requires but the faithful adherence to the policy in practice, with such modifications as are indicated in the report of agent Galbraith, and the establishment of schools, upon the principle recommended by the superintendent of schools for the Sioux, to entirely revolutionize their tribal character, and convert them into good citizens.

The Winnebagoes occupy an unenviable position. They are surrounded on all sides by those too willing to traffic in whiskey, and whom the law appears to be inadequate to punish; and should one be arrested, he may be proved guilty of the act of selling intoxicating liquors to the Indian; but, upon some technicality, or flaw in the law or proceedings he is discharged without punishment.

It has long been said that "desperate diseases require desperate remedies." The use of whiskey among the Indians is a desperate, very desperate, disease; and any remedy adopted that will cure it, or approximate towards a cure, would vastly improve their condition. Nearly all the depredations committed upon the whites, or injuries and loss of life by violence among themselves, are the immediate effects of intoxication. And no law can be too severe, or process too summary, for that class of men who so disgrace and degrade themselves as to engage in such a demoniac traffic. But for those surroundings the Winnebagoes would be a very different people. Circumscribed as they are, surrounded by white settlements, treaty stipulations expiring by limitation, many of them begin to see the necessity of looking to some other source than the chase or their annuities for a living.

The only ground of complaint with them against the government is, that the stipulations of the treaty of 1859 have not been carried into effect. I have no doubt that if the same policy was pursued with the Winnebagoes that is producing such good results among the Sioux, equal progress towards civilization would be made.

I therefore respectfully recommend that early measures be taken to sell the lands, as provided in their treaty, and the proceeds, or as much as possible, be set apart for the erection of dwelling houses on the pieces of land now being assigned to individuals and heads of families, breaking and fencing the same, and for the purchase of oxen, agricultural implements, &c., to be given to such as will adopt the dress of the white man, and will till their land.

The Chippewas of the Mississippi, Pillager; and Lake Winnebigosish bands, too, are exposed to the damaging results of the whiskey traffic, but not to so

great an extent as the Winnebagoes. They are not subject to so many temptations, and have less means to purchase. They are more docile and tractable than the Sioux or Winnebagoes; and had a small part of the money been expended for them, that has been for other tribes, they would have presented a picture of civilization second to no Indian tribe on the continent. They more readily assume the habiliments of civilized life than the others. They are poor, and have been obliged to depend more upon themselves than others with whom the government has treaty stipulations.

Within this agency are five reservations: Mille Lac, Rabbit Lake, Pokagamah, Gull Lake, and Crow-Wing. The payments are made for all at the agency at Crow-Wing. This compels some of the Indians to travel some five hundred miles, two hundred and fifty each way, to receive their annuities. The sick, the old, and infirm find this impossible; their annuities, paid to relatives, are squandered. It frequently happens that the payments are not made until cold weather, when the young and infirm are exposed to great hardships in coming and returning. It would be better for the agent and superintendent to travel to the reservations than that so many Indians should be required to make an annual journey to Crow-Wing, where they are particularly exposed to the allurements of whiskey shops.

I would recommend that the annuity payments be made at Mille Lac, Rabbit Lake, and Crow-Wing. It would be much better for the Indians and but little more trouble for the agent and superintendent. This would be similar to the manner of making payments to the Chippewas of Lake Superior.

The Chippewas of Lake Superior are similar in character and habits to those of the Mississippi. They are, however, very much scattered, and give the whites some trouble on the frontier. They have not had proper attention paid to their wants. They express a strong desire to be located on their reservations, and state that they are only waiting for the proper surveys to be made for them to locate in severalty.

I am informed that there has already been money appropriated to make the necessary surveys on the Lake Coutereille reservation; but, for some cause unknown, the reservation has not been properly marked out nor the Indians located.

The Fond du Lac reservation, situated on the St. Louis river, deserves some attention from the department. At the present time it is almost impossible to transport the annuity goods and money to that reservation. I would recommend the department to take some energetic step towards locating these Indians in severalty and having their reservation well defined.

I also recommend an appropriation sufficient to construct a wagon road from the head of navigation on the St. Louis river to the Fond du Lac reservation, a distance of about sixteen miles. The cost of the road would nearly be saved in two years' transportation of their goods and money to the reservation.

I would also recommend that the annuity goods and money for the Chippewas of Superior should be placed at the disposal of the agent as early as the first of August in each year. The long distance between the different places of payment must be travelled by water, and, by making the payments late, the expenses are materially increased by the delays occasioned by storm and bad weather.

Horse stealing is prevalent among the Indians; indeed, the wild Sioux have reduced it to a science; roving among the sparsely settled districts of Dakota Territory, Western Iowa, and Minnesota, availing themselves of an unguarded moment to seize a horse, mount, and away; and, in some cases, even taking life to accomplish their object. There are no means of redress for the settler; the Indian's home is hundreds of miles away. Rewards are of no avail, even if the advertisements should chance to reach the Indian country. An agent can, in most cases, ascertain when stolen horses are among his Indians; but that is of no avail unless he has the power to recover; and recovery does but little towards

prevention, unless he has the power or ability to arrest and punish the thieves. The whole Sioux country is an open prairie. There are no forests or swamps for the Indian to hide in; he depends upon running to escape capture.

A company of soldiers should be so located as to be available for any emergency. Infantry do not inspire the Indian with fear as do mounted troops. A much less number of cavalry would keep the Indians quiet and peaceable than would be required of infantry.

I therefore recommend and strongly urge that a company of cavalry be stationed at Yellow Medicine. It would serve alike to overawe the wild Indians, horse-thieves, and whiskey-sellers; to catch the two latter, and protect the "Farmer Indian" from depredations.

There is a great necessity that treaties should be made with the Red Lake Chippewas and the Yanctonais band of Sioux Indians. The first inhabit the country about the Red River of the North. Within a very few years an extensive trade has sprung up with the settlements in the British territory; a large white population is extending along and adjacent to the river; railroads have been projected through the country; mail routes have been established, and steamboats run upon the river. All these enterprises are more or less retarded by the Indians, who claim to own the country. Mail carriers and steamboats have been stopped and detained by the Indians until their demand of pay for travelling through their country was complied with; and I am informed by the mail contractor that they are threatening to stop all mail and steamboat communications in their country. A bad feeling is growing up between the Indians and settlers, which threatens serious consequences, unless soon arranged. Jealousies exist between these Indians and those Chippewas with whom treaties have been made, and they claim rights in the land sold. Their country borders on the British possessions, and much of their trade goes that way, thereby giving the British trader a great influence over those Indians, for good or evil; and I fear, in the present state of affairs, and with the feuds existing between the British and American traders, they do not exert an influence with those Indians for the benefit of American interests; and much trouble may be expected from them until they are bound to this government by treaty stipulations. (I am aware that efforts have been made to treat with these Indians. Why it failed is unnecessary to ask. Suffice it to say, a treaty can be made, and on advantageous terms.)

The Yanctonais bands of the Sioux are a wild, roving race, constantly committing depredations upon the defenceless inhabitants of the frontiers of Minnesota, Iowa, and Dakota. They are intimately connected with the Sissetons and Wappetons, attend every payment in greater or less numbers, and from their daring and warlike spirit overawe the peaceably disposed and animate and encourage the vicious among the other bands. They adhere with great pertinacity to their claim that they owned a share in the lands sold to the government by the treaty of 1851. Their audacity renders troops necessary at the payments.

An attempt was made, a year or two since, to make a treaty with them. It failed, and the presents sent on for them were afterwards given to their hereditary enemies, which exasperated them still more, and now all kinds of threats are indulged in. They, however, express themselves as not only willing but anxious to treat with the government. A treaty would not only settle the difficulties about ownership of lands, and bring them under control of the government officers, but have a beneficial effect upon the other Indians by increasing the chances of civilizing the Sissetons about Big Stone lake, among whom it is contemplated to establish shops, open farms, and make improvements the coming spring. I recommend that early attention be paid to this subject, particularly to that of the Red Lake Indians.

The growth of the northern part of this State (Minnesota) and the wants of

commerce alike demand that the highway to the British territory be in actual possession and control of this government.

For a more detailed report of the condition of affairs in this superintendency I respectfully refer the department to the reports of—

Thomas J. Galbraith, agent; A. T. C. Pierson, superintendent of schools; M. M. Carson, carpenter; N. A. Miller, blacksmith, for the Sioux.

St. A. D. Balcombe, agent; Ira S. Smith, superintendent of schools, for the Winnebagoes.

L. C. Walker, agent; T. Ayer, farmer; S. J. Wright, teacher; G. F. Townsend, physician, for Chippewas of the Mississippi, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoish bands.

L. E. Webb, agent; V. Smith, physician; R. W. Spicer and Dillon O'Brien, teachers, for Chippewas of Lake Superior.

Very many different ideas have been advanced relative to the civilization of the Indians—many plans proposed to bring about a change of their habits, customs, and mode of living. Theories and experience are two very different matters as to the means to be made use of in improving the Indian tribes. We find, on coming to reside among the Indians, a very different state of facts from what we were induced to believe by reading reports and descriptions of their habits and customs. No matter how fine a theory, or how complacently men talk about Indians and Indian affairs, one week's actual residence with the Indians is usually enough to eradicate nearly all preconceived notions and theories from a thinking mind.

There is something more necessary to be done to educate the Indian than to teach him the arts and sciences or religion. His whole nature must be changed. He must have a white man's ambition, to be like him. He must have the objects and aims of a white man; for however well an Indian may be educated, in a literary sense, or however fine a mechanic or agriculturist he may be when he gets through a government school, if he looks to the chase for his livelihood, or to the war-path for position and honor, and to the medicine-dance for his religion, he is but the more of an Indian, and more dangerous than while he was ignorant; therefore the necessity of less theory and more that is practical in the Indian country, and what might seem bad teaching to the white man may be good teaching for an Indian; for instance, we would say that it is bad to teach the white man to be more mercenary or ambitious to amass wealth than he is. But could you change the disposition of the Indian to one more mercenary and ambitious to obtain riches, and teach him to value the position consequent upon the possession of riches, it would call forth the necessity of putting in practice what he learns at the government schools. He would soon dispense with the scalp-lock as useless and unprofitable; he would throw aside the blanket as an inconvenient dress to plough, sow, or reap in. This disposition implanted in the minds of the Indians, they would soon have fine farms, for they have productive lands. They would soon find means of taking care of their cattle and property, and of protecting it from the hostile Indians; they would soon understand and appreciate laws respecting the rights of property, and ask to be governed by them; their tribal relations would be broken down, and, of necessity, they would become industrious.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLARK W. THOMPSON,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 23.

AGENCY OF THE CHIPPEWAS,
Lake Superior, Bayfield, October 28, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report of the condition of the Indians within this agency.

In the discharge of my duties I have been subjected to great annoyance and extra labor from the fact of finding no record of past operations in this office. Upon my arrival here I found the agency house on the Red Cliff reservation in an unfinished state, and having no funds in my hands for the purpose I have been unable to forward its completion. The saw-mill on this reserve has been completed according to the contract made by my predecessor, and works admirably. I have had 15,000 feet of lumber sawed and distributed to the Indians, and shall have a sufficient quantity sawed before snow falls to supply all their present actual wants.

The school-house on this reservation I found in a very unsafe condition, and have had it thoroughly repaired, erected chimneys, and built out-buildings. The school is under the charge of Mr. Dillon O'Brien, assisted by his wife, Elizabeth O'Brien. I beg leave to call attention to his report, herewith submitted.

This reserve being located on the lake, where there is an abundance of fish the entire year, and being under the immediate supervision of the agent, the Indians who are located thereon are the most comfortable of any within this agency. I have supplied them with cattle, and the blacksmith furnishes them assistance in their agricultural pursuits.

I have made several visits to the Indians on the Bad River reservation. The land of this reserve is of excellent quality, and the Indians have given considerable attention to agriculture. Many of them have selected their 80-acre tracts of land, under provision of article 3d of the treaty of September 30, 1854, and many have erected comfortable houses. They seem anxious to secure patents for their 80-acre selections, and I have never visited them when they did not inquire of me as to when they would receive them. Having been promised by former agents that they would be issued without delay, I find considerable disappointment manifested by these Indians in this matter, and would recommend it to your attention.

I have secured the services of James A. Wilson, as farmer, to assist them in agriculture. They appear much pleased, and promise to make good farms another year. The influence of the manual labor school connected with the mission, which is located on this reserve, has, in my judgment, produced beneficial results upon the Indians. The day school is under the charge of Miss R. W. Spicer. I have visited the school upon two occasions, and was very much gratified with the progress of the children in their studies. The difference in progress of the children who are in the mission boarding-house and the day scholars is very marked in favor of the former, as his school compares favorably with many schools of white children in the States. I beg leave to call attention to the accompanying reports of Rev. L. H. Wheeler, superintendent of the mission, and Miss Spicer, school teacher.

I have made two visits to the Indians at Grand Portage. The land of this reservation is also of good quality, and usually the root crops produce remarkably well; but, owing to a protracted drought, I am informed that they will have a very small crop this season.

Their school is under the charge of Mr. Timothy Hegney, assisted by his wife, who are untiring in their devotion to the interests of their pupils. Owing

to the fact of there being no mail route to Grand Portage, Mr. Hegney's report has not been received. This reserve is located on the north shore of Lake Superior, and the fish are very abundant and the finest in the world. I have furnished the Indians with lumber, and several houses are now in process of erection.

I have visited the Indians at Fond du Lac once, and regret to report that there is no progress in the right direction on this reserve. The Indians complain of the location of the reservation, and say the land is very rough and stony; that there are no fish there; and that they do not and cannot live there. They ask permission to have the blacksmith removed to the western border of the reserve, near Perch Lake, where the land is better, and where there are fish.

There is no road to this reservation, and I recommend an appropriation sufficient to construct a wagon road, which, in my judgment, can be done for the sum of five hundred dollars. The annual saving in expense for transporting annuity goods and supplies for the smith's shop would pay for such an expenditure in two years, and would greatly facilitate efforts for the improvement of the condition of the Indians located on this reserve.

The Bois Forte bands of Indians have their reservation at Vermilion lake, about 200 miles from Grand Portage, in Minnesota. I have sent them a blacksmith and assistant, together with supplies for the smith's shop for the ensuing year, and have instructed them to devote all their time, when not employed in the shop, in assisting the Indians in agriculture.

Numerous complaints have been made of depredations committed by the Lac du Flambeau and the Lac Court Oreille bands of Chippewas, who are in the habit of roaming about the white settlements on the Chippewa and St. Croix rivers. I have met the chiefs in council, and represented to them the result of such acts. They promise that if their reservations at Lac Court Oreille and at Lac du Flambeau are surveyed, and encouragement given to them, they will bring in their bands and settle on their reserves. I most earnestly recommend an appropriation of money sufficient to survey their reservations, as the surest and cheapest mode of preventing their continued depredations.

In my judgment, if this could be done according to stipulations of the treaty of September 30, 1854, and a blacksmith furnished the Lac du Flambeau bands—there being one at Lac Court Oreille—the Indians could be induced to locate permanently on their reservations, and, with proper encouragement, would devote much attention to agriculture.

I have endeavored to impress upon the minds of the Indians, and I trust with some degree of success, the importance of industry, and of devoting their attention to the cultivation of the soil, and building for themselves houses, and making homes for their families. I have adopted the policy of helping such as manifest a disposition to help themselves. The plan adopted is, to furnish lumber, nails, sash and glass, and carpenters to assist in completing their houses, whenever they would cut and hew the logs, and erect the body of the house. I feel confident in being able to assist them in making considerable progress in their efforts to establish themselves comfortably in homes, and to check, in a great measure, their propensity to a roving life of idleness.

I beg leave to call attention to the report of the physician, herewith submitted, regarding the health of the Indians during the past year. The Indians appear to have the fullest confidence in their physician, who has been untiring in his efforts in rendering them professional aid.

The payment was made at Fond du Lac on the 27th of September, at Grand Portage on the 8th of October, and at Bad River on the 21st and 22d of October.

I beg leave to mention a fact well known to yourself, who was present at all the payments, that not a drunken Indian was seen at either the Fond du Lac, Grand Portage, or Bad River payments; and being detained at Grand Portage

four days by a storm, it gave me an opportunity of knowing the result after payment; and at Bad River, where, with the utmost vigilance of the agent, it seemed impossible to prevent the sale of whiskey, I am assured by the Rev. L. H. Wheeler and others that so orderly and quiet a payment has never before been witnessed.

CLARK W. THOMPSON, Esq.,
Sup't Indian Affairs, St. Paul.

L. E. WEBB, *Indian Agent.*

No. 24.

INDIAN RESERVE, RED CLIFF,
September 14, 1861.

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

Acting on written instructions received from the late agent, Colonel Drew, I removed with my family last April from La Pointe to this reserve, and on the 1st of May opened school, the female department being under the charge of my wife, Mrs. Elizabeth O'Brien.

I have on my school roll the names of thirty-three pupils—twenty-one boys and twelve girls; but I regret to say that their attendance is very irregular, and I respectfully suggest that, in my opinion, some slight reward for good attendance is about the only means to obtain such. For instance, the girls attending have never been to school before, many of them are fully grown, these quickly weary of endeavoring to learn the alphabet, and there is no home influence to induce them to persevere; but if such were employed during a portion of the school hours in plain needlework, the articles so made to become the property of the girls, after a certain time, on condition of good conduct, regular attendance, cleanly habits, &c., I feel assured that a large and regular attendance of girls, at present in a very abject state of ignorance, would be obtained, while the employment I have suggested would teach them habits of industry and neatness; and it should be remembered that in any well-digested plan for the improvement of the Indian, female education must be a prominent feature, for the mother only has any parental authority or influence in the Indian wigwam. Of the pupils attending this school but six have ever received any tuition previous to its opening. Of these, four are reading in the First Reader; the remaining two, who were for over two years under my charge at La Pointe school, read and write English well, are perfect in the four primary rules of arithmetic, and have a slight knowledge of geography. Indian children are by no means deficient in natural abilities. I may instance the chief Tichichignea's son, a boy of eight years of age: last May he did not know one letter of the alphabet; he has now nearly gone through the First Reader, and commenced the first rule of arithmetic. None of the other children have made such progress; but he attended regularly, they did not.

I have reason to hope that this school will increase during the winter. Some of the young men on the reserve, who have a slight knowledge of English, inform me that during the winter evenings they will come to my house to improve themselves in the language. I will give them every assistance in my power.

Your obedient servant,

DILLON O'BRIEN.

Gen. L. E. WEBB, *Indian Agent.*

No. 25.

YELLOW MEDICINE, *September 15, 1861.*

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department, I have the honor to submit an annual report, as the superintendent of schools for the Upper and Lower Sioux.

The report proper must be meagre, as I found the school affairs in such a condition as to afford matter for any other than a favorable one. Not one dollar has been received from any quarter applicable to school purposes since my appointment, the first of June last; consequently but little has been done upon which to report.

At Redwood, ten miles west of the lower agency, a school was opened early in June. The roll contains the names of some thirty boys and girls who have attended, but the average number in daily attendance is fourteen.

The building appears to have been hurriedly erected, without reference to convenience, or capability of using for the purposes for which it was ostensibly constructed. It contains but three small rooms, and the only one that can be used for school purposes is the kitchen. In that room, for three months past, have from fifteen to twenty-five children assembled, to be taught, or rather to be shown books, as little else could be done.

I found one school in operation, or rather supposed to be—the so-called manual labor school. The facts with regard to this institution I found to be as follows:

The principal teacher was an American lady; the assistant teacher, her husband, a half-breed Sioux. They had one man employed as laborer, and a woman as laundress. The salaries amounted to \$1,080 per year, and "found." The whole number of scholars—most of whom were relatives of the assistant teacher—was thirteen, eight of whom were under eight years of age. Each was boarded and clothed out of the school funds. A calculation of the amount of money necessary to support this school one year, based upon the cost of the supplies drawn from the warehouse during one month, produced the sum of \$4,918, or over three hundred and seventy-eight dollars for each scholar per year.

The result of the combined labor of the two men and two boys I found to be the cultivation of a field containing about twelve acres, sown to weeds, as no other crop was visible to the casual observer.

The children were dressed in frocks or coats, and pants; a few words of English could be spoken by three or four; some could read a little; all were happy, and apparently kindly cared for; and, in answer to a question, replied, "Yes, Sir," or "Yes, Ma'am,"—very commendable, and reflecting credit upon the teacher.

Deeming this result not worth \$5,000 per year, I discontinued the "manual labor school."

This is the school of which much has been written, citing it as an example of the great good to be accomplished by the manual labor system of instruction.

As a report is expected to contain suggestions, it will be proper to give a synopsis of the plan upon which it is proposed to conduct the schools among the Sioux in the future.

But first: the history of educational efforts among the tribes of the northwest demonstrates that mere book education is of no practical benefit to the Indian—nay, is in fact worse than useless, as it gives him greater facilities for pursuing the vicious courses of his fellows. It makes no difference whether that education was obtained in day, boarding, or manual labor schools, whether in the Indian reservation or abroad in the States.

Many Indians have received a good book education in schools in Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, and other States, remaining in those States from one to

four years; and yet, looking at them to-day, it would not for a moment be even surmised that they had ever been separated from their homes in the wilderness, much less had ever associated with civilized society, or resided in Christian families.

It is very common to meet with both males and females among the Indians dressed in full costume—blankets, stroud, leggings, feathers, paint, &c.—who, in either the English or some Indian language, read and write readily, fluently, and even elegantly, and some who are quite proficient in arithmetic, geography, history, &c; all of which knowledge has been acquired in schools either at home or abroad. Each of them adheres to all the customs, superstitions, and vices of his race.

What good, permit me to ask, had they received from their education or civilized associations?

The long-continued, patient, active toil of the devoted missionary or faithful teacher, the large expenditure of money, had resulted in no practical advantage. It is true that, during the school term, newspapers, pamphlets, and reports would teem with flattering accounts of the advancement being made towards civilization: scholars could read and write, as if learning from books alone would wean the Indian from depending upon the chase for a livelihood, or overcome his indolence and repugnance to labor; would entice him from his roving habits, and cause him to settle upon and cultivate a piece of land, or induce him to respect the rights of property; be sufficient to eradicate his superstitions, or influence him to abandon his evil and vicious courses. Learning to read and write merely affords the Indian no new facilities for obtaining his "daily bread," gives no development to his great imitative mechanical powers, or practical instruction by which he can manufacture articles for the support or convenience of himself and family.

Notwithstanding all his education, he must follow the chase for a subsistence, or become a pensioner upon the schools or churches; and yet, after all their dear-bought experience, I know not one teacher remaining in the Indian country who will acknowledge the fallacy of the system.

Shall the government go on, year after year, expending large sums of money in sustaining and thus sanctioning a system which experience has demonstrated as of no practical advantage, or adopt another which unprejudiced persons, long familiar with all the efforts made towards their civilization, declare they believe to be the only system from which any practical beneficial result may be hoped, and which, if faithfully carried out and steadily adhered to, must revolutionize their habits, and prove permanently beneficial?

The present Commissioner of Indian Affairs has demonstrated that he is actuated by an ardent desire to benefit the Indians, anxious to correct any abuses that may exist, determined that justice shall be done to them, and that the money appropriated to carry out treaty stipulations shall be economically expended, and for their best possible advantage. Knowing this, I am encouraged to believe that the system proposed will meet with the active co-operation of the department.

The system is simply to combine labor and book instruction, labor being the primary and books a secondary consideration in the schools. Make labor attractive, inculcate in the young mind the idea that idleness only is disgraceful; that to labor is noble and the true destiny of man, and that it lies at the foundation of all human improvement.

But a stronger appeal must be made than to his reasoning faculties, if you would influence an Indian. You must appeal to his controlling organ, his stomach, an appeal which seldom fails, and one which is invariably made by those who have objects to gain, or who wish to influence him.

Wearing the blanket as a constant article of dress is an insurmountable barrier to successful labor, as little can be accomplished so long as one hand is em-

ployed to keep the blanket in place. The first step in the process of civilizing Indians is to induce them to discard the blanket and adopt the dress of the whites. The next step is to overcome their repugnance to labor. This will be a slow process, but with proper inducements, judiciously managed, can be done.

To accomplish the first a substitute must be adopted, and that substitute is found in coats, pants, frocks, &c., the cutting and making of which is a part of the education of the females. The clothes thus made are distributed among the scholars as occasion may require.

The females are more tractable than the males. They gladly avail themselves of any means of instruction that conduces to their prosperity or ornament. No trouble is experienced in getting them to attend school, even should nothing be taught them but household duties. With the females the second step is easy, but with the males it is different. They have an innate pride that is opposed to all labor, except such as belongs to the chase, and the drudgery of that even is performed by the female.

The male, then, must be reached by the irresistible appeal to his stomach, and by making labor attractive. The school hours should be regularly apportioned to labor and reading.

Let the boy, a semi-apprentice, be put to making some small or trifling article which, when completed, is presented to him, something that will be useful to him or his parents, or afford him new pleasure in his hours of recreation, such as a small sled, wagon, table, box, fish spear, &c. Instead of boarding, and as a further encouragement, give each scholar for each full day's attendance a certain ration of flour and pork.

Having made a sled, he has learned something of the manner of using tools; he is gradually advanced until able to build his own house or to make a wagon, household furniture, &c. The Indian has great imitative faculties, and the boys learn the use of tools quicker than the average of white boys.

Particular attention must be paid to farming, as that is perhaps the most necessary branch of education for Indians. For pursuing this branch the inducements are the clothes, rations, and the prospect of a division of the crops, either when harvested or during the winter.

All clothes distributed should be made in the school, but no making of Indian costumes should be allowed therein nor worn after others have been once furnished. The teachers therefore must be—the females, dressmakers and tailors, capable of cutting and making up all articles of dress, and of instructing in household economy; the males, farmers and mechanics, such as carpenters, wagon-makers, blacksmiths, &c., capable of doing all the kinds of work necessary in an Indian country. Such persons are easily obtained who are perfectly competent to teach reading, and writing also.

Among the other advantages of this system are, 1st, it tends to keep the Indians on the reservation, through the rations, and thus prevents the committing of depredations, a source of much annoyance and difficulty; and 2d, it gets up and sustains a better feeling towards the government and its agents, as the Indians have a practical demonstration of the use made of the school funds. A great advantage of this system over that of boarding or the manual labor system consists in its comparative economy, and its being practically a system of manual labor. It can be conducted with at least forty per cent. less expense, and at the same time accommodate a much larger number of scholars. The boarding schools require from five to nine persons to each school, and large sums are thus paid in salaries that could be more advantageously expended for the Indian.

The system proposed requires but two and at most four persons in a school, all of whom would be teachers, no "laborers" or "laundresses." Teachers requiring help in their own household duties should pay for it out of their own funds. Teachers should be paid a certain specified salary. There should be no

fees and no boarding, thus saving the proverbial waste and extravagance of boarding schools when the materials are furnished by government, and leaving no loop-hole for uncertain expenditure. The sums expended cannot exceed the amount provided by treaty stipulations for school purposes.

The Sioux, in their present transition state, are peculiarly adapted for this system. It affords encouragement and assistance to the young in pursuing the course which is having such happy results with their parents and neighbors. Training up children under such a system must eventually civilize the tribe, as is apparent to all who have witnessed its effect upon those termed "Farmer Indians."

School buildings should be planned with reference to their adaptation to the purposes named. Scarcely a building on the reservation is adapted for any kind of school use. If schools are kept, additions must be made to the shells called "school buildings." They should be furnished with all the materials necessary for a successful and economical prosecution of the system. For the female department will be required materials for making up clothing; for the male, sets of common tools and agricultural implements. An ample supply of books is on hand.

Schools should be located with reference to the accommodation of the largest number of scholars; and I would recommend as suitable places for the present Wabashaw's Village and Redwood, among the Lower Sioux, and Red Irons Village, Lac qui Parle, and Big Stone Lake, among the Upper Sioux, at as early a period as practicable.

At Big Stone Lake there are no buildings; but as materials are convenient, the expense of erecting them would not be great. At each of the other locations merely additions will be required. Employés in the Indian country can scarcely expect palatial residences. Comfortable log-houses have accommodated families in civilized countries; they certainly ought to be sufficient on Indian reservations. Plans for additions are herewith submitted. Teachers should be married, as it would be hardly proper, even in an Indian country, for unmarried parties to be associated in teaching and living, as they must necessarily, in the same house, many miles away from other white persons.

The civilization and education of the Indian have engaged the attention of the philanthropic and benevolent for many years; but thus far the results obtained have not in any degree been commensurate with the self-sacrificing toil endured and the large sums of money expended. Many, after years of labor, have left the field disheartened, satisfied that their labor was useless, some even doubting whether any practical results could be obtained. It is not because the Indian cannot be civilized that they have failed, but because, not profiting by experience, they have depended too much upon books and inspiration, without using the requisite human means.

A dozen years' residence on the confines of the Indian country of the northwest; a careful study of the Indian customs, habits, character, and the means made use of to influence them; an intimate acquaintance with the various school systems used among them; and an interchange of views with many persons of large experience and of many years' residence among and intimately acquainted with them, and some experience of its practical workings, have convinced me that if the system herewith delineated will not, if steadily adhered to, revolutionize and civilize the Indian, none concocted by man ever will.

The position of superintendent of schools among the Sioux, in faithfully carrying out this system, will be anything but a sinecure, involving the necessity of visiting each school at least once a month—travelling from one end of the reservation to the other, a distance of one hundred and forty miles, through a country uninhabited except by the "sons of the forest;" at some points obliged to occupy the earth for a bed, with the heavens for a roof—seeing that none of the branches of education are neglected, and that the necessary supplies are procured and economi-

cally and beneficially used; all this involves some labor and not a little exposure. The results hoped to be obtained warrant the risk of the difficulty and danger.

Hoping that the next report can be equal to your expectations, as I know it cannot be with your desires, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. T. C. PIERSON,

Superintendent of Schools for the Upper and Lower Sioux.

T. J. GALBRAITH, Esq.,

United States Indian Agent.

No. 26.

WINNEBAGO AGENCY, *September 16, 1861.*

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the department, I respectfully submit the following brief report:

Having but just entered upon the discharge of my duties as superintendent of the Winnebago schools, and being unable to ascertain from any reliable data at hand the past progress of the pupils, my report must necessarily be unsatisfactory.

The number of scholars for the past year has been as follows:

Males.....	70
Females.....	59
Total.....	<u>129</u>

Average attendance about 80.

Mr. Bradford L. Porter is still retained in the male department as interpreter and assistant teacher, and Mrs. Mary Alexander in the same capacity in the female department. The girls devote a portion of each day to sewing and knitting, under the immediate supervision of Mrs. Alexander. Much practical good is accomplished in this way, and the girls evidently take much delight in thus being able to learn so essential a branch of industry. They knit their own stockings, and make garments for both themselves and the boys. The boys chop and secure all the wood that is used in both departments. I am convinced, after three weeks of personal observation, that the schools upon this reservation sadly fail to realize the marked results that former reports have led us to expect from them. This is owing mainly, I am led to believe, to the insufficiency of the present system to overcome the serious obstacles which lie in the way of all true progress. Such are the tribal relations of this people, such their peculiar habits and tastes, that it is next to impossible to secure that regularity and punctuality of attendance so indispensable to positive intellectual and moral advancement. It is of the utmost importance that scholars attend regularly upon the duties of the school-room. It is indeed *the* condition, which ultimately crowns the efforts of the teacher with success. It is in vain that we attempt to accomplish anything like satisfactory results unless these Indian children are constantly kept under the supervision of competent teachers. In view, then, of these facts, I would most respectfully recommend the establishment of boarding-schools, based upon the manual labor system, as early as practicable.

So far as my observation extends, I am fully satisfied that the boarding manual labor system is the only one upon which we can rely for permanent success in the education of these unfortunate children of the forest and prairie. The new policy of locating this tribe in severalty upon their lands may, and doubtless

will, do much to improve matters in this respect; but even this will not remove the greatest hindrances to their intellectual improvement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRA S. SMITH.

No. 27.

RED CLIFF, *September 20, 1861.*

SIR: I herewith submit my report as physician for the Lake Superior Chipewas under your agency. I was appointed and entered upon my professional duties, August 1, 1860. The diseases I found prevailing to the greatest extent were scrofula and syphilis in their various forms; the former, especially, is very prevalent in all the different bands under your agency, owing, in many instances, to exposure to cold and damp weather in this northern climate and insufficient food and clothing. The treatment ordinarily adopted has been very successful; nearly all have been much benefited if not entirely cured. Other diseases incident to this climate occasionally occur, such as pneumonia, dysentery, and diarrhœa, all of which generally yield readily to proper medical treatment. I have devoted my time, as nearly equal as seemed practicable, between the Indians on Bad River and Red Cliff reserves, visiting the other reserves when sent for. My customary practice is to leave medicines and medical prescriptions with the government employés on the reserves, to be served out, in ordinary cases, in my absence. This arrangement, I find, gives general satisfaction to the chiefs and heads of families. My visits to the more distant reserves have been limited to cases where surgical aid could be rendered. I shall adopt the plan of leaving medicines and prescriptions with the more distant bands at the time of payment, when I expect to meet them and have a mutual understanding. The efforts you are making and the aid you are rendering the Indians to locate permanently on their lands, assisting them in building comfortable houses and clearing up farms, will not only render them more happy and comfortable, but will very greatly assist in promoting their general health.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

V. SMITH, *Physician.*

General L. E. WEBB, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

No. 28.

CHIPPEWA AGENCY, *September 25, 1861.*

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of the department, I herewith submit my first annual report.

Since I entered upon the duties of my office, on the first day of May last, I have visited the Indians under my charge, and found them in a tolerable condition of health and contentment.

Of the Mississippi bands I am compelled to state that they have no farms under cultivation; and although there was a small amount of money turned over to me by my predecessor for the purpose of clearing and breaking on the reservations of these Indians, it is entirely inadequate to carry out the stipulations of the treaty on that subject, or to benefit them to any general extent, or in any permanent manner.

I have also to report that there are no schools established for their benefit, the great need of which is very apparent, and often in their councils they speak of this as something which they much deplore. But the most formidable obstacle to be encountered in introducing these or any improvements for their elevation is, that their reservations are disconnected, and some of them a great distance from the agency, which renders it impossible for the agent to have an immediate supervision of such matters, this being necessary, in order to make them of any great and permanent advantage to the Indians. I would therefore suggest the propriety of removing these bands to one reservation. This would give the agent a more immediate control over their conduct, and would give him a greater power in suppressing the traffic in ardent spirits, which is carried on entirely off the reservations and sold to the Indians by a class of corrupt and *lawless* men, who hover around the reservations ready for any act, however monstrous, cruel, or unlawful.

And in this connexion I will state that I understand there is a large arrearage fund due these bands, which they are all very anxious should be expended for their use. They often speak of this fund, and the great necessity of its expenditure in building their houses, ploughing their lands, furnishing them seed, establishing a school, and other advantages, of which they feel the great need. I would therefore urge the necessity of its immediate appropriation.

I would call the attention of the department to a difficulty which is likely to arise in relation to an alleged contract existing between the Rabbit Lake band of Mississippi Indians and Dorvillus Morrison, for the cutting of timber upon their reservation. The Indians complain that the contract was obtained from them by promises which have never been fulfilled, and that the compensation received by them annually is entirely inadequate to the large amount of timber cut and carried away, while it also destroys their hunting grounds, and renders their reservation valueless. You will allow me to suggest the impropriety, if not the illegality, of any party entering into a contract with any bands of Indians, whereby such party has the right to enter upon their reservation at any time, for any length of time, and in such force as he chooses, without restraint from the agent. It is a continual cause of irritation among the Indians, and often difficulties, growing out of the contract or the presence of the whites among them, require the attention of the agent, and render them more difficult of management and less tractable than they otherwise would be; while it also seems to me to be in violation of the treaties and the strict letter and spirit of the laws enacted for their government and regulation.

I have very recently visited the Pillager and Lake Winnebigoishish bands, and found them, to a considerable extent, industrious and desirous of abandoning their roving habits, and turning their attention to cultivating their lands as a means of subsistence; many of them have fields which are looking very well. I herewith transmit the report of Mr. Ayer, who superintends the farming for these bands.

The manual labor school at Leech Lake is under the charge of Mr. Wright, whose report is hereto attached.

The school does not flourish as it would if it was more remote from the parents of the scholars, and more immediately under the supervision of the agent. I would therefore suggest the great advantage to be derived from a school to be located near this agency, and a farm connected therewith, where it would be under the direction of the agent, and removed from the earlier associations and wild and roving habits of the children.

In compliance with instructions from the department, I furnish the following information:

The names of tribes within my agency: Chippewas.

The number of souls in each of either sex: Males, nineteen hundred; females, twenty-two hundred.

The approximate wealth of each tribe in individual property : Three thousand dollars.

The number of schools : One.

The designation and location of each : The manual labor school at Leech Lake.

The number of scholars in each of either sex : Males, thirteen ; females ten.

Under charge of what religious society : None.

The amount contributed by individual Indians : None.

The number of missionaries to each tribe, and of what denomination : One Scandinavian missionary at Rabbit Lake reservation.

I would call your attention to the difficulties which are likely to arise in regard to the boundary lines of the several reservations under my charge, and especially the boundaries of Mille Lac reserve, which are now in dispute between the Indians of that band and the settlers along the lines, and recommend a survey of the same.

I desire to impress upon your attention the urgent necessity of an early distribution of the annuities to these Indians. By this course they are easily collected ; their journey to the places of payment made with comparatively little hardship ; they are enabled to return to their homes before the intensely cold weather of winter commences, and prepare for the collection of furs during that season ; while, if the payment is made late in the fall, it is impossible for many of them to make the journey, and the hunters return too late to prepare for their winter pursuits—an object of far more importance to them than the value of their annuities. I would therefore recommend that the payment be made at as early a day as the 1st of October.

I herewith transmit the report of the resident physician, Dr. Geo. F. Townsend, who has been very successful in treating the various diseases prevailing among the Indians under my charge.

I take great pleasure in reporting that all the Indians within my agency are quiet, and well disposed toward the government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LUCIUS C. WALKER,
U. S. Indian Agent.

HON. C. W. THOMPSON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Minnesota.

LEECH LAKE, *September 20, 1861.*

SIR : I herewith report to you in relation to the farming and building operations under my charge of the Pillager Indians.

In obedience to your directions, early in May I bought oxen and ploughs, and hired men, and proceeded immediately to this place to plough for the Indians.

Could we have been on the ground ready for action two weeks earlier, we could have done up our work more satisfactorily to ourselves and accomplished much more. We ploughed not only almost all that was cultivated the previous season, but broke several new pieces, besides many small additions to fields before cultivated.

No seed excepting turnip and pumpkin was furnished them by ourselves. Such as were destitute of corn and potatoes procured them of Indians who had a surplus. There was more ground planted than ever before. The men generally aided their wives in planting. Some portions suffered from drought, but on the whole their crop of corn, and especially of potatoes, is good, and they feel well remunerated for their labor.

The Indians of this lake, for whom we plough, are located principally on the

eastern shore and Bear island, and are much scattered, being in fifteen neighborhoods, the extremes of which are twenty miles apart by the shore. Their scattered condition, and the distance to many of the points renders our aiding them slow, tedious, and expensive, having to camp out and move several times from one point to another.

With the limited means available for agricultural purposes they can make but little advance from year to year. Were they located in one body they would derive permanent benefit from the help annually received by them.

Their fields are small, ranging, I think, from one-quarter of an acre to two acres. The land is generally good, and very good on Bear island, where there is a large band. That in the neighborhood of the government buildings and near the trading houses is the poorest of any. Some twenty acres of this, though cleared, has not been broken on account of its barrenness.

Within a year quite a number of the principal of the Indians have often expressed a desire to have a house. In accordance with your directions, houses are now in the course of building for a few of the principal men. Some others are so anxious to have a house that they voluntarily offer to cut the logs and aid in sawing if we will help them build. Others offer to build without our aid if we will supply them with nails, glass, and lumber.

With regard to the Lake Winnipeg and Cap Lake bands, I cannot report so favorably. A trustworthy man was sent over as early as practicable to take charge of the work there. He found the three yoke of oxen there so poor and weak that he could accomplish comparatively little with them. Consequently all was not done there that ought to have been, and no work done with the team at Cap Lake.

The Cap Lake chiefs proposed, that as the teams were in such a plight, that we should give some potatoes to the more destitute families in lieu of ploughing. To this proposition we readily acceded, and gave them as desired. These bands have not had their proportion of aid hitherto in farming. They are too remote from the mill to derive benefit from it.

I would suggest that timely and efficient aid be given them another season in their fields. The steam saw and grist mill in the charge of Lyman Ayer has cut about 80,000 feet this season, all of which has been appropriated to the use of the Indians.

Very respectfully,

F. AYER.

Major L. C. WALKER, *Chippewa Indian Agent.*

DEAR SIR: The following is the report of the government manual labor school for the Pillager and Winnebigoishish Indians for the quarters commencing April 1 and ending September 30, 1861:

Boys.	Branches taught.	Age.	Girls.	Branches taught.	Age.
John	Reading, writing.	15	Charlotte ...	Reading	14
Robert .....	.....do.....	14	Jasette .....	.....do.....	14
Aslin .....	.....do.....	14	Mary .....	.....do.....	11
Johnny .....	.....do.....	13	Susan .....	.....do.....	7
Henry .....	.....do.....	12	Catharine...	.....do.....	8
Peter .....	.....do.....	14	Nancy .....	.....do.....	10
William	Reading.....	10	Maria .....	.....do.....	7
Francois .....	.....do.....	8	Weset .....	.....do.....	11
Pierish .....	.....do.....	7	Elizabeth...	.....do.....	6
Francis .....	.....do.....	7	Jane.....	.....do.....	7
John .....	.....do.....	9			
Joe.....	.....do.....	6			
George.....	Reading, writing.	12			

The scholars are all boarded and clothed by the teacher, and attend regularly. Two vacations occur in the year—one during sugar making, and the other while gathering wild rice. The children, without exception, appear much attached to the school, and have made good progress in their studies.

At regular hours all are required to perform a certain amount of manual labor. This is becoming so much a habit that very little effort is necessary on the part of the teacher to secure obedience. All are given to understand that a manifest disposition to disobey the rules of the establishment will be followed by expulsion from the school.

The parents all manifest much interest in the school. Only one child has left during the year. Almost every week we have application to take their children.

The boarding-house should be enlarged, which could be done with but little expense.

Respectfully submitted.

S. J. WRIGHT, *Teacher.*

Major WALKER, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

CHIPPEWA AGENCY, *September 23, 1861.*

SIR: In compliance with custom, I submit my first annual report on the sanitary condition of the Indians under my charge. The disease (syphilis) most prevalent among them is slowly yielding to treatment in the bands near the agency, who are most thoroughly treated, while among the distant Indians, who are difficult to reach, it is on the increase. The males allow the disease to assume its secondary form in the majority of cases before presenting themselves; and the females being very reluctant to submit to proper treatment, it is evident that it will be a very difficult matter to extirpate it. No deaths have occurred from this disease under my observation, but a few are known to have taken place within the last year among Indians very distantly located. Pertussis and dysentery are the only diseases attended by fatality that have prevailed among them. The fact is the same in regard to these as to syphilis; that those bands

who have free access to treatment have escaped without a single death, so far as I know, while those remote have suffered severely.

A few cases of acute disease have fallen under my observation, none of which have terminated fatally. I have met a very small number of cases of phthisis pulmonalis. The proportion of cases in this tribe is smaller, I am satisfied, than among whites in any section of the globe. In fact, were the Indians free from the diseases resulting from immediate contact with the superior race, they would be a perfectly healthy people.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. F. TOWNSEND, M. D.

S. C. WALKER, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 29.

YELLOW MEDICINE, *September 29, 1861.*

SIR: According to your instructions I have the honor to report that when I entered upon the discharge of the duties of my situation as carpenter for the Upper SiouX, I found scarcely any lumber or other materials fit to use, and the set of carpenter's tools turned over to you consisted of a few old jack-planes, a work-bench and screw, a few old chisels, gimlets, and augurs. This state of affairs retarded all operations for the month of July. I sent for my own tools, and am now using them. I do not think I should furnish tools for the department; and as you say you will not purchase any, permit me to suggest that the department ought to allow me a reasonable rent for the use of my tools. Since we have got lumber we have been kept very busy indeed. We are not able to keep up with the demands. The old wagons alone afford almost constant employment, and the new wagons which the Indians purchased at \$60 apiece from the traders are almost as bad. The traders ought not to be allowed to sell such miserable apologies for wagons to the Indians. The only use I can see in them is to make work for the carpenters. Indeed, I think, decidedly, that wagons are not the things for Indians. *Good ox-carts*, which can be got at a cost of about \$30 each, will answer a much better purpose, and will last Indians more than twice as long. We have done considerable in repairing old houses, and in aiding the Indians to make new ones. At a fair estimate, the work done in this department since July 1, 1861, is worth \$557 85, and the material used has been about 12,000 feet of lumber, 16,000 shingles, and 4,000 pickets. For amount of the nails, locks, hinges, glass, sash, putty, and paints used, I refer you to the books in your office, as these articles were all drawn from the ware house on your orders, and I have no account of them at hand now. I am just on the eve of starting to St. Paul to attend the United States court as a jurymen, and cannot spend time to make my report as accurate as it should be. Hereafter, with the proper books, I shall be able to report everything in detail, according to your instructions.

Respectfully, &c.,

M. M. CARSON,
Carpenter, Upper SiouX.

T. J. GALBRAITH, Esq., *Sioux Agent.*

No. 30.

SIOUX AGENCY, YELLOW MEDICINE,

October 1, 1861.

SIR: An annual report of the affairs of this agency must necessarily be imperfect, when it is considered that it can only cover the time which has elapsed since the 1st day of June last—the day upon which I entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office of agent for the Sioux Indians.

At the end of each month, except the one just closed, as full and accurate a report of the transactions and wants of this agency has been made as time and circumstances would permit; and, in sundry estimates and special communications, all information deemed worthy of note has been transmitted. To these monthly and special reports the department is respectfully referred for many details which are deemed too extensive for this report. The special attention of the department is called to my report for the month of July last, which is quite full, and from which I shall draw freely for material for this.

On assuming the position of Sioux agent, it was my fixed purpose to devote my whole time to the discharge of the duties incumbent upon me, and to pursue such policy as, upon examination and trial, was found most likely to prove beneficial to the wards of the government committed to my charge; to change no policy which had been tried and found to work well; to do nothing for the sake of novelty and experiment; to adopt only the necessary measures to carry into successful practice so much of existing policy as seems good, at the same time resolved to abandon whatever was useless or wrong; and to recommend such changes, additions, and modifications as, upon examination, were deemed wise and useful. The cardinal and fixed object of the government being the civilization of the Indians, the best means to that end should be sought out, adopted, and vigorously and systematically pursued.

The policy inaugurated under the treaties of 1858, of separating each family from the tribes or bands and settling them upon a separate farm, has been thus far found to promise good results, and to carry that policy out in good faith is my intention. To succeed in this, involves the employment of much time, labor, and money, and a wise and discriminating use of every expedient practicable. The prejudices and habits of the Indian must be eradicated; habits of industry and economy must be introduced in the place of idleness and prodigality; the peaceful pursuits of home life must be substituted for the war-path, the chase, and the dance; and, more than all, the hostility of the Indian opposed to this policy must be met on the threshold. In short, the work is such as to call into requisition all the vigilance, patience, and prudence of which the human mind is susceptible.

The work has been commenced here, but only commenced. True, it is no longer an experiment merely, for it has been demonstrated that success at some future time may be attained; but it has also been demonstrated that it will be a work of long duration and of great labor of body and mind—a work in the prosecution of which the government and its agents must never grow weary or flag for a moment. To enter into a detailed and full account of what must be done would far exceed the limits of a report of this kind. Suffice it to say, that the first operation is to inculcate the right spirit; to give the intention the right direction, the “scalp-lock” must come off; the dress of white men must be adopted; the use of the tools, implements, and utensils of civilization must be taught; habits of industry must be inculcated by precept and example; ploughs, cattle, horses, stock, poultry, wagons, hoes, scythes, and other things must be furnished; the Indian novice must be taught to take care of and save; as each want supplied creates new demands and desires, these must be met; soon a de-

sire for literary education will arise, and this must be met; as each desire in the right direction arises, it must be gratified, in order that success may be insured; in other words, there must be no step backwards. In addition to all, sufficient force must be used to protect the "farmer Indians" from the hostile inroads of the still wild or "blanket Indians." When it is taken into consideration that there are nearly seven thousand annuity Sioux in this agency, besides nearly, if not quite, an equal number of Yanctonais, and that not more than one hundred and twenty-five families have as yet either entirely or partially assumed the garb and habits of civilization, and that the rest of these people are for the most part actuated by all the bitterness of savage hostility to the civilization process, the necessity of sufficient available force to protect the farmers is too apparent for further comment. As the attention of the department has been, by my predecessor and by myself, heretofore called to this subject, I will simply say that there is no available force now for this purpose, and that if such force is not provided the work of civilization must be greatly retarded if not abandoned.

The system of paying the Indians who are willing to work, for their labor in goods, meets my most hearty approval. Many indeed are the complaints raised against this system. There is a continual cry of "Why not pay them in money, as white people are paid?" The origin of this cry is too apparent to be doubted; and it need not be wondered at when we reflect that some \$15,000 or \$20,000 in goods are thus paid out in a year, and that the originators of this cry want to sell these goods on their own terms and get this money. Who can blame them? But when men professing to be friends of the Indians join in this cry, one is forced to the conclusion that they are either grievously mistaken or wilfully wrong.

By this process the Indians get their supplies here at the actual original cost—transportation added—and get also the proceeds of their labor; whereas if they were paid in money and forced to get their supplies from the traders, they would have to pay, in addition to cost and transportation, from twenty-five to one hundred and twenty-five per cent. profit. In short, by this process the Indians get, by actual estimate, nearly double the amount of the supplies that they would get if they were paid in money; and, what is better still, they have to do very nearly double as much work to get them, and hence the advantage to the Indian is nearly twofold all round. The only ones who need complain of this system are the agent and his employés, whose labor is also more than doubled.

I have gone into this subject somewhat at length, because interested parties and their retainers and dupes are continually trying to break up the system, by abusing the minds of the Indians and urging them to demand money payments. So transparent is the object, that the hostile "blanket Indian" sees it clearly, and uses it as a means to break up the civilization arrangement.

This plan has not yet been properly systematized; it needs improvement and simplification, and the attention of the department is called to it, as everything connected with this subject demands the highest consideration.

As much has been said about the education and civilization of the Indians, I shall devote some space to that subject, in doing which I shall, with some modification and additions, use the remarks made on this subject in my report for July, 1861.

The education of the Dakotas, as I understand it, means nothing more nor less than the civilization of the Dakotas. The two phrases are, for all practical purposes, synonymous, or are so closely linked together as to be inseparable. I would therefore educate the Dakotas to the full extent of that comprehensive term.

The first step in this direction is to get the mind and heart of the Dakotas turned away from the roving, idle, and improvident habits of savage life; induce them to cut loose from their bands or tribes, and get separate homes of their

own. This much accomplished, teach them to work at farming, the mechanic arts, gardening, stock and poultry raising, the way to make and to use soap, light bread, household and kitchen furniture, the tools, implements, utensils, clothing, comforts, and convenience of civilization, the way to acquire and save, always inculcating by precept and example, the folly and wickedness of improvidence and servile dependence, the besetting sins of this people, and the silliness of their feats of jugglery and sorcery as exhibited in their medicine and other dances and feasts. Teach and educate, in short, their heads, their hearts, and their hands, and thus, step by step, lay the foundation and create the necessity and desire for a literary education. Let there be schools; all the schools possible; but a place where orthography, reading, writing, and ciphering are taught to the children of roving, straggling Indians is not the school which these Indians want now. True, this is wanted, but there is more; besides schools, pupils of willing nature and desirous to learn, and who will appreciate the use of literature, are needed; parents who will send their children to school willingly—clothed, fed, and provided for at home—are also indispensable. Schools and teachers are wanted, but the first duty of the schools and teachers is to see to it that the right kind of parents are prepared; parents who have permanent homes and home comforts; industrious fathers, and tidy, neat, and cleanly mothers, instead of roving, lazy fathers and degraded mothers.

The teachers must be men and women who understand, in addition to the elements of a literary education, farming, the use of tools and implements, the trades, housekeeping, sewing, knitting, cutting of garments, political and domestic economy, in short, persons who know what a good, attractive home is, and who possess the will and the energy to make one. If we can get homes established as permanent institutions among the Indians, and the Indians to appreciate them, then we have the nurseries, the sources, the reservoirs of schools proper, and schools will follow as surely as the river flows from its sources.

At present, then, the paramount business of the Dakota school is to teach the Indian father and mother those things which they can and will learn—habits of home life, industry, and economy; for I am convinced that the attempt to impart a merely literary education to these Indians in their wild and roving state must generally prove futile. Entertaining these views, I have instructed the few teachers in the service accordingly; and as soon as possible I shall endeavor, with the indispensable aid of the intelligent and industrious superintendent of schools, to carry into practical operation the views above suggested, if they meet the approval of the department. This system carried out, it is thought will create the elements for schools in the future which will not be mere places to expend so much money and waste so much valuable time.

There are now several Indian families who, to a great extent, are prepared to furnish children for schools purely literary, and for them ample provisions must be made. As yet I am unable to report anything very favorable in regard to schools. I hope that in my next annual report it may be far otherwise. Since July 1, 1861, three schools have been maintained: one at Redwood, on the lower reservation; one at Red Irons village, on the upper reservation; and the manual labor school at this place, for both Upper and Lower Sioux. Upon a full examination of this latter school, Mr. Pierson, the superintendent of schools, recommended the discontinuance thereof. On examination I approved of his course and suspended the school. As conducted, the school was a great source of expense, without corresponding beneficial results. Whether this school shall be reorganized or not is a question for consideration. If the theory of the school could be carried into successful practice, I am of the opinion that such a school would be a good thing; but up to this time the school has, in my opinion, been a failure. The combination of labor, with the other branches, is very desirable, but the great trouble is the boarding and supplies. It was a "boarding school," and not only a boarding school but a boarding-house; all the Indians,

and some whites connected with the pupils claiming to eat there. I shall examine the subject carefully and make it the subject of a special communication at the earliest practicable day. In this connexion the attention of the department is directed to the report of the superintendent of schools herewith transmitted. The other schools mentioned will be continued.

Herewith I transmit reports from the teachers of these schools. A school will be opened at Lac qui Parle, about 1st of November, for the accommodation of the Indians in that region.

In this connexion you are referred to my report for July. Every effort will be made to use the money appropriated for the use of schools to the best advantage possible. There are among the Sioux three missionary schools—two on the upper and one on the lower reservation. The two former, under the charge of Rev. J. S. Williamson and Rev. S. R. Riggs, are sustained by the A. B. C. F. missions, and the latter by the Protestant Episcopal Church. The A. B. C. F. missions contemplate establishing another school at Redwood, among the Lower Sioux, under the charge of Rev. J. P. Williamson.

I herewith transmit reports of such of their schools as have complied with my request to report. These schools and their teachers are calculated to exercise a good influence, and should meet with all possible and proper encouragement. In my report for July I have suggested the propriety of aiding these schools. I renew the suggestion here.

During the next year a school must be established at Big Stone lake, with a farmer, blacksmith, and carpenter as teachers. There are over two thousand Indians settled around this lake, who hitherto have been almost entirely neglected. This should not be. These people complain that they have lived upon promises for the last ten years, and are really of opinion that white men never perform what they promise. Many of them, I doubt not, would go to work if they had any reasonable encouragement. I am of the opinion that, under the arrangements which I propose perfecting during the winter, we can send a farmer, blacksmith, and carpenter the next spring without increasing the number of employés now necessary. This arrangement will require a distribution rather than an increase of employés. The operations of this agency since the 1st of June have been somewhat limited for many apparent reasons, which I have mentioned in my monthly reports, but more especially for want of time and funds. I entered upon the duties of my office too late in the season to do much towards farming, and since then I have had the use of but \$6,000 of the agricultural and civilization funds, out of which I paid the employés for the quarter commencing April 1 and ending June 30, 1861.

The business of the agency has gone on, however, much better than I had reason to expect. The employés, for the most part, have been active and attentive to their duties, and the farmer Indians have accomplished a great deal, considering the discouragements under which they labored when I entered upon the duties of the agency, and to which I have referred in my monthly reports.

These farmers will have 11,500 bushels of corn, 19,000 bushels of potatoes, 225 bushels of beans, and a respectable quantity of vegetables. This is a rough estimate, as I have not, and cannot get the exact quantities, but it will not vary far from the truth. They have cut and secured 580 tons of hay, or an average of over $4\frac{1}{2}$ tons to each farmer Indian. They have made considerable fence; have erected forty stables for their cows and oxen, and have erected, with the aid of the department carpenters, ten dwelling-houses and some twenty-five corn houses. Under all the circumstances these men have done well.

Up to this time nearly one hundred acres of land have been broken in fields of five and ten acres each, and ploughing is now in progress for next spring. Mr. Rider, the contractor, has made and is now burning a kiln of over 200,000 bricks. The hay contractors completed their contracts in good faith. Five new root-houses are in progress, and a good plain picket fence has been erected

around the agency buildings and garden, and nearly four thousand bushels of charcoal have been burned. A school-house, dwelling, and a blacksmith's house and shop have been erected at Lac qui Parle, and are nearly ready for occupation. A stone warehouse for the Lower Sioux is in progress, and will be completed very soon. It promises to be one of the most substantial buildings in this valley. It is 43 by 23 feet, 20 feet in height, with a good substantial cellar, 8 feet deep. The cellar walls are 3 feet, the first story wall 2 feet, and the second story walls 18 inches thick. This building was commenced from necessity and at the urgent request of the Lower Sioux, and will, when completed, afford a permanent and *safe* place to store the goods, provisions, grain, and general supplies of the Lower Sioux. A great portion of the labor and nearly all the hauling connected with this building has been and is being done by the farmer Indians. The Indians are now busily engaged in securing their crops and preparing for winter. The upper saw-mill has cut the whole stock of logs on hand, and will close in a few days. The grist or corn mills are being put in order to grind the corn, which will begin to come in in a few days. The carpenters have been kept very busy in repairing wagons, ploughs, and doing other work belonging to their department.

The blacksmiths have attended faithfully to their duties, and, in short, all the employés have rendered general satisfaction. In my report for July, and in several special communications, the wants of the Indians are presented in detail, and hence I shall not burden this report with a rehearsal of them. Some sixty several farms have been surveyed and designated by permanent landmarks on the lower end of the Lower Sioux reservation. These farms will be allotted to good farmer Indians in a short time, and the coming winter they will get out materials to erect houses, build fences, &c., in order to be ready to commence their regular farming operations in the spring. The surveyor is now engaged in making out a map of these surveys, and in a short time he will make his report, which will be made the subject of a special communication to the department at an early day. It is a source of great gratification to be able to state that the farmer Indians have deported themselves in a very exemplary manner. They are peaceable, inclined to work, and willing to learn, and manifest an ardent desire to become farmers indeed. They seem, moreover, to realize their want of knowledge and to deplore it, which renders them humble and docile. In my view, the existence of this frame of mind indicates greater results in the future than anything else. But the most gratifying communication of all is the fact that not one of these farmer Indians has used a drop of intoxicating liquor since my arrival here. Of the truth of this statement I entertain not a doubt. Many of them, as I learn from the Christian missionaries, are regular attendants upon the ministrations of the Gospel, and the desire to become Christians seems to be on the increase. I have used the most severe measures towards the whiskey sellers, whom I found prowling about the reservations, and have succeeded in making these villians exceeding scarce this side of Lac qui Parle.

In the region of Big Stone lake these harpies come in the "back way" from Breckinridge, *via* Fort Abercrombie, and have succeeded in introducing considerable "fire water" among the Indians in this locality. On hearing of this state of affairs I made a requisition upon the commandant of the post at Fort Ridgely for a detachment of troops to catch these scamps. The commandant promptly responded, but the birds had flown. They have not returned since, and if they do, everything is ready to bag them. This infernal traffic I am determined to break up, and shall employ summary process to do it and take the consequences. Several complaints of Indian depredations on the frontier, in the region of Spirit lake and Sioux City, having been made to this office, early in September, under the direction of the department of Indian affairs, I sent Mr. H. D. J. Koons, the United States interpreter of this department, to Sioux City, *via* Spirit lake, with instructions to inquire into these depredations and report at

the earliest day possible. He has returned, but has been too unwell to prepare his report. As soon as possible his report will be transmitted to the department. He obtained considerable valuable information, from which I am able to state that the Indians of this agency stole some twenty or thirty horses the past summer from citizens of Iowa and Minnesota. Very few Indians were directly engaged in this business. The more daring outlaws of different bands, pupils and connexions of Inkpadoota and White Lodge. I have succeeded in securing five of the stolen horses, and have learned the whereabouts of several of the others. Only one of the depredators has been arrested as yet. If I had a sufficient force at my command, these offenders and their aiders and abettors could be arrested and punished, and this band of outlaws broken up in a short time, and peace and good order established on the frontier. I am doing all in my power to this end, and again urge upon the department the necessity of a competent military force, to be stationed at the Yellow Medicine, to act when needed. The Yanctonais have visited this agency three times during the summer; never in force, however. In special communications, I have stated the facts connected with their visit to the department, and shall dismiss the subject by saying that I feel certain a treaty can be effected with these people if the trial is made in the right way. They want to make a treaty, and I recommend this subject to the early attention of the department.

The general health of the Indians has been good. A peculiar disease of the eye has prevailed to a great extent, especially among the Upper Sioux. Except in a very few cases, it has yielded readily to the remedies applied by the physicians.

As soon as the fall work is done I shall direct a census of the wealth of the Indians to be taken, and during the winter devote my attention to preparations for next spring and summer. It is hoped that by attention to my duties I can soon so familiarize myself with the work as to get everything to move in systematic order, and that in my next annual report I may be enabled to report a healthy progress.

Early in my term I received a communication from the department of Indian affairs requesting me to examine the laws regulating Indian affairs, and directing me to report what change and modifications, if any, were, in my opinion, necessary to render these laws more effective. In my opinion all former laws should be repealed, and a simple, uniform code for the regulation of Indian affairs adopted, retaining to as great an extent as possible the principles now in practice. Very full discretionary powers should be allowed to all the officers of the Indian department; and under this, explicit and consistent regulations should be prepared by commissioners of intelligence and experience in Indian affairs. The President of the United States should have the power, in case of necessity, to grant special civil, military, and judicial power to the superintendents, agents, and other persons employed in the Indian department. Both fine and imprisonment ought to be prescribed as a penalty for the violation of any of the laws of Indian code, for the reason that the mere imposition of fines proves futile in most cases, simply because few of the persons who violate the trade and intercourse laws have any property. Mixed bloods ought in no case to be recognized in any other light than as citizens of the United States—"white men." Offences committed by Indians should be specified, and the punishment prescribed by law, and a mode of trial arranged. If this were done, the Indians would soon learn that their Great Father punishes them, and not the agent. Much trouble results from the fact that now the agent has to take on his own shoulders the responsibility of punishing the Indians for crimes and misdemeanors; whereas, if it were understood beforehand that their Great Father punished them, the agent, who is compelled to live among them, would in a measure be relieved from much of the odium of inflicting punishment upon them. This course would, it is thought, go far towards teaching Indians the character, force, and

use of laws, and would, in short, be a step in the direction of civilization; for it is clear that as the Indian advances towards civilization he should be continually taught the use of laws. With these general suggestions, and one specific recommendation, I shall dismiss the subject for the present, promising that I shall keep it constantly in view, and from time to time communicate to the department the results of my investigations and experience.

The Indians in their present condition are governed more by their annuities and other funds which they receive from the government than anything else, and hence, on the laws regulating the disbursements of these funds, more depends than on all other funds besides. Hence, I recommend that all funds be paid, in the discretion of the agent, under the direction of the department, only to those Indians who work, and in compensation for industry and good deeds. Let it be distinctly asserted and adhered to by the government, that these funds can only be given as rewards for industry and economy, and the effect must prove most salutary. The present policy of paying indiscriminately the good and the bad, the industrious and the lazy, is all wrong, and immediate steps should be taken to abandon it at the earliest possible day. It is admitted that this change is radical, and will encounter determined opposition in various quarters, but it will, if adopted and carried into effect with vigor and discretion, soon break down all opposition. Among the other good results of this policy, the Indians will be forced to stay upon their reservation and at their plantings. Indian claims, real and trumped up, will be among the things that were. Habits of industry and economy will be inculcated by precept and example, and soon the Indians will be able to live upon the fruits of their own industry. It is hoped this subject will receive the early consideration of the department and of Congress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS J. GALBRAITH,
United States Agent.

CLARK W. THOMPSON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Paul, Minn.

No. 31.

YELLOW MEDICINE, *October 1, 1861.*

SIR: In compliance with your direction, I hereby respectfully report that I commenced work at the blacksmith shop of the Upper Sioux, on the 1st day of July, 1861. Since then there has been constant work for myself and the two assistants, E. A. Cramsie and Edward Cramsie. The principal work is repairing wagons, ploughs, horse-shoeing, and mending guns. This latter branch employs one man constantly, and sometimes requires the assistance of all.

Some new tools are needed, and a supply of iron and steel for the winter. I herewith transmit estimates for six months, from October 1, 1861. The iron and steel should be selected by some blacksmith.

Since the 1st of July up to this date, the work done has amounted to the sum of \$858 45, at reasonable rates, and there has been used 1,800 pounds of iron, 115 pounds of steel, and 475 bushels of charcoal.

A new anvil is needed at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. A. MILLER,
Blacksmith, Upper Sioux.

T. J. GALBRAITH, Esq.,
Sioux Agent.

No. 32.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, October 5, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit a copy of a letter of 19th ult., from Superintendent Thompson, with accompanying papers from agent Galbraith, relative to troubles among the Sioux, and the necessity for some seven companies, of one hundred each, of troops, one of which should be cavalry, as a guard for the frontier. I would request that you bring the matter to the attention of the Department of War, with the earnest recommendation that one company of dragoons be furnished by the government, to be located at Yellow Medicine, the seat of the Sioux agency, which will involve no new expense to the government, as quarters are already in order at the agency, for their accommodation. One company of dragoons, it is believed by this office, would suffice, but this much it deems absolutely necessary under the present threatening circumstances.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

HON. C. B. SMITH,
Secretary of the Interior.

No. 33.

ODANAH, *October 21, 1861.*

SIR: We take pleasure in presenting you a recapitulation of the report for the past year of the Indian school in this place. We are laboring at present under very encouraging and favorable auspices. The general appearance of the school exhibits decided progress, and the increased number in attendance appears to indicate a growing desire and thirst for knowledge on the part of the Indians.

The whole number of children enrolled during the year, is eighty-three, and the average daily attendance has been thirty-four. The average attendance may appear small in comparison with the number enrolled, but it must be taken into consideration that, owing to the habits of the Indians, the children are necessarily absent from the place with their parents, on hunting and fishing excursions, and also in gathering wild fruit, bark, &c.

We have had from twenty to twenty-four children in the boarding-house for the past year, who have improved decidedly in their general appearance, and in the different branches of education in which they have received instruction. It is very evident that the boarding-house children are producing a salutary influence over the families to which they belong, and also over the children with whom they associate from day to day. They often invite and urge children whom they find in the streets to attend school, and seem very desirous to have them progress in their studies, and obtain a knowledge of the arts peculiar to the whites. In facility for acquiring knowledge, the Indians are not surpassed by the whites. It is indeed surprising to see how readily these wild, untutored children, who have scarcely seen a letter before entering school, will acquire a knowledge of the alphabet, and of the first principles of reading. Where they attend with regularity, we have known them in three months after entering school, to read intelligibly in the First Reader, and give the Ojibwa of nearly all the nouns in their lessons. They have a decided taste for writing, and it requires but a few month's practice for them to be able to write a fair hand. In mathematics they also excel; some have already finished arithmetic, and are commencing the study of algebra. All instructions are given in English, the

Ojibwa only being used as a medium of communication, when English is not understood.

We are maturing some new plans for the benefit of the school, which will, we trust, add efficiency to our modes of teaching, and from year to year we hope to be able to report continued progress.

Yours, &c.,

R. W. SPICER.

Gen. L. E. WEBB,
Indian Agent.

No. 34.

WINNEBAGO AGENCY, *September 16, 1861.*

SIR: Agreeably to the requirement of the department, I respectfully submit my annual report upon the condition of this agency.

Having had the charge of the Winnebagoes for only a few months, and never having had any experience among Indians previous to this period, I feel that any suggestions I might make as to the proper course to be pursued towards this poor and powerless people would not be accounted worthy much attention; and even if I had had a long experience with the savage tribes of this country, I could not hope to advance any new suggestions or policy, because every conceivable idea as to the proper policy to be pursued towards them has been long since suggested and canvassed over and over again by learned, humane, and experienced statesmen. Hence I shall content myself with merely informing the department as to the present condition and wants of the people under my charge.

As a general rule, the Winnebagoes are enjoying good health. Since my arrival there have been but few deaths among them from disease, but quite a number from casualties or assassinations, caused by the use of intoxicating liquors.

The greatest difficulty I have experienced connected with the management and protection of this people has been connected with their use of whiskey. No one has been engaged in the sale of liquors to them upon the reservation, but the business has been carried on just over the line, and all around the reservation, to an alarming extent. It is a lamentable fact that the number of people who pretend to be civilized, who have become so degraded as to sell whiskey poison, at high prices, to these poor savages as a regular and systematized business, are counted by the hundreds in this immediate vicinity. And this is not all. After they have dealt out these poisons to them until they are drunk, then they purchase from them everything they possess of this world's goods, even to their last blanket, or shirt, or agricultural implement, with more whiskey, or some worthless trifle. And still further, some of these sharp business men (among drunken Indians) strip the poor savages, when drunk, of his old clothes, and rob them of their all, without even the pretence of a remuneration.

From what I have seen since my arrival here, I judge that more than one-third of all the money, horses, and goods, and some of the provisions which the government deals out to this tribe annually, goes eventually into the hands of these liquor traders for whiskey and tobacco; and as a sample of prices paid for these things, I will state that one quart of poor whiskey purchases a blanket worth three dollars at wholesale prices.

There are some circumstances connected with the location of this tribe which make it more difficult to protect them from the ravages of liquor-selling than any other tribe. They are closely surrounded by a numerous white population, and these people feel very indignant because the Indians are located in their midst, and are disposed to make it as uncomfortable for them to remain here as

they can, hoping that at some future time they may be able to cause their removal. Hence there is no sympathy for them, but, on the contrary, an unfriendly feeling towards them on the part of almost the entire population which surrounds them, which emboldens these whiskey-sellers to perpetrate gross acts of injustice upon these poor savages.

Again, there is not sufficient moral, temperance, and religious courage and sentiment in the people to put down this unholy traffic in their midst, even if they had the disposition. The few who have an apparent anxiety to have the traffic stopped seem to feel that they are not under any obligations to do anything themselves towards the accomplishment of the desired end, but rely entirely upon the agent to perform the whole, when he has no more power outside of the limits of the reservation than any other individual.

I have confined many of the Indians in the jail for becoming intoxicated, but even this does not restrain them from drinking.

It has been intimated to me by some legal gentlemen that the laws of the United States are such now that an Indian can introduce liquors into an Indian country without being liable to the same punishment that a white man is. I know not how this may be. Judge Nelson sentenced an Indian to six months imprisonment for this offence within the past year. But if this was an error, and a proper construction of the law as it now is will allow an Indian to go unpunished for this offence, I would recommend that the laws be so amended that an Indian would be liable to punishment for this act. And I would also recommend the passage of a law which would make those who sell liquors to Indians outside the limits of the reservations liable to the same punishment as though they sold them upon the reservation.

I have dwelt thus long upon this subject hoping that I might be able to direct the attention of both the federal and State governments and the people in this immediate vicinity to this growing evil which, under the peculiar circumstances of these Indians, will prevent any progress towards their civilization, but, on the other hand, if allowed to grow, will result in the very worst condition of things imaginable.

In June last the Hon. James H. Baker, of Minnesota, Thomas J. Sample, of Indiana, and Edward Wolcott, of Illinois, arrived here as special commissioners to take a census of this tribe and assign to each head of a family eighty acres of land, and to each male person eighteen years of age and upwards, without a family, forty acres, upon the eastern half of the present reservation, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of 1859. Immediately after their arrival there were manifestations of much dissatisfaction on the part of the Indians, the reasons for which were soon communicated to the commissioners in a council which they had with the chiefs. The chiefs informed them that the Indians had expected that their agent and superintendent would perform the services which they were commissioned to perform; that they were told when the treaty was made, and since then, by Major Mix, their former agent, that this would be the case; and that they were not willing to have them do the work, as the expenses of the commissioners would have to be paid by the Indians, when the work could be performed more to their satisfaction by their agent and superintendent, who were already under salary to look after their interests. Of course, the commissioners took no notice of the opposition whatever, but immediately proceeded to perform their duty as they had been instructed by the department as far as they could do so under these unfortunate circumstances. After the expiration of a few days, the better-disposed portion—about one-half—became reconciled, and have since co-operated with the commissioners; but the other half, led on by Win-now-sheek, a deposed chief, and others who were opposed originally to the making of this treaty of 1859, have done all in their power to prevent the commissioners from performing their mission. Still, I have reason to believe that better counsels will prevail among the disaffected portion after a

little time for consultation and reflection, and that ultimately the whole nation will be more than willing to become participants in the benefits to be derived under the treaty.

The only hope I have that the condition of these Indians will ever be improved is in the application of the policy of allotting these lands severally, and locating them upon them, and thereby abolish the tenure in common, and their tribal ways, and direct their attention specifically to agriculture. Therefore I would earnestly recommend the immediate fulfilment on the part of the government of each and every stipulation of the treaty of 1859. It has been now about two and one-half years since this treaty was concluded, and the Indians have been told from one season to another that something would be done under it for their benefit, and as often disappointed, until even the best of them begin to doubt whether anything will be done which will benefit them. Those who have been opposed to the measure have been telling the others that the government was fooling them.

According to the provisions of this treaty, the government has agreed to comfortably establish these Indians upon their lands in severalty, by building them houses and furnishing them with agricultural implements, stock, animals, and other necessary aid and facilities for commencing agricultural pursuits under favorable circumstances; but there is no fund to do this with until their lands are sold. Therefore I would especially urge the immediate sale of the lands devoted to sale by this treaty. The Indians who have their allotments made them are already clamoring for their certificates and to have their houses built, and by next spring they will be urgent to have their lands surveyed, fenced, and broken.

The steam saw-mill is lying idle and going to decay for the want of money to keep it in good repair and running, while a very large lot of logs at the mill and near it are also going to decay; also, a fine lot of wood at the mill is "growing small by degrees and beautifully less" from the depredations upon it by the Indians. I would also call the attention of the department to the fact that the buildings originally erected for the use of interpreters, physicians, miller, blacksmith, superintendents of the schools and farms, carpenters, the barns, &c., as dwellings or shops, &c., were nearly all built of logs, and are now very much decayed, and are really unfit for further use, and are also not upon the quarter-section retained for the occupancy of the agency, but upon lands allotted to the Indians. New buildings ought to be constructed upon the agency lands for the use of the employes as soon as possible.

The whole amount of lands under cultivation upon the reservation this year was about 675 acres; 200 acres of which were ploughed by the department; 475 acres were ploughed or hoed, under the supervision of about seventy-five heads of Indian or half-breed families; about 112 acres were devoted to wheat; 49 acres to oats; 440 acres to corn; 22 acres to potatoes, and 40 acres to beans. The average yield to the acre would fall far short of that of lands cultivated by our race.

We have no resident physician upon the reservation, for the reason that the present salary is not sufficient to induce one to reside among us.

The employes have all done all they could, with the limited amount of materials and means they had to do with, for the benefit of the Indians.

For a detailed report of the affairs of the schools I will refer you to the accompanying report of the superintendent of schools, and I heartily indorse his recommendation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. D. BALCOMBE,
Indian Agent.

C. W. THOMPSON, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, St. Paul, Minnesota.

COLORADO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 35.

DENVER, COLORADO TERRITORY,

June 19, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of two communications of May 18 and May 29, the former enclosing a blank bond for superintendent, the latter containing certain instructions to be given to the Indians in relation to the surveys about to be commenced by Surveyor General Case.

These instructions have been given through Agent A. G. Boone, who reports the answer of the Indians satisfactory, and that no trouble whatever is likely to occur.

The bond I will fill up, and execute, and forward to the department.

Agent Lafayette Head, agent for the Mohuache Utahs, who resides at Conejos, a village of Mexicans ceded to Colorado, and only seventeen miles south of Fort Garland, has reported to me here in person. I am satisfied that he is a most efficient and competent officer, a sincere republican and friend of the administration, and greatly respected by the Mexican population, whose language he speaks with fluency. If it is agreeable to the department to retain his services, every view of propriety and advantage to the public service will be, in my judgment, satisfactorily complied with. You will greatly oblige me by some assurance to this effect, if it shall be so resolved.

Agent A. G. Boone has received and stored at Fort Wise the goods forwarded for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes for the current season, which I have directed him to retain until the autumn, and deliver them at the setting in of cold weather, when the Indians become destitute and importunate.

It is most essential to the peace of this region that the confirmation of the existing treaty with these Indians be hastened, in order that they may be restricted in their reserve and withdrawn from contact with the white population, which latter is now scattered everywhere, and exposed in a thousand ways and places to the operation of capricious fears.

The Comanche and Kiowa Indians are within this Territory, and the same agency. They are in a delicate position. The preparations for a treaty with them were matured and presents sent for that purpose. Subsequently, war was declared against them by your predecessor, the presents withheld, and the tribes turned loose. They are greatly humbled and perpetually beg for peace. Allow me to advise a treaty with them as soon as possible, and that instructions to that effect be sent here.

The necessities of our country render necessary the establishment of a great road from Denver to Salt Lake City. This road crosses the Cordillera about 60 miles due west from Denver, and then traverses the northwest quarter of Colorado diagonally. Harvie M. Vaile has been assigned to this region. Availing myself of the departure of a well selected surveying party, conducted by E. L. Berthand, a most skilful civil engineer, and accompanied by the experienced guide, James Bridger, I have instructed Agent Vaile to accompany them; to visit Salt Lake City, and confer with the agency there; to ascertain the numbers, localities, &c., of the Indians living within this superintendency; and fit himself to organize his department and locate at Breckinridge, beyond the snowy Cordillera.

As this region, heretofore but little known, turns out to be very attractive and fertile in gold and rich lands, swarms of white men are daily rushing over the Cordillera and establishing themselves in isolated settlements. The number of Indians is large, and the duties of the agent will soon become arduous and incessant. So soon as Agent Vaile returns from his present tour of discovery and information, I will submit a report of what is necessary to be done to insure the threatened tranquillity of that quarter of the Territory.

In my report submitted in April last at Washington city, I urged the transfer to this superintendency of the agency filled by Kit Carson, and also of the agency for the half-breed band of Cheyennes and Arapahoes, who frequent the region between the Plattes, but who are attached to the agency of Major Twiss, at Laramie.

These bands of Indians constantly frequent the settled central region of Colorado, where they claim to have a right to remain permanently. They kill cattle, steal horses, and beg, and threaten the people. The troubles growing out of this are complicated by conflicting orders, and their dependence upon agencies too remote and disconnected with this to allow of prompt correspondence and harmony of discipline. This is understood by the Indians, and their cunning profits by it.

Have the kindness to act favorably upon my suggestions, and carry out the policy you expressed to me in our conversation at Washington city.

Since my arrival here (May 27) I have been incessantly occupied in perfecting my knowledge of this Territory and its people and Indians. This scrutiny has acquainted me with the most wonderful array of facts. The fertility of the soil, the metals, the climates, the scenery, are all of a *superlative* excellence. These all surpass my most extravagant expectations. The population, as you will see by the imperfect census enclosed, exceeds 30,000, nearly all able-bodied men. This is the equivalent of 130,000, where society is complete in its details.

This combination of labor, stimulated by the tonic atmosphere, health, and gold, has produced in two years the most marvellous results. Property in mills, towns, farms, and cattle, has accumulated to the amount of many millions. This is scattered and located everywhere, in the gorges of the mountains, upon the great roads, along the river bottoms, and on both flanks of the snowy Cordillera. The numerous bands of Indians roam over this whole area, and come in contact with the women, the children, the stock, and property of all descriptions. Innumerable temptations and opportunities for isolated attack, for theft and debauchery, everywhere occur.

To establish and maintain order, system, and police, over so large an area, and amidst such a variety of elements, is a delicate task.

To accomplish this I concentrate all my energies. With a frugal but effective assistance from the federal government I shall satisfactorily succeed.

The management of the Indian relations is of first and cardinal interest. These Indians forming twelve distinct bands, all subdivided into wandering villages, having horses, and unrestricted by treaties to any locality, dependent on the chase for existence, and hemmed in by roads and lines of settlements, are menaced by fears, which are the immediate prelude of despair and desperation.

Attention to economy dictates a systematic organization of this superintendency, efficient to secure the present and prospective police of the Indian, and tranquillity of his relations with the white man.

Denver City has a location at once adjacent to the mountain system and the great plains, accessible and focal to all the great roads, and upon the perpetual line of travel and commerce between the two oceans.

The Indians belonging to this superintendency, and who may be said to revolve around this city as round a centre, are the—

Comanches, Kiowas, and Sheyennes, of the Arkansas Smoky Hills and Republican rivers.

1. Arapahoes, one agency, (Boone, incumbent.)

Ogellallah Sioux, Half-breeds of Arapahoes, South Platte and Cache la Poudre rivers.

2. Sheyennes and Sioux, one sub-agency.

Apaches, of the Ratone Mountains and Rio del Norte.

3. Utahs, (Kit Carson, incumbent.)

Utahs (Mohuaches) of the Parc of San Louis, Eagle rivers, and San Juan Mountains.

4. Copotes and Navajoes, (F. Head, incumbent.)

Utahs of Grand and Green rivers, and Shoshones of the south, middle, and north Pares, and country north and west of the Pass.

5. Snake Indians, one agency, (Vaile, incumbent.)

I estimate the aggregate number of these Indians to be 25,000; all of the class of "Buffalo Indians;" that is, perpetually emigrating, and subsisting exclusively upon the aboriginal game and stock.

A very complete experience among the "Buffalo Indians," running over twenty years, enables me to state that the United States law regulating intercourse with the Indian tribes is inapplicable to the great plains and mountains. Its enforcement, vigorously, leads *point-blanc* to expensive and bloody wars, to the destruction of property, to the massacre of the innocent and the escape of the guilty. The desirable end is to be obtained by the efficient organization of this superintendency; dealing from the centre directly with these surrounding tribes, through the agents acting in person and promptly, always present to anticipate and decide difficulties and enforce uniform and simple rules of discipline.

Economy especially recommends this organization. The existing loose character of the Indian relations here, combined with the absence of a military force, and the confusion incident to a divided authority and responsibility when the military is present, strongly commends it.

I ask, therefore, five Indian agents as above. Transportation for superintendent and agents to be held and accounted for by them. Interpreters, permanent and occasional. An annual appropriation of \$50,000 for the miscellaneous expenses of treaties, annuities, casual maintenance and feeding of Indians, &c. Specific treaties to fix the condition and duties of the Indians, and define accurately the rules and expenses of the agents.

If I can obtain a prompt and favorable action upon this recommendation, it will greatly accommodate myself and simplify my position and labors. Remember that I arrived here to assume the adjustment of much accumulated disorder, without the essential funds, agents, transportation, or authority to enforce energy and order.

Nevertheless, the splendid character of this Territory, and its population, its flattering future, and my firm intention that it shall deserve and receive the generous bounty of the administration, assure me that my representations will receive from you a prompt and liberal response.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM GILPIN,

Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Colorado Territory.

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 36.

DENVER, Colorado Territory. October 3, 1861.

SIR: After my departure hence, in June last, I went as instructed by you to Santa Fé and received from Superintendent J. L. Collins, the distributive share of goods allotted for the Tubuache Utahs of my agency. I transported them to my agency at Conjos and distributed them to the Indians. You will see by the invoices that the amount of goods is only one-fourth in quantity of what is necessary for the annual issues to the Indians. The aggregate number of these Indians has been underrated. There were present 5,000 (five thou-

sand,) eight thousand (8,000) is their full strength. They live in the Parc of San Luis. They frequent the Arkansas river from and above Cañon City, where that river issues from the great mountains. They extend their range of travel into the South Parc, and also to the Grande river, which flows into the Great Colorado. This country is the "gold region." It is filling up with energetic gold-hunters, who make it their permanent home. The wild game is exterminated, and all sources of subsistence for the Indian extinct. In the winter the Indian must be fed or die. These Indians are at war with the tribes of the great plains east of the mountains, also with the Navajos to the south and southwest of them. The Navajos are numerous and implacable warriors. They have slaughtered and plundered more Americans and Mexicans than all other Indians united. They have compelled the abandonment of the San Juan and Rio di las Animas gold mines, discovered and occupied during the last season by Mr. Charles Baker, whose party constructed a road from Abequera and built a large town. Forty Americans and fifteen Mexicans were slaughtered upon the road, and their property taken by the Navajos. This San Juan country, in conjunction with its lucrative mines, is a superlative region for arable and pastoral farming, and abounds in rivers. If temporarily protected by a military post it will rapidly fill with population and protect itself. A strong military force is indispensable at Fort Garland—five companies of cavalry and two of infantry. These troops will protect the population of the Parc of San Luis and the Utah Indians from incursion and robbery by the hostile Indians all around, and restrict each tribe to its allotted locality. It would serve as a reserve force to go either into Colorado Territory or New Mexico in any sudden emergency. The present population (American and Mexican) in the Parc of San Luis is six thousand (6,000.) They are farmers, cultivating the soil and owning great herds of cattle, horses, and sheep; they are devotedly loyal to the United States government, and have offered to me any supplies which I may need, on credit, knowing that my agency is not supplied with cash, and that such supplies are indispensable to control the Indians. They have already supplied me on credit, as you will see by the accompanying vouchers, with Mexican blankets and with sheep. I recommend that I be instructed to purchase from them wheat, sheep, or beef cattle, necessary to feed the Indians during the coming winter. Transportation being indispensable to me in the performance of my official duties, I require a light ambulance and a pair of mules or horses.

Before closing this report, I submit a more minute description of the Parc of San Luis, in which my agency is established. It is one hundred miles long from north to south, and ninety wide; elliptical in form, and containing seven millions of acres. Every acre is level and fertile and capable of irrigation; the climate is propitious to every kind of crop and culture; the Rio Grande del Norte bisects it longitudinally and receives the rivers San Antonio, Conejos, Jara Gato-Unca, and Perdra Pentado from the west; the river lakes Costilla, Culebra, Tunchara, Utah, Nine Mile, and Saupe de Chresto from the east, and many other streams. It is begirt by the snowy mountains—by the Cordillera on the east, by the San Juan on the west; these mountains are covered with grass and filled with the precious metals. An unlimited population may reside within it. I report the aggregate number of Tubuache Indians at 8,000; they are Indios bravos, or savage Indians; no missionary or other priests have been among them; they have only their aboriginal superstitions for a religious creed. They are not inclined to intermarry with the Mexicans or Pueblo Indians; their women are virtuous and industrious; the men are indolent, but inclined to war and the chase; some few families are farmers, and have stock; this inclination is capable of cultivation, and the surrounding country and circumstances are singularly propitious to such an end if encouraged at Washington. This Parc of San Luis is embraced between latitude 37° and $38\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; is of 9,000 feet altitude above the sea; of delicious climate and fertility; accessible by easy passes through

the surrounding circle of prodigious mountains, but secluded and easily defended. It has every element to invite and retain the densest population.

Respectfully submitted.

LAFAYETTE HEAD,
Agent of Tubuache Utahs.

His Excellency WILLIAM GILPIN.

No. 37.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLORADO TERRITORY,
Denver, October 8, 1861.

SIR: The close of the quarter ending September 30 in each year is the time when the fullest reports and statements of the condition of the Indian agencies is required.

The condition of the Indians of this superintendency is disturbed and restless; no actual war exists; the general war of the country—companies of malignant white men formed into atrocious guerilla parties, Cherokees and Texans in rebellion, tamper with and agitate the warriors. Perpetual vigilance has heretofore prevented war, and an uncertain quiet is prolonged from day to day.

Since the establishment of this superintendency, in February last, no accounts have been settled at the department, no money furnished, no salaries paid, no answers to reports and communications made. Expenses for interpreters, transportation and essential incidental expenses are in arrear, aggravating the troubles of transacting business in the wilderness.

Agent Boone is at Fort Wise, on the Arkansas. At the last extremity, to prevent the menaced outbreak of the Kiowa and Comanche tribes, he has made with them the preliminaries of a treaty (marked A) and distributed the remnant of supplies on hand for them.

He is now engaged in assembling the Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes to receive their assent to the confirmation of their treaty and to plant them upon the reserve assigned to them. This exhausts the annuities on hand for them. His report, of the highest importance, will be made so soon as his present labors shall be finished.

I enclose the report and quarterly accounts of Agent Lafayette Head. Some supplies, distributed to the Utahs, he has received from Superintendent Collins, and some he has purchased on credit. He has applied to me to instruct him to purchase, similarly, other necessary supplies and transportation. This instruction I have given. There is no alternative or opportunity for hesitation in a desperate necessity. It is economy to anticipate and prevent plunder and war. The loyalty of the Mexican population wavers when their protection is left in doubt by our government.

I submitted in July a report on the organization of this superintendency. I have since forwarded a copy, renewing the pressing necessity of its adoption, which I now again reiterate.

I regret that the contemplated visit of the Commissioner to this superintendency has been for any reason abandoned. It is essential that the prompt and minute attention of the government be immediately given to its condition. This grows equally out of the condition and number of the Indians, and the attitude of the white population in relation to them. They are intermingled in nearly equal numbers, and all heretofore without any legalized forms of law or police. The rebel element is very numerous, recently organized and active. The mails and lines of travel and transportation are in the control of confederates with them, who handle in advance or intercept all correspondence and delay special messengers. Plots and treason are hatched and sprung before they can be known or preparation made to meet them. This is aggravated by agitation among our

own friends, growing out of the severe want pervading a new society in the wilderness, and the prolonged silence of the government. I believe it to be the determination and policy of the administration, in the Indian department, to anticipate and prevent the reoccurrence of such bloody struggles with savages as chequer the early history of our country. Positive information is in my possession that the Cherokee Indians, led by rebels in this Territory, are engaged in inciting the Indians of the agency to join them in sweeping it clear to the mountains. The means to control them under this temptation or to resist their onslaught, ought to be promptly furnished. I ought at least to have such authority as will enable me to procure supplies and transportation, needed in a desperate emergency, by purchase here.

It has been seen in the newspapers that Agent Boone has been removed, and S. G. Colley appointed to succeed him. No official confirmation or otherwise has been received of this during two months of suspense. In a time of war-fever every trifle is magnified and intensifies agitation. Mr. Colley has been promptly present to assume the duties of his position. Agent Boone has been ready to retire, and the uncertainty growing out of suspended official authority threatens calamity. It is necessary to inform the department that the powerful company (the Overland Express Company) is exclusively filled with rebel agents, and that all correspondence with this Territory by mail and telegraph has been handled by the enemy, and, when important, has been intercepted and suppressed. This doubly magnifies the danger and embarrassment of our affairs. No correspondence reaches its proper destination, unless confided to a special and trusty courier.

The reports and accounts of Assistant Agent Vaile are not ready. He has returned from Utah, and his papers will be forwarded so soon as ready.

Such is the delicate character of the existing Indian relations here. So easily might an overwhelming outbreak sweep this Territory by reason of the occurrence of any one of a thousand accidents, that I specially request of you to submit our condition to the President and Secretary of War.

It requires the assistance of the military arm of the government and extraordinary and prompt action. Upon this rests the side upon which these Indians will fall in the war.

Receive with favor S. S. Curtis, son of General Curtis, U. S. A., my special messenger, and charged specially to see you.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM GILPIN,
Governor of Colorado.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 38.

FORT WISE, COLORADO TERRITORY,

October 19, 1861.

SIR: A few days since a party of eight Texan Comanches came to this post bearing a United States flag, and asking to be received into this agency and a country assigned them. It is very evident that the Texans have been tampering with them, but they seemed devoted to the Union, and after repeated counsels with them, I became satisfied of their determination to be at peace with the United States government, and promised to make known their request to you, and, if possible, obtain an answer in thirty days, during which time they are to act as spies, and report to the commanding officer of this fort should the Texans be discovered this side of the Cimarron.

I would suggest that a treaty be made with them after a sufficient trial of

their friendship, and that an annuity be set apart for them, if found worthy. They are the most numerous tribe on the frontier, and more danger to be apprehended from them should not some step be taken at an early day to secure their friendship.

I would, therefore, suggest, that if they remained faithful and devoted to the Union, that next spring, say the month of April, be named for the treaty, and that you will instruct me what to say to them on their return after thirty days.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. BOONE,

U. S. Indian Agent, Upper Arkansas.

CHARLES E. MIX, Esq.,

Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington City.

HEADQUARTERS, *Fort Wise, C. T., October 19, 1861.*

SIR: I fully concur in the above recommendations, and hope that they may meet with your approbation and attention as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ELMER OTIS,

Captain of Fourth Artillery, Commanding Post.

CHARLES E. MIX, Esq.,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

No. 39

FORT WISE, *C. T., October 26, 1861.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a treaty entered into between Albert Pike, styling himself "commissioner of the Confederate States to the Indian nations and tribes west of Arkansas," and Bis-te-va-na, the principal chief of the Ya-pa-rih-ca, a band of the Ne-um or Comanches and others.

I obtained this in council, and they were much astonished when I informed them that they had made treaty with the enemies of our government, and their great father at Washington. They were willing that I should forward it to Washington to be there destroyed, or used as their great father should see fit.

The Comanches are now at this post in large numbers, and are very anxious to make treaty and enter in this agency. They number between 500 to 600 lodges, and I cannot impress it too strongly upon the department the *importance* of *immediate* action in their case, especially as I have promised that they shall hear from their great father at Washington within thirty days from this date.

Inform me at once, if you please, what promises I shall make to them in regard to presents and annuities, with full instructions how to act. From their great numbers and daring more trouble is to be apprehended from them than all the other tribes on the frontier; in this opinion I am confirmed by all the officers of this post.

I have already written to the department in regard to another band of the Comanches, and am anxiously awaiting your orders.

I have the pleasure to inform you that the Arapahoes have signed the amendment to the treaty made with them on February last, and are well satisfied.

The Cheyennes are now returning from their hunt, and as soon as they are all in I will assemble them in council and get their signatures also, and immediately return it to the department.

In counselling with them I strive to impress upon them the necessity of their conforming in all particulars to the treaty which they have made, and thus far with success, and would most respectfully suggest to the department the great importance of the treaty being faithfully carried out by both parties in all its particulars.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. BOONE,

United States Indian Agent, Upper Arkansas

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

LETTERS OF SAFEGUARD.

The Confederate States of America to all their officers, civil and military, and to all other persons to whom these presents shall come :

The bearer of this is Bis-te-va-na, the principal chief of the Ya-pa-rih-ca band of the Ne-um, or Comanches of the Prairie, and those who accompany him, and the headmen of that band ; all of whom have this day concluded and signed, on behalf of the whole Ya-pa-rih-ca band, articles of a convention of peace and friendship between that band and other bands of the Ne-um with us, and have thereby agreed to settle and live upon reserves in the country between Red river and the Canadian, leased by us from the Choctaws and Chickasaws ; and the said chief has also agreed to visit the other bands of the Ne-um, not parties to the same convention, and now on the Staked Plain and elsewhere, and persuade them also to settle upon reserves in the same country. We have accordingly taken the said chief, and the said headmen, and all other persons, of both sexes, and all ages, of the said Ya-pa-rih-ca band, from this day forward, under our protection, until they shall, for just cause, forfeit the same, and that forfeiture be declared by us : and we have therefore granted and do grant to them and to each of them these our letters of safeguard, for their protection, and to avail each and all of them as far as our authority and jurisdiction extends. You are, therefore, hereby charged to respect these letters, and to give all the said persons protection and safe conduct; and any infraction by any of you of this safeguard will be visited by us with all the penalties due to those who violate the public faith and dishonor the confederacy.

In testimony whereof, Albert Pike, commissioner of the Confederate [SEAL.] States to all the Indian nations and tribes west of those States, doth hereunto set his hand and affix the seal of his arms.

Done and granted at the agency of the Confederate States for the Comanches, Wichitas, and other bands of Indians near the False Washita river, in the leased country aforesaid, this twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

ALBERT PIKE,

*Commissioner of the Confederate States to the
Indian nations and tribes west of Arkansas.*

Countersigned :

WM. QUESENBURY,

Secretary to the Commissioner.

NEVADA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 40.

CARSON CITY,

Nevada Territory, August 14, 1861.

SIR: I had the honor, on the 19th day of July last, to submit to the Indian department a partial report of the condition of Indian affairs in this Territory; likewise some suggestions in regard to the policy thought best to be pursued towards the several tribes. In that communication I informed the department that I should soon go among the Indians and distribute such presents as had arrived. On the 29th day of July I started, in company with Mr. Wasson and the other employés in that department, for the two reservations, one on the Walker river, and the other on the Truckee river, a few miles above the Pyramid lake. When I reached Fort Churchill, Colonel Blake, commanding said fortress, kindly tendered me an escort of dragoons to accompany us to the Walker River reservation, under the command of Captain Moore, quartermaster of the post.

On the morning of the 30th we left the fort and proceeded to Walker river, distant 35 miles from Fort Churchill, and arrived at our destination about 9 o'clock the same evening. We encamped for the night, and the next day held a talk with the Indians, through their captains, or chiefs, twelve in number.

The head chief, or captain, Oderkerno, held the talk, which was in substance as follows:

I told them that the great captain, the President of the United States, had sent me to hold a talk with them; to which he replied that he was glad the President had sent me to hold a talk with them. I told him that a government had been formed over this Territory, to govern by the same laws the white settlers and the Indians. He replied that he was pleased with such government.

I informed him that the white man would not be allowed to do any harm to the Indians, or the Indians to the white man, and that either would be punished that did any wrong, and punished alike for the same offence.

I told them that there would be an agent located among them, and they must inform him of any depredations committed upon their rights, and he would inform me, and that I would see it righted.

I further inquired of them if they desired to have schools established among them, and their children taught to read and write, and, if teachers were sent, whether they would treat them kindly, and protect them; and asked whether they would like to have missionaries stationed in their midst, to give them religious instruction; and whether they would like to raise horses, cattle, and sheep; and whether they would take care of them if the government would give them some, and obey the instructions of the local agent about the manner of taking care and rearing them; and whether they would like to have farming tools and utensils furnished them, and, if they were, would they work, and work as the local agent should direct. To all of which propositions they assented, and seemed to do so cheerfully and gladly, and expressed a desire to make the effort.

The Walker River reservation is quite large, stretching along the river on both sides, including the sink of the river or lake, in which the river is lost, and including much good grass land, and quite considerable tillable land, and well cultivated would furnish, together with the beef and mutton produced from the stock suggested, sufficient for their support, with the addition, for a year or two, of some coarse clothing. In addition to the chiefs or captains present, there were about six hundred of the tribe—men, women, and children. This reservation is held and occupied by a portion of the Pah-Ute tribe. After the talk, and

the most satisfactory promises on the part of the chiefs present to live in peace with the whites, both resident and those emigrating into and through the Territory, we gave to the chiefs or captains the presents intended for that reservation, including three beef cattle, and left them with the most cordial feeling.

The next day we all returned to Fort Churchill, spent the night at the fort, and proceeded the next morning to the reservation on the Truckee river, including Pyramid lake, on which trip Colonel Blake, with another escort of cavalry or dragoons, accompanied us.

The place of our destination from Fort Churchill was about forty miles to Camp Stony, there being no place on the route to camp, owing to an entire absence of water and grass for our animals. We had to make the trip in a day, or without stopping, save at Williams's Station, nine miles from the fort. We reached our camping ground about twelve o'clock at night. The Indians had not reached there when we arrived, but the next day began to come in, and in the course of the day most all came in that we desired to see, save the most important chief or captain in the Pah-Ute tribe, viz: Wunamucka. We delayed the talk a day at that place waiting for him. On his failing to appear the next day, and knowing that he had had notice to come, I concluded to hold a talk with those present.

There were present five chiefs of the different bands of the tribe, and about five hundred men, women, and children. I held substantially the same talk with these that I did with those of the other reservation, and received substantially the same replies. This is the best of the two reservations, and could be more profitably cultivated and farmed than the other; and I think the Indians of this reservation more intelligent and a better class of people than those on the Walker river. To the chiefs present we delivered the presents for this reservation, together with two beef cattle, reserving a portion for the head war chief, Wunamucka, if he should come in. Both chiefs and people seemed well pleased and satisfied. The next day a portion of the party, together with an escort, went twelve miles from the camp to Pyramid lake, to examine the reservation and see that the whites were not trespassing upon it. This part of the distance had to be made on the backs of our animals, as there is no wagon road.

We spent the night on the shore of the lake, and returned to our camp the next day, where Colonel Blake had remained with a portion of his command.

On our return we found Wunamucka had arrived from Honey lake, where he had been temporarily residing in pursuit of game, fish, &c.

I held a long talk with him in the presence of the chiefs, with whom I had held the former talk on this reservation. I repeated, in substance, what I had told them in his absence; told him what I had given them, and what they said in reply. He gave a most unqualified assent to all that had been said and done, and fully acquiesced in the same. I found him a most intelligent and appreciative man; one who reasons well and talks like a prudent, reflective leader.

With him I entered into a more minute and detailed conversation than with any of the others, and explained more particularly the fact of an existing government, its nature, and power; the necessity of both whites and Indians obeying the law, and the protection that it would afford to both if obeyed.

I likewise explained to him the object of the overland stage route and the telegraph; that they were for the use of the government, and the President, or great chief, required them for the purpose of protecting the Indians as well as the whites, and that they were both necessary for that purpose; that they were the means of communicating with me, their captain, to instruct me what to do for their comfort and good; all of which he seemed to understand, and said he would tell all his people not, in any way, to interfere with either; and further, if any one interfered with either he would let me know it.

On the upper end of this reservation I found two ranches and five white settlers. I here instructed the agent to warn them off, which he has done.

I understand they have promised to go as soon as they can secure the crops growing on their several ranches. Aside from this, I found no trespassers on either of the reservations. On my return I assembled the Washoe tribe in the vicinity of this place, and held a talk with them; found them peaceably inclined, and distributed some flour and other articles among them through their chiefs or captains.

From this tribe I apprehend no difficulty, as they are as poor and degraded a set of mortals as I ever saw. As I remarked in my former communication, they need nothing so much as protection, food, and clothing. Since I have seen these reservations and the Indians, I am convinced that the suggestions I made in my first communication to you, in relation to supplying the Pah-Utes with cows and sheep, to supply them with meat and clothing, were entirely correct. I have no doubt that, with the addition of some ox teams and farming implements, in the space of five years they will cease to need any further aid from government if their reservations are preserved to them. My reasons for this opinion are these, viz: that by the selection of proper resident employés, the younger portion of the tribe can be educated sufficiently to conduct the affairs on the reservations intelligently, and, to a considerable extent, successfully. I propose that these local employés shall teach the young of the tribe how to read and write and farm; to teach them how to rear cattle and sheep; how to spin and weave; how to preserve meats and grains, &c. This result is made probable from the natural industrious habits of the tribe. Many of them are employed by the whites in the various pursuits of the country, and especially in ranching and herding cattle.

I make these suggestions, and hereafter shall submit an estimate of the number and cost of the cattle, sheep, &c., thus early, so that I can learn from the department its view of the propriety at as early a day as possible, that, in the event they are disapproved, some other may be adopted in time to preserve peace with them, and insure the now existing confidence which is necessary to that end.

The Washoe tribe have no reservation, or rather none on which they can reside. I understand that the Pyramid lake reservation was set off and intended for both the Pah-Utes and the Washoes.

That idea is entirely impracticable. They are not friendly and cannot live together, and it would result in trouble and incessant broil.

The Washoes roam over the valley of the Carson and Washoe, not interfering to any considerable extent with any of the pursuits of the whites, and subsist on such productions and insects as are of no value to the whites. This agency, as established, only included, as I have been informed, the tribes of the Pah-Utes and Washoes. It is now claimed that a large portion of the tribes of the Shoshones and Bannacks are within the jurisdiction of this Territory. I have been unable to ascertain where the eastern boundary of the Territory is, any further than the organic law indicates.

The surveyor general has received no instructions to ascertain any of the boundary lines. Whether if the tribes last named are within this Territory, and if so, whether they fall within the scope of my superintendency, is a point upon which I desire instruction from the department. On the receipt of a communication from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, (Mr. Mix,) dated June 21, 1861, making certain inquiries, I sent to the acting agent, Mr. Wasson, one copy of the same, and requested him to answer as early as possible, which he says, in a communication in reply, he will do.

In obedience to the request of the circular, I will transmit to the department, separately, the information desired as to employés, &c. The reply to the other circular, as to numbers, &c., I enclose separately, as directed, by mail with this.

I cannot too strongly urge upon the department the necessity of schools on these reservations. The advantages to the government, resulting from their successful establishment, are too apparent to need enumeration in this communication.

From what information I have been able to gather, I am of the opinion that the Indians have been promised too much, and led to expect more from the government than it would be possible to perform. I have, therefore, adopted the policy to promise nothing to them, but to recommend to the department my views, and leave it to determine what shall be done with and for them. It is rumored that the government is about to send 1,500 volunteer soldiers upon the line of the overland route and telegraph, for the purpose of protecting them from Indian depredations. I am quite apprehensive that such a force scattered along these lines will produce just what it is intended to avoid. The discipline of such a force is necessarily imperfect, their presence will attract large numbers of Indians to the several posts established, and differences and disputes will inevitably ensue. Some provoking language or action will be very likely to result from their intercourse, and the most embittered feeling will be engendered, which will culminate in a fight. If so, it will require a soldier to every telegraph post, and a company of soldiers at each stage station through the entire Indian country to preserve peace. I sincerely hope that none will be stationed in this Territory; and I will venture the assertion that neither the lines will be embarrassed nor endangered within its boundaries, if the government pursues the peaceful policy which I flatter myself is now fully inaugurated. For the purpose of enabling the department to judge of the necessities of the several tribes within this jurisdiction, and acting upon the assumption that only the Pah-Utes and Washoes are within it, I submit the report and estimate of the acting agent, Mr. Wasson, who seems to understand much better than any one else here their wants, customs, and habits, and a person who appears to have great control over them, and enjoys their entire confidence. I entertain no doubt that the estimate is as good as the circumstances will justify. I submit the estimate and report as a part of my communication.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES W. NYE,

Hon. CALEB B. SMITH,

Secretary of the Interior, Washington City, D. C.

No. 41.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AGENT,
Carson Valley Agency, August 13, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report in reply to the letter under date June 21, 1861, addressed to you by Charles E. Mix, esq., Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and by you transmitted to me July 13:

First. There are but two tribes within the limits of this agency, viz: the Pah-Utes and the Washoes.

Secondly. The Pah-Utes number 7,000 souls; 3,600 of which are females, and 3,400 males. The Washoes number 550; the sexes are about equal, if any thing the women predominate.

Thirdly. The wealth of the Pah-Utes consists of about twelve hundred ponies, worth forty dollars each. The Washoes have no property of any kind.

Fourthly. They have no schools.

Fifthly. No missionaries or religious societies within the limits of this agency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WARREN WASSON,

Acting Indian Agent, Carson Valley Agency.

His Excellency JAMES W. NYE,

Governor and ex officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs,

Carson City, Nevada Territory.

No. 41 $\frac{1}{2}$.CARSON CITY, *Nevada Territory*, July 19, 1861.

SIR: On my arrival in the Territory of Nevada, and immediately after issuing my proclamation declaring the territorial government organized, I had an interview with Mr. Wasson, the person left in charge of Indian affairs by Frederick Dodge, esq., late United States agent for the Indians of Utah Territory, at which interview I requested him to furnish me in writing the condition of the several tribes now in the Territory of Nevada.

On the 13th of July, instant, he furnished me with a report herewith enclosed, since which time he has informed me that the report is incorrect in some particulars, the most important of which is that a large proportion of the Shoshones are in this Territory. If so, it will increase the hazard of peace very much. They have already shown hostility to the construction of the telegraph, and to such an extent that I have sent a person entirely familiar with their language and habits to endeavor to keep them quiet until I can go among them myself, and learn minutely what is necessary to do.

The overland mail is carried through the region of country occupied by that tribe.

I deem it of the utmost importance that friendly relations should be maintained with all the tribes along the line of the telegraph, overland mail, and pony express, as they are now the only modes of communication with the States and the home government. I assume that the government so regard it, and shall exert myself to the utmost to secure so desirable and necessary an object.

The Pah-Utes, since my arrival, and since the report of Mr. Wasson to me, are exhibiting a somewhat hostile spirit towards the overland mail company, for the reason, as they claim, that they are cutting hay upon their reservations, which the company, or their agents here, disclaim. I deemed it prudent to send Mr. Wasson and Mr. Burch to their reservation to ascertain the truth, and notified the agent of the company, if that was the fact, that they must desist, unless they purchased the hay of the Indians, at prices satisfactory to the Indians.

They are a jealous, suspicious people, and need more the protecting hand of care than so many half-grown children.

The latter tribe, as well as the Shoshones, are warlike tribes, and able, from the peculiar section and region they occupy, to make great trouble if once excited to arms.

I shall go among the Pah-Utes and Shoshones next week, and distribute such of the presents as have arrived, in such manner as will be best calculated to allay all feeling, and if possible keep them quiet.

As it regards the Washoe tribes, I see no other resource than to aid them with provisions through the winter. They are a most miserable people—in fact, in point of intelligence or instinct, but one remove from the brutes. They have learned that the great chief or captain at Washington, through the lesser captain here, must feed them, or help to do so at least. There is great justice in this request. The streams in which they formerly fished are now all spoiled for that purpose by the operations of the miners and the washing of the ores and metals. They are indeed most all diverted from their original courses, or dammed so frequently that the fish have disappeared from them.

Lake Bigler, lying in the country of the Washoes, and from which they formerly obtained large quantities of the best kind of fish, is now taken possession of by the whites, and has become a watering place, to which large numbers from this Territory and California resort, and from which this poor tribe are virtually excluded.

The hills and plains over which roamed plenty of game are now occupied by the whites, and the game has fled like the Indians from their presence. Their

chief food in the short summer which we have is a large bug or cricket and a weed called tulé, which disappears when snow or frost appears.

To me, their condition is pitiful in the extreme, and such as to call upon the government for succor and relief. What I have said in relation to the Washoes will be true of the Pah-Utes very soon, as the mining interests are fast extending into their region. From what I learn, I have little doubt that the reservations are among the richest of the mining portions of the country. In order to secure permanent peace with these several tribes, I am quite satisfied that some definite line of policy must be pursued. Several have been suggested, but the one most advantageous to the government and to the Indians, as it appears to me, is this: They are by nature herdsmen, and well adapted to that pursuit, and learn with great facility to perform all the necessary care to the successful breeding of cattle, which must form the great staple of their living and support.

I would recommend that the government furnish for them a quantity of cows, and the agent can instruct them in a short time so as to enable them to raise all the beef they will require. Most of the Pah-Utes are good mowers, and are acquainted with the curing of the wild grass that grows on the reservation, and sufficient grows to keep their cattle through the winter, if properly secured. I would also recommend that government furnish them with some brood mares, so that they can grow their own horses of a better quality than the miserable ones they now have.

I also recommend that they be furnished with some agricultural implements, in the use of which the local agent can instruct them. I have not the fullest confidence in the success of the effort, for the reason that the season is so short that the best kind of culture can produce but few products, and those of an inferior quality.

The chiefs seem anxious to make the experiment, and I think it well to gratify them. If the government think well of the foregoing suggestions, all else they will require is an annual supply of flour and some cheap clothing, which should be made with reference to the climate and their employment.

I find the department in debt, and the credit of the government at a discount, which fact makes it necessary that the superintendent should have some money, in the absence of any authorized agent, to meet the present and pressing future wants of this department.

I have expended the money I received in the purchase of such articles as will best meet their immediate wants, for which I will account in detail the moment the goods all arrive, and the bills for the same. I sent home for new bills of the articles purchased, which were left with my baggage in New York.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs informed me that in the month of July he would let me have five thousand dollars (\$5,000) from some appropriation, from which he advanced to me the like sum to make purchases of presents before I left.

The price of freight over the mountains from California, by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, is about thirty cents per pound, and the freight from New York is about two dollars per foot to San Francisco.

With the experience I now have I can get freight much cheaper from San Francisco to this place. I shall draw to-morrow, through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, for five thousand dollars, (\$5,000,) which sum I hope, with what articles I have, will be sufficient to satisfy what is absolutely necessary, except the payment of the salaries to employéés, till the meeting of Congress, and further appropriations are made.

From the best information I can obtain, I think the number of Indians in this Territory is not far from ten thousand.

I hope, if I can succeed in taking care of them from May until March for one dollar per head, it will be satisfactory to the department.

Mr. Wasson placed in my hands a communication from Mr. Charles E. Mix,

Acting Commissioner, dated June 1, 1861, directed to Mr. Dodge, asking suggestions, &c., and requested me to say that Mr. Dodge is not in the Territory, and has not been since the organization of the Territory.

I have the honor to subscribe myself your obedient servant,

JAMES W. NYE,

Gov. of Nevada Territory, ex officio Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. CALEB B. SMITH,

Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

CARSON VALLEY, INDIAN AGENCY,
Nevada Territory, July 13, 1861.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit a brief report of the affairs of this agency; and as you requested me also to make such suggestions as might occur to me as to the proper course to be pursued towards the tribes within the limits of the agency, you will find those suggestions embodied in this report.

Two reservations have been made by the department of lands for the use of the Indians within the agency: one is situated on the Truckee river, including Pyramid lake; the other is on Walker river, including the lake of the same. At the latter place the department has caused to be constructed the necessary buildings for the use of the agency, including a farm-house, 14 by 28 feet in size, divided into three rooms, used for an office, kitchen, and storeroom, and a stable of adobes, 14 by 30 feet. I would suggest the propriety of erecting the necessary buildings upon the Truckee reservation, and the placing of a local agent there before next spring.

I trust you will perceive the importance of continuing these reservations, so necessary to the subsistence of the Indians. They are the natural homes of the Indians, and abound in fish and game, roots and seeds, their customary food, and are in fact the only places in the Territory where they could subsist, without an immense expense to the government. The two reservations do not contain more than ten thousand acres of arable land. They are isolated from any other portion of the Territory fit for the habitation of man, and therefore better than any other place adapted to the uses and homes of the Indians.

There are but two tribes of Indians within the limits of this agency, namely, the Pah-Utes and the Washoes. The Pah-Ute tribe numbers about six thousand souls, and are now increasing; the sexes being about equally divided. They occupy a strip of country about two hundred miles in width, extending along the western boundary of the Territory from the northern to the southern line. They are the most virtuous, temperate, and warlike of the two tribes, and, of all the Indians I am acquainted with, the most susceptible of acquiring the arts of civilized life. I would respectfully make the following suggestions, with a view to the improvement of their condition:

First. That they be furnished with a few agricultural implements and seeds, such as are adapted to the soil, as early as next spring, as many of them have been engaged in the ranches of the settlers, and understand the cultivation of the soil. It would only require a local agent to superintend the work to insure a handsome return for their labors.

Second. In order to teach them our language and habits, it is necessary either to establish schools among them or to procure situations for as many of the children of both sexes as possible in respectable white families, to be subject at the same time to the supervision and control of the officers of the agency.

Applications have frequently been made to me by respectable persons for Pah-Ute children to adopt in their families, and I think a number of good situa-

tions could be obtained. The property of the tribe consists of a few ponies of little value.

It affords me great pleasure to inform you that the Pah-Utes, since the unfortunate difficulties with them more than a year ago, have behaved themselves with the utmost propriety till about the middle of April last, submitting to the grossest outrages upon them, committed by villainous whites, having their men shot and their horses stolen on several occasions without offering to resent the outrages themselves. About that time they assembled in council at the reservation of Walker river to the number of about three thousand. A portion of the most warlike from the interior, numbering perhaps two or three hundred, influenced by white enemies to the peace and harmony of the country, were disposed to create disturbances, drove off the interpreter, and otherwise behaved very badly. I succeeded, however, in quieting them, and they are now dispersed over the country, engaged in their usual occupations, hunting and gathering seeds, &c., for winter use.

Their country is peculiarly adapted to grazing purposes, and I think that a start and some encouragement in the raising of cattle, horses, and sheep, would in time prove highly beneficial.

It is almost absolutely necessary, in order to preserve their good will, that some more presents from the government be issued to them before long, and I would suggest that a few ornaments to please their fancy be selected with other articles of more utility; and the superintendent should be provided with ample means to assist them in case of severe winter, an occurrence by no means unusual here, of which we can have no previous warning. A neglect of this might prove disastrous to the Indians, and create disturbances between them and the whites, the necessities of the Indians being in such times likely to force them to commit depredations upon the stock of the settlers.

In issuing presents, I think that a proper distinction should be made between those who have acted in obedience to the instructions of the agent and those who have not.

I have also to suggest that the agent be provided with a medicine chest, containing such simple remedies as their diseases require. I have heretofore been in the habit of furnishing them medicines at my own expense, and my prescriptions having been attended with great success among them they will expect medicines of whoever resides among them hereafter.

The Washoes number about five hundred souls, and are rapidly diminishing, being located in the immediate vicinity of the whites. They have no property whatever, and seem to have very little inclination to acquire any. They however behave themselves very well, considering their proximity to the whites. They live along Lake Bigler and the headwaters of Carson, Walker, and Truckee rivers, and in Long and Sierra valleys, which last is in the State of California.

All that I can suggest for them at present is, that they be permitted to occupy their present localities, and that a few presents be distributed among them.

I have prepared the Indians for your reception, and you will find them ready to obey your commands. While I would recommend a humane course towards them, firmness should not be forgotten.

The affairs of this agency have all been settled by Frederick Dodge, late agent, up to the 31st day of March, 1861. The unpaid bills for the quarter ending June 30, 1861, amount to nearly three hundred and fifty dollars, exclusive of the salaries of acting agent, teamsters, and interpreter, their salaries for the quarter amount to six hundred and fifty dollars; making a total amount of about one thousand dollars.

The property belonging to the agency is all safe and in good condition at the

Walker River reservation. All of which is respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

WARREN WASSON,
Acting United States Indian Agent.

His Excellency Gov. JAMES W. NYE,
Superintendent Indian Affairs for Nevada Territory.

No. 42.

OFFICE U. S. INDIAN AGENCY,
Carson Valley, August 13, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the present instant, requesting me to furnish a statement of such expenditures as I in my judgment might deem necessary for the future to insure the good and efficient working of the Indian service in this agency.

The expenses of the office at Walker river will be about as follows:

Expense of team and teamster, per annum.....	\$1,500	
Interpreter's salary and expenses while in the field.....	740	
Soap, candles, stationery, &c.....	100	
To erect a good, durable adobe house, and furnish it.....	600	
To erect the necessary buildings at Pyramid lake, and furnish them..	1,200	
Expense of an additional team, teamster, and a local agent or teacher	2,340	
A good substantial wagon, suitable for the service, will cost \$250 ; harness for four mules, \$90 ; four good mules, at \$200 each, \$800 ; total, \$1,140.		
Or I would recommend the purchase of two ox teams of three yokes each, and two ox wagons, which would cost, at present prices.....	\$1,200	
And one four-mule wagon.....	250	
		1,450
There should be issued annually to the Pah-Utes, in blankets and clothing.....		6,600
To the Washoes.....		600
And in April of each year to the Pah-Utes, in fancy articles.....		1,500
And in April of each year to the Washoes, in fancy articles.....		150
The Pah-Utes should also be furnished with two hundred head of cows, which can be purchased at \$20 per head.....		4,000
Two hundred head of sheep, at \$4.....		800
There should be provided annually and set apart for the purchase of provisions, medicines, tools, &c., to be issued to those Indians as necessity requires.....		2,500
The necessary farming implements and seed for next year.....		1,000
A blacksmith and tools should be provided for each reservation as early as next spring. Tools for two shops.....	\$400	
Salary for two blacksmiths, per annum.....	1,800	
Board for two blacksmiths, iron, steel, coal, &c.....	2,000	
		4,200
Total expenses for first year, exclusive of salaries of superintendent and agent, and their travelling expenses.....		29,280

The year following the expense would be reduced to \$18,750, exclusive of pay of superintendent and agent.

Remarks.

If the government will do this for these Indians they will soon become a prosperous and happy people and an honor to this much-abused race. In one year they can be taught to do their own blacksmithing, thereby saving eighteen hundred dollars to the department per annum; and in five years the agency may be made self-sustaining if properly managed.

This policy will insure peace at an expense of not more than five dollars per Indian for the first year and three dollars for the subsequent year. There is not a Pah-Ute warrior in the tribe who is not capable of costing the government five thousand dollars a year in the event of a war, to say nothing of the consequent loss of life and the retarding of the development of the country, obstructing of the mail and telegraph lines and the cutting off of emigration entirely.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WARREN WASSON,
Acting United States Indian Agent.

His Excellency JAMES W. NYE,
Governor and ex officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

 DAKOTA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 43.

YANCTON, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
Executive Office, October 18, 1861.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the Indian department, I have the honor of submitting the following annual report:

The general condition of Indian affairs in this Territory during the past year has been of a very satisfactory character. The quiet and peaceful conduct of the Indian tribes within the Territory of Dakota has created a feeling of confidence and security among the hardy and enterprising settlers of our luxuriant valleys which promise the most favorable results in the settlement and development of the resources of this most inviting section of the great northwest.

There is some bad feeling existing towards the government among the tribes of the Upper Missouri agency, those tribes having no annuity treaty with the government and consequently receiving, by virtue of their amity treaty, but a small amount of goods, feel no great dependence upon the support they receive from the government. It would seem to be true policy of the Indian department, as the white settlements are yearly advancing up the valley of the Missouri, to make an annuity treaty with those tribes belonging to the Upper Missouri agency, who are in possession of the land in close proximity to the frontier settlements.

Those wild tribes thus become localized, give up their predatory habits, acquire an attachment for a permanent home, begin to cultivate the soil, and, by exchanging the habits of the hunter for the husbandman, take the first necessary steps in industry and civilization.

The wild reports of Indian raids and hostile incursions upon the settlements of the northwest, which are circulated in the old settled States, are gross exaggerations, and, so far as this Territory is concerned, entirely unfounded.

There have been hostile Indian incursions in the northwest portion of Iowa for several years past, but those Indians have passed along the eastern line of our Territory, committing only an occasional depredation upon our settlements,

the extent of which has been to steal a few horses. I attribute our immunity from their lawlessness to the fact that we have, within our settlements, two Indian reservations upon the ceded lands. These friendly annuity Indians thus become to us a guard and protection, almost incalculable in value to persons who have never resided upon the frontier and learned, by experience, to appreciate the contrast between exposure to and protection from the cruel warfare of the hostile Indian.

The only Indians who are positively and actively hostile, and who have made these continued incursions into Iowa, are some roving bands of outlawed Santees, who have been cast off from the annuity Indians residing upon the Minnesota river.

On account of the burning of the steamer Chippewa, in June last, between Forts Union and Benton, which steamboat was on her way up to Fort Benton, with goods and money for the Blackfoot agency, I have been unable to receive the usual report from the agent at that place; consequently I am unable to give the Indian department any details in relation to the operations of that agency for the past year.

I have, in a previous communication, explained to you the condition of affairs at the Ponca agency. That tribe is not in a very prosperous condition at the present time, having but very recently gone upon their reservation; having thereby changed their mode of life, they have lost the benefits of their usual hunts before they have fairly secured the advantages of cultivating their farms.

As this agency is a new one, they had, last spring, but a few acres broken and in a condition to cultivate. The present agent, Mr. Hoffman, has this year broken and fenced between three and four hundred acres of land, and, in a very short time, has accomplished much for the convenience and comfort of the Indians of his agency. The prospect is that next year their farm will return a sufficient yield to place them in a very prosperous state. If the department will enable the Ponca agent to provide for carrying the Indians through the coming winter, I have no hesitation in saying that under the management of Mr. Hoffman these Indians will be enabled, through the annuity they receive and the products of their farm, to live far better and more comfortably than ever before.

The Yancton Sioux have a very favorable treaty, and are improving, year by year, in all the substantial conditions of life. Each year has witnessed an addition to the area of land brought into cultivation among these tribes. The number of acres now broken, fenced, and being cultivated is over eight hundred. Some dissatisfaction is felt among the Yanctons because they have not received their cash payment at as early a day as usual. Some inconvenience also to the Indians has arisen from the loss of provisions occasioned by the sinking of the steam ferry-boat, which was chartered by Mr. Burleigh, the Yancton agent, at St. Joseph, for the purpose of bringing up a portion of their annuity to the agency.

I find, in my intercourse with those persons who have been long resident in this Territory and well acquainted with Indian character, that they are apprehensive of an outbreak and of hostilities among the Indians of the upper Missouri, and some of the old settlers are even apprehensive of trouble with the Yanctons. I have confidence that, so far as the Yanctons are concerned, that judicious action on the part of the agent will secure to this Territory a continuance of those same peaceful relations which have heretofore existed between the Yanctons and the settlers of this Territory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM JAYNE,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 44.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Office Indian Affairs, June 28, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the request of W. A. Burleigh, esq., United States agent for the Yancton Sioux Indians, to be authorized to raise and muster into the service of the United States two companies of volunteers; to garrison Fort Randall.

Although the matter referred to appertains exclusively to your department and that of war, I deem it proper to remark, that should the Secretary of War conclude to withdraw the regular soldiers permanently from Fort Randall, some such movement as that suggested by agent Burleigh would, in my opinion, be fully justifiable and proper as a precautionary measure.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

HON. CALEB B. SMITH,
Secretary of the Interior.

No. 45.

GREENWOOD, DAKOTA TERRITORY,

Yancton Agency, October 24, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report as agent of the Yancton Sioux Indians, under their treaty of April 19, 1858.

I did not arrive at this agency until the 22d of May last. Had I made a direct overland journey, instead of taking passage up the Mission river, on the steamboat which conveyed the annuity goods, I might have reached here some two weeks earlier than I did.

On arriving here I found my predecessor, Colonel A. H. Redfield, waiting to welcome me to the field of his former labors; and it affords me pleasure to be able to say that he rendered me all the assistance in his power in assuming the duties of my new position. Having spent several years amongst the Indians of the Upper Missouri, and the last two years with the Yanctons, Colonel Redfield was well qualified to give me much valuable information concerning them.

I found the Indians assembled in great numbers at and around the agency, anxiously waiting to receive the presents which their "Great Father" had sent them. As soon as the necessary arrangements could be made, I called the chiefs together in council, and delivered to them their annuity goods.

I found that for want of the necessary means to renew his agricultural pursuits early in the spring, Colonel Redfield had deemed it advisable to turn over to the Indians nearly all of the stock at the agency, together with the farming tools, &c., that they might use them in getting in their crops. I regard this act as very unfortunate, although I have no doubt of his good motives in doing so, as very little of the ground was well cultivated, and the crops suffered very materially in consequence of the miserable manner in which they were attended to.

The season was too far advanced for me to think of purchasing teams and farming tools with a view of doing any considerable amount of labor, had I possessed the requisite means, of which I found myself utterly destitute. I purchased a quantity of potatoes, beans, and other needful seeds, which it was not too late to plant, and divided a part amongst the industrious Indians, while I caused the remainder to be cultivated by my own men for their benefit.

Wherever the corn on the reservation was well cultivated, and permitted to ripen, I am satisfied that both the quality and quantity per acre will compare favorably with the average yield of Pennsylvania or Ohio. More than one half of the crop, however, was consumed by the Indians before it matured. Becoming scarce of food, they impatiently commenced gathering and roasting it as soon

as the kernel was formed, and continued to do so until it was fully ripe. They have, notwithstanding this waste, a very fair quantity of corn laid up for winter use, which, together with the amount of provision estimated for and purchased by me, most of which unfortunately was lost, will, I think, carry them comfortably through the coming winter.

It is my intention to cultivate the soil extensively the next season, and I have no doubt, from its richness, and the fine climate of this region, with judicious management and suitable instruction, the Yanctons will raise more than they will need for their own consumption.

I have talked to them much about the necessity of abandoning their former habits of life, and turning their attention to tilling the soil. This, they assure me, they will do another year—that early next spring the whole male population of the tribe will go with me into the fields, and plant and sow for themselves.

My purpose is, and I am now engaged with a large force, in plowing up extensive fields for each of the seven bands. Heretofore, little has been done for or by the three upper bands, under “Medicine Cow,” “Little Swan,” and “Pretty Boy.” I have built each of them a good frame house, one and a half stories high, with two rooms below. I am now engaged in plowing for each of them a field of one hundred acres of bottom land, and have promised them cattle, farming tools, and seed, the coming spring.

It is my intention to put a first-rate farmer with each of these bands, early in the spring, to instruct and assist them, and see that all of those who engage in planting their crops are well fed while thus engaged. By this course I expect to see them take a deep interest in cultivating the rich soil upon which they reside. This course affords the only hope to the Yanctons: to work is to live easily and comfortably; to remain indolent and pursue their former habits will result in the extermination of the tribe.

I have spent a considerable part of the season in cutting and putting up hay, of which I have an abundant supply for winter, both for the use of the agency and Indians, and all of excellent quality.

I have purchased and hauled a sufficient quantity of logs to keep the mill running till winter, which supplies me with an abundance of lumber for building purposes and fencing.

Since I returned from the east I have purchased my teams for the use of the agency, farming tools, and several good wagons, which I found to be indispensable. I have also purchased one hundred young and very fine cows, for the Indians, and have divided them amongst the different bands in proportion to their respective numbers, assuring them that if they take good care of them they shall have more next year. I have no doubt they will do so.

The chiefs of these three upper bands, who have heretofore persistently refused to settle down upon the reservation, now being comfortably located in houses of their own, have so far impressed upon their followers the wisdom of their recent course as to cause the other Indians to ask for houses themselves. I am very much pleased with the result of my labors in this particular, but find it quite impossible to comply with their numerous requests.

I regard the recent action of the three upper bands, in selecting their permanent places of future abode upon the reserve, as promising much towards the permanent peace and prosperity of the whole tribe.

Most of the cattle which late agent Redfield turned over to the Indians have been killed, much of their other property destroyed, the fences around the fields broken down, and their crops stolen; all of which has been done by these bands, who allege they have been neglected in the bestowal of farms similar to those conferred upon the lower bands. I am assured by the upper chiefs that this is the only cause of the sacrifice of valuable cattle, &c., on the agency, and that as soon as the plan is adopted of treating every band alike these depredations will cease.

The Indians have never but once created any serious disturbance about the agency. About the first of the present month nearly the whole tribe assembled to receive their cash payment. I gave them what provision I had, and told them their money had not arrived; that as soon as I received it, I would call them all together and pay it over to them. With this they appeared satisfied, until persons who reside upon the outer borders of the reserve came amongst them.

I soon found that a malign influence was at work upon the minds of the Indians, and in all probability there would be trouble.

In this I was correct. Soon after, the upper bands appeared in council; broke up in disorder, retired to their lodges, when a hundred and fifty warriors, painted, armed, and equipped in fighting style, came and surrounded the office and warehouse, bringing hay from the stacks and piling it against the buildings. They then renewed their demand previously made for all of the powder in the magazine belonging to the whole tribe.

I told them that I had in a friendly council refused to grant their request for all of the powder; that they now came to frighten or force me to their terms; that if they wanted to frighten me they must give their faces another coat of black paint; if they wanted to fight me they had better go and get the rest of the Indians from the upper country.

Becoming satisfied that the powder could only be obtained by a fight, they retired for council. I kept a stout guard that night. The following day I discovered that the upper bands were sending all of their women and children away, and making preparations for a war-dance in the evening.

Thinking it advisable to do so, I despatched a messenger to Fort Randall, with a note to the commanding officer, who, with a full company of United States infantry, arrived at the agency just as the war-dance was commencing.

The disappointed Indians and their evil advisers became frightened and left by daylight the following morning, since which time I have not been annoyed with them. I am well persuaded that all of the disturbance which has occurred has been occasioned by the whites and half-breeds, who stick to the Indians like so many "blood-suckers," as long as there is the least possibility of swindling them out of either their furs, provisions, or annuity goods.

The sooner the world is purged of these curses in human shape the better it will be for both decent white men and Indians; and once clothed with the requisite authority there are to be found friends of good order who would use the necessary means to accomplish this desirable end.

The rapid encroachments of the river upon the site of the mill will compel its removal before the high water of next year, which will probably be the latter part of June.

If this is neglected the mill will be undermined by the Missouri and swept away.

It is my intention, if it meets with the approval of the department, to remove the mill to the timber, which is some three miles below the agency, and locate it upon a small lake, which will afford an abundant supply of water, and remove it as far from the river as to render danger from its encroachments impossible.

It will be necessary to attach a grain and flour mill, with a good bolt, to the saw mill, for the use of the agency, (the power is ample,) while the one now attached is of very little account. I will refer to this subject at a future time, and estimate for the removal and necessary improvements.

Since taking charge of this agency I have put in successful operation a first-rate tin, copper, and gunsmith shop, under the control of a competent workman, where all the articles manufactured from tin, copper, and sheet iron, are furnished the Indians, and the necessary repairing for the whole tribe done.

A good carpenter and repair shop has also been put in operation, where the necessary work for the agency and Indians is carried on.

The erection of a school-house has not yet been commenced, but will be at an early day. I have already commenced a school in a building at the agency, formerly occupied by two families. The plan suggested by me and approved by the department, of erecting an economical building for a school-house, will be adhered to.

The Indians appear much pleased with the plan of apprenticing their own boys, and learning them to become mechanics.

I have already commenced selecting the most intelligent appearing orphan boys, and have assigned them their different trades. Although the carrying out of this system must necessarily be attended with some trouble, I believe it one of very great importance to the Indians. I have no doubt of its success.

The physician who I employed for the tribe has been kept very busy since his arrival at the agency, owing to an unusual amount of sickness amongst the Indians, very many of whom have been suffering from chills and fever and almost every other form of disease which suffering humanity is heir to. His success in the treatment of their maladies has been surprising to the Indians, who already look upon him as the "great white medicine man." His influence with the tribe is of the most salutary character.

I have purchased articles corresponding in quantity and quality with those lost by the steamboat on board of which I shipped my goods, provisions, &c., and have satisfied the Indians that they will lose nothing by the accident. I am now receiving the provisions and other articles which I purchased to supply the loss. The Indians are highly gratified to see it, and assure me that they will never again listen to the counsels of those whose friendship is only manifested towards them when they have plenty of money, furs, and blankets.

As soon as I am able to make a full report of the loss sustained by the sinking of the steamboat I will lose no time in doing so. I hope to be able to report by the middle of November. The whole loss to the government will not, I believe, exceed four thousand dollars. I have used every effort to save what I could; but for the interference of other parties it would have been much less than it is. Some of the articles are damaged only in appearance, and have been received by the Indians without a word of complaint, while others were really injured, and were received by them at what I said they were worth.

I have felt myself very much embarrassed in this whole affair, being so far removed from my proper advisers as to be deprived of their counsel. I have acted in every particular as I deemed just. I have not been able to receive an answer from either the superintendent at St. Joseph or the commissioner at Washington to a single one of my numerous communications sent them.

I regret exceedingly that the money for the cash payment to the Indians and half-breeds has not arrived. They have been anxiously waiting to receive it, and stand in great need of it to purchase food, clothing, and other necessaries for winter use.

I feel it my duty to call the attention of the department to the pressing necessity for the passage of a law by Congress imposing the severest punishment upon unprincipled men who squat down upon government land, outside the reservation, and trade with the Indians for their horses, blankets, guns, traps, furs, &c., and give them whiskey, tobacco, &c., in return.

Trusting, as I do, that my effort to improve the condition of the Indians may be successful, and that the result of my labors may be such as to enable me next year to make a report which shall be alike satisfactory to the department and creditable to myself, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. A. BURLEIGH,
United States Yancton Agent.

Colonel H. B. BRANCH,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Joseph, Missouri.

NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 46.

INDIAN SUPERINTENDENCY,

Santa Fé, New Mexico, October 8, 1861.

SIR: Since my last annual report some very important events have transpired within this superintendency, which have seriously interfered with the management of the Indian tribes in the south and southwestern portion of the Territory. Those parts of the country have been invaded by armed companies from the State of Texas, which now occupy and hold, under military rule, the whole of Arizona, and are threatening to extend their incursions further north.

Within the district thus occupied by the invaders are included all the Apache tribe of Indians except the small band of Jicarillas; the Pimos Maricopas, and Papagos also fall within that district. The agents for these Indians have been driven from their agencies, and the Indians, being left without restraint, are overrunning the country, and committing depredations wherever it suits their inclination or convenience.

At the time of the invasion the Mescaleras were receiving rations at Fort Stanton, and were conducting themselves well; but soon after the abandonment of the fort by the government troops they became involved in a quarrel with the Texans that brought on a fight, in which several Indians and some of the Texans were killed.

Since then they have inaugurated a series of depredations upon the Mexican settlements, having killed one man and stolen a considerable amount of property. After Fort Stanton was abandoned by the government forces it was, for a short time, held by the Texans; and when they left the Indians, smarting under the injuries they had received from the invaders, very soon assumed a hostile attitude towards the citizens on the Rio Bonito, who had settled under the protection of the fort. These settlers have made many valuable improvements on the Bonito, and their crops promised an abundant yield the present season; not less, it is said, than five thousand fanegas (twelve thousand bushels) of corn, besides a heavy crop of potatoes and other vegetables. These products would have been quite sufficient to have supplied all the demand for such articles at Fort Stanton. All this has been deserted and lost by the settlers in consequence of the hostility of the Indians.

On the Rio Mimbres, west of Mesilla, settlements were also being made, and considerable planting has been done in that valley, which is very fertile, and contains a large quantity of arable land. The hostility of the Gila Apaches has driven the whites from the valley, compelling them to leave the fruits of their labor behind and seek safety in the more densely populated districts. The Indians of the Gila country are all Apaches, and number from seven to eight thousand souls; they are designated by the general name of Gileñas, and are divided into the following bands, viz: Mimbres, Mogollons, Chilecagos, Coyolenos, Pendeñas, and Santos. The two latter have, within the last two years, committed frequent depredations upon the citizens and miners in Arizona; and, in consequence of the imprudent conduct of the miners at Pino Alto, other bands have been induced to join them, and now the whole tribe in that vicinity are in hostility with the government. This unfriendly attitude has been greatly encouraged by the discontinuance of the overland mail on the southern route. Believing that they were the cause of the removal of the mail line, the Indians became encouraged at the supposed success of their own designs, and have been led on to other acts of plunder and bloodshed. As evidence of the correctness of these remarks, I reproduce the following article from the *Mesilla Times* of the 3d instant, which is as follows:

"By express from Pino Alto and Rio Mimbres, bringing urgent appeals for assistance from the citizens, we have startling intelligence from that quarter; the Apaches seem to have united, and their tribes have gathered in hosts, and commenced a war of extermination against the whites in earnest.

"In such formidable numbers they have never assembled before on the war scout; and never before have they, in all time, evinced such boldness and daring as to attack a town of two or three hundred houses in open daylight. Nineteen-twentieths of the Territory of Arizona is under their undisputed control. We have Indians all around us; the slightest journey must be performed in numbers, and with armed bodies of men; the highways of a continent are impassable but to armies. Every day brings from the east, west, north, and south, appalling additions to our black list of Indian murders—houses deserted, friends fallen victims to the savage foe. Added to this the scourge of war, and our situation is most piteous and most unfortunate. In our very midst is a multitude of friends willing and ready to render assistance, but are prevented by the presence of another foe. On the morning of the 27th the Apaches, 250 or 300 strong, attacked the town of Pino Alto. Captain Martin and fifteen of the Arizona Guards, having opportunely arrived the night before, a desperate fight was kept up with the Indians for several hours from the houses and corrals. The Indians were finally compelled to raise the siege, with the loss of many of their braves. Private Corwin, of the Guards, was killed in the fight, and three citizens; two more were severely wounded, and several others slightly, and several missing. Many houses were burned. Captain Martin, of the Arizona Guards, is severely wounded, his arm being fractured. His conduct and that of his men is most enthusiastically spoken of by the citizens of Pino Alto.

"Horney's train, en route for Sonora, with which were two American families and some emigrants, was attacked one day out from Pino Alto mines by about 150 Indians. They threw up a breastwork and defended themselves for 14 hours against the Apaches, losing two men. They would all have been inevitably massacred but for the arrival of Lieutenant Snelling, with a detachment of Arizona Guards, who escorted them safely to the Mimbres river. A Mexican train from the Mesilla is corralled by the Indians at White Water."

From this it will be seen that the condition of the tribe is one that demands a powerful interposition of the military arm of the government, without which it will be vain to attempt to control them.

When this can be done seems at present uncertain. The Texans most undoubtedly should receive the first and most energetic attention of the military. It is thought that they would incite the Indians to acts of violence against the citizens of New Mexico, rather than attempt to restrain them. They should, therefore, not be allowed to remain in a position where they can exercise an influence over them. This, in addition to considerations of vastly more importance in a national point of view, renders the immediate expulsion of the Texans from our borders absolutely necessary for the safety of the citizens and the subjugation of the Indians in Arizona.

Similar remarks may be made in reference to the Mescaleras. They are within the limits occupied by the invaders, which places them beyond our control, and there can be no restraint upon their predatory habits until the authority of the government shall have been re-established in that part of the Territory.

For the time being I have placed Agent Labadi at Anton Chico, where he will be able to communicate with such portions of the band as visit that vicinity, and where they have recently committed several robberies and murdered one man. This location will also enable Agent Labadi to meet the Comanches, should they again approach the settlements on our eastern border, as they have heretofore frequently done, occasioning much trouble and loss to the citizens.

The Navajoes, I regret to say, continue in a very unsatisfactory condition. They have never entirely ceased their depredations and warlike incursions upon

our people since the war of 1858. Soon after forwarding my annual report of last year, the expedition therein mentioned moved against the nation, under the command of Colonel Canby. The force was composed of regular troops, Mexican volunteers, and Pueblo and Utah Indians. The regular troops remained in the field until some time in February of the present year, when an armistice was agreed upon, which was to continue for three months, and which has since been extended until February next. The propriety of this clemency, I am aware, will be doubted by many; but it was deemed necessary to consult the means at command to make a campaign against them before we forced its necessity. The tribe have suffered severely in the late war, both in the loss of life and property, and still more in the loss of women and children, made captives. Notwithstanding all this, they have at no time entirely ceased from the commission of depredations.

In the early part of last month some chiefs, with about thirty of their people, visited the superintendency for the purpose of consulting in reference to the establishment of final peace. Governor Connelly, Colonel Canby, and myself, met them in council; they represented that the tribe was unanimously in favor of peace, and that they were prepared to pledge the faith of their people to the observance of any terms that might be imposed upon them.

Although the talk had with them was quite protracted, and they had evidently come prepared to place their case before us in the best possible light, nothing was adduced from them that has not been time and again heard from them in former consultations held for similar purposes.

During the past four years representations have been frequently made on their part, when, in their opinion, a suspension of hostilities would operate to their advantage. All the treaties and armistices that have been negotiated with them, copies of which have been transmitted to the department, bear written evidence of this fact. They have not been known to hesitate in making the most solemn pledges of fidelity to their engagements on these occasions; nor has there been an instance in which those pledges have not been broken and their faith violated. In fact, all experience with the tribe has taught us that they attach no importance whatever to any obligations they have assumed, nor do they regard them longer than in their conception it is their interest so to do. As to moral responsibility, they do not seem to have the most remote conception of it. In regard to this latter remark, they perhaps do not materially differ from other wild tribes. They are not, however, deficient in intelligence, and, in my opinion, they could be reduced to a condition which would eventually lead to their civilization. But to effect this a radical change will have to be made in the policy of the government towards them.

In my former reports, the attention of the Commissioner has been dwelt upon at some length. Each recurring year gives additional evidence of the necessity for this change. The record of murders committed annually by them is truly frightful. In the range of their depredations, which extend through some of the most densely populated districts of the Territory, there is scarcely a neighborhood but what has lost some of its most valuable citizens by their hands. This death list is not made up of a few lives lost, or of the cutting off of a small number of men who have indiscreetly ventured too far from the limits of civilization, with a view to future gain, or for the purpose of intruding upon the rights of the Indians. Its number will extend to nearly three hundred for the past eighteen months, and, as just above stated, comprised many of our most worthy citizens, who were engaged in peaceful and honorable pursuits of life. Such is the dread which our people entertain for the Navajo Indians, that they never visit those parts of the country which are known to be subject to their incursion, unless they go prepared to defend themselves from the attack of the dreaded foe. They know not when or where they are secure, nor how large a body of these savages they may have to contend with.

During the year I have kept the Commissioner advised in reference to the depredations committed by these Indians upon the property of the people. In the aggregate they have been as numerous and as impoverishing as those of former years, notwithstanding the *quasi* peace that has existed.

I am clearly satisfied no change for the better will take place with these Indians, as long as the present policy continues; on the other hand, they seem to retrograde instead of improving. Although they have year after year preyed upon our citizens and consumed their substance, their own condition derives no benefit from it.

Sooner or later, congressional action will be required for the relief of New Mexico from this marauding tribe. One of two things will have to be done with them—a total breaking up of the nation, verging upon extermination, or placing them upon a reserve, must be eventually resorted to. Beside the inhumanity of the former policy, it would be the less preferable of the two in consequence of the cost to which it would subject the government. The latter, in every view of the case, would be much more desirable. In addition to the manifest blessings it would confer both upon the white and the red man, it would relieve the government, in a very brief time, of a large annual expenditure that is now required. The cost of one campaign, such as that made last winter in the Navajo country, would fully meet all the expense incident to placing the whole tribe upon a suitable reservation; indeed, it is believed that it would go far towards settling every tribe within our limits upon suitable reserves.

Delay in adopting the policy here recommended serves only to aggravate the evil to be remedied. The Indian will be no better prepared for the proposed change five or ten years hence than he is at present. The virtual license with which he is now permitted to conduct himself under the present policy gives him assurance in his own power, and has a constant tendency to lessen his respect for the authority of the government. This being a question of vital importance to the people of the Territory, as well as to the Indians, it is to be hoped that Congress, in its wisdom, will do at an early day that which will bring a full measure of relief to a suffering people. The unsettled condition of this tribe for so long a time has impoverished their people.

In former years they were regarded as being entirely able to support themselves, but for the last three years they have not been permitted to plant but to a very limited extent, and much of the little they did plant was destroyed by the troops engaged in campaigns against them.

During the approaching winter they will unquestionably suffer for food, unless the government comes to their relief. I would, therefore, respectfully ask that a special allowance of five thousand dollars be made to meet this necessity. If it is not done the Indians must steal to support their families.

I am happy to be able to state that the existing relations with the Utahs are better than has been shown with reference to the before mentioned tribes. The whole nation, so far as I am advised, have conducted themselves well during the year. Some thefts have been charged against them by the citizens on the frontier, but less could scarcely be expected from wild Indians, as long as they are permitted to roam at pleasure over the country, as they now do.

In August I visited the Abiquin agency, and was present when the Capates and Pa-u-da bands received their annual present. They seemed contented and professed increased confidence in the government.

As I have stated in former reports, the Utahs are a powerful and warlike tribe. I have never been able to obtain satisfactory information in regard to their numbers; they range over a vast extent of country, and are divided into numerous bands, some of which are known and designated as follows, viz: Wiminanches, Asivoriches, Sampuches, Cawaupugos, Tupanagos, Pa-uches, and Povantes; the Capotes, Toboluaches, and Mohuaches were formerly connected with the above bands, but have been separated from them and now form distinct

bands. All, except the Pa-u-ches, Capotes, and Mohuaches, fall within the limits of Colorado Territory. The Tobohuaches were formerly attached to this superintendency, but having been found to belong to the new Territory, they were, by an order from the department, turned over, with their agent, to the superintendency of Governor Gilpin.

The agency for the Mohuaches has been removed from Taos to the neighborhood of Maxwell's Rancho, on the east side of the mountains; this change was found necessary on account of the whiskey dealers who live in Taos. It seems impossible to prevent the sale of whiskey to the Indians, and that evil will undoubtedly attend them until they are removed entirely from the settlements and located upon reserves. For more detailed information in reference to the Mohuaches you are referred to the report of Agent Army, forwarded by the last mail.

I have regarded it of the utmost importance that we should maintain friendly relations with this formidable tribe; they are a dangerous foe at any time, but would be much more so now, surrounded as we are by enemies. With a view to a more perfect control over them, I have appointed Mr. Henry Murcure to the special agency formerly filled by Mr. Pfeiffer, who some time since was appointed to a captaincy in the volunteer service of the United States. Mr. Murcure is a prudent, reliable man, well acquainted with the Indians, and will no doubt exercise a wholesome influence over them.

The Jicarillas continue to occupy the mountainous country in the counties of Moro and Taos. I met them at Abiquin in August, with the exception of some thirty Ladogers. Those in attendance received their presents and appeared well satisfied; the balance of the band received their gratuities from Agent Army at Maxwell's Rancho.

During the year numerous complaints have been made against the Jicarillas for cattle killed and stolen by them, many of which are doubtless true; these robberies constitute an evil with which the citizens will have to contend until the Indians are placed without the reach of the settlements, for it is wholly impossible for the agents to prevent such occurrences while the Indians are permitted to run over the country as they now do.

Similar remarks as those made in reference to the settlement of the Navajos will apply with equal force to both the Utahs and Apaches. The Territory will never be relieved from the effects of their marauding habits, nor the government from the expense attending their maintenance, until they shall have been settled upon reserves and instructed in the art of cultivating the soil.

Mr. John Ward, who is now the agent for the Pueblo Indians in this Territory, was some time since ordered on special duty to the Navajo country, under a requisition of the commanding officer, Colonel Canbey. Consequently he will not be able to furnish a report the present year, which he otherwise would have done. No material change, however, has taken place with regard to the Pueblos; they have grown abundant crops the present season, and are in every respect as free from want as any portion of the population of the Territory. They require very little from the hands of the government, except for the establishment of schools among them. This necessity has before been urgently pressed upon the attention of the department, and is certainly worthy of an early and favorable consideration. A small annual appropriation could not be made for a more wise and beneficial purpose.

The Indians of the Pueblos are in a condition from which it will require but a small advance to make them useful citizens; the want of education is the only desideratum which prevents them from obtaining this very desirable position.

The Comanches continue to encroach upon our eastern borders, and have occasioned considerable loss to the citizens in that section. In May last it was thought advisable to hold a council with them. For this purpose Captain Wainwright, of the United States army, and myself, met their principal chiefs

at Aleno Gordo, some eighty miles east of the settlements. At this interview a three months' truce was agreed upon. One of the conditions imposed upon them was, that none of their people should visit or intrude upon the settlements during the continuance of the truce. This promise, however, was very soon violated. A party of Indians, with several chiefs, returned to the settlements and commenced a destructive assault upon the herds of the citizens. A detachment of troops was sent against them, who drove them back, killing several and wounding others. Since then they have not returned. A short time since they sent in a messenger asking for another interview, which will be granted if a suitable time for the meeting can be arranged.

I have several times urged the appointment of an agent for this band of Comanches, and unless it is done the settlements will remain insecure.

Allow me to again call the attention of the Commissioner to the indemnity claims for losses incurred by Indian depredations in this Territory. These claims should be disposed of without further delay; they continue to be a source of great trouble and vexation to the superintendent and agents.

A commission should be appointed to investigate their validity and recommend the payment of such of them as are just.

The estimate of funds necessary for the next fiscal year for the Indian service in this superintendency will be forwarded without delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. COLLINS,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, New Mexico.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington City.

No. 47.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Office Indian Affairs, July 17, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the copy of a communication of the 22d ultimo, from Superintendent Collins, of New Mexico, and of accompanying papers, indicating the distracted condition of our federal relations in the Territory, so-called, of Arizona, but within the limits of that of New Mexico. The information contained in these papers shows the urgent necessity of placing an armed force in that country to protect the government officials from the lawless combination of conspirators against the peace and quiet of the Territory, or of at once abandoning it into their hands. Not only are government troops necessary to protect our officers and loyal citizens in that region, but on the entire frontier west of the western border States also. The insufficiency of our forces emboldens the Indians to commit depredations upon one another, and also upon the settlement of the whites. Many of the tribes appear to be restless and turbulent, and I have fear of serious troubles unless the forts on that frontier are at once reinforced. The magnitude of the interests involved induces me to recommend that you will again call the attention of the Department of War to this subject, and urge immediate action in the premises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

Hon. C. B. SMITH,

Secretary of the Interior.

No. 48.

UTAH INDIAN AGENCY,

Maxwell's Ranche, on the Cimmaron, N. M., September 24, 1861.

SIR: In submitting this my first report of the condition of the Indians placed under my charge, in compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, it gives me pleasure to state that the Mohuache band of Utah Indians, for whom I am agent, are friendly disposed toward the United States, and since my arrival here have tendered their services for the protection of the citizens of this Territory.

On the 10th of this month their yearly presents were delivered to them, and to a portion of the Apache Jicarillas, (who failed to be at Abiquin to receive their presents,) at this place, to which the agency has been removed, it being much more convenient to the Indians, and will remove them to some extent from the temptation to which they were exposed at Taos, from the use of intoxicating liquors. They all expressed themselves satisfied with the presents they received, except that they wanted more material for lodges, of which they are almost destitute. I have been in charge of this office only about two months, and consequently cannot make a full and complete report of the number and sex of these Indians, but will do so as soon as possible. My predecessor, Colonel Carson, estimates their number at eight hundred and fifty or nine hundred. My opinion is that when fully enumerated the number will be less than above specified.

The Mohuache tribe of Utahs and the Jicarilla Apaches possess the balance of power in the Territory of New Mexico. They stand between the unfriendly Indian and the citizens, and if they were to array themselves against the citizens, there would be no security for life or property here, unless at great expense to the general government to sustain an army to keep them in subjection. It is evident to even the casual observer here that the permanent location of the tribes of Indians of New Mexico on reservations is the only policy to be pursued in order to give protection to the inhabitants of this country, improve the condition of the Indian, and finally save to the government an enormous amount annually expended in keeping them in subjugation. The reservations once established, and the Indians placed therein under the charge of agents, for whom suitable buildings should be erected on the reserve, with sufficient troops to keep the Indians on the reserve and the citizens off—with the employment of a farmer and mechanic to teach them agriculture and aid them in the erection of houses to dwell in, and a school with a competent teacher for the children, in which should be adopted a good system of industrial education—would, in a few years, do away with the expensive expeditions heretofore made against the Indians, which have resulted in more injury to the property of the citizens of the Territory than any effect produced upon the Indians, and which have generally only resulted in the making of treaties, to be violated in less than a week. With the reservations established, (which in the beginning would require considerable energy, patience, and good judgment on the part of the agents,) New Mexico would then enjoy protection and security in lives and property; her agricultural, pastoral, and mineral wealth could be fully developed, and our government, while it performed a sacred duty towards the Indians in the amelioration of their condition by educating them mentally, morally, and physically, would, after three or four years, save a vast amount of money which, under the present system, is expended very unprofitably.

To keep the Indians from committing depredations on citizens, (for they will steal before they will starve,) food must be furnished to them by the government liberally during the coming winter, there being no game of any consequence in the country through which they roam.

I have in the employ of the Indian department only one person, Luke Murry, as interpreter, a native of St. Louis county, State of Missouri, aged 51 years, at a salary of \$500 per annum, who was appointed on the 15th of August, 1861.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM F. M. ARNY,
United States Indian Agent.

JAMES L. COLLINS, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, New Mexico.

UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 49.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Utah Territory, June 30, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a return of the property, accounts current, abstracts of expenditures, and vouchers for the Indian service connected with this superintendency for the quarters ending March 31 and June 30, 1861. In closing my connexion with the service as its principal officer in this Territory, I submit this my annual report.

As stated in a previous report, I arrived here on the 11th day of November, 1860. The time for active farming operations had expired, and winter in this region had set in. The farms at the San Pete, Corn Creek, Deep Creek, and Ruby Valley reserves had been abandoned by my predecessor and gone to ruin; and the various tribes attached thereto had wandered off and returned to their mountain haunts. Scarcely a vestige of the improvements once existing on the several reserves was visible; and to do anything of value at farming on them was, at that season of the year, impracticable. The Indians, except those in charge of Agent Humphreys, at the Spanish Fork reserve, who had a supply of wheat raised there by his industry, were in a state of nakedness and starvation, destitute of shelter, and dying of want; and as nothing could be done on the farms, and assurances having been given me by the Secretary of the Interior and his excellency the President, in person, that I should be supplied with means six months in advance, according to my estimates furnished, I appropriated all the means at my command towards relieving their immediate personal necessities, diverting a large portion of the funds designed for other uses to this particular purpose, and proceeded without delay to furnish the necessary supplies and make distributions.

Owing to a previous state of facts, known to the department, the Indians had lost confidence in the government and people of the United States, had become vicious and spiteful; emigrants had been robbed, our countrywomen outraged; families slaughtered, mothers and their little children carried away in captivity, and even the express riders and carriers of the United States mails had been attacked and murdered. Concerning the causes which led to this deplorable state of affairs, it does not become me to speak; suffice it, that such was the state of facts when I came to this Territory in charge of the Indian service. On these accounts the white inhabitants of the Territory had been subjected to insults, thefts, threats, intrusions, and other outrages from them, and these citizens were urgent in appeals for the interference and protection of the government.

I immediately after my arrival despatched messengers among the different bands, and invited them to meet me in council at the most practicable points; and having met and made distributions amongst those nearest this city, I arranged for an expedition among the Goshu-Utes, Pah-Vantes, Shoshonees, Tosawitches, and others along the California mail road for a distance of four hundred miles west of this city. No agents being in the Territory except W. H. Rogers, esq.,

who lay at the point of death and could not be consulted on any subject, and no reports of estimated expenditures at the different reserves having been made to me, I prepared estimates on the best data within my reach, and caused the same to be forwarded to the department by mail on the 27th day of November, 1860, and the same day started on my contemplated journey westward. My outfit consisted of the ambulance and baggage wagon attached to this superintendency, each drawn by four mules, two wagons, drawn by four and six mules, laden with flour, bacon, coffee, sugar, material for lodges, or wipkrupts, (as they call them,) blankets, shirts, coats, pants, hats, boots, shoes, stockings, women's dresses, handkerchiefs, tobacco, ammunition, trinkets, &c., &c.; one guide, two guards and herders of stock, and one cook, who, together with the teamsters and myself, constituted seven men, four vehicles, and twenty-one animals. Messengers preceding me convened the different bands, after much exposure and labor, at Deep creek, Shell creek, Spring Valley Buttes, Ruby valley, and other places along my route, where I held councils, made feasts, and distributed presents, which sent gladness to their hearts, and I have no doubt saved hundreds of lives among the naked, miserable, and wretched inhabitants of these desolate wilds. The absence of every living thing (save the poor Indian) from these dreary wastes adds to its solitude, and the fierce winds, driving snows, terrible storms, and intense cold that prevail here in the winter season, render such a journey as this so hazardous and full of peril that my return to Great Salt Lake City in thirty-eight days from the time of starting (having travelled eight hundred miles, over mountains, through deserts, among hostile savages, and sleeping all the time out of doors upon the frozen ground without tents) was a matter of surprise to the most experienced and fearless mountaineers.

The poverty, misery, and wretchedness of the poor creatures, men, women, and children, who crowded the wayside on my return trip to shake hands and beg me to "come again soon with presents from the great chief at Washington," is beyond conception, much less description; and their number, I regret to say, is much larger than previously estimated. Two or three flocks of the mallard duck, which we scared up from some of the warm sulphur springs, and a few rabbits, were all the game we saw during the whole journey.

At some of these springs were immense quantities of dark-colored fish, called "the chub," about four inches in length, which the Indians used to eat in winter, but the overland California mail company has built stations for their convenience, and located men and quartered stock about these spots, and the Indians no longer visit them. No sign of antelope, deer, mountain sheep, elk, not so much as a prairie dog, weasel, bear, buffalo, or anything except wolves, was discovered; and at Spring valley I found a family broiling a wolf to eat. Indians generally have a tradition that good braves, after death, go to happy hunting grounds, and bad ones enter into wolves and roam over the earth as a punishment for their wickedness. Hence the wolf is an object of religious veneration, and its life is held sacred. But the raging hunger of the poor creatures in these regions forces them to yield to its demands at the risk of future punishment, and they devour the wolf, entrails and their contents, as they did the beef cattle I caused to be slaughtered for them. They are the only Indians known who eat the wolf (or riota, as they call it.) As an experiment, we camped at one of these springs and caught some of the fish with a hook and line, which we cooked for supper; but either the poor quality of the fish or our bad cooking caused them to be a very tasteless and indifferent article of food. Stock will not drink the water of these springs, because of its sulphuric and other medical properties. Further west, and in the northern and eastern portion of this Territory, there are fine fish and large lakes of excellent water. Provo lake, thirty miles south of the Great Salt lake, has abounded in fish, but they are now scarce there, and but few find their way down the river Jordan, the outlet by means of which this lake empties itself into the Great Salt lake, which latter is not inhabited

by fish or fowl. It is said that three barrels of the water of this lake will make one of pure salt by the simple process of boiling. In my first interview with the Indians of this superintendency, I found them timid, reserved, suspicious, sullen, and repulsive. A better acquaintance secured their confidence, and I flatter myself with the belief that I am respected by them, and command a controlling influence over them, as far as I am known among them. In pursuance of my plan previously communicated to the department, to organize the detached and scattered bands of Goshu-Utes under one common head, the Chief Ads-Sin, I made arrangements to reach and bring in all the petty chiefs of that once powerful tribe, with their followers, who kept secreted in the mountains and deserts; and Green Jacket, Teekutup, Jack, Tabby, and their bands, have travelled hundreds of miles to see me, and have spent several days each at my quarters.

Wonibijinnu, the famous mountain robber, refusing to come, was strategically seized by my directions and brought many miles on his way to this city, when he turned upon his captors and was killed, which is approved by the Indians and whites generally. This tribe will hereafter, in my opinion, remain rejuvenated and united, under their former chief, "Old Ibun." One of this tribe was missing from about the Willow Spring mail station last fall, and they strongly suspect he has been murdered by the employés there. Others were missing shortly after, in a similar way, about Grantsville, in Lovely valley, and the whites there are suspected of having put them out of the way. The Indians have instituted diligent search and made some threats, but unless new aggravations transpire, I presume there is no special danger to be apprehended from those causes.

The immense depth of the snow, which in some places was said to be as much as fifty feet, rendered locomotion with wheeled vehicles impracticable, and although I ventured as far as the safety of my animals and men permitted, I was forced to confine my operations principally to the bands and tribes who came from necessity by hundreds to visit me at my quarters. Including those whom I have visited and the multitudes that have congregated around my quarters, I have seen and made liberal distribution of presents among every tribe and band in this Territory, except those in Carson valley and certain remote bands on the head of the Humboldt river and Goose creek. The chiefs and principal men, with their families, have spent some time with me, and I have conversed fully with them, through my excellent interpreter, Mr. Dimmick B. Huntington, who has lived here twenty years, converses freely in each language, is well known by every band and chief throughout the Territory, and wields great influence over them all. In these conversations I discovered that they had a suspicion that it was the policy of the whites to populate their country and drive them into the big waters west of them, and some trouble may be anticipated in attempts to negotiate the purchase of their lands by treaty or otherwise. Most of the soil susceptible of cultivation is now settled and occupied by white persons, and the tide of population, attracted hither by the peculiar religious notions of the settlers of this Territory, will soon leave but little space for the poor Indian. I have again to urge the importance of extending the limits of the reserve at Ruby valley and Deep creek, (or Ibimpah) so as to embrace the whole of said valleys, and that surveys of the same be immediately made and their boundaries regularly designated. I also recommend the establishment of reserves and farms for the Snakes (Wash-akeis band and Bannacks) on Green river, three hundred miles east of this city, and also for the Weber-Utes, Little Soldier's band, on Weber river. For the various bands of Utes, Pah-Utes, Pah-vants, and others who congregate at the Spanish Fork farm, I recommend the establishment of a reserve, including the whole of Winter valley in addition to the Spanish fork, Corn creek, and San Pete reserve. As the sum appropriated for the Indian service in this Territory is only about forty thousand dollars per annum, I beg

to suggest that the amount expended in cultivating cereals is disproportionate to what should be invested in raising cattle, and supplying clothing.

These are unquestionably the poorest Indians on the continent. There is no game to subsist them, and from the nature of the country there never can be. Animals whose nature it is to inhabit forests will not abide in the beds of saleratus and on the barren rocks and dismal wastes of this insalubrious clime. If the system of cultivating grain be so modified as to substitute in part the raising of cattle for the subsistence of the Indians, it will operate beneficially in various respects. The Indian is by nature a herdsman, and he will readily fall in with the idea of taking care of cattle in preference to performing the more civilized labor of the farm. Besides, it is their nature to need meat. When fed on flour without meat for any length of time, they become diseased, and a change from that to meat will soon restore them to their wonted health. Owing to the difficulty of getting beef, I have tried to substitute the use of bacon. During last winter starvation compelled many of them to eat it, but some had to be supplied with beef. If four or five thousand dollars were invested in yearling heifers, and proper care were taken of them on the different reserves, beneficial results would soon follow. The plan of making up the goods designed to clothe them into garments, such as are worn by white persons, male and female, operates finely, and cannot be too strongly recommended. They are well pleased at being dressed like citizens, and it tends to make them more cleanly and careful of their person and their clothing, and the cost of making is saved by the less quantity necessary to be given. It also has the effect of preventing them from trading off their garments, which is invariably practiced when the raw material is given them. The destitution of these Indians and the excessive severity of the wintry seasons cause much sickness, especially inflammatory and pulmonary diseases, among them.

Great suffering and many deaths transpire, which might be mitigated, and perhaps prevented, by proper medical treatment. Syphilis prevails to a fearful extent among the Pah-vants and Pi-utes, which it is said they contract among the Navajoes, with whom they do much trading. I recommend the appointment of an experienced physician, whose duty it shall be to render medical assistance to all who may need it within this superintendency. Owing to the high price of everything in this remote region, and the laborious, perilous, and self-sacrificing labor of the office attached to the Indian service here, I submit that their compensation is inadequate, and recommend that their salaries be increased. The pay of the superintendent should be three thousand dollars, and that of each agent, two thousand dollars. From the best information I can obtain from traders, mountaineers, travellers, and other persons, I presume there are some twenty thousand souls embraced within the jurisdiction of this superintendency. I have, therefore, to submit that an appropriation of forty thousand dollars per annum is quite insufficient for their wants. After deducting salaries of officers, their incidental expenses, pay of farm agents, other employés, and incidental expenditures of the reserve, but little is left for clothing, which is more needed among them than anything else. To put the Ruby Valley reserve in successful operation will require—

At least.....	\$7,000 00
Deep Creek or Ibimpah.....	7,000 00
Corn Creek.....	4,000 00
San Pete.....	4,000 00
To open a farm on Weber for Little Soldier's Utes.....	8,000 00
To open a farm on Green River for Wash-a-kees, Snakes.....	10,000 00
Besides what may be necessary to make repairs and carry on the Spanish Fork and Carson Valley farms, which may perhaps require	10,000 00
<hr/> Making in the aggregate.....	<hr/> \$60,000 00

Add to this for clothing, blankets, lodges, arms, ammunition, &c.,
 two dollars per capita..... \$40,000 00

And we have an aggregate of 100,000 00
 which would not be more than might be judiciously and beneficially expended
 the ensuing year.

Labor, provisions, and articles of merchandise of any description are exceedingly high in this country, and difficult to be had at any price.

No reports have been received during the year from the Spanish fork of Carson Valley agencies. The agents, it seems, are required to report to the Commissioner at Washington, instead of the superintendent.—(See accompanying correspondence between Agent Humphreys and this office, marked A and B, herewith presented.)

In consequence of no response being made to my request for funds, as expressed in my letter to the Commissioner, dated November 26, and mailed November 27, 1860, I addressed him a second letter, on the same subject, dated January 21, 1861, urging an immediate remittance. No response of any sort came to any of these communications, and no funds being furnished me, I have been unable to do anything in the way of farming at any of the reserves; and refer to the separate reports of the agents for further information on this subject.

The dreaded and vicious Snake Digger chief, San Pitch, and his large band, who occupy the country north and along the Oregon line, who are suspected of murdering the company of emigrants last fall, on the Snake river, visited my quarters during the last spring, and informed me that there were several children of those emigrants still alive, and held in captivity by the Bannacks, on the Humboldt river, or in the Goose Creek mountains, west. I appointed Mr. Henrie M. Chase, an experienced and reliable mountaineer, a special agent, and despatched him in pursuit of these captive children, subject to the approval of the department, and with instructions to report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. San Pitch and his band promised faithfully to render Mr. Chase all the assistance in their power in accomplishing the object of his mission, and pledged their honor to commit no more murders or robberies on emigrants travelling through their country, which pledge I believe they will faithfully observe, if not instigated by indiscreet persons attached to these companies, or bad white men inhabiting these mountains.

The Indians of Utah, although the poorest and most helpless on the continent, are not so demoralized and corrupted as those who have been brought into closer association with white men in other localities. Infidelity of the wife, or prostitution of an unmarried female, is punishable by death, and but few such acts transpire among them. If the fostering care of the government be liberally extended towards them, proper care and management can and will ultimately bring them under full subjection to the rules and amenities of civilized life.

No farming being carried on at Deep Creek reserve, I did not continue Farm-agent Seven in the service, but owing to the peculiar influence of Farm-Agent Rogers, at Ruby valley, over the Indians, I retained him at a compensation of six hundred dollars per annum. I also retained Jesse Bishop, at the Spanish Fork reserve, at one thousand dollars per annum. The presence of these two useful men at the points designated has exerted a salutary influence upon the Indian mind.

My attention has been directed to generalities and details. Nothing have I omitted which was practicable with the means under my control. The failure of the departure to supply me the means necessary, prevented me from accomplishing anything of importance in farming operations.

The Indians are now all peaceable and entirely friendly with the whites, and

are likely to remain so, unless the interference of white men causes disturbances to spring up among them.

Your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN DAVIES,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, Utah Territory.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,

*Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington City, D. C.*

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, April 20, 1861.

SIR: No official returns of property or accounts have been made to this office by you from the reserves in your charge and under your control; and as I desire to make a complete and full report of all property and proceedings connected with this superintendency to the Indian department at Washington city, I have respectfully to request that you be pleased to furnish me a detailed account of your proceedings as agent for the Corn Creek, San Pete, and Spanish Fork reserves for the third and fourth quarters of 1860 and the first and second quarters of 1861 up to date, together with an accurate list of all the property belonging thereto, at your earliest convenience.

Your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN DAVIES,

Superintendent, &c.

A. HUMPHREYS, Esq.,

Indian Agent, &c.

SPANISH FORK INDIAN AGENCY,
Utah Territory, April 28, 1861.

SIR: Your letter of the 20th instant is received, and for answer I have to say that any reports of official action as Indian agent for the Spanish Fork, Corn Creek, and San Pete reserves have heretofore been made directly to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and I am expected to continue to do so in future, according to my understanding of recent instructions given to me by him. This I presume renders it unnecessary for me to comply with the request contained in your letter of the above date.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. HUMPHREYS,

Indian Agent.

B. DAVIES, Esq.,

Superintendent, &c.

No. 50.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, October 1, 1861.

SIR: In accordance with a regulation of the Indian department, requiring me to make an annual report of the situation of affairs in this superintendency, and to prepare estimates for the guidance of Congress in making annual appropriations for the support of the Indians in this Territory, I have the honor herewith to transmit to you my first annual report.

I regret that my arrival in this Territory being of so recent a date, August 6, 1861, rendered it impossible for me to ascertain, as fully as I could wish, the exact condition of all the different bands of Indians in my superintendency.

I have, however, been as diligent as circumstances would permit in finding out, from personal examination and reliable information from parties in whom I place confidence, the wants and necessities of most of the tribes and bands of Indians placed in my charge, and am sorry to say that I found them in a very poor condition, both as regards a sufficient supply of clothing to protect them from the severity of the weather in this mountainous country, and the necessary amount of food to keep them from actual starvation.

Too little attention, I am fearful, has heretofore been paid to the fact that there is very little game in this Territory, of any description, which the Indians can kill to keep them in food. There is no buffalo whatever that range in this Territory, and very few antelope, elk, deer, mountain sheep, or bear, and these only in certain localities.

Civilization seems to have had the same effect here as has been noticed elsewhere in this country since the first settlement by our forefathers, in driving before it the game natural to a wilderness, and the Indians complain bitterly that since the white man has come among them their game has almost entirely disappeared from their former hunting-grounds, and they are now obliged either to beg food from the white settlers or starve.

The driving away of the buffalo not only deprives them of their principal supply of food, but also of a great source of revenue and comfort in the skins, which they sold and used to keep them comfortable in cold weather.

I have had more applications from Indians for beef and flour since I have been here than anything else. They frequently come to me and fairly beg for some beef, to keep their squaws and papooses from starving.

Owing to the limited amount of money placed in my hands, I have been unable to entirely satisfy their demands, but I am confident that what I have distributed in that way has been a great deal more satisfactory to the Indians than three times the amount expended in any kind of trinkets usually disbursed by the department would have been.

The annual appropriation for this superintendency has, in my opinion, always been too small to allow the superintendent and agents to give that satisfaction to the Indians which their wants demand, and a proper regard for the rights and safety of the white settlers, by preventing depredations, requires.

The establishment of the overland daily mail and telegraph lines, and their recent completion through this Territory—consummations of such vital importance to the people throughout the Union—render it necessary that steps should be immediately taken by the government to prevent the possibility of their being interrupted by the Indians.

On this subject I have taken much pains to consult with most of the leading men connected with these great enterprises, and also with nearly all of the head chiefs of the Indians that range on their lines in this Territory, and have, after mature deliberation, come to the conclusion that the only manner in which this can be effected to the entire satisfaction and protection of all the parties concerned, is by a treaty between the United States and the tribes of Indians ranging in this superintendency.

In recent consultations or "talks" with Wash-a-kee and Sho-kub, the head chiefs of the Shoshones or Snake Indians, Navacoots and Pe-tut-neet, chiefs of the Ute nation, and many of the sub-chiefs of both nations, I find that they are unanimously in favor of a treaty with the United States, and agree with me in considering that to be the only effectual way to check the stealing propensities of some of their Indians; and from information gleaned from them on various occasions, I have made the following memorandum in regard to the probable cost and effect of a treaty.

They express their willingness to cede to the United States all the lands they claim in this Territory, with the exception of reservations necessary for their homes; and ask, in return, that the United States shall make them annual presents of blankets, beads, paint, calico, ammunition, &c., with occasional supplies of beef and flour sufficient to make them comfortable, which I estimate can be done with a small addition to the usual appropriation.

They seem fully to understand the nature and effect of a treaty, and the chiefs agree to hold themselves responsible for any depredations committed by any of their bands, if a treaty should be made, by deducting the amount of damage done from the annuity paid them.

I cannot too strongly recommend this course to the department, and sincerely hope that it will meet with that prompt attention that, to my mind, the importance of the subject entitles it.

I had expected on my arrival in this city, and after assuming the duties of this office, to find matters in a shape that I could immediately proceed to the discharge of my duty towards the Indians, but was very much disappointed; and instead of finding an office properly in order, with facilities for doing business, I could find nothing but a few bundles of old papers to show that there had ever been a superintendent in the Territory.

This state of affairs necessarily delayed my intercourse with the Indians until I could procure an office and the fixtures necessary to do business with, which, owing to the exorbitant price charged for everything in this country, and the scarcity of material to manufacture office furniture, delayed me much longer than I had anticipated.

I have, however, succeeded in establishing an office here in a becoming and comfortable style, at an expense much less than has heretofore been allowed for that purpose.

As soon as practicable after my arrival here, I made a visit to the Spanish Fork Indian farm and reservation, in order to ascertain from personal observation the extent of the improvements there, and estimate the amount necessary to carry on farming operations for the benefit of the Indians at that place. The former agent, Mr. Humphreys, had left only a short time before, and there was no one living on the farm at the time of my visit. I found everything in a very dilapidated condition, the place having been cleared of everything that was salable, to buy food for the Indians that congregate around there. Mr. Humphreys had done everything in his power to keep them from suffering, and being short of money, in order to feed them, he was obliged to sell everything movable on the farm, which accounted for the deplorable state in which I found it.

The dam on the Spanish Fork river, which furnishes water to the canal on the farm used for the purpose of irrigating the land, is very badly out of repair, and will require some three thousand dollars (\$3,000) expended upon it to put it in a condition for available use, and about a thousand dollars (\$1,000) will be needed to repair the fences, corral, &c., on the farm.

I would recommend the appropriation of these amounts, for the purposes specified, in order to place the farm in a condition to be properly worked next season.

Mr. Hatch, successor of Mr. Humphreys, has just arrived here, and gone to his agency on this farm, and unless some immediate provision is made for repairing the dam, fences, and stocking the farm, there will be nothing for him to do at that agency this winter.

The Corn Creek Indian farm is so far removed from this city, (150 miles,) that I have been unable, for want of time, to make a visit to it myself; but, desiring to be able to report to you the condition of affairs there, I despatched a special agent, Mr. Dyman S. Wood, a very honest and reliable man, to that place, to ascertain what improvements, &c., had been made, and what was needed there, and the following is a copy of his report to me:

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY,

October 1, 1861.

SIR: In compliance with your request, received on the 27th ultimo, (through Mr. Atwood,) I proceeded immediately to the Corn Creek Indian reservation, in Millard county, in this Territory, and examined the Indian farm on said reservation.

The farm, however, is not enclosed with a fence, as I had previously supposed. The Indians have been compelled to herd their stock, to keep it, as well as many of the horses and cattle belonging to the whites, running in that vicinity, from destroying their crops; in which case they have been known to shoot arrows, wounding some and killing others of those belonging to the whites.

There are no improvements upon the farm whatever, further than ploughing, except a small double log cabin, very much out of repair. The facilities, however, for fencing are very good, as good cedar timber can be procured at a distance of from three to four miles. This could be accomplished at a cost of about two dollars per rod.

In my opinion, the amount of land that would be requisite, and should be fenced, for the demands of the Indians there, would not exceed one hundred acres.

There are two yoke of oxen, belonging to the government, now in the hands of Mr. Peter Robinson, who is acting temporary agent of this farm. With the assistance of these, together with some nine or ten old spades and shovels, they have managed to raise about two hundred bushels of wheat, and two hundred and fifty bushels of corn the present year, without any further assistance on the part of the government.

These Indians, the Pah-Utes, are very industrious, and solicit the aid of the government, in the strongest terms, in their behalf. They complain most bitterly of your predecessors holding out inducements, and making them many promises which they never fulfilled.

If any Indians are entitled to and merit the aid of the government, they are these.

I was further informed that Major Humphreys had taken away many of the implements, such as ploughs, hoes, harrows, and wagons, from this as well as the San Pete Indian reservation, and disposed of them. This has quite discouraged the poor Indians, which causes them to ask if the great father has thrown them away.

Kanosh, their chief, together with some of his men, have now gone to the Navajoes, on a trading expedition, leaving others of his band to thresh and save their grain.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

DYMAN S. WOOD.

Major H. MARTIN,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Utah Territory.

The San Pete Indian farm I have been unable to visit, but have information through Mr. Peter Boyce, a very respectable, and, I learn, a reliable man, who resides near there, that everything there is in a destitute condition.

He thinks that about a thousand dollars, judiciously expended in agricultural implements and repairs, would put the farm in a condition to be of much benefit to the Indians in that section.

He also states that the Indians there are a very peaceable and industrious people, and express a strong desire to do something for themselves in the way of farming, and, he thinks, with proper encouragement on the part of the government, they could be made quite comfortable and contented.

The remaining reservations in the Territory I have not had time to visit, and know nothing in regard to them that would be of service to the department.

The Indians in Ruby valley, on the mail and telegraph lines, west of here, that range near the reservation there, are quite a numerous band, under chief Sho-kub, and are known as the Ruby Valley Snakes.

Their chief, Sho-kub, visited me a short time since, and I learned from him that his bands were much in need of provisions and blankets; the former, especially, on account of the monopoly of the grass in their country by the mail company to feed their stock, which deprived them of the seed which they have heretofore used as an article of food. I am now preparing to make a trip to that section, for the purpose of relieving their immediate wants, and learning more in regard to them.

I have in my possession quite a number of claims against the United States government for depredations committed by the Indians on the white settlers in this Territory, and for articles furnished and services rendered to former superintendents and agents.

I am, according to instructions received from the Indian department, investigating thoroughly into their justice and validity, and will soon report on them, sending the claims to the department to be acted upon.

The goods sent me by the department for distribution among the Indians in this superintendency will fall far short of the amount requisite to keep the Indians from actual suffering this winter, especially the number of blankets, thirteen hundred and sixty-two being the total number sent.

This number, it will readily be perceived, will not begin to be a sufficient supply.

I have already disbursed nearly the whole number, and have yet to supply several large bands, besides the straggling Indians that are constantly calling on me.

I shall soon be obliged to purchase more of these important articles, besides a quantity of ammunition, lead, &c., in order to deal fairly with the Indians, and keep them from suffering.

The total number of Indians in this superintendency at the present time, as near as I can get at it from information in my possession, will not fall short of fifteen thousand, (15,000;) and taking into consideration the protection of the mail and telegraph lines, matters of great importance to the whole country, and in a great measure supplying the Indians in the Territory with beef and flour, in addition to the usual amount of presents given them, I would earnestly recommend an appropriation of not less than sixty-five thousand dollars (\$65,000) for the ensuing year, in order to be able to accomplish these objects and keep a free and uninterrupted intercourse between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts through this country.

Hoping the department will approve of the course so far pursued by me in this superintendency, and consider that the recommendation I have made in this report are the conclusions of mature deliberation, founded on knowledge and belief,

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

HENRY MARTIN,

Superintendent.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 51.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Great Salt Lake City, U. T., May 6, 1861.

SIR: For answer to your letter dated May 3, 1861, requesting my opinion concerning the disposal of certain worthless animals, &c., at the various reserves of Corn Creek, San Pete, and Spanish Fork, and the destitution of the Indians thereat, I have to say that I am entirely destitute of funds, and am unable to supply any means to subsist them. Of their destitution I am well advised; and if they are not furnished means to live, they must and will commit depredations to subsist themselves. If the necessary supplies are not furnished me very shortly I shall deem it my duty to repair to the seat of our national government, and lay the state of the case, as existing here before the proper department. In the meantime I have to advise that you sell and dispose of all useless articles first, and resort to every means at your command to feed and preserve quiet and order among them, until headquarters can be heard from.

In case I find it necessary to go to Washington I shall place the entire management of the affairs of this superintendency in your hands, and shall leave you to operate as best you may during my absence. Do your best for all concerned until you hear from me again, which shall be shortly.

With much respect, your servant,

BENJAMIN DAVIES,
Superintendent, &c.

A. HUMPHREYS, Esq.

No. 52.

SPANISH FORK INDIAN RESERVATION,
Utah Territory, July 2, 1861.

SIR: Some of the citizens of this Territory have, within the past fifteen days, caused to be surveyed and located, with the avowed intention of settling and cultivating, a part of this Spanish Fork reservation, my notice to desist to the contrary notwithstanding. You will please instruct me as to the proper course to pursue in the premises. Superintendent Davies having left the Territory for the States some days ago, I send by pony express. Please answer by return.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. HUMPHREYS,
Indian Agent, U. T.

WILLIAM P. DOLE, Esq.,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 53.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 30, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration this my third annual and final report as Indian agent in Utah Territory.

Referring to my second annual report, dated November 12, 1860, (page 169, Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1860,) as to the condition of the Indians

in Utah Territory at that time, I now have the honor to submit a few plain facts in connexion therewith, as illustrative of the mutations to which our policy in this regard, not the less rightfully dominant than beneficent, is subjected, and premonitory for information as far as my experience and judgment may render it advantageous.

I am warranted in doing so, from a letter dated July 1, 1861, from Benjamin Davies, superintendent of Indian affairs for Utah Territory, (No. 1, herewith,) instructing me to take charge of the entire superintendency during his absence, and also from the fact that there has been no other agent, besides myself, in the Territory for some time past; and as to a superintendent during the two and a half years of my service as Indian agent, owing to the frequent changes in the superintendency there has not been any over one-third of this time.

The number of Indians in my agency proper is about the same as at my last report. That in the whole Territory is very large. The Indians are exceedingly poor, not less than five hundred of them depending entirely upon the government for food and clothing on account of the almost entire absence of game for them to subsist upon, and absolutely must be cared for and provided with subsistence by the government; and if this be withheld absolute want will impel them to the commission of depredations, and an Indian war will inevitably follow.

Whites (Mormons) have been permitted to take possession of all the valleys in the Territory, wherein, heretofore, the Indians were enabled to procure a subsistence.

It is true, however, that the government has set apart three small reservations, to wit: Spanish Fork, containing about fifteen thousand acres, but surrounded by a large Mormon population, who have no particular regard for the welfare of the Indians, from the fact that they have surveyed said reservation with the avowed intention of taking possession of it, as my letter to the department, dated July 2, 1861, will show, (No. 2, herewith.) Corn Creek reservation is yet small, closely surrounded by white settlements, which renders it very nearly valueless as an Indian reservation, because of the Indians continually coming into contact with the whites. San Pete reservation is worthless, and abandoned by the superintendent in the spring of 1860. Winter valley has been recently set apart for the benefit of the Indians; and a more humane scheme thus proposed could not have been devised by the government. It is, in fact, the only place of resort for a very large number of Indians.

This valley is extensive in size, and fertile. It will make, with the proper improvements, a fine farming country, besides which, part of the Indians will be removed a hundred miles from the white settlements—proving, thereby, beneficial to both races.

It may be proper here to state that there is a question as to whether the government agents will be permitted to hold and occupy this valley as a reservation, notwithstanding the government has set it apart for the benefit of the Indians, for the reason that the Mormon people, on the 5th instant, were sending out a large emigration of settlers for the purpose of taking possession of it, said to be done by the order of President Young, their prophet. If the settlers should persist in its occupation and retention, it will be impossible for the government officials to do anything without sufficient force wherewith to sustain themselves.

Brigham Young is absolute, so also is his decree, the government's wishes to the contrary notwithstanding, unless more loyal counsels should prevail.

There being no superintendent in the Territory from September, 1859, to November, 1860, more than a year, in consequence of Superintendent Forney's removal, and the delay of his successor in reaching his post, Superintendent Forney having left a large amount of debts unpaid, thereby seriously impairing the credit of the department, and being not only without a superintendent but

without funds to carry on the service, I deemed it my duty to, and did, proceed to Washington in person, to lay before the department the deplorable condition thereof in the Territory, and received from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with instructions to return to my agency, five thousand dollars, for the purpose of paying the debts for the fourth quarter of 1860 and first quarter of 1861.

There was a surplus left after paying said debts, but not sufficient for the purpose of cultivating the farms in my agency, and I therefore applied the remainder to the purchase of clothing and food for the Indians, this being necessary from the fact that all the produce raised during the year 1860 had been consumed by employés and Indians.

I was informed by Superintendent Davies, last spring, that he had no funds to furnish me for the purpose of cultivating the farms, and I would, therefore, be compelled to abandon them; and also afterwards instructed me by letter, dated May 6, 1861, (No. 3, herewith,) to dispose of all the government property, for the purpose of supporting the Indians, and supplying the demands upon the service in the Territory.

I did as instructed, and succeeded in keeping the Indians quiet during the past season, and up to the time of my leaving the Territory.

Superintendent Martin having arrived in the Territory in the latter part of last month, (August,) accompanied by Mr. Atwood, the efficient clerk to the superintendency, both of whom promptly entering upon the discharge of the duties newly devolved upon them, thereby relieving me, I left Great Salt Lake City on the 5th instant, for Washington city, bringing with me my accounts for the 4th quarter 1860, and 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of 1861, for final settlement.

Having done with the limited means at my disposal what I deemed to be right both for the government and the Indians, and feeling the consciousness of self-rectitude in the discharge of all my onerous and burdensome duties imposed by the exigencies resulting from the changes in the superintendency, devolving upon me duties which properly belonged to my superior officers, the predecessors of Mr. Martin, I have the honor to conclude my report by expressing my high regard for the courtesy and kind aid extended to me during my service as Indian agent in Utah Territory by the office of Indian affairs.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. HUMPHREYS,
Indian Agent, Utah.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 54.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDING AGENT SOUTHERN DISTRICT,
San Francisco, California, July 14, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 17th of April, ultimo, informing me of my appointment as superintending agent for the Indians of the southern district of this State.

In conformity to the instructions contained therein, I executed my "official bond" in the sum of \$50,000, which was placed in the hands of Augustus D. Rightmire, esq., my predecessor in office, and by him transmitted to the department on the 23d of May, ultimo, by pony express.

Having carried out my instructions as far as they appertain to this city, on the 5th ultimo I started, in company with Mr. Rightmire, on a visit to the different reservations embraced within this district, for the purpose of instigating

a thorough examination into their affairs, with a view of reporting their condition and wants at as early a period as practicable.

I now have the honor to report the following as the substance of my investigations:

The Fresno reservation having been abandoned, and the government property remaining thereon removed to King's River farm, it was the first place demanding my attention. The farm is situated on the right bank of King's river, about ten miles distant from the foot-hills of the Sierra Nevadas. It contains three hundred and fifty acres of arable land; is substantially fenced, and otherwise improved by a system of irrigation. As is well known at the department, from the reports of my several predecessors in office, this farm is claimed as the private property of Messrs. William and Edward Campbell, citizens of Tulare county, with whom arrangements have been made from time to time, by the different Indian superintendents, for its occupation by the government.

In order to secure the interests of the Indian service in this region, and in the absence of any alternative for the protection and subsistence of the Indians residing thereon, Mr. Rightmire was compelled to make arrangements with the Messrs. Campbells for its continued occupation. Situated as these miserable people are, in the centre of an advancing white population, who are inimical to them, and opposed to their remaining in their midst, and evince a deadly hostility to their roving propensities, necessity demands some step to be taken calculated to provide them with an abode secure from the intrusion of settlers, and where they themselves can be restrained from committing depredations upon their neighbors' property by the vigilant eye of the government.

While I am aware of the necessities demanding the course pursued by my predecessor, I am fully convinced that it is but a temporary alleviation of their wants, and that their future protection and welfare rest upon the adoption of a policy tending to remove them from their present abodes to homes prepared for them by government beyond the influences of white men.

The King's River farm possesses many of the advantages requisite for an Indian reservation. It does not present that isolation from the white settlement so absolutely necessary to the complete success of the system proposed by the government; nor is the extent of country occupied by it sufficient to meet the habits and wants of a people whose education so tends to migratory existence. Apart from the daily necessities of the Indian in the way of food, he requires space that he may indulge in those wandering propensities of which he is the natural heir. Confinement within the space of two or three hundred acres is to him but as the yard of a prison, in which he soon sickens and dies. King's River farm, then, only offers in its extent sufficient land to cultivate what he absolutely requires for subsistence. The absence of other advantages induces me to seek out a home for them where their range can be extended. With this view my attention was turned to the Indian farm situated on Tulé river, sixty miles further south, and one hundred and ten miles from the Tejon reservation. This farm is located up the Tulé River bottom, and contains a few acres of good land, which has been cultivated by Indian labor under circumstances similar to King's River farm. It is claimed as the private property of Thomas Madden, esq., of this city. Its immediate vicinity to the foot-hills of the Sierra Nevada renders it a desirable residence for the Indians, besides possessing most of the advantages presented by the King's River farm. In consideration of the fact that this place can be obtained from Mr. Madden at a rate far below the price demanded by the owners of the King's River farm, I propose, through the approbation of the department, to secure it for the temporary use of the Indian service, and to remove as many of the Indians as possible from the King's River farm and its vicinity to it. The latter place will then be abandoned, and the Indian service in this district be released from one source of expense. Apart from the advantage immediate to the department, this step presents it as the

first towards the adoption of a policy which I am convinced will eventually be forced upon the government—the concentration of the numerous bands of Indians now scattered throughout this district upon one or more permanent reserves. The natural course of the Indian emigration, as it is gradually crowded out by civilization and settlement, is southward. When once collected upon Tulé River farm, the Tejon next offers the inducements of a home to them, where, with proper management, they can be permanently maintained and protected by the government.

I know of no other tract of country within this district possessing the advantages for the purposes so much desired as the Tejon reservation. It is situated immediately within the junction of the Sierra Nevada and the Coast range of mountains which bound it on three sides, while its front is protected from settlement by an open arid plain known as the Kern River desert. The quantity of land enclosed within the grant upon which it is situated exceeds twenty-five thousand acres, apart from the extended mountain range it presents to the Indian. A large portion of this land is susceptible of a high state of cultivation, and the whole presents one of the finest ranges for stock of all kinds to be found within the limits of this State. Under a judicious system I am confident this place can be made self-sustaining, and that all the Indians in this district north of it can be concentrated upon it, and supported with little expense to the government after the first year's sufficient appropriation to establish it. I am sorry to report that at present it presents all the evidence of decay and mismanagement. Nothing of any importance in the cultivation of the land has been done this season. The Indians are left dependent upon their own efforts for subsistence, which is gained in a few instances by the cultivation of small patches of ground on their own account.

Under these circumstances it is impossible to correctly estimate the number of Indians belonging to this reservation by the number present, as many are, no doubt, driven to the mountains in search of those necessaries denied them on the reserve. The same obtains with regard to the number of Indians who are ranked as belonging to the King's River and Tulé River farms.

The amount of public property remaining upon the several farms, as exhibited in my returns, is small, and is much worn. A very considerable appropriation will be required to replace them for the necessary operations the coming season.

By reference to the reports of Hon. J. Y. McDuffie, late superintendent of Indian affairs, and superintending agent, it will be seen that the greater portion of the appropriation for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1860, was expended on the northern portion of his superintendency, its necessities demanding his greater attention in consequence of the rapid occupation of the country adjacent to the northern reservations by white settlers. Again: his efforts to advance the interests of the southern reserves met with many obstacles and hindrances, the particulars of which have often been reported to the department by special agents whose duty it was made to inquire into their condition. Hence the small amount of property remaining on hand at present is mostly the refuse of what was supplied by Colonel T. J. Henley, late superintendent, or his predecessor, E. F. Beale, esq., the best of which being the remainder of what was supplied by the latter gentleman. Nothing of substantial importance has been purchased of late years. In consideration of these facts, it appears to me that the Tejon reservations, in particular, is entitled to a new outfit of animals and agricultural implements, with which, I am confident, a satisfactory return can be made in the future operation of the reservation. This outfit, to be complete, will entail an expenditure of from \$1,500 to \$2,000.

I am particularly anxious to call your attention to the necessity of revising the law now existing regulating the employment and payment of employes. The number of hands required on a large reservation, like all extended farming enterprises of a private character, depends greatly upon the season and circum-

stances—the first in a great measure regulating the demand. During the season of planting and harvesting a larger number of assistants are required than during the remainder of the year, when the discipline and control of the Indian is only required to be attended to, when the four employés provided by the present law are amply sufficient.

With a sufficient force of white men to supervise and direct the farming operations of the reservation during the busy seasons of planting and harvesting a greater number of Indians can be kept at work and amount of ground ploughed and planted, at the expiration of which seasons the extra white laborers can be discharged. In this manner the extended lands the Tejon reserve offers for agricultural purposes can be availed of, and sufficient produced to relieve the government from the necessity of purchasing articles of subsistence for the Indians.

The present law also provides that a sum “not exceeding \$50 per month should be paid employés.” Apart from the fact that this sum being less than the current rates of labor in this State for farmers, the consideration of the isolated situation of the southern reserves, rendering the transportation of provisions on their own private account very expensive, (for they are compelled to subsist themselves, the issuing of rations having been prohibited by the department,) renders the procuring of suitable persons for the sum indicated impracticable. Again: the necessities of the reservation system in this district demand the services of the best class of farmers, the sparsely settled condition of the adjacent country rendering the replacing of any one who may have proved himself incompetent or unworthy extremely difficult and embarrassing, and which necessity too often occurs among those persons who are willing to work for “under wages.”

I desire to suggest that the law be revised so as to confine the number of employés within the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as circumstances may demand, and that the allowance per month be made not to exceed \$75 per man, and that, in addition thereto, rations be allowed to employés permanently residing on the reservation as well as those who may be temporarily employed during the seasons indicated.

As yet it has not been in my power to visit the entire district intrusted to my charge. The Indians residing in the vicinity of San Bernardino, San Diego, and along the sea-shore of the more southern portion of Los Angeles county, I am happy to say, are reported as being peaceably inclined and contented. It is my intention to visit these tribes at the earliest practicable moment, when I shall report to the department my views regarding the best method of providing for their necessities, and of affording them the protection for which they are now indebted to the forbearance and generosity of the community among whom they live. The extreme southern portion of this district, the Colorado and Mojave country, will, in due time, receive my attention. As the Indians residing there are under, however, more particularly, the surveillance of the military force stationed there, they are kept in a state of quiet. Not having been as yet subjected to any reservation system, my operations in that region can only be advisory.

It affords me great pleasure, on the present occasion, to bear testimony to the prompt action of Colonel A. D. Rightmire, my predecessor in office, in placing me in possession of the public property belonging to this district, and to his desire to facilitate my efforts in furthering the interests of the public service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. P. H. WENTWORTH,
Sup't, Agent Southern District of California.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 55.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDING AGENT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, California, October 10, 1861.

SIR: In rendering my report to the department for the quarter ending September 30, 1861, I beg respectfully to call your attention to the annual report I had the honor to transmit under date of July 13, 1861.

Since entering upon my duties as superintending agent for this district my efforts have been necessarily confined to a rigid inspection of the affairs of the department, with a view of devising the best means of restoring that order and system in its conduct so necessary to the success of my efforts in advancing the mutual interests of the Indian and government.

The great demand that has been made upon our government of late, consequent upon the existing war, has, no doubt, impeded the efforts of the Commissioner to provide me with the funds necessary to carry on the business of the different reservations. With a full knowledge of these embarrassments, I have avoided incurring any debts on account of the Indian service, and have, as stated, as far as practicable, confined my labors to the reorganization of my district, so that the greatest advantage may arise from an experienced administration of its affairs, so soon as the means to operate are provided. I am confident the department will approve of the course I have pursued as one not only calculated to protect the administration from future embarrassment, but from a further complication of the indebtedness for which the Indian service in California is already responsible.

In this report I am led from the investigations I have made to suggestions which, if adopted by the Commissioner, will tend greatly to facilitate my efforts to advance the interest of the department, and to enforce the law laid down for the government of the Indian territory set apart by the government.

As I have already reported, none of the reservations in this district are located upon public lands. The "Tejon," a place eligibly located for Indian purposes, is the private property of a gentleman residing in Los Angeles. Tulé River farm, a location to which large bands of Indians are warmly attached as the home of their nativity, is held by Mr. Thomas Madden, of this city, who has from year to year rented it to the government at no small sacrifice to himself. The Colorado district embraces a large extent of territory, inhabited by numerous bands of wild Indians requiring the careful and constant attention of a supervisor. This district is, perhaps, the most important field of operation within this superintendency, in view of the future interests of this State, as the vast mineral developments in these regions will, ere long, bring the Indians in contact with the whites. This, in connexion with their superior ability as a race to those with whom we have heretofore had to deal, will require the most careful attention and judicious exercise of ability on the part of the agent in charge, that the horrors of war and Indian massacres, of which this coast has, in years past, been the theatre, may be avoided in the future.

The Tejon reservation presents much that is desirable for Indian purposes, and if owned by the government can, I am confident, be made self-sustaining.

I beg most respectfully to call the attention of the Commissioner to the importance of making some permanent arrangement for the continuance of this reservation, as at present great embarrassment is experienced from the want of federal jurisdiction. In connexion with this suggestion, it may not be out of place here to urge upon the department the importance of the "*intercourse act*," as enacted by Congress for the government of Indian territory, being extended to the reservations in this State. I am confident the State of California, through her legislature, can be easily induced to relinquish her jurisdiction over territory

set apart for Indian purposes, that their interest and welfare may be advanced. At present there is no law defending agents and supervisors, in the performance of their duties, against the advancements and encroachments of a class of whites who are always inimical to their interests. The intercourse once extended over the reservations, many of the obstacles which have hindered the successful operation of the system proposed by the government will be removed. I beg to call the attention of the department to this subject, and to be advised of the course I am to pursue with the State authorities, that the efforts of the Commissioner may be effectual in its accomplishment.

I am compelled to report that but little has been done on the reservations since my entering upon the duties of this district, for the reasons already stated; yet all has been done that could, under the circumstances, have been expected. The different supervisors have been diligent in their efforts to keep the Indians contented and happy; and it affords me pleasure to state that they have been so far successful as to insure peace and quiet throughout my superintendency.

I would call the attention of the department to the diseased condition of many of the Indians of the Tulare valley, caused by too free intercourse with debased whites. The importance of medical aid in the premises I trust will be seen; and in this matter I desire instructions from the department.

I shall immediately leave here upon a *tour* of inspection through the entire district under my charge, being more than eight hundred miles in length. I shall, while absent, visit the Owens River country, where it is reported there are fine grazing lands, all of which belong to the government. Here, with the permission of the department, I propose to locate a reservation, and give up *entirely* the *system of renting* farms.

Your obedient servant,

JNO. P. H. WENTWORTH,

Superintending Agent Southern District of California.

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 56.

OFFICE INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA,
Yuba City, July 15, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that my bond was duly executed, and I took the oath of office, according to your instructions, May 27, 1861. June 1st I set out in person to present my bond to my predecessor. Failing to find him at his office in Red Bluff, I hastened to the Nome Lackee reservation, where I learned from the person in charge that he had started on a tour of the reservations in the northern part of the district. I immediately set forward in pursuit of him, and visited all the reservations, travelling more than a thousand miles, but failed to find him. Returning to my office in *Yuba City*, I found a letter from Mr. Dribelbis, informing me that he was in San Francisco, waiting for my arrival, where I at length found him, on the 12th instant. This much it appears necessary to state in explanation of the tardiness of my report, which would otherwise have been forwarded at an earlier date.

None of the government property has as yet been formally transferred to me by my predecessor; but I condense the results of the observations made and the information gleaned during my recent tour.

NOME LACKEE RESERVATION.

At this reservation there is no land enclosed or under cultivation, the buildings appear neglected, the floors of some of them having been torn up and carried away. A portion of the land formerly embraced within the boundary of the reservation, on which the reservation mill is located, has been taken possession of by parties who claim to have acted, as I understand, under the sanction of Colonel Henley, who was superintendent at the time. They have since laid school warrants on the land and converted to their own use the buildings, lumber, &c. I am informed that the parties holding the lands thus segregated from the reservation seized upon the teams and farming implements belonging to the government, which they still retain, and refuse to surrender. They have also succeeded, under a law of this State, in getting a considerable number of the most able-bodied Indians indentured to them for terms of ten or fifteen years. (Enclosed please find a list of the parties implicated and the names of the Indians retained in their service, and also the judge before whom the transaction was consummated.) The few teams are old, and the wagons remaining are entirely expended, and not one implement is left, except a dilapidated threshing machine, for which I received to Mr. Geiger about the 10th of June.

The Nome Lackee is valuable for small grain, but little worth for vegetables. The location is not desirable, being surrounded by white settlements, and exposed to all the influences which result from the contact of the two races. There is no fencing timber within twelve miles, and no fishery. The entire reservation is at present overrun with the stock of the white settlers. To carry on the reservation with efficiency, an appropriation of at least \$20,000 for fencing, teams, and implements, will be indispensable.

The Indians, who formerly numbered from two to three thousand, being left destitute of food and clothing, have mostly scattered to their former homes and retreats, where, from their wider distribution, food is more easily procured. The number at present on the reservations does not exceed two hundred.

I beg to suggest that this reservation should be resurveyed, according to the proclamation by which it was originally set apart; and if it can be done without any infraction of law, (as it certainly can be without any violence to justice,) that it be set back to its original boundaries.

KLAMATH RESERVATION.

This reservation is well located, and the improvements are suitable and of considerable value. There is an abundance of excellent timber for fencing and all other purposes, and at the mouth of the Klamath river there is a salmon fishery of great value to the Indians. The number of Indians here is not far from eighteen hundred.

The lands in cultivation amount to some three hundred acres, on which are growing wheat, barley, oats, corn, pease, potatoes, carrots, and beans. Six hundred acres more could easily be brought into cultivation.

The buildings are in tolerable condition, and of sufficient capacity for present demands.

The teams are old, and the farming implements are so worn as to be nearly useless. An expenditure of \$2,500 is imperatively needed for teams and utensils alone.

I suggest, as this reservation has never been surveyed, that it should be so laid out as to embrace the island and fishery at the mouth of the Klamath, and extend a mile in width each side of the river, to a point one mile above Wakel, and half a mile in width each side of the river, from that point to the mouth of Trinity river.

The troops having been withdrawn from Wakel station, I suggest the buildings and lands occupied and cultivated by them should be turned over to the uses of the reservation, as this post is located on the most valuable portion of the farming land.

MENDOCINO RESERVATION.

This location was wisely chosen at the time, but permission was given to certain parties by the superintendent to erect a saw-mill at the mouth of the No-Yo river, near the southern boundary. The result has proved deeply injurious to the Indians in two ways: in the first place, it has destroyed their valuable fishery at the mouth of the No-Yo; and in the second place, it brought in a large number of white men, whose influence is anything but improving to the morals of the Indians. A considerable portion of the enclosed land lies so exposed to the cold coast winds as to be comparatively unproductive.

From three to four hundred acres of land are cultivated the present season, and there are tolerable crops of wheat, rye, barley, corn, potatoes, carrots, and peas.

The teams here, as elsewhere, are too old for effective service, and the farming implements are virtually worn out. An appropriation of \$2,500 is necessary at this point also.

The buildings are pretty well kept. The troops at this point are worse than useless, and I suggest that it would be wise to remove them, and turn over the buildings which they now occupy to the uses of the reservation.

The number of Indians here at present is about one thousand; and, as is true of other reservations, they are nearly destitute of clothing.

ROUND VALLEY RESERVATION,

is situated about sixty miles in a northerly direction from Mendocino. It is walled in with high mountains, and contains about nineteen thousand acres of well-watered land, two-thirds of which will yield a rich reward to the cultivator. The supply of timber is ample for all purposes and all time.

The whole of this beautiful valley has been surveyed for an Indian reservation. Previously, as is alleged, permission to persons to settle on certain portions of the land was given by Colonel Henley. There are at this time from twenty to twenty-five farms, some of which contain over a thousand acres, enclosed and cultivated mainly by Indian labor. These farms are occupied by perhaps fifty white men and three white women, and the improvements are worth some fifty thousand dollars. There are also a number of persons engaged in surveying some moist lands within the valley, with a view to taking them up as "swamp and overflowed lands." I wish instructions as to the course to be pursued with such persons.

The stock of the whites overrun the valley. If a few cattle or sheep are missing, (which easily happens with such herdings as they have,) the Indians are accused of stealing, as a matter of course, and are treated with violence. A very large majority of the whites are unmarried men, who constantly excite the Indians to jealousy and revenge by taking their squaws from them. In a word, it will be impossible to govern and inform the Indians unless these white inhabitants can be altogether removed from the valley.

The present settlers express a willingness to remove, on condition that the government will pay them for their improvements. I suggest the expediency of a commission to appraise their improvements, and that the government purchase them at a fair valuation, especially as the improvements are eminently useful. A grist mill is much needed in the valley.

The valley, as I have stated, is surrounded by mountains. Enclosed please find a rough draft or plat, which will help you to a definite idea of its situation.

I suggest, as of the first importance, that, by a *special act of Congress*, the entire valley and the adjacent wilderness should be set apart exclusively for the use of the Indians, for tillage and hunting grounds, so that the reservation shall be bounded by the main ridge of mountains on the northeast, and by a line running, at all points, half a mile north of the north branch of Eel river, till the two lines meet below the junction of the two streams, comprising a boundary not exceeding twenty-five miles square.

I also suggest that the troops be withdrawn from the Round Valley reservation, and from all the other reservations, *and that the working force on this and the other reservations be so increased as to become a self-protecting force, furnished with arms.*

The salary of laborers should be so increased as to enable the superintendent to employ men with *small families*, and whose wives would engage to teach the squaws useful and improving lessons, whose influence would be every way better than that of single men. It is my deliberate opinion that in this way the government would reduce its expenses, while it would greatly enhance the efficiency of the Indian department on the coast.

I beg your particular attention to the practicability and expediency of removing the Indians from *Nome Lackee* and *Mendocino* to Round Valley. If the preceding suggestions can be carried out, it will leave enough for them all, and for all the wild Indians that can be gathered in this beautiful and secluded valley, where they would in a good degree be removed from those pernicious influences which have so long embarrassed the Indian work. The value of the land and improvements on the two reservations named would, if sold, exceed the amount necessary to purchase the improvements of the white settlers in Round Valley, and to restock the two reservations which would remain.

The Indians who remain on the reservations appear to labor cheerfully, with almost no want but food, clothing, and tobacco; they are easily controlled, and on a removal from associations with vicious white men they are capable of rapid and permanent improvement.

I suggest the necessity of employing on each of the reservations a blacksmith and a physician. The smith should be capable of repairing the wood-work of wagons, ploughs, and the like. These additions to the force are indispensable, but they cannot be employed for fifty dollars per month. I wish permission to engage competent persons at a somewhat higher salary, and such as have small families. Men can be employed as laborers at fifty dollars per month; but the men needed for the work will require seventy-five dollars. With this reasonable increase of salary I should be able to secure men of good character and experience, whose wives would instruct the girls and women, not only in useful arts, as making their own clothing, &c., but also teach the children in the rudimentary branches of education. I greatly desire permission to experiment at least in this direction.

In the frontier portions of Humboldt and Mendocino counties a band of desperate men have carried on a system of kidnapping for two years past: Indian children were seized and carried into the lower counties and sold into virtual slavery. These crimes against humanity so excited the Indians that they began to retaliate by killing the cattle of the whites. At once an order was issued to chastise the guilty. Under this indefinite order, a company of United States troops, attended by a considerable volunteer force, has been pursuing the poor creatures from one retreat to another. The kidnappers follow at the heels of the soldiers to seize the children when their parents are murdered and sell them to the best advantage. During my recent visit to Round Valley a hundred of the fugitive Indians came voluntarily into the reservation for protection. A large number could be induced to come in if I had means at my disposal to prosecute the work.

It is my settled conviction that an appropriation of one hundred and fifty

thousand dollars would place the reservations on a self-sustaining basis in every respect, except the salaries of officers: provided the surplus products were allowed to be exchanged for clothing, farming implements, &c. A general complaining exists on the part of employés, who are now and some who have been on the reservations for two years past, and also some who have filled requisitions for the necessary supplies from time to time, as against the government for the non-payment of wages and goods. It is desirable that such claims should be adjusted and paid as early as possible. Enclosed please find a letter from one of the former agents at Klamath reservation, desiring that I should place this matter before you.

Except a sufficiency of money is placed at the disposal of the superintending agent to clothe the Indians, furnish them with tools and teams, thereby encouraging them to enlarge their farms and cultivate them, and also to bring back the fugitives now wandering off in the vicinity of their old homes, as well as those who are now being hunted down like wild beasts and killed, it will be impossible to succeed in this noble cause of humanity, which has been well commenced, but very badly managed by some of my predecessors. A great number of wild cattle, which were purchased for the use of the Indian reservations several years ago, remain yet in the possession of the ex-superintendent, Colonel T. J. Henley. The milch cows, horses, mules, and hogs, the number and quality of each, I must defer until my next report.

There is a sufficiency of wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, peas, beans, beef, and pork, on the different reservations (except Nome Lackee) to feed the Indians until the new crop is harvested. Their blankets and clothes, however, are worn out, and unless money is provided the creatures must suffer or leave the reservations, to be hunted down and killed by the whites or kidnapped and brought into slavery.

I beg to call particular attention to the laws of this State providing for "indenturing Indians," and the sad effects produced by kidnapping under cover of such laws, and I suggest that Congress should in due time provide a remedy.

In conclusion, allow me again to urge the propriety of an ample appropriation at once to enable the superintendent to carry out the purposes herein suggested, which would reduce the number of reservations, remove the Indians entirely from contact with the white race, which I find is indispensable especially to the health of the Indians, (many of whom are seriously diseased by said contact,) increase the laboring force, and their wages to seventy-five dollars per month, thereby reducing the expenses, by the removal of troops and transfer of their stations to the use of the reservation.

To recapitulate the estimated sum that is indispensable for this purpose, I will say:

For the purpose of restocking three reservations with additional teams, ploughs, and other necessary farming tools, say.....	\$7,500
For the purchase of the settlers' farms in Round Valley, and expenses of a survey of the proposed enlargement.....	55,000
For the removal of Indians from Nome Lackee, and wild Indians in the mountains, say 4,000 souls.....	.....
For clothing, blankets, fish nets, &c., for 8,000 Indians for one year, at the rate of \$5 each.....	40,000
For salaries of officers and employés, consisting of a superintending agent.....	3,000
Three supervisors.....	5,400
Fifteen laborers, at \$75 each per month.....	13,500

Three blacksmiths and wagon and plough makers, at \$75 each per month	\$2,700
Three physicians, at \$75 each per month.....	2,700
Total	<u>155,400</u>

It will be seen by making this change it will not increase but diminish the aggregate number of employes, especially if reduced to only the Klamath and Round Valley reservations; and then the removal of all the troops, (which, in my candid opinion, would only be necessary as against the whites trespassing upon the reservations, and mixing with the whites,) thereby greatly reducing the aggregate amount of expenses annually incurred on account of Indians, would also materially improve the condition of that unfortunate race, and make the reservations a desirable and happy home, which has hitherto been so repulsive to their thoughts that death itself would to many of them be preferable.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

GEO. M. HANSON,
*Superintending Agent Indian Affairs,
Northern District of California.*

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

CRESCENT CITY, DEL NORTE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA,

June 26, 1861.

SIR: I would most respectfully call your attention to the amount of funds which will be actually necessary to settle up the indebtedness which accrued under my administration as Indian agent on the Klamath reservation, and would earnestly request you to lay the subject before the Indian department, and urge the placing of funds to my credit, to enable me to close my accounts with said department. The amount requisite for said purpose is \$5,790.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. E. BUEL,
Indian Agent.

Hon. G. M. HANSON,
*Superintending Agent Indian Affairs,
Northern District of California.*

No. 56½.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, August 7, 1861.

SIR: You have been appointed special agent of the Indian department, connected with its affairs in California, Oregon, and Washington Territory, and, having accepted that appointment, and filed in this office your official bond, satisfactorily executed, it only remains for the department to furnish you with some general instructions, as the nature of your mission is such that much must be left to your well-matured judgment and knowledge of Indian character to guide you in the discharge of your duties when you shall have arrived at your starting point in California.

As the great object of your mission is to restore peace and harmony between the whites and Indians in northern California, it is expected that all reasonable

and prudent means will be resorted to by you to secure a state of things so desirable; and, in this connexion, I have to advise that the superintending agent of the district, George M. Hanson, esq., has been addressed upon the subject, and informed that steps had been taken to procure the co-operation of the troops stationed the most convenient to him in his efforts to suppress alleged outbreaks between the whites and Indians, and to restore peace and quiet among them.

You will therefore put yourself in communication with Mr. Hanson with a view of availing yourself of his co-operation in the enterprise you have undertaken, and of affording him also the benefit of your advice and experience in Indian affairs, that, by concert of action between you, the best result may be obtained.

You are also instructed to visit all the Indian tribes on the coast where there appear to be difficulties arising between them and the white people, and take such steps as, in your judgment, are best calculated to restore peace, and, at the same time, assure the Indians that it is the settled policy of the government *to protect them* so long as they are peaceable and act in good faith toward the whites.

It has been represented to this department that most if not all the difficulties that have arisen between the whites and Indians in California were, in the first place, instigated by mischievous, idle, and vicious white men, and it is believed and expected that you can put a stop to these wicked raids on the helpless red men of that coast; but, if to do this will require further legislation by Congress, you will be expected to make such suggestions in the premises as the character and condition of things shall dictate. Humanity calls for a change in the condition of things connected with our Indian affairs on that coast, as well as the extensive and numerous frauds which it is believed have been yearly practiced and charged to the government. It is also believed that great injustice has been done the government by an overestimate of the number of Indians residing in California, with the view of obtaining large appropriations, and the establishment of agencies where they are really unnecessary. You are therefore instructed to procure a full and reliable statement of the total number of Indians in that State, and also the number of men, women, and children. It is also desirable to procure the same information in Oregon and Washington Territory, provided time will permit before the meeting of the next Congress.

Your own judgment will suggest the propriety as well as the necessity of great caution on your part to avoid all misunderstanding or unkind feelings between you and the superintendents and Indian agents located in the countries you are expected to visit.

The nature of your mission does not necessarily come in contact with their duties further than the extension of mutual aid in promoting the public good.

The necessary steps have been taken to have placed in your hands the sum of \$500, from the appropriation "incidental expenses of the Indian service in California," for which you will account accordingly; arrangements will however be made through the respective superintendents to supply you with additional funds from time to time, as they are earned, also to provide means, if necessary, for feeding the Indians when they shall be assembled to meet you.

Your compensation will be at the rate of \$5 per diem, to commence on the day you leave your residence in California to proceed on the discharge of your duties, and, while travelling in the execution thereof, you will be allowed your actual necessary travelling expenses, for which you will take vouchers when practicable, and when impracticable keep an itemized account of the same, to be rendered to this office with your accounts.

In conclusion, I have to remark that the department will expect that the business with which you are instructed will not be unnecessarily prolonged; and, as at present impressed, I am of opinion that the mission you have undertaken

may be satisfactorily closed in ninety days from the time you leave your residence in California.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. DOLE, *Commissioner*

Dr. ELIJAH WHITE, *Special Agent, Lovejoy's Hotel, New York.*

OREGON SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 57.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Portland, Oregon, September 25, 1861.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the department, I have the honor to submit my first annual report, with accompanying papers.

Having so recently assumed the duties of this office, (scarce two months since,) I have not been able to visit any of the agencies, or to make myself acquainted with the condition of the various reservations in the jurisdiction.

Two of the agents have resigned, and the vacancies been filled by special appointment from this office, of which you have been heretofore duly advised.

The retiring agents did not feel disposed to submit any report; while those newly appointed, not having sufficient time to acquaint themselves with the wants and condition of the Indians under their charge, have not been able to furnish this office with the information desired.

Owing to this, my position is rather awkward and embarrassing, leaving no other resource from which to draw than my own personal knowledge of the country and the general character and condition of the Indians.

I entertain no fears of any outbreak or hostilities being evinced by any of the Indians now located on the reservations and enjoying the benefits of treaty stipulations. Some trouble, however, may reasonably be expected owing to the fact that some evil-disposed persons have endeavored to impress upon the Indians' minds that we have no government; that their "Great Father" will not pay them anything more for their lands or give them any more presents. These communications are made to the Indians in a clandestine manner, with a view, no doubt, to incite them to hostilities.

I can conceive of no other object they could possibly have in view by so doing. Where this influence has manifested itself, every precaution has been taken to counteract it.

In some instances Indians have left their reservations and returned to their old haunts, where they must necessarily steal or starve; and an Indian is not likely to hesitate which of these to choose. The Indians of Rogue river, with whom we have had so much trouble in former times, are the principal ones that have abandoned their reservations, and unless they are speedily returned, will induce many others to go, and give the settlers in that locality much annoyance and trouble.

I have accordingly appointed a special agent, with instructions to call upon Captain F. T. Dent, commander at Fort Hoskins, for a military escort to proceed at once to Rogue river, and, if possible, to collect and return these fugitives to their respective agencies.

From the well known and determined character of some of these Indians, I am fearful that the agent will meet with resistance; but should his mission prove successful, and the Indians be induced to return to their agencies, I am confident the peace, order, and confidence heretofore prevailing can be fully restored, provided the stipulations of the treaty are faithfully observed.

On the 14th day of August I received from A. P. Dennison, Indian agent for the Indians in middle Oregon, a communication informing this office that two

white men had been killed and robbed in the Cascade mountains, in the vicinity of Barlow's Gate, together with others in the vicinity of Tych valley.

Agent Dennison proceeded with all possible despatch to investigate the affair, which resulted in the discovery of three bodies, and satisfactory information that other murders had been committed in the immediate vicinity and the bodies secreted. These facts were reported to Captain Whittlesey, of Fort Dalles, who promptly detailed a detachment of dragoons to accompany Agents Dennison and Logan in their search for the murderers. They called upon one of the chiefs and obtained such information as would implicate several Indians, some of whom had already escaped. One was shot in endeavoring to escape; two others were arrested by soldiers and employes at the reservation. Demand was made upon the chief for the arrest and delivery of those who had escaped. This demand has been complied with, and all the Indians in any way connected with these outrages have been arrested, and are now awaiting their trial. In consideration of the services of the chief Huckup, who acted so promptly in discovering, arresting, and delivering these criminals, I have directed Agent Logan, now in charge of that agency, to make him a present of a horse and some clothing. He is very poor, having been robbed by the Snake Indians of all his property.

Great credit is due Agents Dennison and Logan for their commendable promptness, as well as the energy which they have displayed in ferretting out these murderers and bringing them to justice. The Indians, in their confession, say that they committed the murders for the purpose of procuring money with which they could buy *whiskey*. I trust that the example which will be made of them will deter others from committing similar offences.

The Indians located on the Warm Springs reservation, and under the charge of Agent Logan, are at present quiet, and, with the exception of the above-mentioned acts, nothing has transpired in that agency showing discontent or insubordination.

The report of Agent Abbott, in charge of the Umatilla reservation, shows the Indians in his charge to be in a very prosperous condition. He reports the aggregate wealth of the Cayuse, Walla-Walla, and Umatilla Indians at \$185,000, consisting principally in cattle and horses. The Indians confederated and located on this reservation are far superior in point of intelligence to any other tribes in Oregon. The Cayuse and a large portion of the Umatilla evince a natural taste for agricultural pursuits and a great desire to acquire a thorough knowledge of all that appertains thereto.

Four hundred and seventy acres of land are reported to be in cultivation, with prospects of good crops. The liberal stipulations made with these tribes cannot fail to place them in a thriving and prosperous condition. Attention is called to Agent Abbott's report, and especially to that portion referring to the failure or neglect of the department to remit the funds which should have long since been forwarded. This unnecessary delay on the part of the government places the agent in a very embarrassing position indeed. I have called the attention of the department more particularly to this in another portion of my report.

In connexion with the treaty stipulations made with these tribes, it was agreed that a wagon road should be "located and opened from Powder river or Grand Ronde to the western base of the Blue mountains, south of the southern limits of the reservations."

This road is now being "located and opened," and should nothing occur to retard the work, will be completed early next spring, and in good order for the incoming immigration of next year.

The stipulations authorizing the locating and opening of this road were certainly wise, and well calculated to result in great practical good to the Indians as well as the settlers in Umatilla valley.

The old road from "Lee's encampment" passes directly through the southwest portion of the reservation, and many serious difficulties would, in all proba-

bility, have occurred had not provision for the road been made; but this road, being located some fifteen miles further south, will prevent any difficulty on account of the intermingling of their stock, or any other cause. In regard to the policy which I have adopted in "locating and opening" this road, you have already been advised.

There is one difficulty, however, to contend with in the management and care of these Indians located on the Umatilla and Warm Springs reservations.

Recent discoveries have proved conclusively that extensive gold deposits exist in the immediate vicinity of these reservations. This will undoubtedly induce hither many adventurers in search thereof, among whom we may reasonably expect to find many bad men and a great deal of *bad whiskey*; neither of which have the least tendency to promote their well-being or advance them in civilization.

There can be nothing more detrimental to the Indian service than the introduction of these two evils among the Indians on reservations, or even those outside. Were it not for these we might cherish a strong hope of making some advancement towards civilization; but as long as they are tolerated or countenanced, even in the vicinity of reservations, no beneficial results can be expected. A great many *enterprising* individuals with limited capital have established themselves at trading posts in the vicinity of the reservations, and contend that, inasmuch as they are not *on the reserve*, that the agent cannot interfere or molest them; yet the evil consequences which result from their presence is as keenly felt as if the trader was firmly established in the agent's house, and acting under authority of law.

The law provides that, in order to make it penal, the whiskey or other liquor shall be disposed of "*in the Indian country.*" It certainly is very defective if a person can be allowed to vend and dispose of his whiskey when but a few yards from the boundary of the reserve, and not come within the purview of the law. It should be stopped at all hazards.

SHOSHONES OR SNAKES.

This formidable band occupy the eastern portion of the State. The character and habits of this tribe have been so ably and correctly described by my predecessor, Mr. Geary, in his last annual report, that it would be useless for me to attempt any further description concerning them. Of their actual number but little is known. One thing is certain, however: that they are a much-dreaded and powerful foe, and each succeeding year only adds to their wealth and power. They are rapidly accumulating arms, ammunition, and horses, and as long as they are permitted to commit their depredations on citizens immigrating to this State, or passing through their country, without any other effort being made to check them than is made by the immigrants in their own defence, we may expect a repetition of the murders and robberies of other years.

Efforts have been made by the military in several instances to punish them for their oft-repeated acts of violence, yet in almost every instance they have signally failed. The Indians have evaded them, and no sooner had they returned to their quarters than the Indians, elated with their success in evading them, sought a favorable opportunity to satiate their desire for robbery and murder. A communication from this office under date of October 4, 1860, communicating the intelligence of a bloody massacre at Salmon Falls, affords ample evidence that such has been the case.

In order to avoid a similar disaster, and to guarantee protection to the immigrants, Congress at its last session appropriated fifty thousand dollars to provide an escort for such as might desire to avail themselves of it. The benefits resulting from this very liberal appropriation by Congress has not yet been fully realized. Large parties of immigrants have already arrived in middle and south-

ern Oregon, but no intelligence whatever, up to this date, has been received from those coming under the protection of the government escort.

In regard to the proper course to pursue towards these Indians, I am somewhat at a loss to suggest. I am satisfied, however, that a much less sum judiciously disbursed in the purchase of presents and other articles for their benefit would be much better calculated to suppress these continued forays upon weak parties of immigrants, and conciliate their good will, than all temporary escorts.

No attempts have ever been made to obtain their friendship or good will, except by my predecessor, Mr. Geary, last summer, and even then no preparations were made by which any permanent benefits could be expected.

I am well satisfied that Mr. Geary, in his efforts last year to establish friendly relations with those Indians, made a serious mistake by availing himself of the protection of the military expedition going into their country. This precaution was not, in my opinion, very well calculated to produce favorable results. Every military expedition heretofore entering their country has gone for the express purpose of chastisement, and even in this instance, according to Mr. Geary's own report to the department, under date of May 14, 1860, one of the principal objects of the expedition was "to impress a salutary fear on these marauders." The very presence of a military force was evidence to them that their intentions were hostile. The consequence was, that the Indians evaded him, sought every opportunity to annoy and harass the troops, watched every movement, followed close on the heels of the military on their return, and as soon as they were fairly out of sight pounced upon Warm Springs reservation and stole all their stock.

I do not speak of this with any design of reflecting in any way or manner upon the course pursued by Mr. Geary. I firmly believe he acted in good faith, and with an earnest desire to promote the general prosperity of the country by establishing such relations with those Indians and the government as would guarantee safety to the lives and property of our citizens while passing through their country. I only refer to it to show that inasmuch as he failed in his efforts, some other course must be adopted in order to accomplish the desired object.

The necessity for prompt and immediate action, by which friendly relations can be established, is more apparent now than at any former time. The resources of the country are fast being developed. All of the available land east of the Cascade mountains, susceptible of cultivation, is fast being occupied. The recently discovered gold mines on the Gyhee, Malheur, and Burnt rivers will entice hither many hardy pioneers who, in search of further and more extensive deposits, will explore every mountain gorge accessible to men.

In view of these facts, and to guarantee protection to the lives and property of such of our citizens as may be engaged in these explorations, I would recommend an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, or some other person duly authorized by the President, to negotiate with these Indians for the right to travel through their country and to mine therein without interruptions.

I have every reason to believe that amicable relations can be entered into with them, and that they will faithfully observe them.

Major John Owen, Indian agent among the Flatheads, informs me that he has conversed with the principal chiefs among these Indians at various times in regard to their acts of violence towards the whites. They justify their conduct towards the Americans by saying that we have never "*talked with them; have never given them any presents; have not even broke tobacco with them, or smoked with them, while the Blackfeet and other Indian tribes have had presents from our people for the privilege of making roads through their country.*"

I do not propose with this appropriation to enter into a perpetual treaty for their lands, but merely to secure free and uninterrupted travel through and the right to mine therein.

Should this subject meet with a favorable consideration by Congress, and the necessary funds be appropriated for its accomplishment, I would recommend that measures be taken to collect them together early in the spring, and have an understanding prior to the time when the miners would resume their operations, or the approach of the immigration.

For further information in regard to the Indians in southeastern Oregon, I would respectfully call your attention to the report of Agent Lindsay Applegate. Mr. Applegate has lately visited that country, and is well qualified, from his thorough knowledge of Indian character, to judge of their immediate wants, while his suggestions and recommendations are worthy of consideration.

I desire to call your special attention to the condition of the Indians on the coast reservations under the charge of Agents Newcomb and Brooks.

By reference to their reports you will discover that, out of 2,572 Indians now located on these reservations, only 259 are parties to any treaty. The attention of the department was called to this matter by my predecessor, Mr. Geary, in his last annual report, but from some unknown cause no provision whatever was made for them. These Indians are all embraced in the treaty of August 11, 1855, and include all the tribes on the coast from the Columbia river in the north to the southern boundary of Oregon.

They were removed to their present locality by Sub-agent Joshua B. Sykes, by order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated September 3, 1859. From the time of removal up to the present they have been subsisted and otherwise provided for out of such funds as were at the disposal of the superintendent and applicable to the purpose. No special appropriation, to my knowledge, has ever been made for their benefit in lieu of treaty stipulations. They have acknowledged their dependence on government, have abandoned their homes, and removed to the reservations, relying implicitly on the faith of the government to comply with the stipulations of the treaty. These stipulations have never been fulfilled, and no reason assigned to the Indians why government has failed so to do.

They have been located on the reservations some two years, during which many liabilities have been incurred by Sub-agent Sykes, which should have been discharged long since.

Owing to the meagre appropriations for the service in this State during the present fiscal year (scarcely adequate to meet current expenses) it is impossible for this office to provide for their immediate necessities or further wants without incurring other liabilities, which I feel reluctant to do without instructions from the department authorizing the same.

Taking into consideration the promises which have been made to these Indians at the time of negotiating these treaties, together with those made by the agents subsequent to their removal, it is certainly due them that *some* provision be made, which will guarantee and secure to them equal rights, privileges, and benefits with those now under treaty.

Superintendent Geary, in his last annual report, suggested that it was not desirable that these treaties should be ratified. I do not myself think that it would be policy to ratify the treaties at this time. I feel well assured that if the same benefits, advantages, and comforts were extended to these Indians as are now enjoyed by those under treaty, confidence would be restored, and that all murmurings, complaints, and symptoms of insubordination would cease.

I hope that this matter will be duly considered by the department, and such recommendations be made to Congress in their behalf as may seem proper and just.

The Indians on the Grand Ronde reservations have been, since the 5th of August, under the care and supervision of James B. Condon, special Indian agent, appointed by this office to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John F. Miller.

The report of Agent Condon gives a detailed statement of the condition of that agency. Owing to the late day on which this report was received, I am unable to give it that consideration which it deserves.

I desire, however, to call your special attention to the condition of the property lately turned over to the present agent. All the mechanical tools are worn out or broken; out of twenty ploughs only two are reported as fit for use. The wagons are out of repair, while the horses and mules are not worth wintering. The saw and grist mills both need repairs, and even the agency buildings are in a dilapidated condition.

I regret very much that such discouraging reports are submitted, especially from agencies that have received as liberal appropriations as that of Grand Ronde.

I have submitted in my annual estimate the amount which will be required for repairs on the mills and for the necessary fixtures to make them complete, which I trust will meet your approval.

Other repairs are very much needed, yet I hope by strict economy to be able to accomplish all that will be necessary out of the appropriations already made.

I would call your attention to the treaty stipulations with the Umpquas and Calapooias, of Umpqua valley, of the 29th November, 1854. The second article of this treaty provides that the United States shall pay to said confederated bands the sum of two thousand and three hundred dollars for the term of five years next succeeding the first five.

By reference to the laws and appropriations for the two past years you will observe that Congress has failed to comply with this stipulation. I have estimated for this deficiency, and trust that you will embody the same in your estimate for the ensuing fiscal year.

Close observation of the workings of the reservation system convinces me that sufficient encouragement has not been given to those who evince a willingness and desire to acquire a permanent home. All the treaties provide that the President may have discretionary power to cause the whole or any part of the reservations to be surveyed and assigned to such Indians as desire to avail themselves of the benefits resulting therefrom.

They also provide that such rules and regulations may be prescribed as will secure to the family, in case of the death of the head thereof, the possession and enjoyment of the property thus acquired. This provision is well calculated to benefit the Indians, and had sufficient encouragement been given them at an early day, and a fair proportion of their annuities expended in stock, agricultural implements, and articles given them as their own individual property, with instructions how to use the same, and assurance given that all benefits and profits arising therefrom should inure to their own personal benefit, I am confident that the reservation would exhibit more thrift and general prosperity than they do at present.

The Indians have but little property, if any, of their own, except such as they have acquired through their own exertions. There may be a few exceptions to this, but, as a general thing, the entire annuity fund has been expended for articles required for the general use on the reservation, and not for individuals or heads of families. All the agricultural implements, farms, &c., are taken up and accounted for by the agents. It is true that the Indians are allowed the use of these articles when not otherwise engaged, but they should know and understand that these beneficial objects were designed for their use and control.

In some instances Indians have made improvements of a permanent character, and have labored assiduously for the comforts of a home.

Every inducement, therefore, should be held out to them, and every facility offered to enable them to procure their own subsistence, acquire property, and obtain a permanent home. The introduction of fruit trees on the several reservations should have received the attention of those in charge long since. It is

apparent that disbursements for such beneficial objects as these are well calculated to promote the well-being of the Indians, and show an intention on the part of government to provide something for their benefit that will yield an income when the stipulations of their treaty are expired. I am confident that there is no other article that could be procured that would yield a quicker and more abundant return, and none that would be more acceptable or more highly appreciated by the Indians.

This would be one important step towards civilization. It would render their homes attractive. It would be a permanent and profitable investment, and one well designed to break up their wandering habits. There can be no question as to its practical workings or beneficial results; it commends itself to every intelligent mind without further argument.

I would therefore recommend an appropriation by Congress of twenty-five thousand dollars for the purchase of forty thousand fruit trees, and to provide for the transplanting and culture of the same on the several agencies, for the term of two years. These trees to be distributed among the several agents according to the population of the Indians under their charge.

Your attention has been heretofore called by my predecessor to the impropriety of disbursing in the Atlantic States the appropriations made by Congress for beneficial objects. This course has been pursued ever since the ratification of the treaties, and still continues to be faithfully observed, notwithstanding the objections and remonstrances of the superintendents and agents thereto.

It was undoubtedly intended, by the wording of the treaty, that the annuity should be for *beneficial objects*, to be expended under the direction of the President, for such articles as in his judgment would promote their well-being, advance them in civilization, for their moral improvement and education, buildings, and opening farms, purchasing beans, &c.

The articles forwarded have invariably failed to give satisfaction to the Indians. They are of inferior quality, unsuited to their wants or tastes. Besides, it consumes the entire annuity fund for "beneficial objects," and a large portion of the "incidental fund," to transport these articles to the place of distribution. No good can possibly result from such a course, but, on the contrary, great loss. Better articles can be obtained in this market at a less price, and such as are adapted to their wants. This fund should be husbanded and disbursed for objects calculated to benefit the Indians, and not in such transparent trash as has usually been received.

One half of the amount, judiciously invested in the purchase of articles actually required, suited to their tastes, and applicable to their wants, would render more satisfaction, and would have a greater tendency to promote their well-being and advance them in civilization than the whole amount expended in the manner which it is.

The policy adopted at present only tends to embarrass the operations of the agent, and create in the Indian's mind the impression that there is a deliberate intention on the part of government to defraud them out of their lands.

I have no reason to suppose that any facts which I might present for the consideration of the department would induce this ruinous policy to be abandoned, when all the efforts of my predecessor have proved futile. Yet I cannot feel conscious of having discharged my duty without presenting a true statement of existing facts, and pointing out the evil consequences which will inevitably result from further attempts to force upon them annuities which they are unwilling to receive. Dissatisfaction and discontent already exist among the Indians on account of such impositions, and should any overt act of hostility be committed by the Indians on account thereof, the responsibility must rest where it properly belongs, and not chargeable to this office, nor the people of this State.

I cannot close my report without calling the attention of the department to the necessity of being prompt in the remittance of such funds as have already, or may hereafter, be appropriated for this superintendency. Only a portion of the funds appropriated in 1860 have, as yet, been received; and had the remainder been remitted at the proper time, there would be no necessity of entering any complaint at this time. It cannot be expected that public business can be conducted on as economical a scale without funds as with them, especially in a country where money commands three per cent. per month.

It is due the employés of the department that they should be punctually paid at the close of every quarter, and that all articles purchased by the superintendent or agents should be promptly paid for at the time of purchase. Without funds it is impossible to comply with this rule, and in almost every instance, where purchases are made on credit, we must necessarily pay a large percentage on account of the delay in receiving their pay. There are instances here in this jurisdiction where parties hold certified vouchers for services, supplies, and transportation furnished to the department years ago, and still remain unpaid. This is wrong as well as unjust.

No debts should be contracted exceeding the appropriation, while the department should see that the superintendent receives that which was designed he should receive in good time in order to meet the expenses of the superintendency.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. RECTOR,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, Oregon.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,

Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington City.

No. 58

SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON,

August 15, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit my second annual report of affairs at this agency.

Since my last report I have made some improvements in the way of building potato houses, quarters for Indians, &c., but have not been able to do as much as was required, on account of not having funds to purchase building material.

The crops for this year, with the exception of the wheat, will be about as good as last. The wheat was injured materially by the long continued rains during the spring, and will not be an average yield; it is also very much injured by smut. It will be necessary to procure fresh seed wheat for next sowing; that raised here this season will not be fit for that purpose.

We raised this year about 235 acres of wheat, 550 acres of oats, 400 acres of potatoes, and about 30 acres of turnips. Peas were sowed, but owing to the bad quality of the seed are almost an entire failure. Cabbages and other garden vegetables are raised by some of the Indians.

Before commencing farming operations this fall it will be necessary to procure some fresh work oxen. Some of those on hand now were old when they were brought here, and are now totally unfit for any further service.

The health of the Indians has been good, as a general thing, during the past year. Considerable sickness prevailed among them during the first spring months, in consequence of their eating green roots, &c., though, with that exception they have been as well as their habits and manner of life will admit of.

In my last report I referred to the fact that in consequence of the treaties

with the coast tribes of Indians not having been ratified, much dissatisfaction existed among them. That feeling, instead of diminishing, is steadily increasing, and it has been with great difficulty that I have succeeded in pacifying them thus far, and I fear unless some immediate action is taken with regard to them it will be utterly impossible to restrain them.

These tribes constitute by far the greater portion of the Indians on this reservation. There are but two tribes, viz: the Chasta Scoton and Rogue River, with whom treaties have been ratified. These are in regular receipt of their annuities, and with them I have no difficulty. They are peaceable, and apparently perfectly contented, while the others complain, and with apparent great justness, that though treaties were also made with them, and they gave up their lands and came here to live, thus fulfilling their part of the stipulation, they are receiving nothing that was promised them on the part of our government. I would respectfully and urgently suggest that some immediate action be taken for their relief; either that their treaties be ratified, new ones made with them, or special appropriation be made, that will place them on an equal footing with the other tribes. Unless this is speedily done, I fear it will be impossible to keep them under control; that they will return to their old homes, (now, in many instances, settled and occupied by white families,) with feelings embittered by what they consider the bad faith of the whites. Should this occur, it will cost the government vastly more to subdue them again, and bring them in, than to provide for them here now; besides, probably, involving considerable loss of life and property to our citizens.

I regret to be obliged to report unfavorably of my school. Though the children exhibit a capacity for learning, it is impossible, while under the control of their parents, to get them to attend school. I have, therefore, abandoned it for the present.

The mills referred to in my last report as in course of erection, viz: a grist-mill and saw-mill, have been completed, and have been of great benefit during this year. The non-arrival of the funds appropriated for that purpose has caused me considerable embarrassment. But \$5,000, half of the sum appropriated, has been received.

Before making the usual fall purchases for annuities, present goods, &c., I would respectfully suggest the advantage to be derived both to the Indian and the government, in purchasing blankets and most of the articles of clothing from goods that are manufactured here, instead of, as has heretofore been done, procuring those made in the eastern States. In making my purchases last fall I obtained a small quantity of blankets made at the woollen factory at Salem, which cost less than the eastern made, were superior to, and gave greater satisfaction to the Indians than any I have before received. Instead of purchasing their pants, shirts and other articles ready made, cloths, flannels, and yarn for socks might be procured from the said woollen factory, and their clothing be made up by Indians on the reservation. I have several who can make all these articles now, and there are plenty who can soon be taught.

This course would furnish the Indians better articles than they have usually received, at a much less cost to the government; besides which, it would inculcate habits of usefulness to themselves, which, of course, is one of the principal objects intended by our present system of reservations.

I herewith transmit a census of the various tribes of Indians located on this agency, to wit:

Tribes under treaty.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Horses.	Cattle.
Rogue River.....	42	49	52	143	22	-----
Chasta Scoton.....	20	28	68	116	12	3
Total.....	62	77	120	259	34	3

Tribes not under treaty.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Horses.	Cattle.
Coquill.....	55	71	95	221	19	2
Macanootna.....	49	84	114	247	8	2
Noltanana.....	14	17	40	71	3	-----
Tootootna.....	44	54	70	168	14	3
Sixes.....	32	41	53	126	2	4
Joshua.....	41	63	84	188	14	4
Flores Creek.....	11	13	34	58	-----	-----
Chasta Costa.....	48	59	107	214	10	3
Port Orford.....	5	12	17	34	10	1
Eucher.....	34	57	86	177	12	4
Ghetcoe.....	62	96	104	262	13	3
Total.....	395	567	804	1,766	105	26

RECAPITULATION.

Number of Indians under treaty.....	259
Number of Indians not under treaty.....	1,766
Total number of Indians on reservation.....	<u>2,025</u>

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL NEWCOMB, *Indian Agent.*

W. H. RECTOR, Esq.,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, Portland, Oregon.

No. 59.

GRAND RONDE AGENCY,
September 10, 1861.

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit my first annual report.

On taking charge of the mills, on the 9th day of September last, I found that the grist-mill had never been entirely completed; and although in a condition to grind, the bolting apparatus was entirely insufficient.

The bolting-chest is too short, being only nine feet and seven inches in length, and the bolting-cloth is so fine that it will not bolt more than one-third as fast as the burrs will grind. I would recommend the replacing of the present bolting-chest and cloth with entirely new ones. The bolting-chest ought to be at least twenty-four feet in length to enable the mill to make good flour. Elevators are also needed to connect the burr with the bolt. At present the flour has to be carried up by hand, making a great deal of unnecessary labor, and causing much suffering by the Indian women, who usually bring the grain to the mill. There is also a smut-mill, which has never been used, for want of a rolling screw, elevators, and gearing. The greater portion of the wheat raised by the Indian contains more or less smut, and cannot be manufactured into flour fit for use without being properly cleaned.

Glass and sash are needed for twelve windows in the grist-mill building to prevent injury from exposure to the weather.

The saw-mill requires a new flutter-wheel, and to have the carriage-way repaired.

The water last winter washed under the dam, near the east abutment, and unless it is repaired before the high water of the coming winter there is great danger that the whole dam will be carried away. And while the dam remains in its present condition neither the grist nor saw mill can be used unless there should be a great increase of water in the stream.

I have also acted in the capacity of farmer for the Umpqua and Rogue River Indians since the 9th of September last, and attended to the hauling and threshing of the grain raised on the farm cultivated by the Indian department for the benefit of those Indians. There were raised last year on said farm four hundred and two bushels of wheat; this year none at all. In consequence of orders from the superintendent of farming, I sowed no wheat on the department farm last fall. I was directed to let the Indians have the use of the government teams and farming implements, and induce them to put in on their own farms as much wheat as possible. The Indians have this season harvested some more wheat than they did the last. I am unable to give the number of bushels raised by them this year, as the wheat has not yet been threshed. I was also directed last spring by the superintendent of farming, and by John F. Miller, esq., who was at that time Indian agent on this reservation, not to sow either spring wheat or oats on said government farm under my charge. Last year the department raised about one and one-half acres of potatoes for the use of said Indians, and for seed. This year about two and a half acres, which now look very well, and promise a fair crop.

Judging from the quantity of wheat raised by the department and Indians under my charge last year and consumed by the Indians, and the quantity raised this year, I am confident there will be a very large deficiency, and that unless these Indians receive assistance from the government there will be great suffering among them, which will fall most severely on the women and children, as the men can go off the reservation and work among the whites, and thus to some extent relieve their suffering.

Since I have had charge of the farming operations of these Indians they have

shown considerable industry, and evinced a desire to adopt the habits of civilization, and I have little doubt but that with proper encouragement and instruction they will in a very few years be able to support themselves by their own exertions. The number of oxen, ploughs, and wagons among them now is entirely inadequate to their wants. There are of the Rogue Rivers thirty families, and they have only four yoke of oxen, and of the Umpquas about fifty-six families, who have but eight yoke of oxen.

I would recommend the immediate purchase, for their use, of at least five additional yoke of oxen and three wagons.

Estimate of repairs of mills and mill-dam, and purchase of oxen and wagons.

For labor and material on grist-mill	\$550 00
For labor and material on saw-mill	100 00
For labor in repairing mill-dam	100 00
For the purchase of five yoke of oxen.....	400 00
For the purchase of three wagons	450 00
	1,600 00

HENRY WM. EAD,
Miller and Sawyer.

J. B. CONDON, Esq.,
Indian Agent, Oregon.

No. 60.

UMATILLA AGENCY, Oregon, September 10, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with the requirements of the Indian Bureau, to present this my third and last annual report.

One year since I took charge of this agency, at which time there was nothing done on this reserve. This reservation was set apart by the treaty of the 9th June, 1855, for the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes of Indians, but no improvements were made until last summer. The Indians were scattered and it required considerable quiet perseverance to collect them. Some of the Walla-Walla tribe preferred the Simcoe reservation in Washington Territory, and several families of that tribe have never removed to any reserve.

I am happy to report that we have had no trouble of importance with our Indians, except some depredations committed on the property of citizens of the United States last winter by a band of outlaws of the Walla-Walla and Umatilla tribes, which was duly reported to your office at the time, and for which indemnity claims have been presented by the sufferers. An abstract of these claims, accompanied by affidavits, have been forwarded through your office to the department.

There is a marked difference in the characteristics of the tribes on this reservation, and I deem it proper and just to notice the difference for the information of the department.

The Walla-Walla tribe, or a majority of them, are indolent, superstitious, drunken, and debauched, and but little can be done for the moral and intellectual improvement of the present generation at least. They have no recognized chief, consequently I have retained in my hands the funds appropriated for the benefit of the Walla-Walla chief, except the cost of fencing and breaking

ten acres of land, which I deemed a necessary expenditure. The total wealth of the tribe in personal property will approximate to thirty thousand dollars.

The Cayuse tribe are an industrious and wealthy people, and, intellectually, are superior to the great mass of Oregon Indians. Their wealth consists principally in horses and cattle. Of the former they own large droves, approximating to about five thousand head, worth about eighty thousand dollars. Their cattle I estimate at eight hundred head, worth ten thousand dollars, while their arms, household goods, &c., may be valued at fifteen thousand dollars, making an aggregate of one hundred and five thousand dollars to a population of three hundred and eighty-four souls. This tribe take great interest in agricultural pursuits, producing the present year a sufficiency of wheat, corn, potatoes, and garden vegetables for their own consumption. Under proper instruction in the industrial pursuits and a well-regulated school, they will make rapid advancement in civilization. A portion of the Walla-Walla tribe, who live with the Cayuses, are of similar character, but are not possessed of so great proportionate wealth.

The Umatilla tribe are neither so high in the scale of intelligence, wealth, and industry as the Cayuse, nor so debased and poor as the Walla-Wallas. They are quite manly, and evince a disposition to engage in agriculture to a limited extent, but they have not done much the present year. They are still dependent chiefly on fish, game, and wild roots for a subsistence. Their wealth in personal property will approximate to fifty thousand dollars.

The following table will show the number of Indians of this agency to whom annuities were issued and the estimated number that have not removed to the reserve nor received any benefit of the treaty :

Walla-Walla tribe, 61 men, 76 women, 32 boys, 40 girls.....	209
Cayuse tribe, 96 men, 139 women, 81 boys, 68 girls.....	384
Umatilla tribe, 90 men, 138 women, 58 boys, 54 girls.....	340
Estimated number of Walla-Wallas off the reserve.....	120
Umatillas off the reserve.....	35
	<hr/>
Total.....	1,088
	<hr/>

We have advanced improvement on the reserve in building, opening farms, &c., as far as I deemed expedient, with the limited means placed in my hands for that purpose. The blacksmith shop and a building for wagon-maker's and carpenter's shop were erected and put in operation as early as possible last winter. A building intended for both saw-mill and flouring-mill was begun early, but in consequence of the heavy fall of snow on the mountains, where the necessary timber was procured, I was compelled to suspend work on it from early in March until the 14th May. It is, however, well advanced; the building is being raised, the race cut, and the machinery for the saw-mill is ready for setting up as soon as the building is prepared for it.

We have a hewn log storehouse and office, seven log dwelling-houses for employes, a good log stable, and wagon shed, together with corrals and outhouses. A sufficiency of wagons, ploughs, teams, farming implements, and mechanical tools has been provided for present use. About four hundred and seventy acres of land, in the aggregate, have been put in cultivation, and crops promise fair yield.

The school-house and hospital, together with a few buildings for employes, have not yet been erected, as I thought it advisable to delay such buildings until lumber could be cut at the mill, when good houses can be built at less expense than heretofore. These considerations and the failure of the department to remit the one-half of the funds appropriated under treaty stipulations for the last fiscal year determined me to confine operations to such branches of

the service as appeared most essential for the well-being of the Indians and efficiency of the service. The schools authorized by treaty and provided for by appropriation have not been opened for the aforesaid cause.

There is no mission in the reservation, but the reverend fathers of the Roman Catholic mission located at the Dalles visit the agency occasionally and appear actuated by a laudable interest in the spiritual welfare of the Indians, many of whom are devout Catholics, and fully appreciate the kindness of the fathers.

I beg leave to call the attention of the department to the very injurious and embarrassing consequences of the failure to forward the funds appropriated under treaty stipulations.

It has been with the greatest difficulty that I have retained my employés, or obtained supplies on the government credit, and at times I have thought that I would be compelled to suspend operations on the reserve; the ruinous consequences of which have only been averted by great exertion on my part. I have contracted liabilities approximating to twenty thousand dollars. When the principal contracts were let last winter there was no apprehension of a delay in payment.

All supplies and services for this agency were furnished at cash prices, and payment should have been promptly made.

The health of the Indians on the reserve has been comparatively good, and they appear well satisfied with the policy of the government.

For a more detailed account of the sanitary condition of the Indians, and of farming operations, I refer you to the enclosed documents.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. H. ABBOTT,
Indian Sub Agent.

WM. H. RECTOR, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Portland, Oregon.

No. 61.

GRAND RONDE AGENCY,
September 10, 1861.

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit my first annual report.

I entered upon the discharge of the duties of superintendent of farming on the 21st of August last, and have not had sufficient time to acquire all the information in relation to the business under my charge which it might be desirable for me to give.

Much of the fencing on the farms enclosed by the Indian department, and under my charge, needs repairing, in order to make the fields secure. The crops this season have been very light, being principally volunteer wheat and oats. The land was so foul as to seriously injure the grain.

From the limited attention I have been able to give the subject, I am inclined to believe that the soil on this reservation is naturally moderately productive, and with proper drainage, deep ploughing, and summer fallowing, the land can be made to produce fair average crops of grain. Both the soil and climate appear to be well adapted to the growth of most kinds of the more hardy vegetables.

The potatoes now growing on the reserve, that have been properly cultivated, promise a fair crop.

There were given in charge to me twenty ploughs—nine cast and eleven wrought iron—all of which, with the exception of two, are unfit for use. The four harrows received by me are in tolerably good repair. Among the seven wagons

two only can be used without an expense in repairing almost equal to that of purchasing new ones.

Of the stock on hand, three of the five horses are not worth the expense of wintering. The three mules are also unfit for service, being old and entirely worn out. There are eleven yoke of good work oxen, in fine condition. The yokes and chains are in good repair.

I would recommend the immediate purchase of a good saddle horse, for the use of the superintendent of farming; of an additional number of wagons, and of twenty good ploughs. Both the wagons and ploughs ought to be made much stouter than for ordinary use.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE M. OVERMAN,
Superintendent of Farming.

J. B. CONDON, Esq.,
Indian Agent, Oregon.

No. 62.

GRAND RONDE AGENCY,
September 11, 1861.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, I have the honor of submitting the following report.

At the time I took charge of the blacksmith shop, on the 8th day of August last, it was much out of repair. Brick forges, with flues sufficiently large to carry off the sparks and cinders, are needed, as a security against fire. Glass windows and a plank floor are necessary to render the shop comfortable, as it is now very dark, and the ground will become damp after the winter rains commence.

In regard to the tools: I was surprised to find them so completely used up. Out of eight hammers I found not one in good repair. There are two small stocks, without a set of taps or dies to either. It is impossible to get along without one large and one of small size. Two monkey-wrenches, one large and one small size, are also needed, there being no wrenches of any kind in the shop. With the hammer you purchased, and with some repairing, there is a pretty good set of shoeing tools. One half dozen horse rasps are needed.

The gunsmith tools are in a very bad condition, and there are not enough of them to do the work required.

The stock of iron and steel on hand is principally of large size, and only suitable for heavy work. A supply of small iron and steel is necessary, as without suitable materials both labor and coal are wasted. An addition of at least one thousand bushels of coal to the present stock will be needed for the current year.

As there is great demand for new work—such as mattocks, hoes, wedges, &c.—besides much heavy repairing, I find it impossible to get along without an assistant, and would respectfully ask for the appointment of one as soon as practicable.

There will be required for blacksmith and gunsmith shops for the current year—

For the purchase of tools.....	\$75 00
For the purchase of iron and steel.....	350 00
For the purchase of coal.....	200 00
	625 00
	625 00

All of which is respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

E. S. MERRIL,
Blacksmith.

JAMES B. CONDON, Esq.,
Indian Agent, Oregon.

No. 63.

ASHLAND MILLS,
Jackson County, Oregon, September 13, 1861.

SIR: Your communication of September 3d I received yesterday, and in accordance with your wishes I will give you all the information I can on this important subject.

I am fully satisfied, as I have before stated, of the importance of the establishment of an agency in the Klamath or Goose Lake country. An establishment there would not only protect the settlements of Southern Oregon and Northern California, but would have a good effect in protecting the travel on the different roads leading through that country. It would protect the emigrants passing by the three different travelled roads to the Pacific, owing to its central position to different roads. The country extending east from the Klamath to the head of the Humboldt, and from the northern boundary of California to the Blue mountains on the north, contains many fine valleys which are bound to become valuable for stock raising and agricultural pursuits. The appearance of the country generally is favorable for gold and silver, and I think the country much favored by being sheltered by the Blue mountains on the north.

This country is thickly inhabited by Indians; the greater portion, from the Klamath east, is inhabited by the Snake tribe, who are very numerous, inhabiting both sides of the Blue mountains, and have, from time to time, committed outrages on emigrants passing through their country. Being so remotely situated, they have escaped the punishment they so justly merited. From some point in the Klamath country they could be kept in subjection. Since the settlement of the Pitt River and Honey Lake country a great many Indians have been driven north, in the direction of the Blue mountains. From the statements of the Modocks, there are a great many Indians east of their country.

All these Indians could be collected on the same reserve with the Modocks and Klamath Lake Indians.

These Lake Indians object to being removed from their country, but say they would be willing to sell a portion and still remain on a portion.

It is impossible to judge of the number of Indians in this region. I judge, from what I have seen and the Indian accounts, that a thousand or fifteen hundred of the Lake Indians could be collected in one place, and a good many from the surrounding country belonging to other tribes. These lakes abound in the finest of fish, the surrounding marshes and low lands in wild rice, and the adjoining valleys in roots and wild game; so that their means of subsistence are abundant.

A portion of the Indians east of these lakes I think will require considerable dragoon service before they can be managed; but I believe their country will admit of the best and cheapest military road from the South Pass in the Rocky mountains to the Pacific, from Camp Stuart, in Rogue River valley, by passing between the two Klamath lakes, thence by the head of Lost river, thence by the north end of Goose lake, and intersecting the emigrant road near the head of the Humboldt at the City of Rocks. A portion of this route I have never been over, but from the best information I can get on the subject I believe it practicable. It would avoid the Blue and Cascade mountains on the north, and the alkali regions of the Humboldt on the south.

I have but little time to reflect on this subject, wishing to forward my report in due time, so you will please excuse the shortness of my communication.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LINDSY APPLGATE,

Special Indian Agent for Southern Oregon.

WM. H. RECTOR, Esq.,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, Portland, Oregon.

No. 64.

GRAND RONDE AGENCY,

September 14, 1861.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, I have the honor of submitting the following report upon the present physical condition of the Indians in this agency;

From my recent occupancy of the situation of resident physician, I will attempt nothing more than a brief sketch respecting the sanitary condition of these people, name a few of the prevalent diseases, and make a few suggestions for your consideration.

I have been astonished to find these Indians so generally affected with that curse, the syphilis. The effects have become visible in the emaciated form and premature decrepitude that mark the victim. It is not confined to the present generation, but its impress is seen upon those who have been born with the baleful entailment that follows this disease. The untutored mind of the Indian does not easily comprehend how certainly that law of our physical nature must be fulfilled; that the succeeding generation must bear the penalty for violated physical law by their progenitors. Certainly these innocent victims are entitled to our deepest sympathy and best efforts to prevent a further spread of this calamity.

In addition to the above-mentioned disease, I find rheumatism, diseases affecting the mucus membrane, of the air passages, of the skin, and of the eyes, of frequent occurrence. With the above exceptions, I find these people as free from disease as the human family ordinarily are. The extreme humidity of the atmosphere in this locality in the winter season makes properly enclosed buildings necessary for health, of which I find many destitute. For comfort, cleanliness, and especially to prevent nightly sleeping on the ground, I would recommend wood floors for their houses. As an inducement to cleanliness, and as an auxiliary to prevent and get clear of cutaneous diseases, that are now very troublesome, I would especially invite your attention to the propriety of a liberal supply of soap; for many purposes the common soft soap would be preferable. These people are in great want of cooking utensils, consequently their food is badly prepared.

The pocket case of instruments handed over by my predecessor consists of one pair of forceps, two knives—both entirely worn out—and three tenaculums, one broken. This department is entirely without instruments. A pocket case is indispensable, and amputating instruments may be necessary.

For instruments, medicines, &c., we shall need for the current year, as follows:

For instruments	\$30
For medicines, corks, vials, wrapping paper, thread, and one-half dozen half-gallon jars	100
Hospital stores:	
Sugar	100
Rice	50
Tea	75
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	355
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The above is respectfully submitted.

WM. MILLER, *Physician.*

J. B. CONDON, Esq.,
Indian Agent, Oregon.

No. 65.

GRAND RONDE AGENCY,
September 16, 1861.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian bureau, I have the honor of submitting the following report:

On taking charge of this agency, on the 5th of August last, in obedience to your instructions of the 1st ultimo, I found no books or papers in the office which gave me any knowledge of the mode of conducting the business; nor was I successful in my endeavors to retain in the service of the department the persons employed by my immediate predecessor. With the exception of the physician, and miller and sawyer, they all refused to remain; thus leaving me without the necessary assistance to carry on the operations of the agency.

I supplied their places as soon as practicable, but have found much embarrassment from having all new employes; although they have shown an industry and devotedness worthy of the highest commendation.

The grain on the farms cultivated by the Indian department, and that belonging to individual Indians, was ripe, and demanded my immediate attention; and consequently I have not been able to bestow that attention upon the general interests of the agency that will enable me to give you all the information that under different circumstances would be expected of me. There were about seven acres of wheat, and about the same number of acres of oats, belonging to the agency that were worth harvesting. A large portion of the oats sowed on the agency farms last spring, either from unskilful cultivation or inherent defects of the soil, proved a total failure. I have now secured in the barns all the grain belonging to the Indian department, but as it is not yet thrashed out, I cannot give the number of bushels. The wheat will not average more than twelve or fifteen bushels per acre, and the oats will not exceed twenty-five bushels per acre. In securing the crops of the department, I have labored under very great embarrassment from having no funds in my hands applicable to that object.

The Indians have secured the greater portion of their grain; the average yield will be very small. They have cultivated about the same quantity of land in wheat this year that they did the last; but from unskilful cultivation their crops are very light, much of their wheat not being worth the harvesting; their oats being also almost a total failure. From the facts above stated, I am of opinion that they will not have sufficient grain to support them until the next harvest; and as they have but few cattle which they can kill for beef, and there being little game on the reservation, or in its immediate vicinity, unless provided for by the government, there will be much suffering among them before spring.

From what I have seen of the soil and climate on this reservation since I have been in charge, I am inclined to the belief that with proper encouragement and superintendence, in a very few years these Indians can be induced to raise sufficient grain for their own consumption, and thus relieve the Indian department of all the burden of their support, except the annuities provided for in treaty stipulations with the various tribes located on this reservation. But in order to accomplish so desirable an object, it will, in my opinion, be necessary to continue to them the benefit of all the treaty stipulations heretofore in force.

In relation to the number and kind of buildings, the quantity of land enclosed, in cultivation and in pasture, I beg leave to refer you to the statement of fixed property on this reservation, herewith transmitted, marked A.

On taking charge of the agency, I found the barns, warehouses, blacksmith's, carpenter's, and tin shops in tolerable repair; but the dwelling-houses for the agent and employes were in a very dilapidated condition, requiring a great amount of repair to render them inhabitable. There being no building suitable for an office for myself or the resident physician, I shall be under the necessity of fitting up an old building for that purpose, at an expense almost equal to that

of building a new one, as it is impossible at present to procure lumber with which to build. I am informed that a short time before he left the agency, my predecessor, John F. Miller, esq., had two small houses removed from the vicinity of the agency building and given to Indians, either of which would have made a very good office for the agent or physician.

The greater portion of the land which has been in cultivation by the department is not in a condition suitable to be put in grain this fall, much of it being so foul as to require summer fallowing to render it fit for any kind of grain. From what I have seen since I have been at this agency, I am satisfied that an entirely different course of cultivation must be adopted to secure success in our agricultural operations. Deep tillage, summer fallowing, and a judicious system of surface drainage must be resorted to, or the soil will soon become exhausted. I deem it of the first importance that the farming by the department be such as to furnish an example that may be safely followed by the Indians.

As near as I can estimate it, without actual measurement, I judge the Indians have in cultivation on their own account about thirteen hundred acres. Many of them show a commendable degree of industry and forethought in the management of their farms, and the stock acquired by their own industry or furnished by the government. And from the attention I have been able to give the subject, I am of opinion that it is for the interest of these Indians to have their tribal organization broken up as soon as practicable; to have the greater part of the land apportioned out to the heads of families, and each individual taught to rely upon his own exertions, and be secured in the full enjoyment of the fruits of his industry.

There are many old and infirm persons and orphan children who will continue for years to require the paternal care and aid of the government; and it will be necessary for the Indian department to continue to raise a large amount of grain for their support. In order to carry on the farming operations of the department, and give the Indians the necessary instruction and superintendence, it will, in my opinion, be advisable to employ two farmers—one for the Clackamas, Mollallas, and Tumwaters, and one for the Umpquas, Calapooias of the Umpqua valley, and Rogue Rivers, and a superintendent of farming to have charge of the other tribes located on this reservation, and a general supervision over all the farming operations of the agency; being the same number of persons employed for that purpose by my predecessor.

It would be unreasonable to expect these people to accomplish, in the few years they have been located on this reservation, so great a change in their habits, from their former indolent, vagrant, and wandering life, as to be able, without constant supervision and encouragement, to procure a subsistence by the pursuit of agriculture and the arts of civilization.

For a more particular account of the farming operations of this agency, I beg leave to refer you to the report of the superintendent of farming, and the report of the Umpqua and Rogue River farmer, herewith transmitted.

From the limited time I have been in charge of this agency, it has not been practicable for me to take the census; nor can I give you any information with reference to the moral or physical improvement of the Indians since their location on this reserve; in relation to their present physical condition, I refer you to the report of the resident physician.

By reference to the third article of the treaty of January 22, 1855, with the confederated bands of Indians residing in the Willamette valley, you will see that the provisions of the said treaty in relation to the employment of a physician, a school-teacher, a blacksmith, and superintendent of farming, expired in five years from and after the removal of said Indians to their permanent reservation. I have not the data from which I can ascertain the precise time when those Indians came upon this reservation; but from the information in my pos-

session, I presume it was in the fall of 1855 or spring of 1856. If at either of those periods, the provisions of said treaty above referred to have expired.

These Indians are not yet sufficiently advanced in civilization to manage their farming operations without the advice and supervision of an intelligent and skilful white farmer; nor will it be practicable to keep them on the reservation, and exert that control over them which their future welfare requires, without the services of the employés above referred to.

If the view I have taken of the treaty with the confederated bands of the Willamette valley is correct, it appears to me that some provision should be immediately made by Congress for continuing to them the benefits of the stipulations of the said third article. By treaty with the Umpquas and Calapooios of the Umpqua valley, provision is made for a physician, blacksmith, and carpenter, who would be sufficient for all the Indians on the reservation, if such provisions were made as would entitle them to a portion of the services of those persons. It is only necessary to provide for a farmer and superintendent of farming in addition to the one allowed the Umpquas and Calapooios of the Umpqua valley; making altogether two farmers and one superintendent of farming on the reservation, being the same number heretofore employed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. CONDON,
Special Indian Agent.

WILLIAM H. RECTOR, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Portland, Oregon.

WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 66.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Olympia, Washington Territory, September 15, 1861.

SIR: In presenting this my final and only annual report to the department, concerning the state and condition of the Indian service in Washington Territory, I have to regret that the early expected arrival of my successor, and the multiplicity of affairs requiring my special attention throughout the Puget's Sound district, have prevented my personal examination of either of the very important agencies east of the Cascade mountains, and will consequently preclude my laying before you such a full and elaborate report as the importance of the subject demands, and my own inclinations would prompt.

MAKAH INDIANS.

Nothing whatever has been done towards carrying out the provisions of the treaty of January 31, 1855, with these Indians; the annuity goods due them, under the first instalment of their treaty, have been on hand for nine months, but during the short period of my official position I have had no sub-agents to send thither, distribute their goods, and establish a regular agency. It is highly important that a suitable person be placed in immediate charge of these Indians; the houses provided by treaty erected; and the employés authorized by law set to work in the vigorous discharge of their respective occupations forthwith, so as to dispel at once their doubts and misgivings as to the real intentions and good faith of our government.

The agent in charge should be directed to examine carefully the reservation set apart by treaty for these Indians, as I am strongly impressed with the belief that justice and public policy require that this reservation should be considerably enlarged.

I have already begun the organization of a party of employés to send to these Indians; have purchased some property for their benefit, and am only awaiting the appointment of a sub-agent to one of the existing vacancies prior to the establishment of a full agency among them.

QUI-NAI-ELTS AND QUIL-LEH-UTES.

The treaty of January 25, 1856, with these Indians has not been carried into execution. In July last I received numerous statements and affidavits from citizens on the Chehalis river, setting forth the feelings of dissatisfaction and hostility gradually being engendered among those tribes; under these circumstances I could not hesitate to assume the responsibility of appointing for them a temporary sub-agent, (as reported to you by my letter of the 12th ultimo,) accompanied by whom, and the other employés provided by treaty and law, I proceeded thither on the 14th of last month; I found no serious difficulty in appeasing the minds of the Qui-nai-elts, and satisfying them of the good intention of our government.

A very favorable reservation was immediately selected, and all the hands set to work putting up the necessary buildings, prior to the approaching rainy season. It was my intention, as soon as a suitable storehouse could be prepared, to forward the annuity goods for prompt distribution to these tribes. Circumstances beyond my control prevented my having an interview with the Quil-leh-utes, but I have no doubt but that when they see the practical evidences of our good intention in the payment of their annuities and the establishment of a regularly organized agency for them, they will willingly come forward and perform their expected duties under the treaty. From my examination of the country ceded to these Indians, I am persuaded it includes much more valuable agricultural land than has heretofore been believed.

D'WAMISH, SUQUAMISH, ETC.

Under the treaty of January 22, 1855, the first distribution of annuity goods is now being made to the above Indians. The efforts hitherto for their management have been rather desultory and without system, and have not accomplished advantages commensurate with the expenditures made. It is proper to observe, however, that the school, under the charge of Monsieur Chirouse, has been of benefit, though on too small a scale by far, having in view the number of Indians—between 4,000 and 5,000—included in the terms of the treaty. I think the reservation for these Indians at Tulalip, near the mouth of the Snohomish, should be extended so as to embrace a portion of the tide land prairie at the mouth of this river, thus encouraging the Indians to raise stock by giving them suitable pasture land. I would recommend that all the houses required under this treaty be erected without delay at this reservation, so that the agent and employés may all reside there, and in the discharge of their different avocations hold out strong inducements for the various affiliated bands of Indians embraced in this treaty to settle themselves permanently within the confines of the reservation.

S'KLALLAMS, ETC.

Annuity goods for these Indians under their treaty of January 26, 1855, are now, for the first time, being distributed. Heretofore they have had no permanent agent residing on their treaty reservation, and very little, if anything, has been done to ameliorate their condition. The agent recently assigned to duty for these Indians is engaged in organizing this agency, which requires the erection of proper houses for the authorized employés, and the assignment of these latter to active duty, as contemplated by the treaty.

This reservation on the Snohomish may be considered large enough and properly located, but will require time and labor to make it sufficiently attractive to the Indians to induce them to abandon their present migratory habits and settle down contentedly thereon.

NISQUALLYS AND PUYALLUPS.

These Indians have been partially and imperfectly provided for on one large and three or four smaller reservations, without any noticeable benefit being derived from either of them. I would strongly recommend that all these minor reservations be abandoned as soon as proper quarters for the employés provided by treaty can be constructed at the reservation on the Puyallup river. This is a large, fine body of land, upon which all the employés should permanently reside, and give their undivided attention to their respective duties. By proper management, without the expenditure of any unusual or large amount of public funds, this can be made in a few years a valuable tract of land, upon which large numbers of the natives can readily be aggregated for fixed settlement and substantial improvement.

TRIBES EAST OF THE "CASCADES."

As previously intimated, my short term of office has prevented me from visiting either of the three agencies between the Cascades and Rocky mountains. No report from either of them, in answer to my letters to that effect, in July last, has yet been received at this office. In this connexion it is proper to note, that the agent of the Yakimas was assigned to that duty only on the 18th July, ultimo. From reliable information received by me, and from an examination of some of last year's accounts, from these extensive agencies, I am fully prepared to believe that very great alteration and retrenchment are absolutely required as to the mode, manner, and nature of their expenditures.

SCHOOLS FOR THE INDIANS.

I regret to report that the enlightened and liberal measures provided by treaty for the education of our Indians have not, except in one or two isolated instances, met with that proper appreciation on the part of those having this subject in immediate charge which its special importance demands. I entertain not the least apprehension but that our Indian youth, under proper and judicious appliances, will be found readily susceptible of receiving nearly all the advantages generably derivable by our own youth from our system of elementary English education; but to effect this end, it is positively requisite that good and faithful teachers be appointed, and that they be kept assiduously and continuously to the discharge of duties as teachers, and not, as under the present system, be made to do duty as clerks to the agents to the entire oblivion of the appropriate duties of their appointments.

MORALS OF THE INDIANS.

Upon this subject I am not prepared to speak at large, but would simply observe, that the prevalence of a very demoralizing custom necessitated me to issue a circular, of which the enclosed, marked "A," is a copy, to the requirement of which all attached to the Indian service should be made to adhere.

INDIANS NOT INCLUDED IN ANY TREATY.

It is known to the department that there are large numbers of Indians throughout this Territory and superintendency who have never been included in any treaty with the United States. These bands, particularly those of them

living east of the Cascades, from their wandering habits, and separated condition in reference to our government, are naturally disposed to be predatory and troublesome. It is urgently recommended that all such Indians be immediately associated under convention with tribes now living under treaty stipulations. Under a plan of confederation, having a due regard to localities and known affinity, no difficulty is apprehended in bringing these bands into full association with those tribes who are now under the legal protection of our government.

ANNUITY GOODS.

These goods, as purchased hitherto at the eastward and sent from New York to this coast, are not always of the quality and description required or desired by the Indians, and the prices of them are known in many instances to be higher than the same or even better articles can be purchased for in San Francisco and other points on the coast, exclusive of the delay, danger of loss, and cost of transportation, insurance, &c., &c., necessarily enhancing the expenses of these large shipments from the east. As a measure of public economy and public justice, I would confidently advise that hereafter all these goods be procured on this coast, under regular advertisements and contract; the department having a faithful officer present to inspect all the articles rigidly, and accept them only when they conform with the sample and requirements of the contract.

EXPENDITURES FOR THE INDIAN SERVICE.

In my estimate forwarded to you on the 10th instant I have given in detail what I deem a just and adequate compensation for each regular employé authorized by treaty stipulations. For the respective amounts named, I believe good, faithful, and zealous officers can easily be obtained, who will cheerfully devote all their time, energy, and attention, to their duties. I do not approve of the allowance of rations to these employés, or to any other persons employed in this superintendency; it is unnecessary, and opens a wide door to waste and extravagance; the estimated salaries are regarded as sufficient, without any allowance for rations or commutation therefor. In the one or two more remote agencies, where the necessaries of living are sometimes temporarily of difficult procurement, there might always be kept on hand a sufficient supply of these necessaries, on public account, for sale to those employés, and to them only, when circumstances require it, or there will always be authorized traders on hand from whom such supplies can be obtained.

I trust I will be excused for expressing my decided opinion that the present latitude of discretion allowed to agents in the disbursements of public funds, creating liabilities, and making open purchases, is by no means calculated to promote that prudent and wholesome regard for economy and a just appreciation of the actual wants of the service which ought to mark the conduct of every officer charged with the disbursements of public money. To regulate, systematize, and reduce within proper limits these expenditures, and to institute and preserve a uniform plan of accountability and mode of dealing with the Indians, the superintendent must almost continually be visiting the various agencies throughout this large superintendency, personally examining and supervising all matters of importance; and no expenditure of magnitude should be made without his previous written sanction, and an opportunity offered by public advertisement for the lowest responsible bidder to furnish the articles or perform the service required.

The existing too common custom of making engagements or purchases on credit, and giving certified vouchers for the amount of the indebtedness in lieu of the cash, is pernicious in a variety of ways, floods the country, as at present, with those loosely made evidences of liability, seriously impairs the credit and

standing of the department, and induces generally a loose idea of accountability. I would recommend that it be positively prohibited, except in cases of absolute and overruling necessity. The custom prevailing with some of the agents of residing in towns from seventy-five to one hundred miles distant from their agencies, leaving the public property in charge of, and their duties to be executed by, their subordinates, and when occasionally visiting their posts of duty charging their travelling expenses to the government, is so utterly averse to the plainest dictates of duty as to require the strongest condemnation.

Instructions from this office have been forwarded to each agent, requiring them and all employés in the service to reside permanently at the agency in the midst of the Indians under their control respectively.

I am unable to perceive any valid reason for the allowance of clerks to Indian agents on reservations. Their accounts are simple, and cannot consume but a very small portion of their time, including a few days at the end of each quarter.

I would recommend that those unnecessary aids to agents, with some other of their subordinates, now paid out of the contingent expenses, be discontinued for the future.

I would recommend that all the buildings for the Indian service be built, wherever practicable, of substantial logs, comfortably finished, and according to a uniform plan. They would be much more durable, comfortable, serviceable, less expensive, and more appropriate than the present irregularly built and flimsy establishments to be found on some of the agencies.

Of the six agents and two sub-agents contemplated by the law approved February 8, 1861, I recommend that the sub-agents be assigned to duty with the Makahs and Qui-nai-elts, respectively, and the six agents be placed in charge each of one of the six remaining largest and more important districts. Those Indians not yet under treaty should, for the time being, be placed in charge of those agents nearest to whom they respectively reside.

Public report will have doubtless informed the department of the discovery of extensive mines of gold in the Nez Percés country. I cannot speak from personal knowledge as to the extent and probable value of these mines, but what is deemed reliable information authorizes me to believe that they are very important, and calculated to open a wide field for industry and enterprise in that section of the country.

From five thousand to seven thousand miners are reported as engaged in work throughout that district, but our recent advices give us no indication of any serious dissatisfaction or difficulty existing between the miners and the Indians; although I think it would be found advisable, in view of the large and increasing numbers of those miners, and the impracticability of making them adhere to our Indian treaty arrangements, to make a further convention without delay with these Nez Percés Indians, by which their present treaty reservations may be so altered as to allow the free ingress and egress of the whites to this entire gold country.

In conclusion, I have to express my belief that peace and good feeling may readily be maintained with all the tribes of Indians within this Territory with whom we have treaties, provided all the stipulations of these treaties are carefully and faithfully observed and carried out by the United States. Accompanying this will be found the annual report of Agent Gosnell, the only report received up to this date from any of the agents within this superintendency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. MILLER,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, Washington Territory.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,

Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington City.

Circular to all Indian agents within the superintendency of Washington Territory.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Olympia, August 30, 1861.

The superintendent of Indian affairs calls the attention of all persons attached to the Indian service to the absolute necessity of cultivating and encouraging correct ideas of morality among all the various tribes of Indians settled throughout Washington Territory.

The practice of open prostitution and concubinage between the whites and Indians, while degrading and demoralizing to both classes, is calculated to destroy that respect which is due from the Indians to their official protectors, to retard materially the gradual elevation of character among the natives, to diminish sensibly the efficiency of our means of ameliorating the condition of these pupils of our general government, and is so utterly subversive of good order, and opposed to correct principles for their government, that it must at once be abolished wherever it has existence in your agency district, and your active co-operation is required to effect this object. You are therefore directed to read this circular to all the employés attached to your agency, and to take immediate measures for carrying its provisions into effect. Any future infractions of these instructions will be considered as sufficient cause for immediate dismissal, or suspension, as the case may require.

Respectfully, &c., &c.,

W. W. MILLER,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Washington Territory.

No. 67.

SKAGET RESERVATION, *June 30, 1861.*

SIR: Your instructions to forward a report to your office, as farmer of Point Elliot treaty, have been received. In compliance therewith, I would say that I was ordered by Agent Simmons, having charge of Point Elliot treaty, to proceed to the Skaget reservation and erect a small house and prepare land for a crop the coming season. I arrived here October 13, 1860, and proceeded to carry out my instructions. I erected a house sixteen feet long and ten feet wide, intending it for a kitchen at some future time should a larger house be required. I also cleared about eight acres of land, having large trees scattered over it, with here and there bunches of willow, alder, and brier bushes on it. January 29, 1861, I received instructions from M. T. Simmons, Indian agent, to stop all work on the reservation and forward to him an account of my expenditures, which I complied with. In May I was instructed by Superintendent W. W. Miller to put a fence around the land cultivated with potatoes by the Indians, to prevent the cattle from injuring their crop. I enclosed about ten acres with fence, and the Indians have planted it with potatoes; since then nothing has been done, as I have had no means to go on with, or instructions what to do. Of the other reservations embraced in Point Elliot treaty I have no knowledge as to what has been done, being located on the Skaget reservation and not visiting them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R C. FAY, *Farmer.*

W. B. GOSNELL,
Indian Agent, Washington Territory.

No. 68.

CHEHALIS, GRAY'S HARBOR,
Washington Territory, June 30, 1861.

SIR: In conformity with my duty as special Indian agent for the Chehalis Indians located in this district, I herewith transmit my annual report so far as my limited means, without aid from the department, will allow.

I find they are scattered in small bands, numbering, all told, about three hundred men, women, and children.

They are located upon the rivers Satsap, Wynoshe, Quishcum, Umterlups, Typso creek, Armstrong's Point, Quinaieitl, Chehalis Point, and Shoalwater bay.

The largest of these different bands are the Quinaieitls, and the most remote from this place, numbering some sixty souls. The others, each tribe, number about half that number.

Those living upon the Chehalis tributaries are a source of help to the settlers on those streams, and subsist partly by the labor they perform for them, partly by fishing and hunting. Those located upon the shores of the bay at the mouth of the Umterlups river, Typso creek, Armstrong's Point, and this place, subsist by fishing and hunting. During the stay of the troops at this place they contributed much to their comfort by supplying fish, elk, and berries. Those on the upper Umterlups live by fishing and hunting, and more retired than any of the other portion of the tribe. They are remarkably hospitable whenever I visit them, and always seem pleased whenever they visit this place to trade. Those at Shoalwater bay live altogether by fishing and hunting. The Quinaieitls live principally by fishing. I have not been able to visit them for want of means, although they have frequently visited this place, and did so about three weeks since, at my request, in order to settle an accusation brought against them by the citizens in behalf of Mr. McGee, he being absent at the time. The charge was for killing six or eight calves, which they denied, and expressed disgust at the character of those who invented such a report against them. Mr. McGee has since returned and visited his stock, and assures me that he has lost but two calves, and his own opinion is that they have been poisoned by some weed which grows on the bottoms where his cattle range.

Many such reports have been brought to my notice, and resulted similarly to this.

I have seen all the above tribes of Indians, and visited them many times, and I shall be slow to believe that any of them will molest intentionally or destroy any property belonging to the citizens, so long as they deal with them fairly and honestly.

For my own part, I cannot condemn the Indians who are made the associates of citizens who intoxicate them with whiskey, and take their property by intrigue, and then complain of their infidelity.

There is not an individual of respectability on this bay or river who has ever complained of the Indians in any respect, to my knowledge. On the contrary, they regret that their removal to the reservation will occasion the loss of their labor among them.

The Indians, however, are all anxious to commence work on the reservation, and I believe the sooner it is done the easier it will be to collect them upon it.

I also think it necessary (to carry out the object with the least possible expense and trouble) that a company of soldiers should be sent to the north side of the bay to aid in the undertaking.

The best route to transport the material, so far as I have been able to ascertain, for despatch and cheapness is, if done between this time and September, by schooner to Greenville harbor, thence in canoes to the Quinacult river, or over Point Greenville, a distance of six miles from the reservation.

If during the winter or fall months, I should recommend it landed at Armstrong's Point and hauled up the beach.

I have no account to render, having received no orders to act in any particular case, or make any distributions or disbursements since acting in the capacity of special Indian agent for this district.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES F. WINSOR,
Special Indian Agent, Washington Territory.

W. B. GOSNELL, Esq.,

Indian Agent, Olympia, Washington Territory.

No. 69.

SKOKOMISH RESERVATION,
Washington Territory, June 30, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report, as farmer to the Indians on this reservation, for the year ending June 30, 1861.

Skokomish reserve is situated at or near the mouth of the river of the same name, immediately at the elbow of Hood's Canal, and has been set aside for the S'Klallams, Skokomish, Chumakums, and other Indians, parties to the treaty of Point-no-Point, numbering in the aggregate about fifteen hundred souls, but of whom not more than one-sixth has at any one time resided on the same during the last year. This place had never been occupied as an Indian reservation previous to my coming here on the 1st of November last.

On my arrival here I found a difficulty existing between different families of Indians. It appears that a doctor had been shot by a relative of one of his late patients; the friends of both parties took it up, and several persons were killed before I succeeded in quieting them down.

In obedience to your instructions, Mr. O'Harver, the carpenter, and myself removed the old log building to the site selected by you for the agency, a distance of half a mile, and Mr. O'Harver has since finished the same in a substantial and workmanlike manner. We have also built a substantial picket fence, six feet in height, around the agency building and grounds, and have enclosed the land lately cultivated by Mr. O'Harver, the late proprietor of the land under a donation title, amounting to about 12 or 15 acres, with a good fence ten rails high. About $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of this land has been sown in oats, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in potatoes, and the balance was divided into lots to about thirty-six families of the natives, all of which has been planted in good order in carrots, peas, corn, and potatoes.

Early last spring I visited the Indians down the canal as far as Taybeck mills, and was informed by them that they were cultivating this year their old potatoe patches, as not enough land had been broken on the reservation to enable them all to put in a crop there, but that they will all move on to the reserve next fall.

A good deal of hard feeling exists among the Indians on account of their not having received their annuity goods before this; they say that the whites are settling their land and occupying their fisheries, and that they never receive the payment for the same, which was stipulated in their treaty.

I would call your attention to the fact that Messrs. O'Harver and Webb have never been paid for their land claims, which are included within the reservation, nor have they received any paper showing that the United States is indebted to them for the same. Steps should be taken to insure these gentlemen the amounts to which they are justly entitled.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. M. MORROW, *Farmer.*

W. B. GOSNELL, Esq.,

Indian Agent, Washington Territory.

No. 70.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
Culelip Indian Reservation, July 1, 1861.

SIR: As requested in your letter of the 26th of June last, I have respectfully to submit this my first report as teacher upon this reservation.

At present there are but 25 scholars in attendance—20 boys and 5 girls.

The general system of education is as follows: From 9 to half-past 10 o'clock spelling and reading, each scholar translating the lesson into the Indian language, and then into the Chanook jargon, this being the best, in fact, the only means of making them understand the meaning of each word and impressing it upon the memory.

From half-past 10 to 12 o'clock, recreation and work in the gardens. After dinner, recreation for an hour. From 1 to 3 o'clock, writing and recitation in history, geography, and arithmetic.

On Tuesdays and Thursdays arithmetic and singing lessons take the place of the other recitations.

From 3 to 4 o'clock, recreation; from 4 to 6 they attend to their usual manual labors. On Saturdays, after the music lessons, school is dismissed.

This school was opened for the first time on the 1st of January last, but during this short period the progress of the scholars and their attention to studies have been most encouraging. In spelling and reading in the pictorial primer some are not excelled in progress by the children of the whites. During the same period some begin to write, and understand perfectly the first lessons of the Youth's History of the United States, the first lessons in geography, and the first elements of arithmetic. They can express in English, and represent by the common figures every number from 1 to 1,000,000, &c.; and they will soon, I doubt not, be able to comprehend the first rules in arithmetic.

Up to the present time I have myself supported the school, and have paid \$200 for books, clothing, &c., and \$400 for clearing and fencing the grounds. I was assured by Mr. Simmons, the late agent, that I would be reimbursed for these expenditures by the Indian department, and trust that such will be the case.

I have now been fourteen years among the Indians of this country as a missionary of the Catholic church. I am well acquainted, therefore, with the character and disposition of the aborigines, and believe that I can suggest the means that would best tend to advance them in civilization.

It is with the children of the Indians as with their parents—their natural inclinations lead them to imitate the whites, and unfortunately the example of the evil has more attractions for their unpolished minds than that of the good and virtuous. As an illustration of this, I find it much more difficult to reclaim and teach those who are brought much in contact with the evil-disposed and immoral among the whites than is the case with those who are differently situated. From this it will be seen how important it is, as well for the honor of our humane government as for the temporal and spiritual welfare of the poor Indians, that the employes sent out among them should be men of good character, and, as far as possible, married men. In all the tribes on the sound the number of the girls of the school is very disproportionate to that of the boys, and it is extremely difficult to get them to attend study. The chief reason is that the parents of these unfortunate creatures devote them at an early age to the prostitution of the depraved among the whites for gain. This is a sad truth, and it becomes the duty of the government to adopt every means to put a stop to the shameful traffic. I would suggest that an appropriation be made by which we will be enabled to purchase clothing for the girls, and to obtain the services of one or two white women to teach them needle-work, &c., and none would be

better suited for this work, and for the advancement of the poor creatures in the doctrines of Christianity, than the Sisters of Charity.

The Indians are generally very fond of singing, and I daily teach them some church music to please them and to attach them to the school.

Much of their time is also devoted to agriculture and similar industrial pursuits. During the past four months my scholars have cleared and planted about four acres of land in a very dense forest, and I think their first crop will be sufficient to support twelve of them during the coming year. By this means they will not be obliged to go with their parents to fish, &c., and can devote all their time to the school.

As yet there is no school-house on the reservation. I am obliged to use for this purpose the lodges of the Indians or a wretched log-house. Teacher and scholars are entirely unprotected from wind and rain. I trust that this want will be supplied at an early day. My experience so far has confirmed my belief that a boarding-school should be established upon the reservation.

Had we such a school the number of scholars would be very large. This is the only means by which we can hope to keep the children separated from their parents; and until we can do this I do not look for any large accession to the number of scholars. It is most important that we should have a boarding-school, and I trust that one will be established at an early day.

The site for the school-house was selected by Mr. Simmons, the late agent, on account of its central position. The Indians have made many improvements on the grounds. They have already cleared three acres, and are now building houses and a church. They have also set apart and improved a portion of the grounds for a churchyard. The school site is distant two miles from the agency, Neah Bay. Some of the Indians are anxious to have the school at the latter place, but I would urge that it be continued in its present position. Those who have made improvements would be dissatisfied to lose the benefit of them; and it is for the good of the children that they should be as far as possible separated from the adult members of their tribe.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. CHIROUSE.

W. B. GOSNELL, Esq.,
Indian Agent.

No. 71.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AGENT,
Squoxcin Indian Reservation, W. T., August 1, 1861.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department I have the honor to submit this my annual report, showing the condition of the several Indian tribes which have been intrusted to my care during the fiscal year recently closed. Absence from my office on official business has prevented my reporting to you at an earlier day.

The accompanying reports of my employés will exhibit to you a detailed statement of the condition and prospects of the different departments under their respective charge.

Since my last annual report nothing has occurred to change the general condition of the Indian parties to the treaty of Medicine Creek, and located upon the Squoxcin, Nesqually, and Puyallup reservations. They have cultivated an increased amount of land, and seem to become from day to day more and more convinced that in husbandry consists their future happiness. It is true that the great majority of them still continue their old habit of leaving their homes; in the

spring in search of lacamas, berries, &c. But some have abandoned this custom, and live now permanently upon their land, which, to say the least, is certainly a beginning, and as these persons have more and better crops—for they attend to them during the summer more—than their roving neighbors, will, it is hoped, soon be imitated by the entire tribes.

It was with much pleasure I received your order to establish my headquarters on the Puyallup reservation, and to remove to that point the instructor, physician, &c., as soon as the necessary buildings for their accommodation could be erected, for it was an intimation that it was your intention to concentrate as much as possible all the Medicine Creek treaty Indians upon that reservation, a policy I have been advocating for the last three years. At the time this treaty was made it was dangerous, and in many instances impossible, to collect the different bands and tribes upon any one reservation. Small tracts of land were therefore set aside for their use, and special agents appointed to take charge of them. But the necessity for these small reserves is now done away, and it now becomes the duty of the department to locate the Indians in such a manner that they will derive the greatest possible benefit from the provisions of the treaty to which they are parties, and the only way to do this is to collect them upon one general central reservation, where all the different mechanics and other employés are stationed, and where the whole system may be carried on under the immediate eye of the agent. Under the present condition of affairs the employés are divided off; some live on one reservation and some on another. The blacksmith, for instance, is located on the Squoxcin, and it becomes necessary for a Puyallup Indian, whenever he wants an article, no matter how trifling, made or repaired, to travel a distance of forty miles. The school, which is also located on the Squoxcin reservation, has been of no benefit whatever to any but the Squoxcin Indians, for the simple reason that they lived too far from it to enable their children to attend it.

In consideration of the above, I would respectfully recommend that the school and all the shops provided for by the treaty of Medicine Creek be established or rather removed to the Puyallup, and as near as possible all the mechanics and employés ordered to that point, with a view of ultimately making it not only the principal but the sole reservation under the said treaty. I am well aware that the Indians cannot be induced to give up their old homes at once, but I am satisfied that when they see that all the mechanics live on the Puyallup, and when they are made to understand the great advantages that place has over all the other reserves, especially the Squoxcin—an island entirely unfit for an Indian reservation, embracing but comparatively few acres of tillable land, being wholly destitute of a winter range for stock, and having no sweet water upon it except what is supplied by a force-pump out of a well—they will, family after family, leave their old haunts and move to their new home.

The agency buildings on the different reservations are in good repair. The houses erected for the Indians have been of but little benefit to them, for the reason that they will not occupy them, but will rather live in huts and lodges of their own construction. I would therefore recommend that in future no more such houses be built for them, but that the money applicable to that purpose be expended in the breaking of land, opening of farms, purchase of stock and farming utensils, and beneficial objects of that character. It is believed that after a while, when these Indians will become further advanced in civilization, and have succeeded in surrounding themselves with farms and other property that they will then be better able to appreciate a good comfortable dwelling, and that then will be the proper time to provide them with such as their tastes and necessities may require.

I would particularly call your attention to the school provided for by this treaty. Heretofore nothing but a day school has been kept among these Indians, and its success, to say the least, has been rather indifferent. It has always been

my opinion that the only way to succeed with Indian children is by taking them entirely away from their parents, and not to allow the influences of their savage home to counteract those of the school-room. In order to accomplish this, it is necessary to establish, in connexion with the school, a boarding establishment, under the judicious management of a kind and competent matron, where the children would be fully impressed with the advantages of a civilized home over that to which they had always been accustomed. The lessons taught at the school should not confine themselves to letters, but the boys should be instructed in agriculture and the mechanical arts, and the girls in the use of the needle and loom. It is necessary first to civilize Indians before they can be educated.

It has been the custom heretofore to issue the annuity goods to these Indians in the early part of spring, but as my presence at that time this year was required east of the Cascade mountains, I have been unable as yet to attend to this matter. However, agreeably to your instructions, notice has been given that this year's "potlatsh" will be held during the first part of September next.

The S'Klallams and other bands and tribes of Indians parties to the treaty of "Point-no-Point" have a reservation assigned them on Hood's Canal, upon which, however, comparatively few have as yet permanently settled. This reserve has been under the superintendence of Mr. William Morrow, the farmer under the treaty, who has erected a log-house and fenced in and cultivated about fifteen acres of land.

The annuity goods for these Indians were purchased by the department in the eastern market, and arrived here early last spring, but have not yet been distributed.

I have turned, in accordance with your directions, all the goods, moneys, &c., belonging to this district over to Indian Agent George A. Page, whom you have charged with the administration of the above treaty, and who, being an officer whose efficiency and energy are too well known and appreciated to require any comment from my pen, will soon make his mark in such a manner that the S'Klallam reservation will be second, so far as improvements at least are concerned, to none on Puget's Sound.

In regard to the Quilaielt and Ouilchute Indians, I regret that I am unable to give a very encouraging account of their condition. They have made little or no progress towards civilization, nor will they do so until they receive that aid from government which had been promised them, but which, I am sorry to say, they have not received as yet. It is true that their treaty has been confirmed by the Senate, and their annuity goods sent out from the east with the goods for the Indians subject to other treaties, but no funds whatever had been placed in my hands to commence operations on their reservation.

As my district during the last year was so very large, and the business thereof so very complicated, and these Indians live at such a remote point from my office and the balance of my reservations, I found it impossible to bestow upon them that attention to which they were entitled; and I therefore appointed, in accordance with instructions received from Mr. Geary, your predecessor in office, Charles T. Winsor, special agent for the Quilaielt, Ouilchute, Lower Chehalis, and the coast Indians generally. The accompanying report of Captain Winsor gives valuable information regarding these Indians.

As, by the law creating Washington Territory into a separate Indian superintendency, and providing for the appointment of three additional agents, the employment of special agents was prohibited, I have discharged Captain Winsor on the 30th June last from the Indian service, and would now respectfully point out to you the importance of assigning some agent of the government to duty among the Quilaielts and Ouilchutes at the earliest practicable moment.

Charges of a serious character were brought against Agent R. H. Lansdale, then in charge of the Yakama district, some time during November or December last, which induced Superintendent Geary to suspend that officer from the exer-

cise of his office, until an investigation could be made respecting the said charges, and ordered me to proceed to Fort Simcoe and relieve Mr. Lansdale, which I did, arriving at that place on the 3d, and taking charge of the affairs of the Yakama district on the 5th of January last.

I will not weary you with a statement of the doings of Mr. Lansdale, as I reported fully at that time to your predecessor, and said reports form now a part of the records of your office. Let it suffice for me to say that Mr. Lansdale acted very strangely indeed; that he refused to recognize the authority of the superintendent, refused to be suspended, and refused to turn the property, books, &c., belonging to that district over to me, as he had been ordered to do by his superior officer, and finally compelled me to take forcible possession of the same, which I did, under specific instructions from the superintendent of Indian affairs.

For a detailed statement as to the condition in which I found the Yakama agency, I would respectfully refer you to my report of January 26, now on file in your office.

Shortly after my arrival at Fort Simcoe, some of the staple articles of subsistence, such as beans, rice, &c., gave entirely out, and it became necessary to send a pack-train to Rockland for fresh supplies. The government horses were not in a fit condition for a trip over or around the mountains, and I had therefore no choice but to hire Indian horses at five dollars per head for the trip. Transportation of that kind is very expensive, but I was compelled to avail myself of it during the whole of last winter, as it was impossible for teams to make the journey, and absolutely necessary that certain supplies be brought to this agency, in order to prevent great suffering among the white employés, and the Indians who had come recently upon the reservation, relying upon the promise of the government, as expressed in the 4th article of their treaty. By referring to my accounts, you will find that a large amount of money was expended for hire of pack-horses, &c., to bring supplies, seeds, &c., from Rockland to the Yakama agency. I had to give five dollars per horse, when the mountain road was impracticable on account of snow, and four dollars per horse when the snow had sufficiently cleared away to enable the Indians to take the military road over the mountains. I do not think it possible that a question as to the propriety of my incurring these expenses can arise, for, as I said above, these supplies were demanded to prevent suffering among the white employés, and even starvation among a certain class of Indians.

The saw-mill which had been built last summer, and been reported as completed in November last, I found in a state far from being finished or even in working order. It is true that a certain amount of lumber had been sawed, but the entire feed-works, saw-gearing, and in fact the whole inside works, were of temporary character; besides which, no floor had been laid nor roof put on. In accordance with instructions received, I directed the wagon and peon-maker, Mr. Dickerson, to take charge of the work necessary to be done on the said mill, hired the requisite mechanics and laborers, commenced work on the 30th January, and finished the same on the 30th April last.

This mill again illustrates the fact that the only proper and economical way of having work done for the government is by contract. A contract might have been made with responsible parties, and the mill, dam, and everything belonging thereto, completed for less than half its actual cost. I do not make this remark with a desire to reflect upon the actions of my predecessor in the Yakama agency: I merely record it as a matter of fact.

I have made a contract with Mr. Henry Shipley for the construction of a good and substantial grist-mill. Said contract has received the sanction of the late superintendent of Indian affairs, and a copy of the same is now on file in your office.

I have had Mr. Hall, the carpenter under the treaty, build a large and com-

modious dwelling-house near the mills, for the accommodation of the miller's sawyer, and such other hands as it will be necessary to keep from time to time about the mills.

About the middle of February last I set the teams to work ploughing, and have now the pleasure of reporting the following number of acres under cultivation :

- 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, sown in oats, at the Lone Tree farm.
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, sown in peas, at the Lone Tree farm.
- 7 acres, sown in barley, at the Lone Tree farm.
- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, sown in wheat, at the Lone Tree farm.
- 5 acres, sown in potatoes, at the Lone Tree farm.
- 30 acres, broken and prepared for fall wheat, at the Lone Tree farm.
- 5 acres, (garade garden,) planted in corn, potatoes, and garden vegetables.
- 8 acres, (school garden,) planted in corn, peas, oats, and garden vegetables.
- 8 acres, (lower garden,) planted in corn, peas, oats, and garden vegetables.
- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, (upper garden,) planted in potatoes.

Total, 107 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres, as actually measured by Mr. Snelling, the superintendent of farming, assisted by Mr. C. E. Place, farmer. The most of this land has been broken and the whole of it ploughed this spring, besides which, about a hundred acres have been ploughed for the different bands living near the agency.

The plan I adopted for doing this ploughing for the Indians was as follows : I sent a team of from two to five yoke of oxen, with one white man and one Indian, who took their camp fixtures along with them, to an Indian village, and kept them there until all the land in the neighborhood which it was practicable to break this spring was ploughed, when the camp was taken up, and the teams moved to another village. To the Indians living at a distance from the agency I have issued oxen, yokes, chains, ploughs, and such other farming utensils as were necessary for putting in a crop, and let the Indians do the work themselves ; and it is safe to calculate that at least ninety acres have been broken in that way ; making, in all, nearly two hundred acres now under cultivation by the Indians on the Yakama reservation, and which it is hoped, as the grasshoppers and crickets did not appear this year, will yield an abundance of produce to those who have spent their time and labor in endeavoring to make farms and homes for themselves.

The school, under the supervision of the Rev. J. H. Wilbur, is in a flourishing condition, and is just such a one as I recommended above to be established for the Indians, subject to the treaty of Medicine Creek. The children are boarded in the boarding-house attached to the school, are neatly and uniformly clothed, and are making rapid progress in the acquirement of our language, in reading, writing, and the other branches of education. The boys are cultivating a large garden, and Mr. Wilbur intends to extend his operations in that direction largely this fall. The girls are assisting the matron in the discharge of those labors so evidently the field for female industry, and, should they be permitted to remain at this school until they arrive at the age of womanhood, will make virtuous wives, loving mothers, and examples for their not-so-fortunate sisters.

The buildings at the Yakama agency are those turned over to the Indian department by the military, and are in good condition and repair, requiring but few alterations to fit them in every respect for the purposes for which they are now used.

As I informed you in my statement of persons employed during the first quarter 1861, the salaries paid to the treaty employés were in accordance with the term of their appointments given them by the superintendent of Indian affairs, which fixed the amount of their salaries, and left it optional with the different persons whether to take rations or \$200 per annum for subsistence. They all preferred the rations with the exception of Mr. Wilbur, who took money

in lieu of provisions. Mr. Wright also demanded for the second quarter money in preference to rations.

The wages paid to the transient employés, both whites and Indian, were the same as had been paid them previous to my taking charge of the affairs of the Yakama agency, and which, as I had been placed there only temporarily, I did not feel authorized to change. Besides their pay, they all received regular rations. I am not informed whether it is now the policy of the government to subsist employés permanently located at an agency; if it is, a recent change has certainly taken place. When I arrived at Fort Simcoe it was in the middle of winter, the roads blockaded with snow, and it was impossible for me to make any other arrangements regarding the subsistence of employés, even should such have been my wish, as none of them were prepared to subsist themselves during the winter months, as they had always received their provisions from the agent, and it was a part of their contract that they should be subsisted.

I do not believe that it is an economical plan for the government to issue rations to permanent employés. In my opinion, the better way would be to allow them a fixed salary and require them to subsist themselves. By this course the necessity for keeping a commissary would be done away, which in itself would be a great saving.

There are now two buildings at Rockland, Washington Territory, under rent for the Yakama agency, and for which the government has to pay a rent of \$90 per month. This price I consider exorbitant, but was compelled by circumstances to still retain these houses. When I arrived at Rockland, in January last, I found them used as storehouses for Indian department property, and after the arrival of the second shipment of the first annuity goods for the Yakama nation, which happened a few days after, these buildings were filled up to the very comb of the roof. I found it impossible, on account of the roads and the absence of funds, to remove these goods to the agency, and as no other houses could be procured, I was, as I said before, obliged to retain the same in the service.

Under ordinary circumstances, I think that arrangements can be made to do without any storehouses at Rockland. The goods might be landed at a wharfbat, a short distance above that place, and from there at once hauled to the reservation, which would also do away with the accompanying expense—that of keeping an employé to take care of the warehouse and goods.

Superintendent Geary instructed me, under date of June 4, to turn "the books, papers, moneys, and property belonging to the Yakama agency over to Charles Hutchins, esq.," who had been appointed special agent, with which instructions I complied on the 17th June last.

In the above I have only reported my own official doings while the Yakama agency was intrusted to my care, without making any recommendations for the future, leaving that to the agent who has recently been assigned to duty in that district.

I qualified under my new commission as Indian agent on the 1st of April, and proceeded, under instructions, on the 9th, to the Tulelip agency to relieve Colonel Simmons, in whose place I had been appointed, and took charge of the D'Wamish, Suquamish, and other allied bands of Indians, parties to the treaty of "Point Elliott," on the 15th of April.

I nominated, as I had again to return to the Yakama district, east of the mountains, Mr. H. D. Morgan, for the position of special agent, in accordance with which the said Morgan was appointed as such by Superintendent Geary, your predecessor, and required to live on the Tulalip reservation, at which place the head agency for the district had been established, and where Mr. J. T. Guerrin, the blacksmith, and George W. Simmons, the interpreter, were stationed. Mr. Simmons resigned his position as interpreter when I relieved his father, and I appointed Mr. W. Pope to the vacancy.

The buildings, as Agent Simmons had only recently commenced work on this reserve, I found in an unfinished condition. The agency is a one and one-half story balloon house, but far from being completed, not having been weather-boarded as yet, or the interior finished, or made comfortable in any way. The saw-mill was in working order, but as the frame and machinery are old, and had been left without care for over four years, the whole of it will have to be overhauled and repaired. About six acres of land have been fenced and broken, and some six or seven rough houses built for the Indians, which comprises all the improvements made on the Tulelip reservation.

On the Skagget reserve, which has been under the superintendence of Mr. R. C. Fay, the farmer under the treaty, since the 13th of October last, a small house has been erected and a field of ten acres cleared, fenced, and a crop of potatoes planted on the same.

On the Kt. Sap reservation, under the charge of Mr. D. S. Maynard, but few additional improvements have been made. A small building and a few Indian houses were erected there during the late war, but their condition is now such that a good many repairs are needed. An orchard of about 200 fruit trees was set out last fall, and a substantial fence put around it.

At the Muelechute Mr. James Gondy, the assistant farmer, has been in charge, and the usual amount of land has been cultivated. This place, as the buildings formerly belonged to Fort Mulichute, a military station, have been turned over to the Indian department, is better provided with suitable buildings than any other reserve on the sound.

For particulars regarding the Summi reservation I would respectfully refer you to the report of B. F. Shaw, late the carpenter under the treaty, and who had been stationed at that point.

The school established on the Tulelip since the first of January last, has been under the supervision of the Rev. E. C. Chirouse, whose report I herewith enclose, and to whose suggestion, and recommendations I would particularly call your attention. I fully indorse the opinion of the reverend father, that those only of pure morals and correct deportment should be employed on the reservations, and that men of families should be preferred to single men for all the positions provided for by treaty. The presence of well-ordered families can scarcely fail to exert a most beneficial influence over the Indians, and induce them, by showing them the advantages of a well-regulated home, to imitate the example set them by their white neighbor.

Father Chirouse reports that he has cleared four acres of land with the intention of having the school-house built on the same, but as this land is over two miles from the agency, I do not consider it a proper point for the school to be located. In my opinion, the school-house should be erected in the immediate neighborhood of the agency, so that the authority of the agent might exercise a harmonizing influence over the same, especially as it seems that a feeling of jealousy exists between the Catholic and Protestant Indians, and which, should the school be established at any distance from the agency, might lead to unpleasant difficulties.

Agent Simmons reported under date of December 14, 1860: "On the morning of the 23d ultimo a murder of the most atrocious character was committed by an Indian belonging to this reserve, (Tulelip,) named 'Phames,' upon the body of a citizen named 'Carter.'" The agent at once organized some hundred and twenty Indians into small companies, supplied them with arms and ammunition, and started them out in search of the fugitive, but was unsuccessful in capturing him, he having, it was supposed at that time, made his escape towards the Puyallup reservation. An Indian rumor reached me some time afterwards that he had hung himself in the woods, and as nothing has been heard of him since I think that either the above rumor was correct, or that he died in the woods from exposure and want, having been afraid to show himself to the whites or to

seek refuge among his Indian friends. The two sons of Phames, who were suspected of having been parties to the crime, were arrested and tried during the spring term of the district court at Port Townsend, but were, as no convicting evidence could be brought against them, released under bonds.

The D'Wamish, &c., district, was again by your directions turned over by me, on the 13th of July last, to Indian Agent B. F. Shaw, a gentleman who is enabled by his connexion with the early history of this Territory, and his intimate acquaintance, obtained by personal observations and experience both in and out of the service, with the character of the Indians, to make such recommendations as the service at that point demands. The Makahs and other Indians subject to the treaty of Neah Bay have been until lately included in this district, now in charge of Colonel Shaw. Their reservation is situated near Cape Flattery, but on which no improvements of any kind have been made as yet, and in fact nothing has up to this time been done for these Indians. The entire absence of funds has prevented me from visiting them, and I am therefore unable to report as to their present condition. These Indians, living so near, and partaking somewhat of the character of their warlike and marauding northern neighbors, the so much dreaded Indians of the British possessions, should at once be placed under the care of an agent who could give his undivided attention to their civilization, and the carrying out of their treaty stipulations. I would respectfully press this matter for your early consideration, believing that by an efficient agent being assigned to duty among them, and required to reside on their reservation at Cape Flattery, a great many of those difficulties which have so often during the last few years arrayed the white citizens of that neighborhood against these Indians might be prevented and guarded against.

In 1855 Governor Stevens, the then superintendent of Indian affairs for Washington Territory, assembled the Cowlitz, Upper and Lower Chehalis, and Chinook Indians for the purpose of negotiating a treaty with them, but did not succeed, as they at that time refused to treat or sell their lands to the United States. Since then they have found out—unfortunately for them too late—how foolish they had been in rejecting the offers of the government, and the Upper Chehalis and Cowlitz have often expressed their regrets for having thus acted, for as the whites have taken up and fenced in nearly their entire country, they have been crowded from place to place, till now they have hardly an acre of grazing and arable land which they can call their own. They, as a class, are industrious Indians, having considerably advanced in the arts of civilization, and would, were they now placed upon a reservation where the fostering hand of the government would be extended to them, soon make homes for themselves and live comparatively a happy and contented people. In consideration of these facts, Superintendent Geary, in 1859, selected a tract of country on the Chehalis river, at the mouth of Black river, for a reserve for the said Upper Chehalis and Cowlitz Indians, and from which I have since then endeavored to keep off white settlers, expecting that the government would approve of this reserve and place these Indians upon an equal footing with those parties to existing treaties.

In my estimate of funds required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, I have estimated for the pay of one carpenter, one farmer, one blacksmith, and one physician, and for the support of an agricultural and manual labor school, and also \$2,000 for the purchase of presents to be given to those Indians in lieu of annuity goods.

I would call your especial attention to this matter, knowing that these Indians would willingly and cheerfully remove to some reservation, the possession of which would be guaranteed them by the government. The Lower Chehalis and Chinooks could be confederated with the Quilaielts and Quileutes, with whom they would find their affinities, and they should share equally in the soil, school, shops, and other privileges with their new confederates.

As I have been, as you see by the above, in charge of six different agencies

and districts, and was therefore obliged to be almost constantly on the move between the same, and as it was for that reason impossible for me to attend to the making out of my accounts and papers myself, I employed a clerk on the 1st of April last at the lowest salary for which a competent person could be secured, that is at \$100 per month, but which clerk I again discharged on the 30th of June, as I had been relieved from the charge of the Yakama district a few days previous to that date.

At the beginning of the second quarter I had some funds turned over to me by the late superintendent, with instructions to pay such liabilities as I had contracted during the first quarter as sub-agent, and in future to prevent as much as possible the incurring of new ones. You will remember, sir, that at the commencement of that quarter the first news about the troubled state of affairs in the east reached us; that at the first arrival of this news a panic seemed to take possession of the entire mercantile community; and that it was almost impossible to purchase anything on the credit of the government. These circumstances made it a very easy task to comply with the second part of my instructions, for the merchants would not trust the government, and therefore virtually prevented me from violating them. This feeling was carried so far that at one time I had to remain at Portland for nearly two weeks before I could get a United States check for \$3,000 cashed at par. Under these circumstances, and as the funds turned over to me were mostly of such appropriations for which I had no immediate use, and in order to sustain as much as lay in my power the credit of government, I found it necessary to apply in some instances funds from one appropriation to disbursements on account of others, and even to advance small amounts from my own private funds, for which the United States are now indebted to me. I was well aware at the time that these proceedings were not strictly legal, but believed that under the peculiar state of affairs I was not only justifiable in doing so, but that it was my absolute duty as an officer of the government to assist in overcoming certain difficulties under which, for a time, its credit was laboring.

I am happy to be able now to inform you that our merchants have, in a measure, recovered from this panic, that they are now willing to sell on the credit of the government, and have even offered to cash government drafts and checks, but the great difficulty now is, that I have no drafts or checks to cash.

The following table contains an approximate census of the Indian tribes with whom I have had official relations as Indian agent during the last year, to wit:

Indians, parties to the treaty of Medicine Creek	1,352 souls
S'klallams and other bands of Indians, parties to the treaty of Point-no-Point	1,500 "
Quilaielts, Quileutes, and other allied bands and tribes, parties to the treaty of Olympia	600 "
Yakama nation, subject to the treaty of June 9, 1855	4,500 "
D'Wamish, Suquamish, and other bands and tribes, subject to the treaty of Point Elliot	5,000 "
Makahs and other Indians, subject to the treaty of Neah Bay	500 "
Upper Chehalis and Cowlitz Indians	450 "
Lower Chehalis and Chinook Indians	250 "

In making out the above table, I had to rely entirely upon my own knowledge of the different bands and tribes, and such informations as I received from old settlers and persons who had been living among them, as no correct census had ever been taken of them, with the exception of those parties to the treaty of Medicine Creek. These latter Indians will overrun the number above given, as at the time when the census was taken (at the last issue of annuity goods) some forty-five or fifty, with all of whom I was personally acquainted, were not present.

In the foregoing, I have endeavored to describe to you the conditions of the different tribes of Indians with whom I have had official connexion during the past year, and hope that said report may prove satisfactory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. GOSNELL,

Indian Agent, Washington Territory.

WILLIAM W. MILLER, Esq.,

Supt. Indian Affairs for Wash. Ter., Olympia, W. T.

MACKINAC AGENCY.

No. 72.

OFFICE OF MACKINAC INDIAN AGENCY,
Detroit, Mich., November 12, 1861

SIR: I submit herewith my annual report of the condition of Indian affairs in this agency, so far as the brief period they have been under my supervision has enabled me to familiarize myself therewith.

I entered upon the duties of agent on the 4th day of May last. At that time it was my intention to visit the various bands of Indians during the summer, and ascertain, as far as practicable, their condition and necessities. In pursuance of this resolution, I proceeded to Isabella county, where a large majority of the Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek, and Black river, are located, and spent several days on their reservation. Thence I proceeded to Saganin, on Saginaw bay, where others of the same tribe are located. Subsequently I visited the Ottawas and Chippewas, near Lake Michigan, in Occana county. Also those residing at Sugar Island, Sault St. Marie, and Point Iroquois, and proceeded thence to Kewanaw Bay, where the Chippewas of Lake Superior are located. Still more recently, in my annual tour for distributing annuities, I have visited the Ottawas and Chippewas of Grand Traverse, Little Traverse, Garden Island, and Mackinac.

I have thus been on most of their reservations, and have seen very many of them at their own homes. Yet these visits have necessarily been brief, and have been so generally devoted to business that I have not been able to study their condition, resources, character, and wants, as thoroughly as I could desire.

I have seen enough, however, to satisfy me that the condition of the Indians within the bounds of this agency is nearly the same as shown for the last few years by the reports of my predecessors.

With a portion of them—with all, perhaps, who abstain from the use of spirituous liquors—there is a perceptible progress in the customs and usages of civilized life. But this progress is slow.

The Indian does not change rapidly. He is slow to adopt the habits of his white neighbor. He does not readily perceive and appreciate the superiority of civilized over savage modes of life. He is glad to receive and enjoy the products of intelligent labor, but not quick to learn how to secure the prize with his own hands. He wonders at the energy and industry of his civilized neighbor, and at the marvellous products of his skilful toil, but is not easily aroused to follow his example, and secure, as he might, the same rich reward for well-directed labor. But still, as before remarked, there is with many perceptible progress.

Each year adds to the number of families that have settled on the lands granted them by treaty.

Gradually they are extending their improvements, adding to the number of acres brought under cultivation, and consequently increasing the products of their little farms.

Each year also adds to the number of comfortable dwellings among them, and when an Indian finds himself the owner of a neat and comfortable residence, he naturally desires to have it better furnished than was his more primitive abode. Hence more furniture than heretofore is being gradually introduced; and it is doubtless true of the Indian, as well as the white man, though not, perhaps, to the same extent, that wants supplied awaken new desires; and hence, those who once begin to appreciate the superiority of well-furnished homes are likely to advance in civilization.

Those bands residing near the great lakes still depend, to a great extent, on fishing for a livelihood.

Hunting and trapping also are yet common among them. The bands in the interior, while still devoting considerable time to trapping and hunting, yet rely chiefly on the products of their little farms for their support. By most of them maple sugar is manufactured in large quantities. Not only is their supply for home consumption thus procured, but tens of thousands of pounds are every year exchanged for other necessaries.

I have given as much attention as possible to the educational interests of the Indians. Some of the schools I found in good condition; others were languishing. I have endeavored to improve and elevate them, and I trust my labors in this direction have not been wholly in vain; yet I frankly confess that very many of the schools are still far from what they should be, and from what I hope to make them. It is difficult to obtain teachers possessing the natural qualifications calculated to insure success in these schools.

Many teachers, who succeed well among the whites, seem to lose their skill and power when Indian children become their pupils. Yet the great obstacle in the way of the success of these schools is the failure of parents to appreciate the importance of educating their children. Several of these schools I have visited in person, and I design to improve the earliest practicable opportunity to thus examine them all.

In this connexion, I desire to bear testimony to the zeal and earnestness with which the missionaries located among the Indians have, with a single exception, seconded my efforts, not only in behalf of their schools, but in all matters calculated to encourage, elevate, and improve them. Everywhere among the Indians bitter complaints are made that they have received no evidences of title to their lands. Several years have now elapsed since they commenced to locate and improve their lands, and yet none have received their certificates. Evil-disposed persons have told them that the government is not acting in good faith, and that no evidences of title will ever be furnished them. Some have believed this, and many more have feared it might be true. The consequence has been that some Indians have refused to occupy their land at all, and others who have ventured to do so have neglected making improvements, lest some one else should receive the fruit of their labors. Hence I am persuaded that the most important step that can be taken to encourage, and consequently to improve and elevate, the Indians is to put in their hands the evidences of ownership of the lands they have selected under the treaties. When they know the lands are their own, they will improve them much more rapidly than they now do. I shall do all in my power to procure a speedy settlement of these land matters, and I invoke the aid of the department that this settlement may not be unnecessarily prolonged.

The lands selected are generally of good quality for agricultural purposes, and produce in abundance the various grains, grasses, and roots adapted to the latitude in which they are situated. Wherever I have met the Indians, I have urged them to devote more time and labor to the cultivation of the soil, as the surest means of procuring a comfortable livelihood.

An abandonment of their roving life is the first step towards civilization, and

schools and missionaries can do them little good until this important point is gained. There is among the Ottowas and Chippewas a great want of working cattle and agricultural implements, nor are there funds at my disposal to supply this want; the seventy-five thousand dollars, to which they were entitled under the second clause of the second article of the treaty of July 31, 1855, being nearly exhausted.

This being the case, they have asked that a small amount may be advanced to them from year to year out of the \$206,000 that will be due them "at the expiration of ten years" from the making of the treaty, as specified in the fourth clause of the second article of the treaty above referred to. I earnestly recommend that their request be granted, and that five thousand dollars per year be advanced to them for the purchase of cattle, agricultural implements, building materials, &c. I am fully persuaded that this amount of money, thus expended, would do them ten-fold more good than if retained and paid them in strict accordance with the terms of the treaty. They are now just commencing on their lands, all are poor, and without means to purchase the nails, glass, sash and lumber for the houses which they are attempting to build.

Twenty-five dollars in building materials to an Indian thus situated, though in itself a trifle, is to him almost a fortune. It would furnish him the lumber, nails, &c., and his own hands will cut and hew and put up the logs, and complete a comfortable dwelling, if even the amount mentioned above is furnished by the government.

So, too, he can improve his land to but a very limited extent without working cattle and agricultural implements. These, of course, cost but little, but yet they are beyond the reach of the Indian. Now, just as they are commencing their improvements, they need help much more than they will after they shall have partially overcome the obstacles that all pioneers are compelled to meet. For these reasons, and others which might be given, I cordially indorse their request, and recommend that the amount above mentioned be advanced to them. I also call your attention to the first amendment to article 2d of the treaty with the Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek, and Black river, made August 2, 1855. By this amendment \$4,000 was set apart for the "purpose of purchasing a saw-mill, and in repairs of the same, and in adding thereto the necessary machinery and fixtures for a run of stone for grinding grain, the same to be located on the tract described in clause 2, article 1."

This clause, of necessity, refers to a particular mill, built many years ago, and long since abandoned by its owner. I have visited and carefully examined the premises. The dam is gone; the mill is unroofed, and many of the timbers composing the frame are partially decayed. The stream on which the mill is built is so small that logs cannot be run down it to the mill, nor can lumber be rafted to the bay. There is no home market for lumber that might be there manufactured, and no means of transporting it to other markets.

Hence, no business man, in his right mind, would for a moment think of investing in said property, for the simple reason that such an investment would not pay. The purchase and fitting up of the mill would require all, and perhaps more than the four thousand dollars guaranteed in the treaty. And if thus put in running order, I am confident its earnings would be so trifling that not less than five hundred dollars per year would be required from other sources to keep it running. Hence I recommend that the amount promised for the purchase and repair of the mill be placed in the hands of the agent, with authority to expend it in the purchase of cattle, agricultural implements, building materials, household furniture, &c., for the benefit of the Indians located on Saginaw bay and in the vicinity of said mill.

In conclusion, I would add that I find the Indians everywhere interested in the momentous struggle in which the nation is now engaged. They have made of me many earnest inquiries about the war, and expressed in strong and

emphatic terms their sympathy for their "Great Father," and the hope that he may succeed in crushing this wicked rebellion. Not a few of them have desired to enlist in the military service, and many of them could be induced to do so, if it were deemed best to encourage them. They are as truly loyal as any portion of our people, and as ready and willing to take up arms in defence of the government that protects and cares for them. Indeed, I have been highly gratified at the evidences of loyalty and affection for the government which they everywhere manifest. By kind and judicious treatment I am confident this feeling may be perpetuated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. LEACH,
Indian Agent.

WM. P. DOLE, Esq.,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

GREEN BAY AGENCY.

No. 73.

AGENCY OF THE INDIANS RESIDING IN THE VICINITY OF GREEN BAY,
Portage, Wisconsin, September 27, 1861.

SIR: I enclose to you this day the reports of such employés as are required to make annual reports to this agency. These reports will be found so full and explicit as to render it quite unnecessary for me to make an extended communication of my first annual report. Early in June last I entered upon the discharge of the duties of this agency, at which time I visited the Stockbridge and Munsee and Menomonee reservations. In August I again visited those reservations, and also the Oneida reserve. The Oneidas are far advanced in civilization. Their farms are well fenced and tilled. They have a fine stock of cattle and horses, and but for the degrading vice of drunkenness the efforts of the federal government in their behalf would already have been crowned with perfect success. I held a council with them, and the chiefs and all the best men among them implored me to do something to check and, if possible, stop this dissipation. Liquors are procured at the settlements near the reserve with pine timber, which is cut on the reservation. The best timber on this reserve is already nearly exhausted. I have forbidden them to take any more away. They ask unanimously to have laws extended over them similar to those now in force in New York for the Indians of that State. The missionaries at Oneida, who also are the teachers for the children, are very worthy men, exercising a great and healthy influence on the reserve. During the past year there has been but little improvement on the Stockbridge and Munsee reservations. In taking the census and gathering other statistics, during last month, I did not find a single Munsee Indian on the reserve separated for him. What few there are in this State are found at or near their old residence at Stockbridge, on the east side of Lake Winnebago. Nearly one-half of the Stockbridges have also left their reserve, and are either at their old residences or scattered through the counties in the northeast part of this State. The Stockbridges are very much displeased with their location, and hence they leave it. Their crops of all kinds were looking very well when I was with them, but most of their lands required much labor to prepare for grain. Many improvements have been left half completed, and are fast going to decay. Their schools, though small, are quite well advanced, being supplied with excellent teachers.

The present year is one of much prosperity for the Menomonees. Many of

them are quite ambitious to become good farmers and mechanics. Their fine crops the present season give them great encouragement. By another season they will need many more oxen and cows, and a large amount of farming tools. I am told by those long acquainted with the Menomonees that there has been much less dissipation during the present than in previous years. The Menomonees' schools are supplied with able and efficient teachers, but some incentive is needed to attract scholars to the school-room, while parents yet have but little government over children at home. The farmer, miller, and blacksmith are well qualified for the positions they occupy. Their precept and example are good, and, so far as I am able to learn, their labors give very general satisfaction.

There is but one obstacle in the way which will prevent all these tribes from advancing rapidly in all the arts and accomplishments desirable in civilized life, and that obstacle is the infernal traffic in intoxicating drinks. If federal and State authority combined is strong enough to suppress this traffic, everything desirable can be accomplished, so far as the Indian tribes are concerned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. M. DAVIS,
Indian Agent.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 74.

KESHENA, Wis., September 20, 1861.

SIR: In compliance with my duty, I herewith submit my first annual report. When I came here I was told that the Indians could not learn to tend their mills, but with careful and kind treatment have taught one of them to fill and take nearly all the care of the saw-mill, and another one to do much of the work in the grist-mill. They are very anxious to learn how to tend their mills, and are always ready and willing to do whatever is required of them. The saw-mill is of the old style, and cannot cut lumber enough to supply the wants of the Menomonees. From the 1st of September, 1860, to this date, the saw-mill has cut one hundred and eighty-nine thousand eight hundred and fifty-four (189,854) feet of lumber, which has been delivered to the Menomonees, except what has been used about the mill and the mill house. The saw-mill is stocked with a good quantity of pine logs, sufficient to last the mill two years at least. From the 1st of September, 1860, to this date, I have ground seven thousand two hundred and ninety-three (7,293) bushels of grain; about one-half of this was for the Menomonees. All the seed which the Menomonees had to sow last fall was the toll which was taken at the mill for grinding for the white people. I have built a house and barn near the mills, since I came here, for the miller.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN R. MURDOCK,
Menomonee Miller.

M. M. DAVIS, Esq.,
U. S. Indian Agent, Portage, Wisconsin.

No. 75.

KESHENA, September 17, 1861.

SIR: I respectfully submit to you the following report of the industrial school under my charge. I feel a grateful pleasure in looking at the various indications

of improvement which have become manifest since this school has been in operation. Those attending have in every instance abandoned their native costume, and I have much confidence that this will advance their civilization. The number of pieces of garments made by women and school girls, since my last report, is as follows: Pants for men, 109 pairs; for boys, 140 pairs. Shirts for men, 79; for boys, 82; skirts for women, 178. Gowns for women, 40. Dresses for girls, 77; skirts for girls, 120. Gowns for girls, 130. Other garments for women, 74; for girls, 110. Shrouds and sheets for the dead, 28. Sun-bonnets for girls, 20.

The yarn furnished for the school I distributed to women to knit at home, it being too coarse and heavy for young beginners.

Very respectfully,

JANE DOUSMAN.

M. M. DAVIS, Esq.,
U. S. Indian Agent.

No. 76.

KESHENA, Wis., September 17, 1861.

SIR: I herewith submit to you my first annual report of the condition of the Menomonee Indians, which, I am glad to say, is improving. Their crops looked well early in the season, but about the time their spring wheat was in blossom the dry weather injured it very much, but the yield is very fair. Their rye never was better. I have just finished threshing wheat and rye, to the amount of three thousand bushels, and, to add to this, they have threshed two hundred bushels by hand. Their corn, potatoes, and beans will amount to three thousand bushels more. The Indians are very much encouraged with their success in farming this season. The majority of them are willing to work, and are inclined to enlarge their farms, but they are no economists. Their poorest lands were first cultivated, and are now nearly exhausted. They want more clearings, and to do this they want more teams. They have now only teams enough to supply one-fourth of the families. They want at least twenty more yoke of oxen, twenty wagons, twenty cable chains, four dozen bush scythes, eleven boxes of axes, and eleven grindstones. Several of their cattle are getting old—too old for work. With your permission I shall have them butchered this fall. I would recommend the purchase of a good-sized stallion, for the improvement of their horses. The season has been favorable for grass. The Indians have cut about 200 tons of hay, and put it up in good shape. This, with their straw and corn fodder, will winter their stock. I have contracted with the young men for twenty-five tons of hay for the barns. But the cattle cannot work on this wild hay alone; therefore they will need about twenty tons of shorts or cornmeal. Last winter they were furnished with grain, which enabled a great many cattle to work, which otherwise could not have worked at all. The Menomonees have under cultivation about 400 acres of land, nearly all enclosed with good fences. Their improvements this last year have been more than in any two previous years. They have built about twenty-eight frame houses, and six or eight of logs. We have about two hundred bushels of rye, which was bought last winter for seed, but I intend to have it all sown this fall. Last spring about 1,000 bushels of potatoes were distributed among the Indians; many of these were planted. So I think they will have enough to supply them this winter, and for seed next spring. I have planted six acres of potatoes on the farm under my charge, and they bid fair to be a good yield. When I came here I found the roads, buildings, and fences in rather poor condition, and in order to repair these I had

to hire a good deal of team work done. While I have been making out this report the Menomonees have lost two more exen—one from over work, and one from the effects of a cut received from some Indian while it was stealing corn. The Menomonees need from 150 to 200 cows. I am confident that number could be well taken care of, and then in a few years they would be able to replace some of their working cattle.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HARMAN H. MARTIN,

Menomonee Farmer.

M. M. DAVIS, Esq.,

U. S. Indian Agent, Portage City, Wisconsin.

No. 77.

KESHENA, *Wis.*, September 7, 1861.

SIR: In compliance with established regulations, I herewith submit my first report of the male school at this place, under my charge since the 1st of July last. The number of scholars in attendance during the time I have been in charge of this school has not been as large as I hoped it would be, although I did not expect it would be very large, owing to several reasons, the most important of which is because it has been that particular season of the year that berries are ripe for gathering, and large numbers have removed to different localities to hunt and fish, and allowing their families to gather their wild fruits for winter use. Notwithstanding this, and many other reasons I will not now mention, the average attendance has been fifteen (15) per day, an increase of fifty per cent. on any previous quarter since the establishment of the school. The progress made by those who have attended the school regularly far exceeds my most sanguine expectations. When I first commenced teaching this school there was scarcely a scholar that could read intelligibly; now I have a class that reads in Sanders's Third Reader, another in Sanders's Second Reader, besides others who read very distinctly and well in books of a lower grade. I have a class in mental arithmetic which has made excellent progress, also a class in geography which is progressing finely. The health of the scholars has been remarkably good this season; temperance in eating and drinking, cleanliness and domestic industry, are virtues which I have endeavored to teach them to cherish and practice as the best antidote against all kinds of disease.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MYRON M. CORD, JR., *Teacher, &c.*

Hon. M. M. DAVIS,

Indian Agent, Portage, Wisconsin.

No. 78.

KESHENA, *September 14, 1861.*

SIR: I herewith submit to you my annual report of the Menomonee girl school. It gives me much pleasure to state that it continues to progress, and that much has been achieved for the general benefit of the scholars. The school has been very pleasant and easily governed, and I think we have good reason to feel gratified at the progress made in the past year, and to anticipate much for the future. Improvement in habits of industry, cleanliness, and propriety of demeanor is worthy of note, and some have attained a good proficiency in the

elementary branches of an English education. Our school, with few exceptions, has been well attended for the past year; the scholars having acquired the habit to "go to school," they consider it a part of their duty in order to become civilized, which is the desire of the Menomonees; their former pagan habits are fast giving way to the more refined customs of the whites. The number of scholars who have attended during the year is eighty-three; average of daily attendance, from thirty-eight to fifty-two. The studies pursued are reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and grammar, and all are carefully trained to spell from memory. I cannot close this report without expressing my pleasure at the deep interest you manifest in the advancement of education. May the youthful assemblage in the Menomonee girl school reward you by their being more punctual at school and diligent at their studies.

Very respectfully,

ROSALIE DOUSMAN, *Teacher.*

M. M. DAVIS, Esq.,

Indian Agent, Portage City, Wisconsin.

No. 79.

KESHENA, *Wis., September 13, 1861.*

SIR: Having been instructed to make annually a report of the condition of the Menomonee blacksmith shop under my charge, I herewith submit the following:

When I was appointed to this place, July 17, 1860, I found the shop and tools in a very bad condition and the stock of iron very low, but, on applying to your predecessor, Colonel A. D. Bonesteel, I was promptly furnished with shop tools and iron, so as to put the shop in a much better condition. During the past year I have had one assistant up to December 1, 1860, and since that time I have two assistants. My first assistant was a sober, industrious, moral Indian; has formerly had some experience in the business, and is now nearly a second-class workman. My second assistant has had no experience except what he has had since he has been with me, but he has improved very fast, and is now an excellent hand.

I have made and delivered 60 pairs of strap hinges, 150 chain trammels, 50 bar trammels, 67 tapping gouges, 24 squaw axes, 24 grub hoes, 250 fish spears, 100 rat spears, 7 frows, 8 sets of drag teeth, ironed 1 pair of bob sleighs, 1 cutter, 4 sets singletrees, 4 neck yokes, 4 wagon boxes, made 500 bark and buckskin awls, 300 crooked knives, 5 new plough cutters, shod new 30 yoke of oxen and 30 ponies; the balance of the time has been occupied in repairing wagons, ploughs, haying tools, grist and saw mill tools, stores, traps, guns, &c.

I have had delivered 852½ bushels of charcoal; at the present time I have only about 50 bushels. I have some remnants of iron and steel, say about 600 pounds in all. I am satisfied that not more than one-half of the demands for work have been met.

The demands for work at the shop in the agricultural department are largely increased. The calls for shoeing and for hunting implements do not diminish. I respectfully ask instructions as to what calls shall have preference, or if all shall suffer equally.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HARVEY FIELDS,

Blacksmith for Menomonee Indians.

M. M. DAVIS, Esq.,

Indian Agent, Portage City, Wisconsin.

No. 80.

SHAWANO COUNTY, *Wisconsin*, September 13, 1861.

SIR: The east district school, under my charge, is small, having only fifteen scholars, seven of whom are males, and eight females. The attendance of these has been more regular this last year than in any time since the tribe removed upon their new homes. The greatest number in attendance at any one time was twelve, and, being mostly small, their advance has been rather slow, but perceptible, being trained in reading, spelling, simple arithmetic, writing, and singing. The books used are Sanders's 1st, 2d, and 3d Readers, and also his Primer, Sanders's Speller, Cornell's Primary Geography, and Thompson's Mental Arithmetic, parts first and second, and his larger work.

The school was greatly encouraged a short time since to renewed study by the presentation of nice books purchased by the tribe, and the children are at present doing their utmost to prepare for an anticipated pic-nic, to be holden upon the reserve, where an examination in the studies will be made before the headmen of the tribe and the parents of the children.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SARAH J. SLINGERLAND *Teacher*.

M. M. DAVIS, Esq.,

U. S. Indian Agent, Portage City, Wisconsin.

No. 81.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL ONEIDA INDIAN MISSION,
Oneida, Wisconsin, September 3, 1861.

SIR: The school of the first Christian party of Oneidas commenced the term of 1860-'61, on the first day of October, 1860, and closed on the seventh day of June, 1861. Enclosed please find a copy of my register of days kept, and of the attendance of the children. You will be able to see from it much better than I can explain by words the great irregularity of attendance of most of the scholars. Not one attended every day, if they had they would have made rapid progress. I would suggest that if the department would grant a small sum for the purchase of articles of clothing to be given to those who attend school the best and behave with the greatest propriety, it would have a good effect upon them, and would teach them a lesson of great value to them through life, viz: that success depends upon their own exertions. Most of the parents exercise no control over their children; they attend school if they choose, but, if not, they do not compel them. This is known as the school of the first Christian party of Oneidas. Thirty-two boys and twenty-four girls attended last term. There is but one teacher. It is under the charge of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The church contributes no specified sum for the support of the school, but when needed for building or repairs it contributes through individual members what is necessary. Within the last eight years the church has thus given about \$400 for the benefit of the school. The Indians contribute the firewood. There are two missionaries in the tribe: one of the M. E. Church, located in the southwestern part of the reservation; one of the P. E. Church, located in the northeastern part. Since you were here that portion of the tribe which was in the habit of drinking has paid no heed to your advice, but has rather increased than decreased in drunkenness. It appears that the whiskey sellers and the drinking Indians are determined to defy, in the most contemptuous manner, your noble resolve to save the Indians from folly and destruction by putting a stop to the liquor trade among them. I sincerely trust and pray that you may be able to accomplish this most desirable work. You will by so doing strengthen the hands and rejoice

the hearts of those appointed as missionaries and teachers, and will also confer an everlasting blessing upon the Indians. The crops look well; there has been more grain sown the past year than ever before. The Indians ought to be encouraged to cultivate the soil and to support themselves.

Very respectfully,

E. A. GOODOUGH.

M. M. DAVIS, Esq.,
Indian Agent, Portage, Wisconsin.

No. 82.

SHAWANO COUNTY,
Wisconsin, September 13, 1861.

SIR: In compliance with duty, I hasten to forward to you my annual report. The school under my charge does not report the numbers it did the last year, owing to the removal of many families from the reservation to seek a livelihood in some other locality. Still there have been thirty-three different scholars, fifteen males and eighteen females, with an average attendance of sixteen, and not more than twenty-five at any one time. Of these, fourteen have gone through Cornell's Primary Geography, and five Cornell's Intermediate. Much pains have been taken to drill the children so as to be thorough, and there are but few questions in general geography which they cannot answer with readiness. Most of those who were in Thompson's Mental last year are now in his larger arithmetic, and cyphering in the first four rules with commendable progress. The larger scholars are toiling in fractions, decimals, and in interest. A class of four have read through Sanders's Fifth Reader, and are going over it a second time. A class of nine are just ready to leave Sanders's Third Reader and go into his Fourth. If there is any department in which the first and second classes excel, it is in spelling, as small rewards have been given to the best in Sanders's Speller. Fewer in number have occupied this year in writing, owing to the want of stationery; these have made good advances. The teacher is encouraged to renew his efforts in this great and responsible work of aiding to bring forward an intelligent generation, and is aiming to advance some sufficiently to be teachers, to take the place of those now on the stage of action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEREMIAH SLINGERLAND,
Teacher among the Stockbridges and Munsees.

M. M. DAVIS, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent.

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

No. 83.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
November 30, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to report, in compliance with the verbal order of the Secretary of the Interior, the condition of the Indian trust fund, at the date of its transfer from the custody of the department proper to your charge as Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

At the date of the annual report of your predecessor, of November 30, 1860, the clerk in charge, G. Bailey, reported the amount of the trust fund to be \$3,396,241 82; on the 22d December following, however, according to the testimony of the late Secretary of the Interior, (see House report, No. 78, of

select committee on the abstracted trust bonds, 36th Congress, 2d session,) the fact was first made known to him that 870 bonds, of the denomination of \$1,000 each, had been abstracted by said Bailey from the above-named fund. Upon an examination of the contents of the safe, it was discovered that, in addition to the 870 bonds confessed to have been taken by Bailey, and receipted for by Russell, Majors, and Waddell, one more bond of \$1,000 of the State of Indiana issue was missing. By the correspondence on file in the department, it is shown that this bond had passed into the possession of Hon. G. N. Fitch, (see Exhibit G, page 339, report of select committee.) These deficits reduced the amount \$3,396,241 82, alleged by Bailey to have been on hand November 30, 1860, to \$2,525,241 82, which amount remained in the safe at the time of the removal of the fund from my custody, (see report of a committee, appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, of which you were chairman, of date May 4, 1861.) Upon a careful examination of all the data, and comparison of the records in the department, the accompanying tables, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are based, and show the abstracted bonds to have belonged to the following tribes, viz :

Tribe.	Per ct.	No. of bonds.	Value of bond.	Amount.
Delaware general fund.	6	514	\$1,000 00	\$514,000 00
Iowas	6	77	1,000 00	77,000 00
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c.	6	196	1,000 00	196,000 00
Cherokee general fund	6	68	1,000 00	68,000 00
Cherokee school fund.....	6	15	1,000 00	15,000 00
Pottawatomies, education.....	6	1	1,000 00	1,000 00
Total.....	-----	871	-----	871,000 00

Referring to these tables, it is proper to state that they exhibit, in detail, the condition of the trust fund on the 4th May last, as to the various tribes for whom funds have been originally invested, the net annual income, the deficit of stocks, and the deficit of interest arising from the abstraction of the bonds. In regard to the collection of interest, and other business in connexion with the disbursing desk, during my incumbency, as also for a full statement of the contents of the safe, I beg leave to refer you to my report made to your office on the 31st of May last.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH A. WILLIAMSON,

Clerk, late in charge of Indian trust fund.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,

Commissioner of Indian Office.

No. 84.

INDIAN TRUST FUND STATEMENT.

No. 1.—*List of Indian tribes for whom stock is held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, showing the amount at present to the credit of each tribe, their net annual income, the date of the treaty or law under which the investments were made; also amount of deficits arising from the abstraction of trust fund bonds during the year 1860.*

Tribe.	Treaty.	Am't of stock now on hand.	Net annual income.	Deficit of stock.	Deficit of interest.
Cherokee national fund	December 29, 1835.	\$449,261 39	\$24,834 93	\$68,000 00	\$4,080 00
Cherokee orphan fund	do.	45,000 00	2,700 00	.....	.....
Cherokee school fund	February 27, 1819.. and Dec. 29, 1835 ..	182,800 00 182,800 00	10,948 00 10,948 00	15,000 00	900 00
Chickasaw incompetents	May 24, 1834	2,000 00	100 00	.....	.....
Chickasaw orphans	do.	4,203 71	222 22	.....	.....
Chippewa and Christian Indians	July 16, 1859	5,587 42	335 24	.....	.....
Chickasaw general fund	January 17, 1837	453,734 71	27,224 08	.....	.....
Choctaw school fund	September 27, 1830..	98,391 79	5,903 52	.....	.....
Creek orphans	March 24, 1832	200,742 60	11,694 55	.....	.....
Delaware general fund	May 6, 1854	402,594 53	24,070 68	514,000 00	30,840 00
Delaware school fund	September 24, 1829..	7,806 28	468 38	.....	.....
Iowas	May 17, 1854	67,000 00	4,120 00	77,000 00	4,620 00
Kansas schools	June 3, 1825	26,555 00	1,503 30	.....	.....
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c	May 30, 1854	123,000 00	7,500 00	196,000 00	11,760 00
Menomonees	September 3, 1836..	153,403 58	8,244 22	.....	.....
Osages, schools	June 2, 1825	31,724 02	1,903 44	.....	.....
Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork	August 30, 1831	8,473 22	508 40	.....	.....
Ottawas of Roche de Bœuf	do.	1,571 13	94 26	.....	.....
Ottawas and Chippewas	March 28, 1836	90,925 74	1,245 54	.....	.....
Pottawatomies, education	September 26, 1833..	163,796 44	9,076 94	1,000 00	50 00
Pottawatomies, mills	do.	50,000 00	2,950 00	.....	.....
Senecas	Acts of Congress June 14, 1836, and January 9, 1837.	5,000 00	250 00	.....	.....
Senecas and Shawnees	do.	16,466 10	892 96	.....	.....
Stockbridges and Munsees	September 3, 1839..	5,204 16	312 24	.....	.....
		2,525,241 82	147,102 90	871,000 00	52,250 00

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

No. 85.

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

No. 2.—Statement of stock account, exhibiting in detail the securities in which the funds of each tribe are invested; also the deficits arising from the abstraction of trust fund bonds in 1860, with the amounts now in hand.

CHEROKEE NATIONAL FUND.

Stock.	Per cent.	Original am't.	Am't abstracted.	Am't on hand.
State of Florida	7	\$7,000 00	-----	\$7,000 00
Georgia	6	1,500 00	-----	1,500 00
Kentucky	5	94,000 00	-----	94,000 00
Louisiana	6	7,000 00	-----	7,000 00
Maryland.....	6	761 39	-----	761 39
Missouri	6	50,000 00	\$50,000 00	-----
North Carolina.....	6	20,000 00	13,000 00	7,000 00
South Carolina.....	6	117,000 00	-----	117,000 00
Tennessee.....	5	125,000 00	-----	125,000 00
Tennessee.....	6	5,000 00	5,000 00	-----
Virginia.....	6	90,000 00	-----	90,000 00
Total.....		517,261 39	68,000 00	449,261 39

CHEROKEE ORPHAN FUND.

State of Virginia	6	\$45,000 00	-----	\$45,000 00
Total		45,000 00	-----	45,000 00

CHEROKEE SCHOOL FUND.

State of Florida	7	\$7,000 00	-----	\$7,000 00
Louisiana.....	6	2,000 00	-----	2,000 00
Missouri	5½	10,000 00	-----	10,000 00
North Carolina.....	N. C. 6	21,000 00	\$8,000 00	13,000 00
South Carolina.....	S. C. 6	1,000 00	-----	1,000 00
Pennsylvania.....	P. 5	4,000 00	-----	4,000 00
Tennessee	6	7,000 00	7,000 00	-----
Virginia.....	6	135,000 00	-----	135,000 00
United States.....	6	5,800 00	-----	5,800 00
State of Missouri.....	6	5,000 00	-----	5,000 00
Total		197,800 00	15,000 00	182,800 00

CHICKASAW INCOMPETENTS.

State of Indiana	5	\$2,000 00	-----	\$2,000 00
Total.....		2,000 00	-----	2,000 00

CHICKASAW ORPHANS.

State of Arkansas.....	5	\$3,000 00	-----	\$3,000 00
United States.....	6	1,203 71	-----	1,203 71
Total.....		4,203 71	-----	4,203 71

No. 2—Continued.

CHIPPEWA AND CHRISTIAN INDIANS.

Stock.	Per cent.	Original am't.	Am't abstracted.	Am't on hand.
State of Missouri.....	6	\$5,000 00	-----	\$5,000 00
United States.....	6	587 42	-----	587 42
Total.....		5,587 42	-----	5,587 42

CHOCTAW GENERAL FUND.

State of Missouri.....	6	\$2,000 00	-----	\$2,000 00
United States.....	6	1,734 71	-----	1,734 71
State of Virginia.....		450,000 00	-----	450,000 00
Total.....		453,734 71	-----	453,734 71

CHOCTAW SCHOOL FUND.

State of Missouri.....	6	\$19,000 00	-----	\$19,000 00
United States.....	6	79,391 79	-----	79,391 79
Total.....		98,391 79	-----	98,391 79

CREEK ORPHANS.

State of Kentucky.....	5	\$1,000 00	-----	\$1,000 00
Missouri.....	5½	28,000 00	-----	28,000 00
Missouri.....	5	28,000 00	-----	28,000 00
United States.....	6	49,942 60	-----	49,942 60
State of Virginia.....	6	73,800 00	-----	73,800 00
Tennessee.....	5	20,000 00	-----	20,000 00
Total.....		200,742 60	-----	200,742 60

DELAWARE GENERAL FUND.

State of Florida.....	7	\$59,000 00	-----	\$59,000 00
Georgia.....	6	2,000 00	-----	2,000 00
Louisiana.....	6	4,000 00	-----	4,000 00
Missouri.....	6	341,000 00	\$280,000 00	61,000 00
North Carolina.....	6	341,000 00	220,000 00	121,000 00
Ohio.....	6	150,000 00	-----	150,000 00
Pennsylvania.....	5	55,000 00	-----	55,000 00
South Carolina.....	6	1,000 00	-----	1,000 00
Tennessee.....	6	14,000 00	14,000 00	-----
United States.....	6	594 53	-----	594 53
Total.....		916,594 53	514,000 00	402,594 53

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

No. 2—Continued.

DELAWARE SCHOOL FUND.

Stock.	Per cent.	Original am't.	Am't abstracted.	Am't on hand.
United States.....	6	\$7,806 00	-----	\$7,806 00
Total.....	-----	7,806 00	-----	7,806 00

IOWAYS.

State of Florida.....	7	\$22,000 00	-----	\$22,000 00
Louisiana.....	6	9,000 00	-----	9,000 00
Missouri.....	6	15,000 00	\$15,000 00	-----
North Carolina.....	6	63,000 00	42,000 00	21,000 00
Pennsylvania.....	5	12,000 00	-----	12,000 00
South Carolina.....	6	3,000 00	-----	3,000 00
Tennessee.....	6	20,000 00	20,000 00	-----
Total.....	-----	144,000 00	77,000 00	67,000 00

KANSAS, (SCHOOLS.)

State of Missouri.....	5½	\$18,000 00	-----	\$18,000 00
Missouri.....	6	2,000 00	-----	2,000 00
United States.....	6	6,555 00	-----	6,555 00
Total.....	-----	26,555 00	-----	26,555 00

KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, &c.

State of Florida.....	7	\$37,000 00	-----	\$37,000 00
Louisiana.....	6	15,000 00	-----	15,000 00
Missouri.....	6	25,000 00	\$25,000 00	-----
North Carolina.....	6	117,000 00	74,000 00	43,000 00
Pennsylvania.....	5	25,000 00	-----	25,000 00
South Carolina.....	6	3,000 00	-----	3,000 00
Tennessee.....	6	97,000 00	97,000 00	-----
Total.....	-----	319,000 00	196,000 00	123,000 00

MENOMONEES.

State of Kentucky.....	5	\$77,000 00	-----	\$77,000 00
Missouri.....	6	9,000 00	-----	9,000 00
Tennessee.....	5	19,000 00	-----	19,000 00
United States.....	6	48,403 58	-----	48,403 58
Total.....	-----	153,403 58	-----	153,403 58

No. 2—Continued.

OSAGES, (SCHOOLS.)

Stock.	Per cent.	Original am't.	Am't abstracted.	Am't on hand.
State of Missouri	6	\$7,000 00	-----	\$7,000 00
United States.....	6	24,724 00	-----	24,724 00
Total	-----	31,724 00	-----	31,724 00

OTTAWAS OF BLANCHARD'S FORK.

State of Missouri.....	6	\$8,000 00	-----	\$8,000 00
United States.....	6	473 22	-----	473 22
Total.....	-----	8,473 22	-----	8,473 22

OTTAWAS OF ROCHE DE BŒUF.

State of Missouri	6	\$1,000 00	-----	\$1,000 00
United States.....	6	571 13	-----	571 13
Total.....	-----	1,571 13	-----	1,571 13

OTTAWAS AND CHIPPEWAS.

State of Missouri	6	\$10,000 00	-----	\$10,000 00
Tennessee	5	1,000 00	-----	1,000 00
United States	6	6,925 74	-----	6,925 74
State of Virginia	6	3,000 00	-----	3,000 00
Total.....	-----	20,925 74	-----	20,925 74

POTTAWATOMIES, (EDUCATION.)

State of Indiana	5	\$68,000 00	\$1,000 00	\$67,000 00
Maryland	6	80,850 43	-----	80,850 43
Missouri.....	6	5,000 00	-----	5,000 00
United States.....	-----	10,946 01	-----	10,946 01
Total.....	-----	164,796 44	1,000 00	163,796 44

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

No. 2—Continued.

POTTAWATOMIES, (MILLS.)

Stock.	Per cent.	Original am't.	Am't abstracted.	Am't on hand.
State of Maryland	6	\$50,000 00	-----	\$50,000 00
Total	-----	50,000 00	-----	50,000 00

SENECAS.

State of Kentucky	5	\$5,000 00	-----	\$5,000 00
Total	-----	5,000 00	-----	5,000 00

SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.

State of Kentucky	5	\$6,000 00	-----	\$6,000 00
Missouri	5½	7,000 00	-----	7,000 00
Missouri	6	3,000 00	-----	3,000 00
United States	6	466 10	-----	466 10
Total	-----	16,466 10	-----	16,466 10

STOCKBRIDGES AND MUNSEES.

United States	6	\$5,204 16	-----	\$5,204 16
Total	-----	5,204 16	-----	5,204 16

No. 86.

INDIAN TRUST FUND STATEMENT.

No. 3.—List of stocks held by the Secretary of the Interior in trust for Indian tribes, exhibiting the amount originally invested, the amount abstracted, and the amount now on hand.

State.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Am't abstracted.	Amount on hand.
Arkansas	5	\$3,000 00	-----	\$3,000 00
Florida	7	132,000 00	-----	132,000 00
Georgia	6	3,500 00	-----	3,500 00
Indiana	5	70,000 00	\$1,000 00	69,000 00
Kentucky	5	183,000 00	-----	183,000 00
Louisiana	6	37,000 00	-----	37,000 00
Maryland ^a	6	131,611 82	-----	131,611 82
Missouri	5½	63,000 00	-----	63,000 00
Missouri	6	484,000 00	370,000 00	114,000 00
North Carolina	6	562,000 00	357,000 00	205,000 00
Ohio	6	150,000 00	-----	150,000 00
Pennsylvania ^a	5	96,000 00	-----	96,000 00
South Carolina	6	125,000 00	-----	125,000 00
Tennessee	5	165,000 00	-----	165,000 00
Tennessee	6	143,000 00	143,000 00	-----
United States	6	251,330 00	-----	251,330 00
Virginia	6	796,800 00	-----	796,800 00
Total	-----	3,396,241 82	871,000 00	2,525,241 82

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, November 30, 1861.

^a Taxed by the State.

States.	Per cent.	Stock.	Tribes.	Shares.	Interest—when payable.	Interest—last date paid up to.	Interest due—				
							July 1, 1861.	October 1, 1861.	November 1, 1861.	Total interest due.	
Arkansas.....	5s.	\$3,000 00	Chickasaw orphans*.....	\$3,000 00	January 1 and July 1.	January 1, 1855 ..	\$975 00			\$975 00	
Florida.....	7s.	132,000 00	Cherokees, national fund...	7,000 00	January 1 and July 1.	July 1, 1861					
			Cherokees, schools	7,000 00	do.....	do.....					
			Delawares, general fund....	59,000 00	do.....	do.....					
			Ioways†.....	22,000 00	do.....	do.....			70 00		70 00
			Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c....	37,000 00	do.....	do.....					
				132,000 00							
Georgia.....	6s.	3,500 00	Cherokees, national fund...	1,500 00	January 1 and July 1.	January 1, 1861 ..	45 00				
			Delawares, general fund....	2,000 00	do.....	do.....	60 00				
				3,500 00							105 00
Louisiana.....	6s.	10,000 00	Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c....	10,000 00	April 1 and October 1.	October 1, 1860....		\$600 00		600 00	
Louisiana.....	6s.	27,000 00	Cherokees, national fund...	7,000 00	May 1 and Nov. 1....	November 1, 1860.				\$420 00	
			Cherokees, schools	2,000 00	do.....	do.....				120 00	
			Delawares, general fund....	4,000 00	do.....	do.....				240 00	
			Ioways.....	9,000 00	do.....	do.....				540 00	
			Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c....	5,000 00	do.....	do.....				300 00	
				27,000 00							1,620 00
North Carolina.....	6s.	179,000 00	Delawares, general fund....	121,000 00	April 1 and October 1.	October 1, 1860....		7,260 00			
			Ioways.....	17,000 00	do.....	do.....		1,020 00			
			Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c....	41,000 00	do.....	April 1, 1861		1,230 00			
				179,000 00							9,510 00

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

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North Carolina.....	6s.	26,000 00	Cherokees, national fund...	7,000 00	January 1 and July 1.	July 1, 1860.....	420 00			
			Cherokees, schools	13,000 00	do.....	do.....	780 00			
			Ioways.....	4,000 00	do.....	do.....	240 00			
			Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c....	2,000 00	do.....	do.....	120 00			
				26,000 00						
South Carolina.....	6s.	125,000 00	Cherokees, national fund..	117,000 00	January 1 and July 1.	July 1, 1860.....	7,020 00			
			Cherokees, schools	1,000 00	do.....	do.....	60 00			
			Delawares, general fund....	1,000 00	do.....	do.....	60 00			
			Ioways.....	3,000 00	do.....	do.....	180 00			
			Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c....	3,000 00	do.....	do.....	180 00			
	125,000 00							7,500 00		
Tennessee.....	5s.	165,000 00	Cherokees, national fund...	125,000 00	January 1 and July 1.	January 1, 1861..	3,125 00			
			Creek orphans.....	20,000 00	do.....	July 1, 1860.....	1,000 00			
			Menomones	19,000 00	do.....	do.....	950 00			
			Ottawas and Chippewas....	1,000 00	do.....	do.....	50 00			
				165,000 00						
Virginia.....	6s.	796,800 00	Cherokees, national fund...	90,000 00	January 1 and July 1.	January 1, 1861 ..	2,700 00			
			Cherokees, schools.....	135,000 00	do.....	do.....	4,050 00			
			Cherokee orphans	45,000 00	do.....	do.....	1,350 00			
			Choctaw general fund.....	450,000 00	do.....	do.....	13,500 00			
			Creek orphans	73,800 00	do.....	do.....	2,214 00			
			Ottawas and Chippewas....	3,000 00	do.....	do.....	90 00			
				796,800 00						
								50,969 00		

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

* 6½ years' interest, at \$150 per annum, due.

† \$20,000 paid on, leaving half year's interest due on \$2,000.

Statement indicating the schools, population, and wealth of the different Indian tribes which are in direct connexion with the government of the United States.

Tribe.	Designation and locality of schools.	Scholars.			Under what charge.	Population.			Wealth in individual property.	Annual appropriations, as annuity and other beneficial stipulations.	Number of farms.	Acres cultivated.		Number of missionaries, and of what denomination.
		Number of teachers.	Males.	Females.		Total.	Males.	Females.				Total.	By Indians.		By government.
NEW YORK AGENCY.														
Cayugas and Onondagas, with Senecas.	Same as with Senecas.	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	83	151	\$13,200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	Same as with Senecas.
Senecas	6 State Free, Allegany.	6	98	79	177	421	440	861	14,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 Meth't. 1 Congregational.
Do.....	7 State Free, Cattaraugus.	7	185	165	350	605	620	1,225	125,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 Baptist, 1 Methodist, 1 Congregational.
Do.....	2 State Free, Tonawanda.	2	68	52	120	305	320	625	85,000 00	\$3,553 00	.....	.....	.....	1 Baptist.....
Oneidas	2 State Free, Oneida.	2	45	24	69	97	92	189	17,000 00	11,902 50	.....	.....	.....	1 Methodist....
Oneidas and Onondagas.	1 State Free, Onondaga.	1	20	24	44	37	43	80	10,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 Methodist.....
Tuscaroras	1 State Free, Tuscarora.	2	47	35	82	147	151	298	44,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 Wesleyan.....
Oneidas with Tuscaroras.	Tuscarora.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159	175	334	97,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*1 Thomas Orphan Asylum, at Cattaraugus.	.....	30	22	52	10	12	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MACKINAC AGENCY.														
Chippewas of Lake Superior.	L'Anse Bay, east side.	1	23	25	48	460	500	960	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 Methodist.....
Do.....	do.....do.....	1	21	18	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 Catholic.....
Ottawas and Chippewas.	Point Iroquois.....	1	28	20	48	2,330	2,600	4,930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 Methodist.....
	Point Ignace.....	1	15	11	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 Roman Catholic
	Garden Island.....	1	44	20	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 Presbyterian...
	Little Traverse.....	1	34	26	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sheboygan.....	1	7	7	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Grand Traverse.....	1	41	11	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Do.....	1	10	9	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bear River.....	1	27	13	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cross Village.....	1	53	38	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Middle Village.....	1	16	16	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Oceana county.....	1	11	9	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Grove Hill, Grand Traverse.	2	31	21	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek, and Black river.	Isabella.....	1	29	14	43	765	835	1,600	.....	11,575 24	.....	.....	.....	2 Methodist.....
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomes.	Saginaw.....	1	25	23	48	115	119	234	.....	1,245 54	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pottawatomes of Huron.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	27	53	.....	400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
VICINITY OF GREEN BAY.														
Menomonee.....	2 Menomonee Reserve, Keshena.	2	29	36	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,760 88	.....	.....	.....	1 R. Catholic....
Stockbridge and Munsee.	2 east and west of Keshena.	2	18	25	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	312 24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oneida.....	1 P. E. Mission, near Green Bay; 1 P.E.Mission, 12 miles southwest of Green Bay.	2	73	61	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	882 00	.....	.....	.....	1 Prot. Episcopal, 1 Methodist.
MIAMIES OF INDIANA.														
Miamies of Indiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,162 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
MIAMIES OF EEL RIVER.														
Miamies of Eel river.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
AGENCY FOR THE CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.														
Pillagers, Lake Winnebagoish bands of Chippewas.	St. Columba, Gull Lake.	2	10	12	22	.....	.....	4,128	(Hole in the Day.) \$5,000	28,385 66	.....	.....	.....	1 Episcopa.....
	1 Leech Lake, manual labor.	2	9	6	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* This institution cost, with land, \$4,581 50, and has received annually from the State, \$1,000; Society of Friends, \$300; Indian Office, \$500; A. B. C. F. M., \$100.
 † \$666 67 applied under treaty stipulations annually for their schools.

Tribe.	Designation and locality of schools.	Number of teachers.	Scholars.			Under what charge.	Population.			Wealth in individual property.	Annual appropriations, as annuity and other beneficial stipulations.	Number of acres.	Acres cultivated.		Number of missionaries, and of what denomination.
			Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.				By Indians.	By government.	
AGENCY FOR THE CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.															
Chippewas of Lake Superior.	2 at Odanah	2	26	28	54	Home Missionary			4,266		\$48,146 66				1 Presbyterian
	1 at La Pointe	2	20	23	43	R. Catholic									2 Catholic
	1 at Grand Portage.	1	12	14	26										
AGENCY FOR THE SIOUX OF MINNESOTA.															
Lower Annuity Sioux	1 Lower Agency † ..	2	20	25	45		1,231	1,316	2,547	\$71,840 00					
	1 Wakutis Village.	1	10	4	14										
	1 Redwood Village.	2	15	22	37										
Upper Annuity Sioux	1 Hazelwood Mission. ‡	2	5	9	14	A. B. C. F. Mission	1,880	2,483	4,363	80,600 00					8 missionaries ..
	1 Upper Agency. . .	1	6	4	10										
	1 Rush Brook	1	6	11	17	A. B. C. F. Mission									
	1 Rush Brook	1	44	13	57										
	1 Hazlewood	2	59	15	74										
	1 Lac qui Parle	1													
	1 Big Stone Lake. . .	2	3	11	14										
Yanctonais									3,025	27,350 00					
Lower Annuity Sioux	1 Lower Agency. . .	2	17	17	34	Episcopal Church.	973	1,252	2,225	94,450 00		78	390	840	
	1 Wakutis Village.	1	16	10	26										
	1 Red Wood Village	2	28	16	44										
Sisseton and Waupeton, or Upper Sioux.	2 Rush Brook	2	53	23	76		1,158	1,653	2,811	84,850 00		46	230	680	
	2 Hazelwood	2	66	28	94										
	1 Red Iron Village.	2	22	9	31										
	1 Yellow Medicine.	3	7	5	12										
Yanctonais									3,650	36,150 00	150,050 00				
WINNEBAGO AGENCY.															
Winnebagoes	2 Le Seur	4	100	100	200		1,055	1,201	2,256	70,000 00	\$59,250 00	75		675	
BLACKFEET AGENCY.															
Gros Ventres							900	1,200	2,100	2,530 00					
										in horses.					
Piegans							1,700	2,000	3,700	3,950 00					
										in horses.					
Bloods							1,050	1,350	2,400	2,400 00					
										in horses.					
Blackfeet							530	670	1,200	1,200 00	35,000 00				
										in horses.					
UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY.															
Yanctonais							1,536	2,304	3,840						
Uncpapas							1,072	1,608	2,680						
Minneconjoux							512	768	1,280						
Blackfeet Sioux							416	832	1,248						
Brules							448	672	1,120						
Sans Ark							640	960	1,600						
Two Kettles							384	576	960		17,064 39				
Arickarees							392	588	980						
Gros Ventres							320	480	800						
Mandans							48	72	120						
Assinaboines							1,152	1,728	2,880						
Crows							1,560	2,340	3,900						
YANCTON SIOUX AGENCY.															
Sioux							969	1,084	2,053	107,000 00	65,000 00	6	464	236	
UPPER PLATTE AGENCY.															
Sioux							2,150	2,350	4,500	112,500 00					1 Lutheran
										in horses.					
Arapahoos							300	350	650						
Cheyennes							250	300	550		19,497 49				
UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY.															
Arapahoos, Cheyennes, Kioways, Comanches, and Apaches.											25,000 00				
|| PAWNEE AGENCY, (SPECIAL.) viz:															
Pawnees, (in 4 bands.) viz: Grands, or Chowees.									903						
Tappas, or T'apahowerats.									561						
Republicans, or Kattahawkees.									784	67,500 00	40,000 00		170		
										in horses.					
Loups, or Skeedees.									1,166						

* \$4,333 33 applied under treaty stipulations annually for their schools.

† \$2,300 annually contributed by society; \$4,694 12 annually applied under treaty stipulations.

‡ The treaty of September 24, 1857, pledges two or more schools, but none are established, though a manual labor school is contemplated.

§ \$6,356 90 applied under treaty stipulations annually for their schools.

¶ \$2,800 annually applied for schools, under treaty stipulations.

Tribe.	Designation and locality of schools.	Number of teachers.	Scholars.			Under what charge.	Population.			Wealth in individual property.	Annual appropriations, as annuity and other beneficial stipulations.	Number of farms.	Acres cultivated.		Number of missionaries, and of what denomination.
			Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.				By Indians.	By government.	
OMAHA AGENCY.															
Omahas*	Omaha Mission School at Black-bird Hills.	3	24	16	40	Presbyterian B. F. Missions.	450	500	950	\$40,000 00	\$33,940 00	12	1,677	.....	1 Presbyterian ...
OTTOE AND MISSOURI AGENCY.															
Ottoes and Missourias.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	303	405	708	10,000 00	16,940 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
PONCA AGENCY, (SPECIAL.)															
Poncas†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	428	545	973	10,000 00	24,500 00	1	.....	300	.....
GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY.															
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri‡	1 Manual Labor School of Presbyterian B. F. Missions.	.....	3	.....	3	Presbyterian B. F. Mission.	83	94	177	6,910 00	7,870 00	2	70	55	.....
Ioways.....	1 Doniphan Co. K.T.	†	5	.....	5	do	199	232	431	16,020 00	11,615 00	21	225	.....	.....
Iowas and Sac and Foxes.	{ Iowa Reservation.	1	32	10	42	.....	.....	.....	305	2,565 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	1,545 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
KICKAPOO AGENCY.															
Kickapoo§	1 on Kickapoo Reserve.	} 1	24	2	26	Presbyterian B. F. Missions.	170	158	328	20,000 00	14,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pottawatomie	1 Kickapoo Mission.														
DELAWARE AGENCY.															
Delaware||	1 Baptist on the Reserve.	5	32	46	78	Baptist Mission...	474	560	1,034	75,000 00	58,977 38	.....	.....	.....	5 Baptist, 2 Methodist.
SHAWNEE AND WYANDOTT AGENCY.															
Wyandotts.....	.....	2	17	14	31	Meth. E. Church South.	379	431	810	1,050,000 00	5,345 68	.....	.....	.....	3 Methodist.....
Shawnees¶	Shawnee Mission Labor. Friends Shawnee Labor School.	1	22	24	46	Soc. of Friends..	.....	.....	.....	1,500,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....	.....	5 Friends.....
POTTAWATOMIE AGENCY.															
Pottawatomie**	1 Catholic, St. Mary's.	7	82	67	149	.....	1,059	1,084	2,143	30,000 00	75,496 96	.....	.....	.....	3 R. Catholics....
KANSAS AGENCY.															
Kansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	424	379	803	14,000 00	11,503 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas half-breeds.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	27	63	4,200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaws.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
SAC AND FOX AGENCY.															
Sacs and Foxes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	601	679	1,280	70,622 00	73,880 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	112	207	16,050 00	2,600 00	.....	.....	.....	1 Baptist
Munsees and Chippewas.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	46	85	19,800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
OSAGE RIVER AGENCY.															
Western Miamies††	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	97	167	3,440 00	11,540 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	105	217	33,071 00	19,260 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
CHEROKEE AGENCY.															
Cherokees‡‡	30 schools	21	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	22,000	.....	43,562 91	.....	.....	.....	.....
CREEK AGENCY.															
Creeks	.....	12	.....	.....	119	Pres. B. F. Mission.	.....	.....	13,550	.....	60,834 54	.....	.....	.....	.....
SEMINOLE AGENCY.															
Seminoles.....	1 Oak Ridge Mission, or manual labor school. 1 Seminole settlement, Creek nation.	4	13	9	22	P. F. F. Mission..	1,247	1,020	2,267	100,000 00	32,260 00	.....	.....	.....	2 Presbyterian, 1 Baptist.

* \$2,532, annually contributed by the society for schools, and \$3,750 by treaty stipulations. † \$5,000 annually applied under treaty stipulations for schools.
 ‡ \$5,350, annually applied under treaty stipulations for both tribes. § \$5,000 annually applied under treaty stipulations for schools.
 ¶ \$1,000, applied annually by society. ¶ \$450 annually contributed by society; \$1,500 annually contributed by society for schools.
 ** \$5,000 annually applied under treaty for schools. †† \$2,500 annually applied under treaty stipulations.
 †† Owing to the disturbances in the southern superintendency, there has been no report of the Cherokee, Creek, Seminole, and Choctaw, and Chickasaw agencies since that of 1860, which is here given again.

Tribe.	Designation and locality of schools.	Number of teachers.	Scholars.			Under what charge.	Population.			Wealth in individual property.	Annual appropriations, as annuity and other beneficial stipulations.	Number of farms.	Acres cultivated.		Number of missionaries, and of what denomination.
			Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.				By Indians.	By government.	
CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW AGENCY.															
Choctaws	1 Ft. Coffee Academy, at Fort Coffee.*	1	50	.....	50	M. E. South.....	.....	.....	18,000	.....	\$68,647 60	.....	.....	.....	2 Methodist.....
	1 New Hope Academy, near agency.	3	.....	50	50	.. do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 Methodist.....
	1 Iqua Nubbi Academy, Mountain Fork.	2	.....	34	34	A. B. C. F. Mission.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 Presbyterian ...
	1 Wheelock Academy, Fort Towson.	1	34	.....	34	.... do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 Presbyterian ...
	1 Chuahla Academy, northeast of Fort Towson.†	2	.....	34	34	.... do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 Presbyterian ...
	1 Spencer Academy, Fort Towson.	4	122	.....	122	Presby'n Board ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 Presbyterian ...
	1 Konsha, 12 miles west of Ft. Towson.	3	.....	72	72	.... do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 Presbyterian ...
	1 Armstrong, 50 miles west of Ft. Towson.	3	43	.....	43	CumberlandPresbyterian.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 Cumb'rl'ndPresbyterian.
	1 Living Land, (Pushmatah.)	2	14	10	24	A. B. C. F. Mission.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 Presbyterian ...
	1 Bennington . . . do.	1	8	12	20	.... do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 Presbyterian ...
	1 Hasequa . . . do.	1	.....	.....	21	Native .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1 Sulphur Spring, do.	1	.....	.....	18	.... do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1 Mayhew . . . do.	1	.....	.....	13	.... do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1 Box Tucklo . . do.	1	.....	.....	13	.... do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1 Tak-hish . . . do.	1	.....	.....	20	.... do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1 Emucklasha . . do.	1	.....	.....	30	.... do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1 Pleasant Cove, do.	1	.....	.....	15	.... do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1 Yakmaakukma, ditto.	1	.....	.....	42	White .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1 Okaakukma . . do.	1	.....	.....	33	Native .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1 Lenox, Apuckshenubbee.	2	36	16	52	A. B. C. F. Mission.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 Presbyterian...
	1 Clear Creek . . do.	1	.....	.....	.....	Native .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1 Apecha . . . do.	1	.....	.....	40	.... do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1 Kahlihtuklo . do.	1	.....	.....	100	.... do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	15 Saturday & Sunday schools.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Other neighborhood schools.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1 Skullyville, Musholatubbee.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1 Wesley Chapel, ditto.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1 Lost Mountain, ditto.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1 Wallace Leflores, ditto.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1 San Bois . . . do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1 Chuahlaittonnisha, Musholatubbee.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chickasaw	1 Tomche Mallin, Mushclatubbee.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	.....	3,322 22	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1 Bloomfield Academy, Red river.	2	.....	30	30	. E. South .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 Methodist
	1 Colbert Institute, Clear Boggy, near Fort Washita.	3	38	34	72	.... do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.... do
	1 Chickasaw manual labor.	3	100	.....	100	.... do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 Methodist.....
	1 Wapa Nukka, 30 miles north of Fort Washita.	6	.....	118	118	Presbyterian .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 Presbyterian ..
NEOSHO AGENCY.															
Quapaws.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,660 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Senecas and Shawnees.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,359 44	.....	.....	.....	.....
Osages †.....	1 Osage Catholic Mission.	8	100	90	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,910 00	.....	.....	.....	5 Catholic
UTAH AGENCY.															
Utahs and Apaches.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iccarilla Apaches.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	9,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muahache Utahs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	12,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobawacha Utahs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Amount annually contributed by societies having these schools in charge, is \$8,684. † Amount contributed annually by the Indians for their schools, is \$51,100.
 ‡ About 9,000 has been contributed by benevolent societies, &c., since 1847.

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		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.			By Indians.	By government.		
UTAH TERRITORY, (SUPERINTENDENCY.)																	
Utah Territory											20,000						
APACHE AGENCY.																	
Mescaleros, Gila, Coyotero, and Final Apaches.									4,800	5,700	10,000	\$90,000 00					
SANTA FE AGENCY.																	
Pueblos									5,000	5,000	10,000						
NAVAJO AGENCY.																	
Navajo											9,000						
Moqui											6,000	*					
TUSCON AGENCY.																	
Pimos and Maricopas									2,800	3,000	5,800						
Papagos									1,300	2,000	3,300		\$50,000 00				1 Catholic.
NOME LAKE RESERVE.																	
Nome Lackes									450	320	770						
Noi Mucks.									40	30	70						
Wye Lackes									22	15	37						
Noi Yucans									10	16	26						
Noi Sas										13	13						
Yukas at Nome Cult.											3,000						
Nevadas											25						

FRESNO RESERVE.																	
Nelcelchumnees									45	40	85						
Potoencies									60	50	110	60 00					
Noot-choos									45	40	85						
Pohoneches									55	50	105						
Chow-chillas									45	40	85	100 00					
How-chees									8	10	18						
Pitchatches and Lal Linches.									80	70	150						
Coss-was									40	48	88	20 00					
Monos									260	275	535						
Wartokes, Iteches, and Chopees.									150	140	290	60 00					
Watches									40	35	75						
Notonotos and Wemelchees.									100	90	190						
Cowvillas									60	50	110	90 00					
Telemnies									50	55	105						
Cove-chances									115	125	240						
Tatchees and Mowelches.									80	85	165	150 00					
PUGET SOUND AGENCY.																	
Chealis, Upper and Lower.									289	361							
Dwamish									445	555		20,100 00					
Squamish									333	417							
Nescope									178	223							
Snohomish									889	1,111							2 Catholic.
Skaquamish									289	361							
Snoqualmie									333	417							
Skagget									312	388							
Samish									178	223							
Lummi									134	166							
Neuksack									578	720		12,100 00					
S'Kallams									45	55							
Chemicum									200	250							
Duwano									223	277		9,600 00					
Makah									80	100							
Quiabute									67	83		9,600 00					
Queet									89	111							
Qumault																	
YAKIMA AGENCY.																	
Klickitat											633		26,600 00				
Wisham											471						
Columbia River											808						
Yakima											667						
Waratcha											50						

* Sheep and horses in large herds.

Tribe.	Designation and locality of schools.	Scholars.			Under what charge.	Population.			Wealth in individual property.	Annual appropriations, as annuity and other beneficial stipulations.	Number of farmers.	Acres cultivated.		Number of missionaries, and of what denomination.
		Number of teachers.	Males.	Females.		Total.	Males.	Females.				Total.	By Indians.		By government.
UMPQUA (SUB) AGENCY.														
Umpqua Irins.....						35	64	99		\$550 00				
Coose Taylors.....						72	108	180						
Seinslaw Eneas.....						43	61	104						
Alcea Albert.....						43	34	77						
EASTERN OREGON, (DALLES) AGENCY.														
Dog River.....						55	75	130	\$3,000 00					1 Roman Catholic, (at Dalles.)
Wasco.....								475	14,000 00					
Iyich.....								450	11,000 00					
Deschute.....								350	7,000 00	17,600 00				
John Day.....								120	3,000 00					
Uitilla.....								250	6,000 00					
Cayuse.....								500	16,000 00	48,800 00				
Walla-Wallas.....								300	6,000 00					
Mountain Lake.....								800						
Bonnacks.....								700						
Diggers.....								600						
Scattering.....								600						
Nez Percés.....								500						
NEZ PERCÉS AGENCY.														
Nez Percés.....						1,600	2,100	3,700	100,000 00	26,600 00				
Spokanes.....								600	6,000 00					
FLATHEAD AGENCY.														
Flathead.....														
Pend d'Oreille and Kootenay.....										20,000 00				2 Roman Catholic.
KLAMATH LAKE (SUB) AGENCY.														
Klamath Lake.....						197	275	472	8,000 00					
Modook.....						110	200	310	3,000 00					
Snake.....								250	5,000 00					
CARSON VALLEY AGENCY.														
Pahute.....								6,000						
Washo.....								700	12,000 00 (In ponies.)					
SILETZ AGENCY.														
Eucher.....						83	104	187						
Coquilla.....						99	122	221						
Rogue River.....						61	82	133						
Chasta Scoton.....						56	60	116						
Chasta Costa.....						108	106	214						
Joshua.....						85	103	188						
Port Orford.....						13	21	34						
Toootootana.....						76	92	168						
Flores Creek.....						28	30	58						
Sixes.....						55	71	126						
Macanootna.....						108	139	247						
Noltanana.....						39	32	71						
GRAND RONDE AGENCY.														
Rogue River.....						43	73	116						
Umpquas.....						82	102	184						
Cow Creeks.....						8	13	21						
Marysville.....						5	10	15						
Chelukimaukes.....						14	15	29						
Sautains.....						40	48	88						
Yam Hills.....						20	23	43						
Twalaties.....						39	36	75						
Tumwaters.....						16	13	29						
Clackamas.....						32	40	72						
Chinook.....						2	3	5						
Nestuckers.....						13	13	26						
Salmon River.....						17	14	31						