

to you, stating that your draft for \$2,000 should be paid in New York. I supposed this was all for your accommodation; but if you think the expense should fall on me, say so, and I will pass the amount to your credit. I do not, therefore, see any necessity for altering my entries at present, or changing the account rendered you on the 13th instant, by which a balance stands at your debit of \$1,080 80. I will examine the invoice of the goods remaining on hand in this city, and turn over to you a full proportion of the packages, reserving a small lot which Colonel Barbour has just requested me to ship for him by way of Los Angeles, and a few packages for my own district.

SAN FRANCISCO, *May 24, 1851.*

SIR: Your note of last evening is received. Enclosed I hand you my check for \$150, making, with balance as rendered, in all at your debit on my books, \$1,230 80. I also enclose invoice of six packages Indian goods this day shipped to Stockton for your use—amount at original cost, \$584 05. The five packages previously left for you at Davis & Smith's, Stockton, are said to have been all destroyed at the late fire, the original cost of which was \$481 25, as per memorandum herewith. If any of these were saved, you will please get them, and report to me the number and amount. In the estimate of my accounts sent the department to the 13th instant, the purchase of the drove of cattle from Pablo de la Toba, 139 head at \$40, \$5,560, and of 14 head from Scott & Montgomery, was *not* included, and will have to be settled for out of the first remittances I may get from the department.

Respectfully, yours,

R. McKEE.

Dr. O. M. WOZENCRAFT,
Indian Commissioner.

Journal of United States Indian Commissioners for California.

AT CAMP McLEAN, *April 5, 1851.*

The chief Bontista returned this evening and reports that he overtook a portion of the Nookchoo Indians in the mountains and prevailed upon them to return with him; that the Yosimities had crossed the mountains, and a severe snow-storm prevented him following them, but prevailed upon several of the Nookchoo braves to wait, and when the storm subsided endeavor to overtake and induce the Yosimities to return; that all they had heard of the treachery of the commissioners was false, &c.

The principal chief of the "Nookchoos" returned, with such of his tribe as were with him, to camp, with Bontista; and now, instead of finding five or six chiefs to treat with, we have but *one*, because the "Chouchillies" have, by threats of punishment, lying, &c., prevented others from coming in to us. Major Savage, of the volunteers, visited camp last evening, and after all the above facts were discussed and examined by the commissioners, it was deemed expedient that he (Major

Savage) might arrange and march to the mountains as early as possible, and force the "Chouchillies" to come to terms, with his whole force. One pair of blankets, one pair of pantaloons, one flannel-shirt, and one handkerchief, were presented to the chief Bontista by the commissioners, upon his return from the mountains this evening, as a reward for his services.

APRIL 6, 1851.

A few Indians came into camp to-day for provisions, which were supplied them. It is now a well ascertained fact that the Chouchillie tribe of Indians are the controlling tribe for some distance along the mountains, north and south, and it is supposed they number *one thousand warriors*. Also, that they have given strong evidence of their hostility to the government, rejecting all overtures of peace, with the determination to kill, burn, and destroy any persons or property they can surprise, as heretofore; also that they, by threats and persuasions, prevent the smaller tribes from making or uniting in treaties of peace, &c., with the government, through the commissioners.

The question, "what course shall be pursued towards the Chouchillies?" is now under consideration, as it is useless to send courier after courier, endeavoring to effect arrangements with smaller tribes, while threatened with summary punishment as above.

MONDAY, April 7.

Indian runners came in to Major Savage this morning, stating that the "Chouchillie" tribe were on their way in, to effect a treaty. This is deemed to be from good authority. It will require four or five days from thence to reach us, and nothing can be done elsewhere until this powerful tribe are taken care of. The small portion of the "Nookchoos" that returned with Bontista are still encamped some three miles above us, and are supplied with provisions.

TUESDAY, April 8.

Colonel Adam Johnston left camp to-day to proceed to the Indian settlement between the Merced and Tuolumne rivers, and if possible prevent the traders supplying the Indians with whiskey, &c.; also to prevent any other abuses, and supply the Indians with such food as may be actually necessary. Mr. Mallard, the claimant of the three horses in possession of the Indians, (as mentioned under date of 31st ultimo,) came into camp to-day to prove his title to them. By mutual agreement the matter was left to the arbitration of Capt. E. C. Keyes, of this escort, and Capt. Bolen, of the volunteers. These gentlemen met, and called upon said Mallard to produce the three bills of sale to him of said horses, produced by him as evidence of his title before R. McKee, while conversing upon this subject a day or two since. These bills of sale he professed to have *lost*. As these *bills* were deemed *forgeries* by R. McKee, Captain Keyes refused to hear any evidence until the said bills were produced, so as to examine the matter thoroughly. The horses are now in the commissioners' possession, to be so held until the rightful owner shall prove his property.

The Nookchoo band are still encamped near us.

WEDNESDAY, *April 9.*

Nothing new to-day. Tedious to wait so long at one place. A few of the Chouchillie women have come in from the mountains, and report that others of their tribe are on the way. Capt. Haler, our guide, has been sent to the San Joaquin river to visit the Indians there, and expecting our arrival there, and tell them the commissioners will be detained here longer than expected, but will be there *sure* after awhile. We may remove our camp to the San Joaquin soon.

THURSDAY, *April 10.*

Indian affairs have been under special consideration to-day. Mr. Savage visited camp to-day, and reports that he expects runners in from the mountains; their report will govern the movements of the commissioners. All the packages of Indian goods ordered from San Francisco but five arrived this evening per wagon train. The Indians above us are, as usual, supplied with subsistence.

FRIDAY, *April 11.*

Nothing as yet from the Indian runners. Capt. Haler returned from the San Joaquin this evening, and reports that there are about 400 Indians upon that stream without provisions, and others are coming every day, and say they cannot go back for fear of the Chouchillies. It will be determined to-morrow what course to pursue in regard to those Indians upon the San Joaquin. Two wagons were despatched yesterday, and an order forwarded to-day for *flour* at Stockton, and the remaining five bales of Indian goods. It has been deemed expedient that the camp should be removed to a point upon the San Joaquin river. The flour sent for is a lot of thirty sacks shipped by Morehead, Whitehead & Waddington.

RIO SAN JOAQUIN, *Saturday, April 12.*

The Chouchillie captain, Horocho, one of the expected runners, arrived at the Indian camp to-day, and reports the cause of the delay of the "Chouchillies" in coming in to be the severe illness and expected death of their *principal chief*, who had been severely wounded in an engagement with the whites; and as soon as possible after his death, (expected hourly,) and the observance of the funeral rites, they would come in for a talk. O. M. Wozencraft, with Lieut. Hamilton as interpreter, rode up to the Indian camp, and arranged with them to come over to treat with us on this river, leaving a bullock for them. Our camp was struck at 6 p. m.; and the commissioners, accompanied by their escort, after a night-march, reached this stream at 11 p. m

Distance 15 miles; total, 165.

SUNDAY, *April 13.*

Remained in camp all day; the quartermaster's department engaged in crossing wagons, provisions, &c., over this river, which is here a deep, rapid stream, about 75 yards in width.

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AT CAMP BARBOUR, *Monday, April 14.*

We marched to-day at 2 p. m., and reached this camp at 5 p. m., situated at the foot of one of the principal foot-hills, and nearer the Sierra Nevada than any of our previous camps. We are immediately on the southern bank of the San Joaquin. Some 200 or 300 Indians are encamped below us. Indian men, women, and children living in wigwams of bushes and branches of trees, the most of them nearly nude. Distance 8 miles; total, 173.

TUESDAY, *April 15.*

Indians encamped below us supplied with provisions as usual. A portion of them are those dismissed from Camp McLean. Indian affairs discussed to-day, and the speedy death or recovery of the Chouchillie chief ardently desired.

WEDNESDAY, *April 16.*

Six Indian runners were despatched this morning to the Chouchillies to hurry their movements. The Indians encamped near us appear to be well pleased with their treatment, and have united in several peace dances, ornamented with feathers, &c. All are active, well-formed Indians.

THURSDAY, *April 17.*

Still feeding the Indians encamped below us. Heavy rains have fallen last night and to-day. No further Indian news. The miners in this neighborhood have returned to work in exposed situations with confidence. We have yet to learn of any late Indian disturbances. Three bullocks were killed to-day for the Indians.

FRIDAY, *April 18.*

At a meeting of the commissioners this morning in Col. Barbour's tent, it was at his suggestion agreed that a regular meeting for consultation and the despatch of business shall hereafter be held every morning, immediately after breakfast. The minutes under date of 2d April ordered to be amended. (See minutes of that date.)

SATURDAY, *April 19.*

The commissioners met this morning. Minutes of yesterday and of 2d April, as amended, approved. On motion of G. W. Barbour, it was agreed that on Wednesday next, the 23d instant, treaties should be made with all Indians then present, unless further intelligence should be received, warranting a postponement of the day. It was moved by O. M. Wozencraft, that a proposition should be made to J. J. Allsbury, a claimant of the land we are now encamped upon, that he should quitclaim to the government of the United States a sufficient quantity of land in this vicinity to establish a military post upon, in case such establishment should be deemed expedient by the proper authorities. This was not agreed to by Messrs. McKee and Barbour, on the ground that it was not within the purview of the duties of the commissioners. O. M. Wozencraft also moved that, as soon after the Indians were

treated with as practicable, the commissioners as a board should separate, and treat with the Indians in different parts of the State separately. This was concurred in by Mr. Barbour; Mr. McKee expressed no opinion.

SUNDAY, *April 20.*

The commissioners met this morning; minutes of yesterday read and approved. On motion of Mr. Barbour, it was agreed to furnish the Indians with three beeves to-day, and also that the bill of flour procured by Captain Haler for the Indians, while here on his mission from Camp McLean, should be paid—150 pounds of flour.

MONDAY, *April 21.*

The commissioners met this morning; minutes of yesterday read and approved. There being no business before them, they adjourned. Major Savage, of the volunteers, visited camp this evening, in company with fifteen or twenty Indian men, a portion of those left near our camp on the Fresno. He says he marched with his command into the mountains, until the rain, snow, and mud rendered the crossing of the mountains impossible; that the Chouchillie tribe had sent him word to "*Come on, we are ready for you,*" evidently displaying a disposition to continue hostilities; that he left his command in a valley among the mountains, as nothing could be done until the mud dried up, and the rains and snows ceased.

TUESDAY, *April 22.*

The commissioners met this morning; minutes of yesterday read and approved. On motion of O. M. Wozencraft, it was ordered that two bullocks should be given to the Indians that arrived yesterday from the Fresno, to be driven by them to their camp on that river, for food for their squaws and children, while the headmen of the tribe are engaged at this camp uniting in a treaty. A running discussion arose as to the disposition to be made of the three horses taken from the Indians by R. McKee, at Camp McLean. Messrs. Barbour and Wozencraft in favor of returning them to the Indians, lending the horses to them to pack acorns until the treaty was made, and then return them wholly to the Indians.* R. McKee preferred retaining the animals until the rightful owner should appear. It was agreed that R. McKee should purchase from McLean any cattle that may be needed for Indian purposes. Many Indians arrived to-day, and report many on the way.

WEDNESDAY, *April 23.*

The commissioners met this morning; minutes of yesterday read and, as amended, approved. In consideration that the principal chiefs have despatched runners to hurry the movements of the Indians coming in, and expressed the wish that the talk should be postponed until all should be present, their wish was agreed to. We have now a fair prospect of arranging a treaty with many Indians.

* Amendment: Insert, "*believing them to be the right owners.*"

THURSDAY, April 24.

The commissioners met this morning; minutes of yesterday read and approved. At the suggestion of R. McKee, it was agreed that the secretary should proceed to take a census of the Indians present to-day. Commissioners adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 25.

The commissioners met this morning; minutes of yesterday read and approved. The secretary reported, according to his census, 528 Indians present, and many coming in daily. On motion of Colonel Barbour, it was agreed that, on to-morrow morning, the commissioners should proceed to make a treaty with all then present. Some 150 Indians arrived this afternoon, and were supplied with provisions.

SATURDAY, April 26.

Commissioners met this morning, the day appointed to commence treating with the Indians present. It was agreed that R. McKee should be spokesman upon this occasion, and that the same train of thought should be expressed in council to-day as at Camp Fremont. The commissioners compared views as to the extent and locality of the country to be set apart for these Indians. A general plan was agreed upon, and then adjourned to a tent erected, in which the chiefs, &c., were assembled. Present: the commissioners, secretary, A. Johnston, sub-agent, Captain Keyes, and several other officers of this escort; Lieutenant J. Hamilton and Mr. Gregory as interpreters, and Major Savage of the volunteers; Indian-chief Tomquit and his captains, Domingo Perez Koshish, Hat-chu la, and Choket, of the Pit-cat-chee tribe; Nai-yak-qua and his chief captains, Co-tum-si, Po-ho-leel, Po-tol, and Pan-a-wach, representing the Haw-on-chee tribe; Pas-qual, and his chief captains, of the Wa-che-ries, with their interpreters. R. McKee opened the council in a speech to the Indians (through Lieutenant Hamilton, interpreter,) explaining the object of the Great Father, the President, at Washington, in sending out his commissioners, "to be the furthering the true interests and welfare of his red children in California. We are happy to meet so many Indians in council to-day, evincing a desire to live on terms of peace and friendship with your white brethren, under the protection of the Great Father at Washington." Interpreters having rendered this into Spanish, and again into the Indian tongue, R. McKee resumed: "What we commissioners say to you to-day is with a straight tongue, and there must be no fork in the tongue of the Indian. What we promise we will perform; what we promise, depending upon the sanction of the President, we will recommend; and what you Indians promise, you must live strictly up to." [Pause.] "The President has sent a few presents of blankets, shawls, &c., as a token of his good-will towards you, which we will give you after a treaty has been made. The President has discovered, by experience, in taking care of your many red brethren over the big mountains, that the Indian must have a home he can call his own; and the product of his labor should be his—not similar to the old missions in this country, where the labor of the Indian made the white man rich." It was impressed upon them that the products of their

labor should be their own. "To accomplish this the President will give you a district of country bordering on the rivers you already know, where you may settle yourselves and families *out* of the mountains, and will furnish you with farming implements, stock, &c., that you may draw your subsistence from the soil, and thus prevent the necessity for your stealing cattle and other property for a subsistence, as you do while you make the mountains your home. Also, when you are thus settled, the President can *protect* you both from bad whites and bad Indians. We (commissioners) believe it is good for you to make this proposition to you—that a district of country running along the foot-hills, extending into the plain, lying between the Fresno and San Joaquin rivers, shall be set apart for a portion of you; and a similar district of country, lying between the San Joaquin and King's rivers, shall be set apart for the residue, as you may prefer. We wish you to take a little time to talk this matter over among yourselves; and when you meet us again, come prepared to speak out your views plainly and fearlessly. In your deliberation you must consider that we are seeking your good, and have no other object in view; that the President will give you a farmer to teach you to farm, a blacksmith and a carpenter to work for you, and teachers to instruct yourselves and children; also stock, ploughs, some clothes, &c. If you take advantage of these things you will become a better people—your children learn to read and write, and the next generation may, perhaps, possess the knowledge of the whites; and, lastly, while you are making this change of living, he will give you some beeves and flour to assist in your support. Think of these things, and at 5 o'clock this afternoon meet us again and let us hear your reply."

All this was fully interpreted to them at proper intervals. The council was then adjourned until 5 o'clock p. m.

At the appointed hour the commissioners met the Indians in the council tent—same company present as at the morning session. R. McKee signified, in behalf of the commissioners, their readiness to listen to the reply of the Indians to the proposition made in the morning. The chiefs all expressed themselves satisfied with the general position of the land, and that they believed all would be well. A question here arose as to whether the Chouchillies present had authority to enter into a treaty binding the whole tribe; and, at the suggestion of O. M. Wozencraft, the question, "why so few of the Chouchillies were present?" was asked the chief captain, Po-ho-leel. He replied that he, and the seventeen braves with him, represented the Chouchillie tribe *proper*; that his chief was lying dangerously wounded at home, attended by a few of his braves and women; that many, the "Mona" or wild portion of the Indians under his chief, had run off and would not come down, and disclaimed any connexion with them. Upon being again questioned he replied, he would have no influence to induce this wild portion to come in, and that it would require four days to communicate with his chief. O. M. Wozencraft was not willing to recognise the Chouchillies present as having authority to treat for the whole tribe. Major Savage was requested to give his opinion upon this matter, and said that the chief, Po-ho-leel, present, was the brother of the principal chief, who would undoubtedly *die*, and then Po-ho-leel would be the chief, and that

he believed he had full power to act in behalf of his tribe. O. M. Wozencraft was still unwilling to recognise the deputation present. Messrs. Barbour and McKee thought they should be, and had full power to act. R. McKee then told them that, as to-morrow would be the Christian Sabbath, the council would adjourn until Monday morning, when the commissioners would tell them the quantity of land, stock, &c., to be given them.

MONDAY, April 28.

The commissioners met this morning. Minutes of Saturday read and approved. A proposition was received from Don Pablo de la Toba to deliver cattle for Indian supplies, as may be designated by the commissioners, at the rate of \$40 per head. This was accepted, and R. McKee closed a contract for 120 or 125 head, 40 to be left at the Indian reservation upon the Mercede, to be distributed by Adam Johnston, Indian agent, and the remainder to be driven to this camp, payable \$500 cash, the balance as soon as funds are received from the Indian department for that purpose. The district of country to be set apart for the Indians in the proposed treaty was brought into consideration, and Major Savage and Captain Haler, who were intimately acquainted with the whole country and the habits of the Indians, were called upon for their opinion and assistance in locating natural points or objects as boundaries, &c. A general plan was adopted, and a plat drawn in pencil was prepared, the more readily to describe the land to the Indians.*

The amount of beef, flour, stock, farming implements, clothing, &c., &c., to be given them, was determined upon, and the commissioners adjourned to the council tent, where the same company of Indians, officers, and interpreters, were assembled as at Saturday's talks. R. McKee said, that the district of country the commissioners would give the fifteen or sixteen bands of Indians present, would commence at a point upon the Chouchille river; thence a line running south along the foot-hills crossing the Fresno and San Joaquin rivers; continuing south along the top of the Table mountain, at whose base we are now encamped, crossing King's river, to a point called the Lone mountain, near the first of the Four creeks. The western limit or line to be fifteen miles from the eastern. The Chouchille river and the first of the Four creeks (or a line near it) will be the northern and southern boundaries. This district was particularly described, in which the commissioners would insist their families should be settled, with the privilege of gathering nuts, acorns, roots, &c., for food, outside the boundaries. That they might locate themselves upon this land as they may prefer. After this was fully explained, the chiefs expressed themselves satisfied with the country. R. McKee continued, then, that they should be provided with 500 beeves, 260 sacks flour, 3,000 pounds iron, 500 or 600 pounds steel, all kinds of seed, and clothing, in each of the years 1851 and 1852; that they should be provided with a farmer, blacksmith, carpenter,

* *Amendment.*—It was deemed expedient that the northern line should extend to the Chouchille river, and not stop at the Fresno as was agreed Saturday; and also south to the Cowier or first of the Four creeks.

teachers, and stock for farming purposes, which must not be killed, or the farming implements destroyed. Some of these things we will commence to give you now; others must have the sanction of the President. These things are intended for all the bands or tribes that will settle with you. Col. A. Johnston will be with you occasionally to assist you, and settle any difficulties that may arise. We will now give you time to talk of these things among yourselves, and at 5 p. m. we will meet you again here and hear your reply.

Adjourned.

At 5 o'clock p. m., commissioners again met the Indians in the council tent, and R. McKee signified their readiness to listen to the views of the Indians upon the subjects before them this morning, telling them to be careful—that anything they said now must be final; and if accepted, there must not be any other resource, &c. The chiefs, in their turn, said, we are well satisfied, and we will live peaceably together on this land. They were then told, these things would be written in a formal treaty, &c., and the nature and use of written articles explained to them. Council was then adjourned, until such time to-morrow as the treaty could be prepared in duplicate.

TUESDAY, *April 29.*

The commissioners met this morning; minutes of yesterday read and approved. At the suggestion of Col. Barbour, it was agreed, that as the signing of the treaty would be completed to-day, six beeves and a sufficient quantity of flour should be given to the Indians for a grand feast, and for a partial supply of food while removing from this place. A communication was received from Major Savage, of the volunteers, stating that he had received orders from the governor of this State to disband the troops under his command, unless the commissioners should express a wish to the contrary. This was replied to by Col. Barbour, and copy placed on file. It is, in substance, that it is more important the troops remain in service for twenty or thirty days *now*, than at any other time, but the commissioners disclaim all right to control their movements. Adjourned, to meet in council tent as soon as the treaty was prepared in duplicate.

At 5 o'clock p. m. the commissioners met the chiefs, captains and headmen of the Indians in council. The treaty was prepared by R. McKee, produced, read, and translated into the Spanish and Indian tongues by the interpreters. Each article was fully and fairly explained, and that their future conduct must be governed by this treaty. The chiefs expressed themselves ready to abide by its provisions. The duplicate copies were signed by the commissioners; then by the chiefs, captains and headmen of sixteen tribes or bands present. The Indian names were written by the secretary, and the mark of the Indian made by each in his turn. The whole witnessed by the secretary, interpreter, A. Johnston, agent, Capt. Keyes, of the escort, and several officers. A copy was given to the chief Nai-yak-qua, in behalf of the Indians, and exchanged. They were then told that Adam Johnston would be the agent for this district for a while, and they must refer to him in any difficulty, and that on to-morrow some presents would be distributed

among them; and so has ended an important treaty which the commissioners have been endeavoring so long to accomplish. Adjourned.

During the whole time we have been encamped here, daily social conversations and talks have been held with the chiefs and captains separately, as they reached our camp, by the commissioners; thus gradually bringing them to an understanding of their wishes.

WEDNESDAY, *April 30.*

Commissioners met; minutes of yesterday read and approved. It was agreed that the chief Pasqual should be requested to furnish runners to go out to several tribes on the Four creeks, and bring them into King's river to hold a talk with the commissioners when they reached that stream. The question (at the suggestion of O. M. Wozencraft) was brought up as to the expediency of the commissioners' separating and entering upon their duties in different portions of the State from this camp, and was considered. Mr. Barbour deemed it expedient, because the commissioners had been together a sufficient length of time to determine upon a definite plan of action, and had learned each other's views; that one or two important treaties had now been concluded, and Indians both north and south would be influenced to come in readily, and one will be enabled to do the same amount of work as the whole board; and lastly, that a very large extent of country was yet to be visited, and it was impossible to accomplish this as a board within any reasonable time. At the suggestion of R. McKee, it was laid over until to-morrow.

At 5 o'clock p. m., presents of blankets, shawls, shirts, calicoes, &c., were given to the chiefs of the three principal divisions, for the benefit of such of their tribe as were needy, and as a token of the good will of the President. (See memorandum on file.)

THURSDAY, *May 1.*

The commissioners met at noon to-day; minutes of yesterday read and approved. The secretary produced a memorandum of presents given to Indians yesterday and to-day, which was approved. On motion of O. M. Wozencraft, the question of the commissioners separating at his camp was taken up. As there was some difficulty as to which district of country each commissioner would assume as the ground of his labors, it was agreed to determine the choice of the divisions by lot, to be prepared by Capt. Keyes, of this escort, or any other entirely disinterested person. The mess-bill, or proportion which the commissioners should pay, was made up by O. M. Wozencraft and Lieutenant Gibson, and it was ordered to be paid, it being understood the bill of cigars and tobacco should be excluded from the calculation and considered as a present from the commissioners to the mess. Lots being cast to determine the future separate operations of the commissioners within certain temporary agreed districts, the northern district, or that portion of the State lying west of the coast range of mountains and north of 40° or 41° of latitude, until it reaches the headwaters of the Sacramento or its tributaries, fell to R. McKee. The middle district, extending from the San Joaquin on the south to the headwaters of the Sacramento, and east of the coast range to the eastern boundary of the

State, fell to O. M. Wozencraft. The southern district, extending from the San Joaquin south and west, and east to the State boundary, fell to G. W. Barbour. It was agreed, that if necessary or convenient in the settlement of tribes on either side of their temporary lines, said tribes may be treated with by either of the commissioners on the same, and located, without prejudice to the general understanding. R. McKee submitted the draught of a letter to the Indian department to accompany the last made treaty, and announcing "our design to operate separately," after the breaking up of this camp, which was approved and signed.

FRIDAY, *May 2.*

The commissioners met this morning; minutes of yesterday read and approved. As it is now necessary that the business of the commissioners, as a board, should be arranged and settled up, it was ordered that the different bills of expenses should be taken up.

On motion by Colonel Barbour, the following accounts were considered and ordered to be paid by the disbursing officer of this commission, viz:

H. S. Burton, Spanish interpreter, at \$4 per day and expenses	\$426 10
Lt. Vincenthaler, Indian interpreter and guide, at \$4 per day	112 00
Jno. McKee, as storekeeper, in charge of goods for Indian presents, and distributing the same, (less my account paid to S. S. Cummins,) at \$4 per day; 121 days	484 00
Thomas W. Lane, for beef at this camp	1,870 00
J. R. Reese, for expenses to San Francisco, and for killing and weighing cattle for Indians	48 00
O. M. Wozencraft, for expenses of trip to San Francisco and back	100 00
Strong, for taking care of horses	20 00
Amount of mess-bill, as per order of yesterday	801 85
T. Moore's bill, hard bread	25 00
Dr. W. S. King	32 00
Davis & Smith, Stockton	88 71
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	4,007 66
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Commissioners adjourned, to meet again at 7 p. m.

JNO. MCKEE, *Secretary.*

SAN FRANCISCO, *June 10, 1851.*

DEAR SIR: I now hand you enclosed invoice and bills of lading for three bales shirts, pants, and calicoes, as requested in your letter of 16th ultimo; amount, at cost, \$263 43. I also enclose copy of my respects of 5th instant, enclosing despatch from the Department of Indian Affairs, dated 12th April. I have nothing later from Washington, but hope to have by next mail-steamer, due here the 20th.