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DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE
NEGOTIATION OF AN UNRATIFIED TREATY OF
DECEMBER 10, 1850, WITH THE COMANCHE AND OTHER INDIANS

P. J. A. Texas

John A. Rollins
M. Capt. Texas Army
Austin, Texas, Nov. 3/50

State particulars of a Council held by him with Chief, &c of the Comanches & Waccas, & that they promised to meet him with all their people on 19th inst. in general Council to adjust all differences. Mention having been made of the Cadros & their appropriate bands, & that they expressed their determination to attend the treaty. That the Wichita, Tonkaway & Chees, he is informed, are in Red River & have formed a combination for plunder, and that they are beyond his control. That provisions

Recd 30 Nov. 1850
Ackd 4 Dec. "

& presents will be necessary at the Council, & that he has made arrangements to procure them. — Enclosed copy of his letter to the Gov. of Texas (P. A. Bell) in relation to the movements of Coacooched (Cold Cat), Saminole Chief.

Also copy of opinion of Acty Genl of Texas (T. S. Hamilton) in reference to Constitutional right of the Genl. Govt. U. S. to exercise its laws regulating trade & intercourse with Indians within the limits of the State of Texas.

J. C. & C.

G. Hart

Austin Nov. 2. 1850

Sir
I had the honor to report from this place under date of Sept. 30th that in consequence of the failure of the Comanche Indians to meet me in Council on the 21st of Sept. I was then on my way to the "Clear fork" of the Brazos to seek them and, if possible, learn their intentions and true position.

At Forts Graham & Gates (posts in my route) I obtained an escort of twenty men under the command of Lieut. Alvord of the Army which together with eleven Delaware Indians employed by me gave me a force sufficiently large and efficient for my purposes.

On the fifth day from Fort Graham and about one hundred and twenty five miles from that post I found the Comanche Chiefs Catumpey and Little Wolf and portions of their people. They were at first greatly frightened but the assurance that no violence was intended soon removed their fears and they collected around me for a "talk". — As soon as I informed of the object of my visit and their supposed friendly disposition and conduct they expressed the strongest desire to be considered friends and readily agreed to meet me again as soon as I succeeded in finding Buffalo-Hump and Shanaco, the other Chiefs of the Southern Comanches. In order to show their sincerity they sent a young Comanche Capt. along to assist me in my search for the other Chiefs—a thing unprecedented among the Comanches and illustrative of their confidence in my statements. — Within the three following

days I found Buffalo-Hunt and Shanaco, Comanche, and Akagust a Chief among the Braces, and on the fifth I met the four Comanche and the Braces Chief, their head men and Captains in Council. —

I stated to them that on account of their absence from my Councils, their many thefts and occasional murders it had been inferred that they had abandoned the Treaty of 1846 and determined to be hostile. I recounted the many reasons that existed for supposing them unfaithful and told them that the Government had determined not to submit to this state of things any longer, but intended, unless satisfactory explanations and atonements were made to make war upon them immediately. I informed them that I did not come among them at that time to make accusations or to adjust difficulties but to advise them of their true position and interest and invite them once more and for the last time to meet me in Council. That unless they did this, brought in the stolen horses, the men who committed the murder at Craig's Trading house and came fully prepared to treat in relation to the many Mexican prisoners among them troops would be immediately sent into every part of the Indian Country. —

Buffalo-Hunt for himself and the rest replied — That the talk was very good and that although it was very plain and not such as they had been accustomed to hear yet it was not offensive as he believed it to be true and warranted by the circumstances. That there had been many violations of the Treaty on both sides and it was better either to renew and abide by the Treaty or to disregard it altogether. — That his people had been on

the Rio Grande occasionally in small numbers in company with other Indians against his wishes and in violation of his express orders but as some of them had very properly been killed he hoped it would be a lesson to the rest. That he and his people generally were friends truly so but that they had bad men among them whom they could not control and he hoped the innocent would not be made to suffer in common with the guilty. That on account of the difficulties on the Rio Grande and west generally, and information received through the Agents of Gen. Barnard that all Indians found west of the Colorado would be attacked indiscriminately, they had fled to the Brazos where they were informed there was no war and they would be safe. That they had been anxiously waiting for some time to learn the disposition of the Government towards them and the course intended to be adopted. That Catimprey had visited the Trading House of Barnard and requested him to write & send me a letter that he was afraid to meet me at the place appointed and that all of the Southern Comanches were ready and anxious to Council with me at any time & place appointed by me.

It was agreed therefore, and they most solemnly pledged themselves, to meet me on the 19th of the present month on the Rio San Saba together with all their people in a general Council when we would honestly and faithfully try to adjust all differences. He promised to notify all Indians that he could possibly see & to meet me with at least eight hundred persons. -

As my escort was provisioned for thirty days from Fort Graham, eight days more than was necessary, I gave the Indians eight days rations for thirty men and they went away seemingly in improved spirits and with every manifestation of an intention to comply literally with their promises. —

I do not, of course, know positively that they will meet me, or if they do, that existing difficulties can be reconciled, but from all I can see and learn I believe they will attend and that I shall succeed in renewing fully the Treaty of Amos Butte & Lewis. There are many counter currents, adverse interest, bad men and influences to contend against but I shall succeed in preventing a war. —

I also saw the Caddos and their associate bands who expressed much anxiety about their situation and a determination to attend the Treaty. The Sepans had been before notified. —

The Michitahs, Inkaways and Kuchies I did not see. They are, as I am informed, somewhere on Red River and have formed a general combination for the purpose of plunder. It is this combination that does most of the horse stealing along the frontier. I do not expect them at the Council. Consider them beyond my control and refer them to the Government as a set of rascals who ought to be exterminated. —

Since the 15th day of Sept. I have traveled over eleven hundred miles, most of the time without roads or other provender than the dry grass for my horses.

stept in houses only once or twice and counceled
eight times with the different bands of Indians, yet
I have not seen nor do I know the feelings of one half
the Indians belonging properly to this Agency. - I can
only say therefore in relation to the Indians I have
seen that they are all certainly friendly, except a
small portion of the Comanches and that they may be
controlled by judicious management.

It is known to the Department that it will be
necessary to feed these Indians during the Treaty and
to make them some presents. In order to do this I have
engaged sixty beavers and three hundred bushels of corn
to be delivered on the ground and I am now on my
way to San Antonio to procure such presents as I may
be able to purchase there. I go to San Antonio also
for the purpose of inducing Gen. Brooks, if possible,
to attend this treaty as the Indians expect an ardent
wish to see the "Big Captain" and the appearance of himself
and staff among them would no doubt exert a most
powerful & salutary influence. -

In my report of July 8th I made a statement in
relation to Coacochie, the Seminole Chief. Since
that time some statements in relation to him have been
made which are embraced in a letter addressed by
me, at his request, to the Governor of this State - a copy
of which is enclosed.

I find the reports in relation to Gen. Bannard mentioned
under date of Sept. 30 fully confirmed. -

The late Commissioner of Indian Affairs seems from
his report to have been of the opinion that the laws of the

United States regulating intercourse with the Indians did not extend to Texas and in this opinion the Act of the Interior indirectly concurs. In a matter of such vital importance, such absolute necessity, it is hoped the Department will reconsider the subject, for the conclusion, as I have before urged, is most unquestionably erroneous, as every one who has given any attention to the subject conceives. The Agent here must have full control of this matter or all his exertions will prove of little use. I enclose a copy of an opinion of the Attorney General of this State to the Governor upon this subject. —

As soon as the Treaty is over I will report fully in relation to all matters connected with this Agency correct some errors which I see from the documents accompanying the report of the Commissioner for 1849 have found their way into the Department and forward a statement of my accounts. — Next term I hope my radical changes will be made in the general policy here as I think I may be able to furnish such information as will aid the Department in the formation of its plans. —

To
S. Lea Esq
Com.

Indian Affairs Special Agent for U.S. for Texas
Washington
City

Very Respectfully

Wm. H. Robbins

Acting as
Special Agent for U.S. for Texas
Indians

P. 692

Oct 30 1850

Austin, Texas.
October 30, 1850.

Sir:

Since I have been acting as Special Agent of the United States for the Indians in Texas the following facts and statements in relation to the Seminole Chief, Coacochie, (Wild Cat,) have come to my knowledge, and as they affect the State of Texas more immediately than any other portion of the Country, I by leave to report them to you for your consideration.

In May last I met Coacochie at the head of about two hundred and fifty Indians, Seminoles and Kickapoo, on the Llano River. He then stated to me that the United States, on his leaving Florida, had promised to give him a country but instead of doing so the Government had placed him and his people in the country of the Creek Indians where they had no voice in Council and were greatly oppressed and abused; that he had made many ineffectual complaints, and as a last resort was driven to seek a home elsewhere as he could not longer submit to so much injustice. His object he said was to visit Mexico and engage to defend that Country against the incursions of the wild Indians provided that a country he liked was given him and consideration. In the event of a successful negotiation with the Mexican authorities it was his intention to return during the ensuing winter and summer

all of his people to Mexico but those then present would remain upon the Plains until they gathered their corn small patches of which they had planted there.

Soon after I left the Plains, (early in July) he and those with him abandoned their corn, and disappeared from that part of the Country. - Some time after this as I have been informed, they made their appearance on the Rio Grande and were transported into Mexico at the instance and expense of the Mexican authorities.

About the 1st of September, Cacochie again made his appearance on the Plains in company with only two Indians and stated that he had left those who had accompanied him in Mexico, having effected the desired arrangement with that Government. He professed to be then on his way home with the intention of removing all the Indians to Mexico, and said he would be again on the Plains on the 15th Instant.

During my recent visit among the Indians at present on the Plains, the following statements were made to me.

The Caddos say that Cacochie visited their village on his way home and endeavoured in "many talks" to induce them to emigrate with him to Mexico and said boldly that as soon as he was settled in Mexico he intended to make war not on the wild Indians but the whites; that for this purpose it was his intention to combine all the wild Tribes and such as did not join him should be punished. In consequence of this threat the Caddos as they say, left their village about the 15th of the present month,

and they are now in small hunting parties on the Sago
some hundred miles below their village with the
intention of remaining until the Seminole shall have
passed.

The Comanches and Wacos say that the
same overtures and statements have been made to them
as well as to the Kickapoo. All of the Indians men-
tioned here, I think, decline accepting the propo-
sition of Coconochie, except the Kickapoo who have
evidently agreed to follow his lead, but it is not prob-
able that they will long resist the eloquent threat-
enings of such a chief.

He has not as yet made his appearance
on his return to Mexico, but unless prevented will
no doubt soon be again among these Indians, and
he may, and doubtless will succeed eventually
in producing very serious disturbances on the fron-
tier of Texas. Small as these things seem at present
and uncertain as some of the statements are, still
I attach more importance to the movements of this
man than to all of the Indian uprisings and intrigues
of the day. Indeed it is the intrigues of the Tribes
when a single chief boldly enters upon the execution
of a plan that unless specially frustrated must end
in a general war with possibly all of the Indian
Tribes.

His Excellency P. M. Bell.
Austin,
Texas.

Very respectfully
Your Obedt. Servant
J. M. Rollins

Copy

Attorney General's Office,
21st August, 1850.

Sir:

I understand the enquiry which you submitted some this morning to be substantially whether the Officers of the United States Government in command on our Indian frontier, have any power or authority to prevent citizens of Texas from carrying on a trade or traffic in spirituous liquors, &c, with the Indian Tribes within the limits of the State.

The 8th Sec. of the 1st Art. of the Constitution of the United States, provides that Congress shall have the power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes." This power undoubtedly extends as well to Indian Tribes existing within the limits of States of the Union as to those residing on Territory not included in any State. The language used in reference to Indian Tribes in the Constitutional provision referred to, as well as the context, exclude any other construction.

The power being conferred upon Congress to regulate commerce with the Indian Tribes is not restricted because of their locality within the limits of a State, so long, at least, as they remain unincorporated with the white inhabitants of such State and are regarded a distinct and separate people;

and it is no objection to the exercise of this power that the permanent domain and sovereignty of the soil upon which an Indian Tribe may be situated is vested in a State instead of the General Government. If this objection were feasible it could in like manner be employed to prevent Congress from regulating Commerce among the several States, for the grant of power is as broad and absolute in the one case as in the other. The sovereignty of said in neither case has any thing to do with the power conferred. If the Indian Tribes or Tribes, in reference to whom the question arises, are within the limits of the United States Government, they are within the language and spirit of the Constitutional provision.

It would present a strange anomaly in the organization of the Federal Government if it could be shown that the duty imposed upon it to cultivate friendly relations with the Indian Tribes and to restrain them from acts of violence can be evaded or negated by interposing the sovereignty of a State over the soil occupied by them, and that too in the face of the Constitutional provision cited.

The power referred to is at all times and under all circumstances, in my opinion, commensurate with the duty of the General Government to protect the white inhabitants from Indian depredations and violence, and its obligation to give protection to the citizens of Texas can only be insisted upon by admitting the exercise of the power.

necessary power, and in its exercise in the case under consideration no State right is infringed. It is one of the powers expressly yielded up by the States to the Federal Government to promote the general welfare of the people of the Union, and the Citizens of any other State would have as much right to complain of its exercise in reference to the Indians within our State, as the Citizens of Texas.

I maintain, therefore, that the laws of Congress regulating commerce with the Indian Tribes are as supreme in Texas as they are in any portion of the United States Government.

I desire to be understood as speaking only of so much of the various laws relating to Indian affairs as provides for commercial intercourse with them. I have not lost sight of the fact that the right of Texas is supreme to the soil occupied by the Indians in question, and that she may when it suits her convenience and interest, extend her civil jurisdiction over that portion of her Territory and require the present occupants to be provided for elsewhere.

This being the case of course so much of the laws of Congress upon the subject of Indian affairs as relates to the Territory which may be occupied by them is not applicable in the case before us, and could not be enforced in Texas - but in other respects have the same force here that they have elsewhere.

There are no State laws in

laws regulating commercial intercourse
with the Indian Tribes within our State;
and without deciding the question as to
the power of the State to pass such laws
in the absence of any provision by the
U. S. Government, it is sufficient to
know that laws do exist fully defining
the duties of the Officers of the General
Government in the premises with which
I suppose they are familiar hence I
do not see them to decide that they are
applicable to the case embraced in the
questions.

I have the honor to be
most respectfully,
Your Obedt. Servant,
(signed) A. J. Hamilton
Adj. Atty. Genl.

Aug 21 1850
P 622

To His Excellency
J. N. Bell
Governor

Executive Department,
State of Texas.
Austin, November 2, 1850.

I hereby certify, that the foregoing is a
true and correct copy of a communication
received, and on file in this Department.
A. J. Hamilton
Adj. Atty. Genl.

O. J. A. Lucas. R. 43

John A. Pollins,
Spec. of Texas Iron.

San Antonio, Texas, Dec. 23/50.

Transmits Treaty negotiated by him with the Comanches, Caddos, Spanis, Quapaws, Sawacars & Waccas, with remarks in reference thereto; also to two human skulls, taken by him, one of which has been pinned up, & is with him, and to draft drawn by him, amtg. to \$6.329.33 - 40. Transmits also his acct. for 3rd + 4th qrs. '49 + 1st 3rd 3rd + 4th qrs 1850. (See p. 41)

Rec^d 23. Jan'y 1851.
Ack^d 22. May "

23. Corn

San Antonio Dec. 22. 1850

Sir

I had the honor to report from Austin under date of Nov. 2nd that I was then on my way to meet the Indians, in general Council, the 19th of November on the waters of the River San Sabá.

Owing to some delay in making a road, I did not arrive at the place appointed until the 20th, but in advance of the Indians, who did not appear except in small parties, acting as spies, for several days afterwards. The failure of the individual who had undertaken to deliver the Beef necessary for the Indians, to comply with his contract, compelled me to advise the Indians to remain in small parties in the vicinity, where the game and grass were more abundant until I could make a new contract & send to the settlements for supplies.

On the 28th Nov. the wagons transporting the goods for presents came up, and on the 1st of December the beef arrived. The following day the Indians assembled to about the number of Six Hundred. Of these there were about 300 Comanches under their Chief Catusmic, Little Wolf & Buffalo Hump and their Captains, about seventy Tepas, under their two chiefs - 42 Cados - 40 Quappas - 66 Waccos & Towaccaros and the remainder of Delawares Shawnees &c.

On the 4th December every thing was ready, but a violent Snow Storm & Weather coming on it became impossible to do any business, and every thing was suspended for the four following days. The suffering among both Indians & Whites, was very great but no deaths or serious consequences followed. On the morning of the 8th I began the Council and occupied the day in making such propositions & remarks

as I supposed the occasion and general condition of these Indians required and in reading and explaining the Treaty made by Messrs ~~Butter~~ & Lewis. On the 9th the Indians made their replies after having spent the entire night in counselling among themselves. The replies of all the Band amounted to the same thing, great complaint of ~~poverty~~ poverty and starvation, which they attributed to the injustice of the white man, in taking away their Country, an ardent wish to become true & trusted friends, a disposition to trust to the kindness of the Government, rather than rely any longer upon their own strength, and a determination to yield to & abide by all the propositions I had made to them. On the 10th I concluded with them the Treaty which I have the honor to forward herewith. I have followed as strictly as possible the Treaty made with Messrs Butter & Lewis, many of the articles being almost the same, but I have made such alterations and additions as the lapse of time & change of circumstances seemed to require. I have endeavoured to guard every point where difficulties have arisen, or where I could anticipate them. The Indians have made engagements which must lead to differences among themselves unless the Government makes such a show of approbation, as will excite either the cupidity or the fears of the more intractable. If the Indians proposed even in some degree as much as they have promised it will quiet all honest apprehensions of a war for the present, that they considered it their interest and only means of safety to do so, and that they deeply feared the late difficulties could not be amicably settled.

was obvious. The Indians must unquestionably
desire peace, they know their own weakness and
have some notion of the extent of the power
against which, in case of war, it would be
necessary to contend. This feeling does not
arise from any love of the white man, or
amicability of disposition, for war has been
their profession for centuries and accords
with their tastes and impulses, but from a
conviction after many experiments that they
have no longer the force necessary to contend
with even temporary success. The Indians are
certainly in a condition to be made the friends
of the Government, positively and permanently,
not however, by a little talk and presents of
calico & tobacco. These things will answer as
expedients only and are transient in their effects.
The Indians must eat. They know nothing of
agriculture, they cannot be expected to change
all their habits of life, in a few months or
years, even if they had a Country where they
could safely cultivate the soil. If the Gov-
ernment wishes to do so, by employing proper
means, all further serious difficulties may be
avoided, but nothing but the proper means
will do this. The Indians have no Country,
as it is said - they must have one & the bound-
ary separating them & the whites be distinctly
marked, they must be fed & clothed to some
extent, until they learn that the returns of
the soil are more certain than those of the
chase. The late Treaty has cost some money,
yet the amount will probably be esteemed small,
when compared with the good ^{believed} ~~devised~~ to
have been effected. A war, almost commenced,

which must have cost the Government several millions, and retarded for a long time, the settlement & prosperity of this and other frontier States has in all probability been entirely prevented - certainly indefinitely postponed.

It is hoped my action in reference to this matter will meet the sanction of the Government, that which appeared necessary to be done, I have attempted to perform and at the smallest possible expense, believing the Government would find my authority thus to act, in my very general instructions, and approved of my course because of the obvious good that must result. In Sept or Oct last two German girls were stolen by the Indians from the vicinity of the Town of Lemard or Copans Bay. It was reported at the time that one of them sixteen or seventeen years old, had received the most shocking violations & was left dying, the smaller girl ten or twelve years old being carried away. This outrage produced a deep impression & I have investigated it thoroughly. The older girl after the capture was placed on the same horse with an Indian woman who being unable with the additional burden to fly as rapidly as the others, threw the girl from the horse and stabbed her several times with a lance. She received no further injury and has since recovered & married. The smaller girl was carried to Red River by the Northern Comanches. The Indians who made the capture where she remained until the Treaty. On meeting the Southern Comanches I told them of the outrage that had been perpetrated and demanded the girl.

They knew nothing of the matter. At my re-
quest a messenger was sent to the Northern
Comanches to make enquiries and obtain the girl,
without reward if possible, if not by paying
for her. He returned in about twelve days bring-
ing the girl, and stating that he had for a
gun and silver bridle purchased her, of the
Northern Comanches on Red River, about 450
miles from the Treaty Ground. She was named
^{Chubby} and she is with me now, and ^{has} been ^{kindly} treated
in all other respects. ~~but in all other~~
~~respects had been kindly treated.~~

My accounts from the time of my
appointment to the 31st Dec. 1850 are forwarded
herewith. Although I have been compelled
to make them up in haste, yet I hope they
will be found correct and accompanied by the
proper Vouchers, upto the 4th quarter 1850 I
did nothing more than draw for my salary
and that of my Interpreter, although I had
made some small accounts before that
time. In my account for the 4th quarter
1850 will be found a charge for my salary
& that of my Interpreter to 31st Dec. 1850, the
sum paid the Delaware Indians as an Escort,
and the amount expended in various ways about
the Treaty just made amounting in all to
the sum of \$6329.33. I have drawn
drafts on the Com. of Indian Affairs for that sum,
and although I had ^{no} express authority to do
so beyond the amount of my own pay & that
of my Interpreter, yet the condition of affairs
required absolutely that a Treaty should be
made at this time, and under my general
instructions to do whatever I thought best to

secure peace and the friendship of the Indians,
I have incurred the expense knowing it to be
the true course to be adopted and believing the
Government would sanction the step. Of the
necessity of this Treaty the Government cannot
doubt. That much has been accomplished since
August last, in the face of many adverse
circumstances and the most unscrupulous
opposition, at the least possible expense, the
facts warrant me in asserting. All per-
sons familiar with the subject here concede
that a war has been prevented, which would
have cost the Government several Millions
of Dollars and retarded the growth of this
& other frontier States for many years.
The necessity for any collision of arms
has been removed, certainly, and an In-
dian war indefinitely postponed. The
Government now has time to take such
steps as will secure a permanent peace,
which if employed properly will prevent
all further difficulty on this frontier.

I have effected all that can be
accomplished until the Spring opens,
or at any time until the policy indica-
- ted by me has been adopted, and I consid-
- er my operations closed until that time.

The conditions of the Treaty to
be performed on the 3rd of July will re-
- ceive the attention of the Officer at Fort
Martin Scott

20

S. Lea Esq
Com. In. Affairs
Washington City

Very Respectfully
Yours Obedt. Servt
J. M. Rollins Special
Agt. U.S. for Texas Indians

Articles of Treaty made and concluded on Spring Creek near the River San Sabá in the Indian Country of the State of Texas this the 10th day of December A.D. 1850. between John Mc Hollins Special Agent of the United States for the Indians of Texas acting for the United States on the one part, and the undersigned, Chiefs, Warriors, Captains and Councilors for themselves, and for those under their control and acknowledging their authority on the other part. Witnesseth

Article 1st

The Undersigned, Chiefs, Warriors, Captains, and Councilors, for themselves and for those under their control and subject to their authority, do hereby acknowledge themselves to be under the jurisdiction and protection of the United States of America, and of no other power, State or Sovereignty. Whatever

Article 2^d

It is stipulated and agreed by the Indians, parties hereto, that the Government of the United States, shall have the sole and exclusive right of regulating Trade and intercourse with them and they do hereby respectively Engage to afford protection to such persons, with their property

as shall be duly authorized to reside among
them, for the purpose of trade and intercourse,
and to their Agents and Servants, but no person
shall be permitted to reside among them as a
Trader, or introduce Goods into the Indian Coun-
try, who is not furnished with a license for
that purpose according to the laws of the United
States, to the end that the said Indians, may not
be imposed upon in their Trade, and if any
licensed Trader shall abuse his privilege, by un-
fair trading, upon complaint by the said Chiefs
to their Agent, and proof thereof, his license
shall be taken from him, and he shall be
further punished according to law, and if any
person shall intrude himself as a Trader, or
introduce Goods into the Indian Country, without
such license, upon complaint he shall be dealt
with according to law, and the Goods so intro-
duced shall be forfeited to the Indians giving
the information, who shall have the right to take
into possession and keep said Goods until the
matter is legally investigated

Article 3^d

The said Indians, Parties hereto are now and
agree forever to remain at peace with the United States

Article 4th

The said Tribes or Nations, Parties to this Treaty

are anxious to be at peace with all Nations of people
with whom the United States are at peace, and
it is agreed, that the President shall use his Ex-
ecutions, in such manner as he shall think prop-
-er to preserve friendly relations between the Tribes
or Nations, parties to this Treaty and all other
Nations of People

Article 5th

And the said Tribes or Nations agree to
remain friendly with such Tribes as are now at
peace with the United States, residing upon the
waters of the Arkansas, Missouri and Red Rivers

Article 6th

The said Indians, Parties hereto, pledge them-
selves to give notice to the agents of the United
States, residing near them, of any designs which
they may know or suspect, to be formed in
any neighbouring Tribe, or by any person whatever
against the peace and interests of the United States

Article 7th

It is agreed that if any Indian or Indians
shall commit a Murder or Robbery, or Steal
any thing from any Citizen of the United States
The Tribe or Band to which the offender belongs
shall deliver up the person or persons so offen-
-ding to the Commanding Officer at Fort. Martin
Scott to the end that he or they may be punished

if found guilty of Murder, with Death, and if found guilty of Robbery or Straling according to law. In like manner if any citizen or subject of the United States shall commit murder or Robbery on any Indian or Indians within the limits of the State of Texas, on complaint thereof to the agents the party shall be arrested, tried, and if found guilty, punished according to law.

Article 8th

The said Indian Parties hereto, agree to deliver to the Officer Commanding at Fort Martin Scott, or to the Indian Agents, all White persons or Negroes, who now are among ^{any of the} Indians of Texas as prisoners or runaways, by the fifth day of February AD 1851, at which time all prisoners belonging to said Bands now in the possession of the Government of the United States shall be delivered up. and should any Indian or Indians of whatever Tribe or Band inhabiting the State of Texas, refuse to surrender such persons, White or Black, the Government of the United States, shall have the privilege of sending such force as may be necessary, to take them and the Indians so refusing ~~their~~ custody, and the parties hereto pledge themselves to give immediate notice of such refusal, the locality of said Indians, the band to which they belong, and render such

such further assistance and protection to the
persons sent among them, as may be in their
power

Article 9th

The said Indian Parties hereto, agree to
deliver as soon as found, all runaway Negroes,
that may be seen by them in the Indian Country,
to the officer Commanding the nearest Military
Post, or to the Indian Agent, and not knowingly
to allow any Negro or Negroes, to pass through the
Indian Country, into Mexico, without arresting
him or them, and should the said Negroes be
in such force as to render it difficult or dan-
gerous to arrest them, then said Indians shall
give immediate notice, to the officer Command-
ing the nearest Military Post, or to the Indian
Agent, and act as guides, and render such
further assistance as may be required

Article 10th

The practice of Stealing Horses has preva-
-iled very much, to the great disgust of the Citi-
-zens of the United States, and if persisted in
cannot fail to involve both the United States and
the Indians in endless strife. It is therefore agreed
that it shall be put an entire stop to, on both sides.
Nevertheless if bad men, should in defiance of
this agreement, continue to make depredations
of that nature, the person convicted thereof, shall

be punished with the utmost severity accord-
ing to law, and all Horses so stolen, either by the
Indians, from Citizens of the United States from
any of the said Tribes or Nations. into whose posses-
-sion. soever they may have passed, upon due
proof of rightful ownership, shall be restored;
and the chiefs, of said Tribes or Nations, shall
give all necessary aid and protection to Citizens
of the United States, in reclaiming or recovering
such stolen Horses, and the Civil Magistrates
of the United States, severally, shall give all ne-
-cessary aid and protection of Indians in cla-
-iming and recovering such stolen Horses.

Article 11th

It is agreed that all stolen property now
in the possession of the Indians, parties hereto
shall be given up at this time, and all that
they know of or can find before that time,
shall be delivered at Fort Martin Scott on
the 5th day of February AD 1851. and should any
Indian refuse to bring or surrender such stolen
property, immediate notice shall be given to
the Officer commanding the nearest Military
Post.

Article 12th

It is agreed by the Indians, Parties hereto, that
they will not allow Horses which they know or
believe to have been stolen, to pass through

their country, and that they will take such Non-
-ses and the Indians having them, into posses-
-sion and custody and bring them to the near-
-est Military Post or to the Indian Agent

Article 13th

It is agreed that the Indians, parties hereto
will neither attack, steal from, murder, make
captive or otherwise injure or molest any white
person and that they will use all their influence
to prevent others from doing so, and immediately
give notice of such, their locality and numbers,
as refuse to comply with this article

Article 14th

Should any of the "Young men" belonging to
the Bands or Parties hereto, refuse to obey their
chiefs, and steal, murder, or otherwise violate
this Treaty, they shall be immediately arrested
by their own Bands, brought into Fort. Martin
Scott and surrendered for trial and punishment
according to law

Article 15th

It is agreed by the Indians, parties hereto
that they will not go below the present line of Mil-
-itary Posts on the East side of the Colorado River
nor below the Llano River, and a line running
West from its head Waters on the West side of
the Colorado without express permission from

the Indian Agent, or some officer Commanding
a Military Post in Texas, in Writing. And
that they will give immediate notice to the nearest
Military Post should other Indians attempt to
do so. The German Settlement on the north
side of the Llano River, will be embraced in the
 foregoing article so long as they do not trade
with the Indians in anything except the produce
of their Farms, nor for any Horses or Mules which
may have been stolen

Article 16th

The Indians, parties hereto, agree to deliver
by the 5th day of February 1851. to the Officer
Commanding Fort Martin Scott, the Indians
who murdered the German at Craig's Trading
House on the Llano during the present Fall,
or should they be unable to deliver them, then
to point out said Murderers, and render such
assistance in arresting them as may be necessary

Article 17th

The Indians, parties hereto, agree to deliv-
er at the same time and place, the Indians
who captured and carried away the white girl
near the town of Llanar on Copans Bay in
September or October last, or should they be
unable to do so, to point out such Indians, to
such force as may be sent after them, and render
such further assistance, as may be necessary to

to their arrest and punishment

Article 18th

For the protection of said Indians and for the purpose of securing a permanent peace and carrying out the stipulations of this Treaty, the Government of the United States shall within the year A.D. 1851. Establish in the Indian Country, one or more Trading Houses and agencies and make such suitable provisions as may be deemed proper, and treat with said Indians as to a definite line between them and the whites so that the Indian Country may be known and respected

Article 19th

If any person or persons shall introduce any ardent spirits or intoxicating liquors of any kind among said Tribes or Nations, such person shall be punished according to the laws of the United States, and the said Tribes or Nations agree to give immediate notice to the agent of the United States residing near them and to prevent by any means in their power the violation of this article of Treaty, and the said Chiefs or any one of them may destroy any ardent spirits found in the Indian Country

Article 20th

It is further agreed that Blacksmiths

shall be sent to reside among the said Tribes or Nations to keep their Guns and Fanning Utensils in order, so long and in such manner as the President may think proper

It is further agreed that School Teachers at the discretion of the President may be sent among the said Tribes or Nations for the purpose of instructing them; and the said Tribes or Nations, agree that Preachers of the Gospel may travel or reside among them by permission of the President, or by his Agents to be appointed, and that ample protection shall be afforded them in the discharge of their duties

Given under our hands and seals, The said John A. Rollins acting for the United States and the Indians for themselves and those acknowledging their authority this 10th day of December Anno Domini 1850

"signed" J. A. Rollins
Special Agent, U.S.
for Indians of Texas

Comanches

Po-cho-na-qua-kep-	Buffalo Hump	his x mark
Sa-ba-heit	Small Wolf	his x mark
Ca-Tunisie		his x mark
To-sont.	White	his x mark
Car-i-wah	Keen Steps	his x mark
See-ca-che-ni-ta	Feather	his x mark

Guadalupe		hi x mark
Wei-t-che-ki	Humming Bird	hi x mark
Ka-ba-ha-mo	Seven Smokes	hi x mark
Que-ha-no		hi x mark
Se-ah-tie-quosh	Rifle Breech	hi x mark
Mo-he-ka	Pole Cat	hi x mark

Caddoes

Caddo John		hi x mark
Sa, te, wah, ah, nache,		hi x mark
Tah, tie		hi x mark
Teh, chi, Tah		hi x mark
Tehh, he, wok		hi x mark
Sam. Bend, Eye		hi x mark

Lipans

Chi, ei, To		hi x mark
chi, po, ti		hi x mark
Me, Keh, Tas, na		hi x mark
Keh, ranch		hi x mark

Quapas

Tuh, eh, ka, wa, ta		hi x mark
See, ka, ta, hoah		hi x mark
Ko, ka		hi x mark
Ki, Teh, weh		hi x mark
Pah, teh, keh		hi x mark

Tawacanes

Kes, ho, chi, lash	Traveller	hi x mark
--------------------	-----------	-----------

Ka. ra, Ki, ris	Receiver	hi x mark
Kek, chi, Tah	Seizer	hi x mark
Oui, chi, Tank		hi x mark

Waccos

A, qua, quosh	Short Tail	hi x mark
Kid, e, cok, ish	Double Banded	hi x mark
Chos. tock, Kah, a, Wah.	hallow	hi x mark
Tah. to. Wa, chois	Seigneur	hi x mark

Witnesses

N. W. Merrill
 Cap^{tn} U^s Army's
 Br^{ig} Mag. U^s A

J. B. McComa
 Capt Com. Flo. Tex
 M^{aj} Vol

Interpreters

John Connor
 Jose Chisholm

San Antonio Texas Dec. 22nd 1850

I John H. Rollins Special Agt. U. S. for Indians of Texas hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the Treaty made with said Indians at the time & place specified therein —

John H. Rollins Special
 Agt. U. S. for Indians of Texas

Texas M 1272-2
Fort Martin Scott
Texas Jan 10. 1851

Treaty U.S. with the
Indian Tribes Texas
Dec. 10. 1850

Genl. Geo. M. Gillmore
President U.S.

From Geo. W. Merrill
Brig. Genl. 2^d Div
Batavia
N.Y.

(B)

Recd. Indian Affairs -

1851

File

Head Quarters 8th Military Department,

San Antonio, December 25th, 1850.

ORDERS }
No. 69. }

The accompanying Treaty held on the San Saba by the United States Agent, with the Comanche and other tribes of Texas Indians, is published for the information of all concerned.

Notwithstanding that this Treaty still requires the sanction of the General Government and the State of Texas to make it binding by law, it still evinces a disposition on the part of the Indians to preserve a peaceable attitude towards the whites.

Officers of the Army within this Department are accordingly directed to carry out the spirit of this Treaty so far as can consistently be done, and it is also to be hoped that a spirit of accommodation may be evinced by the citizens of Texas, until such time as the question of Indian boundary and military jurisdiction over their country can be determined upon by the proper authorities.

By order of Bvt. Major Gen. BROOKE.

Geo. Deas
Asst. Adj. Gen.

Articles of Treaty,

Made and concluded on Spring Creek, near the River San Saba, in the Indian country of the State of Texas, this, the 10th day of December, A. D. 1850, between John H. Rollins, Special Agent of the United States for the Indians of Texas, acting for the United States on the one part, and the undersigned Chiefs, Warriors, Captains and Councillors, for themselves and for those under their control, and acknowledging their authority; on the other part—witnesses:

ARTICLE 1ST.

The Undersigned, Chiefs, Warriors, Captains and Councillors, for themselves, and for those under their control and subject to their authority, do hereby acknowledge themselves to be under the jurisdiction and protection of the United States of America, and of no other Power, State or Sovereignty whatever.

ARTICLE 2D.

It is stipulated and agreed by the Indians, parties hereto, that the Government of the United States shall have the sole and exclusive right of regulating trade and intercourse with them, and they do hereby respectively engage to afford protection to such persons, with their property, as shall be duly authorized to reside among them for the purpose of trade and intercourse, and to their agents and servants; but no person shall be permitted to reside among them as a trader, or introduce goods into the Indian country, who is not furnished with a license for that purpose, according to the laws of the United States, to the end that the said Indians may not be imposed upon in their trade; and if any licensed trader shall abuse his privilege by unfair trading, upon complaint by said Chiefs to their Agent, and proof thereof, his license shall be taken from him, and he shall be further punished, according to law; and if any person shall intrude himself as a trader, or introduce goods into the Indian country without such license, upon complaint, he shall be dealt with according to law, and the goods so introduced shall be forfeited to the Indians giving the information, who shall have the right to take into possession and keep said goods until the matter is legally investigated.

ARTICLE 3D.

The said Indians, parties hereto, are now, and agree forever to remain at peace with the United States.

ARTICLE 4TH.

The said tribes or nations, parties to this treaty, are anxious to be at peace with all nations of people with whom the United States are at peace, and it is agreed that the President shall use his exertions in such manner as he shall think proper to preserve friendly relations between the different tribes or nations, parties to this treaty, and all other nations of people.

ARTICLE 5TH.

And the said tribes or nations agree to remain friendly with such tribes as are now at peace with the United States, residing upon the waters of the Arkansas, Missouri, and Red Rivers.

ARTICLE 6TH.

The said Indians, parties hereto, pledge themselves to give notice to the Agent of the United States, residing near them, of any designs which they may know or suspect to (be) formed in any neighboring tribe, or by any person whatever, against the peace and interests of the United States.

ARTICLE 7TH.

It is agreed that if any Indian or Indians shall commit a murder or robbery, or steal anything from any citizen of the United States, the tribe or band to which the offender belongs, shall deliver up the person or persons so offending to the Officer Commanding at Fort Martin Scott, to the end that he or they may be punished, if found guilty of murder with death, and

if found guilty of robbery or stealing, according to law. In like manner, if any citizen or subject of the United States shall commit murder or robbery on any Indian or Indians within the limits of the State of Texas, on complaint thereof to the Agent, the party shall be arrested, tried, and if found guilty, punished according to law.

ARTICLE 8TH.

The said Indians, parties hereto, agree to deliver to the Officer Commanding at Fort Martin Scott, or to the Indian Agent, all white persons or negroes who now are among any of the Indians of Texas as prisoners, or runaways, by the fifth day of February, 1851, at which time all prisoners belonging to said bands now in the possession of the Government of the United States, shall be delivered up; and should any Indian or Indians, of whatever tribe or band, inhabiting the State of Texas, refuse to surrender such persons, white or black, the Government of the United States shall have the privilege of sending such force as may be necessary to take them and the Indians so refusing into custody; and the parties hereto pledge themselves to give immediate notice of such refusal, the locality of said Indians, the band to which they belong, and render such further protection and assistance to the persons sent among them, as may be in their power.

ARTICLE 9TH.

The said Indian parties hereto agree to deliver as soon as found, all runaway negroes that may be seen by them in the Indian country, to the Officer Commanding the nearest Military Post, or to the Indian Agent, and not knowingly to allow any negro or negroes to pass through the Indian country into Mexico, without arresting him or them, and should the said negroes be in such force as to render it difficult or dangerous to arrest them, then said Indians shall give immediate notice to the Officer Commanding the nearest Military Post, or to the Indian Agent, and act as guides and render such further assistance as may be required.

ARTICLE 10TH.

The practice of stealing horses has prevailed very much to the great disquiet of the citizens of the United States, and if persisted in cannot fail to involve both the United States and the Indians in endless strife. It is therefore agreed that it shall be put an entire stop to on both sides. Nevertheless, should bad men, in defiance of this agreement, continue to make depredations of that nature, the person convicted thereof shall be punished with the utmost severity according to law, and all horses so stolen, either by the Indians from citizens of the United States, or by the citizens of the United States from any of the said tribes or nations, into whose possession soever they may have passed, upon due proof of rightful ownership shall be restored; and the Chiefs of said tribes or nations shall give all necessary aid and protection to citizens of the United States, in reclaiming or recovering such stolen horses; and the Civil Magistrates of the United States severally shall give all necessary aid and protection to Indians in claiming and recovering such stolen horses.

ARTICLE 11TH.

It is agreed that all stolen property now in the possession of the Indians, parties hereto, shall be given up

Articles of Treaty,

Made and concluded on Spring Creek, near the River San Saba, in the Indian country of the State of Texas, this, the 10th day of December, A. D. 1850, between John H. Rollins, Special Agent of the United States for the Indians of Texas, acting for the United States on the one part, and the undersigned Chiefs, Warriors, Captains and Councillors, for themselves and for those under their control, and acknowledging their authority, on the other part—witnesses:

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It is stipulated and agreed by the Indians, parties hereto, that the Government of the United States shall have the sole and exclusive right of regulating trade and intercourse with them, and they do hereby respectively engage to afford protection to such persons, with their property, as shall be duly authorized to reside among them for the purpose of trade and intercourse, and to their agents and servants; but no person shall be permitted to reside among them as a trader, or introduce goods into the Indian country, who is not furnished with a license for that purpose, according to the laws of the United States, to the end that the said Indians may not be imposed upon in their trade; and if any licensed trader shall abuse his privilege by unfair trading, upon complaint by said Chiefs to their Agent, and proof thereof, his license shall be taken from him, and he shall be further punished, according to law; and if any person shall intrude himself as a trader, or introduce goods into the Indian country without such license, upon complaint, he shall be dealt with according to law, and the goods so introduced shall be forfeited to the Indians giving the information, who shall have the right to take into possession and keep said goods until the matter is legally investigated.

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if found guilty of robbery or stealing, according to law. In like manner, if any citizen or subject of the United States shall commit murder or robbery on any Indian or Indians within the limits of the State of Texas, on complaint thereof to the Agent, the party shall be arrested, tried, and if found guilty, punished according to law.

ARTICLE 8TH.

The said Indians, parties hereto, agree to deliver to the Officer Commanding at Fort Martin Scott, or to the Indian Agent, all white persons or negroes who now are among any of the Indians of Texas as prisoners, or runaways, by the fifth day of February, 1851, at which time, all prisoners belonging to said bands now in the possession of the Government of the United States, shall be delivered up; and should any Indian or Indians, of whatever tribe or band, inhabiting the State of Texas, refuse to surrender such persons, white or black, the Government of the United States shall have the privilege of sending such force as may be necessary to take them and the Indians so refusing into custody; and the parties hereto pledge themselves to give immediate notice of such refusal, the locality of said Indians, the band to which they belong, and render such further protection and assistance to the persons sent among them, as may be in their power.

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The said Indian parties hereto agree to deliver as soon as found, all runaway negroes that may be seen by them in the Indian country, to the Officer Commanding the nearest Military Post, or to the Indian Agent, and not knowingly to allow any negro or negroes to pass through the Indian country into Mexico, without arresting him or them, and should the said negroes be in such force as to render it difficult or dangerous to arrest them, then said Indians shall give immediate notice to the Officer Commanding the nearest Military Post, or to the Indian Agent, and act as guides and render such further assistance as may be required.

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ARTICLE 11TH.

It is agreed that all stolen property now in the possession of the Indians, parties hereto, shall be given up

52

J. 663

O. I. A. Texas

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
February 13th 1851.

Submits a treaty concluded 10th Dec^r
1850, between Special Agent John N.
Rollins, and certain Indian tribes in
Texas, to be laid before the President.
Encloses extract from the report of
J. N. Rollins relative to the same &c.

Returned to Com^r of
Indian Affairs -
Dept of the Interior
(New York, 1851)

Incident that the President
declined to send this treaty to the
Senate because it is a copy the original
not having been transmitted by the agent

Filed ✓ File L.S.

I understand the Presdt
declined sending this treaty
to the Senate, because
it is a copy the original
not having been trans-
mitted by the agent

L L
[Luke Lea]

Department of the Interior
Office Indian Affairs
February 13th 1851.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit herewith, to be laid before the President a treaty concluded on the 10th day of December last, at "Spring Creek", near the river "San Saba", between John N. Rollins, Special Agent of the United States, and certain Indian tribes of Texas, together with an extract from the report of Mr Rollins, to this Office, relative to the same.

Whether the treaty, in all respects, is compatible with the rights and claims of Texas, is a question not within the competency of this Office to decide: waiving its consideration, therefore, and looking to the provisions of the treaty with reference to the peculiar condition of Indian Affairs in that State, I have no hesitation in saying, that its ratification would be productive of much good, while its rejection, there is reason to believe, would result in mischievous consequences of a serious character.

Very respectfully.

Your Obedt. Serv't.

L. Lea

Commissioner

Hon A. N. H. Stuart.
Secretary of the Interior.

R. 643
J. 663
1850

(A)

(Copy)

San Antonio December 22nd 1850.

Sir.

I had the honor to report from Austin, under date of November 2nd, that I was then on my way to meet the Indians, in general council the 19th of November on the waters of the river San Saba.

Owing to some delay in making a road, I did not arrive at the place, ^{appointed} until the 20th, but in a dance of the Indians, who did not appear except in small parties, acting as spies, for several days afterwards. The failure of the individual who had undertaken to deliver the beef necessary for the Indians, to comply with his contract, compelled me to advise the Indians to remain in small parties in the vicinity, where the game and grass were more abundant, until I could make a new contract, and send to the settlements for supplies.

On the 28th November the waggons transporting the goods for presents came up, and on the 1st of December the beef arrived. The following day the Indians assembled to about the number of Six hundred, of these there were about 300 Comanches, and their Chiefs Catumsie, Little Wolf, and Buffalo Hump and their captains, about seventy Lepans, under their two chiefs—42 Leadoes—40 Quappaws—66 Waccos and Towaccaros and the remainder of Delawares, Shawnees &c. On the 4th December everything was ready, but a violent snow storm & norther coming on, it became impossible to do any business, and every thing was suspended for the four following days. The suffering among both Indians & Whites, was very great but no deaths or serious consequences followed. On the morning of the 8th, I began the Council and occupied the day in making such propositions and remarks as I supposed the occasion and general condition of these Indians required, and in reading & explaining the Treaty made by Mep^r Butler & Lewis. On the 9th the Indians made their replies after having spent the entire night in counciling among themselves. The replies of all the bands amounted to the something, great complaint of poverty and starvation, which they attributed to the injustice of the white man, in taking away
their

their country, an ardent wish to become true and trusted friends a disposition to trust to the kindness of the Government rather than rely any longer upon their own strength, and a determination to yield to & abide by all the propositions I had made to them.

On the 10th I concluded with them the Treaty which I have the honor to forward herewith. I have followed as strictly as possible the Treaty made with Mess^{rs} Butler & Lewis many of the articles being almost the same, but I have made such alterations and additions as the lapse of time and change of circumstances seemed to require. I have endeavored to guard every point where difficulties have arisen or where I could anticipate them. The Indians have made engagements which must lead to differences among themselves unless the Government makes such a show of approbation, as will excite either the cupidity or the fears of the more intractable. If the Indians perform even in some degree as much as they have promised it will quiet all honest apprehensions of a war for the present. That they considered it their interest and only means of safety to do so, and that they deeply feared the late difficulties could not be amicably settled, was obvious. The Indians most unquestionably desire peace, they know their own weakness and have some notion of the extent of the power against which, in case of war, it would be necessary to contend. This feeling does not arise from any love of the white man, or amiability of disposition, for war has been their profession for centuries, and accords with their tastes and impulses, but from a conviction after many experiments that they have no longer the force necessary to contend with even temporary success. The Indians are certainly in a condition to be made the friends of the Government, positively and permanently, not however, by a little talk and presents of Calico & Tobacco, these things will answer as expedients only and are transient in their effects. The Indians must eat, they know nothing of agriculture - they cannot be expected to change all their habits of life in a few months or years even if they had a country where they could safely cultivate the soil. If the Government wishes to do so, by employing proper means all further serious difficulties may be avoided, but nothing but the proper means
will

will do this. The Indians have no country as it is said — they must have one & the boundary separating them and the whites be distinctly demarcated — they must be fed & clothed to some extent, until they learn that the returns of the soil are more certain than those of the chase. The late Treaty has cost some money yet the amount will probably be esteemed small when compared with the good believed to have been effected. A war, almost commenced, which must have cost the government several millions, and retarded for a long time, the settlement & prosperity of this & other frontier States has in all probability been entirely prevented — certainly indefinitely postponed.

It is hoped my action in reference to this matter will meet the sanction of the government, that which appeared necessary to be done, I have attempted to perform, and at the smallest possible expense, believing the government would find my authority thus to act, in my very general instructions; and approve of my course because of the obvious good that must result. In September or October last, two German girls were stolen by the Indians from the vicinity of the town of Lemar or Copano Bay. It was reported at the time that one of them, sixteen or seventeen years old, had received the most shocking violations, & been left dying, the smaller girl ten or twelve years old being carried away. This outrage produced a deep impression & I have investigated it thoroughly, the older girl after the capture was placed on the same horse with an Indian woman who being unable with the additional burden to flee as rapidly as the others, threw the girl from the horse and stabbed her several times with a lance. She received no further injury and has since recovered & married. The smaller girl was carried to Red River by the Northern Comanches, the Indians who made the capture where she remained until the Treaty, on meeting the Southern Comanches I told them of the outrage that had been perpetrated, and demanded the girl — they knew nothing of the matter. At my request a messenger was sent to the Northern Comanches to make enquiries and obtain the girl, without reward if possible, if not by paying for her. He returned in about twelve days bringing the girl, ~~with~~ ^{and} installing that he had for a gun, and silver bridle purchased her of the Northern Comanches on Red River

about

about 450 miles from the Treaty ground. She was naked, and hungry but in all other respects had been kindly treated, she is with me now, on her way home in good health and spirits.

+++++

All persons familiar with the subject here concede that a war has been prevented, which would have cost the government several millions of dollars, and retarded the growth of this & other frontier States for many years.

The necessity for any collision of arms has been removed, certainly, and an Indian war indefinitely postponed. The government now has time to take such steps as will secure a permanent peace, which if employed properly will prevent all further difficulty on this frontier.

I have effected all that can be accomplished until the spring opens, or at any time until the policy indicated by me has been adopted, and I consider my operations closed until that time.

The conditions of the Treaty to be performed on the 5th of February will receive the attention of the Officer at Fort Martin Scott.

Very Respectfully
Your Obt Serv
Jno H Rollins Special
Agt. W. S for Tex as Indians

A. 663

Dec 21 1850

(2)

So L. Lea Esq
Commr In affairs
Washington City.