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United States. Office of Indian Affairs
Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., [1860]

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REPORT

OF

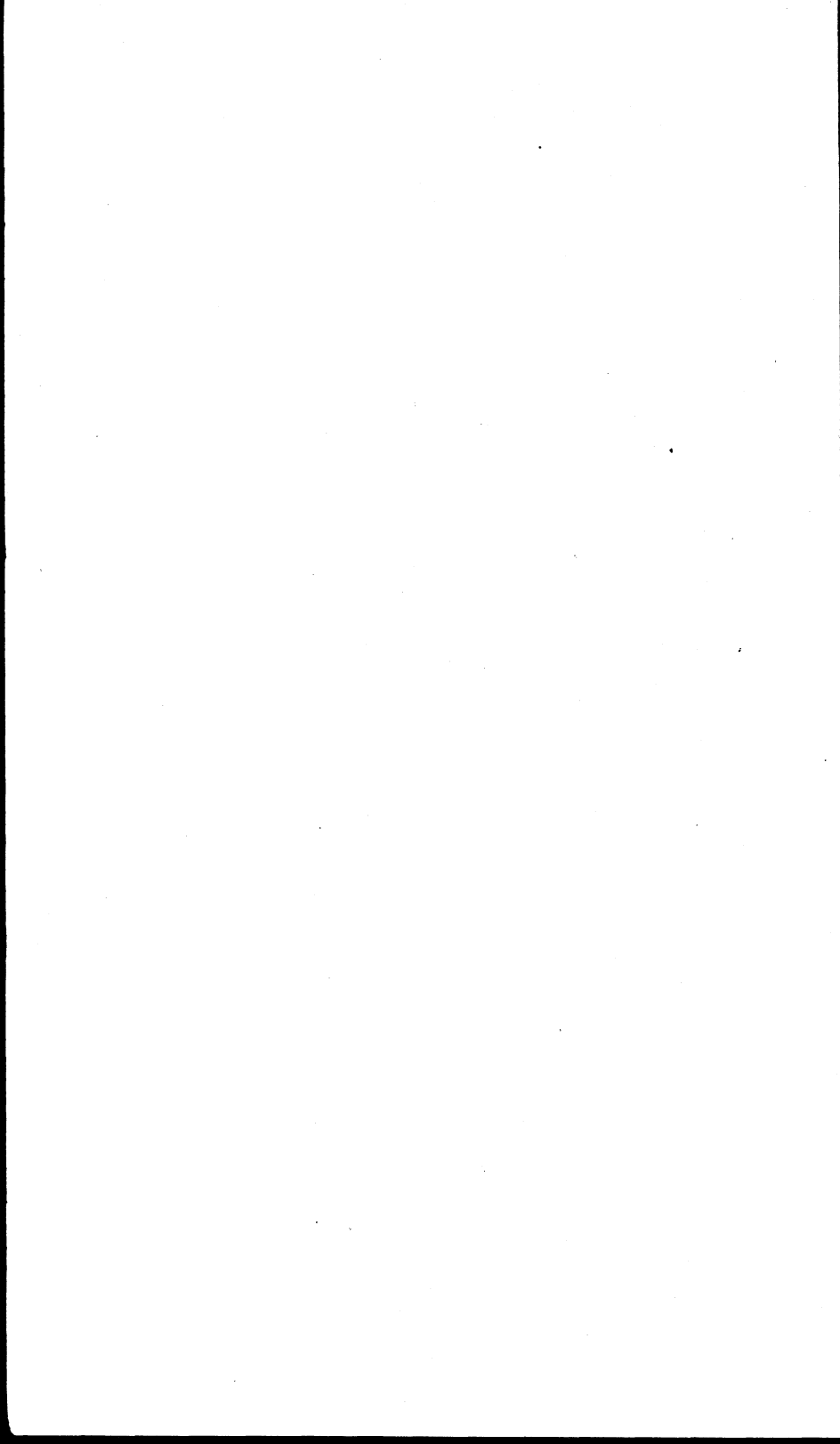
THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

ACCOMPANYING

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

FOR THE YEAR 1860.

WASHINGTON:
GEORGE W. BOWMAN, PRINTER.
1860



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EXTRACT

FROM THE

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

IN RELATION TO INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Detailed information in regard to the operations of the Indian Office during the past year, and the present condition of the various tribes of Indians within our limits, will be found in the report of the Commissioner, which, with the accompanying documents, is herewith submitted.

In reviewing the results of the policy pursued by the government of the United States towards the Indian tribes within their limits, it should be borne in mind that, while the same general relation exists between the United States and all the tribes, that relation has been modified in respect to many of them by treaty stipulations and acts of Congress, and as these modifications vary in each case, and often in essential particulars, the subject becomes complicated, and the difficulty of subjecting the Indians to a uniform policy greatly increased. With the wild tribes in the heart of the continent, in Arizona, and in California, constituting, possibly, the majority, we have no treaties whatever. With respect to policy, then, it is obvious that the Indians must be divided into two classes—those with whom we have treaties, and those with whom we have not. In the case of the former we are clearly bound to be guided by treaty stipulations; in the case of the latter the government is free to pursue such a policy as circumstances may render expedient, subordinate, of course, to those general principles which have been declared in the statutes and sanctioned by the Supreme Court.

Again, the treaty or annuity Indians may be arranged in two divisions. With one we have treaties of amity, and we pay them annuities, either in money, goods, or provisions, or perhaps all three, for a longer or shorter period, but without recognizing their title to any particular tract of country. We not only pay annuities to the other, but we recognize their title to particular tracts of country, described by metes and bounds, and guaranty them undisturbed possession of the same forever. This latter class, again, must be subdivided into those who hold their lands in common, whether in fee, or by the usual Indian title, and those whose lands are held in severalty by the individual members of the tribe. There is yet a further distinction to be made between those cases where the several reservations are in a compact

body, surrounded by a well-defined exterior boundary, constituting them a tribal reservation, over which the intercourse laws can be enforced, and those in which the individual reservations are scattered among the white settlements, and subjected to the operation of the laws of the State or Territory in which they are situated.

Our intercourse with those tribes with whom we have no treaties, except those in California, Utah, and New Mexico, who are under the control of agents, is limited to impressing upon them the necessity of maintaining friendly relations with the whites, and assuring them that acts of violence and rapine will be sure to draw upon them severe chastisement. This intercourse is had mainly through the medium of officers of the Army, stationed on the remote frontier, or engaged in exploring and surveying expeditions. With the exception of the Navajos and Snakes, these Indians have been at peace with us during the past year.

Peace has also prevailed among the treaty Indians, with one conspicuous exception. I refer to the Kioways, whose increasing turbulence would seem to render military operations advisable. The same may be said of the Yanctonnais and Cut-head bands of Sioux.

Of those Indians, to whom reservations are secured by treaty, it is to be observed that those who hold their lands in common, and those who hold in severalty, but whose reservations are scattered about among the white settlements, have made, and are making little or no progress. There are of course exceptions, but they are few in number, and result from fortuitous circumstances. Experience has satisfied me that two conditions are indispensable to the success of any policy, looking beyond the mere immediate and temporary relief of the Indians. If it is designed to effect a radical change in their habits, and modes of life, and establish for them a permanent civilization, the ideas of separate, or rather private property, and isolation, must form the basis alike of our diplomacy and our legislation.

Private property in the soil and its products stimulates industry by guarantying the undisturbed enjoyment of its fruits, and isolation is an effectual protection against the competition, the cunning, and the corrupting influences of the white man. This is not mere theory, it has the sanction of successful application in practice; and notable examples may be cited—those of the Winnebagoes and Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux, reclaimed in an incredibly short time by this policy, from the idleness, drunkenness, and degradation for which they were conspicuous. And it is no valid objection to the force of the illustration to say that the same results have been produced among the Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Cherokees, who still hold their lands as tenants in common. The tenure in common is but nominal with those tribes; every member of them is protected in the undisturbed possession of the home he has made for himself in the common domain, and his right of property in his fields and the crops he raises on them is as sacredly respected as if he held them in fee and in severalty. Nowhere are the intercourse laws so rigidly enforced as among these tribes; and it is to this and the practical recognition of the right of private property in the soil and its products that the great prosperity of these tribes is due. I am strengthened, then, in the conviction expressed in my last annual report,

that the only plan that holds out any hope for the decaying aboriginal races, is to confine them to small tribal reservations, having well-defined exterior boundaries, so that the intercourse laws can be enforced thereon, and to divide these reservations into farms of moderate dimensions, to be held in severalty by the individual members of the tribe, with all the rights incident to an estate in fee simple, except that of alienation. Annuities should be paid, not in money but in goods, provisions, agricultural implements, and seeds, and authority should be given to the agents to discriminate in their distribution between the industrious and the idle, the orderly and the thriftless. These ideas form the basis of all the Indian treaties which have been negotiated during your administration, and I would suggest that they should be established by law as the fixed policy of the government.

The colonization system, which was tried in California and Texas, under the direction of Congress, and from which I at one time hoped for the most favorable results, has proved an entire failure. It is expensive and radically defective. To promise for it any success, one of two modifications must be introduced. Either the overseer or agent must have a right of property in the products of the reservation, and be allowed to retain for his private use and benefit the surplus which may remain after feeding and clothing the Indians, or each Indian must work for himself and gather for himself, and the idle and the thriftless must be made to feel the effects of their idleness and unthriftiness, and to realize practically the difference between him who sows and reaps and him who does not.

Frequent complaints having been made by the Cherokee authorities of unauthorized settlements upon a portion of their territory known as the Neutral Land, measures were taken to remove the cause of complaint. Last spring the settlers were notified that they were unauthorized intruders, mere naked trespassers, in fact, upon an Indian reserve, and that they must remove, or the law would be enforced against them. No attention having been paid to the notice, the agent for the Cherokees, acting under orders from the Indian Office, has recently visited the reserve, and, by the aid of the United States troops, forcibly removed the settlers from that portion of the reserve lying south of what is known as the Calhoun line. It appears from the records of the department that owing to an error in protracting the northern boundary of the neutral land the line was made to run eight or nine miles south of the true boundary, leaving outside of the reserve, as marked on the map, a strip known as the "Dry Woods," which should have been included in it. It was generally believed that the dry woods was part of the New York reservation, on which settlements were permitted, and as the settlers there had gone in in good faith and made valuable improvements, the agent did not molest them. Believing myself that the settlers on the tract in question are law-abiding citizens, that they established themselves there in good faith, and in utter ignorance of the trespass they were committing, and that they have expended large sums in opening and improving their farms, I think it would be a great hardship if they were now compelled to remove. I have, therefore, suspended the execution of the law until the end of the approaching session of Congress, in order that they may have an

opportunity of applying to that body for relief; and, as the Cherokees do not want the land, I would recommend the passage of a law authorizing this land to be surveyed and sold as other public lands, and the proceeds paid over to the Cherokees. As it is expressly stipulated in the treaty of New Echota that the lands ceded to the Cherokees "shall in no future time, *without their consent*, be included within the *territorial limits* or jurisdiction of any State or Territory," provision should be made in the law for obtaining the assent of the Cherokees as a condition precedent to its taking effect; and, with a view of securing such assent, and preventing any future conflict of jurisdiction, the boundaries of Kansas should be so modified as to make her southern line coincident with the northern boundaries of the Cherokee neutral land and the Osage reservations, as protracted on Mr. Calhoun's map. The same error was committed with respect to the northern boundary of the Osage reservation, and as there are settlers upon the strip embraced between the treaty line and Mr. Calhoun's line, and their condition is in all respects similar to that of the settlers on the Dry Woods, I would recommend that the provisions of the law be extended to the Osage reservation.

The Shawnees, Miamies, and the confederated bands of Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, belong to that class of Indians whose lands have been divided among the individual members of the tribe, and are held in severalty. These individual reservations do not fall within the limits of a tribal reservation, but are scattered among the white settlements, and the Indians are consequently exposed to all the evils resulting from unrestrained intercourse with the whites. They are not only making no progress, but are rapidly deteriorating; and I feel confident that, unless they are removed from their present location, they will disappear altogether in a short time. I would recommend that authority be given to this department to sell their lands, with their consent, and, with the proceeds, purchase them a home, either in the Cherokee neutral land, or in some part of the Osage reservation. No doubt is entertained of the feasibility of this plan, and it offers the double advantage of removing the Indians from influences that are surely working their destruction, and relieving the future State of Kansas from the burden of a large pauper Indian population. Besides, it will open to settlement some of the richest and most productive lands in Kansas. Indeed, I am not sure but that it would be advisable to remove all the Indians of Kansas, and locate them upon the unoccupied portion of the Osage reservation. It would relieve Kansas from an incubus, and allow the Indians a fair opportunity of working out a future for themselves, unrestricted by the interference of the whites.

Appropriations were made, at the last session of Congress, to enable the department to negotiate treaties with the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes, and with the Chippewas of Red Lake and Red River. To carry out the wishes of Congress, the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes were notified to assemble at Fort Bent, (now Fort Wise,) and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs was instructed to meet them there. The Arrapahoes met the Commissioner, but only two or three chiefs of the Cheyennes were able to be present at the appointed time. The

propositions of the government were submitted to them in council, and the Indians were satisfied to accept them. But, as the representatives of the Cheyennes did not feel authorized to sign a treaty, the Commissioner was compelled to return without completing his work. The negotiation was left in such a condition as to hold out the expectation that a treaty will be concluded at an early day.

The superintendent of Indian affairs for the northern superintendency and an experienced officer of this department were appointed commissioners to negotiate with the Chippewas of Red Lake and Red River. Here, again, the negotiations were impeded by the absence of one of the bands, whose assent was deemed essential by the Indians themselves. The delegates from the Red Lake band demanded a most extravagant price for their land, and maintained their demand with so much persistence, that the commissioners deemed it impossible to conclude a treaty, at that time, upon terms acceptable to the department, and so broke up the conference. The department was influenced, in the terms it offered, by the fact that the Senate had rejected a treaty, negotiated in 1851, by the Hon. Alexander Ramsay, then Governor of Minnesota, and ex officio superintendent, by which the Indians agreed to sell the most valuable portion of their country, including the valley of the Red River of the North, for the sum of \$230,000. It was, therefore, deemed necessary to demand a larger cession for that sum, while the amplest reservations were contemplated for Indian occupancy. The Indians have since expressed regret for their conduct, and asked to be permitted to visit Washington to conclude a treaty. Permission has been given them, and it is expected that a treaty will be shortly concluded.

In the administration of our Indian affairs the aid of the military arm of the government is often indispensable, and at all times a cordial coöperation and a friendly understanding between the Indian agents and the officers of the army are required for the success of this service. I am of the opinion, therefore, that the supervision of the Indian Bureau might be retransferred to the War Department with great propriety and advantage. If all the officers of the government, who are brought in contact with the Indians, and intrusted with their business, were under the immediate order and control of one department, they would necessarily feel a more direct responsibility, which would certainly secure greater efficiency.

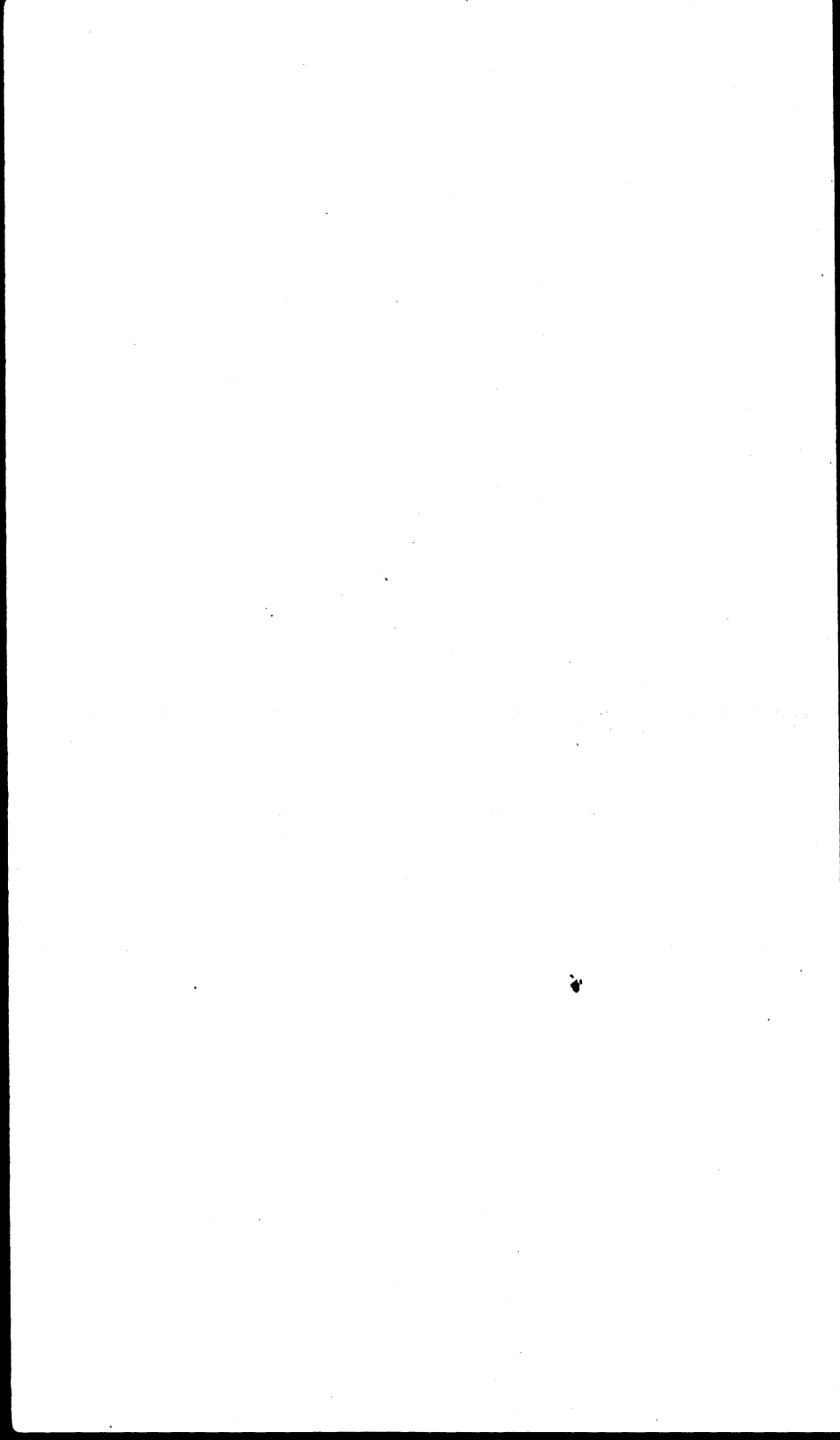


REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

NOVEMBER 30, 1860.



REPORT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, November 30, 1860.

SIR: The accompanying documents from superintendents, agents, and teachers, indicate the present condition and prospects of the Indian tribes within our limits.

In general, our Indians have enjoyed, during the year, uninterrupted health. With here and there an exception, peace has prevailed within our borders. Plenteousness has generally rewarded the industry of the Indian agriculturist, except where the excessive drought has blighted his crops, and rendered his labors fruitless.

There has been remitted for payment to various tribes, in compliance with treaty obligations, during the present calendar year, in money, goods, and provisions, \$2,924,069 65. There is now in the Treasury of the United States the sum of \$2,381,194 52, applicable to the Indian service for the balance of the fiscal year, terminating June 30, 1861. The estimates for the fiscal year 1861-62, based on treaty promises, special provisions of law, and the legitimate incidental expenses arising therefrom, amount to \$2,114,635 38. The sum of \$3,396,241 has been invested in stocks of the United States and in several of the individual States, the annual interest accruing thereupon (\$159,609 50) being applied in the fulfillment of treaty stipulations. The amount which has reverted to the Treasury as a surplus fund, during the calendar year, the objects for which the appropriations were originally made having, in the judgment of the office, been accomplished, is \$161,237 99.

Since the 4th of March, 1857, eleven treaties have been negotiated with various Indian tribes, which treaties, with the exception of the one with the Tonawanda band of Senecas of New York, designed to settle certain claims growing out of former stipulations,—may be properly separated into two distinct classes: first, treaties of acquisition, for the purpose of concentrating the Indians within suitable reservations; and second, treaties of cession in trust to the general government, with a view to the sale of lands for the benefit of the tribes, in order to secure to the individual members of each tribe permanent homes on separate tracts, where their tribal character can be gradually abolished, and where they will be subject to the ameliorating influences of civilization. The quantity of land acquired by these treaties, which now constitutes a part of the public domain, is thirty million two hundred and thirty-two thousand five hundred and eighty acres, for which the government has agreed to pay the aggregate consideration of \$3,726,880. There have also been ceded by said treaties six hun-

dred and thirty-two thousand four hundred acres of land, to be sold in trust for the benefit of the respective tribes. Ten of these treaties have been ratified, and one—the Winnebago treaty—is now before the Senate for its consideration; and I would respectfully suggest that the attention of that body be again called to the subject, in view of the importance of securing to this tribe a permanent home, as they have become greatly dissatisfied and discouraged by frequent removals from point to point, merely to accommodate white citizens who were anxious to possess their lands.

Under the various acts of Congress granting bounty land to Indians, there have been 1,490 applications transmitted from this bureau to the Pension Office since the 4th of March, 1857, upon which 1,113 warrants have been issued, leaving 377 claims suspended for additional evidence. During the same period 1,976 warrants have been issued upon applications made prior to that date, making in the aggregate 3,089 warrants which have emanated in favor of Indians subsequent to the time first specified, and these warrants have all been transmitted to the respective agents for delivery to the Indians entitled thereto.

The Indians within the limits of the State of New York have not deteriorated from the favorable condition in which the report of last year placed them. The settlement of the difficulties of the Tonawanda band of Senecas seems to have given a new impulse to their exertions, which is manifested by the marked improvement of their village, and the increased quantity of land brought under culture.

The Indians of Michigan, concentrated on small reservations, have been successful in their improvement.

In the report of last year it was stated that the Oneidas, in Wisconsin, were anxious to have their land surveyed, limited portions allotted to them in severalty, and the residue sold for their benefit. Subsequently it has been represented that the band are divided upon the subject; and, as a consequence, no steps have been taken in the premises.

The Stockbridges and Munsees, in Wisconsin, do not appear to give any satisfactory evidence of improvement. The members of these tribes are properly responsible for their present unfavorable condition, arising from the petty jealousies among the more prominent of them for place and power. With your approbation, measures have been recently adopted to execute the stipulations of the treaty of February 11, 1856, respecting the emanation of patents to the respective parties entitled thereto.

The Menomonees, during the past year, have manifested a spirit of insubordination to the requirements of their local agent, based on orders from this office. The charges made by them against him, which were regarded by some of our prominent citizens as impeaching his honesty and integrity, became the subject of a special investigation. An agent was, with your approbation, dispatched to their reservation, with directions to investigate the subject critically. The peculiar friends of the Indians were informed of the intention of the department, and authorized, if they thought proper, to procure the services of an attorney for the Indians, to be present during the investigation. In the opinion of the department, the report of the special agent ex-

culpated that officer from all the charges which had been preferred against him. A copy of the report of the special agent, with the accompanying papers, will be transmitted to you, to be laid before the House of Representatives, as required by resolution, which was not received here until after the close of the last session of Congress.

In my report of last year I dwelt at considerable length upon the improving prospects of the Sioux Indians of Minnesota by having adopted the policy of the government in restricting them to small reservations, and of dividing their lands among them in severalty; that they were "rapidly putting aside their barbaric costumes and ornaments, and adopting the dress as well as the habits and pursuits of civilized life;" that "it is stated that among those who have so changed are many of the chiefs and numbers of the most influential men of the tribe; that two hundred men with their families, making together seven hundred persons, have done so within the last year; that five hundred more are now preparing for it, and that the confident expectation is that at the end of three years the 'blanket Indians' will number less than did those who wore civilized costume two years since, before the new movement commenced." Upon representations made to this bureau, that a portion of these Indians who were averse to abandoning their tribal costume and habits had intimidated those of the tribe who had practically applied themselves to agriculture, and with a view to protect the latter in their laudable efforts for improvement, the War Department was requested to place a company of United States troops at the agency at Yellow Medicine for the assistance of the agent in protecting the "farmers" in their vocations. This request was promptly acceded to, and the presence of the troops has resulted in affording the requisite protection. The disaffected individuals of the tribe exhibited their hostility to the "agriculturists," and their opposition to the peaceful pursuits of civilization by leaving the reservation on war and hunting excursions. As a consequence, a portion of the annuities to which they would have been entitled, had they been present at the annual payment, was divided among the "farmer Indians." A report just received from the agent conveys the gratifying intelligence that, with the exceptions above referred to, these Indians, one after another, have abandoned the chase, the dress, the feasts, even the superstitions of their fathers, and now occupy the position, recognize the obligations, and perform the duties of law-abiding, sober, and industrious members of the community. Your special attention is invited to the interesting report from Agent Brown in respect to these Indians.

The Winnebagoes continue steadily on the march of improvement. The greatest obstacle with which their agent has to contend is the nefarious traffic, in the immediate vicinity of their reservation, in whisky, which remark is applicable to all Indians within our borders. The endeavor of their agent, aided by the reflecting Indians of the tribe, in prescribing laws for the punishment of offenders, merits commendation.

The Chippewas on Lake Superior, as well as those in Minnesota, parties to the treaties of 1854 and 1855, are reported as manifesting a disposition to avail themselves of the beneficial provisions made therein for their advancement in agriculture and the mechanic arts.

The assignment of lands to Indians in severalty, and the consequent reduction of the area of large reservations in conformity with treaty stipulations, made it obligatory upon the general government to sell the surplus lands in trust for the benefit of the respective tribes, and since the 4th of March, 1857, there have been 348,810.54 acres of Delaware trust lands disposed of for the sum of \$587,337 35; Iowa trust land 78,602.16 acres for \$184,437 85; Kaskaskia, Peoria, Piankeshaw and Wea trust land 207,758.85 acres, for \$346,671 09, making in the aggregate 635,171.55 acres of land thus disposed of, yielding \$1,118,446 29, the greater portion of which aggregate sum has been invested in safe and profitable stocks at an interest of five per centum per annum for the benefit of those tribes.

Since the above period, lands have been allotted in severalty to, and patented in favor of, 557 Wyandotts, 720 Shawnees, 230 Miamis, and 73 members of the confederate bands of Kaskaskias, Peorias, Piankeshaws, and Weas. The Wyandotts possess a fee simple title to the lands assigned to them, and the other tribes specified have authority to dispose of their lands under the provisions of the eleventh section of the act of Congress of March 3, 1859, subject to the regulations of the department of December 19, 1859, which require the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, in order to vest a complete title in the purchaser. Thus patents have emanated in favor of 1,580 Indians, and in addition thereto, lands have been assigned to 389 Indians of mixed blood, under the provisions of the tenth article of the treaty of Prairie-du-Chien, of July 15, 1830, for which it is understood that patents will be issued at an early day. Lands have also been allotted to thirty-two New York Indians, and eighty-four members of the united bands of Swan Creek and Black river Chippewas, and Christian or Munsee Indians of Kansas, who have no power of alienation, but merely hold the lands by certificates of allotment issued by this bureau, making in the aggregate 2,085 Indians to whom lands have been assigned, in severalty, during this administration.

In connection with this subject, I would remark that the claims of certain Sioux half-breeds, under the ninth article of the treaty of Prairie-du-Chien, of July 15, 1830, have been finally settled by the emanation of scrip in favor of thirty-eight additional claimants, by which each is authorized to locate 360 acres of land, making in all 678 claims to land within the Lake Pepin tract, in Minnesota, which have been adjudicated by the department as a final and satisfactory disposition of this subject, in conformity with the provisions of the act of Congress of July 17, 1854.

The Munsee or Christian Indians who were confederated with the Swan Creek and Black River bands of Chippewas in Kansas, under the stipulations of the treaty of July 16, 1859, are now provided with comfortable homes, and by ordinary industry, they will soon occupy as enviable a position as that of their brethren, the Chippewas, who, in the arts of civilization, are in advance of all other bands or tribes of Indians in Kansas, with the exception of the Wyandotts and Shawnees.

The superintendent for the central superintendency communicates gratifying intelligence in relation to Indian affairs under his super-

vision. The impressions derived by that officer, from a visit made to several of the reservations the past year, justify the conclusion that the system adopted by the government, tending to the civilization of the Indians, continues to operate successfully. Material improvement in their general condition is manifest, and many of them, particularly those who have for several years been living upon reserves, already appreciating the meliorating effects which the pursuits of civilized life produce, are reported as having expressed a desire to be afforded the opportunity of realizing the advantages of education and instruction in the mechanic arts.

The extreme severity of the drought in Kansas is referred to by the superintendent as having been most disastrous to the tribes in that Territory and those in South Nebraska, while the Indians located on reservations in Northern Nebraska are reported as having made abundant crops, which, with the annuities they receive under treaty stipulations, are deemed sufficient to meet all their wants through the winter.

Disaffection towards the government and its agents exists among the Sioux of the Upper Missouri agency, arising from the impression prevailing among them that the lands they claimed to own have been ceded and disposed of by other tribes, having no right or interest in the country; and which tribes, they allege, are receiving the benefits which they should enjoy. The consequence is, frequent violations by the Sioux of their treaty stipulations, which they justify on the ground that they have been wrongfully divested of their lands.

It is recommended that new treaties be negotiated with these bands of Sioux of the Upper Missouri; otherwise it is believed that their observance of the stipulations of their present treaty can only be enforced by resort to military influence.

J. L. Gillis, United States agent for the Pawnees, in his annual report, dated October, 1860, bears testimony to the general good conduct of those Indians towards the whites bordering their reservation.

With the advice and consent of the Indians under his charge, he has organized and uniformed a police force of six from each of the four bands. The police take great pride in keeping order in their camp, and have rendered good service in surrendering to the agent stolen horses, &c.

The agent states that the country from the Missouri river to Pike's Peak is infested with organized bands of desperate horse thieves, from whose depredations the Pawnees have not been exempt.

No war party of the Pawnees has gone into the Sioux country, though such parties from the Sioux, Cheyennes and Arrapahoes have, by their presence on their reservation, kept the Pawnees as well as the white employés constantly on the alert. In the attacks of these war parties they have killed thirteen Indians, wounded many others, and carried off more than thirty horses, and burned, on the reservation, more than sixty lodges. Two attacks have been made since the arrival of the United States troops.

The Pawnees, in a council with the agent and Captain Sully, United States Army, expressed a wish to make peace with the Indians named, and, at their request, Captain Sully ordered an officer from Fort Kearney, to proceed to these bands and make a proposition to them to meet the Pawnees in council.

A grist and saw mill has been completed and is in a successful operation. This, as well as other work on the reservation, has been retarded by the incursions of the Sioux, the workmen, on two occasions, having been plundered of their tools.

The treaties with the Sacs and Foxes, Delawares and Kansas Indians, were ratified by the Senate at its last session; the first without amendment, and the last two with certain amendments which have been since assented to by the proper authorities of the respective tribes, and the necessary steps have been taken for the survey of their lands, which will soon be subject to disposition under the stipulations of said treaties.

The difficulty growing out of trespasses or intrusions by white citizens upon the lands of the Miamis, Osages and Cherokees, seemed to demand prompt action in order to protect the rights of these Indians in accordance with the obligations of treaty stipulations; and especially in regard to the Cherokee neutral tract, it became necessary to employ a military force to remove the intruders who refused to abandon these lands after due notification. Representations were made in behalf of said intruders that they were misled into the belief that they were settling upon the New York Indian lands, and that they were deceived by the map prepared by the former surveyor general of Kansas. In reply to these representations, they were advised by this bureau that the error was not made by actual survey, but by an incorrect protraction upon said map; and they were informed that a disregard of law and treaty stipulations had induced Congress to pass the act of June 12, 1858, which required the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to remove all persons from any tribal Indian reserves, who should be found thereon in violation of law; consequently, this office had no other alternative than to enforce the imperative provisions of law, when the milder means of persuasion and notification had failed to induce them to abandon the Indian lands.

➤ Notice to the intruders upon the Cherokee lands was given as early as the winter of 1859, requiring them to abandon the lands by the first of April, 1860. No attention was paid to the notice, but the settlers went on and planted their crops as usual. The newly appointed agent for the Cherokees, failing to reach his agency until May, he went upon the reservation in August, and again notified the settlers to abandon the reservation within thirty-five days. To this notice they paid no attention, and on the 10th of October last, the agent accompanied by fifty dragoons, under the command of Captain Sturgis, went upon the reservation and again insisted that they should go off without further trouble. They refused, whereupon the agent on the third day after his arrival, commenced the burning of a few cabins. Subsequently, the settlers convened and proposed to the agent if he would desist, they would quietly abandon the lands by the 25th of November, unless they could prevail upon the department to allow them to remain during the coming winter. The agent ceased his operations, and the department, upon application of the settlers, through their agents, agreed that they should remain during the coming winter. From the report of the agent, to which I respectfully refer you, it appears that the only reason the settlers gave for not heeding the

notice, was that they had been often notified before to quit the reservation, and, no steps having been taken to enforce obedience, they supposed they would be allowed to remain with like security in this instance. It is surprising to see the growing disposition on the part of our citizens to wholly disregard our treaty obligations with Indian tribes within our borders; and it is to be hoped that in future their rights will be held more sacred, or that the government will, in every instance, promptly see that they are observed and respected.

In the annual report of the superintendent of Indian affairs, (southern superintendency,) that officer refers to the accompanying reports of the agents of the several tribes under his jurisdiction for the past year, for detailed information respecting their condition, improvement, and wants.

Much excitement is reported to exist among the Cherokees, and, during the past year, many murders and other crimes and outrages have been perpetrated. A secret association has been formed by the full blood members of the tribe, and the cause of all the present existing difficulties is attributable, it is alleged, to the missionaries among them who are charged with interfering with the institution of slavery in the Cherokee nation.

The Creeks are an agricultural people, and are reported as peaceable and steadily advancing in civilization. Recent important changes have been made in their form of government. A new system has been inaugurated by the adoption of a new constitution by the general council, which, among other measures, provides for a division of the nation into four districts, and the selection of chiefs by the people; it also increases the power of their police force, "the light horse," and requires an enforcement of the law demanding the destruction of all spirituous liquors brought into the nation. They have given evidence of their ability for self-government, and manifest contentment with the change in their national organization.

All the Seminoles have not yet removed to their new country. The Creeks have extended their laws over that tribe, which, in consequence of their ignorance of the existence and nature thereof, have operated oppressively. It is, however, believed that the action of the Creeks will prove effective to constrain the Seminoles to join those members of their tribe who have already settled on the lands set apart for them.

The difficulties hitherto existing among the Choctaws and Chickasaws, in consequence of a division of sentiment among them respecting a constitution for their government, have been reconciled by a vote of the people of the nation, and all parties have submitted to and agreed to abide by the result of the ballot.

They are, however, annoyed by "self-constituted teachers and guardians," who assume to protect their interests with jealous care, and thus have obtained influence and popularity among the more credulous and ignorant of their people; otherwise, their constitutional government has been a successful experiment.

The Indians from Texas and the Wichitas and other bands affiliated with them, removed last year to the country leased from the Choctaws and Chickasaws, on the "False Washita river." They are

reported as doing well, although they have been in constant alarm, occasioned by the continual threats and excitement of the citizens on the frontier of Texas, who erroneously charge them with committing depredations. The superintendent asserts, positively, that not one of these Indians has ever left the reserve.

In this "leased country" there is a roving band of Kickapoo Indians, who pretend to live by hunting. They also are accused by the citizens of Texas of the commission of depredations upon the frontier of that State. As to the correctness of this charge the superintendent is in doubt. It is recommended, however, that this band of Kickapoos be removed to a reservation to be selected for them near the other bands of Indians, and compelled to settle upon and cultivate the land.

→ In consequence of the unprecedented heat and long continued drought of the last summer, which caused almost a total failure of their crops, a bill to provide for indigent Choctaws, and for other purposes, was passed by the general council of their nation. This action was had with a view to avert the horrors of famine with which they are menaced.

The agent of the Choctaws, in transmitting a copy of the act of the council referred to, expresses the opinion that, without the aid of the government of the United States, many of that tribe and of the Chickasaws will suffer, and in his report upon the subject urges prompt action in regard to an appropriation out of the Choctaw and Chickasaw funds for their immediate relief.

The general and excessive drought the past season has been most severely felt throughout the extent of the southern superintendency, and has utterly destroyed crops which in the spring of the year indicated a most abundant harvest. In consequence of this calamity great distress and suffering already prevail among the various tribes, and the government is invoked to furnish food to supply their wants for another year, and thus avert the dangers of famine with which they are now threatened.

Loss of their crops from any cause cannot reasonably be anticipated by Indians, and as many of the tribes depend for a subsistence entirely upon the products of their labor in the cultivation of the soil, a total failure to realize any return for their toil soon reduces them to a condition of comparative if not absolute poverty.

To prevent starvation among the suffering Indians during the approaching winter the assistance of government should be rendered; and I have the honor to suggest that a recommendation be made to Congress at an early day for an appropriation sufficient to meet their immediate and pressing demands, and to supply them with food to relieve their future wants.

The importance of establishing a military post within or near the limits of the Cherokee country cannot be too strongly urged. The condition of affairs among that tribe is such as to demand the immediate attention of government, and action should be had without delay, with a view to the maintenance of the authority of the United States and the enforcement of law and order within the limits of that country.

I concur with the superintendent in the opinion that a military post should be located at "Frozen Rock," on the Arkansas river, and have the honor to call your attention to the reports of that officer upon the subject, containing urgent and forcible reasons to sustain his recommendation.

The condition of Indian affairs in the Territory of New Mexico has not materially improved during the past year.

The Navajos are in open hostility to the United States, and are defiant. Notwithstanding the assurances of protection from the government, the lives and property of the citizens, even in the settlements, have no immunity from the forays of these hostile Indians, who, emboldened by the success of their predatory excursions, make almost daily incursions to the villages.

The aggressions of this tribe have continued since the war of 1858, and the attempts hitherto made to chastise them have proved ineffectual. They invade the settlements and commit daring depredations, almost within sight of the capitol of the Territory, without fear of punishment.

The United States troops have recently been joined by Mexican citizens, Pueblo and Utah Indians, in a campaign against the Navajos, the result of which it is proposed to await before determining what course to adopt respecting the future management of that tribe.

The Jicarilla, Apaches, and the bands of Utah Indians known as Tabahuaches, Mohuaches, and Capotes, inhabit the northern border of the Territory, and are favorably reported to the department. The Jicarillas, and the few Mescalero Apaches living with them, manufacture a species of potters' ware, from the sale of which, together with the rations supplied by the government, they realize a subsistence. They are addicted to the vices of intemperance, which result from their proximity to the settlements; and until they are removed from the evil influences that now surround them, and encouraged to rely upon the products of their labor for support, no improvement of their condition can be anticipated. They have not been benefited by the present policy of the government in making them presents, for it is asserted that two thirds of the articles given to them passed into the hands of the whisky dealers, who infest the country, within three days after they were issued.

The agent of the Gila Apaches has been authorized by the department to remove those Indians, and others under his charge, to a reserve to be selected for their use; and I concur in the suggestion of the superintendent, that the Jicarilla, Mescalero, and other cognate bands, be united with them; thus bringing together the entire Apache tribe in a district of country well adapted for their future and permanent home. It is believed that these bands, from their inclination to labor, can be colonized and taught to maintain themselves with less trouble than any others within the superintendency.

The accompanying report of the agent for the Indians in the Territory of Arizona is referred to for information respecting the condition and prospects of the tribes in that Territory.

The Pueblo Indians of New Mexico are reported as continuing to be quiet and industrious as usual. The establishment of schools among these people is urgently recommended. Being excellent farmers, the

advantages of education would soon render them useful and worthy citizens.

The appointment of an agent among the Comanches, now occupying the country upon the Canadian, is suggested, with a view to prevent outrages by them upon the people, which are reported to be of frequent occurrence.

In consequence of the unsettled state of affairs in Utah, and the so recent appointment of a superintendent of Indian affairs for that Territory, the department is in possession of but little information of a satisfactory character from that distant region of country. The accompanying report of Agent Humphreys, relating to the Indians under his immediate charge, is regarded as representing the general condition of all the various tribes within the superintendency.

The Indians in Utah are located upon reservations known as Indian farms. Those in cultivation the past year are represented as having yielded fair crops, which, with proper economy, are deemed sufficient for their wants during the winter. The aid of the government will only be required to supply the Indians with beef and some clothing. It is proper, however, to remark that the Indians who were settled near Pyramid lake were driven off at a time when they were usually engaged in supplying themselves with fish, and may also need some assistance from the government, which would not have been necessary had they been permitted to remain.

The farms are cultivated mostly by white labor at great cost to the government; and it is believed that were the different tribes furnished with the necessary agricultural implements, they would, with proper encouragement and instruction, soon become successful tillers of the soil, and by the products of their labor sustain themselves. The adoption of this policy would be less expensive to the government, and tend to develop habits of industry which would result in the material improvement of their condition.

The tribes in Utah are reported as being peaceable and subservient, and not addicted to habits of vice. Notwithstanding their utter destitution the greater portion of the past year, no depredations have been committed by them. They have on one or two occasions, when impelled by the pangs of hunger, made peremptory demands upon the citizens of the Territory for food.

The act of June 19, 1860, making appropriations for the Indian service for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1861, authorized a reorganization of Indian affairs in California, investing the Secretary of the Interior with the discretionary power of dividing the State into two districts, and conferring upon the President the authority to appoint certain agents and other employés therefor.

The Secretary of the Interior, in the exercise of this discretion so vested in him, decided to divide the State into two districts, to be designated respectively, "the Northern and Southern Indian Districts" of California; the northern district to include all that portion of California north of the southern boundary of the counties of Marin, Sonoma, Solano, Sacramento, and El Dorado, to the eastern boundary of the State; the southern district to include the remaining portion of the State south of the boundary above designated.

The President having appointed the two superintending agents authorized by the act cited, instructions have been given to them to report to the department the condition of the service and the progress made in the initiation of the new system adopted. No reports have been as yet received from these officers to justify the expression of any opinion as to the results of the change of system above referred to. No doubts are entertained of the favorable working of the system contemplated by the provisions of the law referred to, if the services of faithful agents can be secured, who will take the least pains to induce the Indians to remain upon the reservations and labor for their own support.

The report of the superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon, and Washington Territory contains a graphic and interesting history of Indian affairs within his superintendency during the past year.

Ten treaties were negotiated with various Indian tribes in 1854 and 1855, but not ratified until March and April, 1859; and for fulfilling these, appropriations were only made during the last session of Congress. This delay occasioned discontent and doubt in the minds of the Indians, and the fear that the country occupied by them would be taken possession of by the whites without their obtaining the consideration specified in the treaties, created such excitement among them that the peace of the country was threatened, and the danger only averted by the conciliatory conduct of the several agents, and the presence of a military force in that region.

The action already taken to carry out the stipulations of the treaties referred to, will, it is believed, reassure the various tribes of the friendship of the government, and tend to restore and continue the amicable relations which have been interrupted in consequence of the delay in the ratification of those treaties.

The Indians in this superintendency are estimated at 38,000 souls; of these 7,000 are in Oregon and 31,000 in Washington Territory.

There are 3,000 Indians upon the Coast reservation in Oregon; of these 1,134 are provided for by treaty stipulations, and 1,866 are unprovided for. These latter were collected at Fort Umpqua during the troubles of 1855-56, where they were clothed and fed by government appropriations for two years. These appropriations having been withheld, the superintendent is without the means of supplying their necessities.

The Indians at the Grande Ronde and Siletz agencies can be subsisted with but little assistance from the government, as the crops at those points are reported to have yielded abundant harvests.

The Cooses and Umpquas, recently removed to the "Alcea"—in pursuance of instructions from this office—are reported to be in a suffering condition, owing to a total failure of the crops at that point. To relieve their present necessities and to provide for their wants during the winter, the superintendent was prompted by humane considerations to authorize the local agents to purchase supplies, and suggests that an appropriation be made by Congress, at an early day, to reimburse the amount thus expended.

The reports of Agents Miller and Newcomb, and Sub-Agent Sykes,

contain information in detail respecting the management of Indian affairs on the Coast reservation the past year.

The Warm Springs reservation, selected for the use of the Indians of Middle Oregon, parties to the treaty of June 25, 1855, has been occupied since 1856. Buildings have been erected and other improvements made, and success has rewarded the efforts of the Indians to cultivate the soil. They were embarrassed by delay in the ratification of their treaty, and their failure to receive the protection of the troops that had been frequently applied for.

The Snake Indians, their hereditary enemies, are continually depre-dating upon them, and by their frequent incursions they are kept in constant apprehension. During the absence of the reserve Indians, on a hunt, the Snakes made a descent upon the agency, drove off the cattle and horses belonging to the government and the Indians; killed or captured the few women and children remaining at home; plundered the agency, and compelled the agent and employés to flee for safety.

Directions were subsequently given the agent to establish his headquarters at this reserve. This being done, the Indians were induced to return and resume their work in the cultivation of the fields. Their confidence was partially restored, but the Snakes continuing their annoyances, the superintendent, in June last, attempted to discover their rendezvous, and, if possible, hold a council with them, with a view to induce them to cease their continual warfare upon the tribes who are in amity with the United States. He was unable to find them after reconnoitering nineteen days with a military force, and returned home, leaving the military in the field engaged in opening an emigrant wagon road through the Willamette valley. Two days after the superintendent left the military were attacked by a large body of Snakes, who, owing to the rugged character of the country, were enabled to escape with little punishment. Following close upon the returning troops, these adroit and daring savages made a sudden attack upon the Warm Springs reservation, and drove off all the stock found there.

The superintendent reports that these repeated disasters on this reservation leave no alternative to its abandonment but the establishment of a permanent military post for its protection.

These Indians, though known as "Snakes," must not be confounded with the "Sho-sho-nees" and "Bannacks," or "Snakes of the Rocky Mountains." The latter are well mounted, and procure a subsistence by hunting the buffalo on the headwaters of the Yellowstone; while the former are a miserable race, who subsist upon roots and insects, except when successful thieving expeditions furnish them better food.

The Indians with whom the treaty of June 15, 1855, was concluded are reported as being very tractable in their disposition. The remote distance at which they are located from evil influences, and the aptitude evinced by them in the adoption of the dress and forms of civilized life, encourage the hope that they will make rapid improvement. The protection of the government should not longer be withheld from them.

The Umatilla reservation is described as being most admirably adapted to the purposes for which it was selected. Being well watered, containing timber and much fertile land, and excellent natural pas-

turage, ample for grazing large herds of cattle and sheep, it is regarded as possessing superior advantages, and would soon become self-sustaining. It borders upon the white settlements, which, as well as the reservation, would seem to require military protection against the Snake Indians, who inhabit the adjacent country beyond the "Blue Mountains."

The Nez Percés are located upon a reservation of immense area and great natural resources, embracing extensive pastures and agricultural tracts, abundance of game and fish, while forests of pine, cedar, and larch, found along the course of the "Clear Water" river, with the timber of the mountains, would yield a permanent income to the tribe, the stream being adapted to rafting, and navigable for batteaux.

The Nez Percés are reported as having generally adopted civilized dress, and a considerable number profess Christianity and are exemplary in their conduct, although for thirteen years they have been without any white teacher of religion.

The various tribes confederated under the name of the Yakima nation are on a reservation east of the Cascade mountains, having an area of about eight hundred square miles, of which the Simcoe valley is the chief habitable part, and where the Indians are located.

These Indians, parties to the treaty of June 9, 1855, were all among the hostiles during the late Indian war. The survivors are said to be fully sensible of their folly, and appreciate the advantages of peace. They are considered as entirely subdued, and are subservient. Although inferior to other interior tribes in their physical and mental powers, it is believed that marked success will attend the efforts to carry out the policy of the government in relation to them.

The continual incursions of the Indians residing beyond our territorial limits are referred to by the superintendent, who reports that constant collisions occur between them and the Indians of the reservations, and that the lives and property of the white settlers are jeopardized.

The employment of a small, swift war steamer is again recommended for service against these "outside barbarians" of Puget's Sound.

In consequence of the failure of Congress to provide for the employment of additional agents in Washington Territory, the different tribes with whom we have treaty stipulations, and for whom the additional agents were intended, have been transferred to another reservation, with other bands not embraced in any treaty.

It is important that all the Indians in Oregon and Washington Territory, not provided for by existing treaties, should be negotiated with at an early day, and confederated with those bands and tribes already removed to and supported upon the reservations now established; and appropriations should be made by Congress to meet the expenses incident to such negotiations.

The 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, 1861, approved June 19, 1860, appropriated \$35,000 "for the purchase and transportation of provisions and presents, and to meet expenses necessary in holding a council with the Arrapahoe and Cheyenne Indians

south of the Platte, east of the Rocky Mountains, and north of the Arkansas river."

By your instructions of the 11th August last, I was charged with the duty of carrying out the intention of Congress in making the appropriation; and on the 15th of that month, I left this city and proceeded as expeditiously as practicable to Bent's Fort, on the Upper Arkansas, about six hundred miles from Kansas City, Missouri, at which point I had directed that the two tribes should meet me. I arrived there on the 8th September, and found only the Arrapahoes encamped. To the absent Cheyennes runners had been dispatched, and, a few days before I left, two principal chiefs and a few head men came to my camp and informed me that their bands could not reach me for twenty days. These Cheyenne chiefs and the chiefs of the Arrapahoes were convened by me and informed of the object of my visit to them. They readily assented to the propositions which I was authorized to make to them respecting the reduction of their present reservation, and the design of the government to concentrate them upon a smaller tract of fertile country where they were permanently to remain, and they agreed to consummate the arrangement as soon as their bands returned from the hunt in which they were engaged.

I left the matter in charge of a special agent, not being able to remain longer at that point; and it is believed that articles of agreement, prepared by me, to be executed by these Indians, will be concluded with them by said special agent, or by the recently appointed agent for these tribes. A detailed report of the proceedings with the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes, dated the 25th October last, is herewith, to which you are respectfully referred.

It may be proper to remark, that notwithstanding the open hostility manifested by the Kiowas and Comanches, I passed through the country over which they roam, without molestation; nor did I see any of either tribe on my way; and I did not avail of the order of the War Department upon commanding officers of military posts for an escort, either going or returning across the plains.

The act above quoted also contained a provision appropriating \$10,000 "For the purchase and transportation of provisions and presents, and to meet expenses necessary in holding a council with the Red Lake and Red River Chippewas in the State of Minnesota, for the extinguishment of their title to lands in that State: *Provided*, That the goods purchased in 1858 for the Yanctonnais band of Sioux, the reception of which was declined by them, may be used in the negotiations with the said Chippewas of Red Lake and Red River."

To carry into effect the object contemplated by Congress in making this appropriation, commissioners were appointed, with your approbation, and, in accordance with instructions from this office of the 28th July last, they proceeded to the Red River of the North and held a council with the Chippewas of Red Lake and Red River, to whom they made the propositions as authorized by the department for a cession of their lands.

The commissioners failed to conclude articles of agreement and convention with these bands, by reason of the absence of the Indians from Rainy lake and Lake of the Woods, and in consequence of the

delegates from Red lake being embarrassed by promises they had given to the members of the band who remained at home. The commissioners state that, from information that has reached them, it is believed negotiations could be resumed with reasonable prospect of success.

After the return of the Chippewas to their homes, the chiefs of the Red lake band, after consultation with their people, communicated to their agent the conclusion to which they had arrived, and asked that they might be afforded another opportunity for negotiating a treaty. Information has reached this office that the Pembina Indians—those of Red river—had made a similar request, and had agreed to conclude articles of agreement and convention for a cession of their lands.

The attention of the department was called to this subject in a letter addressed to you by the Hon. Henry M. Rice, of Minnesota, dated September 29, 1860, who expressed the opinion that "the principal objection to a treaty" had been removed, and invoked the aid of the government to effect the object contemplated by Congress.

The importance of negotiating with the Red Lake and Red River Chippewas, and the advantages to be secured by entering into treaty stipulations with them, are set forth in my last annual report.

I therefore recommend that steps may be taken, at an early day, for the purpose of effecting a treaty with these tribes.

As early as the year 1849 it was contended by the office of Indian affairs that the capability of the Indian for self-government was no longer a problem; that although, with some tribes, all efforts for their civilization had proved unavailing, yet, with others, the fostering care of the government accomplished the main design of substituting the pursuits of civilized for those of savage life, and impressed their minds with elevated modes of thought which gave them a proper appreciation of moral responsibility; and the future to them was promising.

Again, in 1851, it was insisted that history furnished abundant proof that the Indian possessed all the elements essential to his elevation to all the powers and sympathies which appertain to his white brother, and which only need proper development to enable him to tread with equal step and dignity the walks of civilized life. But the direction to be taken for that development was a question which had never received a satisfactory answer. The magnitude of the subject and the difficulties connected with it seemed to have bewildered the minds of those who had attempted its investigation; and then, perhaps, for the first time, the idea was entertained that any plan of civilization would be defective if it did not provide in some efficient manner for concentration and domestication.

Upon that suggestion my predecessors have acted, and it has become the policy to locate a tribe within such limits as would not at first, or too suddenly, change the modes and manners of hunter life for purely agricultural, yet, at the same time, compel the members to labor in part for subsistence; and, as they become habituated to labor, gradually to restrict their possessions and finally to divide their reservations in severalty, giving to them distinct and separate farms, and

securing to them the comforts of life from the results of their own industry.

The reports from the several agencies confirm the wisdom of this policy; and although much distrust has been manifested in the system by others, I am confident of its ultimate success. The Dacotahs, or Sioux, of Minnesota, furnish a laudable example. With them, the practice of colonization was inaugurated as late as 1858, and most of the pioneers in improvement are now in a prosperous condition, although they have had to contend with many adverse influences, in opposition to all preconceived opinions. During the past year, more than 100 of this tribe have been constantly engaged in agriculture, have cultivated over 2,000 acres of land, inclosed their fields with good fences, and materially aided in the construction of comfortable dwellings. They have abandoned Indian customs, and as frugal, industrious, and successful farmers, will compare favorably with the same number of white citizens in any part of Minnesota.

If such improvement has been effected in the course of two brief years, with a tribe so wild and barbarous as the Dacotah, how eminently encouraging to perseverance, although there have been, with some others, partial failures and much disappointment.

Before closing this report I deem it an imperative duty to suggest for your consideration the propriety of calling the attention of Congress to the necessity of making an appropriation, for which a special estimate can hereafter be made, with a view to prevent suffering and starvation among many of our Indian tribes, consequent upon the failure of their crops by reason of the great drought in certain portions of the country during the past summer. The destitute condition of many of the Indians under the fostering care of the government, renders it absolutely necessary that a fund adequate to the accomplishment of this object should be placed at the disposal of this bureau, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. I regard it unnecessary to present any argument in support of this suggestion, as it appeals to the common sympathies of our nature, and will no doubt receive the generous cooperation of Congress at an early period in the approaching session. It may be proper, however, to refer to some legislative precedents upon the subject, and I would here specify two instances where appropriations have been made under similar circumstances.

First. By the third section of the Indian appropriation bill, approved May 31, 1832, the sum of five thousand dollars was appropriated for the purpose of being expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in the purchase and delivery of corn, and other provisions for the use of the Seminole Indians, who were likely to suffer on account of the failure of their crops from a severe drought.

Second. By the last provision of the Indian appropriation bill, approved July 7, 1838, the sum of \$150,000 was appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War for the purpose of affording temporary subsistence to such Indians west of the Mississippi, as, by reason of their emigration, or the territorial arrangements incident to the policy of setting apart a portion of the public

domain west of the Mississippi, for the residence of all the tribes residing east of that river, were unable to subsist themselves.

The applicability of this latter precedent to this subject is obviously strengthened by the fact that the reasons which induced that appropriation in the absence of any allegation of the failure of crops or scarcity of provisions, are not so forcible as those now suggested by the indigent and suffering condition of those Indians, who have made reasonable efforts to secure the ordinary means of subsistence; yet whose prospects have been blasted by an agency beyond their control,

For the condition of the Indian trust fund, I respectfully refer you to the annual statement of Godard Bailey, disbursing clerk, from which it will be seen that but few changes have been made since the last report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

List of documents accompanying the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the year 1860.

NEW YORK AGENCY.

- No. 1.—Report of Bela H. Colegrove, agent for the Indians in the State of New York.

MICHIGAN AGENCY.

- No. 2.—Report of A. M. Fitch, agent for the Indians in the State of Michigan.

AGENCY FOR THE INDIANS IN THE VICINITY OF GREEN BAY.

- No. 3.—Report of A. D. Bonesteel, agent for the Indians in that vicinity.
No. 4.—Report of E. A. Goodnough, teacher to the first Christian party of Oneidas.
No. 5.—Report of David Lewis, teacher to the Oneidas.
No. 6.—Report of Jeremiah Slingerland, teacher to the Stockbridges and Munsees.
No. 7.—Report of Sarah J. Slingerland, teacher to the Stockbridges and Munsees.
No. 8.—Report of Rosalie Dousman, teacher to the Menomonees.
No. 9.—Report of Jane Dousman, teacher to the Menomonees.
No. 10.—Report of L. Goldstucker, teacher to the Menomonees.
No. 11.—Report of Frederick Haas, farmer to the Menomonees.
No. 12.—Report of Samuel T. Litch, miller to the Menomonees.
No. 13.—Report of Harvey Field, blacksmith to the Menomonees.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 14.—Report of W. J. Cullen, superintendent.
 No. 15.—Report of J. W. Lynde, agent for the Chippewas of the Mississippi.
 No. 16.—Report of John D. Wren, physician to the Chippewas of the Mississippi.
 No. 17.—Report of C. K. Drew, agent for the Chippewas of Lake Superior.
 No. 18.—Report of Joseph R. Brown, agent for the Sioux of the Mississippi.
 No. 19.—Report of S. Brown, superintendent of schools for the Upper and Lower Sioux.
 No. 20.—Report of Jane S. Williamson, teacher to the Sioux.
 No. 21.—Report of T. W. Cullen, superintendent of farms to the Lower Sioux.
 No. 22.—Report of John Nairn, carpenter for the Upper and Lower Sioux.
 No. 23.—Report of Michael Iton, blacksmith to the Lower Sioux.
 No. 24.—Report of William Allen, blacksmith to the Upper Sioux.
 No. 25.—Report of Charles H. Mix, agent for the Winnebagoes.
 No. 26.—Report of A. Coleman, physician to the Winnebagoes.
 No. 27.—Report of W. E. Cullen, superintendent of the Winnebago Manual Labor School.

CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 28.—Report of A. M. Robinson, superintendent.
 No. 29.—Report of A. J. Vaughan, agent for the Blackfeet.
 No. 30.—Report of Daniel F. Paris, farmer to the Blackfeet.
 No. 31.—Report of A. H. Redfield, agent for the Yancton Sioux.
 No. 32.—Report of G. B. Graff, agent for the Omahas.
 No. 33.—Report of J. L. Gillis, agent for the Pawnees.
 No. 34.—Report of R. B. Gillis, farmer to the Pawnees.
 No. 35.—Report of W. W. Dennison, agent for the Ottoes and Missourias.
 No. 36.—Report of Daniel Vanderslice, agent for the Ioways, and the Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri.
 No. 37.—Report of W. P. Badger, agent for the Kickapoos.
 No. 38.—Report of Thomas B. Sykes, agent for the Delawares.
 No. 39.—Report of John G. Pratt, superintendent of Delaware Baptist Mission School.
 No. 40.—Report of B. J. Newsom, agent for the Shawnees and Wyandotts.
 No. 41.—Report of Wm. E. Murphy, agent for the Pottawatomies.
 No. 42.—Report of Perry Fuller, agent for the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, and the Ottowas and Chippewas.
 No. 43.—Report of M. C. Dickey, agent for the "Kaws," or Kansas Indians.

No. 44.—Report of Seth Clover, agent for the Weas and Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias and Peorias, and Miamis.

SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 45.—Report of Elias Rector, superintendent.

No. 46.—Report of Andrew J. Dorn, agent for the Osages, Quapaws, Senecas and Shawnees, and Senecas.

No. 47.—Report of John C. Schoenmakers, superintendent of the Osage Manual Labor School.

No. 48.—Report of James J. Killebrew, farmer to the Quapaws.

No. 49.—Report of W. H. Garrett, agent for the Creeks.

No. 50.—Report of R. M. Loughridge, missionary to the Creeks, and superintendent of the Tallahassee Manual Labor School.

No. 51.—Report of Samuel M. Rutherford, agent for the Seminoles.

No. 52.—Report of Douglas H. Cooper, agent for the Choctaws and Chickasaws.

No. 53.—Report of Rev. O. P. Stark, missionary to the Choctaws.

No. 54.—Report of Rev. C. C. Copeland, missionary to the Choctaws.

No. 55.—Report of Rev. Wm. Cass, Simon Hancock, and Lewis Cass, native Choctaw missionaries.

No. 56.—Report of Rev. Allen Wright, missionary to the Choctaws.

No. 57.—Report of Rev. Cyrus Byington, missionary to the Choctaws.

No. 58.—Report of C. Kingsbury, superintendent of the Chuala Boarding School.

No. 59.—Report of George Ainslie, superintendent of Koonsha Seminary.

No. 60.—Report of John Edwards, superintendent of Wheelock female Seminary.

No. 61.—Report of John Edwards, superintendent of Wheelock female Seminary.

No. 62.—Report of W. R. Baker, superintendent of Armstrong Academy.

No. 63.—Report of F. M. Paine, superintendent of Fort Coffee and New Hope Academies.

No. 64.—Report of F. M. Paine, superintendent of Fort Coffee and New Hope Academies.

No. 65.—Report of Alexander Reid, superintendent of Spencer Academy.

No. 66.—Report of Joseph Dukes, school trustee.

No. 67.—Report of H. Balentine, superintendent of Wapanucka Institute.

No. 68.—Report of J. C. Robinson, superintendent of Chickasaw Manual Labor School.

No. 69.—Report of J. C. Robinson, superintendent of Chickasaw Manual Labor School.

No. 70.—Report of J. H. Carr, superintendent of Bloomfield Academy.

No. 71.—Report of M. Leeper, agent for the Wichita and neighboring tribes.

NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 72.—Report of J. L. Collins, superintendent.
 No. 73.—Report of C. Carson, agent for the Indians within the Taos agency.
 No. 74.—Report of Silas F. Kendrick, agent for the Pueblos.
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UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 76.—Report of A. Humphreys, agent for the Indians within the "Utah" agency.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 77.—Report of E. R. Geary, superintendent.
 No. 78.—Report of M. T. Simmons, agent for the Indians of Puget's Sound district.
 No. 79.—Report of W. B. Gosnell, agent for the Squaksin, Nisqually, and Puyallup Indians.
 No. 80.—Report of W. B. Kimball, physician to Squaksin reserve.
 No. 81.—Report of C. C. Pagett, teacher upon Squaksin reserve.
 No. 82.—Report of D. M. Mounts, Nisqually farmer.
 No. 83.—Report of John L. Perkins, carpenter upon Puyallup reserve.
 No. 84.—Report of R. H. Lansdale, agent for the Klickitat, Wisham, Columbia river, Yakima, and Winatcha Indians.
 No. 85.—Report of A. J. Cain, agent for the Cayuse, Walla-Walla, Palouse, Nez Percé, and Spokane Indians.
 No. 86.—Report of Daniel Newcomb, agent for the Indians within the "Siletz" agency.
 No. 87.—Report of E. B. Ball, teacher at Siletz.
 No. 88.—Report of J. B. Sykes, sub-agent at Yaquina bay.
 No. 89.—Report of John F. Miller, agent at Grand Ronde.
 No. 90.—Report of G. H. Abbott, sub-agent for the Indians of the Eastern district of Oregon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- No. 91.—Office letter to Agent Butler, of November 29, 1859, relative to the intruders upon the Cherokee neutral land.
 No. 92.—Office letter to Charles W. Blair, Esq., of March 13, 1860, relative to said intruders.
 No. 93.—Office letter to Superintendent Rector, of April 21, 1860, relative to said intruders.
 No. 94.—Office letter, of June 4, 1860, to Secretary of Interior relative to said intruders.
 No. 95.—Office letter, of same date, to Elias Rector, relative to said intruders.

- No. 96.—Letter of Agent Cowart, of November 5, 1860, in regard to his proceedings against said intruders.
- No. 97.—Letter of ditto, of November 9, 1860.
- No. 98.—Office circular to agents, requiring prompt rendition of their accounts.
- No. 99.—Special report of Commissioner Greenwood relative to his visit to the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes.
- No. 100.—Official instructions to the newly appointed supervising agents of California.
- No. 101.—Office letter appointing John A. Dreibelbis one of said supervising agents.
- No. 102.—Office letter appointing J. Y. McDuffie the other supervising agent.
- No. 103.—Statement showing action of office relative to applications by Indians for bounty land.
- No. 104.—Report of G. Bailey, disbursing clerk, upon the Indian trust fund.

No. 1.

U. S. AGENCY FOR THE INDIANS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK,
Buffalo, September 29, 1860.

SIR: Since my last annual report I have visited the various bands of the Six Nations of Indians within this State in the discharge of my official duties.

I believe that all of them are making some progress in the scale of civilization.

The Senecas, at Tonawanda reservation, encouraged by a sense of security consequent upon the settlement of their difficulties with the Ogden Company, and by the generous promise of J. H. Martindale to bestow \$100 in premiums upon such of the band as should excel in their husbandry, have sown and planted more acres than heretofore, and have made manifest improvement in the tillage of their land. There is reason to believe that this band will hereafter make much better relative progress.

The past year has been very healthy, and the births exceed the deaths by a considerable number.

There has been no change in the number or denominational character of the missionary establishments during the year.

The State of New York has maintained among the various tribes twenty-three schools, at an expense \$4,742 88, for the last fiscal year. There are a number of native teachers so useful and efficient as to demonstrate the wisdom of the policy of the department in making allowances for the educational expenses of Indian youth.

The Thomas Asylum, for orphan and destitute Indian children, is entirely successful in all things pertaining to the care and education of the children intrusted to it. But its pecuniary wants are but poorly supplied. The State of New York helps it but little; and the trustees have a grateful appreciation of the allowance of \$500 which they

receive from the United States appropriation for the civilization of Indians. The average number of children in the institution for the last fiscal year was $51\frac{8}{10}$. So an allowance of less than \$10 each helped to support in a situation most favorable to their civilization and culture more than fifty Indian children from the various bands in this State, who, but for the asylum, would either perish or grow up amid influences which would rarely fail to make them as barbarous as their ancestors were fifty years ago.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BELA H. COLEGROVE,

United States Indian Agent.

Hon. A. B. GREENWOOD,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 2.

OFFICE MACKINAC INDIAN AGENCY,
Detroit, November 15, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my fourth annual report of the condition of the Indians in this agency, and in doing so, it is but justice to myself to say, that at the time required by the department for the presentation of this report, I was in the midst of my payments, in the most distant parts of the agency.

In addition to the usual work of distributing annuities, I have devoted myself during the past year in perfecting the work of locating the Indians upon their reservations, and the furtherance of their educational interests, as provided for in the treaties with them.

There are seventeen reservations in this agency, and seventeen places where annuities are distributed, including the Ottowas, Chipewas, and Pottawatomies, and Pottawatomies of Huron, who have not participated in any treaty assigning them lands.

I have deemed it for the best interests of the Indians to make a change in the places for the distribution of annuities, from villages where they had been accustomed to receive them, to their reservations, where most of them are now residing.

I have also felt it my duty, in view of the difficulties and expense of attending the payments, often consuming the entire amount of their annuities, to increase the number of places at which these annuities are distributed. Consequent upon these changes, incurring as it does a greater amount of travel, an increased distance for the transportation of supplies, and more time demanded in order to reach the points, and distribute them, is a very material increase in the expense of the agency. I, however, congratulate myself, that upon these changes a great benefit has been conferred upon the Indians, not only in the danger, difficulties, and expense in attending the payments, but they are now relieved to a considerable extent from those destructive influences that have been so long attendant upon Indian payments, which, in my judgment, more than compensates for the increased labor and expense bestowed upon them.

There are persons yet, who for the merest pittance deal out to them intoxicating drinks, and the friends of the Indians, who would be active in protecting them from these direful influences, will be subject to continued annoyances and even insults from the whisky venders, their abettors and libertines.

Nothing less than the most strenuous and persevering resistance to the vices among them, and the faithful inculcation of the moral truths of Christianity, can be hoped for as the means for their elevation and usefulness in the world; and here I may be allowed to bear testimony to the good effects of the teachings of the Gospel by the faithful missionaries appointed to labor among them.

The Indians, generally, are well pleased with their reservations, and a greater portion of them enter upon the work of clearing up their lands, and tilling the soil with commendable zeal, and profitable results, whilst a lesser portion, from their roving dispositions, and a want of appreciation of the benefits of possessing lands, and from their intolerable laziness, render it extremely difficult, if not impossible to locate and settle them.

The good faith of the government with these people is often called in question by designing white men, which at times produces great discontent in reference to their titles to the lands, with an evident design on the part of some to possess themselves of the lands as soon as possible, for a very trifling amount.

The provisions of the government are wise and beneficent, and the policy of withholding from them the power of alienating their lands, should ever be maintained, and not without the most urgent necessity, should they, in a single instance, be allowed to part with the lands granted to them under treaty stipulations.

There are two bands of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, viz: Negick's and Weggesie's, numbering two hundred and four souls, that reside in the State of Wisconsin, near Post Lake, in the county of Oconto, and known as belonging to the Wisconsin bands, found in the third article of the treaty of September, 1854, and for whom reservations were to be provided.

These Indians have been paid at their own request with their brethren at L'Anse, on Lake Superior, distant from their residence about two hundred and fifty miles, which is the nearest point where any of the Chippewas of Lake Superior are now paid.

They have expressed a great desire for the reservation promised them, and have designated the locality, all of which has been communicated to the department under date of July last.

Much counseling has been had with that portion of this tribe residing on Lake Superior in reference to their reservations, they claiming and insisting that they were given clearly and distinctly to understand at the time the treaty was made that the entire reservation was given; not merely from which to select their lots, but after the selections were made, the balance to be owned by them in common, and they stoutly demur to any construction of the treaty by which any part of the reservation shall, at any time, revert back to the government.

Of the five bands of the Ottawas and Chippewas residing near Sault Ste. Marie, four are upon their reservations, tilling the soil with good

success. The fifth, which is O-shaw-wan-nos, the head chief, still reside at or near the Sault, and it is yet uncertain what course they will pursue in reference to moving on their reservation, as it is unfitted for agricultural purposes.

I refer the department to my letter on this subject of October 2, 1858. In a clause of the first article of the treaty with the Ottawas and Chippewas, in 1855, provision is made upon certain conditions for the purchase of certain lands owned by the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which matter has been under consideration for some time past, and it is now being perfected with a view to its submission to the department, which arrangement, if consummated, will convey to the government, for the benefit of these Indians, about eleven hundred acres of land. Much inconvenience is experienced by some of the Indians in the location of the smith shops provided for them: they have been established at those points where the greatest number are settled, but several of the reservations are so remote as to preclude the possibility of the full advantages to be conferred on all.

I have found it necessary, in view of the limited state of the fund, to discontinue the shop formerly located at Mackinac.

The mills erected for the benefit of the Chippewas of Saginaw, in Isabella county, are now in good condition and doing good business. In the erection of these mills, the foundations were insecurely laid, as was also that of the mill-dam, in consequence of which several breaks have occurred in the dam and the mills had become damaged until it became necessary to place a new foundation for the mills, reconstruct a portion of the machinery, and strengthen the dam, all of which has been thoroughly performed; and it may now be hoped, with judicious management, that it will not only prove a great convenience, but a source of some revenue to those for whom it was built.

That portion of this tribe residing on Saginaw bay are now selecting their lands with an intention of moving on to them in the spring.

No material change has taken place with the Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pottawatomies, parties to the treaty of July 29, 1829, and the Pottawatomies of Huron, in the treaty of November 17, 1807, since the date of my last annual report. They still implore the government to make a treaty with them and provide them with homes and schools, as they have to all the rest of their brethren in the State.

The past year has been one of general health and unusual prosperity among the Indians of this agency. Their crops have been abundant. A bountiful harvest has encouraged them to renewed diligence in clearing the land, and relying more upon tilling the soil for a subsistence; and it may be reasonably expected, under the facilities afforded by the present treaty, that, with its expiration, under the blessings of a bountiful Providence, they will be in a condition to take care of themselves.

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. FITCH,
Indian Agent.

Hon. A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 3.

AGENCY OF THE INDIANS RESIDING IN
THE VICINITY OF GREEN BAY, WIS.,
Fond-du-Lac, October 25, 1860.

SIR: The reports of the employés of this agency, for the past year, are quite full and correct, relieving me from the necessity of any very extended detail. The more so, and I take pleasure in the statement, since they emanate from intelligent, faithful, and industrious persons.

It is a matter of deep regret that the condition of the Menomonees, as also that of their neighbors, the Stockbridges and Munsees, is so unfavorable. The disastrous failure of their crops, for the two years preceding this, obliging them, in a great degree, to depend upon the chase for subsistence, and discouraging them from exertion in advance of the present propitious season, is doubtless the chief reason that I am obliged to report at this time little or no improvement. Besides, for some years, before and since my connection with this office, the Menomonees have been filled, by designing and wicked persons in their neighborhood, with alarming stories of mismanagement, if not fraudulent misapplication of their funds, inducing weekly secret councils, and keeping these Indians, in their credulity, constantly restless and uneasy. I am glad to say, however, that the result of the recent thorough examination, instituted at their request, and for the most part conducted in their presence, has had a salutary effect—certain it is, their whole manner has changed, their deportment is better, and their habits of thrift and industry have altogether improved. It is my apprehension, however, that it may become necessary to grant them some relief for subsistence during the coming winter.

The report of the farmer; and my own observation, would certainly indicate that necessity.

I have great attachment for these Indians. While very credulous, they are honest; and as a tribe are rapidly inquiring intelligence and fondness for industrial pursuits. They should have *individual* encouragement and protection. Hence, I earnestly renew the expression of my opinion, as contained in my letter of the 26th September, 1859, as well as in my last annual report, that so much of their reserve as is necessary should be surveyed into forty and eighty acre tracts, allotments made to each, and that the balance be sold or bought by the government, and the proceeds turned into an individual improvement fund, for the benefit of those who are industrious.

I have also to state, that Mr. Haas, who has been their faithful farmer for several years, has resigned, which I regret very much, as it will be very difficult to find another that would be as devoted to the interest of the Menomonee tribe of Indians as he has always been. And perhaps the most serious loss that is to result from the insane conduct of this unfortunate tribe, will be that of Mrs. Rosalie Dousman, the preceptress of their female school. Having been insulted and reviled in the house, and in the very presence of their missionary priest, and her dwelling assailed with violence at midnight under the direction of his chief, by his brutal emissary, she has declared her

determination to abandon them. With no impelling motive other than her Christian benevolence, she has been, for thirty-two years, their faithful, self-sacrificing benefactress, whom they had long loved and revered, under the endearing name of their mother—a title, by long and patient endurance, by unremitting, unrewarded devotion to their temporal, intellectual, moral, and religious welfare, most hardly earned; the instructress of their children, the nurse of their sick, the providence of their destitute, the consoler of their dying, their priestess at the altar, the sole, gratuitous interpreter of the religious teachings of all their Christian missionaries, from whose lips alone the lessons of Divine truth had ever reached their ears.

Most of the observations within are applicable to the Stockbridges and Munsees. Their tract of land is by no means desirable, and the failure of crops has certainly discouraged them very much. They are anxious to sell and remove to some more genial climate. This subject I have had the honor to present fully to you heretofore.

The crops of the Oneidas have been good this year, and I am glad to give a favorable report of them in all things. It would be very desirable to change, by some means, their existing form of government. The present hereditary chiefs, Daniel Bread, and others, by advice and example, exercise a salutary influence. But they are old, and their successors, I am fearful, may be very different men. Whilst that change, if necessary, should be brought about by themselves, or through indirect or direct action of the government, is respectfully but earnestly submitted to your consideration. It gives me pleasure to commend highly the conduct of the teachers of all the schools, and particularly the Rev. Mr. Slingerland and Goodnough.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

A. D. BONESTEEL,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 4.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL ONEIDA INDIAN MISSION,
Oneida, Wisconsin, September 18, 1860.

SIR: The school of the first Christian party of Oneidas, of which I am teacher, commenced on the 7th November, 1859, in the new school house, (built by contributions from various members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at the East,) and continued in session until the 4th of July, 1860.

There is considerable irregularity in the attendance of the children, but the attendance has been better for the past year than heretofore, and I have hopes that it will be better next year and thereafter. The children have learned very fast considering the disadvantages under which they labor.

The studies have been reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, and simple questions in natural science.

The greatest difficulty that I have to contend with is the irregularity of attendance. There being no reward for a regular attendance, and no punishment for an irregular one, the children do not take the interest in the school which they otherwise would.

So I am obliged to teach each child separately, it being impossible to keep classes formed, and this takes up my time to such a degree that I cannot drill them as much as necessary.

Had I the means to give each child a prize or present in proportion to his or her good behavior and regularity of attendance, I might have double the number of students, and the school would be the means of doing ten times as much good. The whole number of days the school has been kept is one hundred and thirty-eight. Time spent in school each day from four to five and a half hours. Whole number of lessons heard has been three thousand two hundred and seventy-nine. Whole number of students eighty-three.

The school will commence its next term, if Providence permits, on the 1st October next.

Strong drink is still doing its accursed work in the tribe. One thousand dollars spent in preventing, by rewards and punishments, the use of strong drink, would do more good to the Indians than ten thousand dollars given in the way of annuities to them.

However, I trust that this tribe will continue to advance in Christian knowledge and civilization.

We have been blessed with a bountiful crop this season, so that by the use of proper economy there will be no want of food during the next year.

Respectfully submitted,

E. A. GOODNOUGH.

A. D. BONESTEEL, Esq.,

United States Indian Agent, Fond-du-Lac, Wis.

No. 5.

ONEIDA, WEST MISSION,

Oneida Indian Reservation, Wis., Sept. 14, 1860.

DEAR SIR: I herewith send you my annual report from July 1, 1859, to July 1, 1860, according to your instructions of July 18 and August 30, 1859, viz.: One school under my care, designated the Oneida west school, and located in the southwest part of the Oneida Indian reservation. Total number of names on the register for the year is 103; 52 males and 51 females; one teacher. Under the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church—*i. e.* so long as the Methodist missionary holds the office of teacher. Nothing has been contributed by the Methodist Episcopal Church, as the funds for the school come from the United States government. Nothing is contributed by the Indians except part of the firewood.

There are two missionaries among the Oneidas, viz.: One Episcopal and one Methodist. The school under my charge has progressed very

favorably, especially during the winter, some of the larger scholars making very good proficiency. During the summer months the school has generally been small. The studies have been reading, (as high as the fifth reader,) writing, arithmetic, and geography.

If the scholars could be induced to attend regularly I think they would learn fast; as it is, they learn slow; and whether energy can ever be driven into parents or children on this subject it is hard to say.

If there are any other items you wish information upon let me know, and I will furnish it to the best of my ability.

Yours, very respectfully,

DAVID LEWIS.

A. D. BONESTEEL, Esq.,
Fond-du-Lac, Wisconsin.

No. 6.

SHAWANO COUNTY, WISCONSIN,
September 20, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with your request I herewith transmit to you my third annual report of the west district school among the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians. The attendance of last winter was full, having forty different scholars, thirty-six in attendance at any one time, with an average of twenty-five. Six progressed nearly through the fractions in Thompson's Practical Arithmetic; one advanced as far as compound interest; two went through Brown's Grammar once, and were quite apt in parsing and correcting false syntax; two advanced half through Comstock's Natural Philosophy, and five completed Cornell's Intermediate Geography. This is the report of those most advanced. The studies of the rest were the simple branches of reading, geography, and arithmetic. Had the same numbers and interest continued through the summer greater advances could have been noticed, but as spring came many of the larger scholars were needed and detained at home, thus reducing the school for the summer to thirty different scholars, twenty-three at one time, and an average of sixteen. These being for the most part small, little else can be said than that they have made commendable advances in reading, writing, spelling, cyphering, and music. Ten A-B-C scholars of late growth have attended during the summer, and have been advanced some to words of three letters, and others to be able to read.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JEREMIAH SLINGERLAND,
Teacher among Stockbridges and Munsees.

A. D. BONESTEEL, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 7.

SHAWANO COUNTY, WISCONSIN,
September 20, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations I gladly transmit my annual report of the east district school of the Stockbridge and Munsee reservation. I am happy to state that the school has progressed beyond my expectations, considering the many interruptions to which the school and teacher have been subjected since my last report. Owing to the removal of many families from their homes to seek employment, and the want of comfortable clothing and food, many of the children have been kept from school; consequently the number in attendance has for a part of the time been quite small. Those who have attended regularly have made good proficiency in their studies, having exchanged the First Reader for the Second, the Second for the Third, and the Fourth for the Fifth. The studies pursued are reading, writing, geography, arithmetic, and grammar. Books used in school: Sanders's New Speller, Definer, and Analyzer; Sanders's Pictorial Primer; Sanders's First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Readers; Thompson's Mental Arithmetic, parts first and second; Thompson's Practical Arithmetic; Cornell's First and Second Geography; Brown's Grammar.

Very respectfully,

SARAH J. SLINGERLAND,
*Teacher.*A. D. BONESTEEL, Esq.,
Indian Agent.

No. 8.

KESHENA, September 13, 1860.

SIR: Since my last report the progress of the Menomonee female school in my care has been very satisfactory. The school has been in successful operation all the year. I have had, in all, during the year eighty scholars; of these six young girls have withdrawn from school for home duties. The daily attendance may be estimated at thirty-eight.

The studies which have been pursued were the same as last year. Our efforts have been rewarded by the attention, obedience, and progress of the pupils, and by the marked improvement in their deportment in and out of school.

Very respectfully,

ROSALIE DOUSMAN,
*Teacher.*A. D. BONESTEEL, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 9.

KESHENA, *September 13, 1860.*

SIR: I present the following as my annual report of the school under my charge, and I am happy to say that the females, both adults and children, did well in their industrial employments.

The goods furnished by you, kind sir, to the school have been of great benefit, and will eventually lead the way to successful civilization. The pagan women have made their full shares of clothing for their husbands and boys. The girls made their own garments. The woolen yarn furnished last fall I distributed to women whom I had taught to knit, and I am happy to state that they have knit at home thirty pairs of men's socks.

The following is the number of pieces of garments made since last November: Pants for men, 165 pairs; for boys, 173. Shirts for men, 55; for boys, 89. Skirts for women, 35; for girls, 170. Gowns for women, 33; for girls, 116. Long dresses for girls, 35, and other pieces of garments for girls, 55.

I have some goods remaining, but none fit for men.

All of which is respectfully submitted, and I trust will meet your approbation.

Very respectfully,

JANE DOUSMAN.

A. D. BONESTEEL, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 10.

KESHENA, *September 10, 1860.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions to me, I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the condition of the Menomonee male school.

There has been in attendance at this school sixty-two scholars since January last. The average attendance per day during this year up to this date has been fifteen scholars. The studies in this school have been spelling, reading, and writing.

You will perceive from the above statement that the daily attendance is disproportionate to the whole number of scholars. This is partly accounted for from their being destitute of food and in want of clothing.

However, it is very difficult to confine Indian children to the school room. Since three weeks ago there has been a remarkable increase in the daily attendance, and I hope for a greater advancement in the future.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. GOLDSTUCKER,
Teacher.

A. D. BONESTEEL, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent, Fond-du-Lac, Wisconsin.

No. 11.

MENOMONEE PAY GROUND,
September 15, 1860.

SIR: In presenting my fifth annual report I regret to inform you that the condition of the Menomonee Indians is not any better than it has been for the two years previous.

The season has been a very favorable one, and the Indians who planted anything will have plenty to eat, but there are but few who have done so.

The majority of the Indians kept counseling all spring and summer. They were disobedient to everybody, and would not receive any seed bought for them; therefore, they are destitute of everything.

I threshed 1,065 bushels of rye and 150 bushels of spring wheat for different individuals of Menomonee Indians.

Last spring, after the Indians refused to take the potatoes, I planted fourteen acres in the big field; they will yield well, but as to the amount I cannot state until dug.

The Menomonees cut and put up sufficient hay for the stock of cattle on hand, and will have a large surplus. The allotment of their reserve, as alluded to in my last annual report, cannot be too often recommended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK HAAS,
Menomonee Farmer.

A. D. BONESTEEL, Esq.,
Indian Agent, Fond-du-Lac, Wisconsin.

No. 12.

KESHENA, September 15, 1860.

SIR: I respectfully submit to you my second annual report.

The mills under my care have done a good business, particularly the grist-mill. I have ground nearly double the amount of grain that I ground last year, principally for the white people, the toll being delivered to the poorer class of Indians.

The saw-mill, owing to the time taken to repair it, lost the best part of the running season, as it did not commence operations until the first of June. Since then I have been able to supply all the wants of the Indians with lumber.

Hoping this will be liberally accepted, I am yours truly,

SAMUEL T. LITCH,
Menomonee Miller.

AUGUSTUS D. BONESTEEL, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent, Fond-du-Lac, Wisconsin.

No. 13.

KESHENA, WIS., *September 13, 1860.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my report of the condition of the blacksmith shop for the Menomonee Indians. I took possession of the shop and tools on the 17th of July last, according to your instructions. I found the tools in a very bad condition, which I can only account for by the demand for work being greater than the ability to supply. I found remnants of stock, with which I have, together with the bill I received from you, been able to carry on the business vigorously, and shall be able to do so until I receive the supply of which I gave you a memorandum. I found in the coal house 1,000 bushels of coal of rather a poor quality, and in compliance with your instructions I have contracted for 500 bushels more, which I think will be necessary until coal can be obtained next spring. I found a large amount of work in the shop unfinished, which I have not been able to diminish very much yet, though I have a very good assistant. There is a greater demand for work than a man with a good assistant can do. I have been engaged during the time I have been here constantly in repairing wagons, haying tools, plows, traps, guns, grist and saw-mills, &c., &c. There is a great demand for new work which I have not been able to do any considerable amount of as yet, partly on account of repairing my tools. And further, I would respectfully submit for your consideration the propriety of building a small shop convenient for the purpose of repairing wagons, the necessity of which I find very great. There is no need of hiring a wagon-maker, for there are men in the nation who, with my instructions, can do all the repairing at the price of improvement wages. It would require a few new tools. The timber can be obtained here by a small outlay. There is a deficiency in wagons and plows, and a number lie useless for want of a small amount of repairs. And as I am a practical wagon-maker, the time spent by me instructing and superintending would not hinder me in the smithing business as much as it does now in mending with iron that which would be better and cheaper done with wood.

Yours with respect,

HARVEY FIELD,
Menomonee Indian Blacksmith.

A. D. BONESTEEL, Esq.,
Indian Agent.

No. 14.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY,

St. Paul, September 29, 1860.

SIR: In presenting to your consideration the general condition of the Indians under the charge of this superintendency during the past

year, I refer you for details to the report of the agents, and accompanying papers herewith transmitted.

At each agency all efforts have been concentrated in the direction of the policy which I reported last year as the only one that would successfully result in promoting the permanent progress of Indians in civilization, and which the instructions received from you from time to time indicated as the settled determination of the department to establish upon a firm and lasting foundation, viz: the individualizing of Indians as agriculturists, and incorporation of them as a part of our own people, inculcating upon their minds the truth that civilization can only be attained by their own acts; and that the government, in the expenditure of the funds which they had by treaty intrusted it with, exercising the discretionary power which it possessed, would in every way afford the greatest facilities to all who were disposed to avail themselves of its generous efforts.

The means adopted to sustain this policy are,

First. Making their agricultural system one of individual, instead of a tribal character.

Second. By inducing a voluntary abandonment of their nationality in dress and costume.

Third. Furnishing them with houses and the comforts of civilized life.

Fourth. Protection by the government to those who assume the character of improvement Indians from all attacks upon their persons and property.

Fifth. Punishing by loss of annuities those who leave their reservations for the commission of depredations upon the white settlers, or to enter the war path against other tribes.

Sixth. By making intoxication an offense punishable by loss of annuity and degradation from prominent position in their community.

THEIR AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

The measure of progress in agricultural growth varies among the different tribes, which can be accounted for by the proximity of their location either to a thickly or sparsely settled country, so that they find this means of livelihood necessary from the loss of their hunting grounds and the necessity of their situation.

No fact in the history of Indian policy has been more clearly settled, until it may be asserted as an axiom, than that agricultural improvement must be the basis of Indian civilization. To agriculture they can be more naturally directed than to any other civilized pursuit. Far better, now, would be the condition of these tribes, had they never received one cent of money as annuities, and had the vast sums paid them as such been entirely expended in opening and improving for each head of a family a farm; in building houses to live in; in furnishing domestic utensils and implements of husbandry; in giving them stock, and compelling them to look to their own labor for their support and maintenance.

The remedy for the neglect of this system in the past lies in continued efforts in this direction in the future. The circumstances which

have, however, attached themselves to all Indian tribes, by the introduction of the system of money annuities and the necessary attendants on that system—which create a spirit of trade and traffic, encouraged by the cupidity of those who live among them for those purposes, inviting them to enter into debts which they can liquidate by their annuity money and their success in the hunting grounds—have, to a certain extent, raised obstacles to their immediate agricultural growth which time only can entirely remove. Therefore, on account of the long-established and firmly-rooted system to which, from usage, the Indians have been habituated, the inauguration of an entirely agricultural, self-sustaining policy has by degrees to be introduced. A final and abrupt termination of money annuities would have met with such violent opposition among the Indians as to have awakened in their minds, naturally too susceptible of jealousy and distrust, an apprehension or belief that the government was acting in bad faith and in violation of treaties which have so often been represented as sacred compacts, that the immediate consequences would have been disastrous to the peace and welfare of the frontier and the Indians themselves.

I have, therefore, to commend the wisdom which suggested the process of individualizing the character of the tribes; and quietly, yet surely, if the policy now fully inaugurated is continued, will the Indians become habituated to the belief that their own safety and prosperity exists in their individual efforts upon their farms, and that they are thereby each independent of his tribe and dependent only on himself. I can only trust, therefore, that all future efforts will be made to continue in this direction, as commenced, until the point is reached when their annuities can practically be suspended, so far as money payments are concerned. The agricultural character of the people of the Indian tribes will then be as clearly known and marked as hitherto their incapacity for that kind of life has been assumed and proclaimed. A partial change of annuity payments in money to expenditures connected with their agricultural improvement is even now practicable among the Winnebagoes, Lower Sioux, and lower bands of the Chippewas of the Mississippi and Chippewas of Lake Superior. The Upper Sioux, as a whole, are not quite prepared for this point, from the fact that they are connected, by relationship and interest, to the Yanctonnais and the Cutheads—the most dangerous, reckless, and daring body of Indians on the east of the Missouri, a large portion of whom are yet buffalo Indians, and restrained by no treaty stipulation with the government, but rather occupy a semi-hostile attitude, which might at any moment break into open violence, could they induce the Sissetons to join them—to whom an immediate cessation of annuity payment might serve as a pretext. With the exception, therefore, of the Upper Sisseton band of Sioux, the policy of money payments to the Indians as tribes, could be abandoned by degrees, portions being taken each year for annual premiums for agricultural progress, and other portions expended in furnishing them houses, clothing, cattle, and domestic utensils, tending toward an increase of their agricultural facilities and developing the resources of

their lands. With these general views I call your attention to the special consideration of the

WINNEBAGOES.

The progress of the Winnebagoes in agricultural growth, is particularly marked with success. Among them this year are to be found farmers who have raised corn, potatoes, and wheat, more than enough for the purposes of their own support. There have been raised by individual Indians as high as sixty acres of wheat alone on a single farm. The agent's efforts have been directed to give to each Indian his own allotment of ground to plant and cultivate, preparing the same, aiding him to build a house to live in, so far as the limited means of the tribe would permit. Although their annuities in money and other treaty stipulations have been materially reduced by expiration of former treaties, yet the tribe have, by the increased amount of land cultivated, and the large number of Indian farms, very decidedly improved and progressed. The reservation presents the appearance of as much improvement as the surrounding country; and in fact, when viewing the comfortable log and frame houses that dot the reservation, as far as the eye can reach, it presents a far different scene than is usually to be found upon Indian reservations; for wigwams are becoming as rare as houses were but two years since. The efforts of agent Mix have been unremitting in attending to all the interests of the Indians under his charge; and particularly in endeavoring to prevent and to eradicate the evils of intemperance among them. He has pursued with great promptness, apprehending and bringing to trial all persons who have violated the provisions of the trade and intercourse laws.

SIOUX OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

At the Sioux agency the individualization so successfully inaugurated two years since, has continued to progress. The quantity of land broken has been sufficient at the lower agency to give to each family five acres, making for both bands, the amount planted in wheat, corn, and potatoes, and under cultivation of both agencies this year, between one and two thousand acres.

There has been already erected fifty houses, and there are in course of erection some fifty more, which, when completed, will make one hundred dwellings for the Indians. It was deemed advisable to substitute brick in place of frame houses. The prairie fires, which prevail every year, destroyed several of the frame houses erected last year, hence the economy of brick over frame structures, which, with but a small increase of cost, give a greater degree of comfort and security. The struggle which last year commenced between the improvement Indians and those who refused to relinquish their tribal customs and habits has been so severe, resulting in bloodshed and persecution by the uncivilized towards the improvement Indians, that it was deemed advisable to station a company of United States troops at Yellow Medicine for the protection of the latter. The animosity has, in many

instances, been carried to threats of entire annihilation of all who assumed the white man's customs and garments.

Every effort should continue to be made towards encouraging and guiding those who have sought, as expressed by themselves in their peculiar phraseology, "the new path which will lead us to become men worthy of a manhood which the Great Spirit has given to us, as well as the white man."

Among none of the tribes under my charge is there manifested so much hostility to efforts made for their advancement towards civilization, as among the Sioux. Among none have those who are enrolled as improvement Indians, made so complete a transformation in character, respectability, and industry, in the same space of time, as among the Sioux. One class of them reject with scorn and contempt the overtures made to induce them to abandon their previous life; while on the other hand, those who have become converts, and have submitted themselves to be shorn of the "scalp-lock," have arduously and zealously devoted themselves to their new life, abandoned their old associations and customs, and have, by habits of industry, redeemed themselves and their children from the degeneracy of a savage life. Their increased comfort, their respectable houses, their carefully planted and cultivated fields, and well cared for stock, all exhibit the fruits of their determined efforts to advance. The impetuous and persevering characteristics of the Sioux mark both these classes. As the improvement bands are still in a minority, and while this bitterness and hostility lasts, the duty of the government to afford, by the presence of troops, ample protection and encouragement, is but the duty of the father to the child; and I, therefore, in view of the great ends to be obtained, recommend the continuance and establishment of at least one company of troops at Yellow Medicine so long as this contest lasts. Unless this is done, there may result an abandonment of what has cost so much time and money, and it may require years to recover the ground lost by the want of a prudential policy, dictated by humanity and sound judgment.

Agent Brown's report is referred to as containing a full and complete statement of the financial and general condition of the Sioux, and is commended for the valuable information therein contained.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The agent reports the condition of these Indians to be much improved. The quantity of land cleared and prepared for cultivation, provided by the treaty of 1855, has been completed for the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoish bands, and portions of the different reservations for the Mississippi bands have been placed under contract, and will be ready for their spring planting. The Pillager bands have raised fair crops this year, although the excessive drought which has prevailed through the portion of the country occupied by them, has, to a certain extent, injured their corn. It is becoming every year very apparent that agriculture can be practically introduced among the Chippewas; consequently every effort should be directed towards encouraging the greatest amount of improvement in this respect, and the recommendations of the agent

exhibit an attention to their interest, which have attached the tribe to him.

The concentration of these Indians upon one reservation is a matter of such essential importance to their future welfare, that I desire to urge it again upon your consideration, in order that steps may be taken to insure its speedy accomplishment. The reasons are simply that it will enable the agent to control the introduction of liquor among the Indians, and also to direct much more effectually their agricultural improvements.

CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

The agency for these Indians was removed to Buffalo's reservation, near the Bad River Indians, at a place known as "Red Cliff," in June last, which point having been selected and determined upon, possesses the advantage of being upon Indian land, and accessible to all the bands under the charge of this agency. The necessary buildings have been erected at this point.

Land is being cleared and broken at the "Red Cliff" reservation, and at Bad river. The agent reports that the Indians are desirous that all the arrearages due them, as provided by the ninth article of the treaty of 1854, shall be expended for agricultural improvement. Should this be done, much can be accomplished for their benefit. Agent Drew has devoted untiring energy in awaking among these people a spirit for agricultural development; and I commend the zeal with which he enters into this, as well as all matters which affect the permanent prosperity of the Indians under his charge.

The educational improvement of these Indians is satisfactorily advancing. Schools are opened at each reservation, under charge of competent instructors; and a manual labor school is in operation at "Red Cliff," where the Indians are practically taught the several branches of agriculture.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Prompt action has this year been taken to prosecute the violations of the trade and intercourse laws.

The agent of the Winnebagoes caused the arrest of persons who had been engaged in this traffic, near the line of the reservations, and others who had actually introduced liquor upon the reservations. No difficulty exists in punishing the latter class; but the former, by far the most numerous, escape under the decision of the courts, that the government officers could not interfere with the rights of persons upon ceded lands, the State sovereignty over which had been acknowledged by the act of Congress admitting the State, thereby rendering the treaties of 1851, in regard to the operation of the trade and intercourse laws over these lands, inoperative and void. The same facts exist in regard to the Sioux; a class of harpies live by this kind of traffic, and by it plunder the Indians. They are becoming daily more numerous, and are creating an increase of intemperance among the Sioux, who have, to a certain extent, been free from this vice.

In accordance with your instructions, I have directed the agents to inform the Indians that intoxication would be an offense punishable by the loss of annuity, and have advised the formation of laws among all the tribes for their own protection against this evil, and that they should establish such rules, as would, by the infliction of penalties by the authorities of the tribe, by imprisonment, and otherwise, tend to check its further increase. Such a system is now in operation among the Winnebagoes and Sioux, and will be introduced among the Chipewas. In consequence of the result of the trials before alluded to, it is the only safeguard left against those who carry on the traffic outside of the reservations.

GENERAL DUTIES OF SUPERINTENDENCY.

In the performance of the duties of this office I have given a personal inspection to all the agencies under my charge. This has necessarily involved a great amount of travel and fatigue, but I have the satisfaction of being able to congratulate the department that the wise and generous policy which it has prescribed as the one which should be adopted for the elevation of the Indian race, has, in details, as well as in general principles, been fully inaugurated; and that all of the agents have, in the administration of their respective duties, fully carried the same into practical effect. The result of these efforts can only be fully appreciated by comparing the past with the present. The ground work for the successful accomplishment of Indian civilization, the great object for which the protection of a liberal government is given to this class of people, is now well laid, and the future administration of its affairs have only to pursue the directions which have been given by its present officers to make it a triumphant success.

In conclusion, I desire to express the highest appreciation of the services rendered by the officers stationed at Forts Ridgely, Ripley, and Abercrombie, who have ever manifested a prompt response to the requests made upon them for escorts and protection. The continued peace which has prevailed among the Indian tribes on this frontier has been maintained by the alacrity and total disregard of labor and fatigue with which the military have coöperated with the civil officers of the government on the occasions of danger to that peace which have from time to time arisen.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. CULLEN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. A. B. GREENWOOD,
Com'r Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 15.

CHIPPEWA AGENCY,
September 15, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report upon the condition of the Indians within this agency, and the operations for their benefit during the past year.

The exertions made to check the ravages of the disease referred to in my last annual report, as threatening the extermination of the tribe, have been attended with success. The report of the physician, herewith accompanying, will inform you specifically in regard to the same, and the prompt treatment which he has adopted to produce so favorable a result entitles him to the deepest gratitude of this afflicted people.

I regret, however, that I cannot as favorably report the extinction of another source of destruction which has been the bane of the uncivilized as well as of the civilized portions of the human race—I refer to the liquor traffic, which has been silently yet surely pursuing its demoralizing course, resorting to all the arts of deception which are in consonance with its villainous and diabolical character, to elude the efforts of every officer, whether military or civil, to arrest its career or punish its perpetrators. Not only in the deep recesses of the forest does it have its hidden receptacles, whence its deluded victims bear away upon their own backs the concocted poison which they carry to their homes, to there drink and die, but openly, in the towns and villages neighboring the Indian reservations, the traffic is pursued.

The law has been attempted to be enforced, but the decision of the courts has been that there is no power in the officers of the government to interfere with the rights of a white man to sell upon the ceded lands; and although the Indians were careful to insert a clause in the treaty ceding their lands, that the laws made for their protection before the disposal of their country should remain in force thereafter, yet the decisions of the courts have been that such a clause was unavailing. Under this condition of things, it is very difficult to suggest a practical remedy. The separated and scattered reservations would require more than a sleepless Argus to watch and guard them, particularly when the Indians themselves become their own destroyers.

I have had many and long councils with them on this subject, and have represented the evils and natural results which must ensue if this practice is indulged in, and have, in consultation with their chiefs, suggested a system of laws, with penalties attached, to be adopted by themselves, and propose, at the time of the grand council at the ensuing payment, to submit a simple code of rules which they can understand, and, if adopted, be enforced by themselves at their different reservations.

Were there only one reservation, this could readily be done; but the scattered and great number of reserves for these Indians, create very great and almost insuperable objections to the practical and sure operation of the system proposed. However, humanity dictates that every expedient tending towards the abatement of this evil, should be tried until the Indians are educated to the full knowledge that their only safeguard against it exists in themselves.

During the past spring and summer the whole amount of land for the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands provided for under the treaty of 1855, has been cleared and prepared for cultivation, making for these Indians 275 acres. In preparing this land, I have had it divided into small allotments, as convenient as possible to each other, and where they can build their houses and plant without interference in lots varying from five to ten acres each. I procured and distributed

seed among them in time to make a crop this season. They have planted and cultivated all the land prepared, but the drought has, to a certain extent, affected their crop. They may require some provisions to enable them to pass the winter comfortably.

The amount of lands for the Mississippi bands, under the same treaty, is now being cleared and prepared. These Indians have expressed a great desire to have houses built for them, and cattle purchased, in order that they may pursue their agricultural operations successfully. I would advise, therefore, in accordance with their request, that any arrearages due them under previous treaties, be expended for their agricultural improvement.

The hunting grounds no longer furnish a livelihood, and the furs which have hitherto been so great a source of revenue, are becoming scarce. The feud between the Chippewas and Sioux restrains their seeking new hunting grounds, so that the improvement of their reservations must be their main reliance, and agriculture their only sure source of support. Necessity will accomplish what would otherwise be a hopeless task, by teaching these Indians that an agricultural life is attended with permanent advantages, and will alone save them from suffering and distress.

The manual labor school at Leech lake has been in successful operation this summer. The mission buildings have been completed and occupied, and the scholars employed in planting and improving the ground allotted to the school. The report of the superintendent, Mr. S. G. Wright, will inform you in full as to the details. The steam saw and grist mill at Leech lake has been completed, and lumber has been furnished the Indians for the erection of houses and the other purposes required for the completion of school buildings, &c.

There is, therefore, unmistakable evidence of a progressive improvement among the Chippewas of the Mississippi. A persevering effort to remove the evils of intoxicating liquors from among them, the improvement of their lands and the introduction of the means and facilities whereby they may be enabled to enjoy the comforts of civilized life, and giving to each family their homestead, constitute a policy which will bring certain fruits and will promote their emancipation from a hitherto aimless and unprofitable existence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. LYNDE,
Indian Agent.

WILLIAM J. CULLEN, Esq., *Supt. Indian Affairs,*
St. Paul, Minnesota.

No. 16.

CHIPPEWA AGENCY,
October 1, 1860.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, I herewith submit my report of the sanitary condition of the Chippewas of the Mississippi and the Pillagers of Leech lake. I take pleasure in reporting the

great amelioration of the disease of this truly afflicted people. Since my last annual report, the Indians on this reserve have not been in the necessity of calling on me in half the numbers, which they did during the year 1859, still the disease (syphilis) in its secondary stages, is prevalent among them, but they are under treatment for its eradication.

The Pillagers, although in a much improved condition, require constant medical attention; however, but few deaths have occurred except among the young children of the Leech Lake Indians during the last year. I feel highly gratified with the success which has crowned my efforts in combatting their disease, and I cannot at this time refrain from acknowledging the assistance I have received from you in seconding my efforts in the cause of this truly afflicted people; and be assured that their hearts will ever throb with impulses of gratitude to you, who have at all times been their true friend, whose hand has been ever open to supply their wants, and in whose heart they have ever found sympathy when afflicted, or disease has attacked them.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN V. WREN, M. D.,

Physician for Chippewas of the Mississippi.

J. W. LYNDE, Esq.,

United States Indian Agent for Chippewas.

No. 17.

CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR,

Red Cliff Agency, October 29, 1860.

SIR: In accordance with the regulations of the Department, I have the honor to submit my third annual report of the condition of the Chippewas attached to this agency.

An unprecedented degree of health has prevailed during this year. Few deaths have occurred; among these, however, are two chiefs—the eldest of all these tribes, “Shing-ooop,” of the Fond-du-Lacs; and “Che-chig-we-oh,” or “Little Buffalo,” of the La Pointe band, who resided upon the new reservation of Red Cliff. Early in the spring the scarlet fever became prevalent, and a few cases of small pox occurred; but the timely attentions of a physician, and a general course of vaccination, had the desired effect of allaying the fears of the Indians, and checking the disease. The Indians of this agency number about 4,300, and are located on seven reservations, to wit:

Fond-du-Lac reserve, on the St. Louis river, in Minnesota.

Vermillion Lake reserve, Northern Minnesota.

Grand Portage reserve, North Shore Lake Superior.

Red Cliff reserve, Red Cliff, Wisconsin.

Bad River reserve, Bad river, Wisconsin.

Lac Courte O’Réille reserve, Lac Courte O’Réille, Wisconsin.

Lac la Flambeau reserve, Lac la Flambeau, Wisconsin.

There are now employed in this agency six smiths and six assistants, five teachers, and two farmers.

The schools have been kept up during the year, but the quarterly reports of the teachers do not indicate any rapid improvement on the part of the scholars. In my judgment the manual labor system must be adopted and rigidly enforced, before any progress will be perceptible.

Upon the reservations of Bad River, Grand Portage, and St. Louis River, farming interests have been attended to, and large crops have been raised. In consequence of the potato rot last spring, these Indians lost all their seed, but I furnished them with a new and full supply, and the most prolific crop ever before known in this country has been raised. Upon three reservations alone, viz: Bad River, St. Louis River, and Grand Portage, the yield is estimated to be ten thousand bushels. The bands at Grand Portage raised over three thousand bushels. I brought home specimens weighing from fourteen to eighteen ounces each. The Bois Fort bands, living at Vermillion lake, have harvested a sufficient supply of rice. The quantity of fish taken at Grand Portage is unprecedented. A full supply of salt was furnished, and the Indians, during my stay at that point, were taking large numbers, and packing for their winter's support.

The Indians at Bad river are making unmistakable progress, and in the right direction. This reserve embraces some of the best land that can be found on the shores of Lake Superior. All the ordinary root crops, such as potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots, parsnips, and garden vegetables generally, are produced on it to perfection.

At the best, the progress of the Indians in civilization is slow; yet, in looking back a few years, we can see that they are advancing, when proper and direct means can be brought to bear upon them. The Indians in question manifest a growing desire to accumulate property as individuals, to cultivate the soil, build comfortable houses, and make for themselves and their children a permanent home. Last winter and spring I caused to be surveyed and located fifty lots, of eighty acres each, all of which have been selected by the Indians, and quite a number are being improved. I promised those Indians who thus took and improved their lands, certificates of title, and I would recommend to the department to give me authority for their issue at as early a day as possible, for designing men are ever insinuating to the Indians that certificates will never be given. This gives rise to doubt and distrust in the minds of the Indians, and renders them indifferent to the benefits intended for them.

During the past season the Indians at Grand Portage, Bad river, Fond-du-Lac, Red Cliff, and Lac Courte O'Réille, have been liberally supplied with cattle, farming tools, building materials, and other articles necessary to their wants.

The office of this agency was removed from Superior early in May last. The agency buildings, directed to be erected at Red Cliff, are nearly completed. The work was suspended some time, while the question of the future permanent location of the agency was pending, but it is now progressing, and will be completed at the earliest practicable moment. In addition to the agency buildings, I have erected at

Red Cliff a large school house, suitable for the family of the teacher, as well as for the scholars. Sufficient land is cleared and grubbed adjoining it to test the practicability of the manual labor system. It is contemplated to change the location of the La Pointe school as soon as this building is prepared.

The Indians on the St. Louis reserve have made considerable progress since my last report. They are highly gratified at the survey now being made, under your directions of the 7th of August last, whereby the boundaries of their reserve will be so changed as to include the lakes so much coveted by them. This survey will be completed in a few weeks; and the fears of the settlers in the vicinity of the reserve, who have been in doubt as to the location of the new lines, will be set at rest.

In looking over the vast extent of country embraced in this agency, one cannot but regret that so much money and effort should be expended to so little purpose, when their interests might be advanced in so much greater proportion, if the different bands were all collected together, and the whole fund expended for their common welfare. I have thought that one or more of the Apostle Islands, in Lake Superior, of sufficient size, would be, of all places, the most desirable for a home for this people. There they might live, with an inexhaustible fishery and a fertile soil, isolated and protected from the grasping avarice of the white man, while the funds due them could be expended in such manner as to advance their real interests. The money now annually disbursed for transporting supplies to remote places would be saved, and every expenditure would enure directly to their benefit. If the tribe could be thus gathered, and placed under the direction of the agent, I am fully satisfied that their progress would be rapid. The permanent location of the agency at Red Cliff is a source of congratulation to the Indians, and aside from its fitness as a central point in the agency, it is the most beautiful natural location on Lake Superior.

Owing to my protracted absence, engaged in making my fall payments, I have not been able to make this report at an earlier day, and the pressure of my business at this time prevents me from going into a detailed account of my operations at each of the reservations. I will only add that, during the last year, everything has been done that could be to promote the permanent prosperity of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, and, I have reason to believe, not without beneficial results.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. K. DREW.

Agent Chippewas of Lake Superior.

● W. J. CULLEN, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 18.

SIOUX AGENCY,
Yellow Medicine, October 25, 1860.

SIR: I regret that the press of business, consequent upon my recent trips to the mouth of Red Lake river, and subsequent visits to St. Paul, has delayed my annual report far beyond the time specified by the regulations of the department. In noting the condition of the Indians under this agency, I can refer confidently to the gratifying results of the tests which time has made upon the wise system of Indian civilization which was inaugurated under the present administration. Since my last annual report the working of the system among the Sioux has clearly proved the capacity and the inclination of these Indians to perform agricultural labor, and to rely solely upon its products for subsistence. The ball has rolled slowly, but steadily, forward. One Indian after another has abandoned the chase, the dress, the feasts, even the superstitions of his fathers, and now occupies the position, recognizing the obligations and performing the duties of a law-abiding, sober, industrious member of the community. What was but an experiment in 1858 stands forth a fixed fact in 1860. (The Indian is susceptible of agricultural improvement and civilization.) It would be absurd to presume that *all* who have been shorn of the scalp-lock and put on the dress of the whites have *consequently* become expert agriculturalists; as well might we expect all the scholars in a school to be at the head of their class. To revolutionize a people in all their habits and customs, and to withdraw them from their sacred feasts and superstitious worships, is at best an up hill business. Time is necessary, means are necessary, and a *great* deal of patient exertion and a determination to succeed is indispensable. All this must be based upon a firm conviction that there are in the people themselves all the elements necessary to meet the requirements of civilization. Most of the Indians who were the pioneers in the work of improvement are now in a prosperous condition. They have *abandoned* the customs of the Indians; and, as frugal, industrious, and successful farmers, will compare favorably with the same number of farmers taken from any district of country in the State. They have been brought to this condition through many adverse influences, and in opposition to all their preconceived opinions upon the "whole duty of man." But, in human nature everywhere, there is a latent desire for personal comfort; and, when that desire is once aroused in, and the means of gratifying it made apparent and placed within the reach of an Indian, he will avail himself of the advantages presented. This embodies the whole secret of Indian improvement, premising that the Indians are endowed with the requisite capacity of mind and body to prosper in agricultural or mechanical pursuits. During the past year there have been over one hundred Indians constantly employed in agricultural and other labor upon the reservations. They have plowed over two thousand acres of land, have inclosed their fields with good fences, have dug cellars for thirty-eight houses, and have hauled most of the brick and other material for the erection of those houses, and have each cultivated a crop of corn, potatoes, beans, pumpkins, and garden stuff. There are now

one hundred and eighteen families on the two reservations living in comfortable houses. Many of these have oxen, cows, swine, wagons, plows, and other elements of agricultural prosperity about them, and not one but would use and guard carefully all the stock and agricultural implements requisite for their work. It is to be hoped that steps will be taken at the earliest possible period to provide *all* who merit the expenditure (and they are becoming numerous) with houses, cattle, wagons, and other agricultural implements. The great number of frame houses that have been burned during the running of the prairie fires has made those buildings unpopular with the Indians. They deem the brick buildings more substantial and more secure. I would, for these reasons, and also because timber for the erection of frames is not to be had in sufficient quantities on the reservations, recommend that none but brick buildings be hereafter erected. Permit me, in this report, to embody a few extracts from an able report of Captain A. A. Gibson, second artillery, to the commander of the department of the west, dated July 11, 1860. Captain Gibson was on duty at the two agencies about a month, during which time he made it his business to examine, critically, all the workings of the civilization policy in operation upon both reservations for the purpose of making known to his department of the government the results of that policy as far as they had been developed, and the probable bearing its effects, if successful, would have upon the general interests of the Indians and the government.

The evidence, therefore, of Captain Gibson I deem important, as confirmatory, as far as it goes, of the statements I have made upon this subject. He says: "My orders of the 13th ultimo, from the commander of Fort Ridgeley, to attend the annuity payments at the lower and upper agencies, under the instructions of Superintendent Cullen, placed me in contact, for the first time, with the Dakotas. Interested in the duties so new to me, I availed myself of the unlimited facilities, afforded by the officials of both agencies, to prosecute minutely the inquiry into, and the investigations of, the relations by treaty between the government and the Dakotas, and of the operations and measures based upon them. The observations that I have thus made, and the events that should be brought to your notice, will form the material of this report. I was at the lower agency eight days. The day after my arrival, I visited the 'upper settlements' of the farming Indians, and the next day the 'lower settlements,' both containing about seven hundred persons. The commander of the department is undoubtedly aware of the generally received opinion, that the civilization of the aborigines is a human impossibility, and that the work at best could only partially succeed among Indians partially white—that is, among half-breeds. While at Fort Ridgeley, the month previous, I heard of nothing but the farcical failure of this attempt at the agency twelve miles above, and I was prepared to be amused by the 'humbug,' as a shrewd scheme to tap the Treasury. But the facts obtained, after careful examination, have disabused me of this erroneous impression, and altogether changed my views. These facts are chiefly as follows: The agent, earnest and true to the cause, began this movement, in 1858, with sixteen Indians, who were persuaded by Superintendent Cullen

to be shorn of their 'scalp-locks,' and to put on the white man's dress. The moral courage expended and the heroism displayed by these men in this simple ceremony, but which implied a total and final separation from the Indian life, in face of the scoffs and jeers of their comrades, are unsurpassed in the annals of Christianity. The next year, two of the most noted chiefs, Wabashaw and Wakute, with more than a hundred others, submitted to the same ordeal.

"The assistance afforded to the head of each family, is the gift of eighty acres of land, (tantamount to possession in fee simple,) one yoke of oxen, one cow, two pigs, a thatched hut, clothing, farming implements, the plowing of a small patch of ground on each farm, the seed to plant, and white laborers to instruct them in proper tillage. In the first year, they cut their own grass for the stock, dug cellars for better houses, built comfortable cattle sheds, gathered their crops, and in other respects made due provision for the winter. The next year, they erected better buildings, fenced the tilled ground, and *without any assistance* managed their farming so successfully that many had a surplus of food for sale. The sales of produce raised last year amounted to nearly ten thousand dollars. One Indian has now a field of eighty acres in crops, and fenced in. They evince great care in the preservation of their property, especially of their animals and wood lots. The Indian woman helps to plant and hoe the crops, but she is altogether freed from the drudgery imposed upon her in the wild state. The interior of some of the dwellings that I inspected, afforded evidences of excellent housewifery. A small school is in operation, and many manifest a desire for the education of their children.

"There have been instances of recantation and resumption of the blanket, but they are few, and are due in part to the individual character of the Indian, in part to the inability of the agent to furnish the necessary supplies, and in part to the attacks by the wild Indians. The large number who have quit their bands begin to alarm the Dakotas, who see in the future their disappearance under this revolutionary absorption, the obliteration of their customs and festivals, and their tribal existence. A great struggle is, therefore, going on between these two classes. Without the aid and shield of government, the farming Indian could not continue his work one moment; without that assurance, not one would dare to throw off the blanket. *Protection is the salvation of this work*—a work that has already proved itself not only possible, but easy of accomplishment, and therefore has become one of the great interests of humanity."

Such is the testimony of an intelligent army officer, who came among these Indians determined to *examine* into their condition, and to report the fallacy (according to his preconceived opinions) of any attempt to civilize them. It has long been the settled conviction of the people generally that the Indian character is not susceptible of civilization, and it is difficult to shake these convictions; hence the fact, that at Fort Ridgeley, within a few miles of the successful march of improvement, Indian civilization, until very recently, was considered a "farcical failure."

The Indians who hung around the fort, exchanging game for bread and pork, presented no evidence of civilization; and, therefore, Indian

civilization was voted a "humbug." So it is with thousands of the citizens of our State. They are frequently annoyed by the visits of the Sioux on hunting or war excursions. These Indians exhibit no evidences of civilization beyond a few words of profanity in broken English, and the people have "confirmation strong as holy writ" that the reports of Indian improvement are mere "schemes to tap the Treasury." The fact is overlooked that *those who have adopted the habits of the whites have homes like the white man*, and they have no time, and, I am happy to say, most of them have no inclination, to peddle ducks and geese to the soldiers, or to rove through the settlements on their old hunting grounds in search of subsistence. The labor of agriculture employs the farmer and provides him a comfortable subsistence, and his wife and children, who have enjoyed the luxury of a comfortable house, are satisfied to remain *at home*, instead of being subjected to the fatigues and privations attendant upon a roving life. As to "tapping the Treasury," a very little inquiry would satisfy all that Uncle Sam's Treasury is never "tapped" for the benefit of the Indians unless at a profit to himself. The Sioux are being civilized *at their own expense*; and although their civilization will most probably eventually save to the Treasury hundreds of thousands of dollars by diminishing the expense of frontier protection, and the prevention of frontier disturbances, not one cent has been gratuitously contributed to promote the good work. On the contrary, the Indians are taxed to provide quarters for the troops necessary for the protection of the interests of civilization. Talk of "tapping" the Treasury to advance Indian civilization, indeed. As well propose "tapping" the Alleghenies for coal to supply the Indian smith shops—both may be done—for a consideration. Amidst the mass of incredulity as to the practicability of civilizing the Indians, it is gratifying to know that the subject is awakening an interest in the minds of those who have seen the benefits already conferred through the present policy of the government. At a meeting of the synod of Minnesota, held at Red Wing in the latter part of September, the following, among a series of resolutions on the subject, were adopted, viz:

"*Fifth*, That this synod regards it as absolutely necessary for the welfare of these Indians (of Minnesota) that they should have the advantages of laws, properly administered by the government of the United States, protecting them in their persons and property, both from each other and from the white man.

"*Sixth*, That in the judgment of this synod, the present policy of the government, of locating the Indians on reservations, giving them portions of land in severalty, and refusing further to remove them, is both wise and humane."

The location of a company of United States troops at this place is having a beneficial effect under the present system. The changes during the summer, harassing to both officers and men, and leaving a doubt in the minds of the Indians as to the permanency of the protection afforded, was far less impressive, and consequently far less beneficial. Now the Indians feel a security from the depredations of their opponents, and hope to see through the influence of the sober Indians, *with troops behind them*, the use of liquor materially diminished, if not

entirely prevented. In connection with this subject, allow me again to refer to the report of Captain Gibson, who, being a military man, examining the various interests involving the permanent location of troops here, is unquestionably good authority upon this subject. He says:

“*The positive and rapid accomplishment of civilizing the Dakotas depends solely upon the protection and supplies that are furnished.* Under these the Indian can establish his home, accumulate property, rear his children, and become dependent upon this mode of livelihood for his subsistence.

“The lower agency is in a more prosperous condition than the upper agency. This proceeds from the relations of locality. The former is in a great measure protected by the latter, and no troops are required there nearer than the garrison at Fort Ridgeley.

“The upper agency is in direct contact with the wild bands at the north and west. It has to stem the brunt of every shock, and for want of protection, the “*Hazlewood Republic*,” that commenced auspiciously, has already been broken up by the hostilities, the unchecked, and still unpunished depredations and murders committed by the neighboring bands. If the troops be removed from this agency, for any other purpose than the payment of annuities, it will have to be abandoned, and with it the destruction of the lower settlements must follow.

* * * * *

“In my opinion, Fort Ridgeley is not properly located. It should be at this place. An advanced post with one company should be established at Big Stone Lake, and the annuities should be delivered at the lower agency, at this post, and at that lake. In the region of this lake, several bands are located that are extremely incommoded by the journey of one 100 to 150 miles to this post for their annuities, from the fact that it consumes an entire month, which interferes either with the planting, hoeing, or harvesting of their corn, and subjects them to the expenditure of a large portion of their money for sustenance, while it brings them in contact with the settlements, to the great apprehension of the latter. It compels them, also, to leave behind the sick and infirm, whom the best disposed agent would be reluctant to allow, *in all cases*, on the pay rolls. Furthermore, it is politic, in the assemblage of bands, to have as few in mass as practicable. When a great body is collected at one place for payment, the time for the accomplishment of this object is prolonged; there are sure to be whisky dealers about, and some few bad Indians. Bloodshed and riot are to be expected, and the consequences may be a lasting disturbance. The fewer the bands, the more easily they can be controlled.”

These views of Captain Gibson are sound and logical. However proper the location of Fort Ridgeley may have been in 1852, it is now within the settlements, and for all practicable purposes connected with the control of the wild Indians, troops would be as effective at Fort Snelling as at Fort Ridgeley. Before assistance could be obtained from either post to quell disturbance or prevent hostilities, the evil would have been consummated, and the aggressors be far beyond the reach of foot soldiers.

During last winter and spring many cattle that had been issued to the farmer Indians were killed by evil disposed blanket Indians. In two instances the person to whom the oxen were issued killed them. In admitting Indians last year to membership of the farmer bands some bad men crept in, and they have been refused clothing the past summer. Those now recognized as members of the farmer bands, I think, are all industrious and meritorious. The number of applicants to change their dress the past summer have so far exceeded the means to accommodate them, that I have been enabled to adopt a *probationary* system, requiring each applicant to get out posts, fence his claim, and put up hay before obtaining the white man's dress. This will tend very much to prevent the admission of the lazy and worthless, who look only to what they can *obtain*, regardless of what they should *do*. As no regulations have been as yet prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior for ascertaining the members of the several bands of annuity Sioux, as required by the fourth article of the treaty of 1858, the allotment of lands permanently has not been attempted, as many tracts are occupied by mixed bloods. Whether the mixed bloods who participated in the distribution of the land at Lake Pepin will be entitled to participate in the distributions on these reservations will depend upon the views embraced in the instructions above referred to, and is a subject of deep importance to the Indians, which should be settled at an early day.

Permit me again to call your attention to the fact that the military at Fort Ridgeley claim exclusive jurisdiction over a reservation on the southwest side of the Minnesota, which justice to the Indians demands should be opened to the occupancy of the Lower Sioux. I would refer you to my report of last year upon this subject. During the past year an entire change has been made in the manner of conducting the operations under this agency. The whole of the agricultural work (except breaking new land) has been performed by Indians, for which, together with their labor in connection with the erection of buildings, they have been paid. Instead, however, of paying in money, and subjecting the Indians to the payment of exorbitant prices for provisions, and such other articles as they might require, and more especially that the means might not be placed in the hands of the Indians for obtaining liquor with the funds that ought to have been appropriated to the support of their families, I procured a supply of provisions, groceries, and other necessary articles, and issued them to the Indians at their actual cost here, as the Indians became entitled to pay for labor, and in a few instances, to prevent the *necessity* for hunting, before the labor was performed. The same system has been pursued in the purchase of corn, potatoes, &c., from the Indians, and it meets with the hearty approbation of the Indians. This system entails some considerable trouble; but the benefits derived by the Indians far exceed the trouble. All operations of this character, with each individual, exhibiting the labor or other articles for which payment is made, and the several articles furnished in payment thereof, will accompany my quarterly accounts. The money retained at the last annuity payments from those who went to war last spring, amounting to \$3,494, has been expended in the erection of buildings at this agency, viz: one building for

manual labor school, with bake-house and oven attached; two buildings for the employés of the department; one building for a prison; and one stable. The manual labor school building is temporarily occupied by the troops stationed at this place; and the two buildings for employés are occupied by the army officers. The prison serves the double purpose of jail and guard-house, and the stable is used for the army mules and the agent's horses. The amount retained from the annuities for distribution to the farmer Indians of the Upper and Lower Sioux in the shape of premiums, amounting to \$2,700 62, has not yet been expended; but I shall make a distribution at an early day. The increased facilities for obtaining liquor, and the exertions made to induce the farmer Indians to drink, has suggested the propriety of giving the highest premiums to those of the farmer bands who have abstained from the use of liquor since the last annuity payment; and I am endeavoring to obtain a correct list of those who will come under that head, that they may receive a premium for sobriety. The number who have abstained from drink among the Upper Sioux farmers, I regret to say, is small; but among the Lower Sioux there are but few who have touched liquor since the payments. The cause of this difference is owing to the fact that the opponents of improvements, fearful of the consequences of open hostilities towards the farmer Indians, have labored to effect their destruction by the use of liquor. As the greatest opposition is to be found in the bands about Yellow Medicine, of course the attack would be more directly upon the farmers in that vicinity. So persistent and diligent have the opposition Indians been in their exertions to provide liquor for and induce the farmers to use it, that I think those who have resisted the many temptations should be rewarded. I propose to give a premium to those farmers on both reservations who have not drank, and promise another to those who may not drink until after New Year's day. There is no doubt but the use of liquor by the farmers is the great obstacle to their improvement, and no means should be left untried to keep it from among them. Rewards for abstinence, and punishment for those who bring or use it on the reservations, present the most feasible mode of overcoming the evil.

The surplus corn raised by the farmer Indians the past year, will approach, if it does not exceed 10,000 bushels. One man has gathered near 1,000 bushels, many from 300 to 800, and I think none less than 150 bushels. A great deal of this will be used during the winter, and some will be sold to the blanket Indians in the spring; but a large quantity over and above what will be required in the operations of this agency and the supply of the traders, will remain. The excess of crops over the demands for grain on the reservations will increase, and a very important question presents, what disposition can the Indians make of this surplus; or, in other words, what will the government do to furnish a market for the produce of the reservation during the infancy and childhood of agricultural improvement? Must these farmers, without the qualifications to barter with the white man, be subjected to the white man's impositions, or will the government receive the surplus produce of these farmers to supply the demand at the several forts in their neighborhood?

In addition to the corn crops, these Indians will next year *commence* the culture of wheat and oats, and they will soon raise a surplus of both. Why cannot such articles as these Indians may raise be received by the War Department, at a fair valuation? This is a matter of importance, and is worthy the serious consideration of Congress. Government requires grain, and can well afford to pay the Indians liberally for it, if thereby, the cultivation of grain by the Indians can be promoted. Many of the difficulties connected with this agency are caused by the visits of the blanket Indians to the settled portions of the State. The Indians themselves commit depredations upon the property of the whites, but not to the extent to which they are held accountable. The location of an Indian camp within sight of any of the settlements is the signal for "bad white men" to pilfer and pillage; they can then do so with impunity, and all the blame rests with the Indians. I am satisfied that many of the depredations for which claims were presented at the last annuity payment, were not committed by the Sioux, but they were encamped in the neighborhood, and the whites who lost the property believed them to be guilty.

In accordance with instructions received through your office, I have notified all the Sioux from Lac-qui-parle to the Red Leg's village that they must not go to any portion of the settled country to hunt. I further informed them that a violation of this order would subject those who persisted in going to the settlements to a loss of annuities at the next payment, and that the several bands would be held responsible for depredations committed by any of the members thereof. Disregarding these instructions, many are now among the white settlements, and I fear a large number will go to the big woods, as soon as snow falls. After being notified that going upon hunting or war excursions, would subject them to a loss of their annuities, it will be incumbent upon the officer making the payment next spring to carry out the rule prescribed by the department, or hereafter all attempts to restrain them will be unavailing. Withholding the annuities of those who went to war last spring had a good effect, and during the summer but two small parties have gone to war.

The annuities form a powerful engine with which to govern refractory Indians. The instructions with regard to the settlers on the reservation, I received but recently, and as yet have not been able to act under them; but will not delay doing so, as it is a subject upon which the Indians express much solicitude.

The destruction of the upper steam-mill, belonging to the Lower Sioux, by fire, in July last, has been a great loss to that department, as it was an excellent mill and had a good stock of logs before it. It was being run by J. Grininger at the time, under a contract. The interests of the Lower Sioux demand that another mill be obtained for the accommodation of the Indians located on the upper portion of the lower reservation. The manufacture of lumber at a point near where the former mill stood is required for the buildings that should be erected next year above the Redwood river, and the Indians on the upper part of the reservation will have a large quantity of corn to be ground during the winter. In the latter part of August a deputation of Yanctonnais, numbering seventeen persons, and headed by *Bone*

Necklace and *He who Pursues the Grizzly Bear*, visited this agency. These were two of the men recognized by General Harney as chiefs in his negotiations with the Western Sioux bands, and they came, they said, by direction of the Yanctonnais council, then encamped on the Coteau-du-Prairie of the Missouri, to explain why the Yanctonnais did not meet the officers of the Indian department to secure the goods and kind words sent them by their great father, the President.

In 1858, when invited to meet the officers of government, the band was dispersed over the country, and but a small portion met the messenger sent to meet them. At the same time various reports reached the Yanctonnais encampments, to the effect that the object of the government was to collect these Indians in council and then destroy them, and that for that purpose a large body of troops would accompany the presents sent out to them. On the other hand, the Missouri bands insisted that the object of the government was to negotiate with the Yanctonnais for all the land east of the Missouri, and *they* threatened eternal enmity to the Yanctonnais if they would meet the officers of government. For these reasons the Yanctonnais did not come to the proposed council in 1858. In the spring of 1859 the buffalo, usually numerous at that season of the year west of the James river, had disappeared, and the Yanctonnais, in common with the other prairie bands, had of necessity to travel far for subsistence, and when the superintendent was at Kettle lake with the Yanctonnais presents, those Indians were in search of buffalo west of Devil's lake. The Yanctonnais had determined to meet the officers of government in 1859, and had not their necessities compelled them to travel west, they would have been at Kettle lake in a body. The Yanctonnais are desirous of cultivating friendly relations with the government. They are, as it were, an isolated people, they see the buffalo diminishing around them, and they believe that they should learn to plant corn, like the Minnesota valley Sioux. They have good lands on the James river, where a few of them have planted the past two years, but they do not understand agriculture, and are without any of the implements required for that purpose. In fact, the Yanctonnais, when the buffalo disappears, will be without any means of subsistence, unless they turn their attention to the cultivation of corn, potatoes, &c., which they cannot do successfully without assistance. All this they know, and they were therefore anxious to meet the representatives of their great father. They wished to request assistance to enable them to raise corn. They also were poor, and would have been gratified to receive the goods and provisions sent by their great father. They are still anxious to obtain the goods, and to ask their great father to help them to farm, and will meet the officers of the department at any time and any place that may be designated, either this fall or next spring. The Yanctonnais wish their great father to understand that they wish to be on terms of friendship with his people, and look up to him for support and protection. This is the wish of the whole band.

Such was the purport of the message these people brought. I have learned, incidentally, that a white woman and a white child are held prisoners by a band of Yanctonnais, with whom Inkpadutah and the remnant of his band had taken refuge. The Red river hunters report

that these Indians are disposed to wage war upon the whites upon any and every occasion that may present. It is not known where this woman was taken prisoner, as she was closely guarded while the Red river hunters were about the camp. She had an opportunity only to say she had been with these Indians nearly two years, and begged that measures might be adopted to procure her release. She was taken from an emigrant party that was attacked and mostly massacred; but where, she did not have time to say.

The goods and provisions furnished for distribution to the Yanctonnais in 1858 have been transported, by your direction, to the mouth of the Red Lake river, with the exception a few, for which transportation could not be obtained under the limits of expenditure prescribed. They have all since been forwarded to St. Paul, in compliance with your instructions. The removal of these goods from this agency has afforded additional facilities for the business of the department, and has enabled me to furnish warehouse room for the commissary and quartermaster of the troops here without injury to the interests of the Indian service.

For a detailed statement of the educational interests on the two reservations I would most respectfully refer you to the report of S. Brown, the superintendent of schools. Since the 1st of June I have dispensed with one superintendent of schools and one master carpenter. This saves in salaries \$1,200 a year, and all the duties can be as effectually performed by two officers as by four. The only additional expense entailed by this arrangement is the use and subsistence of a pair of horses; but the uniformity of the work and of the educational system on the two reservations compensates for this expenditure. I would also respectfully refer you to the detailed operations of the work under Mr. Nairn, and of the blacksmith shops under Mr. Iton and Captain Allen; also, of the agricultural operations of the lower agricultural districts under the superintendency of T. W. Cullen, Esq. No detailed reports have been received of the agricultural operations of the middle and upper districts, although the superintendents of farms for those districts have been repeatedly notified that detailed statements were required. In giving the general operations of the agricultural progress of these districts I have done so from the knowledge obtained in my general supervision of the civilization interests on the Sioux reservations.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH R. BROWN,
Sioux Agent.

W. J. CULLEN, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

No. 19.

YELLOW MEDICINE,
October 26, 1860.

SIR: I would respectfully submit the following report of the progress and condition of the schools under my superintendency during the past year.

On the lower reservation to which my duties were confined up to the first of June last, the schools were kept up with satisfactory results, circumstances considered, and the Indians evinced a desire to avail themselves of the advantages offered them. On the 12th of May last, the schools at the Lower Sioux agency and Wahpekute's village were by your order discontinued, and there is at the present time but one school in operation on that reserve, that of Redwood.

The opening of a school by the Episcopal mission recently established at the lower agency relieves the wants of the Indians there very much ; and through their well-directed efforts much will doubtless be effected in the cause of civilization and education. As they will be able and express a wish to accommodate all in their immediate vicinity, I do not think it will be necessary to reopen the school at the lower agency and Wahpekute's village. On the application of the Rev. H. Hindman, of the St. John mission, and now located at the lower agency, I have determined, unless otherwise directed, to let them have such books as they may be in immediate want of and can be spared from the lot now on hand in my department.

Of the schools on the upper reservation, I have to state that on the first of July, when they were placed under my superintendency, I found three schools, viz : at Rush Brook, Hazlewood, and Red Iron's village ; all of which have been continued, and are doing as well as could be reasonably expected, where pupils are taught in a language about which they know nothing, and which is so materially different from their own tongue. Our missionaries, the Rev. S. R. Riggs and Dr. Williamson, who have long been acquainted with the wants, the prejudices, and peculiarities of the Dacotahs, concur with me and with the opinions of the teachers expressed to me, that our common, or district schools, cannot advance so rapidly as we would wish, unless the children are taught first in their own tongue. So long as a child is under the care of a mother, who knows nothing of our language, and who does not and cannot attend school regularly, it is evident that the progress cannot be very rapid.

At Red Iron's village a brick house has lately been erected for the school and the accommodation of the teachers. The school-house at Rush Brook has been lathed during the summer, and it is expected will be plastered and rendered serviceable for the coming winter ; in which case the prospect of a good school is encouraging. The following table will show the statistics of progress, &c., in the different schools as per report of teachers :

Statistics of attendance and progression.

Designation.	Names of teachers.	Attend- ance.			Number of scholars reading and writing.	No. scholars studying geography & arithmetic.	Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Average daily attend- ance.			
Lower agency school....	J. A. Robertson, and A. Robertson, assist.	17	17	8	4	4	Lower agency school & Wahpekutes. School closed May 12.
Wahpekute school.....	Thomas A. Robertson....	16	10	7	3	.....
Redwood school.....	David Kinghorn, Mrs Kinghorn, assist. }	28	16	18	1	1	
Rush Brook school.....	J. L. McCullough.....	26	9	9	16	5	
Hazlewood school.....	A. S. Huggins.....	55	21	7½	18	8	
Red Iron Village school,	Jonas Petijohn Mrs. Petijohn, assist... }	22	9	8½	.....	.....

You will at once perceive a great disproportion between the number of pupils on the school roll and the daily average attendance during the year. This, however, can be accounted for as follows: In addition to one cause already intimated, many of the children are kept at home from the time the corn is planted in the spring until housed in the fall, not only to assist in planting and hoeing, but to guard the crop from the ravages of blackbirds, so common in this section of country. Furthermore, many of our Indians at certain seasons of the year take their families and go on a hunting tour in search of wild game, furs, &c. Of the manual labor school, which at the date of my last annual report was in its infancy, I have to state that its importance and usefulness are every day becoming more apparent. A growing partiality for it is evinced by the more intelligent among the Indians, and were the accommodations sufficient, a large attendance could be obtained. Under the efficient management of J. B. Renville, Mrs. Renville, and Miss Nelly Brown, this school has obtained in the short time of existence an excellence greater than the most sanguine could have anticipated. Morally, intellectually, and physically the pupils are well cared for, and bear evidence in their happy countenances of the beneficial effects of their training. Those children who commenced with the opening of the school (all girls I believe) have become quite familiar with our language, can read and write, and have made considerable progress in geography and mental arithmetic, and so far as house-keeping is concerned, but few white girls of their age surpass them. Those who were placed on the roll at later dates are advancing as fast in their studies as could be expected. The boys, though young, assisted in gathering the crop much to my satisfaction. In short, the children in this school, twelve in all, seven boys and five girls, give daily evidence of the superiority of the manual labor school system;

compared with our district schools. In connection with this school is a field of some sixteen acres, from which have been raised and housed potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots, onions, and beans—in all some 1,799 bushels; about 1,000 cabbage heads, besides corn and different kinds of garden stuffs used during the season, of which no account was kept.

In view of the many obstacles that necessarily attend the work of education among a savage people, I think we have great reason to feel gratified at the advances that have been made in the past year, and to anticipate much for the future. I cannot close this report without expressing my sense of the worth of the teachers in my department, through whose efficient services much has been accomplished under so many disadvantageous circumstances.

Herewith, please find a report of one of the mission schools from Miss Jane S. Williamson, (sister of Doctor Williamson,) who has been engaged in the cause of education and civilization among the Dacotahs for many years, and whose example, intelligence, and generosity have done much to civilize, christianize, and elevate the Indians in this section of country.

Respectfully, your most obedient servant,

S. BROWN, *Supt. of Schools,*
Upper and Lower Sioux.

JOSEPH R. BROWN, Esq.,
Sioux Agent.

No. 20.

POJUTAZER, *October 28, 1860.*

SIR: I find on my school roll for the past year, 23 males and 18 females; of this number 17 read the Dacotah Bible; 10 write and have made some progress in arithmetic; 9 read the second Dacotah spelling book, and the remainder spell in the first book. Five who are or who have been in our family speak and read both languages. I am sorry to say that one of these, a boy of 12 years of age, who had been with us near three years, and was far in advance of the others, is now a wanderer in consequence of being related to those concerned in murder, caused by intoxication. A few of the day scholars have learned to read English, but I do not know of one who has not been connected with a boarding school, or family where it is spoken, who has learned to understand or speak English to any considerable extent. The irregular attendance of pupils in a day school among the Dacotahs, greatly retards their progress. Yet one can hardly expect it to be otherwise, in their present state of semi-civilization. During a great part of the summer the children must assist their parents in the fields, or watch the house while they are absent. In winter, most of those not permanently located, pitch their tents at a distance from schools to be where fishing and fuel may be more easily obtained. Yet amid these discouragements we are cheered by improvements. Also more of the people reside in houses than formerly, and our men perform more of the out-door labor. Women do more to make their dwellings com-

fortable. In many instances a decent bed is substituted for the dirty buffalo skin in former use. Instead of a group with wooden bowls, horn spoons, and perhaps a butcher knife, seated on the floor near a kettle of ducks, fish, or hominy, the family may be seen surrounding a table decently furnished, on which, with other articles of well-cooked food, is often well baked bread, and sometimes butter, luxuries almost unknown in the early days of our mission.

This school is supported by the American Board Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

JANE S. WILLIAMSON,
Teacher of the Mission School.

S. BROWN, Esq.,
Supt. of Schools for the Dakotahs.

No. 21.

LOWER SIOUX AGENCY,
September 22, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I report the condition of the agricultural department under my charge, during the past year. The progress of the improvement Indians in agriculture has been highly satisfactory, and indicates the most favorable results if the present system is continued. I think the amount of work done by the Indians the past summer will compare favorably with the agricultural work of the same number of whites located along the valley of the Minnesota.

Last year, all the plowing for the Indians on this reservation was done by whites, at an expense of about \$2 50 an acre. This year, not a single white man has been employed to plow any of the old land, and the Indians are much gratified to know they are capable of doing their own work, and thereby obtaining the means of support from funds heretofore paid to the whites. But it is not only in their labor that these Indians show an improvement. They have ceased in a great measure to give their attention to the tribal feasts, and are as a body, a law-abiding, quiet, and *sober* people. Although the blanket Indians have exerted their utmost to lead the improvement Sioux into habits of intoxication, there are but four or five that have touched liquor during the summer. In a word, I am satisfied that the improvement Sioux on the lower reservation, for industry, sobriety, and all the attributes of good citizens, will compare favorably, as a class, with the white settlers that surround them; and in referring to the whites in this connection, I do not wish to be understood as doing these Indians the injustice of comparing them with that class of whites who infest the borders of the reservations, and are engaged in the traffic of selling liquor to the Indians. These men, morally and socially, are far below any, even the most degraded of our western Indians. The past season has been favorable to agriculture in Minnesota, and the crops on this reservation have been probably above the average on the old lands, but, including the new land that was broken in time and was

planted, the yield may be deemed less than an average crop from the land cultivated. The following table will exhibit the agricultural work done, and the crops raised by the Lower Sioux the past summer. The new land was broken by contract; all the other work was done by the Indians.

Number.	Bands.	Acres of new land, broken.	Acres of old land, plowed.	Acres in corn.	Acres in potatoes.	Acres in turnips.	Acres in garden vegetables.	Acres in beans.	Total cultivated.	Estimated yield of corn, bushels.	Estimated yield of potatoes, bushels.	Estimated yield of turnips, bushels.
1	Farmers' band.....	410	236	225	75	22	11	11	344	9,000	5,625	3,300
2	Redwood band.....	194	124	124	20	13	8	5	170	4,960	1,500	1,950
3	Black Dog's band.....	55	40	40	6	3	2	4	55	1,600	470	450
4	Passing Hail's band.....	131	106	106	10	8	3	4	131	4,240	750	1,200
5	Little Crow's band.....	224	104	104	8	6	4	2	224	4,160	600	900
6	Makato's band.....	134	100	100	15	10	3	6	134	4,000	1,125	1,500
7	Wabashaw's band.....	139	96	96	22	15	4	2	139	3,840	1,650	2,250
8	Wabepkute's band.....	105	79	79	16	6	2	2	105	3,160	1,200	900
9	Tatsibomdu's band.....	64	45	45	12	5	1	1	64	1,800	900	750
10	Cloud Man's band.....	55	40	40	10	2	2	1	55	1,600	750	300
11	Red Leg's band.....	118	100	100	12	3	2	1	118	4,000	900	450
	Total.....	410	1,455	1,059	206	93	42	39	1,439	42,360	15,470	13,950

The discrepancy between the quantity of lands plowed and that cultivated in the Redwood band, is explained by the fact that about sixteen acres were plowed late and sowed in turnips, but the seed being bad did not come up in time to do any good. The new land was broken in five-acre lots, but in some instances five acres were added to the fields previously cultivated. This has given the best farmers land enough to enable them next year to cultivate two or three acres of wheat, and they are desirous of doing so. The day has gone by for these Indians to be satisfied with boiled corn, and I think that with proper instructions many of them would put in and take care of a few acres of wheat in addition to their crops of corn and potatoes. There are now 61 Indian families occupying buildings in my district, viz: eighteen brick houses, fifteen frame houses, and twenty-eight log houses. The unfortunate destruction of the frame houses by fire during the burning of the prairie last spring, has rendered the frames very unpopular. But the brick buildings recently erected suit the Indians well. They are safe from fires and more comfortable, and have the appearance of permanency that pleases all who have been supplied with these houses. I think the erection of brick buildings should be continued, as in no other way can the reserve provide building materials for all the Indians. There are still some twenty-eight log houses occupied by the improvement Indians; these should be replaced by brick buildings as early as possible, as they are uncomfortable and require continual repairs that make them expensive. In the construction of houses the Indians have given them aid where it was possible for them to do so. They have excavated the cellars, hauled the brick, prepared the foundations, &c. There were many, however, who were without cattle, and could not haul material for their houses. This afforded much dissatisfaction, and I hope the evil will be remedied as

early as possible. There should be at least fifty yokes of oxen and twenty-five wagons furnished these Indians next spring. It would be much better if every Indian that changes his dress and habits could be supplied with one yoke of oxen, one wagon, one plow, one milch cow, and some hogs and poultry. Although many of the oxen, cows, hogs, &c., that have been given the improvement Indians have been killed, it is a fact that in no instance have any (except probably hogs) been killed by the improvement Indians themselves. They appreciate the advantages attending the use of oxen and cows, and are careful of them. Many have from two to three head of increase from the cows distributed in 1858. The destruction of the greater portion of the hay last fall by fire made it necessary I should provide for most of the stock in the hands of the Indians last winter, but this was not through any fault of the Indians themselves, as the severity of the winds was such that in many instances the fire communicated to the hay after it had been hauled in and apparently properly secured. The whites in this and in the neighboring counties suffered as much if not more from the burning of hay by the fall fires last year than did the Indians. There are no people more careful of and more anxious to propagate swine than the Indians. The few that have been given out the past two years have been well housed and well fed, and a few of the Indians have been able to fatten and kill hogs for their own use, and still have a good stock on hand; but the Indians opposed to improvement take especial pains to destroy the young pigs whenever an opportunity offers. This discourages the farmers, and some fear they will never be able to raise their own pork. I have, however, encouraged them as far as possible, and during the past year I have given out seventeen pairs of pigs, all of which I think are in good condition.

The question whether the mixed bloods who have received scrip for land on Lake Pepin will be entitled to land on the reservation should be settled, as many of them are occupying land that should be definitely disposed of. The land along the river between the Redwood and the military reserve has been nearly all located by individual families, and next spring most of the locations will of necessity be made above and along the Redwood. I very much fear that there will not be timber enough on the lower reservation to accommodate all the Indians of the lower bands that will require separate locations. The desire to change the dress and mode of life on the part of the lower bands is still on the increase, and many stand ready to have their hair cut and put on the dress of the white man as soon as permitted to do so. I feel confident that if all who desire to change their dress could now be accommodated, the improvement Sioux would far outnumber their opponents. The gradual decay of the opposition to the new order of things is very apparent. The increased comforts enjoyed by the farmers lead many to desire to participate in the advantages they possess, and I feel confident that in a short time the mass of the lower bands will become farmers.

The location of whites upon the lower end of this reserve is giving much dissatisfaction to the Indians, and should be prevented. The facilities afforded the Indians for obtaining such articles as they require for their corn at a fair price by the system you have adopted has given

satisfaction to the Indians, and I have already exchanged goods and provisions for some 1,500 bushels of corn. This is more probably than will be required by the department, but the surplus corn in the possession of the Indians is so great that unless they can find a market for a portion of it at a fair price, they will be discouraged from planting largely another season.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. CULLEN,

Superintendent Farms, Lower District, Lower Sioux.

J. R. BROWN, Esq.,

Sioux Agent.

No. 22.

SIOUX AGENCY, *October 12, 1860.*

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, I would respectfully submit a statement of the work under my charge during the past year.

At the lower mill there have been sawed 148,483 feet of lumber, 107,500 of shingles, 62,683 laths, and 42,629 pickets for fencing. There remain on hand at this mill 17,400 feet of logs. Sawing at this mill has been stopped. The job work done at the carpenters' shop connected with this mill has amounted to \$1,761 75. This work consisted in repairs of agricultural implements, wagons, sleds, &c., and making benches, tables, cupboards, &c., for the "farmer Indians." Two men were engaged on this work up to the 1st of June, since which time, one man only has been employed. At the upper M'dewakanton mill there have been 68,583 feet of lumber sawed, and there remain on hand 100,000 feet of logs. This mill was burned in the beginning of July, and all the machinery rendered valueless. One man has been employed in the carpenters' shop connected with this mill, since the beginning of August, and the jobbing work performed has amounted to \$210. At the Rush Brook mill, on the upper reservation, which in connection with the carpenters' work on that reservation, you placed under my supervision on the 1st of June, there have been sawed 58,000 feet of lumber, 125,000 shingles, and 20,000 laths. There are now 114,000 feet of logs on hand at this mill, and it is still in operation. The jobbing work done in the carpenters' shop connected with this mill has amounted to \$323 75, since the 1st of June. One man has been employed in this shop. There have been erected on the lower reserve twenty-two brick, and nineteen frame buildings that are occupied by Indians; each twenty-one feet front, by seventeen feet deep, one and a half stories high. A frame addition has also been built to the house of Wabashaw.

Many of the Indians who were furnished houses last fall have inclosed them the past summer with picket fences, some of which have been neatly whitewashed. The Indians appear to be highly pleased with the brick buildings. They deem them safe from the ravages of the prairie fires, which were so destructive to the frames put up last fall.

Fifteen houses have been put up for Indians on the upper reservation since the 1st of June; all of brick, and the same size as those on the lower reserve. There have also been brick additions built to the houses of Other Day and Akipa; each twenty-one feet, by twelve feet. At the agency, Yellow Medicine, there have been five buildings erected, viz: one for manual labor school, seventy-five feet front, by twenty-five feet deep, two full stories high; one for employés, forty feet front, by twenty feet deep, two full stories high, with kitchens, one story high on each end, twelve by fifteen feet; one for employés, thirty-seven feet front, by twenty feet deep, two stories high, with one story kitchens on each end, fourteen by sixteen feet; one prison, twenty-four feet front, by seventeen feet deep, one and a half stories, with two upper rooms; one stable, forty-four feet front, by seventeen feet deep, one and a half stories high. Three of these buildings are now completed, and the other two will be completed in a few days. A good bake-oven has also been built in connection with the manual labor school building, and a brick building sixteen feet square, and one story high, to cover it will be soon completed. One carpenter has been employed about these buildings, and in completing agent's residence, repairing educational buildings, &c., during the summer. A brick building twenty-two feet front, and twenty-six feet deep, for school and dwelling of teachers has been put up at Red Iron's village; it has three rooms on the first, and two rooms on the second floor.

Allow me to recommend that another mill be procured to replace the one burned. A large proportion of the buildings to be erected hereafter will be located on and above the Redwood, and one mill cannot supply the lumber without great detriment to the timber claims below the Redwood. Hauling lumber from the lower mill to the upper portion of the lower reservation, would, in itself, entail an expense in a short time, equal to the cost of the mill.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN NAIRN,

Carpenter for the Upper and Lower Reserves.

J. R. BROWN, Esq.,
Sioux Agent.

No. 23.

LOWER SIOUX AGENCY,
September 22, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I report the operations connected with the blacksmith shop at this place.

During the past year, there has been done in this shop work which, at the usual prices in the East, would amount to \$3,107 80. Most of this work has been for the repair of agricultural tools, wagons, sleds, horse-shoeing, &c., and for trifling repairs to the steam mill.

The change in the character of the work required in this shop, from the repair of guns, traps, &c., to the ironing of plows, wagons, ox

yokes, &c., is entailing more labor to do the work properly, than I can accomplish with the present assistance furnished; and I would respectfully urge the employment of a good smith, as an assistant during the coming winter. That, with the striker now employed, would be sufficient to do all the work demanded here.

The quantity of iron and coal used in this shop has averaged 700 pounds of iron and one hundred bushels of coal, per month.

Respectfully submitted,

MICHAEL ITON,
Blacksmith M. and W. Sioux.

J. R. BROWN, Esq.,
Sioux Agent.

No. 24.

YELLOW MEDICINE,
September 30, 1860.

SIR: As this day closes my connection with the duties of blacksmith for the upper Sioux, I will report the more important matters connected with my duties during the past year.

The bulk of the work done at this shop during the year, was the repair of wagons, plows, and other agricultural implements, for the farmer Indians, and repairs for the two steam mills near this place. During the assemblage of the Indians for the annuity payments, many guns, traps, and other apparatus for hunting, were repaired, but that lasted but a short time. The Indians located near this place require but little work of this kind now in comparison to former years.

During the last winter, a growing demand for horse-shoeing and sled ironing was perceptible. A few of the Indians had their oxen shod for winter work.

This shop has consumed an average of about 850 pounds of iron and fifty barrels of coal per month. During the most of the year, I have employed two assistants, and they were barely sufficient to do the necessary work.

The value of the work done during the year would, at Eastern prices, amount to \$3,642 71, including work for agency buildings; \$947 62 of this amount was for work done for the mill and Indians located on the lower reservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Blacksmith Upper Sioux.

J. R. BROWN, Esq.,
Sioux Agent.

No. 25.

WINNEBAGO AGENCY,
Minnesota, September 26, 1860.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of the regulations and usages of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit my annual report concerning the state and condition of the Indians under my charge.

The growth or progress of the civilization of Indians is necessarily slow; for customs and habits that have once become firmly set and established are hard to be changed or eradicated; but still, far from repining at the tardiness with which my labors and exertions are remunerated in inducing the Indians to act as white men, I, on the contrary, have occasion to express myself otherwise; for, since my last annual report, I have had the satisfaction of seeing the Indians approaching, in their daily routine of life, to a nearer estimate of the habits of the whites. I speak thus generally; for it is true, there are some exceptions. But what I have said is substantiated by an increased love of labor on the part of the Indians; and as far as the reserve and its products are concerned, they have every inducement to labor and to adopt a settled mode of life. Their material wants, it is true, have of late increased, but they now seem content and willing to labor, that they may supply those wants.

A great many of the Indians have expressed a desire to have permanent and comfortable homes, where they may cultivate their own land, and raise their own crops, and thus conform to the wishes of the department.

On the subject of morality and steadiness among the Indians, their condition has certainly improved since my last report; but intemperance, the greatest foe of the red man, is still working its mischief among the tribe, but to a far less extent than formerly. They, after the manner of the whites, called (of their own accord) a council among themselves, and established certain laws for certain offenses, which laws, or at least the most essential ones, are as follow:

For stealing, or like crime, six months' imprisonment in the jail.

For stabbing, or likewise maltreating one another, also six months' imprisonment.

For drunkenness, or being caught with liquor on the reserve, one month's confinement, &c.

The foregoing laws met with my approval and coöperation, and the evil disposed Indians, seeing and believing that the rest would endeavor to abolish the vices named, have, I am led to believe, reformed themselves to a far greater degree of steadiness than has ever heretofore existed among them.

All Indians who had horses the past spring, plowed and fenced their own particular tracts of land, without soliciting my aid in any manner, thus inducing the remaining Indians to do likewise, and carrying out the wishes of the department in relation to their agricultural pursuits.

During the past year, the habits of the major part of the Indians have undergone a material change. The Indians were promised, (when the deputation visited Washington,) that new and comfortable houses should be built for them. The treaty not being ratified, I have had no funds on my hands that could be made applicable to this purpose, and barely enough to carry on the past spring's work. The greater part of the Indians have expressed a desire, and indeed, I may say, entreated me to carry out the meaning of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, expressed to them on their visit, and the reason for my not doing so does not seem comprehensible to them, they frequently pressing me on that subject, though I have as often told them that, owing to the non-ratification of the treaty, I have no funds for that purpose.

I have had, during the past spring, assurance enough that the Indians can and will labor, as well as white men, if compelled to depend more upon their own resources. The Indians, during last winter, burned the greater part of their fences, and at the beginning of this spring, came and requested me to put up new ones in their stead. I immediately told them that it was out of my power, and contrary to the wishes of the department, to build new fences at the commencement of every spring; whereupon they set to work, and built some really good fences, which fully answered their purposes, I loaning them cattle for the purpose of hauling their rails from the woods.

There is one thing which is questionable, in my mind, as to its benefit to the Indians, and that is, the paying the Indians annuities in money and goods. My reasons for thus deciding are based upon the following: When a payment is made to the Indians, they consider it as a gala day, and will take means to enjoy it accordingly; the result is as follows: Gambling, in some shape or other, will be sure to be started, and often some Indian, upon whom the rest of his family depends, suddenly becomes reduced to as bad a condition as he was before he received his annuity. And then again, as to their annuity goods: They expect these every year, it is true, but they do not attach that value to them that they otherwise would, if given to them under different circumstances. They always consider them in the light of presents, (and such they are,) and they often give them as presents to their friends, when they will probably buy from the traders the same goods, and pay double the price of what they originally cost.

If the money appropriated for the purchase of goods, together with their annuity money, be turned over for the purpose of purchasing food, it would have a tendency, in my mind, to benefit the Indians in their progress towards civilization, for it would stop the vices of gambling and the use of whisky, and they would then attach more value to the reception of that, knowing, as they would, that it would be the only annuity which they would receive.

The mill, under the charge of Mr. James McMurtrie, (the superintendent of farms,) is necessarily now stopped, having no funds that can be applied to the working of it; but having, by running it last summer, become slightly disordered, I have had it overlooked and

repaired, so as to be ready to start it any time. Thinking that the treaty would be ratified, I had contracted for and received a number of logs, for the purpose of obtaining lumber for building purposes, but owing to its non-ratification, I was compelled to resign my intentions in regard to the mill.

The department teams plowed for the Indians, during the past spring, about twelve hundred acres, and the Indians themselves some four hundred acres, which is all the assistance that has been rendered to the Indians in regard to the crops, as I have kept but three men during this summer, besides the superintendent; and I was necessarily compelled to do this, for having a large prairie over which the cattle could stray, I deemed it advisable to keep these men for the purpose of attending to the stock. The superintendent has been very busy, during the past summer, riding to the different Indian farms, for the purpose of explaining certain things concerning their crops.

The appearance of the farms is certainly very encouraging, and promise an abundant yield; and what is still more encouraging is the fact of the Indians becoming sensible of how much depends upon their own exertions; and as a proof of this, I would mention that there are some fourteen families who have this year raised some sixty acres of wheat and about fifty acres of oats. The amount of wheat which they have harvested will readily support them through the coming winter, as will the oats fully answer the requirements of their stock.

The fields they, for the most part, have strongly fenced; and a new spirit seems to have been awakened within them, which gives promise of a better and more hopeful future.

And in this connection, I deem it proper to state that my idea in keeping the mill in proper repair is not only to have the property belonging to the Indians invested with a proper degree of order, but I deem it advisable (to encourage the Indians to a like or a better result in the future) to grind the grain which they have raised, and which can be done by quite a small outlay of means.

The carpenters, in their special department, have been quite busy; but the character of the work has materially changed since my last report. Now the demand is almost continually on the increase for cupboards, bedsteads, and other similar articles. They have also been busy in repairing the wagons which I loaned to the Indians to haul their rails, and which by accident were broken in performing that work.

The blacksmith is called upon of late to mend the traps for the Indians, as their fall hunting approaches; and since I discharged the gunsmith, he has been, and is now doing a great deal of work in repairing the guns of the Indians. He has also been engaged in keeping the wagons, &c., belonging to the farm in proper order.

The school, under the supervision and immediate control of Mr. W. E. Cullen, is in a flourishing condition; and I have reason to believe (though it will be attended with a great deal of patient toil and perseverance) that if we can but secure the attendance of a number of the children for a sufficient length of time, we can establish in them habits of obedience and love of labor, together with an education in the English language, which will suffice to transact any ordinary business;

and we cannot but feel that the enlightenment of these Indians will produce a far different impression on the minds of the whites than that of former years, besides the material advantage which will accrue to themselves by the successful termination of our labors to that end. For a more detailed description of the affairs of the school I would beg leave to refer you to the report of the superintendent, which is herewith annexed.

I am happy to be able to state that the *general* health of Indians has greatly improved since my last annual report; and it is a fact well worthy of notice that the number of Indians has been slightly on the increase since my duties as agent commenced. This I attribute, in some degree, to their changed habits and manner of living. I beg leave to refer you to the report of the physician in attendance, whose report is also herewith annexed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. MIX,
Indian Agent.

W. J. CULLEN, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, St. Paul, Minnesota.

No. 26.

WINNEBAGO AGENCY,
Minnesota, September 25, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor of submitting the following report upon the physical condition of the Indians in this agency, under your charge.

The views and practices of the Indians in regard to the practice of medicine, have been passed down to them by a succession of generations, and are not only intimately interwoven with their religion, but also with their government. To transfer their homage from the fantastic incantations to those of a well perfected science, is the work of time, when you are compelled to enlighten their understanding by the pale light of reason. When you have a hold on their confidence, it is infinitely more powerful with them, in their crude state of civilization, than reason. Since my personal knowledge of them, I notice a decided increase in the desire to adopt and use the advantages of the medical profession.

This summer has been a much more favorable one to health than last, being one of constant dryness. Consequently, they have been but little troubled with miasmatic fevers, and during the preceding summer, they were much troubled with remittent and intermittent fevers. During the winter, there are frequent cases of inflammation of the lungs, and almost constantly rheumatic affections in various phases. These are their most frequent diseases of an acute character: but occasionally cases of almost every variety are met with among them. Their most frequent and destructive disease is the tuberculous or scrofulous. This develops itself by indolent glandular tumors, chiefly in the neck,

suppurating slowly, and healing imperfectly and with difficulty. It is most frequently inherited, but is often, no doubt, excited by exposure, insufficient and improper regimen. Its intimate ally, pulmonary consumption, is of frequent occurrence, caused by a conformation obtained from progenitors, and a slight exciting cause, which they are constantly subjected to: exposure and want of proper diet, arouses the predisposition into action. This disease is the cause of a greater mortality among them, than any chronic difficulty with which they are afflicted. Great difficulty is experienced in the treatment of this disease, owing, in part, to the enforcement of a proper hygienic course, and in part to their want of perseverance in proper remedies. Syphilitic diseases are seldom met with among them. Cutaneous diseases, of various varieties, are of frequent occurrence, and their treatment obstinate and difficult. The disease worthy of the most notice, I discovered among them on the 27th of August, viz., the small pox. This destructive disease was not long in commencing its fatal work, and spreading, by its violent contagion, throughout the entire length and breadth of the reservation. I immediately devoted all the energy and ability I possessed to confine it to localities, and insure the most effectual means of its extermination. Since the first outbreak of the disease, I have been submitted to constant fatigue and exposure, urging upon them a proper treatment—destruction of their clothing after recovery, furnishing them with new, and every thing that would have a tendency to shorten its duration among them, and my efforts are not without producing the desired result. Their knowledge of its fatality induced them to seek medical assistance, much more in this than any other disease with which they have been afflicted. In rendering this assistance, I have been subjected to much extra expense in procuring such means as were of actual necessity. The total number of cases up to this time is about 260, and the deaths forty-three, showing a mortality of about one in six of the number attacked. Many of them had already received the benefits of vaccination, the best attainable security against the disease, and the remainder of the tribe, (consisting of about one half,) I have placed under the influence of this effectual safeguard, and the most important and only barrier to its progress among them. From the best information I can obtain from the Indians themselves, it was introduced among them from Wisconsin, by their frequent intercourse with their friends in that State.

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

A. COLEMAN,

Physician.

CHARLES H. MIX, Esq.,
Agent of Winnebagoes.

No. 27.

WINNEBAGO MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL,
Winnebago Agency, August 15, 1860.

SIR: Agreeably to your instructions I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of the school under my charge:

I am happy to be able to say that the school is at present in as flourishing a condition as at any time since its foundation, and seems to be daily growing in popularity with the tribe. The total number of pupils enrolled is one hundred and eighteen, of which sixty-two are males and fifty-six females. The average attendance per day is seventy-one and one half, of which thirty-three and one half are males and thirty-eight females; the girls being more regular in their attendance than the boys. The branches taught are orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and English grammar. Nearly the entire school study orthography; many of them, however, in connection with other branches. Twenty-one read; sixteen write; fifteen study arithmetic; six study geography, and three English grammar. The books in use in the school are Webster's Elementary Spelling Book, McGuffey's series of readers, Mitchell's School Geography, and Smith's English Grammar. Of arithmetics we have Ray's, Davies', and Colburn's, but I decidedly prefer Ray's series of arithmetics, as being more clear and comprehensive, and better adapted to the wants of the school.

Many of our pupils are apt, and learn readily; some are dull, and do not make such rapid progress; but taken as a whole, I think they have as much educational capacity as can be found in any school of an equal size. Writing, particularly, they learn readily, as they have a great deal of imitation, and anything they can see done they can make a pretty good attempt at doing. They learn to understand and speak the English language more readily than might be at first supposed, and much more readily than children of some of the other tribes. I attribute this to the fact that the Winnebago language is rough and coarse, abounding in deep gutturals not unlike the German in sound, while the English language is comparatively smooth and soft. They speak our language too, when they have once acquired it, clear and distinctly, retaining no peculiar accent from their mother tongue, nor finding any difficulty in uttering any of the sounds of the alphabet.

I am assisted in the male department by Mr. Bradford L. Porter, as interpreter and teacher, and by Mrs. Mary Alexander in the same capacity in the female department. Mr. Porter is a full-blooded Indian, and received his education at Quincy, Illinois; of a kind and obliging disposition; gentle yet firm in his manner; and, knowing by experience precisely what difficulties his pupils have to encounter and overcome, he is universally respected and obeyed by them all, and is eminently calculated for the position which he holds.

Mrs. Alexander is a lady of the half blood. She is a faithful and efficient teacher, and has long held the situation which she at present fills to the entire satisfaction of all parties concerned. The policy recommended by the Indian department of employing such persons of full or mixed blood as are capable of filling the different situations in preference to white persons is wise and just, and I think should always be pursued where practicable in schools. It not only stimulates the pupils to greater exertion, that they may one day be qualified to fill like situations, but teachers coming from the heart of the tribe thoroughly understand the habits of thought and inclinations of their pupils, and being permanently connected with the tribe they take a deeper and more lively interest in the progress and advancement of

their pupils, their own brothers, sisters, sons, and daughters, as it were, than a person wholly unconnected with the tribe; and a teacher's heart should always be in his work if he wishes to accomplish anything.

The girls are employed a portion of each day in making garments for themselves and the boys, or in washing and ironing their clothes, or in scrubbing the desks, benches, or floor. The boys cut, haul, and prepare the wood for the stoves, build fires, carry water, &c. Cleanliness and neatness are strictly required of all, and some seem to realize the benefit to be derived from it, and take pride in presenting themselves in proper condition.

The school has done and is doing much good in the tribe, but on many accounts it is far less useful than a boarding school would be. Under the present arrangement we have to contend with many disadvantages and difficulties which would be entirely removed, or very much obviated, if our school was established on the boarding school principle. One of the greatest drawbacks to the usefulness of the school, at present, is the extreme irregularity of the attendance of the pupils. Of course everything is done to mitigate the evil that can be done by the teachers, but the pupils, following the bent of their own inclinations, come to school when they please, and remain at home when they please. Another thing which operates greatly against the success of the school is the continual migration of the Indians. In the spring they go to their sugar camps to make sugar; when summer comes it brings them back to the prairies to plant and raise corn; in autumn they seek the vicinity of rivers and lakes to hunt and trap; in winter they take up their abode in the forest, that they may more easily obtain fuel. Thus they keep continually changing their location with every change of season, alternately crowding and depleting the school, frequently withdrawing our most promising pupils for periods of three or six months at a time. These evils of course will gradually grow less yearly, especially if the present policy of building them houses and settling them permanently in one place is carried out; but they can only permanently be cured by the establishment of a boarding school. The expense of a boarding school, except perhaps for a few months at first, would not be greater than at present, especially if established upon the manual labor principle.

For these reasons, and because of the great superiority of such a school for Indians, over all others, which must be apparent to any one, upon a moment's reflection, I would respectfully recommend the establishment, among the Winnebagoes, of a boarding school upon the manual labor principle, at as early a date as possible.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. CULLEN,
Superintendent W. M. L. School.

CHARLES H. MIX, Esq.,
U. S. Indian Agent, Winnebago Agency, Minn.

No. 28.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
St. Joseph, October, 1860.

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of the department, I have the honor of submitting the following as my report for the year ending September 30, 1860:

The annual reports of the agents of this superintendency for the past year certainly justify the opinion that the Indians of the reservations, more particularly those who have been located for several years, have made perceptible improvement in agricultural pursuits, and that they evince an increased desire to prosecute with more ardor such branches of industry as are calculated to surround them with the more substantial comforts of life. Indeed, my own observation upon a recent visit to a limited number of the reservations, is to me confirmatory that such is the fact. This I consider an advance towards civilization, and will have an influence on the moral condition of these communities. There appears also to have been awakened among those more advanced, no little anxiety upon the subject of education. Whether this progress can be kept up with an impetus which will finally result in preserving for any length of time these people as a distinct race or community, is a question which should not be permitted to dampen the ardor of those engaged in this work of humanity. Let the philanthropist do his present duty, and leave to time the development of results. Believing that this improvement is the result mainly of the locating and allotting policy which has been for several years pursued by the government, I cannot too earnestly urge upon the department the propriety and necessity of continuing a system from which alone any material benefit has resulted to these unfortunate people. It will be remembered that during the year 1859 great excitement pervaded several of the tribes of this superintendency, caused by the frequent hostile attacks made upon the reserve Indians, whilst engaged in their hunts, by the prairie bands. Upon this subject I regret being under the necessity of saying that the harmony of 1860 is not more appreciable than that of 1859; indeed, an increased boldness has in the past year brought these wild tribes several times upon the Pawnee and other reservations for the purposes of murder and theft. For the correction of this evil, so detrimental to the prosperity and happiness of these people and destructive to the race, I have nothing to add to my recommendations of last year.

In reference to the treaties recently made with the Delaware, Sac and Fox, and Kansas Indians, I beg leave to say that I believe that great good will result from their execution, not only to the Indians, but also to the citizens at large of the Territory; and consequently feel it to be my duty to recommend that an effort be made to form similar treaties with the Pottawatomies, Kickapoos, Omahas, and other tribes within the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, who hold larger tracts of land than they now or ever will have capacity to cultivate. This surplus territory must remain an uncultivated waste so

long as held by the Indians, depriving the Territories of all the benefits which would result from their settlement and cultivation.

By reference to the reports of the agents, the department will be apprised of the almost total failure of all crops in Kansas Territory and South Nebraska. The effect resulting therefrom it is apprehended will prove very disastrous to most of the tribes located in this region. To alleviate the suffering of the Indians incident to such a state of things, as well as to protect the citizen from the depredations and conflicts certain to arise under such adverse circumstances, is certainly a subject well deserving the early consideration of the department, and I cannot too earnestly press its importance.

From a letter of Agent Schoonover, recently transmitted through this office, it will be observed that there exists among the Sioux bands of the upper Missouri agency an amount of discontent towards the government and its agents, which renders intercourse with these bands very unpleasant as well as difficult. To allay this state of things certainly requires some action on the part of the government. What that action shall be, I submit for your consideration, and hope it will not be intrusive for me to say that, in my opinion, the best means which could be resorted to for the purposes desired, would be the formation of new treaties with these and other disaffected bands—increasing their annuities, and in this wise make their dependance upon the government a matter of more importance to them than does the limited annuity now received by them; otherwise they must be coerced by the military arm of the government to an observance of their present treaty stipulations and the duties due therefrom to the government and surrounding tribes. The former of these suggestions is certainly more consistent with humanity, economy, and the established policy of the government towards this people. These predatory tribes charge that their lands have been sold by tribes not entitled to dispose of them, who are receiving all the benefits arising therefrom; that they still encroach upon the Sioux country, destroy their hunting grounds, and hence these restless bands seek a justification for a violation of their treaty stipulations.

The condition of the Blackfeet agency is in most respects satisfactory. A due regard for the interests of the tribes of this agency induces me to bring to the consideration of the department the recommendation of Agent Vaughan, in his letter recently transmitted through this office, regarding the necessity of irrigation in connection with his farming operations. In consequence of the continued drought to which that section is subject during the growing season, I am disposed to favor the views of the agent, and more especially when I take into consideration the limited expenditure required to produce a result so important.

The discontented condition of a part of the tribes of the Upper Arkansas agency is so well known to the department that I deem any remarks upon that subject superfluous.

The Poncas, Pawnees, Yanctons, and Omahas will, from the abundance of their crops, together with the benefits arising from their treaties, be well prepared to meet the inclemencies of winter.

In conclusion, I have the pleasure of stating that the tribes of this superintendency have the past year enjoyed unusual good health.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. ROBINSON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Com. Indian Affairs, Washington City.

No. 29.

BLACKFEET FARM, *August 31, 1860.*

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the department, I have the honor to respectfully submit the following as my annual report for 1860:

The fleet of steamers for the Upper Missouri, viz: Spread Eagle, Captain Labarge, Chippewa, Captain Humphreys, and Key West, Captain Wright, all under the control of Mr. C. P. Chouteau, of the firm of P. Chouteau, jr., & Co., contractors of the government troop's stores and Indian annuities. The troops commanded by Major Blake left St. Louis on May 3d. We arrived safe at Fort Randall after a tedious trip on account of the low stage of the river. At this point we met a rise, which enabled us to make the balance of the trip without any detention. We arrived at Fort Union on June 15, and, after discharging the Assinaibone annuities, went on our way rejoicing.

In due time we made Milk river; the landing of the steamer El Paso was passed: the steamer Spread Eagle accompanied us some ten miles further and then returned on her homeward way, having been ten miles further up than any side-wheel boat was before.

Our little fleet, now reduced to two, the Key West, commanded by Captain Labarge, in the van, boldly and fearlessly steered their way up what would seem to the uninitiated an interminable trip. At length the long expected goal is made, and on the evening of July 2 the two gallant crafts, amidst the booming of cannon and the acclamations of the people, were landed at Fort Benton with but one single accident, and that was a man falling overboard, who unfortunately was drowned.

Without wishing to be thought invidious when all do well, too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Captain Labarge and all the officers of the command for the untiring skill and energy displayed by them on this *remarkable trip*. Also to Mr. Andrew Dawson, partner, in charge of Fort Benton, for his forethought and sagacity in having wood hauled some sixteen miles below the fort, which enabled the two gallant crafts to land where no steamer was moored before.

In the conduct and condition of the Indians there is no change to note, except that not an Indian has committed a depredation since my departure to the States; also, all the warriors have promised not to go to war any more.

And while on this head I would say, that so large a command as

Major Blake's passing through the Indian country, has had a salutary and I trust permanent influence upon the Indians. They begin to see the power, and will respect and fear the government accordingly.

Major Blake and his officers informed me they never saw better behaved Indians. I have delivered the Piegans, Gros-Ventres, and part of the Bloods their annuities. All received them with marked satisfaction, and started to their hunting grounds rejoicing. The balance of the tribes will not be in for some time, being far off in quest of buffalo, a scarcity of which prevails over the nation. No epidemic sickness has been among them, save the usual illness incidental to the climate, which has only been partial.

It affords me unfeigned pleasure to inform the department of the complete success of the Blackfeet farm this year, which places the matter regarding the fertility and productiveness of the soil beyond all cavil and doubt forever. Providence has bountifully supplied it with genial showers this season, and I am now cutting as fine wheat, I think, as ever was raised in any State, samples of which, both fall and spring, I will forward to the Patent Office. The best of Indian corn and vegetables of all kinds and varieties in profusion, which the Indians are getting very fond of, especially corn and potatoes. I would further state that men of integrity, residing in the Bitter Root valley, informed me that none of their crops can compare, in anything planted or sown; and one of the gentlemen who traveled all over the farm with me, said there was more raised in the aggregate than in the whole Bitter Root valley.

I have the main chief of the nation residing on the farm. He is quite intelligent, and he sees the importance of his people working the soil for a subsistence, or starving in a few years. And as an evidence of his serious desire to see the nation at work, I have promised to open and cultivate for him this fall a small farm some ten miles from the Blackfeet farm. It is also the wish and desire of the Indians, as wild game is diminishing every day, and from present appearances I think there may be considerable emigration from St. Paul and other points through this country to Washington Territory, and if so, in a few short years there will be no more wild game. The Indians call on their great father to stretch out a saving arm, which they say, from past experience of his bounties, they know he will do, and substitute cattle in its place. I would therefore respectfully suggest to the department an appropriation of \$10,000 to be applied in the purchase of cattle, the Sun River valley being unsurpassed as a grazing country.

I would again urge upon the department the extra appropriation of \$200 per annum for interpreter. It is impossible to secure a faithful and competent interpreter for less than that amount.

For further reasons on this head, I respectfully refer you to my annual report of 1859.

My opinion regarding Catholic missionaries among the Indians, as expressed in my annual report of 1854, still remain unchanged. They propose establishing a mission amongst the Blackfeet, which I sincerely trust they may do, for I believe they are the only denomination who have shown sufficient zeal, patience and industry to carry

out any extensive measures the government may entertain towards the civilization of the Indians. Wherever they have placed themselves they have always been uniformly successful. I with pleasure refer to Father Congietto and Father Hockans, who have been a good deal amongst the Blackfeet in the last twelve months, which has had quite a salutary influence on the Indians. The Blackfeet are anxious for a Catholic mission amongst them. These remarks are made in no captious or detracting spirit toward any other denomination, but from a long experience amongst the Indians, and having their welfare at heart. I have been taught and am a believer in the Protestant faith and mode of worship; therefore my remarks must appear unbiased to every unprejudiced mind.

I hope I may be pardoned for again referring to the agency buildings. I am at present entirely dependent upon the hospitality of the American Fur Company for shelter and protection. The agent ought to be in an independent position. It is to the interest of government that the Indians should regard him with consideration and respect; and they would be much more inclined to do so by seeing him living in an agency building conformable to his position; besides, the chiefs, in calling on him, expect hospitality, which in his present position he is not always able to extend. The appropriation made for the agency building is entirely inadequate. Timber has to be hauled twenty-five miles, and the price of provisions so high on account of the cost of transportation. An additional appropriation of \$3,000 would build an agency that will store all the government goods and make the agent comfortable.

I would again most respectfully urge upon the department action upon my communication asking for \$2,500 for the purpose of irrigating this farm. I will stake my reputation, if the amount is granted, there will no year be a failure in the crops.

Agreeable to the requirements of the department, I herewith annex a memorandum of the census, wealth, &c., of the Blackfeet nation, as per abstract:

Tribes.	Lodges.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Wealth in horses.
Gros-Ventres	265	400	700	1,000	2,100	2,320
Piegans	460	900	1,200	1,600	3,700	3,980
Bloods	300	500	800	1,100	2,400	2,400
Blackfeet	150	260	400	540	1,200	1,200
Total	1,175	2,060	3,100	4,240	9,400	9,900

Also, memorandum of the employés on the Black Feet farm, as per abstract:

Names.	Farmer.	Interpreter.	Laborer.	Where born.	Annual wages.
Thomas Mack.....	1	.....	.....	Scotland	\$600
H. Amel.....	.....	1	.....	America.....	600
A. Tion.....	.....	.....	1	France.....	240
J. Tion.....	.....	.....	1	France.....	240
M. Multer.....	.....	.....	1	Germany	240
O. Werner .....	.....	.....	1	Germany	240
	1	1	4		2,160

In conclusion, I would state that the Blackfeet Indians, a nation so dreaded in times past by the whites, have become the most peaceful nation on the Missouri river, a consummation ardently wished for and now attained by their agent: And whatever influence his humble efforts may have achieved in securing this happy result, he has no doubt, will be duly appreciated by the department.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

With much respect, I remain your obedient servant,

ALFRED J. VAUGHAN,
Indian Agent.

Hon. A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 30.

BLACKFEET FARM,
August 31, 1860.

SIR: Agreeable to your instructions, I herewith give you a statement of the present condition of the Blackfeet farm.

Having just been appointed farmer, owing to the voluntary leaving of the former incumbent, (Thomas Mack,) must be my apology for such a meager report.

I have found 180 acres of land well fenced, and under cultivation.

I am now cutting as fine wheat as ever I saw. The Indian corn is nearly ready to gather. Vegetables of all kinds abound in profusion in the gardens; and the only drawback that I should ever entertain of a crop would be a severe drought, which could be easily obviated by irrigation.

Regarding the fertility of the soil, it is equal to any.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

DANIEL F. PARIS.

A. J. VAUGHAN, Esq.,
Blackfeet Indian Agent.

No. 31.

GREENWOOD, DACOTAH TERRITORY,
Yancton Agency, October 17, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report as agent for the Yancton Sioux Indians, under their treaty of April 19, 1858.

Another year has passed in the service of the Yanctons—a year of much labor, care, and anxiety; but I am happy to say that my efforts have been crowned with a satisfactory degree of success.

Only fifteen months have passed since the first work at this agency was commenced, and now nearly all the permanent improvements requisite for a good and useful Indian agency are completed.

The Indians are now satisfied with their treaty, and generally contented, friendly, and peaceable. Many of them have begun to cultivate the ground, and are learning to labor.

Their physical condition has been greatly improved. Suffering from hunger to any extent is not now known among them. During the last winter I purchased and delivered to them a large quantity of corn. It may become necessary to give them some corn and beef the coming winter, though they now have far more food stored up for winter than in any former year.

They have been quite successful in hunting the past season.

I am happy to be able to state that but little intemperance yet prevails among them, though it is feared that vice will increase hereafter in spite of every effort to prevent it. All Indians naturally like stimulants, and there are ever bad white men enough hanging around them who, for a little paltry gain, are ready to minister to their appetites, though they know that thereby the Indians are destroyed, and the lives of innocent people are put in peril.

The boat with the annuity goods and miscellaneous supplies, arrived here this year on the 20th of June, about a month earlier than last year. It is desirable that the annuities another year should arrive still earlier, if possible.

I made a small delivery of annuity goods shortly after they arrived, and on the 30th of June gave them their share of the goods furnished under the Laramie treaty.

To prevent waste and improvident use of their goods as far as possible, I concluded to make some three or four deliveries of them. My desire was not to give over one fourth at a time, and, if possible, to retain a large amount of blankets and other clothing till the approach of cool weather, and especially to keep a large stock of flour till winter. I have now on hand nearly 250 barrels of flour.

The Indians long and strenuously opposed the policy I wished to adopt, and insisted on having all, or nearly all, their goods at once; but after several councils and much "talk," they finally consented to receive their annuities in the manner I wished to deliver them.

The Indians have generally behaved well, though a few cattle belonging to the agency, and a few horses of their own, have been killed secretly by unknown Indians. I have taken much pains to

show them that all such acts only injured themselves, that the property destroyed is their own, and that if such misconduct should become general they might all be immediately deprived of the benefits of their treaty, which is really one of the best enjoyed by any Indians under the care of the government.

I have paid them in cash this year only \$10,000, the same as last year; but as they then numbered less than 2,000, they received five dollars each, whereas this year they numbered over 2,000, and consequently the individual shares were less than five dollars. The chiefs earnestly desire to have paid them next year at least \$15,000. They do not generally make a bad or unwise use of their money, and in a few instances, have been known to keep a portion of the amount they received for months. I have taken considerable pains to teach them the value and right use of money, and the reasonable prices of goods.

I have had much difficulty this year in counting them correctly and in getting their names. Many of them appear to have no name, except such as is given to them at the time of counting, while others seem to have any number of names. Accordingly, my census roll of this year contains but very few of the names embraced in the roll of last year. They foolishly supposed that the more they counted the more money they would get. There is also a strife among the seven bands into which the tribe is divided, each anxious to appear the largest. It was therefore impossible to entirely prevent them from coming up to be counted the second or third time, especially the women and children.

My first count was in August, and it was evidently so erroneous that the chiefs desired me to do the work over again, and agreed to stand by and detect and expose all fraud, as far as they could. Sioux belonging to other tribes also frequently mix with the Yanctons, and try to get counted, and the Yanctons dare not expose them for fear that they will kill their horses.

On the 25th of September, I took the second census, and I believe it is as accurate as it is possible to make it, unless the whole tribe were first put into an inclosure and then counted out. The whole number by this census appears to be 2,053.

A full report of the census has been forwarded to your office.

On the 29th of September, I made them a cash payment of \$10,000, with which they were much pleased. Colonel Freeman, commanding at Fort Randall, with several officers of his regiment, kindly attended the payment at my request, and the effect upon the Indians was evidently salutary.

I have retained for winter distribution, about 250 barrels of flour, a little sugar and coffee, and a small quantity of blankets and other clothing. From this reserve I am enabled, to some extent, to supply the wants of infirm and helpless old men and women and young children.

All of the three upper bands, and many of the four lower bands, have again gone to the plains for a winter hunt. It is thought many of them will not return till spring.

A good many of the Indians belonging to the lower bands, have become much engaged in building houses. I supply them with teams

and tools, lumber, shingles, nails, sash, glass, &c., as far as I am able, and have also given them the labor of two men the whole season. These men, and also some white men and half breeds living among the Indians, possess sufficient skill and knowledge to build, and teach the Indians to build, very comfortable log houses. Some twelve or fifteen houses have thus been built and are in progress during the past season. The Indians interested in the buildings, perform considerable of the labor themselves.

The three upper bands (about half the tribe) have not yet begun to cultivate the ground to any extent, but the four lower bands have planted, during the past season, over 200 acres of the land plowed for them by me, beside many small pieces of their own, and raised, it is computed, from three to four thousand bushels of corn. They did not, however, plant all the land I had plowed for them. They promise to plant still more next year, and the chiefs of the three upper bands have promised to plant on the reservation a few miles above the agency, if I will plow for them in the spring.

There are now 656½ acres of land plowed, and there should be two or three hundred acres more plowed next spring, early, for the use of the three upper bands.

I caused to be cultivated at the agency 161 acres, to wit: corn, fifty acres; oats, thirty acres; spring wheat, thirty-five acres; beans, eight acres; buckwheat, twenty acres; turnips, four acres; and potatoes, fourteen acres, beside a garden. The wheat and oats are not yet threshed, and I cannot therefore report the yield; and I am sorry to say that, on the return of the camps here, about the 15th of September, the Indians could not be kept out of the fields night or day, there being sometimes hundreds in it at a time, picking corn, and digging up potatoes and turnips. The chiefs appeared anxious to prevent this misconduct, but declared that they *could not*. The result was, that in a very few days everything in the field, except a few rutabaga turnips, was carried off. After the Indians left the field, I gleaned 400 bushels of rutabagas.

The buckwheat growing in the same field was so much destroyed by running through it as not to be worth harvesting. The field is inclosed by an excellent board fence and cedar posts, and it was easier for the squaws to pull off boards for fuel than to go to the woods, a mile or two distant, for wood. I found it impossible, though I repaired the fence every day, to keep the cattle and horses out of the field. The fact is, the chiefs have little or no authority over their people, and *other* government they have none. This bad conduct was very hard to bear, but I could not prevent it. The Indians were, of course, over and over again, in strong terms, warned of the consequences of such lawlessness. I had intended to gather the crops, and make a fair distribution of them. It will probably be best, another year, to turn over the whole plowed lands to the Indians for their own cultivation, or else raise in the field little beside wheat and oats, which the Indians will not be likely to touch, and which will be gathered early before they come in from their summer hunt.

The year has been a favorable one for agriculture, and all the crops were as good as could be expected on sod ground.

By far the greater part of the depredation upon the crops was done by the three upper bands, as they had raised nothing for themselves. I have warned them that unless they settle on the reservation and begin to cultivate, they will be in danger of losing the benefits of the treaty.

To such of the chiefs and other prominent and good men as have made hay and cultivated land the past season, and built, or are trying to build houses, as I am as fast as I can giving oxen and cows, yokes, chains, wagons, farming utensils, tools, &c.

A physician, at the request of some of the chiefs, was employed a short time during the summer. There has, however, been but little sickness.

During the year several complaints have been made of Indian depredations on white citizens, but on investigation, it has generally turned out that the Yanctons were not the depredators. It is always very difficult to establish claims for Indian depredations, on account of the inability of the injured party to identify the Indian who committed the wrong, or even to determine his band or tribe. There are seventeen or eighteen different tribes of Sioux, several of which have an opportunity, and, no doubt, do depredate on the white settlers along the frontier.

The Santees, the Yanctonnais, and Brulés (especially the former) do a large amount of stealing horses and cattle, and the Yanctons under my care, are, I know, often accused of outrages committed by the others.

In all cases of complaint, I have done all in my power to determine the guilt or innocence of the Yanctons, and am very anxious that they should be severely punished *whenever legal proof of their guilt is presented*. But the proof is seldom presented, and, of course, no payment is or can be made, and then the agent is often unjustly accused of siding (without a motive) with his Indians, and sheltering them from punishment.

Since the date of my last report, besides a large amount of *miscellaneous labor*, as handling and delivering annuity goods, taking care of cattle and horses, procuring fuel and water, manufacturing hay racks, harrows, and other farming tools and articles, &c., the following work has been accomplished my men in my employ.

One hundred and sixty-one acres of land have been cultivated in wheat, oats, corn, buckwheat, beans, potatoes, turnips, rutabagas, and a garden.

One framed warehouse 129 by 25 feet and three stories high, well shingled, has been put up and completed. One room in it 20 by 25 feet has been well finished and lathed and plastered for an office and council room, and also a room 12 feet square for a bed room. This building was indispensable and furnishes ample room for the safe storage of all the annuity goods, farming utensils, wagons, tools and other miscellaneous articles belonging to the agency.

One excellent frame barn 46 by 30 feet and one and a half story high, double boarded and well shingled, has been completed with stalls for 14 horses, and a threshing floor 20 by 30 feet, and surrounded with a cedar post and board fence and stack yard.

Three and a half miles of first rate cedar post and board fence have

been built around the cultivated field and garden, near the agency buildings.

Three additional rooms, double boarded, have been added to the dwellings at the agency, with good shingle roofs, and warmly finished.

Cellars for two of the houses have been excavated.

Eight hundred and ninety-five bushels of charcoal for the use of the blacksmith and gunsmith shop have been manufactured.

Corral fences seven feet high of cedar posts and boards, with doors and locks, have been built around the cattle barn and stables, and stack yards, to secure the hay, grain, and cattle.

A bridge across a ravine on an important road near the agency buildings, has been constructed.

A good, secure and safe powder magazine has been built of hewn logs and planks, in a side hill at a proper distance from the dwellings.

A grain mill has been put in operation in connection with the saw mill, and driven by the same engine which has ample power.

Also two circular saws have been put in operation at the saw mill, one for cutting slabs and one for the manufacture of shingles.

Two hundred and twelve thousand eight hundred and thirty-one feet of cotton wood lumber have been manufactured.

Fifty thousand cotton wood and cedar shingles have been manufactured.

To supply the mill with water (the well proving insufficient) a pump has been set up and pipes extended to the river, a distance of 200 feet.

Twelve or fifteen Indian houses have been built of logs. Some of them with shingle roofs and some with earth roofs, for all of which I have furnished lumber, nails, glass, sash, shingles, &c., and also contributed the labor of two men. The houses are furnished with stoves and chalk stone chimnies.

Two hundred and fifty tons of hay have been put up for the use of the agency stock, and as much more cut for the Indians as they wished to put up for their own use.

Two hundred and eighty-six acres of land have been plowed since spring by contract, and 240,000 feet of cotton wood and cedar logs have been delivered by contract, also 1,960 feet of house logs.

Thirty-six cords of ice were put up last winter.

Red cedar sufficient for 10,000 fence posts was delivered.

In addition to the necessary blacksmith work for the agency, there was in repairs of cooking utensils, guns, traps, tools, and other work for individual Indians, more than seven hundred dollars' worth of gun and blacksmith work done for the tribe.

In the carpenters' department, there has also been a large amount of work performed for the tribe outside of the agency work in the manufacture of coffins and in repairs of wagons, tools, &c.

This concludes a brief summary of the operations of the year.

I have found the abundant chalk deposits in the country very useful for chimneys. The chalk is quite hard, and saws into blocks easily. It also makes pretty good lime. I have no doubt it will be extensively used for the walls of houses, and prove much cheaper and better than wood or brick.

The Yancton Indians have a good treaty and a fine reservation, and if they can be induced to work, and keep temperate, they may in a few years, not only be beyond want, but actually rich.

There is no better country for raising cattle. Hay might be cut every year on the river valleys, of good quality, for thousands of cattle, and with moderate labor, corn, wheat, and vegetables may be raised far beyond all they can consume.

Another year's experience in Dacotah has convinced me that its soil and climate are unsurpassed, and that notwithstanding the deficiency of wood, it must become the happy home of many thousands of freemen.

The immigration has been quite large in the past year. It is settled now that boats may be constructed which can successfully navigate the river far above this point, at all seasons of the year, when not obstructed by ice. A more healthful country than this cannot be found.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. H. REDFIELD,
United States Yancton Agent.

A. M. ROBINSON, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 32.

OMAHA AGENCY, NEBRASKA TERRITORY,
October 1, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I respectfully submit this my annual report.

Having assumed the duties of agent within the last quarter, I can say but little of the comparative condition or improvement of the Indians within this agency. The general health has been excellent, with few deaths. The census of the tribe taken last year, showed a total of 931 souls, and I think a new enumeration will exhibit an increase of four or five per cent. in the past year. Their habits are good, and conduct orderly; intemperance, the bane of the Indian when civilization approaches him, is almost unknown in my tribe. During my connection with the Omahas thus far, I have not seen one of their number in the slightest degree under the influence of ardent spirits.

In their agricultural operations of the past season they will likely produce all the corn needed for their support the coming winter, besides potatoes, beans, pumpkins, and turnips. The principal field, which is divided into patches, and cultivated by families, contains 250 acres; all broken, and under excellent fence. The chiefs, and some members of the tribe have erected dwelling-houses, and improved and cultivated fields and patches apart from the common field. In the aggregate these will amount to probably 100 acres more in a state of good cultivation. The members of the tribe have cut and secured a sufficient amount of hay to subsist their horses and cattle during the winter. Scarcity of game, and consequent almost entire failure of their hunts, have produced a greater and growing interest in agriculture. They

see plainly they can now rely only on labor (and that their own) for a support. Very gradually they are throwing aside their blankets, and assuming the dress of the white man.

The saw and grist mill are in excellent order, and constant operation. Lumber sufficient for the wants of the tribe is sawed without difficulty. I would report the employés as faithful and efficient. The mission school is liberally endowed, and under excellent management, and supplied with competent teachers and assistants. I regret that at present the attendance of pupils is so small. I view it as the great right arm of this agency, for we can indulge in no hope for the improvement of the race, or even the amelioration of their condition, save from their *education*. I shall view it as an especial part of my duty to have every child belonging to the tribe an inmate of the school.

The late frequent attacks of the wandering bands of the Sioux, committing murders and robberies, keep the Omahas in continual alarm, create a feeling of fear and insecurity, and operate to retard their progress and improvement in the occupations of civilized life.

GEO. B. GRAFF,
United States Indian Agent.

A. M. ROBINSON, Esq.,
Sup't Indian Affairs, St. Joseph, Mo.

No. 33.

PAWNEE AGENCY, NEBRASKA TERRITORY,
October, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the department, I have the honor to submit the following report relative to the affairs of this agency for the past year.

I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the uniform good conduct of the Pawnee Indians toward the white citizens bordering on the reservation during the past year, and, notwithstanding their propensity to steal, acquired by early and constant tuition, much has been done during that time to check this vice.

With the advice and consent of all the chiefs, I organized a police force, composed of six of the most reliable braves from each of the four bands, had a uniform made for them from their annuity cloths, which gives them a very respectable appearance, and in which they take great pride, and exercise their duties in keeping order in their camp and reporting to me any depredations committed by any of the tribe with great vigilance.

About the 25th of August a party of the young warriors of the tribe stole and brought into camp thirty-four horses belonging to the Delaware Indians. The police promptly brought them to me and surrendered them up. Thirty-one of them have been returned to the Delawares, the other three being lost or killed in their encounter with the Sioux, but for which the chiefs have agreed to pay. Again, on the 5th of September, another party brought in seventeen mules and five

horses, which were reported and given up to me by the police. The mules and one horse were claimed the next day by Captain Alfred Sully, United States Army, as belonging to the United States, and were surrendered to him. The other four horses have been advertised by me, but no owner has yet appeared to claim them. On the 1st instant two valuable horses were brought to me by the police and reported as having been taken from a farm on the Little Blue river. They have been returned to the owner. The foregoing facts will show to the department the favorable workings of our police regulations. The country from the Missouri to Pike's Peak and the Rocky Mountains is now and has been during the past season infested with organized bands of daring and desperate horse-thieves, who have committed their depredations indiscriminately on the white man and the Indian. The Pawnees have not been exempt from these gangs, and have lost by them some ten or twelve horses. I would again call the attention of the department to my last annual report and to my letter of February 6, 1860, to Hon. A. B. Greenwood, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for my views upon this subject. And I would here state that during the past season no war party of the Pawnees have gone into the Sioux country to make war or steal horses, and the only horses taken from the Sioux have been from their war parties on the reservation.

The general business of the agency has been much retarded during the past season by frequent incursions of hostile bands of Indians. War parties of Sioux, Cheyennes, Brulés, and Arrapahoes have kept not only the Pawnees, but the white employés on the reservation constantly on the alert. Marauding and war parties of these bands made attacks on the reservation on the 10th of April, 19th and 21st of May, 22d of June, 5th and 11th of July, and 1st and 14th of September. In these several attacks they killed thirteen Pawnees, wounded many others, carried off over thirty head of horses, and burnt over sixty lodges, all on the reservation, where the faith of the government is pledged by treaty for their protection. These lodges, if built by white people, would be attended with great expense. They are built of timber and in circular form, completely roofed in; are from thirty to sixty feet in diameter, walled on the outside, and covered over with sod. The two latter attacks made by these hostile Indians were made since the arrival of the United States troops on the reservation, of which fact the department has already been notified. In a council held with the Pawnee chiefs by Captain Alfred Sully, in command of the United States forces here, in conjunction with myself, on the 1st instant, the chiefs expressed a desire to make peace with these hostile Indians, and, at their request, Captain Sully ordered an officer from Fort Kearny to proceed at once to these bands and make a proposition to their chiefs to meet the Pawnee chiefs at the fort and perfect a peace, which I have reason to hope may be accomplished.

Since my arrival here the following work has been accomplished under my direction, the annuity goods received and distributed among the Indians, and many other articles purchased and issued in the various improvements made.

I have in process of construction and nearly completed a corn house

and granary, seventy-two feet in length and thirty in breadth. This building is absolutely necessary for the safe-keeping of the produce of the school farm.

There has been raised on the school farm this year, ninety acres of corn, forty acres of oats, and thirty acres of wheat, all of which is a fair average crop for the season. Four acres of potatoes have proved almost an entire failure, on account of the extreme dry season.

About one hundred acres of prairie land have been broken up by the reserve teams, and forty acres by contract, twenty-eight of which have been settled for.

About one hundred tons of hay have been cut and secured for the winter use of stock. The stock on the farm consists of five horses, four mules, four and a half yoke of oxen, one Durham bull, eleven cows, and thirty hogs. During the year one horse was killed in running away, another died, and one ox was killed by the Sioux, on the 11th of July. The stock is in a fine and healthy condition. These facts, and the general condition of the school farm, will be found in the report of the head farmer, which accompanies this.

Exclusive of the grain raised on the school farm, the Indians had about eight hundred acres of corn, pumpkins, beans, &c.; but owing to the extreme drought in this section of the country, and improvident farming, their crop is very light.

A grist and saw mill has been completed, and is in successful operation, as per contract with L. Wilmarth. This work, as well as all the other business of the agency, has been much retarded by the frequent incursions of the Sioux, to the damage of the contractor, his workmen being plundered, on two occasions, of their tools.

An excellent bridge has been constructed across Beaver river, which separates the school farm from the Indian villages, and the timber bordering on the Loup fork, which has to cross the Beaver to reach the mills.

I have now in process of construction a new corral for stock, containing about three acres, which will be completed in a few days.

The tinner and gunsmith, and blacksmith, are occupying temporary buildings on the reservation for shops.

The unsettled condition of affairs on the reserve, and the want of a suitable building, has prevented me from putting into operation a school this season; but having succeeded in finding clay of an excellent quality, I have, in accordance with the suggestion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, contained in his letter of April 30, 1860, made arrangements for burning and delivering, on the reservation, five hundred thousand brick, two hundred and fifty thousand on or before the first day of November next, and two hundred and fifty thousand on or before the 15th of July, 1861. I have not yet succeeded in finding lime, but entertain but little doubt of being able to do so.

I have omitted taking a census of the tribe until the payment of their cash annuity, for the reason that a constant change in their numbers is occurring, occasioned by births and deaths, and that their annuity is required to be paid *per capita*, and not to the chiefs of the bands.

Captain Alfred Sully, of the United States Army, now in command of the troops stationed on the reservation, has recommended to the proper department the erection of a block-house, with a twelve pound howitzer gun placed on it, in a position that will command the Indian villages and the country surrounding it. Such a defense, with a force of twenty-five or thirty men, would afford ample protection against any hostile Indian force, and I would strongly recommend its adoption.

A resident agent, and the improvements going on, together with a regular trading house on the reservation, have had a tendency to lessen the disposition of the Indians to roam over the country, as formerly.

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

J. L. GILLIS,

United States Indian Agent.

A. M. ROBINSON, Esq.,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Joseph, Mo.

No. 34.

SIR: I have the honor, as farmer of the Pawnee reserve, to submit this, my first annual report on the condition of the same.

In compliance with your instructions, I have offered work, with inducements, to all Indians applying to me; those who were disposed to work at the opening of the farm have been so irregular, that I have been unable to dispense with any of my farming hands.

I regret to say they manifest but little disposition towards tilling the soil; the taunts of those who prefer their former life, cause them to view labor with contempt.

In consequence of the extreme drought, my crops, as has been the general result with farmers throughout the Territory, will be small.

As I have not ample facilities for housing my crops, I have not harvested the corn, nor threshed out the wheat or oats.

I have planted ninety acres of corn, four acres of potatoes, and three of vegetables, and have sowed forty acres of oats, and thirty of wheat, all of which can be considered an average crop, except vegetables and potatoes, which were almost an entire failure.

I have cut and secured one hundred tons of prairie hay, for the use of stock during the winter.

Stock on hand—five horses, four mules, nine oxen, one bull, eleven cows, thirty hogs, old and young, and forty-three chickens.

I lost one fine horse from sickness, and one killed by running away with a plow; also one ox, killed by the Sioux Indians.

Trusting the above will meet your approbation,

I am, sir, respectfully,

R. B. GILLIS,

Farmer Pawnee Reserve.

JAMES L. GILLIS, Esq.,

Agent Pawnee Indians.

No. 35.

OTTOE AND MISSOURIA AGENCY,
September 5, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the department, I have the honor to submit the following report, relative to the affairs of this agency for the past year and at the present time.

This confederated tribe, since my last annual report, have manifested a greater willingness than ever before to turn their attention to agricultural interest, and to rely less upon the hunt. Every inducement that they could comprehend has been held out to them upon all occasions to encourage this willingness on their part; and, during our spring and summer operations, I so far prevailed upon them, by relating the benefits that would accrue to them by cultivating their fields and securing their crops, upon which they could subsist through a long and dreary winter, as to induce many of them to refrain from the hunt and follow the plow.

Having accomplished this much, I cherished the hope of being able, should our labors be rewarded, in accomplishing much more from their very success. A more favorable spring season could not have been desired; and, by the additional labor of the Indians, new fields for cultivation had been opened, and the belief was entertained that there would be a large surplus of corn, which, in market, would have supplied this tribe with all the necessaries requisite for their comfort beyond what they raised themselves, by which means their small money annuity could have been used in the purchase of stock and implements, and thus, in contemplation of the sixth article of their treaty of the 15th March, 1854, being carried out, (to which the attention of the department was earnestly solicited in my communications of the 2d February and 29th May last,) they would have been able to have opened up fields of their own, and been enabled to have cultivated the same.

But, as it is, the axiom is too truly verified, that while "man proposes, God disposes." Though the elements may not have conspired against this region of country, it is too true they have not benefited us, and the entire deprivation of rain for three long months, in the place of which a constant burning sun and scorching wind, the result of which forces me to the performance of a duty, melancholy as it is, to report that this tribe, who, two months ago, were all joy and gladness, exulting that the reward of their labor would place them beyond all fear of want, are now bowed and humiliated with grief and sadness at the entire loss of their crops; but, as the seasons are ordered by a wiser power than ours, I trust they may prove in the end to have been regulated for our benefit. Something, however, necessarily must be done by the government for this tribe for the coming winter, or death by starvation will be the result. Without the aid of the government the only escape they can make from so horrid a doom, is, that the maniac rage engendered by want, with starvation staring them in the face, that they will, thus infuriated, in small parties, roam the country far and near, and commit depredations upon—perhaps murder—the

innocent and inoffensive settler, whose all, from the same cause of failure in his crops, has barely sufficient to sustain him through the winter.

In this connection it is proper to remark, that the melancholy sight is almost of daily occurrence of settlers leaving this region and below here for the east of the Missouri river for the want of sufficient means to subsist themselves and their stock.

It will further appear obvious to the department that steps should be taken as early as practicable in behalf of this tribe in their present condition, and for the following reason: Their present money annuity, which is soon to be paid them, is thirteen thousand dollars. The amounts authorized to be withheld from this for specific purposes will not leave over nine thousand dollars to be paid *per capita*, or "otherwise, as the President may direct." The tribe will enumerate about five hundred, which would give them *per capita* eighteen dollars. Now, by the failure of their crops, without anything within themselves to fall back upon excepting the uncertainty of the chase—flour at five dollars a sack, blankets six to eight dollars a piece, coffee twenty to twenty-five cents a pound, and sugar seven and eight pounds to the dollar, all of which are necessaries, and with only eighteen dollars to invest, is a practical demonstration that something should be done to prevent destitution and famine during a long and dreary winter. To relieve their present necessities, they have already, with my consent, made purchases of provisions to be paid for when they receive their annuity now due, which will materially lessen the sum of eighteen dollars for future disbursement. In this connection I would respectfully refer the department to my communication upon this subject of the 27th ultimo.

FARMING.

The operations in this branch of the service were vigorously and attentively performed, which in the early part of the season betokened a highly flattering result. But from causes hereinbefore stated, the only reward for all the time and labor bestowed by the husbandman is an entire failure of everything. In two fields, one of 150 acres, and one of 100 acres, in corn, there will not be as much realized as it took seed to plant it. The oat, potato, and turnip crops are an entire failure. While the grass is literally burned up; thus depriving the stock, that of the Indians as well as that belonging to the reserve, of a supply for winter. I am now engaged in cutting up the corn for winter use; but of this there will not be sufficient to prevent the stock from great suffering. I would also remark, as a branch of this service, that there has been the past year upwards of 300 acres fenced, the lumber and posts being furnished by the mill.

GRIST AND SAW MILL.

This has been in operation upwards of two years; and from care and attention exercised by the engineer and his assistants, there has been no delay experienced by accident or for repairs in that time. This,

with a locomotive boiler, which requires more care than any other, shows the necessity as well as safety in employing none but the most experienced to manage them.

My monthly reports will inform you of the detailed operations of the mill. The aggregate amount of sawing performed by the mill for improvements upon the reserve for the year ending the 31st ultimo is 81,560 feet. The number of bushels of corn ground for the Indians during the same length of time is 739 bushels. It should also be borne in mind that all the lumber was cut from the tree and hauled various distances by the employés of the mill themselves, numbering four persons. In addition to this, the following table will show the amount of sawing and grinding for the benefit of the settlers and immigrants:

Statement showing the amount of sawing and grinding for the benefit of settlers and immigrants, with the rates of toll received, and how disbursed, at the grist and saw mill upon the Ottoe and Missouriia reserve, from August 31, 1859, to September 1, 1860.

CUSTOM GRINDING.							CUSTOM SAWING.		
Number of bushels ground.	Rate of toll.	No. of bushels toll.	No. bushels distributed to Indians.	No. bushels fed to stock.	No. bushels sold for cash.	Amount of cash received.	No. feet sawed.	Rate of toll.	No. feet toll received.
On hand September 1, 1859.....		12							
4,725	$\frac{1}{2}$	945	566	315	68	\$34 75	4,462	$\frac{1}{2}$	2,191
4,725		957	566	315	68	34 75	4,462		2,191

SCHOOLS.

In the absence of any reply to my letter of the 19th June last upon this subject, I would respectfully call the attention of the department to that communication, and the suggestions therein presented.

The letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of the 27th March last, notifying me that the contract for the Ottoe and Missouriia school with the mission board would terminate on the 30th June last, leaves the youth of this tribe at the present time destitute of the advantages resulting from a properly conducted school "for their moral improvement and education," as contemplated by the third article of their treaty.

In conclusion, I would remark that intemperance, with all its train of evils, is not an exception with this tribe. With all the vigilance that can be exercised, the few dissolute and unprincipled white men residing in proximity to the reserve, as ever, go unwhipped of justice, and by their nefarious practices cause all the domestic broils between

the members of the same tribe, often engendering revenge between brother and brother that nothing less than death can satisfy.

I trust I have been sufficiently explicit in presenting the present condition of this tribe as to enable the department to act understandingly; and in the event in having to appeal to Congress, let us hope that "He who tempereth the wind to the shorn lamb" may graciously fill the hearts and minds of those in authority with charity and mercy for the red man, fast passing away, and by their acts enable the President to combine benevolence with duty towards his suffering children of the plains.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. DENNISON,
United States Agent for Ottos and Missourias.

A. M. ROBINSON, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Joseph, Mo.

No. 36.

GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY, K. T.,
September 27, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the general health of the Indians within this agency at this date is good, and but very few cases of sickness exist. But during the early part of last spring there were many deaths, mostly from consumption, which was induced by intoxication and consequent exposure during the winter.

The pay rolls this fall will probably show a considerable diminution of the number of Indians within this agency.

The Winnebagoes, who had so long lived among the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri and the Ioways, have been at last induced to remove to the country occupied by that tribe. To effect this desirable event required much tact and labor. Several families of the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri have removed to the Mississippi Sacs, and it is hoped will make their permanent home there, and thus break up the former mode of claiming to be members of both tribes. There are many causes existing which tend to diminish the number of Indians within this agency. Among these are the close proximity of the white settlements, which hem them in on all sides, the non-existence of game, their abhorrence of labor, their want of thrift, and the facility of getting intoxicating drinks. Besides these, some leave to join other tribes more remote from the white settlements, and where game can be had.

I have induced the Sacs to break up their villages and settle each family in localities more distant from each other, something similar to the manner the Ioways are doing, each having his separate fields and range for his cattle and horses.

The continued drought has injured the crops materially. The Sacs will not raise half the usual amount from the same quantity of ground cultivated, while the Ioways will raise something more than half the usual crop of corn and potatoes, &c. Considerable hay has been put up for both tribes to subsist their cattle and horses on.

If my efforts to induce these Indians to be provident with what they have prove successful, there will be no cause for much suffering for the means of subsistence.

Considerable improvements have been made at the agency buildings and grounds. A good portico in front and a convenient porch at the back of the agency house, adds much to its appearance and comfort; and a large garden has been paled in for the use of the agent.

The school-house and teachers' dwelling have been completed, and in a few days school will be commenced. The school-house is thirty-three by twenty-one feet square, conveniently arranged with seats, desks, &c. It is well lighted with large windows and easily ventilated to suit every season. The teachers' dwelling is 30 feet square, containing five rooms, a hall, porch, and cellar. The whole work is substantial and of superior finish for this country.

The school buildings are located in the center of the settlements of the Indians, so that all may avail themselves of its benefits. I hope that this experiment to educate the children of these Indians will prove successful.

With regard to many other matters which usually go to make up annual reports, my opinions have been so often given that it is needless to repeat them now.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. VANDERSLICE,
United States Indian Agent.

A. M. ROBINSON, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, St. Joseph, Mo.

No. 37.

KICKAPOO AGENCY, MUSCOTAH, ATCHISON Co., K. T.,
October 22, 1860.

SIR: I herewith transmit the annual report of the condition of the Indians within this agency.

Owing to a long protracted sickness I have been unable to make this report at an earlier date, but hope that it may not be too late for examination and approval.

The Kickapoos within this agency number about 325; the Pottawatomies about 70—in all about 400 persons. The Kickapoos residing in the Indian territory number about 600 persons, as by them reported. The southern Kickapoos are frequent visitors to this reservation, and are sometimes permitted to draw annuities with the resident tribe. Such was the case at the last payment, although they were not registered with this tribe. I have, however, discouraged these payments, unless these Indians would become permanent residents.

The mission school was closed in June last, as heretofore reported. The Indians are now awaiting the reestablishment of a school under the direction of the missionary board of the Methodist Episcopal

Church South, and it is hoped that the department will immediately conclude negotiations with that board, in accordance with my last special report.

The Kickapoos are steadily but slowly advancing in agriculture. Last year many working oxen, plows, &c., were distributed among them, with the happiest results. Their farms—which were formerly confined to eight or ten acres of soft turfless ground among the girdled trees skirting the narrow borders of the creeks—are now extending into the prairies, and contain from twenty to forty, sixty, eighty, and even an hundred acres, under fence and cultivation.

During the present season I have distributed fifty milch cows and calves, twenty-four harrows and sixty bushels of fall or winter seed wheat—the latter having been sowed, is now up, and growing finely.

The past season has been one of unparalleled drought; nearly all their crops are worthless. The white population are leaving the Territory by thousands, in consequence of the failure of crops. Many of the Indians will winter with the southern Kickapoos, where game can be found to supply their wants.

These Indians have occupied the country west of the Missouri river nearly thirty years, during which time a drought like that of the present season, and a consequent failure in crops, has never before been known. About once in seven years, say they, a dry season has existed, but nothing to compare with the present season.

With their annuities they have paid nearly or quite all of their past indebtedness; many of them paying out their last dollar to satisfy the trader, with whom they have obtained credit during the past year. A few of them will have a sufficient sum of money left to purchase their winter supplies, but most of them will suffer severe deprivations, if not absolute starvation, before the arrival of another season of crops.

In view of this state of their wants and necessities, would it not be wise and humane for the Indian department—ay, is it not its duty, as guardian of the red man's interests, to grant them a semi-annual payment of a portion of their annuities? Their treaty provides for the payment of their annuities annually in October. If one half of this fund were paid them about the first or middle of March next, it would afford them great relief, and in no wise conflict with their treaty stipulations. These suggestions are more forcibly brought to mind at this time, not only in view of the wants of the Indians, but because their neighbors, the white men, whose crops have also failed, have appealed to their brethren of the States, who have responded to that appeal by sending them flour, wheat, corn, and potatoes, in large quantities. Who, when the Indian is in want and starving, will send him corn and oil? Government can only be looked to for their relief.

There have been several deaths the past year. Ke-wi-sahtuc, a chief, and Peter Cadue, the United States interpreter, are the most prominent among them. The former was at the battle of the Thames, and has assisted in making the various treaties between this tribe and the United States. He was one of the principal speakers in their councils, and whose opinions were the law of the nation. The latter, Peter Cadue, was a native of Detroit, and has been among this tribe more than thirty years. It was under his charge that the tribe were

removed from their original homes, in the Wabash country, to Castor Hill, in Missouri, where the treaty of that name was made, and subsequently to the west of the Missouri river, where he has ever since lived. He has always been their friend, and had very great influence with them, understood their language, habits, and customs perfectly. He was thrown from his horse on the 16th instant, and received severe wounds, from which he expired in a few hours, aged seventy years.

The mission buildings are in good repair. The agency house is unfit for a residence for a family, without repairs. A cellar and well ought to be dug, and out buildings erected.

There are no persons employed within this agency but agent and interpreter.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. BADGER,
United States Indian Agent.

A. M. ROBINSON, Esq.,
Superintendent, &c., St. Joseph, Missouri.

No. 38.

OFFICE UNITED STATES DELAWARE AGENCY,
Leavenworth City, K. T., September 16, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following as my annual report of the affairs and condition of the Delaware tribe of Indians, in accordance with the regulations of the Interior Department.

There is but one tribe of Indians within this agency, though there are a few individual Indians from the different tribes of the west, who seem to have strayed off from their own tribes, and are now living here among the Delawares, more in the capacity of hired servants than as equals. They are not permitted to take any part in the government of the affairs of the Delawares, or to receive any annuity. The Delawares within the agency number one thousand and eight. About two hundred of this tribe are living among the Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Cherokees. Every year a few of them visit the reservation, and within the last twelve months a good many have come up and settled here. I have endeavored to persuade all who came up to remain, and from what I can learn, I think I will yet get the most of them within the agency this fall. Out of the number of one thousand and eight there are about four hundred and fifty of them males.

As yet there is but one regularly established school within this agency. It is situated within five or six miles of the eastern border of the reservation. This school is under the supervision of the Baptist Missionary Society. By examination of the accompanying report of the superintendent of this school you will find the number of scholars of either sex, number of teachers, the studies that are taught, and the amount of money contributed by the society. The individual Indians do not contribute anything, but the government pays out of the school fund belonging to this tribe seventy-five dollars per scholar.

There is a small day school at the Methodist church taught by the daughter of the missionary. The expenses of this school are defrayed out of the national fund of the tribe.

I have recently had a school-house built upon the reservation, which is now completed, except the fencing in of the ground. This will be done in a short time, and I will then employ a teacher and open the school. It is to be conducted on the principle of the old-fashioned day school. In building the houses I provided rooms for eight or ten boarders, thinking some of the Indians would prefer that their children should board with the teacher. This school will not be under the supervision of any religious sect or denomination.

The wealth of the Delaware Indians in individual property will approximate to two hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

The saw-mill belonging to the tribe is now situated on Stranger creek, at Sarcoxieville, and I think better managed than ever before. A great many of the Delawares are making handsome progress in the way of cultivating the soil. Some of them have more than a hundred acres in cultivation.

While they make no extra pretensions towards being highly civilized, I found them far more intelligent and thoughtful than I anticipated. Their chiefs are not all educated, but they are shrewd, intelligent business men, and conduct the affairs of the tribe with credit to themselves and honor to their people. As evidence of this you will find, by reference to the annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that they are the wealthiest nation of people, *per capita*, on the globe. They are a kind, well-disposed, and quiet people. I have met with very little trouble in the management of their affairs. Their greatest complaints have been against persons who reside on their borders for cutting timber from their reserve, and stealing their horses and cattle. This has been carried to an almost unlimited extent with nearly perfect impunity.

A large portion of the very finest walnut, oak, and hickory timber has been cut and removed from their reserve. On examination of the existing intercourse laws I could find no provision against such acts. I submitted the question to some of the United States judges for the Territory, and they advised me there was no law providing for the punishment of persons for cutting timber from Indian reservations. I have succeeded occasionally in recovering ponies stolen from the Indians, and in a few instances the thieves were caught and dealt with according to law. One of the greatest causes for not being able to better protect the reserve was its great extent. This, however, will be greatly narrowed down by the operation of the treaty effected with them on the 30th of May, and ratified on the 27th of June by the Senate. I feel assured that the provisions of this treaty will cause rapid strides to the cultivation of these people, and in preparing them to compete equally with the whites. They are in the midst of a thickly-settled country, and as they will now hold their lands in a manner very similar to the whites, they will soon feel that they are their equals in this respect, and it is hoped they will more closely follow the example set by the whites in the way of agriculture.

When this treaty was made they desired very much to sell all their

country within the limits of Kansas, and go down among the Indians south of Kansas. This was because they have suffered so much from the evil and wicked acts of the whites that surround them. They consented to make this treaty for the reason, as they said, "their money matters were in a bad shape previously, and if the government persisted in their remaining here, it would be infinitely better for them to live on a smaller reservation, and to convert their surplus lands into money." They will hereafter be paid the interest on their money semi-annually, whereas heretofore it was paid them at the will of the President.

Permit me to add my approval of the manner in which the surplus lands of the Delawares are to be disposed of according to the provisions of this recent treaty. The lands are to be valued by commissioners appointed for the purpose, by the Secretary of the Interior, and then the Leavenworth, Fort Riley, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company is to take these lands at the valuation; the minimum valuation being one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. In addition to this, the Railroad Company is to pay for the surveying of the land. This secures to the Indians a fair and just consideration for their lands, which, in my opinion, was the first and most important point for the consideration of the department.

This being secured, the interest and wants of the Territory, within whose borders the land lies, should receive some consideration. By this treaty fifty miles of railroad are secured to the Territory of Kansas, without one dollar being paid from the territorial treasury or by the general government.

The line of this railroad runs upon the only feasible and central route to the great Pacific shore. It connects the two United States military posts, Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth. It will connect at Leavenworth with the Platte country and St. Joseph railroad, and thence on by the way of Chicago to New York; also at Leavenworth with the St. Louis and Pacific railroad, and at St. Louis with all the eastern and southern roads. This is the first and greatest link in the great Pacific railway, west of the State of Missouri. It is another step toward the Pacific shores. It is another link in the iron chain that is to bind the Atlantic to the Pacific. For various causes Kansas has been kept out of the Union as a State, until there no longer remain any large bodies of arable lands unsettled that can be given her when she does become a State, for public improvements, as has been granted to other Territories when they were admitted as States.

Hence the great necessity of the government disposing of the remainder of the Indian reserves in Kansas, in such a manner as will result in public uses for the Territory.

Thus far, every effort to navigate the Kansas river has proven almost an entire failure, and this road running up the Kansas river will be immediately valuable to the broad and fertile valley of the Kansas.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. B. SYKES,
United States Indian Agent.

A. M. ROBINSON, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Joseph, Mo.

No. 39.

Baptist Mission School, Delaware reservation.

Number of attendants from July 1 to January 1, 1859:

Males.....	37
Females.....	27
Sum total.....	<u>64</u>

Average number of attendants from July 1 to January 1, 1859:

Males.....	33
Females.....	22
Sum total.....	<u>55</u>

Number of attendants from January 1 to July 1, 1860:

Males.....	44
Females.....	32
Sum total.....	<u>76</u>

Average number of attendants from January 1 to July 1, 1860:

Males.....	40
Females.....	15
Sum total.....	<u>55</u>

Number of attendants from July 1, 1859, to July 1, 1860: 140.

Average of attendants from July 1, 1859, to July 1, 1860: 110.

SIR: In making our annual report, we find but little to present that varies materially from those of former years. Our school is under the patronage of the religious society known as the American Baptist Missionary Union, which contributes about twenty-five dollars a scholarship. Connected with it are Rev. J. G. Pratt, superintendent, and Mrs. Pratt, assisted by Misses Clara Gowing and Elizabeth S. Morse, in the teaching department. The mode of operations is much the same as heretofore.

In a school like ours there must be a constant struggle against a variety of influences, which cripple its efficiency, and by which it is well nigh shorn of its strength. We do what is deemed advisable to *modify* what we cannot remove. Reading, writing, spelling, and defining, geography, elements of astronomy, grammar, and sacred history receive attention. With a few exceptions, we find our pupils quick to learn.

Operations in arithmetic, solved mentally, are as creditably executed as those performed on the slate; showing, we think, that there is no intellectual inability on the part of Indian youth. We refer to arithmetic thus particularly for the reason that the opinion is almost universally prevalent that there is but little aptitude in the Indian mind for the successful study of mathematics in any of its branches. We apprehend the difficulty to lie in an *imperfect* knowledge of the English language. *Abstract terms* are not easily understood by children of any nation, but how much more must they perplex the mind in a language but partially understood. It is not so much the *mathematical idea* which bewilders, as its hazy envelope.

Our report would be incomplete, were we to omit that in all we do we aim to improve the heart and mold the character by motives drawn from inspiration, and the eternity it reveals which lies beyond the grave; remembering the moral, rather than the intellectual, is of chief importance, for where is the profit if all other knowledge is garnered except that which maketh wise unto salvation?

Most respectfully submitted,

JOHN G. PRATT,
Superintendent.

THOMAS B. SYKES, Esq.,
United States Agent for the Delaware tribe of Indians.

No. 40.

SHAWNEE AND WYANDOTT AGENCY,
September 17, 1860.

SIR: The only subject I deem important to be embraced in my report for this year, is the policy of the government in dividing out, or assigning, the Shawnee Indian reservation into head-rights, according to their treaty of 1854, and granting in fee simple the lands so allotted. If any mode of civilization is to be effectual, this must. It is the most apt and forcible means of showing to them the results of industry, and the experimental capacity of the Indian to maintain himself.

The industry and frugality of the white man have but little influence over the Indian after curiosity has been satisfied; but the success of his neighbor Indian in the production of corn, wheat, and in raising stock, when something else is required besides a small degree of attention upon the open range, is well calculated to incite a spirit of emulation, and pride will often prompt sufficiently long to inure to habits which will in time, to a degree, become fixed. The best method to do this, is the one adopted. The proportion of laboring men is increasing much faster than might be supposed, remembering the aversion of the race to labor; and as this policy advances and labor becomes more frequent, its hardships will diminish. In a general sense, the freedom of the Indian to do as he may choose, whether it may arise from his tribal relations, or from the fact that the government grants

it to him, or, if his necessities are such as to allow him his freedom, he is subject to all dangers consequent to whisky and idleness.

It is better for him that he be controlled absolutely than be free. There are exceptions to this, but in the fewest instances will the exceptions extend beyond one generation.

The power to alienate his lands, under any kind of restrictions, is a dangerous one. Where he has any voice in the sale, and the proceeds are to go into his hands, his anxiety subjects him, under a slight influence, to the basest passions of designing men. If the idea is not original with him, he will soon be taught the way to evade every regulation under which he must take part in order to make a sale; and the evasion cannot always be checked by subjecting him to an examination under oath of the facts and circumstances of the sale. It is better that they should possess no power, directly or indirectly, to transfer or alienate their lands. If any have the capacity to acquire, (instead of the capacity to lose), it will develop itself without the power to divest himself of any portion of his real estate.

The Shawnees are limited in their power of alienating their lands. Under the regulations, they are compelled to reserve one fourth of the whole amount granted them, except in such cases where a sale of all may be deemed proper by the Secretary of Interior. In time they will reach that limit, and until then, I am satisfied their capacities for self maintenance will not be developed to any comparatively great extent. They have now far advanced beyond the helpless condition of the wild or savage state, and the sooner their condition places necessity as the spur to action, the sooner will they become self-reliant and competent to battle with life.

So long as there remains any portion of the three fourths of their land, which they can by any means convert into money, they will too aptly, just that long, consider themselves as owning *a surplus*, upon which they may rely before going to labor. It is too often his bank, from which he may draw to pay for a horse, for oxen, and to pay debts thoughtlessly contracted. It proves always to be a good basis of credit, and often, by bad men, sought for.

Under the organic act of the Territory of Kansas, the persons and property of Indians are exempted from the jurisdiction of the territorial authority, and no part of their territory constitutes or makes a portion of the Territory of Kansas; and, by the same law, until the tribe shall express their desire to become citizens, or subject to the control and authority of the Territory of Kansas, to the President, and he shall give his consent, they cannot be.

The condition of the Shawnee tribe is such, by reason of the fact that now they possess of their own right a vast amount of real estate, which must descend and be inherited through some settled and certain channel, that their own good demands a certain system of laws, and the good of the public cannot well be secured without it.

I am, respectfully, &c.,

B. J. NEWSOM,
U. S. Indian Agent.

A. M. ROBINSON, Esq.,
Supt. Indian Affairs, St. Joseph, Mo.

No. 41.

POTTOWATOMIE AGENCY, K. T.,
September 10, 1860.

SIR: In accordance with the regulations of the department, I have the honor of submitting this my annual report of the affairs of this agency. According to the annuity rolls last spring, the Pottowatomies numbered 2,405, to wit: 564 men, 585 women, and 1,256 children, showing a decrease in number since the 29th day of September, 1859, of 365. It has been a universal practice with those Indians at their annuity payments to enrol the dead, that is, all those who have died within the year previous to their payment. Last spring, in consequence of their payment being a small one, and a desire on my part to ascertain as near as possible the number of the living, I prevailed on them to enrol the living only, hence the vast difference in number as above stated in their last fall and spring annuity rolls. I am pleased to be able to state, that the Indians of this agency are at present in the enjoyment of good health, their schools are in a flourishing condition, and their mechanical shops are rendering them good and efficient services.

It is to be very much regretted, however, that in consequence of the long continued drought here during the spring and summer, their beautiful and luxuriant soil has failed to yield its usual heavy produce. Their crops of corn, wheat, oats, and potatoes are almost an entire failure. I am confident that their corn will not be more than one-third of a crop, and I fear that, without aid from the government, there will during the next winter be extreme suffering amongst the Indians under my charge.

Since my last annual report, the Mission or Christian Indians have been moving on in their usual quiet way, advancing in agriculture, extending their fields and other improvements, evincing a commendable interest in the education of their children, and showing every disposition to rise to an equality with the white man. Their great desire now is, to have their long cherished idea of sectionizing their land carried out by the department. Upon this question time has only served to confirm me in the opinion expressed in all my former annual reports, to which I beg leave to refer you. I deeply sympathize with this remnant of a once powerful tribe upon this question, and appeal to the magnanimity and wisdom of the Indian department to have their land sectionized, give each one a sufficient quantity, and the title thereto in fee simple, believing, as I do, that it is the only means to continue their existence within this agency.

A large majority of the "prairie band" of this tribe have an aversion to manual labor, not the least inclination to farm, or improve their lands, destitute of game, living only on their scanty annuity, and begging from the industrious members of the tribe. It is this band, under the lead of bad and designing men, that opposes the making of a treaty, the transfer of their trust funds for the purposes of education, as suggested to them by the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, and in fact every measure proposed to the tribe by a kind and parental govern-

ment to ameliorate their condition, and which is acquiesced in by the industrious portion of the tribe, meets with opposition from the "prairie band," and is thus thwarted. This should not be permitted. I am of the opinion that the department should say to these poor unfortunate creatures, we know what is best for your interests, and you must comply with our requests. If the whole tribe were more compactly settled, the "prairie band" would be thrown into closer contact with those Indians who will work, and would probably thereby gradually acquire industrious habits.

The prosperity of the Pottowatomies has been very much retarded since my last annual report, by the conduct of unprincipled white men located around their reserve, in selling them whisky. Of all meanness upon the face of God's earth this thing of selling whisky to Indians, I think, is the meanest, and I have been pained to reflect, that I had neither the power nor authority to prevent it, there being no law of Congress, nor of the Territory, against such a despicable thing. I am pleased to state that there is a slight improvement of the school under the charge of Mr. Jackson within the past year. That of St. Mary's, under the charge of Rev. John Schultz, continues to flourish and dispense its beneficial influences to the Pottowatomies; its best recommendation is the proficiency and virtue of its pupils, it needs no other indorsement.

I feel it to be my duty again to call the attention of the department to the suggestions in my last annual report, and in various subsequent and preceding communications, upon the subject of the reconstruction of the Pottowatomic grist-mill, the demand for money due several members of the tribe, and for land warrants, which were due and issued for various Pottowatomies four or five years since. All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM E. MURPHY,

United States Agent for Pottowatomic Indians.

ALEXANDER M. ROBINSON, Esq.,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, St. Joseph, Mi.

No. 42.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY,

September 6, 1860.

SIR: In conformity with the regulations and requirements of the department of Indian affairs, I have the honor herewith to submit my second annual report relative to the condition and circumstances of the several tribes of Sacs and Foxes; Ottawa and confederated Chippewa and Munsee Indians, all being within the limits of this agency, and under my immediate supervision.

During the interval which has elapsed since my report for 1859 was penned, no material change in the usual routine of the business of this agency has been perceptible, thus obviating the necessity of extending this report to any considerable length. On the 7th day of May last, I paid to the Sacs and Foxes their semi-annual payment of \$35,500. The enumeration of this tribe, according to the census recently taken, is 1,280 individuals, of which 601 are males, and 679 females. The aggregate estimate of their possessions in individual property, I have placed at \$70,622, or \$55 17 *per capita*. On referring to the census and statistical return of this tribe for the year 1859, you will at once observe that an apparent increase of 43 persons has taken place since that time. This at first sight would seem to be somewhat extraordinary, but yet can be easily accounted for when taken in connection with the fact that during the past year a number of the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, who are placed under the charge of Major Vanderslice, at the Great Nemaha agency, have left their proper reservation, and, with the consent and permission of the Indians under my charge, have been allowed to enrol and receive their annuities at this place. Another reason for apparent increase is readily found in the fact that friends and relatives of such members of the tribes as have died since the treaty of October 2, 1859, has been signed, have until the present time been permitted to receive the annuity of the deceased. Otherwise, I cannot ascertain that any increase of this tribe has taken place since the date of my previous report. I feel gratified to be able to report, that since the late treaty has been signed, a decided disposition has been manifested by the Sacs and Foxes to take initiatory steps towards making an improvement in their condition, and are becoming in some degree alive to the knowledge of the additional benefits which would accrue to them as individuals and as a nation, in abandoning their Indian habits and customs, and adopting the dress and comforts of civilized life. It will doubtless be almost an impossibility to effect a change in these respects among the older members of the nation, as from the force of long habit and their deep-rooted belief in the traditions and legends peculiar to the North American aboriginal, they will feel loth to relinquish the paraphernalia and trappings of Indian costume, in order to adopt dress and habits so widely different from their own; but among the young and middle aged such a change would meet with marked success and be productive of many beneficial results. These Indians are now desirous to have their lands surveyed, so that they may be located upon their reservation, and have houses and a mill built as soon as possible. The number of children in this nation who are of sufficient age to attend school is 160, and the reflecting portion of the tribe are anxious to have schools established, so that their children may be placed at school, as soon as can be. I trust the government will take early action with reference to this matter, as the progress of civilization among these people is at best but tedious, and no time should be lost before assisting them in their reformatory intentions. They have been much annoyed and injured by unprincipled whites who have stolen their ponies

and horses, and committed depredations of various kinds upon their property. Yet they have borne it all with calmness, nor have they at any time manifested a disposition to retaliate upon the offenders, trusting entirely to the government to make good and indemnify them for losses sustained in this way. In this connection, I would state that the appropriation of a sum of money to defray such expenses, would be an act of justice towards them, which they both expect and deserve. Under the provisions of the treaty of October 2, 1859, a reservation was allotted to them 12 miles by 20 in extent, and containing 153,600 acres from which each individual is to be apportioned 80 acres, and given a certificate of title thereto, subject to the control and under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. After such allotment has been made, there will remain 51,200 acres yet vacant. All the members of the nation with whom I have conversed express themselves well pleased with the late treaty, and are solicitous to have the provisions and stipulations thereof carried out during the coming fall and winter, if possible. Their situation during the approaching winter will, I fear, be characterized by destitution and suffering, as the crops of all kinds in this Territory have this season failed completely; and without their usual supply of corn, they have nothing to depend upon for a subsistence but their annuity and such game as they can kill while on their semi-annual hunts.

OTTOWAS.

According to the best information which I can gather, the Ottowas of Roche de Bœuf and Blanchard's Fork number at the present time ninety-five males and one hundred and twelve females, making a total enumeration of two hundred and seven souls. The approximate estimate of their personal property amounts to the sum of \$77 64 *per capita*, or an aggregate valuation of \$16,050. Their reservation is well adapted for agricultural purposes, being well supplied with timber and water. The valley of the Marais des Cygnes is particularly rich and fertile, as is evinced by the abundance and rank growth of the grass found there.

These people are industrious and thrifty farmers; yet, with all their efforts, they will, in all probability, be destitute of some of the actual necessities of life during the next winter, owing to the total failure of their crops.

During the past year this tribe has lost many of their horses and ponies; they having been stolen by lawless and unprincipled white men. I have made several attempts to follow and arrest such thieves; but, when closely followed up through this Territory, they leave for Pike's Peak, thus rendering pursuit useless. The want of a fund for this purpose is sadly felt by these Indians; for if one or two arrests were made, and followed up by vigorous prosecutions, stealing from Indians would soon fall into bad repute among the thieving fraternity. There are fifty-five children in this tribe, forty-four of whom should be attending school, but having no funds for that purpose, they cannot afford to employ a teacher from their own resources. I have informed them that they will receive their proportion of the money allowed by

the department July 27, 1860, but this proportion will not be sufficiently large to enable them to establish schools.

The missionary funds having been withdrawn, the Rev. E. Willard has been obliged to abandon their mission, thus leaving them without a pastor. The solicitude manifested by the Ottowas to have schools and churches established among them is worthy of great praise, and in this respect should be encouraged by the government. They wish to have their children receive the benefits of a liberal education, and are anxious to have instilled into their minds habits of industry and economy.

CONFEDERATED CHIPPEWA AND MUNSEE OR CHRISTIAN INDIANS.

These remnants of tribes were confederated July 16, 1859, and the Munsee Indians located upon the Chippewa reservation, giving to each individual forty acres of land. The Chippewa Indians are all industrious and thriving people, and labor hard to increase their improvements; they also manifest a disposition to endeavor to improve their condition morally as well as pecuniarily.

The Munsee or Christian Indians have hitherto been so sadly neglected that it is now a difficult matter to persuade them that habits of industry will do much towards improving their condition in every respect. To these Indians, as well as all others in this Territory, the failure of the crops will be a great drawback, and they will have to be supported for another year, or until such time as they can be benefited by the growth of vegetation in the spring of 1861. Taken together, these people will compare favorably with any of the Indian tribes of this Territory, and are treated with kindness and respect by their white neighbors.

I would earnestly and respectfully request that some immediate action be taken towards assisting them in the erection of church and school buildings, and also towards maintaining teachers among them capable of taking charge of their instruction. A good and kindly feeling exists between the two tribes, and the confederation seems to give general satisfaction.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PERRY FULLER,
United States Indian Agent.

A. M. ROBINSON, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Joseph, Missouri.

No. 43.

KANSAS AGENCY, *October 6, 1860.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my second annual report relative to the affairs of this agency. For the past year, civilization and the industrial pursuits of this tribe remain with but little change, with the exception that they begin to realize in part the necessity of changing their present mode of living, and express a willingness to leave the chase for the cultivation of the soil. The late

treaty made with them, if carried out as contemplated, will commence a work that will ere long elevate them from their present degraded condition to a state of comfort and independence. It is certain some such policy as this must be resorted to, or they will continue to remain in the same reckless and unhappy condition. It is also equally true that many difficulties will arise in bringing about so desirable a change; but a steady and persevering course will result in a final triumph. I can see no reason why these Indians cannot be brought to a state of civilization, as other tribes have been where schools and farms have been opened for their benefit.

By a careful census, just taken, the tribe number 803, of which 424 are males, and 379 females. There has been but little sickness, and but few deaths in the tribe the past year. The most of their time has been spent in hunting; at sometimes during the year they have been very destitute, not having a sufficiency to satisfy the demands of hunger; yet there have been fewer depredations committed by them the past year than in any one year for several years previous.

Their wealth consists chiefly in their horses and ponies, which number at present 350; average value \$40, total \$14,000. Nothing has been done the past year in the way of raising crops for their benefit on the reserve, and owing to the entire failure of crops in this part of Kansas, I can see no other way for them to live during the coming winter, but to return to their hunt; but it is to be hoped that immediate steps will be taken to open farms for their benefit, and the experiment tried to produce crops for them.

The policy of simply paying out their annuities to them in their present condition, results in very little good; much of their money goes for whisky or for worthless trinkets that are of no benefit to them, and in a very few days it is gone, with but little or nothing to show for it; while if it could be spent in opening farms, building them houses, erecting and maintaining a good school, their money would flow into channels that must result in lasting good, instead of going to hasten their destruction. I would also recommend, in addition to what may be done for them in opening them small farms, that a farm of not less than 1,200 acres be opened, to be under the care of a good farmer, and that the products of such farm be stored for the purpose of dealing out supplies to them as their wants might require.

The Kansas half-breed Indians number sixty-three, thirty-six males, twenty-seven females, owning in the tribe thirty horses and ponies, valued at \$60 each, \$1,800; 100 head of horned cattle, at \$20 each, \$2,000; eight wagons \$50 each, \$400; total value \$4,200. They have 102 acres of land under cultivation, a greater portion of which was planted in corn this year: owing to the extreme drought of the past season, no crop of any kind has been raised. They are divided into ten families, most of them have comfortable houses, and are so far advanced in intelligence that they need no longer the fostering care of the government; and inasmuch as they have by an act of Congress, approved last session, their lands granted to them in fee simple, they

will, except in a few individual cases, to be able to take care and provide for themselves in future.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. DICKEY,
United States Indian Agent.

A. M. ROBINSON, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Joseph, Mo.

No. 44.

OSAGE RIVER AGENCY,
Paola, Kansas, August 21, 1860.

SIR: Since my last annual report, nothing has transpired in this agency requiring a labored or lengthy report.

For the past year the general health of the Miami and confederate tribes has been better than usual.

The confederate Kaskaskia, Piankeshaw, Peoria, and Wea Indians have manifested an industry, a skill, and taste in the improvement of their homes worthy of much commendation. Nearly every one who occupies a head-right has inclosed, broke, and planted a new field, or made an addition to one already cultivated. Not less than twelve new and comfortable frame dwellings have been erected during the past year, or are now in the process of construction.

With an ordinary season, the crop planted would have afforded an abundant supply for the Indians, besides a handsome surplus for traffic; but owing to the present drought, the yield will not average over a half crop, and perhaps not so much.

Three new frame school-houses of a size and finish suited to the wants of the different settlements are now under process of erection, and will probably be completed in time for a winter school.

Since the instructions authorizing Indians to sell head-rights, a large quantity of that class of land has been disposed of. Many of the Indians abandon the forty-acre reservation, reinvest their money in land, and again settle within a few miles from the first head-right. They want to live in communities of their own; they feel more secure in their persons and property in their own neighborhoods, and can better enjoy the society of each other than of white people. Those who are successful in agricultural pursuits will ultimately live together in Indian settlements. The head-rights were generally selected by the Indians in view of the beauty and value of the land, but their settlements in view of their personal convenience and comfort.

In answer from the department to the prayer of the chiefs and head men of the Indians of this agency, the Miami reservation, consisting of over twenty thousand acres, and the Wea ten sections, have been appraised, preparatory to a sale. The Indians now feel partially relieved from the annoyance occasioned by frequent trespasses and depredations perpetrated by the whites on their lands. Those occupying these lands, in violation of treaty stipulations, now look forward

to the time when they can hold their respective claims by honorable purchase, and in the meantime, will feel interested in protecting their respective claims from the intrusion of others. The public mind is, in a great measure, calmed in regard to the trespasses on these lands, and the Indian complaints of intrusion and thefts less frequent; still, acts are often perpetrated which are nothing less than a repetition of the old offenses.

The continued trespass, by the destruction of timber on the head-rights, and thefts perpetrated, continue to be a source of much annoyance. Those engaged in the unlawful traffic of intoxicating liquors have generally been able to resort to some expedient to avoid the penalties of the law. One of the great inconveniences is the great distance from the points at which the offenses are committed to the court where the law is administered.

The sale of these lands will relieve the Indians from many cares, in the use of means to protect their lands; and the proceeds arising from the sales, if properly taken care of and applied, will be of far more practical utility to the Indians than the land.

SETH CLOVER,
Indian Agent.

A. M. ROBINSON, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Joseph, Mo.

No. 45.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Southern Superintendency, Fort Smith, September 24, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for your consideration my third annual report.

I deem it unnecessary to bring to your notice the reports made to me by the agents of the several tribes in this superintendency, which accompany this report, otherwise than by a reference to them, and by the general remarks that here follow.

The lapse of a single year makes so little difference in the condition, prospects, habits, and degree of civilization of the apathetic and indolent Indian, that there is, in these respects, nothing to be added to what I have already said in my former reports. I have not had occasion, nor seen reason, to change any of the opinions heretofore expressed in regard to the prospects and condition of improvement of the tribes under my charge.

The Neosho agency is the only one in this superintendency that I have not visited within the past year. Nothing has occurred in connection with it to merit particular notice; and for all the information which I possess in regard to the local affairs, schools, and condition of the small tribes, and fragments of tribes, under the agent, Andrew J. Dorn, I refer to the report of that very faithful and intelligent officer.

I cannot report any improvement in the condition or prospects of the Cherokees. There has been much disturbance among them during the past year, and great strife and contention; hostile parties have been organized, and, it is said, an extensive secret association formed among

the full-bloods. Murders are continually committed, and other outrages perpetrated. Great excitement now exists among them; and the cause of all this trouble, anger, excitement, and violence, is believed to be the intermeddling, by the missionaries among them, headed by Evan and John Jones, with the institution of slavery.

The crops have almost wholly failed the present year in a large portion of the nation, and the Indians must suffer much for want of bread.

The Cherokees are not improving in morals, nor is the cultivation of the soil increasing among them. There are many lawless and vicious men among them, and much gambling and dissipation prevails; there will be no improvement until peace and order are restored, and that will not be until a military post is established in or on the edge of their country, with a sufficient force stationed there to keep down violence, suppress outrages, and make the agent something more than a man of straw.

I have already, over and over again, urged the establishment of such a post at Frozen Rock, on the Arkansas river. It is useless for me to repeat what I have already said on the subject, and I can add nothing to it.

The report of the agent for the Cherokees gives, as usual, all the necessary information as to their schools and domestic affairs.

The Creeks are peaceable and quiet. They adhere to their old system of government, by national and town chiefs, and their laws are respected and obeyed by the people. I imagine that no great advance is to be looked for among them; there is an aggregate of several different tribes and portions of tribes, and most of the Yuchis and Upper Creeks speak no English, and have intermixed very little with the whites. They are an agricultural people, and live in houses, but have not the most remote idea of a constitutional government, and, I should think, will not have in many years.

The crops of the Creeks are generally cut short by the drought, and they will not raise corn enough to furnish bread, so that many of them must suffer.

The report of the agent gives a sufficiently detailed statement as to schools and local affairs.

The Seminoles have not yet all settled in their new country. The Creeks are dissatisfied that so many of them have not yet removed and have extended their laws over them, which operate oppressively, the existence and nature of these laws not having been known to the Seminoles. It is probably, however, the most effective mode of forcing them to remove; and I believe those yet remaining will do so this fall and during the winter.

The agency buildings and council-house provided for in the treaty have been completed, and they will no doubt, when once finally settled, do well in their new country. But for the drought of the present season, those who had removed would have done well and made good crops; but among them, also, the grain crop has been in a large measure destroyed, and they will suffer for want of bread.

I refer to the report of the agent for additional information.

The Choctaws and Chickasaws have, during the year, given occasion

for no action on my part. The difficulties among the former, growing out of the adoption of the Scullyville constitution, have been settled by the vote of the people, who decided that a convention should be called to amend and revise the constitution. The party opposed to the Scullyville constitution thus succeeded, and the seat of government has been removed to Doaksville. I believe that all parties have peaceably submitted to this result.

If any Indian tribes on the continent can ever be incorporated into this Union it will be the Choctaws and Chickasaws: always a peaceful and agricultural people, domestic in their habits, not fond of the chase. The experiment of constitutional government among them has been as successful as could be expected. Of course they are plagued with many self-constituted teachers and guardians, who have the greatest regard and the most jealous love for their interests; and who, upon their limited and narrow stage, ape politicians elsewhere, and play the same tricks to gain influence and popularity, in which they are well seconded by the ignorance and simplicity of the mass of the people. I do not know, however, but that their public affairs are conducted with as much honesty and public spirit as those of many more important States and nations: fortunately, few of them can read, and there is but one newspaper in both tribes, few lawyers, no places where liquor is sold, but little politics, and as little sectarian discussion concerning religion; so that, on the whole, they may be regarded as a fortunate people. Indeed, if their lands were partitioned among them in severalty, and they could sell and give complete title, they would be the richest people in the world. But, as they have only the right of usufruct, though deluded by the pretense that they own in fee, because they have no power of disposition, their title is comparatively of little value, since they cannot occupy and use an acre in ten thousand of their lands.

➤ The Choctaws and Chickasaws are, it is believed, the greatest sufferers from drought; their crops have almost wholly failed, and it is thought that many will perish for want of food, unless some provision is made by the government to relieve them. Humanity urges that the department should ascertain their condition and necessities, and that, as we aided in sending food to starving Ireland, so we should preserve from destruction and misery these faithful allies and dependents.

➤ It is a great hardship upon the Choctaws that the money due them under the award of the Senate, made under the provisions of the treaty of 1855, has not been paid them. If the appropriation had been made at the last session it would have saved them from much suffering; and this they keenly feel, thirty years having now elapsed since the treaty was made with them, which was so violated as to have been, to most of the tribe, only an instrument of oppression.

I am glad to see the opinion expressed by distinguished men in the Senate that it is time the system of making *treaties* with Indian tribes was ended. Certainly, it is time either to cease making them or to cease violating them before the ink with which they are written is dry. The appeal for justice and for the faithful performance of treaty stipulations by an Indian tribe necessarily produces little impression upon a Congress agitated by the passions and strifes of parties, and where

no one feels that the responsibility of denying or delaying justice rests upon himself alone.

It is very desirable that whatever remains due to the tribes in this superintendency should as soon as practicable be paid them; and it will be the greatest of blessings to them, when ceasing to be pensioners on the United States, they shall begin to maintain their own government and their own schools, and thus come to value, as all men will, that which costs something; and when they shall no longer be seduced from labor, no temptation to incur debts on the expectation of money to be paid by the United States, and traders shall not be encouraged to flock thither with goods to be sold at high prices for the shares of Indians in money afterwards to be received.

The Indians removed from the Texas reservations, and the Wichitas and bands affiliated with them, settled last year upon the False Washita river, in the district of country leased from the Choctaws and Chickasaws, were visited by me early the last summer, and are doing well, notwithstanding the constant alarm they have been kept in by the threats and excitement of the people on the frontier of Texas, some of whom, it would seem, regard it as no more a crime to kill an Indian than to shoot a deer, and take a scalp of man or woman with the same sense of exhilaration and triumph with which a free hunter takes the brush of the animal run down by his dogs. Great efforts were made last spring to create the belief that it was these reserve Indians who were committing the greatly exaggerated depredations on the Texas frontier; but it is positively certain that none of them ever stirred from the reserve. They cleared, fenced, and planted about 300 acres of land during the past winter and spring, and the prospects were promising for fine crops until the drought began, and, in the end, entirely destroyed them; they made literally nothing, and must be fed by the government for another year, or starve. I state the alternative simply and plainly.

They deserve to be kept alive, for there never has been anywhere a set of uncultivated and almost wholly uncivilized Indians who have exhibited more industry and a stronger inclination to work and sustain themselves and become possessed of property of their own. If they are justly dealt with, not permitted to be hunted down as game and exterminated, but encouraged and rewarded, they will soon become self-supporting, and triumphantly vindicate the wisdom of the policy of colonization. Many of them have applied to me for the establishment of a school among them, under the supervision and direction of the Catholic Church—the Camanches having had much intercourse with the Mexicans, as have the Tonkahwas and Caddoes, and therefore being inclined towards their religion—I recommend the establishment of such school. I am satisfied that under the direction of the Catholics it would be of great use to the young of those tribes, much more so than if controlled by any other church. The school in the Neosho agency, under Catholic auspices, has done more for the Indian youth than any other school within my superintendency; and such has been the case, I believe, ever since the discovery of the continent, with the Catholic school

among the Indians. That creed, for some reason or other, better suits the capacity and intellect of the Indians than any other, and controls them better, and, it may be added, that the Catholic missionaries possess the great and rare merit of attending exclusively to their proper business.

I do not think that there is any other information concerning the tribes under my charge, not contained in the reports of the agents, which it is in my power to give.

There are and have long been in the country leased by the United States from the Choctaws and Chickasaws, roving bands of Kickapoos, pretending to live by hunting, and charged by the people of Texas with the commission of depredations on the frontier. These Indians are well armed and brave, and would not fear to engage an equal number of white men. They are perhaps unjustly charged by the people of Texas; it is so alleged by officers of the Army with whom I have conversed; at all events they should not be suffered to roam about destroying the game and leading a life of vagrancy. I recommend that a reserve be assigned them near the other bands, and that they be compelled to settle upon and cultivate it, and that no Indians be allowed to roam about without occupation in the leased country. It is an evil example set before those whom the government is endeavoring to civilize.

I respectfully renew my recommendations contained in former reports.

If it is considered at all important that the authority of the United States should be maintained, and peace and order enforced in the Cherokee country, a military post should at once be established at Frozen Rock. If that is not done, the agent should be withdrawn, and disorder left to take its course.

The intercourse law, as I have repeatedly had the honor to suggest, needs radical changes, in order that innocent acts may no longer be punished as felonies, and that petty annoyances and vexatious interferences may no longer exasperate the Indians, and bring the law and its officers into contempt.

I again advise the department to endeavor to procure the enactment of provisions making the agents temporary administrators of the property within their agencies of persons dying there, and constituting them commissioners to take depositions, issue warrants of arrest, examine persons and witnesses, commit, discharge, or hold to bail and take recognizances for appearance at the proper court; as also to take depositions to be used in the courts of the United States, and to do other acts of like nature.

I recommend the attempt to procure the enactment of a law providing that the district court for the western district of Arkansas shall have circuit court jurisdiction in suits instituted by citizens of the United States against persons residing in the Indian country belonging to the Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, Choctaws, and Chickasaws, in any matter of contract where the cause of action accrued within a certain time before the passage of the act, with power to issue and

have executed all necessary original mesne and final process in such suits, and to have execution of any judgment on the same.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 ELIAS RECTOR,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington.

No. 46.

OFFICE NEOSHO AGENCY,
Quapaw Nation, September 18, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, to submit my annual report of the condition of Indian affairs within this agency. The general health of the Indians residing upon the five different reserves embraced within this agency has been, for the past year, very good, and there has not been any very material increase or decrease in their number. The Senecas, Senecas and Shawnees, and the Quapaws all reside on the reserves situated south of Kansas Territory, in what is known as the Indian Territory, with the exception of about three quarters of a mile in width and twenty in length of the Quapaw reserve, which is embraced in the Territory of Kansas. This small strip they wish to sell; and, in fact, they wish to sell not only that, but a part of the balance of their reserve, in order to relieve their very pressing wants. I would advise the purchase of their lands, and then locate the northern Shawnees upon them adjoining the Senecas and Shawnees. This is very much desired by the Shawnees, both of Kansas river and those under my charge. The Osage reserve and the New York Indian reserve is situated in Kansas, and it is with great difficulty that the just rights of these Indians can be protected, from the fact of their reserves being very extensive and lying within the bounds of an organized Territory.

The Osages are very anxious to reduce the extent of their reserve by ceding a large portion of it to the government by treaty. Having their new bounds distinctly marked, they can the better be protected from the intrusion of their white neighbors.

The New York Indian reserve has but recently been surveyed, and those Indians found entitled to land under the treaty of 1838, have had 320 acres allotted to them, and the balance of said reserve, which amounted in the original to 1,824,000 acres, has been turned over to the General Land Office as public domain, and subject to entry as other public lands. In consequence of the continued drought for the past year, there is almost an entire failure of the crops throughout this whole region. It is so extensive that but few of the many streams have running water in them, and many of the springs and wells have failed entirely to afford water, and great suffering is bound to follow the coming winter, unless some relief is extended to these people, as they have, as a general thing, no means of relief. The Senecas and Senecas and Shawnees, have each an annuity which might be expended

for provisions to relieve their wants ; but the Quapaws have nothing but a few cattle, hogs, and ponies to meet their pressing necessities, and it is hoped that the department will aid them out of the public funds set apart for such purposes by Congress.

You will notice from the accompanying report of the superintendent of the Osage manual labor school, that it is prosperous beyond the most sanguine expectations of its founders, and it is now retarded only for the want of additional buildings, to accommodate all the children that the Osage and Quapaw parents are anxious to send to the school. It is hoped that the department will be enabled to appropriate funds to enable the superintendent of the school to erect additional buildings, as they are very much needed, to my certain knowledge, having just inspected the school and all connected therewith.

I have recently returned from the Osage nation, where I repaired for the purpose of delivering to the Osage Indians the balance of cows and calves due them under the treaty with government in 1839, and to inspect the schools, and hold a general council with the Indians ; and it is proper here to say that the Osages are desirous of receiving the balance of the "stock and agricultural implements" yet behind, under the treaty of 1839. The intruders are still numerous upon their reserve, notwithstanding they were notified by me, in May last, agreeably to instructions from the department, and the Indians now demand their removal by force, as they are constantly destroying their timber, &c. The employés of my agency, I am happy to say, have done their duty to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW J. DORN,
United States Indian Agent.

ELIAS RECTOR, Esq.,
Supt. Indian Affairs, Fort Smith, Arkansas.

No. 47.

OSAGE MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL,
September 1, 1860.

SIR: I now submit to you my annual report for the present year up to September 1, 1860. In my last, dated September, 1859, I stated that our pupils in the male department numbered seventy-two Osage and eight Quapaw boys, and on the female side sixty Osage and twelve Quapaw girls. During the course of the winter months several of the larger pupils returned to school, and continued their studies until the spring time. At present, September, 1860, the number has increased to 125 boys.

The ladies of Loretto, who preside over the female department, feel exceedingly mortified not to be able to receive into their schools an equal number of girls, not having sufficient house room, and being entirely destitute of means to erect a comfortable building sufficiently large to accommodate many, who, at this moment, are willing and anxious to come. In my two private letters or petitions to the department of Indian affairs, when referring to the necessity of a building at

least eighty feet by thirty, and two stories high, and that such a building should not be undertaken without assistance from government, I expressed my reasons why I thought it more proper that the Osage girls should be kept together exclusively under the same roof. We find from experience that the Indian male children may be accommodated or lodged in small separate buildings without the like detriment to morality, as long as they have a prefect to preside over each division or apartment; but it must be remembered too, that in proportion as the number of these increase, so much more does the labor and inconvenience also increase.

We have, moreover, in endeavoring to retain the good will and feelings of the Indians, allowed their children to be crowded upon us, and thereby have been compelled to erect during the last winter an additional two-story log-house, forty-two by sixteen feet, and several repairs to the amount of \$700 cash, exclusive of the other materials prepared and hauled by our regular hired hands.

We have received no less than forty male children into our school within the last four months. We have made out to find room for them by occupying every corner in the above-mentioned houses. The same inconvenience will exist during the coming winter that did last, namely, that of using the study and class-rooms for dormitories during the night, for the sole reason that we are unable to afford to our pupils the desired and necessary accommodations; besides, the crops throughout our whole region have failed entirely, in consequence of the great drought of this season; and our Osages being reduced to the very extremes of poverty, none feel the effects of it so sensibly as ourselves.

The schools, however, go regularly on. Four teachers are constantly and exclusively employed in teaching the usual branches of education, namely, spelling, reading, writing, geography, arithmetic, grammar, parsing, and composition. Their improvement this year is somewhat retarded, and they may not show out so conspicuously as in former years, owing chiefly to the increased number of new pupils, who must be first trained to the discipline of the school, and also taught to, at least, understand English, before we can even commence to advance them with any kind of success.

The female children are under the guidance and vigilant care of fourteen Sisters of Loretto, who are all equally and devotedly interested to form their little pupils to habits of industry, and to instill into their young minds the advantages of a well-regulated civilization. The benefit which these children derive from the kind and gentle treatment of those religious ladies is and will ever be highly valued by the rising generation. Most of their first Osage and Quapaw pupils are already settled in life, and, it is gratifying to have it to say, are doing well. The number of those ladies will show sufficiently that they are prepared to bestow education and care to a very large number of Indian children.

Before closing this report, I should not omit to remark that, in consequence of the increase of late in the number of female pupils, whom we could not by any means refuse, and which has caused the house to be more than ever thronged, it has become absolutely necessary to make a small new addition on their side. Therefore, an order for \$250 worth of lumber was sent last week to the proprietors of the saw mill,

which lumber is to serve for the erection of this building. The work on this will also be another item, which it would be hard just now to estimate, but will be conducted as economically as possible.

JOHN SCHOENMAKERS,

Superintendent of the Osage Manual Labor School.

ANDREW J. DORN, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent.

No 48.

QUAPAW NATION,
September 18, 1860.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit you my first annual report. I entered upon my duty as Quapaw farmer on the 1st of last April; since that time I have kept a vigilant watch over their tools, &c., and have given all the instructions I deemed necessary to benefit them. I have stocked twenty or thirty plows, and done various other work that comes under the range of my duty. The most of the tools are kept in good condition. They have about 300 acres in cultivation, which they cultivate by plowing and hoeing in the usual manner. Their crops looked better than I had ever seen them until the drought came, which cut them very short. Their wheat was an entire failure, owing to the cold, dry winter and dry spring; their oats were light, and they will not make a half crop of corn. They have ponies, cows, and hogs, and their lands are of the best quality. Most all of them are farming on a small scale; some have good farms, and farm correctly, while others will not have more than two to five acres. If it had not been for the severe drought they would have had a good amount of surplus; but as it is, they will be very needy, as they have no annuity, and have to depend upon their own exertions for a subsistence. They all have very comfortable cabins; and I can say that I will continue exertions to make them work and have plenty, that they may live comfortably.

Very respectfully,

JAMES J. KILLEBREW,
Quapaw Farmer.

ANDREW J. DORN, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 49.

CREEK AGENCY, *October 15, 1860.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as a report of the condition of the Indians comprised within this agency. It is gratifying to be able to state that the health of the country has been remarkably

good during the present year. It is not unusual for fevers and bilious affections to prevail to a considerable extent, but every part of this section has in a great measure been exempted this year from these disorders. This gratifying condition, however, is to a great extent counterbalanced by the effects of an unprecedented drought, which has extended its devastating influence throughout the nation, destroying the crops, blasting the hopes and expectations of the industrious and frugal inhabitants, and leaving a large portion of the people in a most destitute condition. It is fortunate for them that the government of the United States has generously fulfilled its obligations to the nation in making payment of the various claims heretofore existing, the remains of which, and the proceeds from the sale of such surplus live stock as they may be possessed of, will probably enable many of them to purchase the amount of breadstuffs necessary for their subsistence. I am fearful, however, that much suffering must be borne by the reckless and improvident, the number of whom is large, as may be expected by those conversant with Indian character. It is to be hoped that some provision, in anticipation of the annuity due in the coming year, will be made by the authorities which will relieve the distressed portion of the community of the suffering that might otherwise befall them. Some important changes have recently been effected in the government under the old system. The nation was composed of two districts, each governed by a first and second chief, and in a great measure independent of the other. During the last session of the general council a constitution was adopted which provides for the election by the people of one principal and one second chief, and the division of the country into four districts; also, for the appointment of as many judges for the same, together with five supreme judges for the entire nation, who will take cognizance of all offenses committed within their jurisdiction. This instrument makes many other minor and unimportant changes, which, nevertheless, are evidence of progress. It is certainly more satisfactory than the old form of government. More ample authority is also conferred upon their police, termed "Light Horse," whose duty it is made to destroy all spirituous liquors brought into the nation, and levy a fine or inflict a penalty upon all persons found guilty of introducing it, or of the commission of other offenses.

Upon the southwestern border of the nation, and adjoining the new country assigned to the Seminoles, are settled several bands of Shawnees, Kickapoos, and other Indians, who profess to have fraternized with the Creeks. They cultivate small patches of ground, but generally lead the erratic, roving lives of hunters on the prairies, from which they derive their principal subsistence. Their settlement in the particular section they have selected as their home is regarded favorably by the Creeks, who conceive themselves thus guarded, as it were, from the incursions and horse-stealing propensities of the Comanches and other prairie Indians.

I adverted in my report of last year to the great necessity that existed for the establishment of a military post in proximity to the several agencies in this region. I still consider this course extremely necessary, not only for the proper enforcement of the "laws regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes," but for the purpose of

insuring the safe conduction of the public funds appropriated for payment to the Indians through the Indian country. In spite of the enactment and enforcement of the Creek laws in regard to the introduction of ardent spirits large quantities are continually brought in, to the manifest detriment of the mass of the people. The congregating of desperate and reckless characters is an ordinary occurrence, rendering traveling throughout the country somewhat dangerous. I know of no way that these evils can be remedied other than by the action of a military force. If allowed to pass unnoticed, such a state of affairs will only result in the degradation of the country.

According to recent census returns the Creek population is ascertained to be thirteen thousand five hundred and fifty. Their obstinate refusal to disclose any particulars frustrates all attempts at statistical estimates; but as stated in previous reports, while their number is stationary they are still slowly but surely advancing in agriculture, education, the acquisition of wealth, and appreciation of the blessings and benefits of civilization.

For further information I respectfully refer you to the accompanying reports of the missionary and teacher.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. GARRETT,

Creek Agent.

ELIAS RECTOR, Esq.,

Supt. of Indian Affairs, Fort Smith, Ark.

No. 50.

TALLAHASSEE MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL,

October 8, 1860.

SIR: The following report of the Presbyterian mission and school among the Creeks during the past year is respectfully submitted.

There were in connection with this school during the year, as boarders, one hundred and four Creeks, five Cherokees, and four whites; and as day scholars, four Creeks and two whites.

The session of the school closed on the 2d day of August, with a public examination of all the pupils. As usual, a respectable congregation of the people attended to witness the performances, and to discuss the merits of the barbecued dinner.

The classes examined that day will give you a pretty correct idea of the studies in school. There were six classes in the primer, six classes in reading, eight in arithmetic, (two of which were in Colburn's Mental Arithmetic,) three in geography, two in history, one in English grammar, two in natural philosophy, one in algebra, and one in the Latin and Greek languages; four boys declaimed, and ten girls read compositions. Most of the scholars practice writing.

The health of the school has been very good, with the exception of the whooping-cough, of which we had about forty cases at one time but being of a mild form, the exercises of the school were not seriously disturbed.

The children are now enjoying their vacation with their friends, but will soon be back to resume their studies. The next session commences on the 16th instant.

We have a faithful and efficient corps of teachers, consisting of four gentlemen and eight ladies.

The great drought this summer, which spread over most of the south and southwest, is severely felt in many parts of this country. The crop on the farm in connection with the school will not average more than a third as much as in former years. Further west great numbers of the people have made nothing.

Much suffering among the people, I fear, will be inevitable.

I have continued to preach regularly in different parts of the country, confining my labors, however, mostly to the station and three other places.

Rev. David Winslett, an ordained minister, (a native,) has charge of the Kowetah church, and also preaches in several other places. Rev. J. M. Perryman, (also a native, and a licentiate of our church,) is located near Choskoh, and preaches at Kunchaty, and elsewhere.

Religious feeling is at a low ebb at present among the Creeks, but we hope it is improving. We are occasionally cheered by important additions to the churches.

Yours, very respectfully,

R. M. LOUGHRIDGE.

WILLIAM H. GARRETT, Esq.,
United States Agent for the Creeks.

No. 51.

NEW SEMINOLE AGENCY,
August 15, 1860.

SIR: Since my last annual report no material changes have taken place in the condition of the Seminoles.

They have enjoyed general good health during the past year, and I believe are on terms of friendship with most of the surrounding tribes, except some slight misunderstanding with the Creeks, in consequence of the stringent exercise of the Creek laws over the Seminoles and their property. This will, in a great degree, be the means of causing the Seminoles to move and settle in their own country as soon as they can gather their crops. The Florida emigrants, who have so constantly opposed moving to their own country, are at present making selections of sites upon which to have their houses erected, and I think the close of the present year will find but few of them remaining in the Creek country.

I am now making arrangements to have the cabins, of such as have made choice of selections, erected, and I expect by the last of December to have a goodly number ready for them to occupy. All those who exhibit a disposition to build their own houses have been encouraged to do so.

I have had erected a very commodious "council-house" for these people, of the following dimensions: thirty-six feet long by twenty feet wide, making two rooms with a fire place in each. The building is very substantial, and furnished with tables and seats. It is situated about eight miles northwest of the agency, possessing the advantages of fine range, good water, and plenty of wood. The Seminoles are much pleased with their new building, and since its erection have inclosed it with a good fence.

Owing to the general and excessive drought, crops of every description will not be sufficient to meet the most moderate and reasonable wants of the tribe. Indeed, in some portions of the country the yield will not equal the seed planted. Notwithstanding the most rigid economy may be observed, I fear there will be a long and bitter experience of distress and want.

The blacksmith shops have been well conducted, giving satisfaction both to the Indians and agent.

➤ The greatest clog upon the advancement of civilization, and the general diffusion of national pride and spirit among this people, is the want of schools. Since moving up to their new country they have been deprived of the only one which heretofore they could avail themselves, to wit: "*Oak Ridge Mission*," in the Creek country. They are very anxious to have the funds for educational purposes, provided by the treaty of 1856, applied in establishing a manual labor school, (of like character and upon similar conditions to those in the Creek country,) or be authorized to use the same in support of district schools, (the former kind is preferred.) This is a subject that has been referred to in each of my reports; and, in view of its importance to these people, I cannot refrain in again calling the attention of the department to it through you.

➤ By improving their educational facilities, all the ignorance and superstition which now characterize them as a tribe will vanish, and a few years will find the Seminoles an intelligent race, worthy to be considered a part of our common country, and fully competent to aid in sustaining its reputation for intelligence and Christian philanthropy; for the Seminoles are by no means deficient in native force of character and keenness of wit. It wants only cultivation, a knowledge of letters, and the excellencies of moral and mental discipline; and I ask you to consider the importance of this matter and place it in its true light before the department. There seems to be among them a preference for the original customs and manners of their tribe; it is only the progress of civilization that can reprove these absurdities, and render them a happy and contented race.

The Seminoles have suffered greatly from depredations committed by some of the "prairie tribes" in stealing and carrying off their ponies. Since the claim made out and forwarded to you for transmission, further losses have been sustained by these people of a like character, and perhaps on a more extensive scale.

The Seminoles have been trying to organize their government, but have not succeeded in perfecting it. A good many prefer adopting their former habits and customs, while others desire to place them-

selves under laws similar to those by which the Creeks and other tribes are governed.

It is doubtful, however, which party will succeed. They have no funds set apart for the support of their government, and this circumstance will make much in favor of those who favor adopting their former habits and customs.

This, I hope, will be remembered by the government authorizing a certain amount of their annuity to be set apart for the establishment of other schools; also, for the support of their government. Should the application be made for the objects above alluded to, they will be specially reported, in order, if possible, that the amount so directed may be withheld from the payment of annuity now due. I am happy to be able to state that the introduction of whisky has been much less during the past than any previous year; enough, however, still finds its way into the nation to cause some trouble. The Indians find no difficulty in procuring a supply when they wish. It is generally obtained on Red river, Texas.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL M. RUTHERFORD,

United States Seminole Agent.

ELIAS RECTOR, Esq.,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, Fort Smith, Arkansas.

No. 52.

CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW AGENCY,

September 15, 1860.

SIR: Since my last annual report no change has taken place in the condition of the Choctaws and Chickasaws worthy of note, except the return of the former to the chieftain system. The Choctaws will have inaugurated next month a principal chief and three district chiefs. There is no opposition to the system, all parties appear satisfied to give it a fair trial, and I hope and believe the incoming administration will be popular and successful. Owing to the political disturbances among the Choctaws, involving the validity of their constitution and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, their laws have been imperfectly executed. But all excitement among them has now subsided, and it is to be hoped a rigid enforcement of the laws will characterize them in future. Among the Chickasaws the laws, owing to different and permanent causes, are not well enforced. This results from the fact that the nation, or tribe, is composed mostly of two or three very numerous and influential families. In almost every case brought before the Chickasaw courts, judges and jury are related by consanguinity or affinity to one or other of the parties litigant. This evil also exists to some extent among the Choctaws. But, as they are far more numerous, and as the Choctaw tribe is composed of several distinct towns or clans, there is a better opportunity to select an impartial jury. Both tribes require a strong infusion of the Anglo-Saxon race among them before they can successfully govern themselves under a republican form. It

is encouraging, however, to note the interest displayed by them on the subject of education, the increased care bestowed on their herds and flocks, and the improvement among them in agriculture.

The common or neighborhood school system is rapidly obtaining favor among the Choctaws. At the same time the academies and boarding schools continue to be fostered. The two, properly combined, will give them a very complete school system, which will afford instruction to all the children in the rudiments, and, at the same time, elevate the standard of education at the academies. From information furnished by a very intelligent native Choctaw missionary, it appears that at the eight boarding schools among the Choctaws, about 195 male and 167 female pupils (total 362) are taught; among the Chickasaws, at boarding schools, about 160 male and 145 female pupils, (total 305.)

Among the Choctaws are a large number of neighborhood schools, affording instruction to over 500 pupils. The Choctaw academies, it seems, cost annually \$23,500, affording instruction to 362 pupils; the neighborhood schools cost \$8,300 for 500 pupils.

These facts encourage them to increase the number of common schools, while there is a growing desire to have a better class of teachers at the academies, so as to preclude the necessity of sending off young men and women to be educated. These academies should be made high schools, capable of giving a finished education; native teachers, for the common schools, should be taught at them, who will be able to instruct the children at the common schools in both the English and the Indian languages, spoken by Choctaws and Chickasaws.

The past summer has been a very disastrous one for the corn crop. In many counties of the Choctaw and Chickasaw country, I am informed, there has not been corn enough made to supply *seed* for the next crop. This is owing to the unprecedented drought and great heat of the past summer. A large supply of corn, for distribution among the Choctaws and Chickasaws, will be absolutely necessary, in order to avert the horrors of famine among them. The general council of the Choctaws, to assemble first Monday in October, and the Chickasaw Legislature, which will meet soon after, doubtless, will take this subject into consideration, and make the necessary provisions for the destitute among the people.

Great excitement has prevailed along the Texas border, in consequence of the incendiary course pursued in that State by horse thieves and religious fanatics; but, I am glad to say, as yet, so far as I am informed, no necessity has existed in this agency for the organization of "vigilance committees" or other unlawful combinations for self-protection; the laws are sufficient, and so far as the means within my reach extend, I shall endeavor to preserve peace and repress all unlawful acts, no matter under what pretext they may be attempted. No doubt we have among us *free-soilers*; perhaps abolitionists in sentiment; but, so far as I am informed, persons from the North, residing among the Choctaws and Chickasaws, who entertain opinions unfriendly to our system of domes-

tic slavery, carefully keep their opinions to themselves and attend to their legitimate business.

Referring to accompanying papers for details, I am, very respectfully,
DOUGLAS H. COOPER,
Indian Agent.

ELLAS RECTOR, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Fort Smith, Ark.

No. 53.

GOODLAND, CHOCTAW NATION,
August 6, 1860.

DEAR SIR: I herewith transmit you a report of the mission station at Goodland. It has been on the whole a year of less encouragement than any previous one. Several reasons may be assigned for this.

First. There has been for sometime past a growing disregard of law and order which at times manifested itself in open resistance to the constituted authorities. Within eighteen months, three light-horse men and as many private citizens have come to violent deaths from this cause. The effect of these things upon the minds of some of our people has been bad. They despair of seeing the laws faithfully executed, and those whose duty it is to execute them, sustained; and hence a manifest lack of interest in efforts for the public good.

Second. You are aware from previous reports that our people are peculiarly exposed to influences of the very worst kind. They live on the line of Red river, where every enticement to drunkenness is held out to them. This will always be, as it has always been, a great obstacle to effort on their own part, or the part of others, for their improvement.

The church is as prosperous as we could expect, all things considered. We do not report as large a membership, owing to the fact that quite a number have been dismissed to join and to organize other churches. The whole number of church members now is about 225. As formerly, it embraces three preaching places, at all of which meetings on the Sabbath are regularly maintained. The attendance is always good, and more orderly and attentive audiences are rarely to be seen in this part of the country. The amount contributed during the year for various objects has been something over \$100.

The day school at this place is still continued. The whole number of children in attendance the past year has been 55. The largest number present at any one time was 47. During the spring months, many of the larger children are kept at home to help their parents in planting their fields; so that the average attendance for the session is a little over 30. We have nearly completed a good, substantial school-house at a cost of about \$250. We are sorry to say that, notwithstanding the facilities which the school affords our people for having their children instructed, some of them do not avail themselves of them. The school at Bok Chito was commenced again sometime in

the winter under a native teacher ; but from some cause has not prospered as we could wish.

The dry weather has almost entirely ruined the crops here as it has elsewhere, and we have before us another year of great scarcity. Some fields that were planted early will yield about half a crop ; many will yield nothing.

There is marked improvement in agriculture, and the raising of stock ; as evidence of this is the fact that, in April last, some sixty head of surplus work steers were collected and sold at a few days' notice ; and that within the period of eight years I have ordered, at different times, from S. D. McCaleb, of Louisville, for this people, twenty ox wagons ; the most of these are owned by persons living near me.

Very respectfully, yours,

O. P. STARK,
Missionary to the Choctaws.

D. H. COOPER, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 54.

BENNINGTON, CHOCTAW NATION,
August 18, 1860.

DEAR SIR: Your circular of the 6th instant is received, and I hasten to comply with your request, as far as I am able.

We have a neighborhood or common school at this place, supported by the Choctaw nation, at an expense of \$350 annually. The whole number of scholars during the last session was 44, of whom 18 were boys, and the remainder girls. The average weekly attendance was 25 pupils. During the months of December and January there was no school, on account of the prevalence of both measles and whooping-cough. The studies pursued were reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic and geography. The last session was taught by Miss Mary J. Semple, from Steubenville, Ohio. The school is not under the care of any religious society, but is directed by a board of trustees appointed by the district trustee.

The missionary force at this station is the same as reported heretofore. We have pursued our labors as usual, with the exception of a change from the direction of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, to the care of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, which is directed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, (Old School.) As you may have been informed, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, in July, 1859, resolved to discontinue their mission among the Choctaws, and the missionaries of that board were, in the early part of the present year, received under the care of the Assembly's Board.

In regard to my own labors, I have nothing unusual to report. Meetings have been well attended ; congregations quiet and orderly. Additions have been made to both the churches under my care, sixteen

have been added to the Six Town church, and eleven to Bennington. Connected with these churches are six preaching places, where worship is maintained on the Sabbath for most of the time. Sunday schools are taught at several of these places, but these are conducted principally by the natives. There has been no unusual interest on the subject of religion during the past year. There has been, however, an increasing interest in regard to education; fifteen or eighteen years ago common schools were not appreciated at all by the people generally, and it was with great difficulty that such a school could be respectably sustained during the session; but now there is a great anxiety by most parents to secure a place in some school for their children. These schools are now accomplishing much for the elevation and improvement of the rising generation, and are worthy of patronage and support. Still we need the boarding schools, into which may be gathered the most promising pupils from the common schools; and then, if the Choctaws had one or two schools of a still higher grade, where young men and women could be abundantly fitted for teachers, or young men fitted for college, I think the wants of this people in regard to education would be fully met.

There is another thing that deserves the attention of the Choctaws, and that is an orphan school or asylum. There are many orphan children among this people, and a large portion of them are not fully cared for, and many that are comparatively destitute. It would seem that these might be gathered into an institution where they might be instructed and taught to labor, and cared for physically and morally. It cannot be denied that many orphans grow up without either mental or moral cultivation, and swell the list of the vicious and profligate in our midst.

Respectfully submitted. Yours truly,

C. C. COPELAND,
Missionary to the Choctaws.

D. H. COOPER, Esq.,
United States Agent Choctaws and Chickasaws.

No. 55.

CHOCTAW NATION, SCULLYVILLE COUNTY,
August, 18, 1860.

DEAR SIR: After having received your note on the 16th instant, I will endeavor to comply with the same, notwithstanding we are not fully prepared to report as desired. We have been laboring under the Domestic Board of Southern Baptist Missions. We have been devoting most of our time in preaching the Gospel of Jesus Christ, for seven years past, and now have seven organized churches, with 330 members, exclusive of children. We have two neighborhood schools, supported by the nation; regular scholars about thirty to each school. One teacher is an Englishman, a very excellent teacher, well qualified for teaching. Under his charge is a very fine school; his age is thirty-five years. The other is a native teacher, eighteen years of age.

We have but one white missionary cooperating with us at this time,

who arrived here twelve months ago, from Alabama, and who states he is about fifty years of age. We have worked hard during the summer, consequently had very fine prospects for good crops; but were sadly disappointed on account of the drought. So most of us will perish for the want of bread, unless something be done for our people.

We now close, by respectfully submitting to you our short report.

We are yours, &c.,

WILLIAM CASS.
SIMON HANCOCK.
LEWIS CASS.

D. H. COOPER, Esq.

No. 56.

BOGGY DEPOT, *August 29, 1860.*

DEAR SIR: In complying with your request, I herewith submit my report, as far as I am able to make it.

Having no connection with any school in the nation, I am incompetent to furnish you with such information, in detail, as you desire.

Since removing here, as my permanent place of residence, as being convenient to all my preaching places, by order of the Indian presbytery, I have the care of Mount Pleasant and Chickasaw churches, with the occasional assistance rendered me by the Rev. C. C. Copeland in conducting some of the meetings. No great manifestation of interest for the word of God is visible at any of the preaching places; yet the evidence of the efficacy of the truth has been sufficient to justify continued labor, and spending time for the temporal and spiritual good of our people; and in consequence of my time being almost entirely devoted to the preaching of the gospel, I know but very little of the nature of the subjects proposed in your circular; yet with much pleasure, I give what little I do know.

1. *Schools.*—There are eight boarding schools and academies among the Choctaws; four among the Chickasaws, and another will go into operation at the ensuing term, which will make five; in all, thirteen schools and academies in both nations.

2. *Scholars.*—In all the academies among the Choctaws there are an average number of one hundred and ninety-five male and one hundred and sixty-seven female pupils; total number, three hundred and sixty-two. In the Chickasaw schools there are an average number of one hundred and sixty male and one hundred and forty-five female pupils; total number, three hundred and five.

Besides the boarding schools and academies, the neighborhood schools, auspiciously commenced a few years since, are progressing to a good degree of success, and must ultimately become a source of great benefit to the greater number of children, with less amount of money. Imperfect calculations made in reference to this subject abundantly justify me to assert that the amount of \$8,300, appropriated by the last general council, has afforded instruction to no less than five hundred

youths and children on an average; whereas the sum of \$23,500, for the boarding schools and academies, has actually benefited only three hundred and sixty-two scholars in the same length of time. From the facts before us, without disparaging the boarding-school system, as it is a *sine qua non* to the higher grades of the educational system, the neighborhood schools should earnestly be encouraged, where the rudiments of education can be obtained with so little expense.

3. *Missionaries*.—The number of missionaries among the Choctaws and Chickasaws varies each year, so that I am unable to furnish you with anything like correct information. Several denominations are represented in each, constituting the following, namely: Baptist, Cumberland, Methodist, and the Old School Presbyterian Church. The last named church, with which I am also connected, has eleven ordained ministers, and twenty-eight male and female assistant missionaries; total number, thirty-nine white missionaries. As to their births and ages, I am not informed; however, their own reports will meet this want of information. Besides the above number of missionaries, there are two ordained and four licensed native preachers. Other denominations also have their native preachers. The missionaries have done and are doing a great work, while others do all the talking, without lifting their fingers to advance the cause of education, or the promotion of religion among our people. Civilization, industry, and wealth, as well as intelligence, and moral and social elevation, are all attributable, under the blessing of God, in whom they trust, to the self-sacrificing efforts of the faithful missionaries among the Choctaw and Chickasaw people.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALLEN WRIGHT.

D. H. COOPER, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 57.

STOCKBRIDGE, EAGLETOWN POST OFFICE,
Choctaw Nation, September 10, 1860.

SIR: I received not long since yours of the 6th of August, in which you seek information on twelve different topics.

I am unable to give you full and definite information upon all the subjects mentioned. I must limit my statements to the portion of the nation in which I reside.

1. The tribe in this region is called Choctaw.
2. The number of souls, male and female, I do not know.
3. The approximate wealth of the tribe I am unable to state, for I know of no legal assessment of personal property.
4. There is a female boarding school and five Saturday and Sunday schools. The Choctaws make provisions to sustain these. The female boarding school is now unoccupied by a superintendent and teachers.

The female boarding school is located on the Little Rock road,

three miles east of Mountain fork. Three of the other schools are in Eagle county, one in Red River, and one in Boktuklo county.

6. The regular number of boarding scholars in the female boarding school is twenty-eight. In the other schools the number of scholars varies much—say from twelve to thirty.

7. In the seminary there was one teacher in the school-room and another in the work-room. In the female schools there is but one appointed teacher for each school—other persons often volunteer as teachers.

8. The female boarding school is under the charge of the Board of Missions of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, Old School; office in New York.

9. The employés at this seminary are all now absent. The trustees have placed the buildings and other property under the charge of a native Choctaw.

10. The society contributes nothing now towards the support of the boarding school. The last Choctaw council made full provision to meet the current expenses.

11. The amount assigned to this seminary by the Choctaw council yearly is about \$1,932 66.

12. The number of Presbyterian missionaries to the Choctaws in this part of the nation is two only, myself and Mrs. Byington. I was born in Stockbridge, Mass., March 11, 1793; she was born in Marietta, Ohio, February 18, 1800.

It is not in my power to give you the numbers, names, birth-places, &c., of each and all of the missionaries in the nation. I presume you will obtain the information you need from those persons in reply to the communication you sent them.

At the time my letter arrived another arrived addressed to the superintendent of the Iyansubbi academy near me. There is no person here now who sustains that office. Mr. Chamberlain, the late superintendent, left the nation last May. We are expecting that another one, with teachers, will arrive; but it is a time of great scarcity in the land, and there is no food of any kind in the buildings of the seminary for the use of the school.

I was absent last spring attending the meeting of the late general assembly, at Rochester, in New York. I returned home in August, and have since then resumed, so far as in my power, my former labors.

Very respectfully, I am yours, &c.,

CYRUS BYINGTON.

D. H. COOPER,, Esq., *Indian Agent.*

No. 58.

PINE RIDGE, *July 16, 1860.*

Sir: In compliance with what I suppose is a standing regulation of the Indian department, I send you a report of the Chuahla female seminary for the year ending June 30, 1860.

In the early part of the session the school was visited with severe and fatal sickness. During the last week in October and the first week in November there were three deaths among the scholars. Several others were sick, who recovered, and one lingered until January, when she also died; making in all four deaths. The best physicians in the country were employed, but they could give no relief in those cases that terminated fatally. During the preceding sixteen years there had been but one death among all the scholars while in attendance at the school. Since the sickness and deaths above mentioned, the family, including the scholars, have been unusually healthy.

The persons employed to teach and to perform the other labors of the station, have been the same as those mentioned in the last report. The school, from its commencement in March, 1844, to July last, had been under the patronage of the American Board Commissioners for Foreign Missions. On the 16th of that month, the prudential committee of that board passed a formal resolution discontinuing the Choctaw mission. By this act, the relation which had so long subsisted between the board and this school was terminated, and the school was once more placed at the disposal of the general council.

On the 22d of October last, the council authorized the trustees of schools "to enter into a contract with the several superintendents of the several female boarding schools at Pine Ridge, Wheelock and Eagletown, or with others, whereby these female schools may be continued." In compliance with the above action of the general council, R. W. Nail, superintendent of trustees, and Joseph Dukes, trustee for Aprukshanubbi district, did, on the aforesaid 22d day of October, 1859, contract with the superintendent of Chuahla female seminary for the continuance of said school, for four years from that time.

Whole number of scholars.....	44
Average number of scholars.....	34
Boarded in the mission family.....	30
In geography.....	15
In written arithmetic.....	12
In mental arithmetic.....	16
In grammar.....	5
In physiology.....	1
History of the United States.....	2
In first book of philosophy.....	3
In Choctaw definer.....	4
In writing.....	21

The school has been very pleasant, and easily governed. It was examined by two of the trustees, who expressed themselves satisfied with the progress made by the scholars.

My labors, as a minister, have been confined mostly to Doaksville, and the neighborhood of Spencer Academy. The attendance on the preaching of the gospel is, in general, as good as could be expected.

Large preparations were made, in the fall and spring, for crops of wheat and corn. Most of the wheat was killed by the severe winter, and, on account of the long-continued drought and the excessive heat of the summer, the prospect for corn is gloomy indeed. Very many who

have small fields and who planted late will make none at all. Of those who will make some, it is doubtful whether, on an average, there will be a fourth of a crop. The breadstuffs of last year's growth is entirely exhausted. It is now a question, pressing heavily, how the poorer portion of the nation are to obtain a bare subsistence.

In parts of the nation whisky is seldom, if ever seen: in other places, it is occasionally introduced; and there are still other parts of the nation where it is always to be found by those who are thirsting for its maddening influence. From its effects, where it does obtain among this people, we may judge of the desolation and bloodshed that would pervade the whole country, if the restraints which are now laid on its introduction were removed.

Yours, very respectfully,

C. KINGSBURY,

Superintendent of Chuahla Female Seminary.

D. H. COOPER, Esq.

Agent for Choctaws and Chickasaws.

No. 59.

GOOD WATER, *July 26, 1860.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report of Koonsha Female Academy:

Persons employed.

Superintendence: Rev. Geo. Ainslie, Mrs. Ainslie.

Teaching: Miss J. Hitchcock, Miss E. Diamant, Miss Sue McBeth
Mrs. T. Jones.

Farming and stewardship: Mr. T. Jones.

Housekeeping: Miss J. Davidson.

Pupils.

Whole number of boarders.....	57
Whole number of day scholars.....	5

Studies pursued in school were algebra, United States history, English grammar, and composition, botany, arithmetic, writing, reading, and orthography.

Out of school were the various branches of needle work, kitchen work, and other household duties.

The progress of all the students in all branches of study and labor was commendable and encouraging.

Through Divine mercy no case of serious sickness occurred during the term.

We are encouraged in our work by knowing that some who received instructions at this school are now successful teachers among their

people, and that several this year sent forth are well qualified to take charge of neighborhood schools.

The whole expense of school for the year ending May 1, 1860, was \$3,794 26; of which sum the Choctaw government by appropriation paid \$3,000, and the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions the remainder.

The people.

The territory embraced in the report of Koonsha school is very small, being hemmed in by Red and Kiamitia rivers, and lying adjacent to their confluence; the whole area does not exceed 150 square miles.

The people, generally, are temperate, moral, and industrious. This is true of most living near the school. Those living more remote and near the Texas line are somewhat addicted to drinking and other immoralities. It would be well for this people could the Texas grogeries be suppressed.

Owing to the drought of last summer and the severity of last winter, the supply of corn fell short, and several families suffered from want. The prospects for the coming year are tenfold more gloomy. The great mass of the people cannot live without help from some source.

By the blessing of God a good degree of success attends the preaching of the gospel. The regular attendance on divine service is good and a goodly number have been added to the church.

Very respectfully yours,

GEO. AINSLIE,

Superintendent Koonsha Female Seminary.

DOUGLAS H. COOPER, Esq.;

United States Agent.

No. 60.

WHEELLOCK, August 8, 1860.

SIR: I forward to you the following report of Wheelock Female Seminary for the year ending July 1, 1860:

The school has been blessed by a kind Providence with almost uniform health through the year, till near its close. Then several of the scholars were attacked with dysentery, and one died just at the close of the term. A little daughter of Mr. Libby died soon afterwards, of the same disease.

The number of scholars has been as follows :

Boarding scholars.....	25
Day scholars.....	4
Male scholars.....	6
Total.....	<u>35</u>

Average attendance, 28.

The school has been taught the past year in books by Miss Lucy E. Lovell, and in sewing and knitting and other domestic work by Miss Mary W. Lovell. They have faithfully performed their duties in their respective spheres of labor, and the pupils have made a good degree of improvement under their instructions.

The scholars have resided in the family of Mr. S. T. Libby, as for several years past. He and Mrs. Libby, with much care and labor, have provided well for those committed to their charge.

You are aware that the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, under whose care the school was formerly conducted, has abandoned the field. That the school might still be carried on without suspension, I entered into a contract with the general superintendent and the trustee for this district, taking personally the responsibility of the school till the 1st of July. The superintendent and trustee above mentioned applied to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions to take charge of it for the remainder of the time for which the appropriation was made. This they have consented to do. I trust that, under the auspices of an organ of a great national church, it may still be prospered of the Lord.

The church at this place has still evidences of God's blessing. There has been much intemperance in this neighborhood during the past year. Crime also has abounded, especially theft. The wicked seem to be emboldened by the failure to execute the laws.

There is great scarcity of food, and a prospect of worse times the next year. I hope this may be overruled to the advancement of the people in industry and thrift.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN EDWARDS,

Superintendent Wheelock Female Seminary.

DOUGLAS H. COOPER, Esq.,

U. S. Agent for the Choctaws and Chickasaws.

No. 61.

WHEELOCK, CHOCTAW NATION,
August 22, 1860.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your circular under date of August 6, I would respectfully submit to you the following:

Within my ordinary field of labor, there are none but Choctaws and Chickasaws, so far as I know. As to the different tribes in the western part of the country, I have but little knowledge. As to their numbers, I have no definite information. So also as to their approximate wealth.

We have at Wheelock one boarding school. During the year past there have been, female boarding scholars twenty-five, day scholars four, male scholars six; total thirty-five.

There have been two teachers, one of books, the other of domestic work—Misses Lucy E. and Mary W. Lovell, born in Connecticut and thence employed.

From January 1 to July 1, of the present year, it has been under the charge of no religious society. Previously it was under the charge of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Now it is under the charge of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. Other employés are: Mr. S. T. Libby, born in Maine; Mrs. H. E. Libby, born in New Jersey.

The American Board contributed \$266 67 per annum to the support of the school, and as much more as was necessary to carry it on. That amount being now appropriated by the nation, the Presbyterian Board will simply supply what additional may be necessary to meet expenses. The Choctaw government appropriates \$1,866 67.

There is a day school at Kolihtuklo, eleven miles northwest of this, taught by a Mr. Blackwell, from Georgia, the latter part of the year; the former part of the year by Mrs. Dukes, a Choctaw lady, and by her daughter, Mrs. Edmonds. It is under the charge of no religious society. Three hundred dollars per annum is appropriated to it by the Choctaws.

There are also within my field of labor, seven Saturday and Sabbath schools, in which the instruction is principally in the Choctaw language. The teachers are all natives. The number of scholars in all is about 150. The nation appropriates thirty dollars each to these schools, I think.

The missionaries at this station, in addition to those mentioned above, are, for the year past, John Edwards, minister, born in New York; Mrs. Rosanna H. Edwards, born in Pennsylvania; Miss Mercy Whitcomb, born in Maine.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN EDWARDS.

D. H. COOPER, Esq.,
Indian Agent,

No. 62.

ARMSTRONG ACADEMY, CHOCTAW NATION,
September 6, 1860.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request of August 6, I herewith transmit my annual report.

This school is situated near the center of Blue county, on the road from Doaksville to Fort Washita, 55 miles west of the former, and 28 miles east of the latter place.

It is under the control of the Cumberland Presbyterian Board of Foreign and Domestic Missions. The board contributes \$1,000, and the nation \$2,900, for the support of the school, for which the board boards, clothes, and educates 45 male students, and pays all other incidental expenses. This school is on the industrial plan; the students labor three hours per day.

Employés: W. R. Baker, minister of the Gospel, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, native of the State of Tennessee, 46 years of age, superintendent; Mrs. Clara N. Baker, native of the State of Missouri,

23 years of age, member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, matron, superintends the business of the house; joint salary, \$600. Mr. J. W. Connelly, native of the State of Kentucky, member of the Baptist Church, 26 years of age, principal teacher, employed in Texas; salary, \$300. Miss A. E. Earls, a native of the State of New York, member of the New School Presbyterian Church, 26 years of age, assistant teacher, employed in Texas; salary, \$250. Mr. W. Boyd, native of the State of Virginia, member of the Methodist Church South, 25 years of age, farmer, employed in Texas; salary, \$300. Mrs. Lavina Smallwood, native of the Choctaw nation, 30 years of age, seamstress; salary, \$100. Five negro women and one man; salary of man, \$150—women, \$100 each—all belonging to citizens of the nation.

I dismissed my school by consent of the school trustees, on the 12th of June, on account of sore eyes which all the students had then, and was unable to have a public examination; yet I am happy to say that the boys had made praiseworthy progress in their various studies, to wit: spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, philosophy, and algebra.

From the severe drought in this portion of country, crops are light, and some have made entire failures. I have raised between 1,200 and 1,500 bushels of corn, 48 bushels of wheat, which I shall sow shortly, and 200 bushels of oats.

There are three neighborhood schools in this district of country. They are all doing well. The morals of this community are gradually improving. There is less dissipation than formerly. It is the curse of the country, and I pray God that the time will soon come when public opinion, or some other effectual means, will put down the whisky shops on the Texas side of Red river.

I have spent all the time I could in preaching, and have always had orderly and attentive congregations.

I am unable to give any information in reference to your first, second, third, fourth, and twelfth inquiries. I trust you will get all the information desired from those having better opportunities for information on these subjects than myself.

I remain yours, respectfully,

W. R. BAKER,
Supt. Armstrong Academy.

D. H. COOPER, Esq.,
Agent for Choctaws and Chickasaws.

No. 63.

JULY 13, 1860.

Another session of the Fort Coffee and Newhope Academies has just closed, and I hasten to transmit to you my annual report.

This has been with us a year of mingled prosperity and adversity. The schools both opened as usual on the first Wednesday in October; the pupils were in good time and in apparent good health. We had

a full corps of good teachers all at their post, and we anticipated a prosperous year.

We have not been wholly disappointed, but we have been much embarrassed. In about three weeks after the opening, whooping-cough made its appearance in the Newhope school, and spread through it completely, and continued through the entire winter. We had some other sickness also, and one pupil died.

In the latter part of March the measles made its appearance in the neighborhood; the people became alarmed and asked to take their children home. The trustee thought it would be best to let them do so, and the school was suspended. It remained so till the first week in May, when we resumed again. Some had measles while they were at home, but others took them soon after they returned, so we had them in the school till in June.

Apart from these two maladies, the entire mission family enjoyed as good health as usual, save that Mrs. Molloy, principal of this school, so declined in health that she was compelled to give up teaching about the 1st of April, and retired from the charge at that time.

On reopening, we procured the services of Miss Virginia Tackitt, of Van Buren, Arkansas, who, to the close of the session, discharged the duties of principal to the school to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The annual examination of this school took place on the 5th instant in presence of the acting trustee and an unusually large collection of the patrons of the school and of the citizens generally.

The exercises consisted in a careful review of the studies of the session—the school being arranged under thirteen divisions or classes, each presenting a different branch of study, or a different degree of the same branch, and embraced the following, viz:

First class. Fourth Reader, two in the class.

Second class. Spelling on and off the book promiscuously, five in the class.

Third class. Third Reader, spelling, and defining, eight in the class.

Fourth class. Spelling on the book, (juveniles,) five in the class.

Fifth class. Second Reader, (thorough,) five in the class.

Sixth class. Spelling, (mere beginners,) nine in the class.

Seventh class. Spelling off the book, (advanced,) nine in the class.

Eighth class. First Reader, (just commenced,) ten in the class.

Ninth class. Primary Geography, (Mitchell's,) two in the class.

Tenth class. Arithmetic, First Part, (Davies') three in the class.

Eleventh class. Parley's Universal History, two in the class.

Twelfth class. Geography, (Mitchell's Intermediate,) one in the class.

Thirteenth class. English Grammar, (just commenced,) two in the class.

Thirteenth class. Arithmetic, (Davies') through reduction of denominate numbers, two in the class.

Original pieces of composition read by both members of the last class.

Considering the embarrassments under which we have labored this session, we think the pupils all did well; and, so far as we know, gave entire satisfaction to all concerned.

The Fort Coffee school opened at the same time that Newhope did, and under equally favorable circumstances; and, excepting whooping-

cough, the pupils enjoyed general good health up to the 1st of June, when measles broke out among the students and prevailed so extensively, that, by direction of the trustee, the school was closed and the pupils permitted to return home.

We are exceedingly sorry that this school had to close without a public examination. Rev. E. F. Walker, principal, and C. L. Walker, assistant, were the teachers to this school, and doubtless labored hard to advance the boys in their studies; and, but for the appearance of the measles in the school, I doubt not the boys would have stood a good examination in the different branches of study.

In reviewing the past, we feel grateful to Almighty God for his gracious providence in bringing us thus safely through the labors of another year; and, although we were called to mourn the death of one of our dear pupils, yet this has been less than the afflictions that others have had to bear under similar circumstances; and, though we have felt deeply solicitous that it should be otherwise with us, yet we have endeavored to be resigned to the will of Him who has the issue of life and death in His hands.

By the timely action of the general council at its late session, we have been greatly relieved in a financial point of view. We hope to be able the ensuing fall to report the schools almost out of debt.

This has, however, been a year of heavy expenses with us; such was the dilapidated state of the buildings, the farm, and the apparatus generally of both schools, that we are under the continual necessity of making repairs, buying implements and apparatus for carrying them on successfully, and this draws heavily and constantly on our funds.

We have a fine prospect for a good crop of corn, provided we get rain in a few days; we have about sixty-five acres in corn, which has been well cultivated. We have reaped and thrashed about 130 bushels of wheat. We have about four acres in Chinese sugar-cane, which looks fine, and from the yield of last year we judge this will produce molasses abundant for the supply of both schools the ensuing year.

We have raised a good supply of garden vegetables generally. Our live stock is doing finely—milk and butter in abundance, beef sufficient for all our wants, and a prospect for at least half the amount of pork needed next year.

In conclusion, we will state that we regard these schools in a prosperous state.

There is not that amount of improvement apparent among the people generally as we could wish, nor as much as we thought there was last year. The intemperate use of ardent spirits is fearfully on the increase, and with this there is a large increase in the commission of crime of various kinds, and human suffering increased of course in the same ratio. There is, withal, an interestedness manifested by many of the people on the subject of religion, of education, and general improvement.

Respectfully yours,

F. M. PAINE,

Superintendent of Fort Coffee and Newhope Academies.

D. H. COOPER, Esq.,

Agent for Choctaws and Chickasaws.

No. 64.

NEWHOPE ACADEMY, CHOCTAW NATION,
September 14, 1860.

DEAR SIR: Yours of 6th ultimo, calling for information on certain points in reference to the Choctaws and Chickasaws, their schools, missions, &c., came to hand during my absence from home; hence, this has been delayed much beyond what it otherwise would have been, but I hasten now with pleasure to lay before you all the information in my possession, and—

1. I know of no tribes in the Choctaw and Chickasaw territory save themselves, a few Catawbas, in the northeast part of the Choctaw nation, and a remnant of Caddoes, in the northwest part of the Chickasaw nation.

2. Cannot answer.

3. Cannot answer.

4. The number of schools under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church South is *five*, viz:

The Fort Coffee Academy, located on the Arkansas river, fifteen miles above Fort Smith, Arkansas, in the northeast corner of the Choctaw nation, is a male school of fifty pupils, the maximum number, and exclusively for the benefit of the Choctaws. The Newhope Seminary, situate five miles south of the last named, and one mile nearly east of the old Choctaw agency, a school for girls exclusively, and fifty the highest number at any one time.

These schools are supported jointly by an annual appropriation of six thousand dollars by the Choctaw nation, and one thousand dollars by the Missionary Board of the said Methodist Episcopal Church South.

The past session they have been conducted by our superintendent, (myself,) born in Tennessee, aged 38 years, appointed by the presiding bishop of the Indian mission conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. I have been assisted by four regular teachers, viz: at Fort Coffee, Dr. E. F. Walker, born in —, aged 40 years, and C. L. Walker, born in Arkansas, aged 22 years. At Newhope, Mrs. M. J. Molloy, born in Ohio, aged 25 years, and Miss M. C. Paine, born in Missouri, aged 17 years.

Besides these, there have been employed several other white persons at different times and for different periods, but not considered as permanent employés.

The other schools are the Chickasaw Manual Labor Academy, Colbert Institute, and Bloomfield Academy, all in the Chickasaw nation. I suppose that the several superintendents of these schools will communicate to you the desired information in regard to each.

I believe that I have given all the information that I can save on the last (twelfth) point.

Among the Choctaws we have six regular missionaries, together with their families; some have their families in the nation and some have not. Among the Chickasaws we have four regular missionaries.

The names of those in the Choctaw nation are, Rev. Young Ewing, Rev. F. M. Paine, Rev. W. L. Molloy, Rev. — Southerland, Rev. —

Walker, Rev. J. S. Newman. Among the Chickasaws, Rev. J. C. Robinson, Rev. J. N. Hamill, Rev. J. Carr, Rev. H. Bacon. Age, place of birth, &c., are not known to me.

Very respectfully,

F. M. PAINE,

Supt. Fort Coffee and Newhope Academies.

D. H. COOPER, Esq.,

Agent for Choctaws and Chickasaws.

No. 65.

SPENCER ACADEMY, *September 18, 1860.*

DEAR SIR: Absence from the country has prevented me from sending an earlier reply to your circular of August 6. I send with pleasure the information sought in so far as it relates to the institution under my care:

1. Our institution is called Spencer Academy. It is located on the old military road, heading from Fort Towson to Fort Smith, about ten miles north of the former place.

2. The last session closed on the 27th of June. At that time the number of scholars belonging to the school was one hundred. The whole number of pupils connected with the academy last session was one hundred and thirty. The largest number present at one time was one hundred and ten.

3. There are three male teachers connected with the institution, S. O. Lee and Charles Ives, both from Long Island, New York, and R. J. Young, from Butler, Pennsylvania. Messrs. Lee and Young are married men. Mrs. Lee is from Long Island and Mrs. Young from Butler. The teachers and their wives are between twenty and thirty years of age.

4. The other members of the mission family are Nath. Wiggins, Mrs. Wiggins, and their daughter, Miss S. B. Wiggins. They came from Long Island. Mr. and Mrs. Wiggins are between fifty and sixty years of age, and Miss Wiggins is between twenty and thirty. The only other white persons connected with the institution are myself and my wife. I was born in Scotland, and came to Spencer from New York city. I am between forty and fifty years old. My wife was from Goshen, Connecticut, and came to Spencer from Newnan, Georgia. Her age is between thirty and forty.

5. Spencer Academy is under the charge of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States. The mission-house, where the business of the board is transacted, is in New York city, No. 23 Center street.

6. The amount of money contributed by the board differs in different years, according to the necessities of the institution. The contract with the general council obliges the board to contribute \$2,000 a year; but the annual contribution of the board is sometimes double this amount. Taking the whole time the institution has been under the

direction of the Presbyterian Board, the amount of money contributed by the board towards the support of the school averages more than \$3,000 annually. In fourteen years the board has expended on Spencer Academy between \$15,000 and \$20,000, over and above the amount specified in the contract with the general council.

7. The Choctaw Nation contributes \$6,000 a year, and the United States government \$2,000 out of the civilization fund. Individual Indians contribute nothing for the support of Spencer.

Very respectfully, yours,

ALEXANDER REID.

D. H. COOPER, Esq., *Indian Agent.*

No. 66.

NORWALK, C. N., *August 21, 1860.*

SIR: In compliance with your circular of August 6, I herewith transmit to you a report of the items of information therein required, as near as I can.

First, second, and third items I pass over, as my information in regard to them is so imperfect and unsatisfactory that I cannot even make a probable estimate.

There are four boarding schools in this district.

1. Spencer Academy, an institution for boys, located some ten miles northwest of Doaksville. The number of scholars stipulated to be boarded and taught in this school are 106. It is divided into three departments. Rev. Mr. Lee teaches the oldest and the more advanced scholars, Rev. H. A. Wentz the middle, and Robert J. Young the beginners.

Rev. A. Reid, the superintendent, has made arrangements to divide the cares of the institution from pastoral duties, to enable the superintendent to devote his time more wholly to the interest of the school. This policy, I conceive, will conduce much to the prosperity of the school. Mr. Wiggins has charge of the secular affairs. Mrs. Wiggins and Miss Wiggins, Mrs. Young and Mrs. Lee, each having their appropriate duties in connection with the institution; and a number of hired black people, both men and women. Spencer Academy is under the care of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

2. Chuahla Female Seminary is located one mile from Doaksville, under the superintendency of the venerable Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury; teacher, Miss Child; and Miss Kendall the care of the girls out of school. The secular part of this school is conducted by Cyrus Kingsbury, jun., and his wife the care of the dining hall. There is a native young man who has a regular employment. Miss Child and Miss Kendall have returned to the East.

3. Wheelock Female Seminary is located about eighteen miles east of Doaksville. Superintendent, Rev. John Edwards; teacher, Miss Lucy Lovell; Miss Mary Lovell care of the girls out of school—these ladies have also left; Mr. S. T. Libby charge of the secular affairs of

the school. The pupils are boarded in his family. Mrs. Edwards and Mrs. Libby have their duties in connection with this school. One black man and black woman, and a young man, are regularly employed about the institution.

4. Iyanubbi Female Seminary is located near the Arkansas State line, in the eastern part of the nation. Superintendent, J. D. Chamberlain; Mrs. Chamberlain charge of dining hall; teacher, Miss Gaston; and Miss Dada charge of girls out of school. This school closed on the 1st of May, and the superintendent dismissed from further service.

The three female boarding schools above reported were, until July, 1859, under the care of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, but having discontinued their connection with said board, the general council at its last session authorized the board of trustees to enter into contracts with their respective superintendents for four years at the furthest. Whereupon the superintendent at Chuahla Female Seminary agreed to carry forward the school for that length of time; the superintendent at Wheelock till the first of July, 1860; and at Iyanubbi till the first of May, 1860. An overture has been made to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions to place the two last named under its care.

To the four boarding schools there is contributed by the nation, as follows: \$6,000 to Spencer, and \$1,600 to each of the others. The boards with which they were respectively connected were required in the contract to contribute annually one seventh in proportion to the amount contributed to each by the nation.

I visited each of these schools twice during the session, and the Koonsha Female Seminary, in Pushmataha district, once; and I think I can say, from personal observation, that the past session has been one of pleasantness and progress among the students generally; and it is but due to the superintendents, teachers, and others connected with the various institutions, to say that they are deserving of our confidence and continued patronage. And I here take occasion solemnly to protest against the wholesale denunciation, through the newspaper medium, against the missionaries. It is acknowledged by all that a mighty change has taken place in the social and moral condition of the Choctaws. To whom can the credit belong, so far as human agency is concerned, but to the few faithful missionaries that have stood by us in times of adversity as well as prosperity.

Rev. Cyrus Byington, another of our old missionaries, and his wife, have a station a few hundred yards from Iyanubbi school. Mr. Byington devotes his time to preaching.

Rev. Dr. S. L. Hobbs and his wife have a station in the northern part of this district, and has a neighborhood school, for which there is an annual allowance of \$400 from our school fund.

In the foregoing report of persons connected with our public schools, I have not given their respective native places and ages, required by your circular, as it would be difficult for me to procure them. They are Presbyterians, so far as I know.

There are five neighborhood schools in this district, viz:

Lenox, amount of allowance.....	\$400
Apehka, amount of allowance.....	300
Kolih Tuklo, amount of allowance.....	300
Cedar Creek, amount of allowance.....	300
Toli Holihta, amount of allowance.....	300

In regard to some of these, I can say they are doing a good work in diffusing light and knowledge through the neighborhood in which they are situated. There is an annual appropriation of twenty-five hundred dollars to this district for this object. Besides, we have twenty-five Sunday schools, taught two days in the week, to adults as well as children, in the Choctaw language; apparently insignificant, yet, through the good hand of God, they are doing a mighty work in renovating the mind and freeing the mass of the people from the shackles of heathenish customs and habits, and should, by all means, be fostered by public patronage.

I wish to say here, that the people are very anxious to have their sons and daughters educated. Of this we have ample evidence, from the fact that great numbers apply for places in the boarding schools, and are obliged to be refused, the present number being altogether inadequate to supply the demand. I have long since been satisfied that, if the Choctaws, as a people, are ever to be brought to a state of civilization, it must be through the instrumentality of boarding schools; and, if there are means on hand, there should be an additional number established. This I consider the only feasible plan to bring forward, as expeditiously as possible, the great body of the Choctaw people,

In conclusion, I would say that the last year has been one of anxious solicitude for the welfare and comfort of our people, on account of the scarcity of corn, and it was hoped that this year would prove a year of plenty, but the crops have been cut off far short of any year ever known before. The prospect is truly gloomy to many families, as their old corn has been entirely exhausted, and they have barely managed to get along—and now their expectations of a new crop have utterly failed; want and starvation stare them in the face; alarming distress and suffering must inevitably ensue unless some adequate provision is made in some way or other.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by your most obedient servant,

JOS. DUKES.

D. H. COOPER, Esq.,

U. S. Indian Agent to Choctaws and Chickasaws.

No. 67.

WAPANUCKA INSTITUTE,
July 20, 1860.

SIR: The condition and operations of this school during the year ending July 1, instant, will be indicated by the following statements:

The term of teaching began on the first Wednesday of October last, according to the arrangement of the Chickasaw authorities, and ended with the month of June, making the term of active operation nine months.

The whole number of Chickasaw girls in school during the year was 122. The average number for the whole term was 92½.

From this statement it will be seen that the change of scholars has been unusually frequent; and this has been seriously detrimental to the interest of the school.

According to the plan of operation, the pupils of the institution are divided into three separate schools, and classed according to their acquirements. Each of these divisions constitutes a separate school, which is permanently under the care and instruction of the same lady. The only changes between these separate schools are such as become necessary from the advancement and promotion of the pupils from a lower to a higher division.

The primary school has been classed and exercised as follows, viz:

The first class of seven girls were regularly exercised in the Second Reader and the New Testament, and made good progress in reading. The other studies of the class were spelling, both in the book and from memory, mental arithmetic, Scripture, and Catechism.

The second class of fourteen used the First Reader in their reading exercises, and were carefully drilled in spelling, both in the book and from memory, to which were added daily recitations in Scripture and the Catechism.

The third class of eight were confined to the exercises of reading and spelling in the First Reader, in connection with the ordinary lessons from Scripture and the Catechism.

A fourth class of five were mere beginners, their lessons consisting only of spelling and such religious instructions as were suited to their capacities.

The middle school was classed and exercised thus:

The first class of six studied mental arithmetic, Ray's First Part, read well in the Second Reader, and had made good progress in writing. In the exercise of memory they were regularly trained in spelling, and in recitations from the Scriptures and the Catechism.

The second class of six read very well in the Second Reader and the New Testament; had regular exercises in spelling, both in the book and from memory, and had made some proficiency in writing. They had carefully studied Ray's Mental Arithmetic, first part, as far as division, and had daily recitations in the Scriptures and the Catechism.

The third class of eight were reading in the Second Reader and New Testament; had recited the first part of arithmetic as far as multiplication, including the tables connected with these rules; and had just begun writing. In the cultivation of memory they had daily exercises in spelling, in the Scriptures, and in the Catechism.

A fourth class of eight were reading in the Second Reader, and were carefully trained in spelling from memory. They had committed the Child's Catechism, and some hymns, and portions of Scripture.

The most advanced division consisted of four classes.

The first class of eight studied arithmetic, English grammar, geo-

graphy, reading, writing, and spelling. In arithmetic they had gone as far as percentage, and were well drilled that far. In grammar they have made good proficiency, both in the definitions and in parsing. They have been through Smith's Quarto Geography; and were extensively exercised in drawing the maps on black boards, in which exercise they are regarded as quite successful.

They second class of nine have studied arithmetic, geography, reading, writing, and spelling. In practical arithmetic, they had gone into fractions, and had carefully reviewed; and in geography they had reviewed through the map of Europe. In the other exercises mentioned their progress has been commendable.

The third class of twelve had studied Ray's Mental Arithmetic, second part, as far as division, and Smith's Quarto Geography through the middle States; and their progress in reading, writing, and spelling may be regarded as ordinary.

A fourth class of seven had gone into multiplication in arithmetic, Ray's second part, and had studied and reviewed twenty pages in Smith's Quarto Geography. This class was required to give special attention to reading, and had made ordinary progress in writing and spelling.

All the classes in this division have had regular daily lessons in the Scriptures, and two of the classes have recited the Catechism regularly. The reading books used in this division were McGuffey's, third, fourth, and fifth parts.

Happily there was far less change of scholars in this department during the term than in either of the others, and consequently the progress of the pupils has in general been better than in the other divisions.

In the domestic or family department the girls are also separated into three divisions, each of which is under the care of a separate lady, to whom the girls look for instruction in all matters connected with sewing, knitting, the care of their own rooms, ironing their own clothes, &c.

The institution has been favored, during the past year, with a full number of helpers, who have been able to discharge their respective duties with but little interruption; and this has greatly relieved us in three general visitations of sickness through which the institution passed during the year. We were first visited by measles, which extended to more than half of the pupils, and to other members of the family. We next encountered whooping-cough, which was not quite so extensive as the measles, but was very troublesome, and occasioned much interruption in the studies of the younger girls; and, finally, many of the children were prostrated with pneumonia, which again arrested our progress in study, and also led to the returning home of a number of the pupils, who did not again return to the school.

Four of our girls died during the term; three of them ended their days here, and one died a few days after returning home. In all these afflictions we have been afflicted, and have shared the sorrows of those

who have been bereaved of their children, and with them we would acknowledge the hand of God, in sorrow and in joy, in adversity and in prosperity.

Yours, respectfully,

H. BALENTINE,

Superintendent pro tem. Wapanucka Institute.

DOUGLAS H. COOPER, Esq.,

Agent for Choctaws and Chickasaws.

No. 68.

CHICKASAW MANUAL LABOR ACADEMY,
August 6, 1860.

SIR: Time, with its ever onward motion, has carried us forward through another year; and by the kind, protective care of our Heavenly Father, without any severe affliction befalling us, or the sad wail of death being heard in our midst. Truly we have reason for unceasing gratitude, leading to renewed and more constant obedience.

Our school during the year has been peaceful and prosperous. The general attendance good, falling little short of our full number—one hundred. The scholars were cheerfully obedient, and their improvement was very respectable, not only in books, but in conduct, gentlemanly behavior, and Christian character.

The session or school year closed, as by appointment of the general superintendent, June 22, with an examination of all the scholars in the various branches they had studied, which embraced those of the primary class, as spelling, reading, &c., with writing, mental and written arithmetic, geography, English grammar, natural philosophy, and algebra.

The examination was without any special previous preparation, and selections for the purpose were made promiscuously from every part of the course they had studied, exhibiting the scholars in their true condition, making reasonable deduction in their favor on account of embarrassment. It was had in the presence of a large number of respectable citizens and strangers, to which we have the pleasure of adding to the number the United States agent, the general superintendent of the Chickasaw schools, and Rev. Y. Ewing, presiding elder of the district. Remarks were made at the close by the agent, the elder, and others in terms of commendation, and to us highly satisfactory and instructive to all.

It affords me pleasure to say that I can see nothing to prevent the school from going on to a high degree of prosperity; working out, by the blessing of a kind Providence, a great good not only to the youth, but to the nation at large, which we earnestly desire and pray may be the case. In the improvement of the property of the institution, except to keep it in good condition and finish some we had begun before, we have done but little.

In our agricultural department we have shared with our neighbors the adversities of the season. The blighting frosts of winter greatly

injured our wheat, and the long and excessive drought of the summer has cut short our other crops, leaving us very short in supplies and with scant pay for our tillage; and though it continues, surely we have no right to murmur.

Let me add my testimony to the evidences of the prominent truth pressing itself upon us, that of the general advancement of the Chickasaw people in all the elements of enlightened civilization. True, there prevails that great evil that so generally obtains even in the States—a want of efficiency in the execution of law; and we have, too, the evil of intemperance fostered by a class of unprincipled white men south of the division line, selling for mere love of gain to the Indians poisoned stuff they call whisky, while they know it makes them demons, induces crime, and leads to destruction. Yet with the great body of the people there is a marked progressive improvement, evincing a rapid preparation to become an integral part of the body politic of the great nation by which they are encircled.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. C. ROBINSON,
Supt. Chickasaw M. L. Academy.

D. H. COOPER, Esq.

U. S. Agent for the Chickasaws, &c.

No. 69.

CHICKASAW MANUAL LABOR ACADEMY,
September 24, 1860.

SIR: In answer to the inquiries made in your circular of August 6, I would say, that I know of no tribes living in the Choctaw and Chickasaw country but themselves and a small company of Shawnees located near the Canadian, who, I believe, have been adopted by the Chickasaws. The number of souls in each I do not definitely know; nor their approximate wealth, either national or individual.

The number of schools in the Chickasaw nation in operation at present is four: Wapanucka, a female school of 100 scholars, located about forty miles north of Red river, and one and one eighth west of the Choctaw and Chickasaw line, under the control of the Presbyterian (Old School) Church.

Colbert Institute, a male school of sixty scholars, located about eighteen miles west of north from Wapanucka, being about five miles west of the line.

Bloomfield Academy, a female school of forty-five scholars, located in the eastern part of the Chickasaw nation, near Red river.

The Chickasaw Manual Labor Academy, a male school of 100 scholars, located about ten miles northwest from Fort Washita, and about two and a half miles from Washita river. It, with the two above named, is under the direction of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

The teachers in the Chickasaw Manual Labor Academy for the past session were three, with assistants, as follows:

Rev. Wm. Jones, born in Arkansas, aged thirty-eight. Employed at Fort Coffee, Choctaw Nation.

G. R. Buchanan, born in England, aged twenty-four, employed from Texas.

Dr. W. H. Pierce, teacher of irregular classes, born in the State of Tennessee, aged twenty-six years.

Miss M. S. Hughes, seamstress, born in Arkansas, aged twenty-two, employed from Arkansas.

Mrs. S. Hail, seamstress, born in Tennessee, aged about thirty, employed at the institution.

Stephen S. Hail, farmer, born in Tennessee, aged about thirty-five, employed from Texas.

J. C. Robinson, superintendent, born in England, emigrated to the United States in 1816, now aged fifty-six, employed or appointed from Kentucky.

Mrs. M. C. Robinson, born in Kentucky, aged forty-three, matron.

Besides the above, we have from time to time others that may be called irregulars.

I have omitted J. H. Carter, steward, born in Virginia, aged forty-two. Mrs. C. Carter, born in Kentucky, aged forty-one.

The society pays to this institution, by special contract, \$1,500 per annum, and the nation \$7,000, though the society often pays \$2,000, exclusive of clothing. Nothing is contributed by individual Indians.

The number of missionaries now employed by the Methodist Episcopal Church South in the Chickasaw Nation, including those so regarded at the schools, is fourteen, viz: three at Colbert, four at the Chickasaw Manual Labor Academy, and four at Bloomfield. All our teachers or employés are not so regarded, but those only that enter upon the work from religious motives, and not merely for pay.

One white man and two native preachers are on the circuit.

Very respectfully,

J. C. ROBINSON,

Sup't Chickasaw Manual Labor Academy.

D. H. COOPER, Esq.,

United States Agent, &c.

No. 70.

BLOOMFIELD ACADEMY, C. N.,

August 10, 1860.

SIR: You will please accept the following report from this school for the scholastic year ending June 20:

Through a kind providence, we have been favored with good general health, a better attendance than usual, and more than ordinary prosperity in the school.

The stipulated number of students for this school is forty-five girls. Received during the year forty-nine, and closed with forty-one present. Three were absent on account of sickness.

A public examination of the school at its close gave, as far as we know, general satisfaction.

The course of instruction in the day school has been (beginning with the alphabet) spelling, reading, writing, Miss Swift's Philosophy, geography, English grammar, Watts on the Mind, arithmetic, (mental and written,) and United States history.

In Sabbath school we have had a thorough course of catechetical and Bible instruction.

At intervals, without interference with either of the above departments, vocal music has been taught to the whole school, and a few of the most advanced have taken lessons on the melodeon, in which they have taken great delight, and a few of them have made very fair proficiency.

In compliance with an act of the Chickasaw legislature, the necessary arrangements are now making for the increase of this school to sixty scholars, which will be in readiness for its next regular opening on the first Monday in October.

Our small farm, of about forty acres, yielded a very fair crop of oats, rye, and Hungarian grass: our wheat, in common with others, was almost an entire failure.

Notwithstanding the excessive drought, there will be a surplus of corn raised in this neighborhood.

Respectfully yours,

J. H. CARR.

D. H. COOPER, Esq.,

United States Agent for Choctaws and Chickasaws.

No. 71.

WICHITA AGENCY, LEASED DISTRICT,
September 26, 1860.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions, I have the honor to present the following as my annual report.

In consequence of my very recent arrival at this post, only having relieved the late Agent Blain on the 10th instant, my report must necessarily be meager, not having had sufficient time or possessing a sufficient knowledge of these people to present in detail many things connected with them, which might be interesting to you, and of profit to the government. Since my arrival, I have not spared any pains to gather information, with a hope to contribute something useful.

In entering upon the duties of this agency, I found things connected with it in rather bad condition, the houses occupied as a temporary agency in a state of dilapidation, the employés on the reserve without employment, and apparently without control, no office papers upon which to found an official action, no instructions, no treaties, no copy of the intercourse laws, no copy of contract for supplying Indians, no census roll, no copy of the "treaty between the United States and the Choctaws and Chickasaws"—(in reference to this reserve)—nothing. The Indians appear cheerful and happy, notwithstanding they complain

loudly of the scanty supplies of provisions, which they say is furnished, and of their destitute condition in reference to clothing, although the late Agent Blain made a three weeks' issue in advance, on the eve of my coming, which he said would terminate the contract for furnishing supplies. The Indians generally in five or six days after the issue made by the agent, were complaining that they were entirely out of provisions. I am of opinion, and previous experience convinces me of the fact, that provision issues to Indians should be made weekly or oftener. All Indians with whom I am acquainted are an improvident people, they have no care for the future; when they have plenty, they will eat most inordinately, revel over it, sing, dance, and sleep until it is gone, and then they will complain for the want of more supplies. I would respectfully suggest the propriety and necessity of some change being made in reference to the provision issues to these people. They have but very recently concluded to pursue the walks and imitate the example of civilized men, their previous habits and manner of life are wholly different from ours, they have been reared upon meat, and when plenty is furnished, they care but little for anything else; they will use bread, it is true, but its use is regarded more as a delicacy or luxury than otherwise. They set a higher estimate upon sugar and coffee than anything else, except meat; they will part with their most valued trinket or pony to procure it. In the first attempt of the government to settle and civilize a large portion of these Indians in Texas, they were furnished with two pounds of fresh beef, and three quarters of a pound of flour, with an adequate portion of salt as a ration, which was only sufficient fully to supply them, and silence their murmurs, with the addition of \$2,212 50 per quarter, as a contingent fund, which was expended for their benefit in the purchase of sugar and coffee, rewards for meritorious actions, clothing for destitute and neglected old people, and for all the necessary contingent expenses incident to Indians and an agency. You will therefore readily conceive that they are a patient people to submit to the present arrangements, when they are, in fact, more destitute for clothing, tents, and provision than their relatives, the adjacent wild tribes. It is true that an ample supply of clothing is in expectancy, and that good houses for many of them are, or will soon be in process of erection; but in order fully to consummate the humane and praiseworthy objects of the government, a contingent fund should be appropriated equal, at least, to the amount originally furnished a portion of them in Texas for one year longer, to cheer and reconcile them.

They have been overcast by a series of peculiar misfortunes, and have met with the cruellest reverses I ever knew. After many years of strife and the shedding of blood in Texas, they in good faith entered into treaty stipulations, quietly settled upon the portion of lands allotted to them, and industriously cleared and cultivated fields, built houses, and for the brief space of time which they were permitted to pursue an honest and peaceful life, they improved more rapidly in the arts of civilization by a hundred per cent. than any other tribe or tribes of which I have any knowledge. But alas! this season of quietness and peace was but too soon to terminate; evil-minded and designing men commenced their work of desolation upon them; outrages

and monstrosities were committed, difficult to realize in an enlightened age; their property was destroyed; some of their women and children killed, and the remainder threatened to be hunted down; until finally they were forced to abandon Texas and settle here. They did so, under promises of peace, protection, and ample supplies, until such time as they could learn to become a self-sustaining people. But they appear still to be pursued and threatened by the Texans; and to add to their misfortune the extraordinary drought which has visited this portion of country has not only cut off everything attempted to be raised by them in the way of agriculture, but has destroyed the grass for many miles around. They are a willing and obedient people, tired of a wandering or nomadic life, and anxious to learn the arts and customs of civilized men. If furnished the supplies above indicated, and the season should prove reasonably favorable, I have no hesitation in saying that by such improvements as can be made upon them during the ensuing year, afterwards they will be enabled to sustain themselves, if not altogether, with very little assistance in the way of meat; provided, however, that the necessary supply of hands, animals, and materials be furnished to prepare fields and instruct them in their agricultural pursuits.

The best improvement found on the reserve is a private enterprise of Black Beaver, a Delaware Indian located here. He has a pretty good double log-house, with two shed rooms in rear, a porch in front, and two fire-places, and a field of forty-one and a half acres inclosed with a good stake-and-rider rail fence, thirty-six and a half of which had been cultivated. I find a prairie bottom which has been inclosed by the employés on the reserve, eight rails high, which contains $198\frac{1}{2}$ acres, ten acres of which were plowed, and an effort made at cultivation by an Indian connected with the Caddoes, and fifty-six and three quarters furrowed and planted in corn by the employés, but not cultivated. The Caddoes have eighty-four and a half acres in cultivation, consisting of different small fields or patches, some of which have tolerably good fences. They have twenty-three picket houses covered with grass and eighteen with boards. The Anahdahkoes have seventy-six and a half acres inclosed, seventy-three and a half of which have been cultivated, and, like the Caddoes, it consists of small fields or patches, with tolerably good fences. They have thirty-three picket houses covered with grass and five with boards; also one log-house covered with boards. The Wichitas have 141 acres which they have cultivated with hoes, one side of which has a rail fence, the remainder of the inclosure consisting of brush and sticks. They have no houses, but a number of wigwams, covered with grass. The Wacoos, Tahwacarroes, and Kechies have seventy-three acres, which they have cultivated with hoes, and inclosed with brush and sticks. They have no houses but a number of grass wigwams. The Tonkahuas have twenty-three and a half acres in cultivation, inclosed with brush and sticks. Their houses consist of a frame-work of poles thatched with grass. The Ionies have fourteen acres in cultivation, inclosed with brush. They have three log-houses covered with boards. The Comanches have no land in cultivation, but have split and piled 7,800 rails. They

have no houses worthy of remark. Their habitations consist of shattered tents and a few lodges covered with grass.

It will be perceived that the aggregate amount of land cultivated by Indians on this reserve are 456 acres, but owing to the extraordinary dry season no corn was raised and but little fodder secured.

As I have always found it difficult to get a correct census roll of Indians, I have concluded to wait until the goods designed for them arrive; then they can be counted accurately; but, unless there is something which will induce them all to appear, it is almost impossible to get a correct count: At present, I shall rely upon the best information I can obtain from the interpreters, and govern my issues accordingly.

A considerable amount of sickness, and a number of deaths, are reported to have occurred among the Indians during the past year. I am of opinion that a large portion of the sickness might have been traced to their inattention to policing and cleansing their camps. It is, however, true that dissolute practices and self-abuse have engendered diseases amongst them which they entail upon their posterity, making its appearance in the form of scrofula, blindness, weakness of the spine, and in various other forms. To check this fearful malady would be an act not only of justice to them, but of humanity; and I would respectfully recommend that a suitable physician be employed, with an adequate salary, to visit them regularly, administer to their necessities, and advise them in reference to their future course of conduct.

At the time the Indians abandoned their settlement in Texas, they were assured by the late superintendent of Indians in Texas (Major Neighbors) that they would be remunerated for the losses sustained during their residence there, in reference to which careful memoranda were taken of the amount and description of the same, which were transmitted to the department. Therefore, allow me to call your particular attention to the subject at the earliest practicable moment, in order that these unfortunate people may have extended to them a simple act of justice.

With these facts submitted, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. LEEPER,
United States Indian Agent.

ELIAS RECTOR, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Fort Smith, Ark.

No. 72.

INDIAN SUPERINTENDENCY, SANTA FÉ, N. M.,
September 24, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following as my annual report of the condition of the several tribes of Indians in this superintendency.

The Navajos, as I have already noted in previous communications, are at war with our people, their hostilities never having entirely ceased since the war of 1858. The destruction of life and property that has resulted from this long-continued unsettled condition of the tribe has been immense, and has been the cause of grievous complaints on the part of the citizens of the Territory, who were led, by the repeated assurances given them by the authorities of the government, to believe that effective measures would be taken to protect them against these predatory incursions. The promises have remained unfulfilled, and, in the place of relief, the evils have been permitted to increase and accumulate, until there is now no security to life or property, even in the towns and villages.

Since November last they have been clearly recognized as being in a state of war, yet, notwithstanding their repeated and almost daily incursions upon the settlements, no hostile demonstration has been made against them, unless what has been done by the citizens may be so termed. On some occasions they have been pursued by small detachments of troops, and compelled to abandon the herds which they were driving off; but in almost every case of this kind they have escaped without sustaining any other damage than the loss of their booty. This indifference and want of energy on the part of those who have been placed here for the purpose of protecting the people against the forays of these hostile tribes has had the effect of emboldening the latter and giving them confidence in their own bravery and prowess, until they now invade the settlements, committing depredations almost within sight of the capitol, without fear of punishment. Considering the native instincts of the Indian, it is almost surprising that other tribes have not been stimulated to indulge in similar practices, from witnessing the success attending the Navajos, and the utter failure on the part of the government to even restrain, much less to visit upon the marauders the punishment they so justly merit.

This condition of things will inevitably result most unfortunately for the Navajos themselves, and it may be that it will end in their destruction. If they had been restrained by a rigid and vigorous course of policy, and made to understand that the power of the government was adequate for the protection of its citizens, and the chastisement of wrong-doers, they could have been reduced to a condition of peace and quiet months ago, and thus would have been avoided the necessity of the severe discipline to which they now most undoubtedly deserve to be subjected, and which alone can, in the nature of things, render secure the most valuable property interests of the Territory. All their neighbors are in the number of their enemies, and entertain a common desire to see their destruction. A campaign is now organized against them, in which the United States troops, Mexican citizens, Pueblo Indians, and Utah Indians, are all taking part. These united forces will not amount to less than three thousand men. What will be the result of this campaign is yet to be seen; it is to be hoped, however, that it will terminate the destruction of life and property by which the Territory has been harassed for the last ten months.

It is impossible, in the existing condition of affairs, to make even a

suggestion relative to the future management of this tribe; for we cannot tell how they will come out of the war. It may be that the campaign, like others that have preceded it, will be a failure. If so, their incursions will of course continue, and the Indian department should attempt no control over them. But if, on the other hand, they should be properly chastised and subdued, we will endeavor to bring them within the regulations of the department and put them under a course of training that will secure their good behavior and be calculated to restore them to a self-supporting condition and prevent their becoming a charge upon the government.

The goods sent out for distribution among the Navajos during the years 1859 and 1860 are yet in store at the superintendency, with the exception of a small amount issued to that part of the tribe known as the "Sandoval band." No more presents will be made to them until we have strong assurance of their humility and good conduct. In my opinion, it would be impolitic to make the issues to them before we are entirely satisfied they have in good faith determined to adopt pacific modes of life and cease their predatory habits.

The Indians on our northern border consist of the Utahs and Jicarilla Apaches. The Utahs are divided into numerous bands, occupying the country lying between the settlements of California, Utah, and New Mexico. That part of the tribe properly belonging to this superintendency are known as the Tabahuaches, Mohuaches, and Capotes.

Of the Tabahuaches and Mohuaches, the report of Agent Carson, forwarded by the last mail, gives very reliable information, except in regard to numbers. It is somewhat difficult to estimate their numbers, even approximately. When I met them last month at the Conejos, for the purpose of making the annual distribution of presents, their number exceeded the estimate given in Agent Carson's report; but they were doubtless accompanied by Indians from other bands. Their conduct during the past year has been good. Some thefts have been charged against them, but when their condition is taken into consideration—situated, as they are, adjoining the settlements and almost daily coming in contact with the herds of the citizens—the only wonder is that more robberies are not committed by them.

The Capotes, another band of the Utahs, are under the charge of Special Agent Pfeiffer. Although these are a distinct band from the Pah-utes, they are often together. When I met them at Abiquin, in August, there could not have been less than from 1,400 to 1,500 present, but it was known that many Pah-utes were among them. Theft has also been charged against the Capotes, but they were few in number. This band is well disposed, living in the utmost harmony with the settlers on the frontiers.

The Jicarilla Apaches are also under charge of Agent Pfeiffer, but they occasionally receive rations from Agent Carson, at the Taos agency. It has been estimated that this band has about 700 people; they, however, exceeded that number when I met them last month. There was on that occasion a very general attendance of the band, and, with a few Mescaleros who were with them, the number could not have been much below 1,000. These Apaches live in the mount-

ains which lie between Santa Fé, Taos, and Abiquin. This season they planted some corn, beans, and pumpkins, but not sufficient to contribute a great deal to their support. They manufacture a species of potter's ware used in this country, the sale of which, together with the rations received from the government, enable them to live. These Apaches, as well as the Utahs, as I have stated in former reports, are much addicted to drunkenness, a vice to which they will yield until they are removed from the settlements and confined to agricultural districts. Thus situated, they would be out of the reach of the evil influences by which they are now surrounded, and could in a short time be taught to maintain themselves by labor. Until this is done their condition will not be improved.

The policy of making them presents, as now pursued, is not calculated to secure them any permanent advantage, and it may be a question if it is not really a disadvantage, especially to the Jicarilla Apaches. My attention was more particularly directed to the subject in making the last issues than on any former occasion; and I think it would be safe to assert that there was not one third of the articles issued to the Apaches that did not pass into the hands of the whisky dealers before the expiration of three days after the issue. This was also the case with some of the Utahs, but it was by no means to be so generally observed among them. If the Indians were isolated upon reserves we could prevent this illicit traffic, and the goods given them would be of great advantage to their families.

The labor of locating these tribes would doubtless, at first, be attended with trouble, but in the end we will have to meet it, and it might as well be met now as at some future day; for you may rest assured that it is the only policy that will improve the condition of the Indian, and at the same time relieve the government from an endless amount of trouble and expense. As now situated, they are liable at any moment to come in collision with the citizens. A trifling quarrel or misunderstanding might result in a war that would cost the government double the amount that it would require to locate and settle the Indians.

The Mescalero band of Apaches inhabit the country in the vicinity of Fort Stanton. They number between six and seven hundred, and in character very much resemble the Jicarillas. The band was for some time divided, one part of them occupying a hostile position to the government, but owing to the prudent management of Captain Claiborne, who has been in command at Fort Stanton, they are again united and all seem well disposed. They are at present in the charge of Mr. W. B. Stapp, who has lately been acting as special agent.

When I visited Stanton in April last, I contracted with Mr. H. M. Beckwith for the planting of sixty acres of corn, beans, and pumpkins for the use of the Indians. The last information I had from the crop it promised a profitable yield, although it had been somewhat injured by the drought.

The presents for the Mescaleros are now on the road to Stanton, and I will start out in a few days to make the issues.

Agent Steck's report has not yet been received, nor have I heard from him since his return from Washington city.

Some rumors have lately reached me of robberies having been committed by the Indians under charge of Agent Steck, the particulars of which have not reached us, and it is probable we will have no reliable information on the subject until we hear from the agent.

The authority given Agent Steck to locate a reserve and settle the Indians under his charge is a move in the right direction, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the same policy may be adopted with other tribes until all are settled and made to cultivate the soil. As I have often stated before, unless this is done the improvement of the Indians must be slow. The Gila Apaches are those which come immediately under the charge of Agent Steck. They embrace what are called the Mimbres and Mogollon bands, but when the reserve, which is being surveyed and located, is properly established, I would respectfully advise that the Chilicagua Apaches be also located with the two former. The three bands will number some fifteen or sixteen hundred souls, have intermarried, and are indeed the same people in language, character, and habits.

I would also recommend that the Mescalero and Jicarilla bands be united and removed to the same district. They number about the same as the three former, have intermarried, and are in truth the same people.

The proposed change would bring the whole Apache tribe together in a district of country peculiarly suited for the home of the Indian. When thus united they would form a nation of eight or nine thousand souls. All cultivating more or less, they could in a short time, if favorably located, be made self-supporting. They are generally regarded as having but little character, and are considered the most rascally and treacherous tribe on the continent. Whilst I will not undertake to vindicate them from this wholesale censure, it may be doubted whether it is wholly just. They are certainly more inclined to labor than many of the other tribes, and I doubt not can be colonized and reduced to the pueblo system with less trouble than any other tribe within our borders.

For information with regard to the Indians of Arizona, you are referred to the report of Agent Walker herewith inclosed. The Pimos and Maricopas are no doubt interesting Pueblos, highly deserving the fostering care of the government, but I can give you no information in respect to them that you have not already in the Indian department.

The Papagos occupy an unproductive district of country bordering upon Sonora, and are in character and habits very similar to the Pimos and Maricopas. They are industrious, but owing to the sterile character of the country which they inhabit, they are barely able to subsist themselves. They merit assistance from the government. The Piñalenos and Tontos, who occupy the country bordering upon the settlements of Arizona, have committed frequent depredations upon the miners and others residing upon that frontier during the past spring and summer. Some additional troops having been ordered to that section, it is probable they will be able to prevent further aggressions.

The Pueblo Indians of this Territory remain the same quiet and industrious people they have always been. Agent Kendrick's report

in regard to them contains important suggestions to which I respectfully invite the attention of the Commissioner. The most pressing necessity of the Indians of these pueblos is the establishment of schools among them. A small amount annually appropriated for this purpose would produce the most happy results. Being now excellent farmers, the benefits of a plain education would make them worthy and useful citizens.

Agent Head, recently appointed, has been placed in charge of the Tabahuaches band of Utahs, and his agency located at the Conejos. This agency will prevent the Tabahuaches from resorting to the Abiquin agency for rations, which they have been doing more or less for the last year.

The Comanches and Kiowas have made frequent incursions into the settlements on our eastern border during the spring and summer, causing some trouble and loss to the citizens. On their last visit they were attacked by a body of troops at Hatche's Ranche, and several were reported killed. Since then they have not returned.

I suggested to you some time ago the propriety of placing an agent at Hatche's, or some point near there, to take charge of the Comanches, who now occupy the country upon the Canadian. They very frequently visit the settlements, and never do so without committing some outrage upon the people. The presence of an agent there would doubtless prevent occurrences of this kind.

It is highly important that the indemnity claims for Indian depredations in this Territory be disposed of. If the principle is to be recognized that the government is responsible for those claims, let it be done, and proper steps taken to ascertain the amount of those which are valid. As the matter now stands, it is a never ending source of trouble to those connected with the Indian department, and must continue so to be until the claims are either rejected or paid.

The goods intended for the Indians the present year have been sent off to the different agencies, but not without considerable risk. Those sent to Fort Thorn, the headquarters of Agent Steck, passed over one of the most dangerous roads in the Territory with no other guard than the teamsters. The public property should not be subjected to this exposure while the country is filled with troops; and it suggests the propriety of giving the superintendents authority *by law* to demand of commandants of departments escorts in cases of such emergencies. It is true that the predecessors of Colonel Fauntleroy in the command of this department have always had the courtesy to tender the use of the troops in such cases; but the withholding such courtesy now demonstrates the necessity of vesting the superintendents with the proposed authority.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. COLLINS,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, New Mexico.

Hon. A. B. GREENWOOD,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington City.

No. 73.

TAOS AGENCY, *August 29, 1860.*

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, under which I have the honor to serve, I submit the following report of the condition of this agency during the last year:

It gives me pleasure to state that the Indians under my charge have continued during the year in the peaceful pursuit of their vocation, which is the chase, and are on friendly terms with all the citizens.

The hunting grounds of the Tabahuaches being in the section of country where the whites are in search of gold, their game is becoming exceedingly scarce; much of it having been killed by the settlers, and a great deal of it driven from the country. Hence it will be absolutely necessary to feed them during the approaching winter months. Although the whites are scattered all over their usual hunting grounds, which extend from the St. Louis Pass and the Valle Solada west to the Grand river, the Indians do not molest them, but permit them to pass and re-pass undisturbed. They, however, do not appear to be entirely satisfied with the encroachments which are thus being made upon what they are accustomed to consider their rights; but as long as the whites do not interfere with them or sell them intoxicating beverages, I think they will continue friendly with the people, both of the mines and the Territory. Their number of all ages and sexes is about 1,800.

The Mohuache band of Utahs are not as numerous as the Tabahuaches, they numbering about 850 or 900 souls. They live much nearer the settlements; and from their intercourse with the people of the Territory are constantly becoming more and more addicted to the use of ardent spirits. I have used every exertion in my power to discover the guilty persons who sell them spirituous liquors, but all my efforts have proved unavailing. These Indians do not follow the chase as closely as the Tabahuaches, and are consequently more frequently seen in the settlements.

In my opinion, the best policy the government can adopt in the regulation and management of these two bands of Utahs would be to have them settled upon reserves, and furnished with a few good farmers and mechanics, who could and would instruct them in husbandry and the mechanic arts. Their minds are tractable, and capable of receiving impressions which would in a comparatively short time, under judicious training, enable them to obtain an honest subsistence for themselves and families. It is true that the older members of the tribes, who are confirmed in their present habits of life, might be obstinate in their resistance to the change; but they, in the course of nature, must pass away in a few years, and the young generation which is now growing up to take their places, can be educated in such a manner as to make them submit to the habits and customs of civilized life with facility. To effect this reformation will be required the labor of years, but, in my opinion, would in the end prove a measure of economy to the government and a blessing to the Indians.

For a period it would be necessary to keep a small body of troops near their reserves to protect them from the incursions of the roving

bands on the great plains, with which they are often at war, as well as to show them that government has the power to compel them to keep within their own limits, and not encroach upon the rights of others.

If some policy of this kind is not adopted by the government, and if provisions are not furnished them in sufficient quantities to sustain them during the winter months, they will be reduced to the necessity of thieving and robbing. Their game being killed or driven off, nothing better can reasonably be expected from them. In a few years, if allowed to continue to roam at large and visit the settlements at pleasure, they will become victims to intemperance and its concomitant vices, which will reduce them to a condition of great depravity. Humanity demands that this fate should be averted from them, and it can only be avoided by setting them apart to themselves, agricultural instruments given them, and proper instruction imparted to them, as before mentioned.

On Monday the 18th of August I left this agency to go to the Conejos, which is about eighty miles northwest of Taos, to deliver the presents to the Mohuaches and Tabahuaches. I arrived there on the 19th, and found them all assembled and awaiting my appearance. The following day the superintendent arrived, and on the 21st we made the distributions, the Indians conducting themselves with great propriety and receiving the presents with evident satisfaction. About the middle of the afternoon, after having given them some provisions, we dismissed the Indians, who went to their homes, contentment being visible on the faces of all.

The Jicarilla Apaches number about nine hundred and fifty souls. They live in the vicinity of the agency, and the chase is their only means of support. They are rapidly degenerating, their associations with the citizens of this Territory proving to be a great bane to their naturally not very correct morals. We daily witness them in a state of intoxication in our plaza. No sacrifice is considered by them too great to be made in order to procure whisky. Not being allowed to buy it themselves they are always able to find those who will buy it for them. Some time since the territorial legislature passed an act exempting the Pueblos from the conditions of the law which prohibits the whites from selling intoxicating liquors to the Indians, and the Apaches furnish them the means to buy whisky, when all get drunk together. Both the Apaches and Pueblos in this agency will part with everything they have to gratify their appetites for whisky.

The Apaches have caused me more trouble this year than all the balance of the Indians under my charge. They are truly the most degraded and troublesome Indian we have in our department. A few days since one of them was killed in a drunken spree by being stabbed by one of his own tribe with a large butcher-knife. This occurrence placed a temporary check upon them, but they are already conducting themselves with as little restraint as before.

Something must be done soon to remove them from contact with the

settlements if we would avoid their utter ruin. If permitted to remain as they are, before many years the tribe will be entirely extinct.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

C. CARSON,
United States Indian Agent.

J. L. COLLINS, Esq.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, N. M.

No. 74.

PUEBLO AGENCY, TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO,
September 25, 1860.

SIR: It affords me pleasure in this my annual report to be able to report the Indians under my charge to be for the most part prosperous and improving. They have, however, for months past been subjected to much loss and suffering from the inroads and depredations of the Navajo Indians, who, in their hostile incursions upon the settlements of this Territory, made no distinction of race or origin. In fact, the Pueblos have few traits in common with the wild Indians of the mountains and plains. They are eminently an agricultural and settled people, who have long since abandoned, if, indeed, they ever possessed the habits of the hunting and wandering tribes. They follow strictly the avocations of peace and rely upon their industry alone for subsistence.

Such being the character and habits of these people, they have acquired considerable wealth in the form of flocks and herds, which constitute a strong temptation to the rapacious instincts of the wandering tribes. For several months past the Pueblos have suffered great and frequent losses by the depredations of the Navajos. The villages of Laguna and Zuna have been the chief sufferers, in consequence of their more immediate neighborhood to the hostile tribes. These Pueblos are situated convenient to the routes pursued by the war parties of the Navajos in their attacks upon the settlements of the Mexicans. I have not yet obtained sufficient information to form even an estimate of the extent of the damages inflicted upon the Pueblos from this source, but it is my intention to institute an early and thorough inquiry in regard to this matter, the result of which will be promptly submitted to the department.

I beg leave to urge the propriety of supplying the Pueblos with the means of instruction in the more useful arts of civilized life. There is no nation of Indians upon the continent whose character and habits qualify so well to avail themselves profitably of such facilities. Upon the other hand, there is none which deserves so well the encouragement of the government as this tribe, which has never cost it one dollar of military expenditure. Probably there is not another tribe within the limits of the republic, of which the same can be said. So far as being a burden upon the government, or a pest to the people, they are probably the only Indians who steadily contribute to the wealth of the nation, and who never disturb the peace of society.

I have reason to believe that they would welcome and highly value the facilities which are furnished to other of the tribes, who do not seem to appreciate or profit by them. Two or three blacksmiths to teach them the construction and use of the implements of agriculture, would, in my opinion, be an acquisition to them, the beneficial results of which it would be hard to over estimate. The most intelligent of them are already convinced of the great superiority of the tools furnished by the government, over the rude implements which they have used from time immemorial. Under the teaching of two or three smiths, they would, in a very few years, raise enough mechanics of their own to supply all the settlements. The benefits derivable from this trade would be so great and obvious that they would be encouraged to solicit the introduction among them of the other arts of the white man, which, at first, they might not be prepared to accept; and I have no doubt whatever, that this policy pursued for a very few years would encourage a system of education, which, in due time, would successfully introduce all the blessings and benefits of the Christian religion. Two or three schoolmasters, competent to teach the Spanish language as the medium of instruction, would even now find encouragement among the Pueblos. But I am certain that should their traditional habits be once broken, as inevitably they would be, by the introduction among them of a few of the most simple mechanic arts, the schoolmaster and the minister of the Gospel would find a field of labor, which would remunerate richly their services. I hope, therefore, that the department will, without delay, take means to furnish these people with instructions in one or more of these arts.

In May last, I visited the Pueblos to make them presents of agricultural implements, but, notwithstanding, they showed much solicitude to obtain them, yet I found great reluctance to accept them at the hands of the government. Upon investigation, I ascertained that designing Mexicans had impressed them with suspicion that, although the government proffered to give them these presents, yet that some day they would be called on to pay for them, and that the debt thus raised against them would be converted into a claim against their lands. This apprehension was more strongly impressed upon their minds, from the fact that their grants and title papers, which have heretofore been placed on file in the office of the surveyor general for confirmation, have never been returned to them, nor any patent from the government issued for their possession. I reassured them on these points to the best of my ability, and induced them to accept the presents; but I cannot too urgently recommend that the patents for their lands be issued and delivered to them with as little delay as possible.

Beyond the supply of implements of agriculture, and for such facilities for instruction as I have spoken of, I have no petition to make in behalf of these interesting people. They are eminently a self-supporting race, and it would be an injury to them to sap their independence by teaching them to rely to any extent upon the government for the means of subsistence. Persons not acquainted with the peculiar character and mode of life of these Indians, would probably be disposed to doubt the assertion that they are sufficiently advanced to receive

and profit by instruction in the arts of civilization. Such persons, however, are not aware that the Pueblos are now "Indians" only in designation. Acquaintance with their character and habits invariably suggests great doubts, even whether they are of a common origin with the roaming and predatory tribes, to whom the term "Indian" is properly applied.

The Pueblos have governmental institutions far more ancient, and as firmly established as any other people, whatever, upon this continent. Each village, or "Pueblo," as it is called, is a political community of itself, has its own complete organization; its own laws; its own tribunals; and its own officers for their enforcement. Probably there is no people, enlightened or otherwise, among whom the laws are enforced with greater regularity and efficiency. That these laws are adapted to their condition and in the main promotive of their happiness and prosperity, their material condition and the absence of discontent conclusively testify. It would be no boon to them to convert them into citizens, and leave them within the operations of the civil code of this Territory. On the contrary, such a policy would probably result in their destruction. The introduction of the arts of civilization and, finally, the establishment of educational and religious institutions, in the manner I have heretofore advocated, are the only means, in my opinion, in which they can ultimately be safely brought into harmony with the political and civil institutions of our race.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

SILAS F. KENDRICK,

Indian Agent.

Hon. A. B. GREENWOOD,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 75.

TUCSON AGENCY, NEW MEXICO,

September 6, 1860.

DEAR SIR: The time having arrived, when, according to the regulations of the Indian department, it is my duty to report to you, I have the honor to submit the following account of the Indians within the limits of the Tucson agency.

I will first speak of the Pimos and Maricopas, who inhabit that part of the Territory embraced by my agency, known as the Gila river west; and I am happy to be able to say that there is a very perceivable advance in civilization among them, their progress in farming having equaled my highest expectations. Their head-chief, Antonio Asul, in company with his son, has paid me a friendly visit since I returned from the superintendency. He accepted a complimentary seat in the stage tendered him by G. W. Jacobs, agent for the Overland Mail, from Fort Yuma, California, to Tucson, and upon arriving here, he expressed himself as highly pleased with his journey. He considers

the mail company great friends of his ; says that they bought up all his grain, and paid him a good price for it, and that his people were doing better than they had ever done before ; that they were perfectly satisfied with the intentions of the government towards them, and only requested that I should endeavor to obtain for them a few arms before I should leave. The guns which they have are few and old, and I frequently have to have them repaired.

The Papagos, at the old mission pueblo of San Xavier, number some fifty families, and have made much progress in agriculture since my last report. They seem indeed to take a new interest in the cultivation of their lands, and have promised me that, with a few additional implements which I have promised them, they will increase their planting next year to nearly double that of the present. This year has been double that of the former one, since after selling some seven hundred *fanegas* of grain, they have still on hand a sufficient quantity for bread and seed.

The eight pueblos west of the mission are small, and have heretofore relied principally upon the rains for their crops, but I am fearful that this year will be a failure. They always have, however, some stock, and a few individuals of these Pueblos raise very fine cattle, live in adobe houses, and are now pretty independent. They seem to appreciate the limited and small amount of tools, &c., given them, and I hope that for the future they will be able to live free from want.

A few charges of theft have been made against them, but none, I think, well authenticated, and I am satisfied that they have brought back stock that had strayed into their country to a greater amount than they have ever been charged with having stolen.

They still resort to the salt trade, as I stated in my former report, and they make a considerable business of bringing salt into the Territory, where they generally find a ready sale for all they have. This is a source of profit, and highly commendable, as I tell them, because they are poor and must employ themselves in some way to make a living. Take them altogether as a tribe, I am satisfied that they are the best Indians in the Territory, and are as easily managed as the Pimos. There has been a little dissatisfaction felt between them and one of the employés of the Overland Mail Company, which, I think, has been encouraged by persons in correspondence with the department. In reference to this, as it is a matter of some importance, I will say that I am satisfied of the disposition of the principal managers of the Overland Mail Company to retain the friendship and confidence of these Indians, since they have assured me that such is their desire, and that they would do all in their power to secure it, the company being more interested in keeping them quiet and peaceable than any others in the Territory. They have assured me that no man shall remain at one of their stations where grain is brought in by the Indians who would be disposed to have any trouble whatever, and they desired me to represent this to the department ; saying that they had been willfully misrepresented relative to certain difficulties with the Pimos. Now, I am satisfied that the superintendent, agents, &c., of the Overland Mail Company are gentlemen, and will place no man on duty in the vicinity of those Indians, who is not a sober, quiet and

reliable man, and one who would take pains to keep up a peaceable intercourse with those people. They have more at stake than any other body of men in this section. I have known all these men personally for nearly two years, and I believe they have invariably made changes in their employés, whenever they thought such a change necessary to harmonize with the Indians. I do not hesitate, therefore, to say that I will vouch for the kind intentions of all the managers of the mail company during my agency with the Gila Indians. A few Pueblo or tame Apaches live in the immediate vicinity of Tucson, numbering, perhaps, 150 souls. They have no lands, and work in the same manner as, and are upon an equality with the Mexican peons, and the only trouble with them is, that upon Mexican feast days they sometimes get intoxicated. They are, however, quite harmless, and whenever any little difficulty does occur, their intimate associations with the Mexican people render it almost impossible to detect or arrest the aggressor; various attempts to do so having been made by me without success. I still have in the employment of the Indian department, John W. Davis, as interpreter, at a salary of \$500 per annum. He was bred in Texas. Also C. A. Stevens, formerly from Vermont, blacksmith, shop at Papago village, San Xavier pueblo; also Charles S. Hopkins, formerly of New York, as blacksmith, appointed October 1, 1859, for the Pimos and Maricopas, at Casa Blanca; each at a salary of \$480 per annum.

I beg leave to refer you to the report of Mr. Miller, deputy marshal, who is engaged in taking the census, for the most reliable statistics of their separate as well as their aggregate number.

All of which is most respectfully submitted for your favorable consideration.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully, your obedient and humble servant,

JOHN WALKER,

Indian Agent.

JAMES L. COLLINS, Esq.,
Supt. Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, New Mexico.

No. 76.

KIRKWOOD HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
November 12, 1860.

SIR: At your request, I have the honor to submit this my second annual report. From the disturbed state of the Territory, the frequent changes in the superintendency, want of efficiency and steadiness of policy and purpose, and other causes known to the department, I am unable to make as full and satisfactory a report as under other circumstances I might be enabled to do.

The extent and population of my agency is contained in my report of September 30, 1859.

The Indians under my immediate control (or the most of them) are located upon three reservations, and in the midst of white settlers, viz: Spanish Fork reservation, in Utah county; population 15,000. San

Pete reservation, in San Pete county; population 5,000; and Coon Creek reservation, in Millard county, (near Fillmore City, the former capital of the Territory,) about 4,000. Thus it will be seen that they are entirely surrounded by a large Mormon population extending over three counties, having no sympathy or interest in them, which deprives them of all chances of killing game, even for their partial subsistence, and leaves them destitute of any other source from whence to look for the commonest necessaries of life than the government; and here I would state that in consequence of the great damage to their crops by grasshoppers and crickets in 1859, the sufferings of these poor Indians during the past winter were horrible, many of them dying from starvation and exposure. It was a common circumstance to find them frozen to death. I made frequent requisitions upon and earnest appeals to the superintendent. He steadily refused to relieve their sufferings, notwithstanding he had in his possession at the time some \$5,000 or \$6,000 worth of Indian goods. I was compelled to witness the sufferings and death of these poor creatures, without money, provisions, or clothing wherewith to relieve them. On several occasions I parted with my own blankets to bury them in.

The yield of the farms in cultivation this season, under the circumstances, is very good, and with proper care will serve them this winter, and the only additional food necessary will be beef.

The yield of the Spanish Fork farm is three or four thousand bushels of wheat, one thousand bushels of potatoes, and a considerable quantity of turnips and other vegetables.

On that of the San Pete Indian farm, about three hundred bushels of wheat.

All farming operations on the Coon Creek farm being suspended by order of the superintendent, no crops were made there.

These farms are cultivated mostly by white labor, and at a very considerable expense; and I do not hesitate to assert, that if a liberal amount of presents, consisting of Indian goods and provisions, were placed at the disposal of the agent at the reservations, a sufficient number of Indians could be induced to work on the farms almost to cultivate the crops, and prove a saving of at least two thirds of the amount now expended by the government for that purpose, as has been heretofore set forth in my letter to the department of July 16, 1860.

These Indians are partially civilized, and easily controlled, possessing but few vices, committing no depredations upon the whites, that I know of, even in the starving condition they have been in for a part of the last eight months; only on one or two occasions, when driven to extremes by hunger, have they been compelled to make peremptory demands upon the whites. They are now peaceable and friendly disposed toward us, destitute as they are, possessing no property except a few ponies, no game to hunt, ignorant of the art of tilling the soil if they possessed it, to attempt to remove them or to abandon them would be to place them in a position where they would be compelled either to starve or commit depredations, and perhaps murder innocent travelers. On the other hand, to continue them in their present condition will be to render them at least contented; and, if a wise and prudent course is pursued towards them, such as I have indicated, the

government will be a large gainer; for, if they are driven off and turned loose upon the Territory, it would cost more to subject them to control again than it would require to support them five years in their present condition. I cannot too earnestly call your attention to this point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. HUMPHREYS,
Indian Agent, Utah Territory.

Hon. CHARLES E. MIX,
*Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.*

No. 77.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Portland, Oregon, October 1, 1860.

SIR: The pressure of business, connected with the inauguration of ten treaties with tribes of Indians in this superintendency, ratified in March and April, 1859, but for the fulfilling of which no appropriations were made till the last session of Congress, has compelled delay in rendering my annual report beyond the prescribed period.

The length of time intervening between the negotiation and ratification of these treaties, being a period of over four years, naturally produced much dissatisfaction and distrust in the minds of the Indians. In the meantime, too, the country east of the Cascade mountains ceded by these treaties being rapidly filling up with settlers, and traversed in all directions by large parties in search of the precious metals, served especially to arouse the apprehension of the large and warlike tribes of the interior, that their country was about to be occupied by the whites without their receiving the consideration agreed upon. So intense had this feeling become that I have no doubt the peace of the country has only been preserved by the prudence and conciliatory course of the several agents, and the awe inspired by the military forces in the country.

Among the tribes referred to no overt act of hostility has occurred; and I cherish the confidence that the measures already taken to carry the treaties into effect will not fail to allay the feeling of discontent, and restore relations of the most amicable character.

The Indians in this superintendency do not exceed thirty-eight thousand souls; seven thousand in Oregon and thirty-one thousand in Washington Territory. Dividing the superintendency by the Cascade mountains, about fourteen thousand souls are found between that range and the Pacific, and twenty-four thousand in the interior. In Washington Territory over twelve thousand six hundred Indians, and in Oregon over three thousand seven hundred Indians are not embraced in the existing treaties.

The Indians formerly inhabiting the valleys of Willamette, Umpqua, and Rogue rivers, and the sea-coast in Oregon, do not, at present, exceed three thousand in number. Of these, all except the Tillamooks, Neha-

lins, and Clatsops, numbering together but one hundred and seventy-nine persons, are now collected on the Coast reservation. Eleven hundred and thirty-four are provided for by treaties, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six are without such provisions. A treaty was made with them in 1855, by General Palmer, then superintendent, containing many liberal provisions, in pursuance of which they relinquished their homes, and were removed to the Coast reservation; but this treaty has never been ratified. Most of the Indians referred to as not embraced in treaties were collected at Fort Umpqua and on the Coast reservation during the hostilities of 1855 and 1856, where for a time they were clothed and fed from the ample appropriations of the government made at that period, and for two years subsequent. These appropriations being now discontinued, and that for general purposes being so meager as to be scarcely adequate to meet current administrative expenses of this extensive superintendency, I am left without funds applicable to supply their necessities.

Owing to the abundant crops harvested at the Grand Ronde and Siletz agencies the present season, the Indians in the respective districts of Agents Miller and Newcomb can be subsisted at little cost to the government; but the Cooses and Umpquas recently removed to the Alcea by Sub-agent Sykes, in pursuance of instructions from the Indian office, owing to the entire failure of the crops at that point, must be fed. If this is not done these Indians will be driven to the alternative of starvation, or, in obedience to the strong instincts of self-preservation, of begging and stealing their subsistence in the neighboring settlements. Adequate clothing, at least equal to that supplied to Indians under treaty, must be given to the other class, or discontent and the abandoning of the reservation will be the consequence; and deprived of this supply they could not endure the rigors of the approaching winter without being decimated by the diseases and sufferings that must inevitably result from such privation.

I have accordingly authorized the several agents on the reservations having this class of Indians in charge to make purchases adequate to meet their emergent necessities; believing that so clear a dictate of humanity and justice will have the favorable consideration of your office, and that appropriation will be made by Congress at an early day to discharge the liabilities thus incurred.

As mills have been erected and expensive farms opened at the Siletz, which, together with the schools, hospitals, and mechanic shops will enure to the benefit of these Indians, as well as to those embraced in the treaties, I do not regard it as desirable that the Coast treaty should be ratified; nor do I regard the formality of another treaty as necessary. Yet permanent provisions should be made by congressional enactment extending to them annuities, to be paid in such articles as their necessities may require, and for the payment of such additional employes and the erection of such buildings as will in all respects secure them equal advantages and comforts with those under treaty. If some provision of this kind is not made it will be exceedingly difficult to restrain them from leaving the reservation; and should they escape to their old haunts, besides the injuries they would doubtless inflict on the settlements, the cost of again subduing them will be immensely greater

than that of supplying their few simple wants. This measure of simple justice will inspire the Indians with confidence, and cause them to yield cheerfully to the restrictions and instructions so essential to their physical welfare and moral and social elevation.

For a detailed view of the operations of the Indian service on the Coast reservation, I would direct your attention to the reports of Agents Miller and Newcomb, and Sub-agent Sykes, herewith transmitted. The Warm Springs reservation, deriving its name from the existence of several springs upon it of a high temperature, was designated for the use of the Indians in Middle Oregon, parties to the treaty of 25th of June, 1855. This reservation extends from the Mutton mountain on the north to the Metolins, a tributary of the Des Chutes river, on the south, a distance of about fifty miles; and from the west bank of the Des Chutes to the crest of the Cascade mountains, the area is about eight hundred square miles. The general surface is rugged, mountainous, and barren, and, unless found to embosom the precious metals, is not likely, for ages to come, to tempt the cupidity of the white man. It contains, however, extensive natural pastures, capable of sustaining numerous herds, and several narrow valleys, separated by elevated table lands and mountains, are fertile, and well adapted to the production of the cereals and garden vegetables. Game abounds in the mountains; also nutritious roots and berries, and the streams are well supplied with fish.

Though the treaty was not ratified till April, 1859, this tract has been occupied as a reservation since 1856. Under the supervision of Colonel Dennison, the agent, extensive farms have been opened on the Chiticke and its branches, and many of the Indians induced to cultivate the soil, in which the more industrious have had encouraging success. A commodious building, built for defense in the form of a block-house, affords comfortable quarters for the resident employés. Notwithstanding the difficulty of reaching this reservation with wagons, and its remoteness from the salmon fisheries secured by the treaty to the Indians, it would now be impracticable to find another location less objectionable, and better adapted to promote their physical, social, and moral welfare.

The more intelligent Indians regarding this reservation as an asylum from influences, which, if not arrested, would speedily effect their ruin, were generally contented, and erected their rude, but comfortable, cabins, with confidence, feeling assured of the fostering care and protection of our government. It has been, however, their misfortune to encounter, not only the vexations and annoyance connected with the long delay to ratify the treaty, but also the loss of life and property by the frequent forays of the Snake Indians, who may be regarded as their hereditary enemies, and have long been noted for their predatory and treacherous character. Failing to receive the adequate protection of the troops, though often solicited by the agent, in attempting to recover their stolen property, they came into collision with the marauders, a number of whom were slain in the encounter. The effect on the "Snakes" was to superadd the spirit of revenge to the desire of booty.

At a time when all, except a few women and children, were absent

hunting and gathering berries in the mountains, the enemy appeared in strong force, killed or captured the women and children, drove off the cattle and horses belonging to the Indians and the government, compelled Dr. Fitch, then in charge, and the employés to escape for their lives, plundered the agency and the huts of the Indians, and left the reservation.

It is useless in this connection to dwell more minutely on the causes which led to this disaster. Properly authenticated statements of the losses sustained by the government, the agent and employés, and the Indians, were rendered by Agent Dennison, under instructions from this office, and duly forwarded to the Indian Bureau. The spoliation of the private property of the persons in the Indian service is clearly the basis of an equitable claim on the Treasury of the United States, and an act for their indemnity should be passed by Congress at an early day. The duty of the government to remunerate the Indians for their lost property appears equally clear, as they were on the reservation in obedience to its requirement and with the guarantee of its protection.

When Sub-agent Abbott took temporary charge of Agent Dennison's district in December last, during the absence of that gentleman in the Atlantic States, I directed him to proceed to the reservation, and, if practicable, fix his headquarters there. This was done to protect the buildings and fencing from destruction, and maintain possession. Many of the Indians were thus induced to return, with their remaining horses, and resume the cultivation of their fields. Their confidence was so far restored that several comfortable houses were erected in the vicinity of the agency. The "Snakes" did not, however, cease from their incursions. Alarms were frequent; and, on one occasion, a small body of troops were sent out, but the stealthy enemy being nowhere visible, they immediately returned to the Dalles. Not less than eighty Indian horses were stolen during the spring and summer. Indeed, a constant guard by day and corralling by night alone availed to save any.

Impelled by a desire to discover the rendezvous of these mysterious marauders, and, if possible, establish amicable relations with them, by which they might be induced to desist from their predatory incursions on this reservation, and the Indians in amity with our government, I availed myself of the presence of a military force, traversing their country, to proceed, accompanied by Sub-agent Abbott and nine men, five of whom were Indians, in search of the marauders. We left the Dalles on the 1st of June. After a fruitless journey of two hundred and fifty miles through the wilderness, in which we found not an Indian, though we frequently placed fires on the hills, the usual signal for a conference, we overtook the command of Major Stein, on Buck creek, a small tributary of Crooked river, about forty miles west of Harney (Malhuer) lake. Here we had the first intimation of the presence and hostile attitude of the "Snakes." They had attacked the camp of the military guide near this place two nights previous to our arrival. From this point onward we had almost daily indications of the vicinity of the hostiles, but not in great numerical force. On the 14th June our Indians brought in two shod American horses. On

the following evening, as we were pitching our tents, two men rode into camp; they belonged to a company of fifty-four men from the Willamette valley, who, while *en route* for the Owyhee river to prospect for gold, had been attacked by the "Snakes" at a creek about thirty miles northeast of Harney lake, and robbed of seventy horses. Being on foot, with only animals enough to pack their provisions, they commenced a retreat. The next day they were intercepted by the enemy, when a battle ensued, in which one of the white men was severely wounded, and six or seven Indians killed. The miners continued their retreat without further molestation from the Indians; and, after much suffering from hunger and fatigue, all succeeded in reaching their homes. On receiving this intelligence, Major Stein immediately sent a messenger to advise Captain Smith, who, with his company, had left us two days previously, to proceed to the City Rocks, on the route to Salt lake. The next day Major Stein, with his command, proceeded to Stampede lake, a little north of Lake Harney, in order to be nearer the scene of the late disaster, and the more readily to communicate with Captain Smith. Here we spent two days reconnoitering, without discovering any indications of Indians in the vicinity.

Lake Harney is seventeen miles in length from east to west, and about twelve miles over at its greatest width. The elevation is over 4,000 feet above the sea level. It is fed by two small streams—Moose creek from the west, and Willow creek flowing through a succession of tule marshes from the north. This lake has no outlet; the waters contain a mixture of salt and salaratus in strong solution, and are exceedingly offensive in odor and taste. The immediate surroundings are dreary and barren in the extreme. No fish live in it, though Willow creek, its tributary, contains immense numbers. This stream drains a beautiful valley, commencing twelve miles north of the lake, having an area of not less than 5,000 miles—a luxuriant meadow, bounded by cliffs of basaltic rocks on the west, and the timbered slopes of the Blue Mountains on the east. The great altitude renders this beautiful valley wholly unsuited to agriculture, yet its luxuriant pastures may some day allure thither the hardy adventurer with his flocks and herds. It is not a suitable site either for a military post or an Indian reservation.

On the 19th June Major Stein set out, no enemy having been found, to accomplish the chief object of his expedition, the opening of an emigrant wagon road into the Willamette valley, by the way of the middle fork of the Willamette river. At Buck creek, urgent business demanding my presence at an early day in Portland, I left my party and the military, and returned with the expressman, a distance of two hundred and sixty miles, to the Dalles, which I accomplished in five days, without seeing the vestige of an Indian. Two days after I left Major Stein's command, Captain Smith was attacked by a large body of the stealthy Snakes, and the Major was recalled from his road survey to cooperate with Captain Smith against the enemy. These troops have but lately returned to the Dalles, after a toilsome campaign of over three months, in which, from the rugged nature of the country, they have been able to effect but little in the way of chastising the enemy.

A reliable report has just reached me, that these adroit thieves, following close on the heels of the returning troops, have made a sudden descent on the Warm Springs reservation and driven off all the stock from there. These repeated disasters on this reservation leave no alternative but the establishment of a permanent post for its protection, or its abandonment. The establishment of a post at that point is, evidently, the true course.

These Indians, though known as Snakes, are by no means to be confounded with the Bannacks and Sho-sho-nees of the Rocky Mountains. The latter are well mounted and annually hunt the Buffalo on the headwaters of the Yellow Stone, while the former are a miserable race, clad in skins, without houses or inclosures, hiding like wild beasts in the rocks, or cowering beneath the sage brush, and deriving a precarious subsistence from roots and insects, except when their predatory forays afford them better fare. Stealthy as the fox and fierce as the wolf, they seize the unguarded moment to pounce on their prey and bear it away in triumph. Their country has no indications that they are numerous; few trails, and seldom an old camp, are found. Having but few guns, and being generally armed with bows, they cannot be formidable; yet, they are the terror of the surrounding tribes, and alike a mystery to the red man and the white. As to the country they inhabit, with the exception of an occasional valley and the declivities of the Blue Mountains, it is a barren desert. Our government could well afford to permit them to possess it without molestation, would they but cease their incursions into more favored regions, and suffer the traveler to pass unmolested. To this, however, they will not consent till overtaken and taught, by severe chastisement, the white man's power; then made the recipients of our bounty, they may be brought to appreciate and enjoy the benefits of peace and honest labor.

As to the Indians embraced in the treaty of June 15, 1855, they are among the most docile of their race, and adopt with facility the dress and habits of civilized life. Removed from those evil influences that so often degrade and ruin; on a reservation remote from the scenes of temptation, the efforts of the government, in their behalf, will not fail to ameliorate their condition and elevate their character. Every dictate of humanity and justice, therefore, forbids that they should any longer fail to receive adequate protection in the home which, by solemn treaty, we have allotted them.

Since the return of Agent Dennison from the Atlantic States, Sub-agent Abbott, who was in temporary charge of the Warm Springs reservation, has been assigned to duty on the Umatilla reservation, and charged with the care of the tribes and bands embraced in the treaty of June 9, 1855. These Indians, as nearly as can be estimated, number one thousand and fifty. The Cayuses and Umatillas, once proud and powerful tribes, are now greatly reduced in numbers and wealth, which consisted chiefly in immense bands of horses. They are still comparatively free from the degrading vices to which the Indians have so generally fallen victims, and it is hoped that, under a wise and judicious administration of the existing treaty, they will make rapid advances in civilization. The chief of the Umatillas is an intelligent

man, and is very desirous that his people should adopt the habits and customs of the whites. The Walla-Wallas have less marked characteristics, and have been much deteriorated by vicious indulgences.

The Umatilla reservation, situated south of Wild Horse creek, on the Umatilla river, was estimated by General Palmer to contain an area of 800 square miles. A large portion of this tract is mountainous, diversified with prairie and forest, and is valuable for its pastures and the chase. At the western base of the Blue Mountains a belt of land of varying width, extending from ten to fifteen miles, and well watered by mountain springs, contains much fertile land, which would, I have no doubt, under proper culture, well repay the labors of husbandry. As a natural pasture it can scarcely be excelled for beauty and productiveness.

The bottoms on the Umatilla are, to about half their extent, covered with a thick growth of cottonwood, alder, and birch.

The remaining half is open prairie, much of it very fertile, though portions are rendered unproductive by the presence of alkali. These fertile spots can be readily irrigated, and are well suited for gardens.

On the north side of the Umatilla the country is an elevated table land, swelling into rugged hills towards the east, which are skirted by a limited tract fitted for agriculture. Covered with luxuriant bunch grass, it affords a pasture ample for thousands of cattle and sheep. The winters are said to be mild, the snow never falling to a great depth or lying long.

The emigrant road now traversing this reservation can, it is said, be easily diverted to the south, passing the mountains by a shorter and more eligible route. The appropriation already made will, it is believed, be ample for its survey and construction.

The distance from the Dalles to the reserve is about 120 miles, by an excellent natural road.

Having explored this reservation twice, first in February and afterwards in July last, I feel confident that in regard to soil, climate, and the extent of the hunting and root grounds, it has peculiar facilities for becoming self-sustaining at an early day. Being in immediate contiguity to the settlements, especial vigilance will be required to guard the Indians from the corrupting influence of unprincipled white men. Military protection, both to the reservation and the white settlements, may also be required against the predatory forays of the Snake Indians, whose country lies contiguous on the opposite side of the Blue Mountains.

The reservation provided for the Nez Percés is an immense tract, extending from the Palouse on the north to the crest of the Salmon River mountains on the south, over 100 miles, and has an average width of sixty miles from east to west. The chief rivers are the Snake or Lewis river and its tributaries, the Clear Water and Salmon rivers. The Snake river to the mouth of the Clear Water, and the latter for fifty miles up, are navigable for batteaux and probably small steamers, and are quite eligible for rafting purposes. A finely-timbered country is found on the Clear Water, consisting of pine, cedar, and larch; of which the country for hundreds of miles south and west is almost destitute. The lumbering business might, therefore, under judicious

management, be made a source of large permanent income to this tribe. About one half of the country on the east is made up of rugged mountains; the remaining portion is an elevated plain, often divided by deep chasms. It is untimbered, and abounds in grass. The principal streams flow through ravines and narrow valleys at an immense depth below the general surface. They are usually walled in by massive rocks of columnar basalt.

Within these rock-bound limits the margins of the streams seldom expand to any considerable extent, and only at wide intervals are a few acres found of fertile soil.

A few wider valleys are found having a fertile soil, but the destitution of timber renders their occupancy to a great extent impracticable.

The largest tract of agricultural land west of the mountains is on the Laproai, a small tributary of the Clear Water. On this creek was located the once prosperous mission of Rev. Mr. Spalding. The Weipe valley, about sixty miles east of the Laproai, has a fertile soil, but the elevation subjects it to summer frosts.

As a whole this reservation has great natural resources, the timber of its mountains can be floated to a certain market on its rivers, its extensive pastures are adequate to sustain numerous flocks and herds; game and fish are abundant, and its valleys, though limited and widely separated, are fertile and productive, and capable of supplying the agricultural wants of the tribe.

This people received their first lessons in civilization from the Rev. Mr. Spalding. A considerable number profess Christianity, and are exemplary in their conduct; this is a remarkable fact, proving the depth of the impression made by the teaching of the missionary, as they have been now for thirteen years without a white religious teacher. Their small fields are cultivated with considerable skill, and irrigation is often resorted to for the maturing of their crops.

They have large herds of horses, and begin to give attention to improving the breed. A few of them also own cattle. Many of their young men annually hunt the buffalo on the waters of the Missouri. A few can read and write their own language, which is said to be copious, flexible, and expressive.

The Nez Percés are characterized by mental vigor, energy, bravery, and docility, and are larger and more muscular than most of the surrounding tribes. The loathsome diseases common among the coast Indians are almost unknown.

It is to be regretted that since the extension of our settlements into the interior, the degrading vice of intemperance has extended among them, and unless arrested, it will produce the same disastrous consequences so often witnessed among the Indian race.

The main pass into the Nez Percés country is by the Elpowwa, and I have instructed the agent to place a suitable person at that point to examine all packs brought in, hoping thus, in a great measure, to break up this traffic, and avert the destructive evil.

The expression of a determination on the part of an armed company to enter their country in search of gold, created a great excitement among the Indians, and would certainly have been resisted by them, had it been attempted. The judicious measures of the agent, with the

concurrence of the military authorities, has happily averted a disastrous collision, which at one time seemed imminent.

A faction in the tribe, who appear to have never cordially approved the cession of their lands, has at various times evinced a spirit of insubordination and sullen opposition to the wishes of the agent, and made vigorous efforts to spread disaffection through the tribe, on account of the long delay attending the ratification of the treaty, but the friendly party has remained firm, and continues to command a controlling influence.

As remarked before, these Indians have large bands of horses, which they sell to the traders, or drive to Walla-Walla and the Dalles, and exchange for blankets, clothing, and groceries. They have generally adopted the American costume, and evince their progress in civilization by attaching comparatively little value to the gewgaws and trinkets that so commonly captivate the savage. This reservation has the advantage of an isolated position, and there is but one eligible pass into their country in the direction of the settlements, that is, by the Elpowwa, already mentioned.

The reservation provided for the various bands and tribes confederated under the name of the Yakama Nation is situated east of the Cascade mountains, in a northwesterly direction from the Dalles of the Columbia; it contains an area of about 800 square miles, the chief habitable part of which is the Simcoe valley, which has an extent of fifty miles from east to west, and averages twenty miles in width.

A large portion of the valley is rocky and sterile; in other parts the pastures are luxuriant and extensive, and are adapted to the rearing of cattle and sheep. In the lower localities alkali abounds, leaving the tracts adapted to agriculture of limited extent. Enough of arable land will be found, however, to yield all the cereals and vegetables required by the Indians.

Springs of remarkable beauty rise in many places, and supply the valley plentifully with pure water. Many nutritious roots are found here, rendering the valley a place of common resort by many bands and tribes, for the purpose of laying up their supplies of subsistence. Timber of excellent quality is found in the mountains. Numerous bear, a few deer and elk, ducks, geese, grouse, and curlew, constitute the game. Beaver and other animals valuable for their furs are said to be largely on the increase.

This is probably the most isolated of all the reservations, being surrounded by a wide belt of country that will not soon attract the settler, yet it is of easy access by a well-constructed military road, except in the winter season, when communication is cut off by the deep snows that fall in the mountains.

This valley was the home of the noted Kamiakin, the leading spirit in the late Indian war, and was the scene of many of the most marked events of its history.

The entire Yakama tribe proper, and most of the other bands confederated by the treaty of the 9th June, 1855, were, to a greater or less extent, among the hostiles. The disasters of their infatuated outbreak fell heavily upon them: the survivors are well satisfied of their folly, and the benefits of peace. Henceforth we may regard them as wholly

subdued, and subservient to every reasonable behest. Kamiakin is now a fugitive, and has declined to return to this reservation, though offered by the agent a full amnesty, and the chieftainship of the confederated bands, with the salary and emoluments provided in the treaty. He distrusts the white man, and is more intent on personal safety than official honors. Regarding him as of a suspicious and treacherous nature, and strongly attached to the habits and customs of savage life, I have at no time approved the policy of making him head chief, and have temporarily designated "Spencer," an intelligent and friendly Klickatat chief, to that position. He has always been well disposed to the whites, ready to adopt their dress and customs, and noted for integrity and temperance.

The buildings at this agency are of a superior construction, and well adapted to all the uses required. They are those of the military post established in that valley during the war, and afterwards turned over to the Indian department. On my visit there last spring, I found the agent occupying the house erected for the commanding officer, and in the enjoyment of comforts and conveniences seldom found in an Indian country.

Though the Indians to be collected on this reservation are, in their physical and mental developments, and in their habits generally, greatly inferior to the other interior tribes, their location combines so many advantages that a judicious administration of their affairs, in accordance with the present policy of the government, can scarcely fail of marked success.

Having carefully explored the several reservations east of the Cascades, to which I have referred, and finding them all peculiarly adapted to grazing purposes, I am fully convinced that the interests of the Indians will be prominently advanced by encouraging the rearing of sheep and cattle, an occupation more consonant with the character of their country and their previous pursuits than agriculture. I have accordingly purchased, under contract, a few hundred cows and heifers for the Nez Percés, and the Umatilla and Warm Springs reservations, and placed them in the hands of the respective agents. I also authorized the agent at Simcoe to make a similar purchase of cattle, and also of about six hundred sheep, which he has accomplished.

These purchases have given the highest satisfaction to the Indians, and I believe that a large portion of their future annuities will be judiciously expended in a similar way.

Owing to the troubles in the Snake country demanding my presence in that direction during the late military expeditions, I have not been able to visit the Flathead reservation this summer. I am, therefore, indebted to other sources than my own observation for my information in regard to the condition and prospects of that agency.

The reservation provided for the tribes confederated as the Flathead Nation is situated in the remote interior, about 650 miles from this office, and can only be reached by a toilsome journey of at least twenty days.

The main reservation provided for these Indians contains about 2,000 square miles, and is nearly equally divided by Clark's fork of the Columbia. The general characteristics of this tract conform to those

of the reservations in the interior already described. It is well timbered and watered, and contains an ample amount of good soil and valuable natural pastures.

At the negotiation of the treaty the Flatheads proper, occupying the Bitter Root valley, expressed an entire unwillingness to remove from their old homes, to which they are strongly attached. A conditional reservation was accordingly provided in the eleventh article of the same treaty for said tribe, on which it was agreed to permit them to remain, if after proper examination it should be found better adapted to their wants than the general reservation. This tribe still adheres pertinaciously to their original desire, and I do not think it would be judicious at present to coerce their removal to the general reservation. All the permanent improvements, however, provided for by treaty, should be placed thereon; and it is hoped that they will, at no distant day, be induced to remove of their own accord. I have no doubt their general welfare will be most promoted by their removal, as the general reservation is ample for the accommodation of all the confederated tribes; and as the Bitter Root valley is desirable for the purpose of a white settlement, being traversed by the military road to Fort Benton, recently opened, I would recommend that measures be taken for its evacuation by the Indians at an early day.

The Flatheads and the cognate tribes are a noble race, magnanimous and brave. They have been for twenty-five years under the spiritual direction of the Catholic missionaries, and all profess Christianity. They have abandoned most of their savage customs, and may, indeed, be regarded as a partially civilized people. They have been taught to cultivate the soil, which, besides the hardier vegetables, is well adapted to the production of oats, barley, and peas. Wheat also yields a fair crop, but is liable to be affected by smut. They are less attached than formerly to the precarious fortunes of the chase, and disposed to look to the more certain and ample resources of agriculture. Grass abounds, and the rearing of cattle and sheep should be assiduously fostered and aided by the government.

It is to be regretted that the character and wants of this people had not been better known to the authorities at Washington prior to the late purchase of annuities, as a much more judicious one might have resulted. As it is, many articles purchased will inure but little to their benefit, while the large appropriations, which properly expended would have tended to the most beneficial results, are now exhausted.

Major Lugenbeel, United States Army, in charge of the Colville depot, who has kindly acted as a special agent for the Indians in his vicinity, at the latest advices, represents them generally as well disposed, but suffering much from the influence of unprincipled whisky traders, whom it is difficult to reach with the law, or restrain. He has been authorized to employ an interpreter, and to pay a physician a limited compensation for services and medicines rendered Indians.

For a detailed account of the condition of the Indians west of the Cascade mountains, in Washington Territory, you are referred to the reports of Agent Simmons and Sub-agent Gosnell.

The Indians embraced in the treaty of Medicine creek are in charge of the last named officer.

These Indians occupy the three reservations of Squaxin, Puyallup, and Nesqually. There has been a marked improvement in the habits and circumstances of these Indians. They have generally comfortable houses, and their farms and fisheries afford them ample subsistence.

The recommendation of Agent Gosnell to so alter the boundaries of the Nesqually reservation as to include an addition of about two sections of pasture land is judicious, if this reservation is regarded as permanent. But, in view of the policy of ultimately collecting all the Indians west of the mountains at Puyallup, I deem it inexpedient to make the proposed change.

I would, however, urge the propriety and justice of increasing, by at least \$3,000, the annuity of the Indians embraced in the treaty of Medicine creek, which is wholly inadequate—the number of the Indians being much larger than at first estimated—even to afford them a decent blanket apiece.

The school would be of much greater utility if located on the Nesqually reservation.

The extensive report of Agent Simmons contains much valuable information and important suggestions. His remarks as to the inadequacy of the appropriations for the last year should have careful consideration. It is difficult to improve the character and condition of the Indians when the means afforded are so limited as to compel the abandonment of farms and other improvements, already provided under more liberal appropriations of former years. The meager provisions for the inauguration of the treaties with the Indians on Puget's Sound and the coast, and for incidental purposes, unless relieved by the early passage of a deficiency bill for the current year, will leave that important district still embarrassed by difficulties similar to those now the subject of just complaint.

The incursions of the Indians from beyond our national boundary lead to constant collisions with our Indians, and place even the lives and property of our exposed settlers in jeopardy. Some effective measures should be taken to exclude these formidable free-booters from the waters of the Sound.

The employment of a small and swift war steamer for this purpose, heretofore repeatedly recommended, is again respectfully urged on your consideration.

The liquor traffic, especially on the island of San Juan, despite the efforts of the Indian service and the military, receives but little check. In the words of Captain Pickett, of the Army, commanding at that point, "the consequences are but too obvious—robbery and even murder." Counteracted by such influences, all efforts to elevate and improve the Indians are almost wholly ineffectual, and their progress to utter extinction is accelerated.

I would gladly appoint a special agent for duty at San Juan had I the means to spare from even more pressing claims, to meet the expenses incident to the undertaking.

It is hoped that under the operation of treaties about to be initiated many of the Indians may be induced to fix themselves permanently on the reservations, and thus be withdrawn from influences ruinous to themselves, and rendering them the pests of society.

The failure of Congress to provide for additional agents west of the mountains in Washington—a measure of great importance to the service—has led me to transfer the Quil-lai-utes and Qui-nai-elts, and a part of the S'klallams to the care of Sub-agent Gosnell, and also the bands and tribes, not embraced in treaties, found west of the mountains. In other respects the district of Agent Simmons remains as heretofore.

I have directed this officer, as soon as practicable, to establish his agency at a suitable point on the central reservation of Puyallup, and to have regard in the location to its eligibility for the industrial school, shops, and dwellings provided for in the fourteenth article of the treaty of January 22, 1855.

Also, in view of the policy indicated in the third article of the same treaty, I have directed that as few improvements as practicable, of a permanent character, be made on the other numerous reservations.

This consideration is not, however, intended to preclude the opening of farms and the erection of necessary buildings at any of these places, that the present wants of the service may require.

For a detailed description of the special reservations and information as to the changes in their boundaries and locations, recommended by the agent, see his report.

Less than two employés on each special reservation would not answer the demands of the service.

The purchase of a small schooner of seventy or eighty tons, recommended by the agent, I would regard as a judicious and economical arrangement, and well adapted to subserve the various objects to which his report refers. I accordingly recommend that the purchase of such a vessel be authorized.

I fully concur in the observation of the agent in regard to the payment of annuities. Goods and gew-gaws are little less pernicious than the payment of money. Let the money be expended in the opening of farms and the purchase of stock, in accordance with the wise intentions of the treaties, to aid the Indians in procuring their own subsistence. Such investments cannot be squandered, and will be a permanent source of income. Their farms and possessions thus made constantly to accumulate, will be a check on their wandering propensities. It will give them a fixed home, with its attending moral and social benefit.

I again present the recommendation contained in my last year's report, that the Indians west of the mountains, not embraced in existing stipulations, be immediately treated with, and confederated with the Indians on the reservations already designated. They are entitled to the care of the government, and our citizens justly complain of the annoyance and demoralizing influence of their presence among them.

Their demand is one to which a just public policy requires a favorable response, and the voice of humanity calls with equal cogency for the rescue of the Indians, if possible, from the blighting influences so destructive to their race.

Public sentiment is so aroused to the evils attending the presence of the Indians among the whites, that I believe a bloody catastrophe impends, only to be averted by the prompt action of the government.

The necessity for treaty stipulations with the remaining tribes east of the mountains, in Oregon and Washington, is daily becoming more manifest.

The settlements are extending; exploring parties are abroad in search of mineral treasure; the Indians are uneasy and excited; their apprehension is aroused that their country is to be wrested from them; the long delay attending the ratification of treaties already made, fills all with distrust as to the fidelity of the government to its contracts and engagements; unprincipled traders cheat them of their possessions and fire their passions with rum; and their sullenness and indisposition to communicate with the whites for several months past, and councils held for secret purposes among themselves, impress many most conversant with Indian character with the fear that hostilities are meditated, and another war on the threshold.

Such indications are not to be disregarded, as a savage war on our extended frontier, however brief, would fall with terrible disaster on the families of our hardy pioneers. Apart from this consideration, the including of all the tribes of the interior in similar treaties at an early day, is essential to the system of Indian policy now adopted by the government. While the dissatisfied and insubordinate on the reservations can flee to these outside tribes for refuge; or they, in turn, can visit the reservations, an influence of evil tendency will be constantly reciprocated between the two classes, and the benevolent plans of the government continually thwarted.

The prosperity of the State and Territory in which these Indians are found, the development of their resources, and the augmentation of their population hinge, in a great degree, on the perfecting of treaties with these tribes by which they may be withdrawn from lands needed for new settlements. I therefore respectfully recommend, through you, to the consideration of the President, the importance of authorizing additional treaties with the natives at an early day, and that Congress be asked to make such appropriations at the coming session as may be required to meet the necessary expenses.

I would further recommend that as few additional reservations as possible be made. Those already provided are more than ample in extent and resources; and, by consulting the habits and affinities of the Indians, there is not a tribe to be treated with that cannot find a congenial and advantageous home on some one of them.

I regret to say that education on the existing reservations has made little if any progress. In most cases, the efforts in this direction have been crude and ill sustained. The schools have failed to be attractive, and the indolent and wandering habits of the parents have prevented the punctual attendance of the children. They soon weary of the restraint, and the parents have too low an appreciation of the benefits to be obtained to use coercion. There is no want of capacity in the Indian, yet, for the reasons assigned, none have made any available progress in education. The civilizing influence of the school room, great in itself, is wholly counteracted by the associations of their savage homes.

Industrial schools, where the most promising children may be placed, boarded, and brought under proper discipline, away from their

homes and savage associates, presents, in my judgment, the only feasible plan for the accomplishment of valuable results. The success, however, of this system, will depend on the wisdom, religious sentiment, and devotion to the enterprise of those to whom its operations are intrusted.

The educational interests of the Indians should be placed in the hands of those who from a sentiment of humanity, guided and energized by the strong convictions of moral obligations, have devoted their lives to the efforts of Christian beneficence. In this connection, I am also impelled to express the conviction that too little regard has been paid to moral and religious influence, in the efforts on this coast to ameliorate the condition of the Indians. So far as I am advised, no stated religious services have ever been maintained on any of the reservations.

The Indians have the moral faculties common to the human race, and while their moral culture is neglected, no effort for their elevation and social improvement will be marked by distinguished success.

Missions should be encouraged among all the Indians of this coast, and the way fully opened for their cultivation in Christian sentiment and obligation.

Reference to the several lately ratified treaties made with the Indians in the interior of Washington and Oregon, shows that the chief objects to which the large sums embraced in the first payment for their lands ceded to the United States, are applicable, are such as "providing for their removal to the reservations;" "breaking up and fencing farms;" "building houses;" "supplying provisions and a suitable outfit," &c.

The aggregate amount of these first payments, to be expended for such objects as above specified, under the five treaties with the Indians east of the Cascade mountains, and appropriated by Congress at its last session, is \$231,000. Of this, the sum of \$111,000 was expended in the purchase of dry goods, groceries, and hardware on the Atlantic side. This expenditure does not appear to be in accordance with the spirit and intent of these treaties; nor does it meet the just expectations of the Indians.

The whole amount appropriated for first payment of annuities to the Indians, embraced in four treaties, in Washington Territory, west of the mountains, is \$26,500; of which the entire amount has been expended in the purchase of goods in the same market as above.

These purchases, by which large sums have been diverted from their original intention, have greatly embarrassed the operations of the agent, and occasion a loss to the several tribes that can only be made up by a remunerative appropriation. If this is not done, many of the benefits expected to result to the Indians from these treaties are already irretrievably lost.

Some of the dry goods are not adapted to the condition and habits of the Indians on this side of the Rocky Mountains, and one half the amount would have sufficed for their present wants.

Suitable goods of the best quality can be purchased in this market at prices ranging but little above those paid for similar articles shipped from New York. Thus the freight might have been saved, and the

risk and exposure avoided, by which many articles have been damaged in the transportation. Had one half of the amount laid out in these purchases been expended in opening farms on the reservations, and the buying of stock cattle and sheep, it would have inured vastly to the benefit of the Indians, and thus have been made a source of permanent income, going far to aid them "to subsist themselves" in accordance with the express object of the treaties.

The tendency, too, would be to lead the Indians to the pursuits of industry and domestic habits, going far to break up their wandering propensities, and create a love of home, without which, efforts for their civilization will avail but little.

Their acquisition of this kind of property is also a guarantee of peace, both among the several tribes and with the government, for without peace there would be but little security for such possessions.

Peculiar circumstances will alone hereafter justify purchases, without first ascertaining the necessities and wishes of the Indian, and with the exception of those for the Flatheads, the supplies required can be more economically and judiciously purchased hereafter in this market, without incurring the risk attending their transportation on the ocean.

The duties of agents and sub-agents in this superintendency are identical—equally onerous and responsible; while the salary of sub-agents is only one thousand dollars per annum, or five hundred dollars less than that of an agent. This discrimination is inequitable. I therefore recommend that the sub-agencies be changed to full agencies, and that in lieu of the present sub-agents four additional agents for Washington and three additional agents for Oregon be authorized: their fields of duty to be assigned them as the service may require, and their salary to be at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

I cannot close my report without expressing my high appreciation of the prompt and efficient manner in which Col. Wright, the commanding officer in this military department, has responded to every call from this office. I also feel under many obligations to Major E. Stein, and Capt. A. J. Smith, of the first dragoons, for kind attentions while in the Snake country last summer.

I remain, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

EDWARD R. GEARY,

Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. A. B. GREENWOOD,

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

No. 78.

INDIAN AGENCY, OLYMPIA, W. T.,

July 1, 1860.

SIR: Since my report of last year, dated July 1, 1859, the Indian affairs in this district have been almost at a stand. Totally so, I may say, when referring to any improvement among the tribes. This I presume will not be wondered at when I state that less than \$9,000

was the whole amount the limited appropriation would suffer you to allow me to carry on the affairs in this district, comprising in its limits an area of some sixteen thousand square miles, or probably more, and extending from Cape Flattery to the Columbia river, and from the sea-coast to the summit of the Cascade mountains. This amount includes the salaries of three special agents, one employed in charge of the reservation at Muckleschute, myself, interpreter, and clerk. The Indians living within the limits above described, certainly not less than 10,000 of them in all, have received no benefits from treaty-stipulations; anything they have received in the way of blankets and clothing being paid for out of the amount above referred to.

Immediately after rendering my report last year I proceeded to the special agency of Col. Ford, on the Chehalis river, and in company with that gentleman went down the river, visiting the Indians at the different villages on the way to Gray's Harbor and the coast. I found the remnant of a tribe that reside at Gray's Harbor in a besotted and degraded condition, and so I reported to you October 1, 1859. At that time, though, there was no bad feeling towards the whites, their neighbors. Later in the season, rumors reached me that the settlers were uneasy, fearing an attack from the Indians, and believing that a combination had been formed by the coast tribes for the purpose of exterminating the settlers on Chehalis bay. Simultaneously with these rumors a petition reached the governor of the Territory, praying for arms, and also for troops to be sent them. Both of these they received in a short time, General Harney promptly ordering a company of the fourth infantry to be detached and sent to their protection. Special Agent Ford accompanied the troops to Gray's harbor. While there he called the Indians together, and explained why the troops had been sent among them, endeavoring at the same time to find out if anything like a league existed between the different tribes. The conversation between Special Agent Ford and the Indians was carried on in the Chenook jargon, they talking freely among themselves in their own tongue, not knowing that any person present could understand them. The interpreter, however, understood all they said, but could hear nothing to lead him to believe that there was or ever had been any combination between them and their more northern neighbors. Colonel Ford traced the bad feeling that existed to a quarrel between some white and Indian hunters of the sea otter. Some of these animals had been wounded by the white men and afterwards died at sea, were brought on shore by the returning tide and taken possession of by the Indians, who refused to give them up. This created bad blood between them, the Indians making threats when drunk that alarmed these hunters and caused them to go into the settlement. Whether these threats would have been carried into effect it is of course impossible for me to say; but that a few infuriated savages might have destroyed much property and many innocent lives if so disposed, is certain; therefore I consider the establishing of the troops at that point a most judicious movement, and as the time cannot be far distant when treaty stipulations will be fulfilled with the tribes immediately north of there, the persons engaged in carrying out those stipulations will be much benefited by having troops near

them, for these Indians that are treated with, the Quinaielts, Queets, and Quillehutes, have only very lately begun visiting the settlements of the whites, and consequently have adopted few of their habits, so that whoever undertakes civilizing them must begin at the beginning.

The Neuk-sacks, a tribe inhabiting a country drained by the river of the same name, which runs through a portion of the northern part of this district, taking the name of Lummi before emptying into the Gulf of Georgia, had seen comparatively little of the whites until the Frazier river gold excitement, and therefore did not appreciate the power and determination of their new neighbors. While the town of Whatcom, on Bellingham bay, was considered a good starting-point for the mines and was thronged with adventurers, these Indians caused some trouble at a ferry that was established on their river; but, owing to the able management of their special agent, no collision took place, and they were not made to feel the power of the whites. Last August the chief of the tribe killed a Lummi Indian, and refusing to make reparation, was, by the orders of the special agent, confined in the prison at Whatcom. His people determined to rescue him, and a party equipped for war landed at Whatcom for that purpose. Before their arrival, however, the chief had come to terms and been liberated. Feeling indignant at the treatment their chief had received, and, as I have before said, not appreciating the power of the whites, they determined to avenge the insult, and began an attack by killing a white man. The inhabitants of the town are a class of people not easily surprised; they were in arms instantly, and in an incredibly short time five of the Indians were killed. The survivors of the party made their escape to the woods. The Indians retired to their homes, and the special agent, accompanied by Major G. O. Haller, fourth infantry, and a detachment of troops, went in pursuit. Upon arriving at the ferry on the Neuk-sack river, the chief appeared and sued for peace. This was granted, upon his giving up five of his tribe that had been concerned in the affray. These were taken to the military post and kept in confinement.

I am of opinion that this lesson will be sufficient for this tribe, and that open hostilities on their part will never be attempted again. They will rob, however, when opportunity offers. I have abundant evidence of that fact, in the shape of a claim for spoliation committed by this same chief Teaus-Kamin, he killing a beef ox belonging to some drovers who were pasturing their cattle near the Neuk-sack river.

About the same time that this affair happened at Whatcom, Neah bay, an indenture in the coast near Cape Flattery, was the scene of an affray, in which I consider the white man concerned as much to blame as the Indians were in the preceding instance. I refer to the case of Henry A. Webster and the Makah Indians. My action in that case was excepted to by Mr. Webster, and his version of the affair reported to our delegate in Congress, who most properly referred the matter where it belonged—to the Indian Bureau. Instructions from the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs called for a report from me, which I rendered, and presume has been received.

Robberies and petty thefts have occurred more frequently during the past year than at any previous time in my recollection. I have men-

tioned this fact to you in a former report, and assigned as a reason for it that chiefs of tribes living at a distance would come to the agency expecting presents, which they did not get. Chagrined at their want of success, and disliking to go home empty-handed, where their influence in a great measure depends upon the number of blankets they can give away, they appropriated to their own use any property they could lay hands on. In one instance, they actually stripped the wall paper from a house to which they obtained access forcibly; and another house was robbed of goods to the amount of \$500. The first of these cases I caused to be settled, the culprits paying the damages; the one last mentioned has not yet been adjusted. Mr. Saunders, who lost the goods, has proved his claim, and it is now on file and will receive consideration when any money may be paid to the tribe to which these individuals belong. The perpetrators of the robbery were arrested by the local Indian agent at Port Townsend and turned over to the civil authorities, the grand jury reporting on the case as follows:

“The complaint of one Saunders against certain Indians for robbing his house, which complaint was also preferred by R. C. Fay, local Indian agent. The grand jury believe this to be a matter within the jurisdiction of the Indian agent, and respectfully request the court would order that Captain Fay investigate the charge and report his action thereon at the next term of court.”

I must here quote from another report of this grand jury upon a case brought to their notice by Local Agent Fay:

“The grand jury for the third judicial district having had under consideration a complaint setting forth that one William Brown and others, of Dungeness, Clallam county, did, on or about the 1st of October last, obtain from a certain Indian named *Swell*, belonging to the Makah tribe, a quantity of oil, said to be 172 gallons or more, and that the said oil was obtained by false representations, with a view to cheat, defraud, and wrong the said Indian out of valuable property belonging to him in his own right; and although the grand jury are satisfied and convinced that a true bill can be found against the parties concerned in this transaction, for defrauding an Indian, yet the grand jury are of the opinion that the ends of justice can be better obtained in this instance by giving the parties implicated a space of time to enable them to redress this great wrong—a wrong as contemptible in its nature as it is criminal in its transaction. The grand jury therefore respectfully request the court that the court may order that this matter be placed in the hands of Robert C. Fay, Esq., the local Indian agent.”

In both of the cases quoted above, it appears to me that the grand jury have been mistaken and suppose the power of an Indian agent greater than it really is, and this mistake has caused the ends of justice to be defeated. The law expressly states that it shall be the duty of an Indian agent “to endeavor to procure the arrest and trial of all Indians accused of committing any crime,” &c. My duty was done in arresting the accused and handing them over to the civil authorities: the grand jury, however, thinks this is a case within the jurisdiction of an Indian agent, and refers the matter back to the com-

plainant, who happened to be a local Indian agent. Such a procedure, I fancy, has no precedent

The other case referred to is still more singular: the grand jury find that Brown and others have wronged an Indian seriously, and that they should be made to suffer for the crime; yet they think an Indian agent can handle the case better than they can. What possible power they could suppose an Indian agent could have over a territorial prisoner, I cannot conceive; but I can easily see that justice was defeated, and the United States made liable; for the law says, speaking of crimes by white persons against Indians, "that if such offender cannot be apprehended and brought to trial, the amount of such property shall be paid out of the Treasury," [meaning the United States Treasury.] The law in this case, could not be carried out, because no bill of indictment was found against the offenders.

I have brought these cases to the notice of yourself and the department to show that we are not always backed up by the other arms of the government service, as we should be; and though we, ourselves, do our duty, yet our aims cannot always be reached. I desired, particularly, that the Indians who robbed Mr. Saunders's house should be made an example of, for there was no excuse whatever for them, but the most extraordinary view of the case taken by the grand jury, has suffered them to go scot free. When I say that the other arms of the government service do not always sustain us as they should, I beg leave to remark that this is the only instance I have to record of what I consider dereliction of duty. The military have always responded to any call I have made on them, and it gives me pleasure to state that Colonel Casey, Major G. O. Haller, Captain G. E. Pickett, and other military gentlemen, at all times, evinced the greatest alacrity in rendering assistance when called upon.

The northern tribes of British Indians have, as usual, made their appearance in the waters of Puget's Sound this summer. Thousands of them are encamped at Victoria, on Vancouver's Island, from whence they come, in small parties, to our side and leave their women at the different logging camps and mills on the Sound. There is a territorial law against employing them in this country, but little attention seems to be paid to it, for, as I said, the northern women are found at many of the saw-mills. Their friends bring them and come after them, and in these journeys they sometimes meet our Flatheads, when, if not at a place where there is a number of whites, a fight generally takes place. This happened some few weeks since; a party of "Hyder" (British) Indians was on the way to Port Orchard, to get one of their women who had been living for sometime past with a white man at that place. They were discovered by some of our Snohomish and Suquamish Indians, who, being much the stronger party, and having old grievances to avenge, attacked and killed two men and one woman, and captured seven women. This comprised the entire party. This act was in retribution for a similar one committed sometime ago by the Hyders upon the Snohomishes, at which time three prisoners were taken by the former tribe, carried north, and are, at this time, slaves on Queen Charlotte's Island. Of the seven women captured by our Indians, two were taken from the Suquamish by the whites at Port Orchard, and

two at Utsalady, two were brought into Local Agent Fay, and one sent to me by the missionaries at Telalep. Those taken at Utsalady and Port Orchard were sent in schooners to their friends at Victoria, the other three were taken to the same place by myself, accompanied by Local Agent Fay. I went myself with these prisoners that I might show to their people that our government did not wish to injure them if they would keep away from us, and also that we did not encourage our Indians to make war or take slaves. I also hoped to make an arrangement to get the three Snohomish, that are now slaves, back again. Dr. William H. Tolum, of the Hudson's Bay Company, formerly stationed at Nisqually, in this Territory, was of infinite assistance to me, and enabled me to have a satisfactory conversation with the Hyder chief, who appeared to appreciate my motives in bringing his people back to him, and promised to return the Snohomish prisoners as soon as they could be brought from Queen Charlotte's Island. This was the best arrangement I could make, for the government at Victoria appears to have no control over the Indian tribes; indeed, the Indians appear to do quite as they please, the government being rather shy of interfering with them. I should judge so, at least, from the fact that a desultory sort of a fight between two hostile tribes was in progress within a mile of the town when I was there, some of the bullets from the Indians' guns actually falling in the streets, yet the authorities could not, or would not put a stop to it.

I have endeavored to make our Indians understand that in murdering these northern people they had grossly violated their treaty with the United States; for they have pledged themselves in their treaties not to make war on any other tribe, except in self-defense: and that in making slaves, too, they committed a violation of their treaty. That altogether their conduct had been reprehensible in the highest degree; for should these northern hordes come over in force to avenge the death of their people, which in all probability they will do at some time, upon the whites would fall the labor, risk, and expense of repelling them.

The Clallam Indians at Dungeness have also murdered two or three of the northern people, and are now expecting an attack from the friends of their victims, which I presume has been delayed by the hostile feeling existing between the two strong northern tribes that I spoke of as fighting together at Victoria.

The potatoes raised from the seed furnished by me in the spring of 1859 to the different tribes were of infinite service during the past winter. Though many of them were gathered prematurely before they were ripe, yet enough were allowed to ripen to assist materially those who had planted. Of those grown at Muckleschute, under the supervision of the employé, James H. Gowdy, part were distributed among the destitute during the cold weather, and the remainder given this spring to those who had prepared ground for planting.

Strenuous exertions have been made the past year to curb and check the trade in spirituous liquors; and in many instances success has attended the efforts made by the gentlemen of the service. At Fort Townsend alone, the local agent has caused the arrest of more than twenty individuals engaged in the traffic. At this place some ten

have been arrested and tried; and at Bellingham bay, the district of Colonel B. F. Shaw, special agent, arrests have been made. Yet, notwithstanding this, quantities of liquor are furnished to the Indians, and numbers of persons engaged in furnishing it are never detected. The island of San Juan, owing to the peculiar state of affairs there, is a favorable resort for vagabonds and outlaws, and liquor is furnished *ad libitum* to all Indians who can pay for it. Captain George E. Pickett, ninth infantry, commanding the troops of the United States stationed there, writing to me upon the subject, June 19, says: "Liquor has been and is now being sold wholesale. It is useless for me to expatiate on this subject; the consequences are but too obvious. Robbery, rapine, and even murder, are enumerated among the crimes committed here." The captain wrote asking that a person connected with the Indian service might be stationed on the island, when, as he expresses it, "by a determined combination of the civil, Indian, and military authorities, we may be enabled to check this unpleasant and disgraceful state of affairs."

I strongly recommend that the captain's wishes be complied with, and that a person empowered with authority over the Indians be placed upon the island as soon as practicable.

The United States marshal and his deputies have always been actively efficient in making arrests whenever cases of liquor selling have been reported to them. Indeed, it is only through them and the United States commissioner's court that we can reach these offenders, the commissioners thinking Indian evidence sufficient to commit a man on, while before a jury it has no weight whatever. I wish particularly to acknowledge the services of the deputy United States marshal at Port Townsend, Mr. W. W. Armstrong, who, in more than one instance, has, by arresting desperate men, performed his duty with a determination and gallantry worthy of commendation.

Now that the treaties with the different tribes in this district have been confirmed, the funds to carry them into effect appropriated by Congress, and their arrival in this country shortly expected, it becomes us to look about and consider what will be the most advantageous mode of laying out this money for the benefit of the Indians.

In the district now under my supervision is laid the scene of operations for four treaties, viz: That between the United States and the Dwamish, Suquamish, and other allied and subordinate bands, otherwise called the treaty of Point Elliott; and also the treaty of Point-no-Point with the Clallam, Chimicum, Duwano, and Skokomish tribes; the treaty of Neah Bay with the Makahs; and the treaty of Olympia with the Qui-nai-elt and Quillehutes tribes of Indians. By the treaty of Point Elliott is ceded the largest tract of territory, the greatest number of Indians being subject to its stipulations. By the provisions of this treaty four different reservations are secured to the Indians; the first mentioned is to be near Port Madison, at a place called Noo-sohknin, and is to embrace in its limits two sections of land. This is designed for the use of the Suquamish and Dwamish tribes, and the bands subordinate to them. At this place, during the troubles of 1855 and 1856, government erected two small, rough cabins for the use of the local agent and his assistants. There is a good landing where these

cabins stand, and the shore is free from drift, and well adapted to hauling the seine; it is, also, the most accessible point, therefore I recommend that here the necessary buildings be erected. In order, however, to embrace in the limits of the reservation this point, and also some bottom land good for agricultural purposes, it will be necessary to locate it along the beach, say half a mile deep by four miles long. This course I recommend. The belt along the shore is covered with valuable timber, for which there is a ready market at Port Madison; and with the assistance of tools, a few yoke of oxen, and an experienced person to direct them, the young men can be made to earn a good living immediately; many of them, too, have considerable experience as loggers. The waters adjacent to this reservation abound in salmon, codfish, and smelt, and the bottom land spoken of as good for agricultural purposes is not heavily timbered, and can be made productive in a single season. Last year there were twenty-seven small fields or patches of potatoes planted on the same ground, and the yield was good, though the land was imperfectly cleared. I am of the opinion that the Indians can be made to render themselves comfortable here at a comparatively small expense; indeed, I would not advise anything involving a large outlay to be undertaken at any of these smaller reserves. The ultimate object of concentrating the Indians at the general reservation should never be lost sight of. More on this subject in the proper place. There will be some trouble probably in prevailing upon the Dwamish who inhabit the east side of the Sound to come over to this reservation; but their objections must be overcome, or a course pursued with them that I will here explain. The Dwamish Indians live on a river of that name, which is formed by the junction of White and Black rivers. White river has a large tributary, called Green river, and between these two streams, seven miles from the fork, is the Muckleschute reservation. This reservation is secured to the Indians, parties to the treaty of Medicine creek, but is not in the territory ceded by them, has never been occupied for their use, nor does Sub-agent Gosnell, who has charge of those tribes, consider it necessary for them. On the other hand, it is in the limits of the territory ceded by the treaty of Point Elliott. The Indians living there, and in the vicinity, are parties to that treaty, and it is a convenient and excellent place to locate them. Formerly it was a military post, and has fifteen good log buildings upon it, in tolerable repair. These buildings are situated in a fertile prairie that is now ready for the plow, and when cultivated will produce good grain and grass. So it is evident that to make this reserve available no expense is required except to put the stock and tools necessary for labor upon it. I recommended to you, and with your acquiescence advertised in the newspaper, that all the land from this reserve to the junction of White and Green rivers would probably be reserved for the use of the Indians. Whether this will meet the approbation of the department I am unable to say; but I still consider it advisable; for the Dwamish Indians, who object to go across the Sound, could, I think, be persuaded to come up and settle here; the only difference between this and their present location is, that it is a little higher up the same river. Here, with a fine range for stock

summer and winter, warm bottoms for vegetables, and a fertile prairie for grain and grass, besides a river on each side of them teeming with salmon in the proper season, they must surely be self-supporting in a short time. As no impediments are in the way, I advise that farming operations be commenced on this reservation as soon as funds applicable to that purpose be received; and I also recommend that it be considered, (as it geographically is,) within the treaty of Point Elliott.

The reservation next mentioned in this treaty is on the north side of Hwhomish bay, and is designed for the use of the Snohomish, Snoqualmie, and other tribes belonging to those rivers and their tributaries. This is so near the general reservation that it appears to me that at this time, unless the Indians particularly desire and insist upon it, it would be better not to incur any expense, but to settle them upon the general reservation at once, and let the money that would be spent in temporary improvements be put into permanent ones.

The peninsula at the southeastern end of Perry's Island is also reserved. There it is intended to establish the Skagget, Kikealans, Swinamish, and other bands. Upon this, as upon the reservation near Port Madison, I would erect some necessary buildings for the accommodation of white employés, provide work cattle and tools, and proceed to open farms, making the Indians in all instances perform the labor under the supervision of white men. At this reservation, as, indeed, is the case at all of them, there is a fine chance to obtain fish. Quantities can be taken at the proper season and cured for winter's use, or even for sale. Nothing but the improvidence of the Indians prevents their laying up a sufficient quantity every year; but I think, when urged to industry by their overseers, and stimulated by a good example, they will do better.

The island of Chah-choo-sen, situated between the mouths of the Lummi river, is also reserved by this treaty. The Lummi, Samish, Neukisack, and the Indians inhabiting the islands in the Gulf of Georgia, are designed to be established here. I advised changing the lines of this reserve so as to make it conform to section and township lines, thus avoiding the necessity of a survey. I presume there will be no objection made to this change. This is an admirable piece of fertile land, well adapted for the cultivation of all vegetable productions suitable to this climate. It is an alluvial bottom, the growth upon it being crab-apple and alder—sure indications of richness. Special Agent B. F. Shaw has been established, since the fall of 1858, at this place, and has been instructing the Indians in agriculture to the extent of the means placed at his disposal. He erected at the expense of government a small, rough building to live in, and has cleared a few acres of land, which produces abundantly. With a proper supervision over the affairs at this reservation (which no one is better qualified to give than the gentleman who is now there) it can be made profitably productive, and be a source of revenue to the Indians. For clearing the land here I would advise the use of a small stump-machine. The timber is small and the roots easily extracted, and a yoke of steady oxen, with two men and a machine that will cost a hundred dollars, can clear an acre a day. Upon this, as upon all the special reservations, I advise that buildings necessary for the com-

fortable living of the overseers, and for the preservation of the productions of the farms, be erected, and none other; but I think that a liberal amount should be allowed, here particularly, for the opening of farms, because the land, when once cleared, becomes immediately profitable.

The treaty of Point-no-Point, with the Clallam, Chimicum, Duwano, and Skokomish Indians, has secured to them as a reservation the land lying between the forks of the Skokomish river. I have examined the place and found it difficult of access, heavily timbered, and altogether not a convenient or suitable place to establish these tribes, and so I reported to you December 13, 1859. At the same time I gave the bounds of about two sections of land at the mouth of said river that I think will be an excellent place to locate them. I also advised that the Clallams living on the Straits of Fuca, who are parties to this treaty, should be allowed a reserve at Clallam bay, on said straits. My reason for so advising is that these Indians, reared on the wide waters of the straits and the ocean, accustomed to taking the whale, black-fish, and halibut, cannot content themselves or be made to remain, except by force, on the narrow waters of Hood's canal, where the reservation is to be situated. I have always advised that, in confining these people to reservations, any change in location that will involve a violent change in habits and pursuits should be avoided. The land at the mouth of the Skokomish, where I advise establishing these Indians, is good for agricultural purposes, and, like at the other special reservations, I would immediately proceed to open farms, &c. At Clallam bay, also, some efforts should be made to turn the attention of the Indians to agricultural pursuits. They, however, being peculiarly a salt-water Indian, will always derive a large portion of their subsistence from their native element, if I may so call it.

The treaty of Neah Bay with the tribe of Makah Indians comes next under consideration. Living as they do on the straits, their characteristic traits, their habits and pursuits are the same as their neighbors, the Clallams. They are bold and experienced pursuers of the whale, and carry on a considerable trade in oil with Victoria and Port Townsend. The thirteenth article of their treaty prohibits them from trading elsewhere than in the dominions of the United States, and the trade with Victoria should be stopped, and can be as soon as they have a resident agent among them. Halibut are taken in great quantities by this tribe, and I would recommend that, in addition to the farming operations that should be commenced on their reservation, houses for salting and drying these fish should be erected, and that they should be taught to cure them after the fashion of the whites. These fish command a good price and ready sale, and I think a lucrative trade in them can be established.

The treaty of Olympia with the Qui-nai-elt and Quillehute tribes remains only to be considered. These tribes occupy the sea-coast between Ozelt or old Cape Flattery, on the north, and the Qui-nai-elt river on the south. No particular spot is fixed upon by the treaty for their reservation, but I have recommended that the land lying between Point Granville on the south, and the Qui-nai-elt river on the north be set aside for that purpose. I selected this spot because it is the only one

where a landing can be effected even in smooth weather. Even this is, properly speaking, no harbor, yet vessels of light draft can run in and unload in a calm time. The most certain way of reaching this place at all times, will be from Gray's harbor, along the beach, which is level, and as hard as a board. The distance is about eighteen miles. The salmon that run up the Qui-nai-elt river, in great numbers, are considered the fattest and best flavored of any taken on this coast, and the Indians should be encouraged to open a trade in them. I think they can be more profitably employed at present in this way than in agricultural pursuits, as it will be a more congenial employment for them. Farming, however, should be undertaken as soon as possible. Cattle can be driven down the Chehalis river, ferried across Gray's harbor, and driven up the beach; but building materials, farming implements, tools, &c., should go by sea. All the materials that will be required to erect the necessary buildings, and a year's supply of all perishable articles should be sent at one time, so as to avoid expense, for the transportation will be both difficult and expensive. These Indians must be considered in their natural savage and uncultivated condition, and the happy results that I hope and predict will be accomplished by the fulfillment of treaty stipulations with the Sound tribes will be more tardy of operation with them. I also fear that it will be a difficult task to remove them, except by force to the central reservation.

I am of opinion that there should be at least two white employés at each of these special reservations, and though the treaties only call for a smith's shop at the central reserve, yet there should be a branch at each of the others; for though the bulk of the work may be done at the main shop, repairs and small jobs will be constantly required everywhere that work is going on.

The treaties are specific as to what shall be done at the general or central reservation. Therefore it is only necessary for me to say in what way I think these things can be most advantageously accomplished. As the erection of buildings will be one of the first things to attend to, how best to procure the material is an important point to decide upon. There is now at this place (Puyallup) a saw-mill that has not been running since it was probable that a reserve would be established there, and I am informed that it can be put in running order with three weeks' labor. Therefore as saw-logs can be easily obtained in any desirable quantity, I am of opinion that it will be economical to put this mill in motion without delay. The amount of lumber that will be required to erect the necessary buildings here will be great, and although it is low at this time, yet the cost of transporting it would amount to a large sum; while, with a mill on the spot, all this expense will be avoided, and the special reservations as easily supplied from here as from any other mill. While upon the subject of transportation, I beg leave to remark that a schooner from seventy-five to eighty tons burden, and fit to go to sea in, would be a valuable acquisition to the service. I believe that the amount such a vessel would save the department would pay a large percentage on the first cost. The transportation must be entirely by water in this district, the traveling of agent also; and, if necessary, such a vessel could be sent to California or Oregon. Suppose a hundred tons of freight were to

be shipped from California to this place, the very lowest rate would be ten dollars a ton, or \$1,000; while a schooner, such as I describe, could make the trip at a cost of 250.

My idea of the manner in which the school should be conducted has been the subject of previous reports. I will briefly say, however, that no good results will follow if the pupils are allowed to remain with their friends; and in order to avoid this, they must be clothed and fed at government expense. If, after school hours, they are allowed to return to their lodges and mix freely with the other Indians, they will never speak the English language, and until they acquire that, they will make little progress in letters. These remarks are only applicable to the children's school for reading and writing, &c. To the industrial department, where adults as well as children can be instructed, they will not apply. The physician, too, will be much assisted in his duties if he has a hospital building where the sick can be cared for until cured. The gentleman who occupied the position of surgeon under the treaty of Medicine creek, has informed me that without such a convenience the prescriptions of a physician were of little use. The patient would take them or not, as he chose; his diet could not be attended to, and frequently after taking the physic prescribed, if it chanced to make him sick, he would resort to their own cures.

I am convinced by experience that it is better not to build houses for the Indians to dwell in. The most I would do in that way would be to furnish them boards and nails, and occasionally to a chief I would give a window. Houses after our fashion are not suited to their wants as yet. They will not keep them clean, and they shortly become dens of vermin.

The annuities that are to be paid to the different tribes they would prefer receiving in cash; next to cash they would like goods; but I am convinced that it would not be best for most of them so to get them in that way. Money is always an evil to them, and even goods are soon squandered and gambled off. I would, therefore, recommend that, except in the case of the Makahs, the Quillehutes, and Qui-nai-elts, and the Clallams at Clallam bay, the amounts be expended in opening land for farming and in purchase of stock and tools. I will take the treaty of Point Elliott and illustrate by comparing the two modes of payment: The amount allowed by that treaty is \$15,000 for the first year; that will be about three dollars to each individual, and will purchase a third quality blanket, or three bottles of rum, as the case may be. But suppose on the general reservation a hundred acres of land are cleared at a cost of \$3,000, and fifty acres at Port Madison, Perry's Island, and the Lummi, each, at a cost of \$4,000, that amounts to half the annuity; with the remaining half purchase work-cattle, tools, seeds, and pay the expense of putting in a crop. Part of these cattle, tools, &c., must go to Muckleschute, as there the land is cleared already; but there is enough for all. Now, by which mode will the Indians be most benefited? I would continue this course from year to year, and in ten years these people will have as good and well stocked farms as any in the country.

The first payment to those tribes that I excepted above I should advise making in goods; they are not in the neighborhood of the set-

lements, and the articles they receive may be applied to legitimate and useful purposes and not squandered. Besides, they are little acquainted with tilling the land, and the amount secured to them by treaty for clearing land is as much as can be profitably expended in that way for some time to come.

The Upper and Lower Chehalis, the Cowlitz and Chinook Indians, numbering between seven and eight hundred, are not parties to the existing treaties, and are certainly entitled to the care of government. They are in the immediate neighborhood of the settlements, living in most instances on the land of white settlers. I have selected a piece of ground adapted to their wants, and upon which I think it will be advisable to settle the Cowlitz and Upper Chehalis tribes. The Chinooks and Lower Chehalis should be located somewhere near the seashore, as their previous habits and mode of living render such a location necessary.

As no treaty funds are applicable to the uses of these bands, it is necessary that they should be provided for when the annual appropriation for contingent purposes is made, and an addition should be made to that appropriation sufficient to enable the superintendent to locate them on a tract of land where they cannot be disturbed, and to assist them to gain their own subsistence.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. T. SIMMONS,

Indian Agent, Washington Territory.

EDWARD R. GEARY, Esq.,

Supt. Ind. Affairs Oregon and Washington Territory.

SQUAKSIN INDIAN RESERVATION,
Washington Territory, June 30, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my annual report on the business and affairs of the Indian tribes under my charge for the year ending on this date.

It affords me great satisfaction to be able to report favorably in all respects of the Indians under my supervision, with the exception of a murder recently committed on the Nisqually reservation, of which I informed you at the time, (To-tem-pus, killed by Pemus.) Peace and harmony have prevailed throughout my jurisdiction since my last report.

The farms on all three reservations under my charge show increased industry and intelligence on the part of the Indians, beyond what could reasonably be expected from these wild children of the woods in so short a time, whilst their moral conduct and improved and more cleanly mode of dress give evidence of advancement in civilization.

At the annual payment of annuities, which took place in the middle of May last, at the Nisqually reservation, were assembled about fifteen hundred Indians; good order and decorum were maintained by these tribes, cheerfulness and universal good feeling were displayed by them, not a single riot or disturbance having taken place throughout the time occupied in paying them off. At the same time they joined in the

little festivities which form part of the ceremonies on these, to them, grand occasions, with glee, frolic, and good humor.

These facts speak volumes in their favor. But a few years ago these tribes were an idle, roving set, making a precarious living by hunting, fishing, and stealing, now, through the wise policy of our government in stimulating them to industry, they possess the means of living sumptuously, in comparison with their former mode of life, and mostly owing to their own industry.

The potato crop on the Squaksin reservation this season will be a complete failure, owing to the extreme wet weather. On the Nisqually and Puyallup reservations it has also been considerably injured from the same cause; the other crops promise fair.

On the 15th of May last, agreeably to the notice given a month previous, all the Indians, parties to the treaty of "Medicine creek," assembled on the Nisqually reservation in order to receive payment of their annuities. Three hundred and eighty-nine families received annuities, the details of which will be found in my returns of the second quarter.

The Indians seemed to be generally well satisfied, although many sly hints were thrown out amongst them that their annuities were exceedingly small.

After the payment was over, I addressed the Indians, as is customary on these occasions; I awarded them praise when I deemed they deserved it, and urged them by all means to continue on in the industrious manner they were now doing; that, by so doing, they would soon become a rich people.

Several of the chiefs spoke in the terms as follow, to wit:

John Hyton. The Indians say that the government ought to take more care of them.

They do not want to be put in prison any more; they say they want to keep peace, and stop fighting.

They say they have forgotten the war now, and are at peace.

They say they are afraid that they will be taken up.

They all want that Yelm Jim should be set free, all the tribes, both down the Sound and here.

They say that if Yelm Jim is hung, that they will become afraid again.

If Jim is let loose, they say they think that the government is good, and they will not be afraid any more.

They thought when Leschi was hung, that it was all over.

They say that they will all be proud when the government sees this.

They all want to stop here, they do not want to be removed from here, even if the land wears out and becomes good for nothing; they want to die here.

They say they do not want to leave the Nisqually river, nor the rest of the reservation.

They say they want the reservation made larger, and the lines marked and straightened.

The reason they want the reservation larger is, that they become more and more every year.

The reason they did not say this in the first place, they were afraid that they would be taken up.

The reason why they want the reservation larger is, that they do not want to be moved to the central agency, to mix with other tribes.

They want the school-house here, on the Nisqually, in place of being on any other reservation, it is the consent of all the tribes.

The reason they want the school-house here is, that the women do not want their children to go away.

They want the blacksmith's shop here, it is the general consent of all the tribes.

They say that the reason why they want the school-house here is, that there will be some half-breeds after awhile, and they want all both Indian children and half-breeds to learn to speak English, so that they can talk together.

All the tribes want more annuities.

They would all be proud if they had more given them.

They want a stud horse on every reservation, for they have no horses fit.

They say that they want some cows to be given them.

They are all sorry to see the old men and women get so little.

Yesterday when the goods were given them, they were all mad and sorry that they had so little given them.

They are all well pleased with the agents, and do not want them moved, they want them always to remain with them.

They want that Dan Mounts should tell them what they should do.

They do not want Dan Mounts to leave them, for he has been good to them, and they are very much pleased with him.

They say that Dan is good to them, and has always been so, and they do not want to part with him, that he always looks after them, and advises them.

They want Dan Mounts to look after them at the Nisqually.

They say they want Dan to go with them and settle any difficulty which may arise between them and white men.

When a letter is received from the government, they want it read to them.

They want Mr. Patton to remain their blacksmith forever; they want Dan Mounts to remain among them always.

They want Mr. Gosnell always, and they say, if he leaves, that they will go after him and bring him back; for they want him to remain with them until he dies.

They say they want the present doctor to remain with them; when any one of them is sick, they want the doctor to go and give the medicine himself, for some of them do not know how to take it.

a-la-tat. I am pleased with the Puyallup reservation, I want to live and die there.

I want Mr. Perkins to remain; I want Mr. Perkins to pay attention to us when we talk to him; I want Mr. Perkins to remain with us until he wishes to quit.

These speeches were the closing scene of the Pa-ta-latch, as the payment of their annuities is termed by themselves, then frolic and games became the order of the day, combined with a hearty consumption of beef, flour, and potatoes, until in small parties they started at intervals

for their respective homes, and in a couple of days, the Nisqually reservation had assumed its wanted quiet appearance.

I will take the liberty to remark that the suggestions made by the Indians to increase the extent of the Nisqually reservation is truly reasonable, and I may say, will soon become absolutely necessary.

Two sections of land can be added to the reservation without interfering in any way with the white settlers. The Indians would fence the whole, and would then have sufficient pasturage for their numerous bands of horses; whilst at present they are compelled to allow many of their horses to run at large through the country, much to the annoyance of their white neighbors.

Their remarks about the probability of there being many half-breed children to attend school, are also true. There are from thirty to forty half-breed children at the present time who would attend school if there was one in their neighborhood.

I will again take the liberty of suggesting to the department an increase to the annuities paid the Indians, parties to the treaty of "Medicine creek." The present appropriation, when divided among all those who are really entitled to pay, does not realize to each individual over \$1 10, for which some of them have to travel at their own expense, some sixty or seventy miles.

I annex the reports of Mr. D. Mounts, farmer, superintending the Nisqually reservation; of Mr. J. L. Perkins, carpenter, in charge of Puyallup reservation; of Mr. C. C. Pagett, teacher, and of Mr. B. W. Kimball, physician, and beg leave to refer you to these documents for further information relative to the Nisqually and Puyallup reservations, and to the teacher's and physician's departments.

By this mail, I forward a requisition for funds required to carry out treaty stipulations with the Indians, parties to the treaty of "Medicine creek." In making it out, I have economized as much as possible, and I trust it will meet with your approbation.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

W. B. GOSNELL,

Sub-Agent, Washington Territory.

EDWARD R. GEARY, Esq.,

Supt. of Indian Affairs for Oregon, and Washington Ter.

No. 80.

SQUAKSIN INDIAN RESERVATION, W. T.,
June 6, 1860.

SIR: I present for your consideration the following report of my services as physician to Indians, parties to Medicine creek treaty, from July 1, 1859, to June 6, 1860, inclusive.

The number of Indians to whom medicines have been administered, exclusive of those receiving advice and other aid, is 172. Of this number, 105 are males, and 67 females. Sixty have been vaccinated. Neither epidemic nor epidemic diseases have prevailed to any extent among them. The diseases that have been prevalent are such only as

are incident to their habits, location, and mode of life. Though a large portion of the Indians do not apply for aid, some from their strong belief in their own system of medicine, and others from inability on account of their distance from this place, yet their confidence in our method of practice and our medicines is increasing. Their own doctors acknowledge their ignorance of, and inability to treat certain classes of disease.

The strong desires of their chief men, expressed to me on learning my intended withdrawal from my position as physician, that a physician should always remain with them indicate the decline of their trust in their own medicine men and their increasing confidence in ours.

At the payment of annuities in November, 1858, 1,357 Indians were registered. At the last payment, in May, 1860, a year and a half later, 1,353. Thus there has been a slight decrease in their numbers during the period between the two last payments.

As some eight or ten from other bands were adopted by them at the last registration, who are included in the above number, their real decrease during the time mentioned is thus much greater.

The number of births the past year, to the best of my knowledge, has been forty. The number of deaths for this period of time would exceed the births by eight, making the number of deaths forty-eight, which, I think, is very near the truth.

A fact of some importance was brought to light at the last registration, to wit: the great disparity in number between the males and females. Of the 1,353 registered, 770 were females, and 583 males. The number of females at the age of puberty (or marriageable) and upwards was 524; the number of males 369. The causes of this inequality in sexes are better known, I presume, to you than to myself. I refer to these facts as having a bearing upon their present decrease.

The percentage of deaths the past year is but a trifle larger than that in some cities. The percentage of births for the above number of females is quite small; and how is it to be accounted for?

Prostitution, a vice exceedingly common among them, is a chief cause of this result. Venereal diseases, which are very prevalent, have their influence; and besides, many do not hesitate to resort to abortion (in causing which they are proficient) to escape the not unfrequent result of their occupation. There are other causes, but their influence is slight in comparison with the above.

You may infer, therefore, that any measures taken to prevent their present wholesale prostitution will act beneficially. It will improve not only their sanitary, but their moral condition. Venereal diseases will diminish, domestic virtues would be cultivated, and their further decrease in numbers prevented.

The above is respectfully submitted.

B. W. KIMBALL, M. D.,
Physician Medicine Creek Treaty.

WESLEY B. GOSNELL, Esq.,
Sub-Agent.

No. 81.

SQUAKSIN RESERVATION,
Washington Territory, June 30, 1860.

SIR: I take pleasure in submitting my second annual report of the school under my charge, authorized by the treaty of Medicine creek, made December 26, A. D. 1854.

As I informed you in my last report those who were absent hunting, fishing, &c., returned in a short time, and gave me great encouragement that the school would indeed be a great advantage to them. During the fall and winter my school numbered twenty scholars; their attendance was, however, somewhat irregular, owing to their parents often leaving the reservation (which rambling propensity seems to be a part of their nature) for the purpose of hunting, fishing, gathering roots, &c.

I have two scholars—one lad nine, and a girl seven years old—who are reading in the "Second Reader" and writing tolerably plain; and four scholars in the "First Reader" and commencing to write. The other scholars are very irregular in their attendance.

While in attendance, I have no trouble in controlling them; they quickly and readily obey me, at first through fear, I have no doubt, but my constant aim is to overcome that (which require great caution, as some of them are more like the wild animals than human beings) by gentleness and various little attentions, thus securing their esteem as well as obedience.

I am still more convinced of the necessity (the object being to elevate, benefit, and civilize them) of establishing a boarding school at which the agent could place, say, thirty or forty scholars of both sexes, under the charge of the instructor, where they would be separated from the influence that exists at present, which operates materially against their advancement; where also they would be taught cleanliness in every respect, (which cannot be enforced under present circumstances while the scholars eat, sleep, and live in their dirty huts.)

A great majority of them in their present situation, having no incentive to learn our language and habits, look upon the sending of their children to school as doing us a great favor, and often ask why I do not give them food and clothing, and in some instances demanding pay when they attend school regularly a short time, while if the number I have named could be entirely away from their relatives and not dependent on them, then their facilities (in my opinion) for advancement would be increased in every respect, particularly in regularity of habits, in their meals, in sleeping, and in their clothing; to which school could also be attached a garden, cultivated by the scholars, producing all necessaries (vegetables) and luxuries of the kitchen, and at the same time proving to them in the most forcible manner possible the superiority of our customs and habits over their own careless and idle way of living.

I remain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
 C. C. PAGETT, *Instructor.*

WESLEY B. GOSNELL, Esq.,
Sub-Agent, W. T.

No. 82.

NISQUALLY INDIAN AGENCY, W. T.,
June 30, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the Indian department I have the honor of submitting this my third annual report showing the affairs and condition of the Indians at the Nisqually agency.

The 24th of next July I will have been on this reservation three years, and in glancing back over the operations of that time, I am forcibly convinced that the present Indian policy, so wisely entertained and practically adhered to, has occasioned a very decided improvement in the moral and mental condition of these Indians.

And I am satisfied that in a few years longer, with the same care and treatment you have so diligently superintended, it will place the Nisqually now upon this reserve far in advance of any Indians now enjoying the protection of our government.

The improvements made on the Nisqually during the present year consists of eight thousand rails, eighty acres inclosed with a good fence, forty of which is sowed with wheat and oats, also seventy-five acres of wheat and oats sowed in old land, all of which at present has every appearance of a good crop. We have also a good crop of potatoes and other vegetables.

All of our farms are in good condition. All the oxen are in good health and condition, and the farming utensils (what few there are) are in good repair.

The five houses which were erected for the Indians are going to wreck, as the Indians occupy them but a short time during the winter.

Last year I reported that these Indians had two hundred horses and five head of cattle. At present their stock numbers as follows: 262 head of horses, twenty-nine head of cattle, and thirty-three head of hogs, and owing to the smallness of the reservation their horses, cattle, and hogs will in a short time have no place to graze.

I am, with much respect, your most obedient servant,
 D. M. MOUNTS, *U. S. Farmer.*

WESLEY B. GOSNELL, Esq.,
Sub-Agent, Washington Territory.

No. 83.

PUYALLUP RESERVATION,
June 30, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the progress made by the Indians on the Puyallup reservation during the last year, ending June 30, 1860. The whole number of Indians belonging to this band is about 700, but as yet only some 400 have taken hold to work. They had in cultivation last year about 100 acres, yielding some 8,000 bushels of potatoes, 800 bushels of wheat,

200 bushels of peas, and a quantity of vegetables, such as turnips, cabbage, carrots, beets, &c., &c. They have cleared up some forty acres more this spring, making in cultivation this season something like 140 acres. Their crops look fine, rather better than last year.

We have built during the last year one log barn, twenty-six feet long by twenty feet wide, and one stable twenty feet square; also, one two-story frame building, sixteen by twenty feet on the ground, intended to be used to store the Indians' seed potatoes, wheat, peas, &c., &c.

The Indians have been a great deal healthier the past year than the year previous, owing, no doubt, to their living so much better than usual.

They are perfectly satisfied, and seem to be very happy. As is the case with nearly all the Indians, they like whisky, and some of them will go off and hang around the towns, where there is always to be found a plenty of trifling white men who make their living by selling whisky to the Indians. This is, however, mostly confined to the young men and a few women whom they hire out to white men as prostitutes. I think the only way to stop this evil would be to drive these women away from the towns, or rather bring them on the reserves.

The property on the reservation and the buildings are in good condition, with the exception of the Indians' houses. They have broken out all their windows, and some of their doors are broken down.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOHN L. PERKINS.

W. B. GOSNELL, Esq.,

Sub-Agent, Squaksin, Washington Territory.

No. 84.

YAKIMA INDIAN AGENCY, W. T.

Fort Simcoe, August 15, 1860.

SIR: Since my last annual report, the Indian affairs in my district have been satisfactory as to peace and quietness between the whites and Indians, and amongst the Indians themselves. No outrages have been perpetrated by Indians upon the persons or property of the whites. The latter have not sought to violate those irrepealable laws of humanity and kindness that should always characterize the intercourse of a civilized and powerful people with ignorant and helpless men and women. This latter fact is the more remarkable because of the discovery and working of the northern gold fields, in consequence of which great numbers of white men have been passing through all parts of my district lying north and west of Columbia river and east of the Cascade mountains. Many of these men are miners from California, and I record with great pleasure that, as far as has come to my knowledge, they have always respected the rights and feelings of the helpless Indians. The fruits of this conduct are indicated above—good will, peace, and good offices between the antagonistic races, instead of

hatred, ill will, outrage, blood, and efforts at mutual extermination, uniformly eventuating in the speedy disappearance of the weaker people, as in California and Southern Oregon.

The northern gold fields are not within Washington Territory, except those of Pend d'Orielle river; but are just over the line in British Columbia. They are as much resorted to by northern Indians of my district as if they were on American soil, and the only wonder is that collisions have not occurred between the miners and the Indians, for both have been known to wash dust side by side, in the same placers.

Nothing of special note is yet effected in the removal of distant band of Indians to this agency and reservation. No funds of any kind have been furnished for such purpose, no appropriations having been made for fulfilling the treaty of June 9, 1855, till March 29, 1860, when Congress appropriated \$90,850 for fulfilling the stipulations of said treaty, of which not one dollar is yet remitted to the proper agent. Though destitute of ready means, I have felt myself compelled to anticipate the arrival of funds by removing, in advance, the band of Lewis River Klickitats, because of the threatening aspect of relations between those Indians and the white settlers. Provision was made in the treaty of June 9, 1855, to consolidate said band with others of the Yakima nation. This band of Klickitats, however, have never been treated with, or their lands purchased. White settlers have occupied the most valuable places for grazing, field culture, and fishing. So driven from post to pillar was this scattered and injured people, that but one white settler, and he a former member of Congress, would allow them to remain, even temporarily, on lands yet belonging to them, the title of which has always heretofore been acknowledged by our government as vesting in the aboriginal inhabitants till fully treated with and ample compensation allowed. The agent has undertaken to remove them personally, with aid of head chief and interpreter, without the expensive interposition of superintendent of removal, conductors, &c., &c. A careful account of expenditures will be kept, for which the agent will file his own voucher, and he is confident the mode of removal pursued will prove far cheaper than if done by contract.

The band named number, as well as can be ascertained in their scattered condition, 100 souls, thirty-seven of whom were transported by steamer from Lewis river to Rockland, Washington Territory. They are now *en route* from the latter place to this agency. Forty-three have undertaken to remove their horses, their cattle, and themselves, over the Cascade mountains to Yakima reservation, and the remainder the agent has not yet succeeded in inducing to leave willingly their old hunting and fishing lands, though he yet hopes to accomplish so necessary an undertaking, as soon as possible.

These Indians have been badly treated by the whites; driven without compensation from their own lands; their houses burned and otherwise destroyed; the graves of their people inclosed in the white man's fields. They unwillingly consent to remove to please the government agent, hoping and trusting that their great father will yet provide some compensation for their lands in the form of annuities for beneficial objects, apart from the other bands treated with and settled on

the Yakima reservation. According to the principle adopted in the treaties with Indians of Washington Territory in 1855, this band is entitled to \$10,000, appropriated for their exclusive benefit. That sum is but a trifle of the true value of the lands formerly occupied by them and now grasped by the white settlers.

The undersigned anxiously awaits the receipt of the appropriations for his district, so that he can remove, settle, and consolidate all the bands belonging to this nation, and thus withdraw them as far as possible from the deliterious effects of rum, licentiousness, and the other vices necessarily growing out of the contiguity and unrestrained intercourse of the natives with the frontier settlements of this country.

Sixty thousand dollars of the appropriation made in act of March 29, 1860, are for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President. The treaty provides that the Indians shall be consulted as to what objects they would desire this and similar annuities to be applied. They look to the undersigned, their agent, to guide them; and I need not reiterate former reports and recommendations upon this important point. It is sufficient to say, that to give the Indians as few blankets as possible, and all other clothing in good, strong piece goods, to be made up by the women—to give him as little food as he can possibly get along with, and thus compel him to industry—to build him houses, break and fence lands—to give him cows, sheep, and hogs, and thus compel him to stay at home to take care of them, thereby acquiring a love of home, is the only true policy, as you will find set forth more fully in former reports. It is a ruinous policy to give an Indian large quantities of blankets, beads, paints, bells, and such like gew-gaws; to supply him with large quantities of hard bread and other food, as such a course leads to idleness, gambling, and similar vices; and when his annuities are thus wasted he is still an Indian, unadvanced in civilization, and, if possible, more helpless than when governmental aid was first extended to him, since his wants are increased without increased knowledge or industry or ability to supply them.

Those Indians living near this agency have shown very commendable and encouraging industry in getting in and cultivating, this season, small patches of potatoes, peas, wheat, and vegetables; and I am quite sure that, if discreetly and wisely directed and assisted, they will advance in agriculture, in domestic economy, in the husbandry of cattle, sheep, and other domestic animals; advancing at the same time, and just in the same degree, in knowledge, in virtue, and in the industrial arts of civilized life.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. LANSDALE,
Indian Agent, W. T.

EDWARD R. GEARY, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Portland, Oregon.

No. 85.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,
Walla-Walla Valley, W. T., Sept. 30, 1860.

SIR: I herewith submit my annual report. This agency embraces the same tribes that were originally placed in my charge. Last fall I transferred the Spokanes to Major Lugenbeel, and relieved him of the Cour D'Alenes, to promote the efficiency of the service, as these tribes would each be nearer their respective agents.

I have, therefore, in my immediate care the Cayusé, Walla-Walla, Palouse, Nez Percé, and Cour D'Alene tribes.

CAYUSÉ.

This tribe is yet residing in this valley, where they have cultivated their usual garden spots. But their attention is principally directed to the care of their horses and cattle. Owing to the rapid increase of the white settlers, daily conflicts occur in regard to their respective rights, and all my energies have been taxed to preserve friendly relations.

These Indians are included in the treaty establishing the Umatilla reservation, and it is actually necessary that some speedy disposition be made of them. They would much prefer to go to the Nez Percé reservation, as they have intermarried, speak the same language, and have been mostly absorbed by that tribe.

WALLA-WALLA.

Of this tribe about fifty are residing at their old location on the Columbia with their recognized chief, (Homily.) The balance of the tribe have been led away by "Walshil," (regarded as hostile,) who is claiming to be chief, and are residing on the Columbia, near Priest's rapids. This tribe belongs to the Umatilla reservation; but, I apprehend, it will be difficult to collect them there, as they have become so demoralized by the effects of whisky that their wrong and vagabond propensity will always predominate. They possess but few horses, and no cattle, and rely almost entirely on their fisheries for a livelihood.

PALOUSE.

This tribe is included in the Yakima treaty; but is yet remaining on Snake river. In fact, the most of the tribe have intermarried, and are now living and claim their homes on the Nez Percé reservation.

The Indians of this tribe were formerly quite hostile in their feelings, but have during the past year conducted themselves in such a manner that entitles them to consideration at the hands of government. They are very poor, have but few horses and cattle, and rely upon fish and their gardens for subsistence.

NEZ PERCÉ.

This is the most powerful and influential tribe of Indians this side of the Rocky Mountains. They have always, as a tribe, maintained peaceful relations with the government, and have, and do yet, exercise a salutary influence over their neighboring tribes by their example. They are disposed to be industrious, and with proper encouragement the younger portion of the tribe may attain to that degree of civilization contemplated by the Indian policy of the government heretofore inaugurated. They own a great many horses and cattle, and have been in the habit for years of cultivating the soil to a small extent. Last spring I assisted them in their farming operations, to the extent of my abilities, as an earnest of the fulfillment of treaty stipulations, and the results have been very satisfactory indeed. Besides raising all kinds of vegetables, they have secured for winter use about two thousand five hundred bushels of wheat and between three and four thousand bushels of corn.

This tribe numbers about four thousand souls, and are on the increase rather than decrease, as is the case with all the other tribes in this country, as their wealth and standing induce many of the better disposed of other tribes to come and live and claim their homes with them.

They have always been divided into two parties—the treaty or peace party and the anti-treaty or war party. The latter, however, have never been directly concerned in hostilities, but have given encouragement to other tribes so engaged. As I have before reported, last year, I succeeded with much difficulty in satisfying the minds of this party in regard to the treaty, at the time I met them in council to announce its confirmation. Since that time, I have succeeded in gaining their confidence, and, by promises that government would not neglect them, have succeeded in controlling them peaceably. This tribe is scattered in small bands over the large extent of country embraced in their reservation, and each individual, or head of a family, has his own garden, which he cultivates himself. I have encouraged this condition, as it is the most important initiative step in learning them to labor for their own maintenance. These Indians are decidedly an agricultural people. They want farms and shops, and but a portion of the money appropriated for them will be required to secure this much desired end. By promises to this effect, made these Indians, I have induced all who reside off the reserve to move on to it, with their own accord, as soon as their crops are secured, without any additional expense to the government. To secure permanent peaceful relations with these Indians they must be made to feel that they have homes and interests to protect, which would insure their hearty coöperation in protecting the peace of the country. The anti-treaty party have been opposed to this policy, as they have been in the habit for years of going to the buffalo country to winter, where they take their stock, and this roaming propensity cannot be broken up except by locating them on permanent farms. It is for that reason that I refused to make a requisition, and stated that the policy of contracting for cattle

for them before they were located was prejudicial to the interests of the Indians as well as to the government. They are much dissatisfied with the delay in fulfilling their treaty stipulations, and my entire attention is now directed to satisfying them in regard to their disappointments. They hold the balance of power with the other Indians of this interior country, and it is a matter of paramount importance that they should not feel neglected or wronged.

COUR D'ALENES.

This tribe is peaceful and quiet. The mission established in their country has been of considerable service to them in instructing, and inducing them to engage in agricultural pursuits. The present time is a very critical period in our Indian relations, and the peace of the country depends on the efficiency of the Indian service.

I have no apprehensions of there being any more attempts made by parties to hunt gold on the Nez Percé reservation. The action I took in the matter, gave great satisfaction to the Indians. The public mind was a good deal agitated about the matter at the time, but the instructions subsequently received from you, with the instructions of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, satisfied all that I was doing no more than executing the United States law.

The management of the Cayuse and Walla-Walla Indians during the past year has given me a great deal of care and anxiety, and I am more than ever impressed with the correctness of my recommendation made last winter, that the former should be placed on the Nez Percé reservation, as they have affiliations with that tribe, whilst they have none with the Walla-Wallas and Umatillas. The few that remain to be removed are the remainder of a once haughty and powerful tribe, who still claim that the whites are the aggressors, and whilst they profess a desire to be friendly, they wish to be removed as far as possible from the white settlements; which is but a natural desire from the difficulties they have encountered in preserving their stock, whilst living with the whites. The Walla-Wallas have a strong affiliation with the Yakimas, and to place them on their reservation, will be the only means of accomplishing anything with them.

The Palouse Indians who are included in the Yakima reservation should be allowed to go to the Nez Percé reserve, as they have not only intermarried, and speak the same language, but have been almost entirely absorbed by that tribe.

Since the making of the treaties, in 1855, all of these Indians, except the Nez Percés, from war, famine, and disease, have been on the decrease, and have lost so many of their tribal characteristics that the reason for their location, as made by the treaties, does not now exist.

Census.

Tribes.	No. of souls.	No. of horses.	No. of cattle.
Cayuse	400	1,000	300
Walla-Walla.....	800	500	None.
Palouse.....	400	300	50
Nez Percé.....	4,000	10,000	2,000
Cour D'Alene..	600	1,000	100

In regard to the Indians in charge of Major Lugenbeel his report to you will give more detailed information than I can furnish.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. J. CAIN,
Indian Agent, W. T.

E. R. GEARY, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Portland, Oregon.

No. 86.

SILETZ INDIAN RESERVATION,
Oregon, August 15, 1860.

SIR: In obedience to the requisitions of the department of Indian affairs, I have the honor herewith to submit my first annual report as agent for the Indians connected with this agency.

I entered upon the duties of my office upon the 1st of October, 1859. Considerable improvement of a permanent character had already been made under the direction of the late agent, R. B. Metcalfe, Esq. At the agency I found about twenty-five thousand bushels of potatoes, and a quantity of wheat and oats. The latter I used for seed. With the potatoes and the fish taken by the Indians they were enabled to subsist through the winter, although the most of them were in an enfeebled and half-starved condition in the spring from the want of a sufficiency of proper food.

I commenced farming operations as soon as the season would permit, the Indians contributing their labor with an alacrity and good will that, under the circumstances, could not have been expected. I designated a portion of land to each principal tribe for cultivation, placing a farmer with them to instruct and assist them. It is my intention to further divide these tracts, allotting a piece of land to each family for cultivation, which I think the better plan; but owing to the lateness of the season when I took charge of the agency, and their objection to being separated, I thought it best, for the time being, to adopt the course I did. I have induced some families to conform to my wishes in this respect, and shall adopt this plan generally so far as I can in the future.

I have plowed, fenced, and planted this season in potatoes four hun-

dred and sixty acres, which give promise of an excellent yield; grown and harvested eight hundred acres of wheat, which will produce an average yield for this country; three hundred acres of oats, which are an excellent crop, and one hundred acres of peas; besides garden vegetables, such as carrots, cabbages, &c., are cultivated by many of the families. I was unable to cultivate as many vegetables as I desired, on account of the difficulty of obtaining good seed.

I have, the past season, had erected a saw-mill, which will be in operation within a few days, and have in process of erection a grist-mill, which I hope to have completed within two months from this time. Both would have been in operation before this had it not been for the accidental burning of the blacksmith shop, which has greatly retarded the progress of the work. I have also built an excellent barn, thirty by ninety-five feet, and have built sixteen potato houses, which will store at least one hundred and fifty thousand bushels of potatoes.

Much ill feeling has heretofore existed between some of the tribes upon the reservation, and collisions between them were frequent, always resulting in some being killed or wounded. This increased the duties of the agent much, and was a serious cause of embarrassment to the progress of improvement; but by frequently calling the principal men together, and assisting them in the settlement of their controversies upon fair and equitable grounds, and compelling them to adhere strictly to their agreements one with another, I have succeeded in bringing about a state of harmony and good feeling between them. A school was commenced in March last, under the superintendence of Mr. E. B. Ball, and continued until the 13th of August, when it was deemed advisable to suspend until after harvest. The school will be commenced again immediately, and under more favorable auspices. The attendance was irregular, varying from ten to forty. There was no unwillingness upon the part of the children to attend the school, but owing to the scarcity of food those that were able were compelled to accompany their parents on their frequent excursions into the mountains and to the sea-coast for game and fish. Those who have attended the school exhibit much sprightliness of mind, and possess an aptitude to learn not exceeded by white children of the same age.

From my knowledge of these Indians I am inclined to think that little improvement can be made upon the present race. Their prejudices and superstitions hang to them as with "hooks of steel." An Indian may have a dream which is sufficient to throw the reservation in a state of entire confusion in a single night. If the children could be taken at an early age and taught the arts of civilized life, and educated in the English language, something might be expected from the rising generation. In this way they might become prepared for the reception of a Christian education; but if kept under the direct influence of their parents any attempts to civilize or Christianize them will prove abortive.

An appropriation should be made for the maintenance of a *manual labor school*, where all the children over five and under fourteen years of age should be placed, under the charge of humane and competent teachers, and there boarded and lodged, and taught the various mechanical branches, and kept, so far as possible, entirely removed from

the influence of their parents. This, I am fully satisfied, is the only possible and practicable plan that can be adopted for their future education.

The Indians of this reservation have much yet to learn, before they are capable of providing a comfortable subsistence for themselves, and habits of industry and economy must be acquired first. They must first be taught to give up the chase and their idle and vicious habits, and depend upon that greatest civilizer, the cultivation of the soil.

Many now begin to see that this is inevitably the case, and are willing and anxious to be instructed.

Much sickness and disease have heretofore prevailed among them, which is attributable to their manner of living, as well as a want of wholesome food. I have endeavored to induce them to introduce habits of cleanliness, which would be greatly conducive to their health; and it is my intention, so soon as the saw-mill gets in successful operation, to construct, as speedily as possible, comfortable houses for them, the scarcity of lumber having prevented it heretofore. Their general health at this time is better than at any time since I have had charge of the reservation. It is greatly to be regretted that the treaties with the coast tribes at this agency have not yet been ratified. This should be done at an early period, or a new treaty made. These Indians are becoming restless and impatient from having been held in this state of anxiety and doubt, and I fear will not quietly submit much longer. It is essentially necessary that something should be done in this matter, if peace and tranquillity are desired. With the exception of these tribes, the Indians under my charge appear perfectly contented and comparatively happy, and any one familiar with these tribes a few years since cannot fail to mark the improvement made in their condition, and their advancement towards a state of civilization. With the mills once completed, and the additional cultivation of a small quantity of farming land, this reservation will become a self-sustaining institution. For agricultural purposes, the quality of the land is excellent, fine timber conveniently situated exists in abundance. Its contiguity to the ocean, affording an abundant supply of fish, renders it an excellent location for a reservation.

This reservation is favorably situated to prevent communications with the whites, its isolated position preventing it. I have used my utmost endeavors to prevent any communication further than absolutely necessary, and the Indians under my charge have little opportunity for acquiring habits of dissipation, and other vices of the bad citizens of our community in this respect, as well as in maintaining friendly relations with these Indians. I have been greatly assisted by Captain Augur, the gentlemanly officer in command at Fort Hoskins.

The most serious difficulties in locating the Indians upon this reservation have been overcome, and the expenses hereafter in maintaining them will be greatly diminished. There will be a sufficiency of potatoes and breadstuffs raised this season to subsist them till they raise

another crop, and it is to be hoped they may not again be driven to the state of necessity and destitution that they were last winter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL NEWCOMB,
Indian Agent.

EDWARD R. GEARY, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Portland, Oregon.

No. 87.

SILETZ INDIAN RESERVATION, OREGON,
August 15, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit the following as my report as teacher of the school under my charge at this agency. I commenced the school on the 1st of March last, and continued it to the 13th of August, when I thought it advisable to suspend until after the harvest. The attendance was very irregular, varying from ten to forty, the average attendance being about twenty. Those who have attended the school have shown no unwillingness to attend, but have been kept out by their parents to assist them in procuring food. This has been the greatest source of embarrassment to the school.

Those who have attended the school seem to possess excellent minds, and exhibit an aptitude to learn not exceeded by white children of the same age. Quite all have learned the alphabet, ten spell quite readily in words of two syllables, and two are reading in easy readings.

It seems to be of little use, however, to attempt to keep the school with any permanent benefit to the children, unless they could be taken from under the control of their parents and placed where they could be boarded and taken care of, and instructed in agricultural and mechanical pursuits. I think, by adopting the course I have indicated, that much good may be accomplished.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. BALL.

DANIEL NEWCOMB, Esq.,
Indian Agent.

No. 88.

YAQUINA BAY, OREGON,
July 12, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report.

The Indians under my charge embrace the Umpqua, Coose, Alcea, and Siuslaw Indians, numbering 460 souls, of which the Coose and Umpqua tribes, numbering 279, are living in the vicinity of fort Umpqua, the remainder being located upon the Coast reservation. In obe-

dience to the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, contained in his letter of the 3d September, 1859, I have taken preliminary steps for the removal of the Umpqua and Coose Indians to the place designed for their future home, and shall proceed to this work at once, hoping to be able to effect the desired object at an early day. These Indians should be removed as soon as possible, as it will be impracticable to do so late in the fall, and if it is done early it will afford them time to build houses for the coming winter.

In accordance with instructions received from your office, I commenced making improvements on a portion of the land selected by me for their future location, situated on the Coast reservation about six miles south of the Alcea river, and sixty miles north of Fort Umpqua, where I have caused to be erected two small agency buildings, and have had planted about twenty-five acres of potatoes and garden vegetables. I have employed Indian labor in making these improvements as far as practicable. It will be remembered that the Indians in my charge are not parties to any existing treaty with the United States, and of course are not beneficiaries under treaty stipulations. They are embraced in the treaty with the coast tribes of Oregon negotiated by Superintendent Palmer during the months of August and September, 1855, but which treaty has not as yet been ratified by the United States Senate. Great dissatisfaction has long existed among these Indians on account of this matter. They are continually asking why it is that the great father (the President) does not send back their paper, *i. e.* treaty, as he promised, and pay them for their lands. They say they are tired of waiting for it, and complain bitterly that their land has been taken from them without their having received any compensation therefor. I would respectfully urge that either their treaty be ratified, a new one made, or some congressional action be taken in reference to these Indians by which they will be placed upon an equal footing with the other Indians on the Coast reservation who are provided for by treaty stipulations. None of the Indians in my charge have ever been engaged in hostilities against the whites. The Umpqua and Coose tribes are naturally industrious, but owing to the fact that they have had for a number of years free intercourse with the whites, they have acquired many vices, such as the use of liquor, &c. Notwithstanding my most strenuous efforts to the contrary they sometimes obtain liquor from unprincipled white men. After their removal to the Coast reservation, however, which I hope to effect at an early day, their intercourse with that class of men will be entirely cut off, and the nefarious traffic wholly suppressed. The Siuslaw tribe live upon the Siuslaw river, and are the most advanced and industrious of the tribes within my district. I have furnished them this spring with some agricultural implements and some seed, and they have without assistance cultivated small gardens, which bid fair to yield a good crop. The Alcea tribe are not so enterprising and industrious as the Siuslaws, but are inclined to be lazy and indolent. I have, however, induced a few of them to work on the farm, and I hope with proper encouragement to effect in a few years a salutary change in their disposition, and place them in a condition to support themselves. Since I took charge of these Indians, (on the 30th November, 1859,) there have been eleven

deaths and seven births. During the spring months there was considerable sickness, but those affected having received careful medical attendance it did not prove serious. The general health at present is quite good. Last fall, Major J. B. Scott, commanding Fort Umpqua, issued to these Indians a large amount of condemned clothing, which enabled them to pass the winter quite comfortably without assistance from the Indian department. Many of them now, however, are nearly destitute of clothing, and without a proper supply will be exposed to great suffering during the inclemency of the coming winter. I trust that proper steps will be taken at an early day for the establishment of a school at this point, as I am satisfied that the children, could they receive the benefit of instruction, would improve rapidly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. SYKES,
Indian Sub-Agent.

EDWARD R. GEARY, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Portland, Oregon.

No. 89.

OFFICE GRAND RONDE AGENCY,
August, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor herewith to transmit my fourth annual report.

The Indians on this reservation are in better health, and appear to be better satisfied than they have been at any time since I took charge.

Our crops of grain this season are much larger than those of any previous year; and I think we will have sufficient breadstuffs to supply the wants of the Indians for the next year. We will also have a good crop of potatoes and peas, as well as an abundance of forage to supply all the stock on the reservation.

The assignment of a portion of the soil to each separate family has had a very salutary effect, nearly every head of a family having his house and land separate and apart. These they have all fenced in, and many of them cultivate their ground with a great deal of industry.

The following table will give a comparative statement of the expenses of this reservation from the time I took charge to the end of the last fiscal year:

During the quarter ending	December 31, 1856,	about \$500	per day.
Do	do	March 31, 1857,	300 "
Do	do	June 30, 1857,	300 "
Do	do	September 30, 1857,	240 "
Do	do	December 31, 1857,	315 "
Do	do	March 31, 1858,	240 "
Do	do	June 30, 1858,	240 "
Do	do	September 30, 1858,	240 "
Do	do	December 31, 1858,	280 "
Do	do	March 31, 1859,	100 "

During the quarter ending	June 30, 1859,	\$230 per day.
Do	do	September 30, 1859,
Do	do	December 31, 1859,
Do	do	March 31, 1860,
Do	do	June 30, 1860,
		73 "

By the above table will be seen the enormous reduction which has been made in the expenses of this agency in less than four years; and I think that in a very short time the expenses, outside of treaty stipulations, will be comparatively trifling, the whole of the arable portion of the reservation being well inclosed with good and substantial fences, and the subdivision of the fields almost completed.

In accordance with your instructions, I have expended a portion of the annuity funds on the mills. They are in good running order, though the flouring mill is far from complete.

After the spring crops were put in I gave permission to a portion of the Clackamas, Molalla, and Oregon City bands of Indians, who formerly resided in the vicinity of the salmon fisheries, to leave the reservation for the purpose of fishing; and they succeeded in obtaining a considerable supply; but all the other Indians, including the Rogue River, Umpqua, and Cow Creek tribes, are entirely destitute of meat of any kind, and it will be absolutely necessary to purchase a small supply of beef, especially during the fall and winter months, or great suffering will ensue.

Having in my former reports given my views in regard to the education of the Indian children, and the establishment of schools on the reservation, I will merely report that we have again tried the experiment, a teacher having been employed from the 1st of December, 1859, to the middle of February, 1860, with no better result than all former attempts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. MILLER,
Indian Agent.

EDWARD R. GEARY, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Portland, Oregon.

No. 90.

OFFICE INDIAN AGENCY, DALLES, OREGON,
July 30, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the regulations of the Indian Bureau, I have the honor to submit this, my annual report for the last year. In accordance with instructions from your office, I relieved Agent A. P. Dennison in the charge of this district on the 30th of December last, and will confine my report to affairs connected with this agency, but will remark here, that the Indians in Klamath Lake district, formerly under my charge, continue on terms of friendship with the United States, no difficulties of importance between them and our citizens having occurred since my last report.

The number of Indians in this district will approximate to 5,000 souls, including the confederated tribes and bands of Middle Oregon, the confederated tribes of Walla-Wallas, Cayuses, and Umatillas, the Mountain Snakes and Diggers, with a few scattering families of other bands. Of this number, only about 1,200 have as yet been collected on one, the Warm Springs, reservation; the others being scattered over a vast extent of country, from the Cascade mountains to the eastern boundary of the State. The Sho-sho-nees, or Snakes, and Diggers, have assumed an attitude of hostility to the United States and many of the friendly tribes. Their depredations on the Indians at Warm Springs reservation during the past eighteen months has been most annoying, as well as prejudicial to the success of that institution. Since I have had charge of that reserve they have driven off and killed about eighty head of horses and a few cattle, the property of the reserve Indians.

WARM SPRINGS RESERVATION.

This reserve was set apart for the confederated tribes and bands of Middle Oregon, by the treaty of June 25, 1855. The location of this reserve is unfortunate in some respects. It is from forty-five to seventy-five miles distant from the fisheries on the Columbia river and tributaries, the right to fish at which, in common with citizens of the United States, is guaranteed to this people by treaty. The distance makes it necessary for the Indians to remove to, and to reside at, the fisheries during the time that they are engaged putting up their annual supply of salmon, which is in the summer months, from the first of May until the middle of September; consequently, their crops are neglected, and the indolent, profligate, and debauched have a season in which to indulge these propensities in and near the white settlements, where the influence of the agent is partially counteracted by vicious and unprincipled white men. The amount of good tillable land on the reserve is scarcely sufficient for the number of Indians to be located there. There is abundance of good grazing lands, which is of great importance, and well adapted to the wants of the Indians. When I took charge of this reserve I found the Indians in great fear of their mortal enemies, the Snakes, and during the early spring they were greatly distressed by the depredatory incursions of those unconscionable thieves. It was necessary to herd all stock during the day and corral it at night, and to observe the greatest vigilance at all times. To leave a band of horses or single animal without being guarded for a few hours, was to insure its loss. It was with the greatest difficulty that I was enabled to keep the Indians on the reserve until their crops were planted. I used every means to get into communication with the Snakes, in vain; they kept away from me. I furnished the military authorities of the department of Oregon full information regarding the difficulties and precarious condition of the reserve, and applied for a small force to be stationed there temporarily; but, for causes unknown to me, which I presume appeared satisfactory to the commanding general, no step was taken for our protection. True, a detachment of twenty-five or thirty men, under

command of Lieutenant Johnson, were sent to the reserve to investigate the subject and "ascertain the truth or falsity of the report." They encamped at the agency one night and started on their return to Fort Dalles the next day. In consequence of the partial destruction of the crops on the reserve last summer by the Snakes, our Indians were reduced to want for provisions, and it became necessary to furnish them with flour for a few weeks.

In the face of all these difficulties and embarrassments, I have the satisfaction to report about the same amount of land under cultivation this year as Agent Dennison reported for the last. The crops look promising, and I anticipate a good yield.

Many of the families work with a system that will compare favorably with our white farmers whom they emulate. I think it safe to estimate the yield of potatoes, which look very fine, at 10,000 bushels, corn about 500 bushels, turnips 500 bushels, oats 400 bushels, squashes 1,000 bushels, peas 200 bushels, and other vegetables in proportion. The Indians have put up a large amount of salmon, and the fruit of their labors will probably be sufficient for their subsistence the coming year. If these people could be protected on the reserve, they would, with the ample provision made by treaty, be enabled to live comfortably and in easy circumstances. They are probably the most industrious Indians in Oregon, have a large number of horses, and are making considerable progress in civilization. They are making some substantial improvements on the reserve, having built several comfortable log-houses within the last six months. The schools provided for by treaty are anxiously expected, and will doubtless be appreciated by the most progressive of them.

UMATILLA RESERVATION.

Up to the present time no improvements have been made on this reserve, and the Indians to be located there are scattered; but the time has arrived to extend to them the long looked for benefits of the treaty concluded five years ago. The Indians to be colonized on the Umatilla reserve are the confederated tribes of Walla-Wallas, Cayuses, and Umatillas. The two former tribes, once among the most powerful and important in Oregon, have, through the combined evil influences of war, pestilence, and intemperance, been reduced to a mere shadow of their former greatness. These people will, for the future, be under the fostering care of the government, and it is to be hoped that much may be done for their moral and intellectual improvement. There is but one mission for the Indians for this district—Roman Catholic—located near Dalles City. The good fathers are very zealous in their labors, and I am satisfied that they exercise a beneficial influence over the minds and morals of many of the Indians. There is no school for any Indians of this district; but doubtless those provided for by treaty will be put in operation the present year.

In conclusion, I would state that in view of the fact that I am only temporarily in charge of this district, I deem it inappropriate in me

to offer any suggestions relative to any subject of future policy for this agency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. H. ABBOTT,
Sub-Agent.

EDWARD R. GEARY, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Portland, Oregon.

No. 91.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, November 29, 1859.

SIR: Referring to previous instructions upon the subject of intrusions upon the "Cherokee neutral tract," in the southeast corner of Kansas Territory, I have now to direct you, in view of the imperative necessity of causing all intruders to be removed from said lands, to give public notice in the most conspicuous manner, and in conformity with former instructions, to all persons illegally occupying lands within the boundaries of said reserve, that they are required to remove therefrom immediately, or at all events prior to the early spring, and if any intruders are found within the reserve after the 1st day of April next, that prompt measures will be taken to expell them from the aforesaid tract of land by military force, and that no further leniency will be extended to them under any circumstances whatever.

Those persons to whom permits have been granted at the instance of the Indians, or other parties, to occupy lands within the reserve, are embraced in the foregoing instructions, and you will notify them to remove accordingly, and hereafter you will refrain from granting permits to any persons to occupy these lands for any purpose, without direct authority from this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner.

GEORGE BUTLER, Esq., *United States Agent,*
Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation, west of Arkansas.

No. 92.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, March 13, 1860.

SIR: Your communication, at the instance of a meeting held by the settlers upon the Cherokee neutral lands, in Kansas Territory, bearing date February 28, 1860, has been received and duly considered by this office.

It is stated in your letter above referred to, that the settlers, in

whose behalf you write, made their settlements upon what was supposed at the time to be the reservation set apart for the New York Indians, and that they were not aware, until recent surveys, their locations were upon the Cherokee lands. The excuse offered, in a legal point, is entitled to but little consideration. The Cherokee lands, as well as the New York tract, were alike secured to those tribes originally by solemn treaty obligations, which should have been sufficient to protect them from trespass by all law-abiding citizens. So far from that, not only those two reservations, but almost every reservation in Kansas Territory has been either settled or trespassed upon by the whites. This increased disregard of law and treaty stipulations induced Congress, on the 12th day of June, 1858, to pass an additional act, more stringent than the intercourse act of 1834, requiring the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to remove persons from any tribal Indian reservations who may be found thereon in violation of law. This act is to be found on page 332, United States Statutes at Large, vol. 11, from which it will be perceived that no discretion is left to me as to the course to be pursued.

However much my sympathy may be invoked in behalf of those who are regarded almost as my neighbors, still the law is imperative, and must be obeyed.

Whether these lands are needed for the use of the Indians or not, forms no consideration for delaying the execution of the law. It is unpleasant to me to occupy a position antagonistic to what the hardy pioneer regards as his legal or equitable claims, or claims based upon supposed rights; but they cannot expect me to deviate where both law and official duty command.

It is proper, also, that I should say that no treaty with the Cherokees for the purchase of the tract in question is anticipated. The Senate of the United States has intimated that no treaty involving the payment of money from the Treasury will receive the assent of that body.

The large amount of vacant lands in Kansas and elsewhere would seem to fully justify this determination. It is unnecessary for me to attempt to disguise the fact, that I should exceedingly regret a collision between the citizens and the authorities of the United States; and sincerely hope that the settlers upon the Indian lands will avoid so great a calamity; but, as at present advised, unless they obey the notice, the strong arm of the government will be employed to enforce it, however formidable they may be in numbers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner.

CHAS. W. BLAIR, Esq.,
Fort Scott, Kansas Territory.

No. 93.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, April 21, 1860.

SIR: From information that has been received at this office in regard to certain persons, who are residing within the limits of the Cherokee Nation, it is found necessary to call your attention to the propriety of seeing that the provisions of the intercourse law are observed with respect to them. By reference to the law you will find that no person can reside within the limits of the country of any Indian nation or tribe, without permission, and such must be obtained under certain prescribed rules; and even after permission is given, if the party is found abusing the privilege, by acting in violation of any of the provisions of law, or is found unfit to reside in the country, whether from example, from the want of moral character, from his interference with the institutions of the tribe, from seditious language, and teachings, or from any cause tending to disturb the peace and quite of the tribe, or tending to alienate their attachment to the government of the United States, the superintendent of Indian affairs and Indian agents have authority to remove him, and the President is authorized to direct the military force to be employed in such removal. The necessity for such power, and for greater facility in carrying the same into execution was so apparent, that at the first session of the Thirty-fifth Congress, it was found advisable to legislate further in the matter; and the third section of the Indian appropriation bill was accordingly passed, which is: "That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs be, and he is hereby, authorized and required, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to remove from any tribal reservation any person found therein without authority of law, or whose presence within the limits of the reservation may, in his judgment, be detrimental to the peace and welfare of the Indians, and to employ for the purpose such force as may be necessary to enable the agent to effect the removal of such person or persons."

As I remarked before, I am induced to believe that the Cherokees have just cause of complaint from the presence of some such persons within their limits, and it is my desire that you call the attention of the newly appointed agent particularly to the subject. He should look not only to those cases which are there originally without authority of law, but also to those who, with ostensibly worthy purposes, have received permission, and falsified their pretensions. This is a delicate trust, and should be executed with great caution and discretion, and you cannot enjoin upon the agent too much care and circumspection; for, although I shall examine carefully the grounds of his charges, yet I must be guided in a great measure by his opinion, and am determined that the law shall be enforced.

You will, therefore, so soon as Mr. Cowart shall report to you for duty, communicate to him the contents of this letter, and require him to investigate as quietly as possible the cases of all white persons found within the limits of his agency, and to report to me, through you, such

as are there without the authority of law, and such as may be unworthy longer to remain, although they may have originally had permission to enter the country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner.

ELIAS RECTOR, Esq.,
Fort Smith, Arkansas.

No. 94.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, June 4, 1860.

SIR: Information has been received here that a secret organization has been formed in the Cherokee Nation, which, unless broken up at once, will lead to domestic strife among that people from which the United States are bound by treaty stipulation to protect. It is believed that the ultimate object of this organization is to interfere with the institutions of the Cherokees, and that its influences will be extended to other tribes upon the western border of Arkansas. Under this state of things, Superintendent Rector has been instructed to direct Agent Cowart cautiously to institute inquiries in the premises, with the view to a disorganization of the parties. Should it appear that the information above referred to is true; and further, should it appear to his satisfaction that any white person, or persons, residents of the nation, or transiently there, is or are in any way or manner connected with it, to notify him or them to leave the nation forthwith.

To enable the agent effectually to execute his orders, I respectfully suggest, should you concur, that the Secretary of War be requested to detail from the military post nearest the scene of operations, and place at the disposal of Agent Cowart a force adequate to enforce any order he may deem it his duty to make. His address for the present will be Tahlequah, Cherokee nation, west of Arkansas.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

No. 95.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, June 4, 1860.

SIR: The attention of this office has been called to an article which appeared in the Fort Smith Times, in which it will be seen that a secret organization has been formed in the Cherokee Nation, which is rapidly increasing. The existence of such an organization, the objects

of which cannot be misunderstood, has caused, in my mind, the greatest apprehension as to the future peace and quiet of that country; and, if permitted to mature its plans, will be productive of the worst results. The article alluded to points to the Joneses as being the leaders in this movement, and who have been permitted for a long time to enjoy the privileges of that nation. It is believed that the ultimate object of this organization is to interfere with the institutions of that people, and that its influences will extend to other tribes upon the western border of Arkansas.

This scheme must be broken up; for if it is permitted to ripen, that country will sooner or later be drenched in blood. You are aware that there is a large slave property in the Cherokee country; and if any steps are taken by which such property will be rendered unsafe, internal war will be the inevitable result, in which the people of the bordering State will be involved. The relations which the editor of the "Times" bears to the Cherokees, enables him to procure reliable information from that section which is not accessible to all, and hence the greater credit is due to his published statements in relation to the affairs of that people. This office is also in possession of private advices from that country, which fully corroborate the statements in the article referred to. This organization and its purposes are no longer left to mere conjecture. In view of these facts, I have to direct that, in addition to the instructions contained in a letter from this office of the 21st of April last, the contents of which you were instructed to communicate to Agent Cowart, you will direct him, immediately on his arrival at his agency, to cautiously institute inquiry as to the existence of this secret organization, its objects and purposes, who are the counselors and advisers of this movement, and proceed at once to break it up; and if, in his investigation, he should be satisfied that any white persons residing in the nation are, in any way, connected with this organization, he will notify such persons forthwith to leave the nation. You will inform Agent Cowart that the Secretary of War will be requested to place such force at his disposal as may be necessary to enforce any order he may deem it his duty to make. You will direct him, also, to spare neither time nor trouble in carrying out these instructions, and that he report direct to this office, advising you, in the meantime, of his action.

A copy of this letter has been sent direct to Agent Cowart.

Yours respectfully,

A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner.

ELIAS RECTOR, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Fort Smith, Arkansas.

No. 96.

TAHLEQUAH, CHEROKEE NATION,
November 5, 1860.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit to you an account of my proceedings on the Neutral Lands.

I arrived on the borders of the Neutral Lands on the — of October last, accompanied by Captain Sturgis, commanding fifty mounted troops, and, notwithstanding I had given general notice one month previous for all to leave, none had left, nor could I induce any to leave until I commenced to burn their cabins, when they, finding that they would be burned out, began and did leave generally.

The citizens of Drywood creek and its vicinity met me with a delegation, praying for a little time, saying that they had thought they were settling on the "New York tract," and asking time to see the department on the subject. I gave them one month.

To-day a delegation called on me, saying that Montgomery had been down and told them to remain on their places; that he would protect them, and that they were inclined to join him. They further stated to me that he had 1,500 new guns to place in their hands. Now, I cannot vouch for the correctness of any of these sayings—they may be true.

I apprehend much will be said on the subject of my action in the premises.

I desire much to be called to Washington, and would be pleased that Captain Sturgis could be called with me, that I might lay the whole matter before the department in person in his presence.

I sent a dispatch to you to that effect. I feel that I must confer with you on the subject in person.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

R. J. COWART,

United States Cherokee Agent.

Hon. A. B. GREENWOOD,

Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 97.

TAHLEQUAH, CHEROKEE NATION,
November 9, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit to you a report of my proceedings on the Neutral Lands, belonging to the Cherokee Indians, with regard to intruders thereon.

On the 20th of August last I visited those lands and notified many of the settlers in person, and wrote and put up notices in every prominent neighborhood on the entire tract, requiring all persons other than Indians to leave by the 25th of September thereafter, giving them thirty-five days to arrange matters and leave, telling them that I should certainly within that time or soon thereafter be up with troops for their removal, and that military force would be employed for that purpose in the event of a refusal on their part to comply with the notice.

I, however, did not get on the Neutral Land until the 10th of October last, when I was supported by Captain Sturgis, with fifty mounted

troops, for that purpose, and, owing to delays, gave to the settlers a margin of from fifty to fifty-five days.

But, notwithstanding the length of time given, none left, or, at least, but few, whose places seemed readily to have been supplied by new adventurers.

I remained on Spring river, near the mouth of Shoal creek, two days, talking with and admonishing the people, telling them that they well knew themselves to be intruders and should leave without further trouble; they, however, did not leave.

At six o'clock, p. m., of the second day I notified them that on the next morning I should commence to burn their cabins, unless they should leave. They still did not go off, and on the third morning I burned one cabin on Spring river. We then proceeded to the mouth of Cow creek, where we found a few settlers in like security, and unwilling to leave.

We then burned a few more as we proceeded up said creek and over to Lightning creek, where we burned a few also, amounting in all to some twenty cabins occupied, at the same time burning out-houses and those that were dilapidated and deserted, amounting in all to from fifty to sixty cabins, worth on an average not more than ten dollars per house.

Allow me here to remark that I was careful to preserve every article of furniture of every character, as also the provisions of every kind for both man and beast, including corn-fodder and hay and the like, with the fences and out-houses generally.

The settlers, finding it was my determination to burn their houses until they should heed the notice, commenced and did leave as rapidly as possible, upon which I ceased to destroy further.

I beg to assure you that none could more deeply regret such a state of things than myself; but what could I have done less? I could not force the troops to take them *vi et armis* over the line. I had no means of doing it myself. In view of all which, nothing was left me but the course pursued.

We proceeded from Lightning to Drywood creek, where we were met, according to previous arrangements, by about 250 persons, generally heads of families, who comprised by far the larger portion of settlers on the Neutral Land. They urged as a reason for not having obeyed the notice that they had been so often deceived by previous notices given, and not complied with, and that they had supposed, as some of them seemed still to do, that they were on the tract called the "New York tract;" all of which they urged in extenuation of their failure; in consequence of which, I gave them until the 25th of November instant, by which time they are to remove unconditionally, unless the matter shall be arranged with the Indian department at Washington city.

Some 135 to 140 have signed an obligation to that effect, which I now have in my possession.

I beg to refer you to Captain Sturgis, who was with me during my entire stay in the country. I am sure he will sustain me in the above facts. I will remark, before closing, that several of the settlers assured me that they had been urged by several northern gentlemen to settle

upon those Neutral Lands as fast as possible, and that the governor of Iowa was among the number.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

R. J. COWART,
United States Cherokee Agent.

Hon. A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 98.

[CIRCULAR.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, July 13, 1860.

SIR: This office has observed with regret and dissatisfaction that for sometime past a growing habit upon Indian agents, in different sections of the Indian service, of postponing to an unreasonable extent the rendition of their quarterly accounts, thus laying themselves liable to censure, if nothing more, and discrediting this office in the Treasury Department, making it necessary for repeated calls upon the office from that direction for the prompt reference of accounts for settlement, or for satisfactory reasons for delinquencies in this respect on the part of agents. By reference to Revised Regulations of this bureau, No. 5, at page 52, (Laws, Regulations, &c., of which you have a copy,) you will see that it is required that all accounts and vouchers shall be "transmitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs immediately after the close of each quarter;" and I have, in consequence of the delay on the part of the agents alluded to above, to direct that you will at once call their attention to this requirement, and instruct them to be governed thereby, as upon a strict conformity therewith depends the favorable consideration of the department and their continuance in office. As their accounts are submitted to your office, you will lose no time, after giving them your examination and noting any irregularities that may be discovered therein, in forwarding them to this office for its administrative, examination, and reference to the accounting officers of the Treasury for settlement.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

A. M. ROBINSON, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Joseph, Mo.

The same to Elias Rector, superintendent, Fort Smith, Arkansas; J. L. Collins, Esq., Santa Fé, New Mexico; E. R. Geary, Portland, Oregon; James Y. McDuffie, Esq., San Francisco, California; W. J. Cullen, superintendent, St. Paul, Minnesota.

No. 99.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, October 25, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, under date of August 11, 1860, issued with a view to carry out the act of Congress, passed at its last session, appropriating thirty-five thousand dollars to enable the Secretary of the Interior to hold a council with the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Indians, on the Upper Arkansas, I left this city on the 15th of the same month; passed St. Louis, where I purchased a portion of my outfit, and which I completed at Kansas City. I left Kansas City, on the 22d of the same month, for Bent's fort, on the Upper Arkansas, at which point I had instructed Agent Bent to inform the two tribes I desired to meet them. I arrived there on the 8th of September, a distance of nearly six hundred miles from Kansas City. On the route I passed through the country claimed by the Kiowa Indians, who are known to be hostile, and whom, as well as the Comanches, the Secretary of War has ordered the army in the West to chastise, as the only means of compelling them to respect their engagements with the United States, and to stay their murderous hand. I did not avail myself of the orders of the War Department upon commanders of military posts for an escort, if desired by me, either going or returning. Citizens of the United States in advance of me as I went out, and also on my return, were brutally murdered and scalped upon the road. It is a fact also worthy of remark that the murders were committed almost within range of the guns at Fort Larned. The Indian mode of warfare, however, is such, that it is almost impossible to detect them in their designs. They cautiously approach the Santa Fé road, commit the most atrocious deeds, and flee to the plains. On my arrival at Bent's fort, now Fort Wise, instead of finding the Cheyennes and the Arrapahoes at the point, as expected, I only found the principal portion of the Arrapahoes and a few lodges of Cheyennes. Through the exertions of Captain Potts, who had been sent out with dispatches to Agent Bent, messengers had been sent to the Cheyenne camp, (supposed to be two hundred and fifty miles distant,) with the request that they repair at once to the fort. No intelligence having been received as to the success of the messenger, others were procured and started, in order to secure their presence; and a few days before my departure, White Antelope, Black Kettle, and four or five sub-chiefs, came in without their bands, and informed me that they could not reach the fort short of twenty days. I immediately convened the chiefs of the Arrapahoes, who, with their bands, had been awaiting my arrival since July, and the chiefs of the Cheyennes then present, and informed them as to the object of my visit, and gave them to understand that their great father had heard with delight of their peaceful disposition, although they were almost in the midst of the hostile tribes. They expressed great pleasure on learning that their great father had heard of their good conduct, and requested me to say in return that they intended, in every respect, to conform to the wishes of the government. I then

presented to them a diagram of the country assigned them, by their treaty of 1851, as their hunting grounds, which they seemed to understand perfectly, and were enabled, without difficulty, to give each initial point. In fact, they exhibited a degree of intelligence seldom to be found among tribes, where no effort has heretofore been made to civilize them. I stated to them that it was the intention of their great father to reduce the area of their present reservation, and that they should settle down, and betake themselves to agriculture, and eventually abandon the chase as a means of support. They informed me that such was their wish, and that they had been aware for some time that they would be compelled to do so; that game was growing scarce every year, and that they had also noticed the approach of the whites, and felt that they must soon, in a great measure, conform to their habits. I pointed out to them a country that I regarded as fertile, upon which I desired them to settle. The chiefs of both tribes that were present readily consented to the propositions I made to them; but the chiefs of the Cheyennes present requested that, in order that there should be no trouble amongst themselves in future, that they should have the opportunity of consulting their co-chiefs and braves before executing any agreement; but when they had submitted my propositions to their bands, if they refused to give their assent, that they, as the principal chiefs, would enter into such agreement, and settle down, and allow the remaining portion of their tribe to locate where they saw proper, but expressed the opinion that the absent chiefs would not hesitate to enter into the agreement, as indicated to them. It should be remarked that a portion of the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe bands reside north of the fort, upon the Platte river, and belong to Agent Twiss's agency, and receive their annuities from him; and while the tribes there present seemed anxious to induce their people to settle with them upon the Arkansas, they did not regard their assent to the proposed arrangement as important. The only land fit for cultivation within the reservation I proposed to settle them upon was upon the Arkansas river, and on the north side; the south side below the junction of the Purgatory river being regarded as Comanche hunting grounds. The Comanches have never lived on or claimed the country west of Purgatory river. So it was my purpose to settle the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes on both sides of the Arkansas above the Purgatory, as far up as the vicinity of a stream called Huerfano, and south to the northern line of New Mexico, and on that line east to the Purgatory, and to include a dry creek north of the Arkansas called Sand creek, upon which there is some arable land. The country designated as the future homes of these tribes is much larger than their wants require; but the good lands included will not be more than sufficient to give each soul forty acres, with water, and a fair proportion of timber, which is exceeding scarce. The tribes are supposed to number 3,500 souls. In the vicinity of Fort Wise a country twenty-five miles in length is now held and claimed as a military reserve. This extent of country, so much larger than has been regarded usually as necessary for military purposes, contains more timber than any portion of that country visited by me, and might with propriety be reduced, at least, one half of its present extent, and still have sufficient timber for firewood and other ordinary

demands. Stone is so abundant in the vicinity of the fort that but little timber is required for building purposes. It has not fallen to my lot to visit any Indians who seemed more disposed to yield to the wishes of the government than the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes. Notwithstanding they are fully aware of the rich mines discovered in their country, they are disposed to yield up their claims without any reluctance. They certainly deserve the fostering hand of the government, and should be liberally encouraged in their contemplated new sphere of life. The council closed with the understanding that when an agent should be appointed in the place of Agent Bent, who had tendered his resignation, that I should place in his hands an agreement in accordance with the understanding had, and that they would execute it without hesitation.*

I purchased some goods and provisions to be given to those Indians attending the council. I issued a portion of them to the Arrapahoes, who had in good faith remained upon the ground at my request, and who were in great want. A few presents were given to the few Cheyennes present. The residue of the goods I placed in charge of a special agent and the military for safe-keeping, until such time as the agreement made should be finally consummated. I left Fort Wise on the 20th of September, and reached Kansas City on the 8th of October, having been detained two days on the Neosho river in council with the Kansas Indians, for the purpose of procuring their assent to an amendment to their late treaty made by the Senate, which was obtained in due form. Notwithstanding the many evil influences which surround the Kansas Indians, they seem inclined to adopt the policy of the department, which looks to their ultimate civilization. It is proper that I should remark, in conclusion, that although I purchased a large quantity of goods and provisions, as contemplated by the appropriation, the purchase of outfit, and pay of assistants, and the transportation of the goods and provisions, a considerable portion of the appropriation remains unexpended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

No. 100.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, July 30, 1860.

SIR: Congress at its last session passed 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, 1861;" wherein it is provided, "That the Secre-

* As an agent has been appointed, it is proposed, with your approbation, after he shall have been legally qualified, to give him the necessary instructions to consummate the agreement.

tary of the Interior may divide the State of California into two Indian districts, and that the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a superintending agent for each district, at a salary of \$3,600 per annum, who, upon executing a bond upon such terms and in such sum and security as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, shall have under his control and management, as the Secretary may prescribe, the Indians and reservations in their separate respective districts. Each superintendent may appoint, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of the Interior, a supervisor for each reservation in his respective district, to instruct the Indians in husbandry, at a salary of \$1,800 per annum; and also appoint not exceeding four laborers to aid such supervisor, at a compensation not to exceed fifty dollars per month."

The Secretary of the Interior, in the exercise of the discretion vested in him by the provisions of the act aforesaid, has decided to divide the State into two districts, to be designated, respectively, "the Northern Indian District" and "the Southern Indian District" of California; the northern district to include all that portion of California north of the southern boundary of the counties of Marin, Sonoma, Solano, Sacramento, and El Dorado, to the eastern boundary of the State; the southern district to include the remaining portion of the State *south* of the boundary above designated. Reposing confidence in you, the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has appointed you superintending agent for the *northern* Indian district of California; and, immediately after the reception of your commission and general instructions, you will visit each of the Indian reserves within your district, and when you shall have ascertained the true condition of affairs thereon, you will require the respective agents to make careful inventory of all the government property which may be in their possession or under their control, and specify therein each item, with the estimated value thereof, belonging to each separate reservation, and, if correct, you will certify the same, and you will require the agents and employes to turn the same over to your charge, and they will be instructed accordingly. You will also require them, with the least possible delay, to make out their respective accounts against this department of the government, which you will examine with care, and, if found correct, certify the same to this office, and promptly notify the agents and employes on each reservation that, by reason of the repeal of the laws under which they were appointed, their services are no longer required, and are therefore discontinued from the date of such notice. As soon as you shall have become familiar with the condition of Indian affairs within the reserves in your district, you will appoint *one* supervisor for each reservation therein, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of the Interior, to instruct the Indians in husbandry, at a salary of \$1,800 per annum; and when you shall have become familiar with the real wants of the Indians, you will report such number of laborers for employment upon the reserves as in your judgment may be absolutely necessary to aid each supervisor.

With a view to economize the expenses of the Indian service in California, it is deemed advisable, so far as practicable, to make suitable arrangements with the farmers and tradesmen in Northern California, by

which to procure situations or those Indians who do not live upon the reserves, where they will be treated with kindness and humanity, and be comfortably supported, free of all expense to the government. You will also pursue the same course with the Indians living upon the reservations. If you cannot procure situations for all of said Indians, you will collect such as may not get employment in this way upon the reservations, and impress upon their minds that they must cultivate the soil and work for a livelihood, with a view to imitate the example of industrious white men.

It is confidently expected by the department that the aggregate expenses of the Indian service in the northern district of California will, in no event, exceed the amount of the salaries and compensations of the officers and employés of said service; and in order to accomplish this desirable object the Indians must engage in daily labor, with a view to support themselves, and thereby curtail the expenses of the service as much as possible, otherwise the government may be compelled to abandon the system of managing the Indians of California, and leave them to the control of the State, or subject to the mercy or charity of the white citizens. As your general duties of superintending agent will require the consumption of nearly all your time in traveling through the reservations, you will strive in every proper manner to cultivate a spirit of industry and economy among the Indians of your charge, and it is expected that you will keep this office advised of your action, and that of the supervisors, in regard to the management of Indian affairs in the northern district of California.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner.

JOHN A. DREIBELBIS, Esq.,
*Superintending Agent, Northern Indian District,
Shasta City and County, California.*

Copy of the above to J. Y. McDuffie, Esq., superintending agent for southern Indian district, San Francisco, California. (Substituting the word "southern" for "northern.")

No. 101.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, July 31, 1860.

SIR: You having been appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be superintending agent for the Indians of the northern district of California, I herewith transmit your commission therefor. Referring to instructions of a more full and general character, given to you in letter, from this office, of the 30th instant, which are deemed sufficient for the present for your guidance and government, I have to advise that the necessary steps have been taken to have remitted to you the sum of \$500 from the appropriation,

“incidental expenses of the Indian service in California,” for which you will account accordingly. This sum is designed to defray your traveling expenses in visiting the reserves within your district; and for all expenditures therefrom you will take receipts, when not impracticable, to serve as vouchers in your accounts; when impracticable, you will render an itemized account thereof.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner.

JOHN A. DREIBELBIS, Esq.,
*Superintending Agent, Northern Indian District,
Shasta City, Shasta Co., Cal.*

No. 102.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, July 31, 1860.

SIR: You having been appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be superintending agent for the Indians of the southern district of California, I herewith transmit your commission therefor. You will execute a bond, of which I inclose herewith the form, in the penal sum of fifty thousand dollars, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a judge, or a district attorney, of a district court of the United States, and take the official oath, a form of which is attached to the bond, before such judge, or a justice of the peace; if before the latter, his official character must be certified by the proper court or office, under seal. In order to facilitate an early assumption of your duties for the Indian service in California, as far as your district is concerned, you are authorized and directed to file with the United States district attorney, Calhoun Benham, Esq., at San Francisco, your bond, which, if deemed sufficient and satisfactory by him, he will give you a statement to that effect, he forwarding to this office your bond when so received. Upon this subject Mr. Benham will be written to, and requested to coöperate in the premises.

As early as practicable, after the reception of this communication, you will submit your accounts, including even your salary, to this office for settlement, rendering them to the day, inclusive, preceding the execution of your new bond; and any balance of public funds you may have on hand at that time, you will deposit with the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States; and forward, with your accounts closed up as above stated, certificates in duplicate thereof, in accordance with the inclosed circular of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury. Your old appointment ceasing and your new one commencing on the execution of your new bond, your compensation under the latter will be at the rate of three thousand six hundred dollars per annum, to commence on the day when you shall have filed with the United States district attorney your bond satisfactorily executed, and the receipt from him of a state-

ment to that effect. Referring to instructions given to you in letter, from this office, of the 30th instant, of a more full and general character, nothing further at the present is deemed necessary to be said with reference to the duties required of you in winding up your affairs under your old bond, and assuming those pointed out to you under your new appointment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner.

J. Y. McDUFFIE, Esq.,
*Superintending Agent, Southern Indian District,
San Francisco, California.*

No. 103.

Statement showing the action of the Indian Office since March 4, 1857, relative to applications for bounty land made by Indians.

Tribe.	Number of applications transmitted to Pension Office since March 4, 1857.	Number of warrants issued upon applications transmitted to Pension Office since March 4, 1857.	Number of applications transmitted to the Pension Office since March 4, 1857, which have been suspended for additional evidence.	Number of warrants issued since March 4, 1857, upon applications filed in the Pension Office anterior to that date.
Creek	342	280	62	1,526
Cherokee.....	345	283	62	86
Choctaw	436	350	86	226
Chickasaw	111	73	38	11
Seneca.....	40	39	1	70
Seminole.....				24
Menomonee.....	67	49	18	5
Delaware	3	2	1	6
Oneida	36	12	24	11
Tuscarora	7	1	6	11
New Mexico	24	12	12	.....
Shawnee	79	12	67	.....
Total	1,490	1,113	377	1,976 1,113
Total number of warrants issued since March 4, 1857.....				3,089

No. 104.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Trust Fund, November 30, 1860.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following changes in the trust fund since the date of my last report:

On the 24th of March last, the balance of the stock heretofore held in trust for the Wyandotts (\$53,000 Tennessee 5's) was surrendered to them, under the provisions of the seventh article of the treaty of January 31, 1855. This closes the account with the Wyandotts.

On the 29th of June, all the stock constituting the "mill fund" of the Pottowatomies, with the exception of \$50,000 Maryland 6's, was transferred to the "education fund" of the same tribe. This was done with the assent of the Pottowatomies, under the provisions of the act of Congress of February 28, 1859.

On the 9th of July, the six per cent. stock of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company, held in trust for the Cherokees, Choctaws, and Creeks, was exchanged for a like amount of stock of the State of Virginia, under the provisions of a recent law of that State. This arrangement will relieve the Indians from the inconvenience to which they have been heretofore subjected in consequence of the irregularity of the payment of interest on this fund.

On the 20th of July, the stocks held in trust for the Chippewas of Swan Creek and Black River, were transferred to the account of the "Chippewa and Christian Indians," under the provisions of the second article of the treaty of July 10, 1859, with those Indians.

The trust fund amounts, at date, to \$3,396,241 82. Its condition is exhibited in detail in the accompanying schedules, numbered from one to three.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GODARD BAILEY,
Disbursing Clerk.

HON. A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 1.

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

List of Indian tribes for whom stock is held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, showing the amount to the credit of each tribe, their net annual income, and the date of the treaty or law under which the investments were made.

Tribe.	Treaty.	Amount of stock.	Net annual income.
Cherokee national fund.....	December 29, 1835.....	\$517,261 39	\$28,914 93
Cherokee orphan fund.....	December 29, 1835.....	45,000 00	2,700 00
Cherokee school fund.....	February 27, 1819, and December 29, 1835.....	197,800 00	11,848 00
Chickasaw incompetents.....	May 24, 1834.....	2,000 00	100 00
Chickasaw orphans.....	May 24, 1834.....	4,203 71	222 22
Chippewa and Christian Indians.....	July 16, 1859.....	5,587 42	335 24
Choctaw 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 54
Delaware general fund.....	May 6, 1854.....	916,594 53	54,910 68
Delaware school fund.....	September 24, 1829.....	7,806 28	468 38
Ioways.....	May 17, 1854.....	144,000 00	8,740 00
Kansas, schools.....	June 3, 1825.....	26,555 00	1,503 30
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c.....	May 30, 1854.....	319,000 00	19,260 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.....	August 30, 1831.....	1,571 13	94 26
Ottawas and Chippewas.....	March 28, 1836.....	20,925 74	1,245 54
Pottowatomies, education.....	September 26, 1833.....	164,796 44	9,126 95
Pottowatomies, mills.....	September 26, 1833.....	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.....	Acts of Congress June 14, 1836, and January 9, 1837.....	16,466 10	892 96
Stockbridges and Munsees....	September 3, 1839.....	5,204 16	312 24
		3,396,241 82	199,352 90

No. 2.

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

Statement of stock account, exhibiting in detail the securities in which the funds of each tribe are invested.

CHEROKEE NATIONAL FUND.

Stock.	Per cent.	Amount.
State of Florida.....	7	\$7,000 00
Georgia.....	6	1,500 00
Kentucky.....	5	94,000 00
Louisiana.....	6	7,000 00
Maryland.....	6	761 39
Missouri.....	6	50,000 00
North Carolina.....	6	20,000 00
South Carolina.....	6	117,000 00
Tennessee.....	5	125,000 00
Tennessee.....	6	5,000 00
Virginia.....	6	90,000 00
Total.....		517,261 39

CHEROKEE ORPHAN FUND.

State of Virginia.....	6	45,000 00
Total.....		45,000 00

CHEROKEE SCHOOL FUND.

State of Florida.....	7	7,000 00
Louisiana.....	6	2,000 00
Missouri.....	5½	10,000 00
Missouri.....	6	5,000 00
North Carolina.....	6	21,000 00
Pennsylvania.....	5	4,000 00
South Carolina.....	6	1,000 00
Tennessee.....	6	7,000 00
United States.....	6	5,800 00
State of Virginia.....	6	135,000 00
Total.....		197,800 00

CHICKASAW INCOMPETENTS.

State of Indiana.....	5	2,000 00
Total.....		2,000 00

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

No. 2—Continued.

CHICKASAW ORPHANS.

Stock.	Per cent.	Amount.
State of Arkansas.....	5	\$3,000 00
United States.....	6	1,203 71
Total.....		4,203 71

CHIPPEWA AND CHRISTIAN INDIANS.

State of Missouri.....	6	5,000 00
United States.....	6	587 42
Total.....		5,587 42

CHOCTAW GENERAL FUND.

State of Missouri.....	6	2,000 00
United States.....	6	1,734 71
State of Virginia.....	6	450,000 00
Total.....		453,734 71

CHOCTAW SCHOOL FUND.

State of Missouri.....	6	19,000 00
United States.....	6	79,391 79
Total.....		98,391 79

CREEK ORPHANS.

State of Kentucky.....	5	1,000 00
Missouri.....	5½	28,000 00
Missouri.....	6	28,000 00
Tennessee.....	5	20,000 00
United States.....	6	49,941 00
State of Virginia.....	6	73,800 00
Total.....		200,741 00

DELAWARE GENERAL FUND.

Stock.	Per cent.	Amount.
State of Florida.....	7	\$59,000 00
Georgia.....	6	2,000 00
Louisiana.....	6	4,000 00
Missouri.....	6	290,000 00
North Carolina.....	6	341,000 00
Ohio.....	6	150,000 00
Pennsylvania.....	5	55,000 00
South Carolina.....	6	1,000 00
Tennessee.....	6	14,000 00
United States.....	6	594 53
Total.....		916,594 53

DELAWARE SCHOOL FUND.

United States.....	6	7,806 00
Total.....		7,806 00

IOWAS.

State of Florida.....	7	22,000 00
Louisiana.....	6	9,000 00
Missouri.....	6	15,000 00
North Carolina.....	6	63,000 00
Pennsylvania.....	5	12,000 00
South Carolina.....	6	3,000 00
Tennessee.....	6	20,000 00
Total.....		144,000 00

KANSAS SCHOOLS.

State of Missouri.....	5½	18,000 00
Missouri.....	6	2,000 00
United States.....	6	6,555 00
Total.....		26,555 00

KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, &c.

State of Florida.....	7	37,000 00
Louisiana.....	6	15,000 00
Missouri.....	6	25,000 00
North Carolina.....	6	117,000 00
Pennsylvania.....	5	25,000 00
South Carolina.....	6	3,000 00
Tennessee.....	6	97,000 00
Total.....		319,000 00

MENOMONEES.

Stock.	Per cent.	Amount.
State of Kentucky.....	5	\$77,000 00
Missouri.....	6	9,000 00
Tennessee.....	5	19,000 00
United States.....	6	48,403 58
Total		153,403 58

OSAGES, (SCHOOLS.)

State of Missouri.....	6	7,000 00
United States.....	6	24,724 00
Total		31,724 00

OTTOWAS OF BLANCHARD'S FORK.

State of Missouri.....	6	8,000 00
United States.....	6	473 22
Total		8,473 22

OTTAWAS OF ROCHE DE BŒUF.

State of Missouri.....	6	1,000 00
United States.....	6	571 13
Total		1,571 13

OTTOWAS AND CHIPPEWAS.

State of Missouri.....	6	10,000 00
Tennessee.....	5	1,000 00
United States.....	6	6,925 74
State of Virginia.....	6	3,000 00
Total		20,925 74

POTTOWATOMIES, (EDUCATION.)

State of Indiana.....	5	68,000 00
Maryland.....	6	80,850 43
Missouri.....	6	5,000 00
United States.....	6	10,946 01
Total		164,796 44

POTTOWATOMIES, (MILLS.)

Stock.	Per cent.	Amount.
State of Maryland.....	6	\$50,000 00
Total.....		50,000 00

SENECAS.

State of Kentucky.....	5	5,000 00
Total.....		5,000 00

SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.

State of Kentucky.....	5	6,000 00
Missouri.....	5½	7,000 00
Missouri.....	6	3,000 00
United States.....	6	466 10
Total.....		16,466 10

STOCKBRIDGES AND MUNSEES.

United States.....	6	5,204 16
Total.....		5,204 16

No. 3.

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

List of stocks held by the Secretary of the Interior in trust for Indian tribes.

State.	Per cent.	Amount.
Arkansas.....	5	\$3,000 00
Florida.....	7	132,000 00
Georgia.....	6	3,500 00
Indiana.....	5	70,000 00
Kentucky.....	5	183,000 00
Louisiana.....	6	37,000 00
Maryland.*.....	6	131,611 82
Missouri.....	5½	63,000 00
Missouri.....	6	484,000 00
North Carolina.....	6	562,000 00
Ohio.....	6	150,000 00
Ohio.....	5	96,000 00
Pennsylvania.*.....	6	125,000 00
South Carolina.....	5	165,000 00
Tennessee.....	6	143,000 00
Tennessee.....	6	251,330 00
United States.....	6	796,800 00
Virginia.....	6	
		3,396,241 82

* Taxed by the States.