

REPORT
OF
THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, October 31, 1863.

SIR: In submitting this, my third annual report, I regret that, in consequence of the failure of several of the superintendents and the agents connected with their superintendencies to make their annual reports as required by the regulations of the department, I am unable to present as fully as I otherwise would the condition of our relations with the Indians throughout the country.

The accompanying papers, consisting of such annual reports as have been received from superintendents and agents, and of such other communications to, and correspondence with, this office, as is believed to be of interest to the public, will present in detail the information and suggestions upon which I have acted in conducting the business of the office during the past year, and in the preparation of this report. A perusal of these papers will, as I believe, show that while our relations with the Indians of the country are not in all respects satisfactory, and in some localities are interrupted by actual hostilities, they are, in the main, as much so as, in view of the great social and political disturbances growing out of the present war for the maintenance of the entire social and political fabric, is reasonably to be expected.

Before proceeding to treat particularly of the wants and requirements peculiar to the respective superintendencies and independent agencies from which annual reports have been received, I desire to submit for your consideration a few suggestions in regard to the general management of our Indian relations, which, if carried into effect, will, I believe, be attended with the most beneficial results.

As the end and object of all governments should be the happiness and welfare of the governed, so the object of all our efforts in behalf of the Indian should be the improvement of his condition, and to that end the adoption of that policy which promises the most rapidly to increase his intelligence, promote his happiness, and finally effect his civilization. The plan of concentrating Indians and confining them to reservations may now be regarded as the fixed policy of the government. The theory of this policy is doubtless correct; but I am satisfied that very grave errors have been committed in carrying it into effect. Prominent, and perhaps the chief among these, is the establishment of numerous small reservations within a given territory. While these reservations remain outside and beyond the limits of our settlements, and the Indians can be permitted to leave them in pursuit of the game which abounds throughout most of the unsettled regions of the country, the evil to which I allude is not so apparent. But when the tide of emigration, which, in this country, is advancing with such wonderful rapidity, sets in upon the country in which the reservations are located, and the line of our settlements is so far advanced as to include them, the result is found to be most disastrous to the Indians. The game is gradually

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driven from the country, the simple arts of the Indian become insufficient to supply his wants, the worst classes of our own people collect around his reservation, and by means of gambling, the whiskey traffic, and every species of vice and immorality, to all of which the Indian seems to be unusually prone, they not only plunder and filch from him the supplies furnished him by the government, but they also cause him to lead a life of idleness, beggary, and vice, and he becomes a vagrant of the worst species, and a most intolerable nuisance to the settlements in the midst of which his reservation is situated. It is apparent that the establishing of numerous small reservations in every part of a territory, and locating upon each a tribe or band of Indians, only serves to increase their exposure to the evils to which I have alluded. I believe that the most efficient remedy for these evils will be found in concentrating the various tribes within suitable territories set apart for their exclusive use, and the enactment of such laws as will effectually prevent all whites settling among them, excepting only such soldiers and officers as may be actually required in order to preserve peace among the Indians, enforce the necessary police regulations, instruct the young, and render the necessary aid to the adults while acquiring a knowledge of the arts of civilized life. I am aware that it will require time, patience, and persevering effort to thus concentrate all the Indians within our borders, and to perfect the details of a system for their management, education, and control; but am fully persuaded that in the end it will be found much more economical than our present system, will be more simple in its operation, and in its results will be of inestimable value to the Indians.

I have frequently urged the propriety of the system of allotting land to Indians, to be held by them in severalty, in the strongest terms of commendation, and in this regard my experience and observation have not in the least changed my opinion. Indeed it seems to me perfectly manifest that a policy designed to civilize and reclaim the Indians within our borders, and induce them to adopt the customs of civilization, must of necessity embrace, as one of its most prominent features, the ideas of self-reliance and individual effort, and, as an encouragement of those ideas, the acquisition and ownership of property in severalty. It is equally apparent from the antecedents and the present surroundings of the Indians that their first efforts for the attainment of civilization should be directed towards the acquisition of a knowledge and practice of the simple arts of husbandry and pastoral life. From these two propositions it is easy to arrive at the conclusion that the theory of allotments of land to be held by the Indians in severalty is correct. The error into which I think we have fallen, in the practice of this theory, has been in making a general allotment to all the individuals of a band or tribe who could be induced to make a selection without regard to the disposition of the allottee to occupy the land allotted him, his previous good conduct, or his ability to cultivate or derive any benefit therefrom. This practice should be abandoned, and in its stead we should make the allotment of a tract of land to the Indian a special mark of the favor and approbation of his "Great Father," on account of his good conduct, his industry, and his disposition to abandon the ancient customs of his tribe, and engage in the more rational pursuits of civilization.

I submit these suggestions as being applicable to our entire policy in the management of our Indian relations, and with your approbation shall be pleased to render every aid in my power in carrying them into practical effect. Such other suggestions and recommendations as seem to me suitable and appropriate will be found under the heads of the respective superintendencies and independent agencies.

OREGON.

A perusal of the various reports from this superintendency shows that very considerable progress has been made in reclaiming the Indians, and that with

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proper effort on our part our relations with all the tribes within its limits may in a short time be placed in a satisfactory condition.

During the past year uninterrupted peace has been maintained with all the Indians with whom treaties have been negotiated, and a very large proportion of those who have heretofore escaped from the reservations and been the cause of much complaint on the part of the whites have been returned. Between the Cascade mountains and the coast there is but one band, numbering about sixty, who are not located upon reservations. East of those mountains all the Indians, except portions of the Klamaths and Modocs, are in a state of active hostility. Their numbers are estimated at about five thousand. The country they occupy abounds in gold fields, to which large numbers of miners have resorted. It is also traversed by emigrant routes leading from the east to Oregon. To the emigrants and miners the hostility of the Indians is a source of great annoyance, and no time should be lost in an endeavor to secure amicable relations with them, which, it is believed, may be readily accomplished. The necessity and importance of immediate action in this regard will be apparent from a perusal of a report from Lieutenant Colonel Drew to Brigadier General Wright, to be found among the accompanying papers, to which I invite especial attention.

Within the superintendency there are the following agencies, viz: the Umatilla, Warm Springs, Grande Ronde, Siletz, and Alsea.

The Indians of the Umatilla reservation are the Walla Wallas, Cayuses, and Umatillas, of whom there are about nine hundred. They are regarded as superior in point of physical and intellectual power to most of the Indians of the State, and have one of the best of locations for the purposes of an Indian reservation. Considerable dissatisfaction exists among them in consequence of a failure hitherto to complete the mills to which they are entitled under the provisions of their treaty of 1855. An appropriation was made in 1860 for the purpose of erecting these mills, a large part of which, under a former agent, was expended without any adequate result. I believe that an additional appropriation of say five thousand dollars will be sufficient to complete these mills, and that, upon their completion, the condition of the Indians will rapidly improve, so that but few years will elapse until the reservation will be self-sustaining.

At the Warm Springs reservation are located the confederated tribes of Middle Oregon, numbering from one thousand to twelve hundred souls. Their reservation is completely isolated, and on that account is valuable for the purposes for which it is intended. The Indians are reported to have made greater progress during the past year than in any preceding period of five years. Many of them have built for themselves houses, and have opened and are cultivating small farms, from which they derive a comfortable subsistence. But for an unfortunate provision in their treaty, by which the privilege of leaving their reservation for the purpose of fishing and grazing stock is secured to them, it is not doubted that the Indians would rapidly improve. Under this provision they claim and exercise the right of leaving the reserve and visiting the fisheries upon the Columbia and other rivers, and are thus enabled to procure large quantities of whiskey, which, besides its pernicious effects upon them, causes them to be exceedingly annoying to the whites. The superintendent is of the opinion that for three thousand dollars, in presents of agricultural implements and other useful articles, they would be willing to abrogate this provision of their treaty. If this be so, I know of no like expenditure that would be productive of more beneficial results, and I respectfully request that an appropriation of that amount be solicited for the purpose indicated.

The Grande Ronde agency is situated near the centre of the coast reservation and is the oldest in the State, and its Indians the most advanced in civilization of any in the superintendency. The agency is near the summit of the coast range of mountains; its soil is a heavy clay, and, owing to its elevation, the climate is several degrees colder than that of the valleys. Notwithstanding these several

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disadvantages, the most of the Indians have comfortable houses and farms from which they derive a plentiful supply for all their wants. The improvements of the agency had at one time been suffered to fall into a very dilapidated condition, but through the efficient management of the present agent they have been placed in good repair, and the Indians are exhibiting the most gratifying evidences of improvement.

The Siletz agency is the best adapted to the purposes for which it was located of any in the State. It is situated near the centre of the coast reservation, and is separated from the white settlements by a range of mountains nearly forty-five miles in extent, and is thereby, during the warm months, almost, and in the winter wholly isolated, so that the Indians suffer but little from the vices which are consequent upon the close proximity to the whites. It has numerous streams traversing its limits, abounding in fish, while the adjacent mountains furnish an abundance of game. The soil is excellent, producing fair crops of small grain, and is unsurpassed in the production of vegetables.

At the last census the Indians numbered something over two thousand, and many of them during the past year have built good houses, with no other assistance from the agent than the furnishing of nails. They have also opened and fenced numerous small fields which are cultivated mainly by their own labor. The majority of the Indians are, however, very unsettled in their habits, and but little disposed to engage in agricultural or mechanical pursuits. This disposition to idleness and to adhere to their old customs is mainly attributable to the uncertainty in their relations to the government. In 1855 a treaty was negotiated with these Indians, and some five or six hundred others, who have since abandoned the agency and are living with other tribes, by which all the territory between the coast mountains on the east, and the Pacific on the west, and extending from the Columbia river on the north to the southern boundary of Oregon, was ceded to the United States. The territory thus ceded includes many of the most thriving settlements and towns in the State. This treaty was laid before the Senate, but, for some reason to me unknown, has hitherto failed to receive the assent of that body; consequently its provisions have never been carried into effect, and such assistance as has been rendered to the Indians has been derived mainly from the annual appropriation for removal and subsistence of Indians not under treaty stipulations. The Indians, relying upon the promises made by the former superintendent, Palmer, by whom the treaty was negotiated, promptly removed to the stipulated reservation without awaiting the ratification of the treaty. They now complain, and justly, that they have sold all their former possessions, which have been taken possession of by the whites, and that they have realized none of the benefits which they were assured would result from the treaty. This, as already intimated, is a source of much dissatisfaction among the Indians, many of whom have abandoned the reservation. It is also embarrassing to the agents and other employes in charge of the agency, since there is no provision upon which they can rely in adopting a policy for the improvement of the Indians, which, to be effectual, must be continued through a series of years. Whether we consider the value of the territory ceded, the requirements of good faith to the Indians, the improvements which, from their known character and disposition, may reasonably be anticipated from a suitable and permanent provision for their welfare, the numbers of the Indians to be benefited, or the advantage to be derived by ourselves in the concentration of so many Indians who will otherwise scatter and become exceedingly annoying, each and every consideration, in my judgment, requires that their treaty should be ratified, and its provisions carried into effect. I trust that this subject may be commended to the favorable consideration of the Senate, and that, in case it shall be found that the treaty now negotiated is objectionable in its provisions, the necessary measures may be adopted authorizing further negotiations, having

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for their object the permanent settlement and adjustment of our relations with these Indians.

The Alsea sub-agency is located about eight miles below the mouth of the Alsea bay, and is completely shut in on the one hand by the Pacific, and by mountains and sand-hills on the other. At this agency are five hundred and twenty-one Indians of the following tribes or bands, viz: the Alseas, Cooses, Umpquas, and Senslaws, all of whom are parties to the treaty already named as not having been ratified. Like their brethren at the Siletz agency, they are greatly dissatisfied because of their treaty not having been carried into effect. The amount of arable and pasture land at this agency is very limited, but is amply sufficient for the wants of the small number of Indians. They have the best of fisheries, and an abundance of game is found in the adjacent mountains, so that, with but little assistance from the government, they would very soon be in comfortable circumstances, and the agency become self-supporting.

From the foregoing summary of Indian affairs within this superintendency it will be seen that, considering the vast amount of good to be accomplished for the whites as well as the Indians, they may, by a comparatively small outlay, be placed in a most satisfactory and promising condition. I most earnestly commend the whole subject to your consideration, and through you to that of the approaching Congress, and trust that the various recommendations and suggestions may be carefully considered and meet with that liberal response to which I believe them entitled.

CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENCY.

The condition of Indian affairs within this superintendency is to me far from satisfactory, and I am fully satisfied that it can be materially improved as well in regard to economy as in promoting the welfare of the Indians and ridding the whites of the inconvenience and annoyance inseparable from the present system, or rather want of system, in organization.

The State is divided into two districts, the northern and southern, involving the necessity of two superintending agents, both of whom reside at San Francisco, and both requiring offices and clerks. This, as I conceive, nearly, if not quite, doubles the expense of the service performed.

The duties of a superintendent in California, who should perform all the labor incident to that position for the entire State, would not, in my opinion, prove more onerous than are those of the respective superintendents of several of the superintendencies, and would certainly be far less so than are those of the central and southern. I see no good reason, then, why the government should be burdened with the expense of two superintendents.

Within the northern district there are four Indian reservations owned by the government, viz: Klamath, Mendocino, Nome Lacke, and Round Valley. The first three of these are almost worthless as reserves. The buildings and improvements have been suffered to fall into decay, the adjacent country is occupied and owned by whites, and many settlers, under one pretext or another, by permission of agents and without permission, have gone upon the reservations; and the result has been, that they are almost entirely abandoned by the Indians, who prefer to gain a precarious living as best they may, rather than submit to those vexations and aggressions incident to so close a proximity to the whites, and often leading to arson, robberies and murder, as well on the part of the whites as the Indians. Whether the whites or the Indians are the more blamable for this state of affairs, it is very evident that these three reservations are no longer desirable for the purposes for which they were established. Were it possible to rid them of the presence of white settlers, I should still favor their abandonment, for the reason that the country immediately adjacent is occupied by whites. The constant collisions that have occurred between the two races

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since the settlement of the State by the whites, and the measures of retaliation adopted by each, have engendered such a feeling of hostility and vindictiveness as to render it in the highest degree improbable that the Indians would be permitted to live in peace upon these reservations, however much they might be disposed so to do.

In obedience to a resolution passed at the second session of the thirty-seventh Congress, inquiries were instituted as to the propriety of reducing the number of Indian reservations within this State, the proper locations for such as might be retained, &c. The result of this investigation was such as to induce me in making my last annual report to strongly recommend the enlargement of the Round Valley reservation, and the establishment of another at Smith's river. The reservation at Round Valley, could it be enlarged in the manner then recommended, and all the white settlers removed therefrom, would in my opinion become by far the most eligible location for Indian purposes within the limits of the northern district. It is in the interior of the State; it is not adjacent to the mineral regions. Enlarged in the manner proposed, it would be so completely shut in by mountains as to be almost inaccessible; its area would be ample for the accommodation of all the Indians in the interior and northern portions of the State. Its climate is delightful and healthy. It has some six or eight thousand acres of arable land; is well watered and timbered. The three forks of Eel river would supply an abundance of fish, and the adjacent mountainous regions would furnish the "hunting grounds" so essential to the wants of the Indian while uncivilized. The only objection to the immediate enlargement of this reservation and its occupation by the Indians is the presence of white settlers, many of whom have doubtless just and equitable titles to the homes they have acquired. From information derived through late Superintending Agent Hanson, I have no doubt that such of the settlers as have just titles to their claims could be induced to sell the same to the government upon fair terms; nor have I any doubts that the purchase of these claims, the enlargement of this reservation as suggested, and the removal therefrom of all whites, except such as are required to conduct the official business of the government with the Indians, is a part of the only feasible plan which has yet been suggested for reducing our relations with the Indians of California to an economical and satisfactory system.

I regard it as essential to a proper location of the Indians of the northern district that there should be two reservations, one to be located in the interior, and the other upon the Pacific coast. It is said to be a fact, notorious to all observers, that Indians reared in the interior, and accustomed from childhood to its products, cannot be induced to remain upon the coast; and that those raised on the coast, and accustomed to sea-fish and weed, cannot be induced to remain in the interior. For the former, Round valley is a suitable home; and for the latter, Smith River valley, or some other location, should be had.

Smith River valley is in the extreme northwest corner of the State; on its north and east encompassed by mountains, so that no whites are likely to settle within twenty or thirty miles in those directions; on the south and west is the Pacific. The only entrance to the valley is in the southeast, and this is extremely narrow, rendering it practicable to almost wholly isolate the Indians, and secure them from the pernicious results which so invariably follow a contact with the whites. In addition to this valuable consideration, to which, in my judgment, too much importance cannot be attached, the valley is well watered and timbered, and has a suitable amount of arable land, while the adjacent mountains furnish an abundance of game, and the Pacific the best of fisheries. Government is now paying rent for the cultivated land of this valley at the rate of five dollars per acre, a price enormously disproportioned to the value of the improved land, all of which can be purchased, as I am informed, at rates averaging a little less than twelve dollars per acre. I know of no way to avoid

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these exorbitant charges for rent, except by the purchase of the land, or the establishment of a reservation at some other point upon the coast.

I have no doubt that, by timely action, we may yet secure for these people a home in the land of their birth, and feel that I should illy discharge my duty if I failed to urge upon you, and through you upon Congress, the importance of immediate action. Unless a tract of country is soon set apart for the use of the Indians, and its title secured to them, every available portion will be occupied by whites, and the Indians driven, by inevitable necessity, into a life of vagabondage and crime, resulting in constant annoyance and vexation to the whites, in frequent collisions between the two races, and, I fear, at last in the extinction of the red race.

On the 13th of January last I submitted for your consideration a communication from Superintending Agent Wentworth, informing me that hostilities had, to some extent, commenced with the Indians inhabiting that part of California known as the Owen's River valley, and expressing, in the strongest manner, his apprehensions that a general war would ensue with those Indians unless immediate measures should be adopted by Congress, having for their object the pacification of the Indians, and the securing to them of some portion of the home of their ancestors, where they could live unmolested by the whites. I regret to say that the apprehensions of Superintending Agent Wentworth have since been fully realized. The course of events in this valley is a forcible illustration of the wisdom and importance of entering into treaty relations with the wild Indians of our territories, prior to the occupation of their country. Here was a country extending from the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada to the great desert, inhabited by several thousands of wild and warlike Indians, with whom we have hitherto failed to establish amicable relations, or, indeed, to hold any official intercourse whatever. The country had been in the unmolested possession of this people for generations, and was ample for their sustenance and support. In an evil day for them, it is discovered that their mountain gulches and ravines abound in the precious metals, and forthwith, in utter disregard of the rights of the Indians, and by resorting to precisely the same means as those employed towards the wild beasts of the country, a tide of emigration sets in upon them and begins to despoil them of their homes, the graves of their ancestors, and the means of supplying their rude and simple wants. Surely, it could not be supposed that all this could be accomplished without any manifestations of opposition and hostility on the part of the Indians; and it cannot be doubted that, aside from the humanitarian and moral aspects of the subject, it would have been far more economical had we treated with these Indians; obtained from them by fair purchase such portions of their country as are desirable for our people; secured to the Indians a location where they could live in peace, and where we could gradually subject them to those influences which would, in the end, reclaim them from their wild and barbarous modes of life. All this, I fully believe, might have been done if we had been prompt to recognize the rights of the Indians, and to prepare them for the occupation of their country. The opportunity has now passed, and it is probably not an overestimate to say that, besides the valuable lives of our own citizens as well as the lives of the Indians that have already been sacrificed, we have already expended and incurred liabilities in our military operations against these Indians more than double the amount that would have been required to establish relations with them upon the basis of a firm and lasting friendship.

I have no doubt that hostilities may yet be terminated in this region much more speedily by negotiation than by military power, and that thousands of treasure and many valuable lives may be saved. I trust that the subject will receive from Congress the consideration its importance demands, and that such legislation may be had as will not only result in a speedy termination of these troubles, but will also harmonize the conflicting interests of the whites and In-

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dians throughout the State, and produce in the conduct of our Indian relations that order and system which is so imperatively demanded.

NEW MEXICO.

The principal tribes of this superintendency are the Navajoes, the Apaches, and the Utahs. The Navajoes occupy the western portion of the Territory, and are the most powerful and hostile tribe within its limits. But little progress has been made in reducing them to submission to the authority of our government, and they prove themselves a source of constant vexation and alarm to all our exposed settlements. The nature of the country and the character of their organization is such that it has hitherto been found impossible, with the forces sent against them, to produce any permanent and decisive results. Their country abounds in mountain fastnesses, rendering it extremely difficult for any adequate military force to pursue them to their retreats, or inflict upon them a blow which has any considerable effect in breaking their power.

They are represented as an ingenious and skilful people in manufacturing blankets and other fabrics, in the cultivation of wheat and corn, and as being in all other respects far in advance of all other tribes within the Territory.

The Apaches consist of three bands, viz: Jicarillas, occupying the northeastern portion of the Territory; the Mescaleros, occupying the southeastern portion, and the Gila Apaches the extreme southwest. With the exception of some four hundred of the Mescaleros, who are located at Bosque Rodondo, under charge of Agent Labadi, these Indians are also hostile, and constantly engaging in the commission of depredations against the whites. The four hundred above mentioned have, during the past season, under the immediate supervision of their agent, cultivated some two hundred acres of land, and at last accounts had a prospect of an abundant harvest, the result mainly of their own labor.

The Utahs of this superintendency are also divided into three bands, one located in the northeastern part of the Territory, and the other two in the northwestern. They are a powerful and warlike race, are expert hunters, and manifest but little disposition to abandon their ancient customs and modes of life. A few of them have, however, manifested a disposition to engage in agricultural pursuits.

The Indians known as Pueblos are an agricultural people, possessing many excellent traits of character. They are unwavering in their loyalty and devotion to the government, and have proven of inestimable service in protecting the frontier settlements.

In my former annual reports I have called attention to the imperative necessity of concentrating the powerful and warlike Indians of this superintendency upon suitable reservations. It is now fifteen years since we acquired possession of the Territory, and, so far as I can judge, the security and protection afforded by government to the lives and property of our citizens is but little if any better than at the outset. Hitherto there seems to have been no systematic policy pursued in the government and control of the Indians. They have been permitted to roam almost at will throughout the Territory, and have engaged in the commission of innumerable depredations upon the property, liberty, and lives of the white inhabitants. Doubtless many of their acts of hostility have resulted from wanton attacks upon them on the part of the whites, but many more have resulted from the occupation of their country by whites who have driven out the game upon which, to a great extent, they were accustomed to rely for subsistence, thus reducing them to want, and impelling them to resort to plunder, and this in its turn leading to measures of retaliation. Occasionally, outrages of unusual enormity are perpetrated, and these are followed by military expeditions against the Indians, which usually result in nothing more than the killing or capture of a few Indians, and the destruction of some of their villages, leav-

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ing the power of the Indians almost unimpaired, and the general insecurity as great as before.

Superintendent Steck asserts, and he claims to have reliable authority for the statement, that not less than three millions of dollars have been annually expended since our acquisition of the Territory in maintaining its military organizations, which, with the exception of repelling the Texas invasion of last year, have done nothing aside from these occasional expeditions against the Indians. It is also estimated that during the past three years not less than five hundred thousand sheep, and five thousand cattle, mules, and horses have been killed or stolen by the Indians. To this large account must also be added the lives of our citizens that have been sacrificed, the sufferings of others who have been carried into captivity, and the general insecurity which prevails throughout the Territory to such an extent that it is said there is not a single county that is absolutely secure. Surely a policy, or, I should rather say, a want of policy, which is so enormously expensive as this, so fruitless of good results, and which promises so little for the future, either in improving the condition of our own people or that of the Indians, ought to be abandoned at once and forever, and some system adopted from which better results may be reasonably anticipated.

I have heretofore urged the propriety of recognizing the right of the Indians to a qualified ownership of the soil, and treating with them for its extinction in such portions as may be required for the purposes of settlement, thereby providing a fund from which the Indians may derive such assistance as may be necessary, while acquiring a sufficient knowledge of the arts of civilization, to enable them to provide for their wants. I am still of the opinion that this is much the best policy to pursue towards the Indians in providing for their wants when located upon reservations, for, in the first place, it is attended with the same expense whether we assign them a tract of land, and then, by direct appropriations, provide for their necessities, or treating with them for their claim to the territory we extinguish their title to such portions as we desire, they retaining the same tract that would otherwise be assigned to them, and receiving for the lands surrendered the moneys which must otherwise be appropriated to enable them to live; and, secondly, it would preserve in the Indian his native pride and independence, since, instead of feeling that his freedom to roam at will had been restrained by arbitrary and resistless power, and he compelled to relinquish the homes and customs of his ancestors, he would realize that the change had been wrought by fair negotiations to which he was a party, and that, for the rights and privileges surrendered, he had received a fair equivalent. Whether the one method or the other shall be preferred, I think it perfectly evident that we shall be guilty of little less than criminal neglect if we longer delay the adoption of such measures as will result in the concentration of the Indians upon suitable reservations, and to this end I earnestly invite your cooperation in an endeavor to procure the passage of a joint resolution by Congress, at its approaching session, authorizing either the negotiation of treaties having for their object the establishing of the Indians upon three suitable reservations, of which one for the Utahs shall be in the northern or northwestern portion of the Territory, one for the Apaches in the southeastern, and one for the Navajoes in the western, or empowering the President, by proclamation, to set apart suitable tracts for such reservations, and vesting the title to the same in the respective tribes for which they are designed. As to the Pueblos, I believe they may safely be left, with temporary appropriations for their benefit, to the operation of the present Territorial and future State laws.

If action such as or similar to that I have indicated can be had from Congress, I have the fullest confidence that in a very few years it will prove of inestimable value alike to the Indians and the whites of New Mexico.

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COLORADO.

Considerable excitement has existed at various times during the past year on account of apprehended outbreaks on the part of the Indians of this Territory, caused mainly by reports of depredations committed by them in various parts of the superintendency, but upon pursuit of the marauders by the military it was ascertained, in every instance, that the depredations were committed by small bands of roving Indians, for which no tribe, as such, could be justly held accountable.

It appears from the report of Governor Evans, who is *ex officio* superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory, that most of the Indians within its limits are divided into small bands, who lead a nomadic or wandering life in quest of the means of subsistence, and that although the tribes are numerous, and if closely united would be exceedingly formidable, there is not that unity of action and purpose as between the different bands composing a tribe that is elsewhere observed among Indians. This peculiarity is especially true of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. It was, doubtless, in a great measure, owing to this that numbers of the bands were not included in the negotiations attending the treaty concluded with them at Fort Wise, whence arises the claim they so persistently urge that their right to roam at will throughout a country at least a thousand miles in extent has never been relinquished. An attempt was made, during the past season, to convene a general council of the disaffected bands with a view to obtaining their assent to the treaty, but, notwithstanding the most persevering efforts on the part of Governor Evans and the various agents, it failed, the various bands upon one pretext or another failing to attend the council. Measures have now been taken to accomplish the same object, by securing the assent, from time to time, of the several bands, and it is hoped that in this manner we may be able finally to induce all to concentrate upon the reservation, and become subject to the provisions of the treaty.

The Cheyennes and Arapahoes, who are parties to the treaty of 1861, are located upon the reservation bearing their name, and are under charge of Agent Colley. Their surveys have been completed; preparations are also made for the irrigation of their lands, and the construction of other improvements required by their treaty, and we have reason to believe that the reservation will soon be in successful operation. In addition to the Indians of this reservation, there are also under charge of Agent Colley several hundred Caddoes, who are refugees driven from the Indian Territory on account of their loyalty, and for whom a location has been selected on the Arkansas river, near the crossing of the Santa Fé route, and arrangements are being made to enable them to engage in agricultural pursuits. The good character of these Indians, and the progress they have made in the knowledge of industrial pursuits, are such that their example cannot fail to prove beneficial to the Indians in their vicinity.

The Kiowas and Comanches are likewise under charge of Agent Colley. They reside in the southeastern portion of the Territory, and for many years have been extremely troublesome to, and have committed many outrages and depredations upon, the emigrant routes leading through their country. During the past summer a delegation of their chiefs and headmen visited this city, and a treaty was concluded with them by which the right to establish mail stations at the rate of one for each twenty miles of the routes leading through their country, and the safe transit of emigrants, is secured, and the Indians agree to refrain from camping along such routes, and to protect the same so far as may be in their power from the depredations of other Indians. This treaty will in due time be laid before you for transmission to the President and Senate.

In consequence of the great extent of the country occupied by the numerous small bands of Indians in the eastern and southeastern portions of this super-

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intendency, it is exceedingly difficult for the agent now in charge to attend promptly to the exigencies of the service, which, from time to time, require his attention at different and remote points. For this reason I respectfully recommend that Congress be requested by you to authorize the appointment of another agent to be stationed at or near Fort Larned, and to have under his charge the Indians of that vicinity.

A valuable and very interesting report from John G. Nicolay, esq., private secretary to the President, who was appointed as secretary to the commissioners selected to attempt a negotiation of a treaty with the Utahs of Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah, will be found among the accompanying papers. It will be seen that by the treaty negotiated with the Tabeguache band of Utahs, as above stated, the Indian title is extinguished to one among the largest and most valuable tracts of land ever ceded to the United States. It includes nearly all the important settlements thus far made in Colorado, and all the valuable mining districts discovered up to this time. Its importance in establishing friendly relations with these intelligent, powerful, and warlike Indians, in securing the lives and property of our settlers, and in promoting the peace and prosperity of the Territory, cannot be overestimated. I invite especial attention to the remarks of Mr. Nicolay upon the importance of an early ratification of the treaty, and promptness in carrying its provisions into effect. The treaty will be duly laid before you for transmission to the President and Senate, and will, I trust, receive that early and favorable consideration to which, in my judgment, it is entitled, as well on account of the intrinsic justness of its provisions as of the magnitude of the interests involved.

DAKOTA SUPERINTENDENCY.

The condition of affairs in this superintendency is very far from satisfactory, whether it be regarded with reference to those tribes with which treaty relations have been established, or those with which no treaties other than of amity have been negotiated.

Of the former class are the Poncas, Yancton Sioux, Blackfeet, Sioux of Minnesota, and Winnebagoes; of the latter are the Sioux, Gros Ventres, Mandans, Arikarces, Assinaboines, and Crows. It will be remembered that at the date of my last annual report, the condition of the Poncas was never more flattering. Their crops of the preceding season had been abundant, their hunting had proven unusually successful; during the season quite a number of comfortable houses had been built, and these, together with their annuities, enabled them to pass the winter with a greater degree of comfort than ever before. With this practical demonstration of the advantages resulting from the change in their former mode of life, the Poncas last spring entered upon the labor of raising a new crop with increased confidence. Their grounds were ploughed, and their seeds planted in due season and in good order, but unfortunately a drought set in in the midst of the planting season, which in its severity and duration has been unexampled for many years, and has resulted in an utter prostration of their high hopes. Their crops being planted, they started at the usual season upon their summer hunt, in which they were unsuccessful, and from which they returned to find their crops withered and dried, and almost nothing at the reservation to relieve their pressing necessities. The agent has done all in his power with the means at his command for their relief. His means, however, were wholly inadequate to supply the unusual and unexpected demand, and the condition of the Indians is now pitiable in the extreme. Should their fall hunt prove unsuccessful, they will seek assistance at the hands of the Omahas, and such measures will be taken by this department for their relief as may be found practicable.

The conduct of the Poncas, as well in the times of their prosperity as in the

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midst of the severe privations which have come upon them, has been unexceptionable; they are unwavering in their fidelity to their treaty, and deserve at our hands the kindest consideration.

Amicable relations have also been maintained with the Yancton Sioux during the past year. They number over two thousand, and being a portion of the great Sioux nation, some apprehensions were felt that they might join with the remainder of their people in waging war upon the whites and the friendly Indians of the Territory. These apprehensions have thus far proven groundless, which, with the younger and more restless portion of the tribe, is doubtless owing to the military forces stationed at Fort Randall, in the immediate vicinity of their reservation. During the summer a detachment of soldiers was sent from the fort in pursuit of a party of hostile savages, who had come into the settlements and stolen a number of horses. Unfortunately the soldiers came up with a party of Indians who were out hunting, and were mistaken for the Indians of whom the soldiers were in pursuit. The Indians were at once made prisoners, and while endeavoring to escape seven of them were killed. It afterwards appeared that the whole party was composed of friendly Indians, some of whom were Yanctons, the others of the Two Kettles band of Sioux. The circumstance naturally created great excitement among these friendly Indians, but the mistake being promptly explained, and such reparation made as was practicable, the excitement subsided without a hostile outbreak, and it is believed that, notwithstanding the hostile attitude of other Indians within the Territory, peace will be maintained. The Yanctons, like their neighbors the Poncas, were very successful in their farming operations of last year, and, like them, have suffered severely from the drought of the past summer, but being more wealthy, and having had good success in their hunts, it is believed that with the supplies already provided by their agent they will be enabled to pass the winter without any great amount of suffering.

The Sioux and Winnebagoes, removed from Minnesota under the act of Congress passed at its last session, although within the limits of this superintendency, are included in that portion of this report which relates to the northern superintendency, they being still under the charge of Superintendent Thompson.

In regard to the friendly Indians of the Upper Missouri and Blackfeet agencies, I am able to give you but little information, for the reason that the agents, as hereafter stated, were unable to reach and remain at their posts.

Referring to my last annual report, it will be seen that at that date we were warned by Governor Jayne, then ex officio superintendent of Indian affairs for Dakota, by each of our agents, and by all the friendly Indians, that the danger of hostilities on the part of the Sioux was imminent, and that nothing but the most prompt action on our part would be efficient in averting so great a calamity. These various warnings were, however, suffered to pass unheeded, and no measures adopted looking to an effort to adjust the disturbed relations between this powerful and disaffected nation and the general government. Since that time, the Sioux, driven from Minnesota in consequence of the horrible atrocities perpetrated by them in that State during the autumn of last year, have taken refuge among their brethren of Dakota, and neither expecting nor deserving forbearance at our hands until they have received the chastisement their crimes have merited, they have doubtless done all in their power, and it would appear with success, to induce their brethren to make common cause with them in an endeavor to exterminate or drive all whites from the Territory.

A very large proportion of the Sioux of Dakota were already hostile, or at least far from friendly, and the remainder or friendly portion being deprived of that protection to which under the provisions of the Fort Laramie treaty of 1851 they were entitled, and being in the minority, have now doubtless yielded to the various influences brought to bear upon them, and we now have upon our hands, in addition to the great rebellion, an Indian war of no mean proportions.

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In January last, and again in March, I forwarded to you copies of communications received at this office, representing in the strongest manner the urgent necessity for the immediate establishing of military posts upon the Upper Missouri. These communications were by you laid before the War Department, from which I learned through you, on the 26th of March last, that the subject had been referred to the commander of that military department for the necessary action. What action was had I am uninformed, but certain it is that the posts were not established, nor were Agents Latta and Reed enabled to obtain an escort to accompany them to their respective agencies.

It is understood that the expedition under Brigadier General Sully, in consequence of the extreme drought, and the burning of the prairies by the retreating Indians, was only able to proceed to a point about sixty miles above Fort Pierre, and was therefore prevented from inflicting any considerable damage upon or crippling the power of the hostile Indians; nor can I learn that the campaign under General Sibley has been productive of any very favorable results, the probability being that another campaign will be indispensable.

No military posts have been established upon the Upper Missouri, the friendly Indians and the few whites are left without protection, and it is to be feared that many thousands of the Indians, who under other circumstances would have continued faithful to their amicable relations, will be compelled to side with those in hostility, to escape the consequences of their well-known policy of treating as enemies all who are not identified with them.

The boat conveying the annuity goods was unable to ascend the Missouri beyond Fort Union, in consequence of the extremely low water, so that the goods designed for the Blackfeet agency were necessarily stored at that point, and cannot be distributed before spring. Most of the goods designed for the Indians, under charge of Agent Latta, were distributed, but with the characteristic perfidy of Indians in hostility, it is believed that a majority of the Indians receiving them were afterwards engaged in an attack upon the boat with the design of murdering the crew and passengers, and capturing the goods designed for the Blackfeet agency.

It will thus be seen that the failure to establish military posts upon the Upper Missouri, together with the severe and almost unexampled drought, have resulted in an almost complete loss of the controlling influence we have heretofore held upon the Indians of that country, and that as a consequence the important and most direct route of the emigration setting in upon Idaho, by reason of the newly discovered and immense gold-bearing districts of that Territory, is cut off.

I am not without hope that the immense sacrifices of life and treasure which will result from a general war with the numerous and powerful tribes of that country may yet be averted by timely and peaceful negotiation, and am confident that at least the proportions of the struggle may be very materially reduced; and to this end I respectfully recommend to you, and through you to Congress and the War Department, the importance of establishing military posts along the Missouri, from the western limits of the State up to and including Fort Benton, at the earliest practicable moment, and that adequate measures be adopted to enable this department in the early spring to effect such negotiations with the tribes in hostility as may be found practicable and consistent with a just and honorable peace.

SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

This is by far the most important of our various superintendencies, whether it be considered with reference to its numbers, wealth, geographical position, or to the present condition of the Indians within its limits, their wants, their future

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prospects, and the careful consideration required in adopting a policy which shall at the same time prove just, generous, and humane towards those who have remained firm in their loyalty and allegiance to the federal government and to their treaty stipulations, and shall mete out the punishment their treason deserves to those who, unmindful of either, have taken arms against our authority.

The reports of the superintendent, the agents, and employes of this superintendency, to be found among the accompanying papers, possess an unusual degree of interest. A careful perusal of these reports, and those made during the existence of the present rebellion, will, I think, demonstrate that no portion of our people have suffered greater calamities, have met with more overwhelming disasters, or have more heroically battled for the common interests of the country, than have the loyal Indians within its limits. Possessing one of the most beautiful, fertile, and desirable portions of our country, and almost completely removed from the baneful effects so often attendant upon close proximity to white settlements, many of them were, prior to the rebellion, in the quiet enjoyment of most of the comforts and conveniences of civilized life; the various tribes were at peace with each other, and the whole people were presenting unmistakable evidences of improvement, thrift, and prosperity. During the vicissitudes of the war they have been visited by its direst calamities. They have been robbed, plundered, and murdered, their homes burned, their fields laid waste, their property seized and destroyed; they have been compelled to flee from their country, and from a condition of plenty and independence they have been reduced to the most abject poverty, suffering, and distress. Nor, as before intimated, have they tamely submitted to these calamities. From the outset they have battled, and are still battling, in defence of their homes, and for a restoration of the authority of our government, with a courage and zeal that entitles them not only to our sympathy, but to the most generous consideration in the readjustment of our relations with them, which have been so wantonly disturbed, and which must be had when the present rebellion is subdued, and the blessings of peace are once more restored.

As you are aware, the most of the refugees from the "Indian country" are now located in Kansas and the country immediately south, where the old men, women, and children—all, or nearly so, of the able-bodied males being in the federal armies—are being subsisted from the funds held in trust for several of the southern tribes by the government. The formidable front elsewhere presented by the rebellion has hitherto prevented the organization of a military force sufficient to drive the rebels from the Indian country and return the Indians to their homes. It is to be hoped, now that the Mississippi has been opened, and the power of the rebel in the west and southwest seems irretrievably broken and hastening to its final overthrow, that a military expedition, adequate to "take, hold, and possess" the country, may be speedily sent thither, and the loyal Indians reinstated in the enjoyment of their possessions.

The various tribes of the superintendency are the Osages, the Quapaws, Senecas and Shawnees, the Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and the Wichitas, and other affiliated bands.

The Osages, Quapaws, Senecas, and Shawnees are under the care of Agent Elder. The Osages, with the exception of Black Dog's band, have remained loyal throughout the rebellion. In June last they captured and destroyed a party of nineteen rebels who were passing through their country, and who, by the instructions and papers found upon their persons, were fully proven to have been commissioned by the rebel authorities to enrol and organize the disloyal in Arizona and Dakota. Occupying, as they do, a position between the white settlements in the southern portion of Kansas and the region in possession of the rebels, their fidelity to the government has been of inestimable value in protecting the frontier from the incursions of rebel guerillas.

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As already mentioned, a new treaty has been negotiated with the Osages, and is awaiting the action of the President and Senate. By this treaty a tract of country 30 by 50 miles in extent has been ceded to the United States, to be occupied by Indians, now resident in Kansas, who may be induced to remove to and reside upon the same. Another tract, 20 miles in width, and extending from the western boundary of the cession just named along the entire length of their northern boundary, is also ceded for settlement by whites. Very liberal provisions are also made for educational, agricultural, and other beneficial purposes. I trust this treaty will be ratified, and have no doubt that it will result in good to the Indians as well as to ourselves.

The Osages have made very considerable progress in agriculture, and are not indifferent to the subject of education. For their improvement they are greatly indebted to the zealous and humane efforts of Rev. John Shoemaker, who has established a manual labor school among them, and has devoted the best years of his life to their service.

The Quapaws are a small tribe, owning a reservation immediately south of the Osages. They justly take pride in the fact that not one of their numbers has joined with the rebels. In the spring of 1862 they were driven from their homes, and since that time they have been subsisted as other refugee Indians.

The Senecas and Shawnees, residing still further south, were, at the outset of the rebellion, forced by the rebels into an unwilling alliance, and for a time were under treaty stipulations with them, from whom they received one instalment of their stipulated annuities. At the first appearance, however, of the federal forces, they threw off the authority of the rebels and returned to their allegiance. They, as well as the Quapaws, are now temporarily located upon the lands of the Ottawas, in Kansas, and no doubts are entertained as to their fidelity and future loyalty.

The Seminoles, at the last reliable census, numbered something over two thousand two hundred. This was prior to the breaking out of the rebellion. There are now in camp near Neosho Falls, under the charge of Agent Snow, six hundred and seventy-two, mostly women and children, the able-bodied men having joined the Union forces. It is estimated that about two-thirds of the tribe have remained loyal.

The Wichita, and other bands affiliated with them, numbering about nineteen hundred souls, are now encamped near Belmont, Kansas, and are under charge of Agent Garruth. One of these bands, viz: the Ponkawas, under the leadership of a former United States agent, joined with the rebels at an early day, and endeavored to draw with them all the other bands. These machinations at length resulted in a battle, at which their former agent, with the entire rebel band, were exterminated, with the single exception of one old woman rescued by a Shawnee chief.

The Cherokees, prior to the rebellion, were the most numerous, intelligent, wealthy, and influential tribe of this superintendency. For many months they steadily resisted the efforts made by the rebels to induce them to abandon their allegiance to the federal government, but being wholly unprotected, and without the means of resistance, they were finally compelled to enter into treaty stipulations with the rebel authorities. This connexion was, however, of short duration, for upon the first appearance of United States forces in their country an entire regiment of Indian troops, raised ostensibly for service in the rebel army, deserted and came over to us, and have ever since been under our command, and upon all occasions have proven themselves faithful and efficient soldiers.

In February last the national council of the Cherokees was convened at Cow-Skin Prairie, and the following important bills were passed:

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1. Abrogating the treaty with the "Confederate States," and calling a general convention of the people to approve the act.
2. The appointment of a delegation, with suitable powers and instructions to represent the Cherokee nation before the United States government, consisting of John Ross, principal chief; Lieutenant Colonel Downing, Captain James McDaniel, and Rev. Evan Jones.
3. Authorizing a general Indian council, to be called at such time and place as the principal chief may designate.
4. Deposing all officers of the nation disloyal to the government.
5. Approving the purchase of supplies made by the treasurer, and directing their distribution.
6. An act providing for the abolition of slavery in the Cherokee nation.

An official communication, informing me of these important acts on the part of the Cherokee authorities, will be found among the accompanying papers. Their importance, as affecting the Status of the only part of the nation whose rights have not been clearly forfeited by treason, will be generally appreciated when I mention the fact that for many years the Cherokees have had a regularly organized government, a printed code of laws, and have conducted their political affairs with a good degree of the order and system of civilized communities.

Until the autumn of 1862 only about three hundred of the Cherokees, and they mostly women and children, had taken refuge in Kansas. In the early part of that season from fifteen hundred to two thousand others, also in the main women and children, and claiming our protection, made their way to a point on the Cherokee neutral lands, about twelve miles south of Fort Scott, Kansas. Like all the other refugees, they were almost entirely destitute of all the necessaries of life, and required immediate assistance. Arrangements were immediately made by Superintendent Collin to provide for their wants during the ensuing winter, so far as the limited means at his command would permit. These arrangements were scarcely completed when, without consultation with this department, or, so far as I am informed, authority from other sources, the military authorities assumed the control of the Indians, and late in the fall, or early part of the winter, removed them to Neosho, Missouri. This movement was unfortunate in conception and execution, the ostensible object being to return the fugitives to their homes. It not only failed in its object but has added immensely to the already heavy expense of subsisting the Indians. Assurances were given that two armies—one to move from Springfield, Missouri, under command of General Blunt, the other from Scott's Mills, under command of Colonel Phillips—were about to march through the Cherokee country on their way to the southwest. Relying upon promises that the Indians should not only be safely conducted to their country, but that a sufficient force should be stationed there for their protection while raising their crops, the Indians, under charge of Agent Harlan, were furnished with agricultural implements and seeds, and in March last proceeded to Talequah, reaching that point at the same time with the military expedition under Colonel Phillips.

They immediately scattered throughout the country, planted their crops, and had but fairly commenced their cultivation when the rebels made their appearance in such force that they, as well as the troops under Colonel Phillips, were compelled to take refuge at Fort Gibson. Their numbers were now increased to some six thousand by the addition of others, who, until then, had remained at their homes, but were now compelled to flee, as the rebels overran the entire country, seizing everything of value that could be found, and destroying everything they could not convert to their own use. Thus this ill-advised and most unfortunate expedition terminated, leaving the Indians still more destitute than

before, their high hopes again prostrated, and they compelled to spend another season in want and idleness. They were now far removed from their source of supplies, which could only be furnished by transportation through a country so infested by guerillas and bushwhackers that nothing could reach them without an escort of troops. This has more than doubled the expense of their subsistence, and has exhausted the means at my disposal applicable to that purpose. Unless a liberal appropriation shall be made for their relief at an early date by Congress at its approaching session, their sufferings during the coming winter will be beyond the power of description, and many of them must perish of exposure and starvation. I trust that the urgent appeals in their behalf of their agent and the superintendent, to which I invite your especial attention, will not pass unheeded.

Something over three thousand of the Creek nation are now at the Sac and Fox reservation, in Kansas. As with the other refugees, so it is with these. Their numbers are almost exclusively composed of women and children, nearly every able-bodied man being in the Union army. In addition to the refugees at this point, there are very considerable numbers at Fort Gibson, who, at the memorable and terrible flight of these people in the winter of 1861-'62, were left behind, and afterwards took refuge in the country of the Cherokees, and with them were subsequently compelled to flee for protection to Fort Gibson.

These people, prior to the rebellion, were second to no community west of the Mississippi in point of wealth. They held large numbers of slaves, and many of them owned droves of cattle numbered by thousands. Their country is considered one of the finest agricultural and grazing regions within our borders, and has proven to the rebels a source of immense supplies for their armies.

Since my last annual report their old chief, O-poth-la-ya-ho-la has deceased. During the last half century the influence of this chief has been second to no other among the southern tribes. He was ever the firm and unwavering friend of the whites, and to his influence, as much as that of any other man, is due the fact that so great a proportion of his people have never hesitated in their loyalty.

Believing that the treaty recently negotiated with the Creeks is just in its provisions, and embodies a policy which, so far as practicable, should be adopted by the United States in readjusting its relations with the tribes of this superintendency, I bespeak for it a careful consideration. Its main features are as follows:

First. Perpetual peace between the contracting parties, and between the Creeks and other Indians, the United States stipulating that all necessary protection shall be furnished to secure the Creeks from hostilities on the part of other Indians.

Second. The "necessity, justice, and humanity" of the emancipation proclamation of January 1, 1863, is expressly recognized, and the Creeks solemnly covenant that henceforth slavery in their midst shall cease, and agree to set apart a suitable portion of their country for the occupation of the freed men, and all others of the African race who shall be permitted to settle among them.

Third. A cession of about seven hundred square miles of their territory for the use and occupation of such other tribes now resident in the States and Territories as may hereafter be agreed upon, for which the United States agree to pay them five per cent. per annum on the sum of two hundred thousand dollars in money, or such mechanical or other useful articles as may be determined upon by the Secretary of the Interior, and to guarantee them the quiet possession of the remainder of their country.

Fourth. A provision for an equitable compensation of the loyal, and none other, for such losses of property (*other than slaves*) as they have sustained in consequence of the rebellion, and our failure to comply with former treaty stipulations.

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Fifth. The utter exclusion of all persons who have engaged in the rebellion from all offices of profit and trust in the nation.

The Chickasaws and Choctaws, until recently, have been supposed to be almost unanimously in favor of the rebellion, only about three hundred of the latter having come within our lines. These are now upon the Sac and Fox reservation, under charge of Agent Coleman. With them, as with all the other refugees, the change from the comfortable houses, the abundant supply of fruits, vegetables, fresh meats, and, indeed, all other necessaries of life which they enjoyed in their own country, to their present mode of life, has been productive of much sickness and mortality. I am, happy, however, to state that their health has been much improved during the past season.

Recent information from refugees and other sources, believed by Colonel Phillips and others to be entirely reliable, indicates that a strong Union element exists among the Chickasaws and Choctaws; that Union leagues are formed in their midst, and that a very considerable portion of the people are prepared to throw off the authority of the rebels as soon as a Union force shall appear. It is said that even now the rebel authorities are obliged to keep a battalion of troops constantly stationed in their country to watch the movements of our friends.

I have now, so far as I can from the information in my possession, presented the present condition of the various tribes of this superintendency, and in closing this portion of my report desire to invite your attention to the singular unanimity with which the agents and superintendent join in urging the importance of the prompt return to and protection of the loyal Indians in the possession of their homes. No one who has not visited and conversed with these destitute people can fully appreciate their intense desire and longing for a return to the country from which they have been driven. The indescribable sufferings and privations they have endured, the sacrifices they have made, the patience with which they have submitted to the dire evils which have come upon them, and, above all, the heroism, fidelity, and zeal with which nearly every able-bodied man among them has fought for our common cause, fully demonstrate their loyalty and devotion to the government, and justly entitle them to the most generous consideration. The present indications are that the power of this most unrighteous rebellion is broken, and that it is fast hastening to its complete and final overthrow. I trust that no delay will be permitted, or effort spared, in an endeavor to wrest the homes of these people from the hands of their spoilers, and, so far as may be in our power, restore them to the comforts of their former possessions.

CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

No marked change in our relations with the Indians of this superintendency has occurred during the past year, though it will be quite evident, upon a comparison of the annual reports of the several agents for this year with those of the last, that a gradual improvement is being effected in the condition of most, if not all, the tribes.

Within the limits of the superintendency there are some sixteen tribal organizations, viz: the Pawnees, Omahas, Ottoes and Missouriis, Iowas, Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, Clippewas and Muncies, Ottawas, Kansas, Mimics, confederated bands of Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas and Piankeshaws, Delawares, Wyandots and Shawnees. Of these, the three first named are located in the Territory of Nebraska, and the others in Kansas. The aggregate number is about thirteen thousand.

It would unnecessarily prolong this report were I to attempt a statement of the present condition, resources, and prospects of the several tribes. I shall, therefore, confine myself to a few of the most prominent.

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While the progress made by the Pawnees will by no means bear a favorable comparison with that of several of the other tribes, it is still very evident from the report of Agent Lushbaugh, to whose efficient management they are confided, that a very gratifying and perceptible advance has been made during the past year. Hitherto they have been much addicted to a roving and predatory life, and it has been found almost impossible to confine them to the limits of their own reservation. Horse-stealing and petty pilfering of all kinds, from friend and foe, from the whites as well as the Indians, has been a national vice. This has led to numerous claims against them for depredations, has proven a constant source of vexation and annoyance to the agent in charge, and to the department, and has been extremely annoying to the whites residing in their vicinity, as well as the occasion of hostilities between them and other tribes. In this respect the change for the better is indeed noteworthy. Their agent remarks that "no more complaints are heard from the surrounding country of petty thefts by vagrant Indians, and the roads and highways were never more free of this class than at present." Their agricultural operations have been unusually successful, as also their buffalo hunts, and, for the first time in many years, they have an abundant supply for all their wants. A school has been started in their midst, and no difficulty has been found in procuring the attendance of all the scholars that, with the limited facilities at hand, could be accommodated. A large and commodious school building is in course of erection, and no doubts are entertained that, when completed, it will be filled to its utmost capacity. Here, as is elsewhere the almost universal remark, the aptness of the pupils in acquiring knowledge is surprising. I confidently anticipate that the new school, which is to be conducted upon the manual labor system, will be, in a few years, productive of the most beneficial results.

The Pawnees and Brule Sioux have been for many years inveterate foes. Last May, and again in June, the Pawnees were attacked upon their reservation, and several of their squaws, who were at work in the fields, were killed and scalped. It is probably owing to the presence of United States troops that a bloody massacre was prevented. These frequent raids on the part of the Sioux are begetting a feeling of insecurity among the whites as well as the Indians. Unless some measures are adopted to prevent their recurrence, it will be necessary to keep a military force constantly stationed upon the reservation for its protection. Superintendent Branch and Agent Lushbaugh concur in the opinion that a treaty of amity may readily be procured between these hostile tribes. The sum of five thousand dollars would be sufficient to defray the expense of an attempt to procure such a treaty, and, should our efforts meet with success, would be wisely and humanely expended.

The Pottawatomies are the largest tribe within the superintendency. Their numbers, at the last census, were two thousand two hundred and seventy-four. During the past summer commissioners were appointed to make the allotments of land in severalty, contemplated by their treaty of November, 1861, and have nearly completed their labors. It is, however, anticipated that a new treaty will be made with the tribe, providing for its removal to the Indian country, and in that event it will probably be better that the approval of the allotments be suspended until it shall be ascertained what number of those to whom allotments have been made may desire to continue their connexion with the tribe. As an evidence of the disposition on the part of these Indians to abandon their hereditary customs and assume those of the whites, I mention the fact that allotments in severalty have been made to some thirteen hundred and seventy-five individuals. When it is considered that the acceptance of these allotments has been left to the voluntary choice of the individuals receiving the same, and that nothing is regarded by the wild Indian as more degrading than an abandonment of the customs of his fathers, and a resort to manual labor, the importance

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of this valuable change in their condition—valuable because voluntary—will be fully appreciated.

The manual labor school at this agency, under the patronage of the St. Mary's Catholic mission, is well sustained, and its good effects upon the tribe are everywhere apparent, and cannot be too highly appreciated. The school is divided into two departments, the male and female; at the former of which there has been, during the past year, an average attendance of ninety-five scholars, between the ages of six and eighteen years, and at the latter seventy-five. The management of these schools and the progress and good conduct of the scholars are deserving of the high encomiums bestowed by all under whose observation they have come.

The health of the tribe during the past year has been good, and its agricultural operations have been eminently successful. By the terms of their last treaty with the United States provision is made for the admission of such individuals of the tribe as may be found competent to the privileges of citizenship. The agent reports that this provision of the treaty is having a very salutary effect, and that very many are ambitious to obtain this distinction, and are endeavoring by good conduct to prove themselves worthy.

The report of Agent Irish and its accompanying papers contain a full and interesting statement of the condition, prospects, and wants of the Omahas. The tribe numbers about one thousand souls, and, by its industry and the assistance and encouragement rendered by the government, has succeeded in securing an abundant supply for all its wants. In my judgment, the time has fully arrived when the provision of their treaty in regard to a survey of their reservation, and an allotment of land in severalty to the members of the tribe, should be made. Unless it shall be found practicable within a short time to secure a more favorable location for this tribe in the Indian country south of Kansas, and to secure the assent of the tribe to a removal, I shall, with your permission, institute the necessary measures to carry this provision into effect.

No very high degree of civilization can be attained by a tribe, as such, or by any of its individual members, while the property, personal and real, is held in common. This system operates as an indirect encouragement to idleness and its attendant vices, and is, at the same time, wanting in the encouragement which, under the system of individual ownership, is afforded to the industrious and enterprising by the comforts and conveniences resulting from their labor.

The Delawares justly rank among the foremost of our Indian tribes in wealth, intelligence, and all the elements of civilized life. It may justly be said of them that they have so far abandoned their ancient customs as to leave the question of their ultimate civilization no longer doubtful. Numbering but little over one thousand souls, they own, in addition to their trust funds, amounting to near six hundred and ninety-three thousand dollars, real and personal property, at a moderate valuation, equal to the sum of six hundred and twenty thousand dollars. To these sums must be added the value of their trust lands, and it will be seen that the wealth of the tribe is nearly if not quite equal to the sum of fifteen hundred dollars for each man, woman and child. Of course they have an abundant supply for all their wants. They have, to a great extent, adopted the manners and customs of the whites, are fully awakened to the importance of moral and intellectual culture, and in the cultivation of many of their farms, the appearance of their dwellings, their school-houses, and in the general evidences of thrift and comfort apparent upon their reservation, they will compare favorably with frontier settlements. I must not omit to mention the subject of their loyalty to the government. More than one-half of their adult male population is regularly enlisted in the volunteer forces of the government, and as soldiers are highly esteemed by their officers. It is, perhaps, not too much to claim that no community within the limits of the loyal States can show a better record than this. While on this subject, I will also state that

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the Indians of the entire superintendency, with scarcely a single exception, have remained firm and true to the government, and several of the tribes have furnished a liberal quota of volunteers to our military forces.

The general condition of the various tribes of the superintendency may be fairly deduced from that of those particularly mentioned.

Resolutions were passed at the last session of Congress authorizing the negotiating of treaties with the various tribes of this and the southern superintendency, having for their object the removal of the Indians to the Indian country south of Kansas. With a view to carrying out the wishes of Congress in this respect, I have, under your direction, visited many of the tribes during the latter part of summer and early portion of autumn. I found the Indians fully advised of the wishes of government in this respect, and have no doubt that, when the war is ended and peace is once more restored to the Indian territory, most, if not all, of them will gladly exchange their present homes for a home in that territory. In my former annual reports I have alluded to some of the advantages to be realized by the whites, as well as the Indians, from the policy which has now been adopted.

The two evils which have proved most disastrous to the Indians located in Kansas, and indeed everywhere, where their reservations are surrounded by whites, is drunkenness and gambling. It seems almost impossible to prevent the demoralizing effects of these vices, while they are fostered and encouraged by the vicious and unprincipled whites who collect around the Indian settlements. Another evil among the smaller and more isolated tribes is fast assuming a degree of importance that demands consideration. I allude to the frequent intermarriages among blood relations, which is necessarily the case in small communities completely isolated from their own race, and which results in scrofula and its kindred diseases, and in the end must prove most disastrous to the tribes subjected to its influence. It is believed that the policy of concentrating the Indians in a country which will be owned and occupied by them exclusively will nearly, if not entirely, banish these evils from their midst.

I succeeded in negotiating treaties with the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, with the Creeks, the Osages, the Shawnees, and the New York Indians, all of which, as I conceive, are fair and just in their stipulations, and will, in due time, be transmitted to you to be laid before the President and Senate for their constitutional sanction and approval. If these treaties are ratified, I have no doubt they will prove the beginning of a policy in which the Indians of the central superintendency will readily acquiesce, and which will, in the end, prove of inestimable value to them, and very greatly promote the interests of the whites among whom they are now located.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

With the exception of an annual report from Agent Webb, none have been received from the superintendent or any of the other agents of this superintendency, consequently my information relative thereto is mainly derived from the current communications received during the year from those officers and others.

It will be remembered that, in consequence of the hostilities on the part of the Sioux of Minnesota, and the threatening attitude assumed by some of the bands comprising the Chippewas of the Mississippi, it was last year found impracticable for the commissioners appointed to make a treaty with the Chippewas of Pembina and Red river to proceed to their country for that purpose. It gives me pleasure to state that a treaty has been recently negotiated with these Indians by Governor Ramsey, of Minnesota, assisted by Agent Morrill, and that we now have reason to believe that the causes which threatened to lead to hostilities on their part have ceased to exist. The treaty has not yet

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been received at this office, but I am informed by Governor Ramsey that the boundaries of the country to which the Indian title is thereby extinguished are substantially as follows, viz: beginning at the intersection of the international boundary with the Lake of the Woods; thence in a south direction to the head of Thieving river; thence down that river to its mouth; thence in a direct line to the head of Wild Rice river; thence with the boundary of the Pillager cession of 1855 to the mouth of said river; thence up the channel of the Red river to the mouth of the Cheyenne; thence up the Cheyenne to lake Chicot; thence north to the international boundary; thence east along said boundary to the beginning. The treaty is understood to be reasonable in its terms, and will be laid before you as soon as received.

As was anticipated, the treaty negotiated with the Chippewas of the Mississippi, under authority of the legislature of Minnesota, was not ratified. In lieu thereof, a treaty was negotiated on the 11th of March last, and afterwards ratified with amendments, to which the Indians readily assented. As this treaty has been published, I deem it unnecessary to allude to its provisions further than to state, that by its terms the reservations at Gull lake, Mille Lac, Sandy lake, Rabbit lake, Pokagomin lake, and Rice lake, are ceded to the United States, and a new reservation established in the vicinity of and including the reserves of the Pillager and Lake Winnibigoshish bands for the Indians of the reservations ceded, the bands last named to retain that portion of the new reserve to which under their former treaty they were entitled. The new treaty has not as yet been carried fully into effect for want of the necessary appropriations, but is understood to be satisfactory to a large majority of the Indians interested. The Indians will be removed to their new home as soon as the necessary preliminaries required at our hands can be perfected. To the extent that the treaty has the effect of concentrating the Indians of Minnesota, it cannot, in my judgment, prove otherwise than advantageous and gratifying to the citizens of that State, and will in the end, I have no doubt, promote the best interests of the Indians.

The Chippewas of Lake Superior have maintained their usual friendly relations, and it is believed, are gradually improving in their knowledge of and disposition to engage in the arts of civilized life. During the past summer the Red Cliff reservation has been greatly enlarged, and is now believed to be sufficiently ample in extent to accommodate all the Indians of this agency. It is proposed to concentrate them upon this reservation as fast as their consent can be obtained.

The annual report for 1862 of Agent Galbraith, who was in charge of the Sioux of Minnesota at the time of their terrible outbreak in the autumn of that year, which report was received too late for publication with my last annual report, will be found among the accompanying papers. His clear and forcible description of the condition of the Indians under his charge prior to their outbreak, of the preparations which had been made to provide for their welfare, of the progress made by many of them in acquiring a knowledge of our arts and customs, and of the apparently sure indications of increasing comfort, thrift, and prosperity throughout the tribe, will be read with interest by all who seek a solution of the problem of Indian civilization. It is sad to reflect upon the great change which has been wrought in the condition of these Indians. Prior to engaging in their horrible work of death, they were located upon two reservations, which, in point of fertility, healthful climate, excellence of timber and water, and in all the necessary requirements of a thriving and happy community, were unsurpassed by any within our borders. They were under the fostering care of the government, ample provisions had been made for their physical, intellectual, and moral cultivation, and no doubt could be entertained that the patient and persevering efforts which were being made for their improvement and happiness would, if left uninterrupted, finally result in com-

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plete success. Now all is changed. Full three-fourths of their entire numbers are fugitives from that justice which, notwithstanding their present hostile and defiant attitude, will inevitably overtake them, and the remainder, composed mainly of women, children, and old men, are removed far from the pleasant homes they then occupied, and from the civilization by which they were surrounded. The rights secured to them by their treaties are forfeited, and instead of the strongest guarantees against future want, and the most ample and generous provision for their welfare, they now have nothing to hope except from the forbearance and generosity of a race upon which they have perpetrated outrages of the most barbarous and wanton description. Of the eighteen hundred who surrendered themselves to the military authorities during the autumn of last year, it will be recollected that some three hundred were tried and sentenced to death by court-martial. Upon a review of the finding of the court, their sentence was suspended by the President as to all but thirty-nine, upon whom it has been carried into effect. The remainder of the condemned are still in the custody of the military authorities, and are understood to be confined at Rock island, on the Mississippi.

The people of Minnesota were so much and so justly exasperated by the wanton crimes of the Sioux that it became necessary to remove not only the remainder of those who surrendered, as above stated, to some point outside the limits of the State, but the Winnebago Indians also; and as it was exceedingly desirable that this should be done in time to enable them to make a crop during the season just passed, but little time was given for making the necessary preparations for their removal, and the selection of a suitable site for their future homes. The execution of this difficult and important duty was confided to Superintendent Thompson, and it gives me pleasure to bear witness to the zeal, fidelity and faithfulness with which he discharged the onerous and difficult task imposed upon him. The difficulties and dangers met and overcome in the performance of his duties will fully appear in his various reports to be found among the accompanying papers. Suffice it to say, a new location was selected about eighty miles above Fort Randall, on the Missouri, and the Indians removed thereto in time, it is believed, to have enabled them to raise a crop, and provide to some considerable extent for their wants during the coming winter, but for the great drought which, as elsewhere stated, has prevailed in that country, and has been so severe that nothing whatever has been realized from the cultivation of the soil. This source of supplies being cut off, the Indians deprived of their arms and surrounded by their hostile brethren, so that they could not go upon the hunt, they are left entirely destitute, and it is to be feared that our utmost endeavors will be insufficient to prevent great suffering and distress among them for want of the ordinary necessities of life.

The case of the Winnebagoes is one of peculiar hardship. I am still of the opinion formerly expressed, that this tribe, as such, was in no manner implicated in or responsible for the cruel and wanton outbreak on the part of the Sioux, but its consequences to the tribe have been as disastrous as they were unmerited. As you are aware, an act of Congress was passed at the last session providing for their removal and the sale of their reservation; in obedience to which, and the popular demand of the people of Minnesota, they, as already stated, have been removed to a new location upon the Missouri river adjoining that selected for the Sioux. Contrasting the happy homes, and the abundant supply for all their wants which they have left behind them, with the extreme desolation which prevails throughout the country including their present location, and their almost defenceless state as against the hostile savages in their vicinity, their present condition is truly pitiable, and it is not surprising that they have become to some extent discouraged, and are dissatisfied with their new homes. It cannot be disguised that their removal, although nominally peaceable and with their consent, was the result of the overwhelming pressure

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of the public sentiment of the community in which they resided, and it is to be feared that it will be many years before their confidence in the good faith of our government in its professed desire to ameliorate and improve their condition will be restored. Their misfortunes and good conduct deserve our sympathy, and I trust they will receive at the hand of our people and each department of the government the kindest consideration.

The act of Congress above mentioned provides for the *peaceable* removal of the Indians. In its execution, some of the members of the tribe were found unwilling to leave their homes, and as there was neither the disposition nor the power to compel them to accompany their brethren, they have remained upon their old reservation. The most of them are represented as having entirely abandoned the Indian habits and customs, and as being fully qualified by good conduct and otherwise for civilized life. Many of them are enlisted in the military service, and all are desirous of remaining upon and retaining possession of the homes allotted to them under the provisions of their treaty. As the act of Congress for the removal of the tribe provides for the sale of the entire reservation, I respectfully recommend that it be so amended as to vest in the parties who have thus remained the title to the lands they respectively occupy, and to dissolve their connexion with the tribe.

In conformity to the requirements of the Winnebago treaty and the said act of Congress, the trust lands belonging to the tribe have been placed in the market. The amount now sold is 30,229.50 acres, from which has been realized the sum of \$82,537 62, or an average of nearly \$2 73 per acre. An appraisement has also been had of the lands of the diminished reserve, and the same will soon be placed in the market.

GREEN BAY AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency are the Oneidas, the Menomonees, the Stockbridges, and the Munsees. They are under charge of Agent Davis, and are living upon three distinct reservations.

There can be no doubt that at least two of the reserves, viz: that occupied by the Menomonees, and that occupied by the Stockbridges and Munsees, should be abandoned, as being almost wholly unfit for the purposes for which they are intended. The sterility of the soil is such that none but the most skilful of agriculturists could cultivate it with any reasonable hope of an adequate return for the labor bestowed. Upon the Menomonee reserve there are thousands of acres of wet and worthless marsh, and of the remainder a very large proportion is nothing but sand.

The only portions susceptible of successful cultivation are those densely covered with timber, requiring from thirty to thirty-five dollars per acre for clearing, and the clay ridges so covered with grubs as to be only fitted for the plough, after an expenditure of labor nearly five times as great as the amount required upon the prairies and "openings." Upon the Stockbridge and Munsee reserve the proportion of tillable land is even less than upon the Menomonee. The soil is a coarse, sandy gravel, abounding in granite boulders. In addition to the poverty of the soil, and the comparatively large amount of labor required to prepare it for farming purposes, the climate is another source of discouragement.

Last year they were visited with a severe frost on the 19th of June, and again on the 1st of September. This year they have had frost each month. Under these circumstances, it is difficult to conceive of locations more illly adapted to the support and wants of a people but little acquainted with the arts of civilization, and it needs no argument to show their almost worthlessness as locations designed to encourage Indians to abandon their former modes of life, and engage in the cultivation of the soil as a means of subsistence.

The report of Agent Davis, with its accompanying papers, shows conclusively,

as I think, that these Indians are so far advanced in civilization, and display such a commendable ambition to become proficient in agriculture, and to educate their children, that no doubt can be entertained that if located under more favorable auspices they would in a few years emerge from their present condition of almost hopeless poverty, and become self-sustaining and independent communities.

The quality of the soil upon the Onocida reserve is much better; and were it not for the pernicious effects of the liquor traffic, I have no doubt they would soon be surrounded by the comforts and conveniences of civilized life. As it is, I am satisfied that the best interests of the Indians of this agency, as well as of the people of Wisconsin, would be subserved by the removal of the Indians to some point either upon the upper Missouri, or, what in my judgment would be better, upon lands which it is hoped can be obtained from the loyal Indians of the southern superintendency, and I trust that you will call the attention of Congress to this subject, with a view to obtaining authority to make the necessary negotiations.

Besides the Indians already mentioned, there are, as estimated by Agent Davis, from seven to nine hundred roving Indians within the limits of Wisconsin. They are mostly Winnebagoes and Pottawatomies, and lead a wild, vagrant life, gaining a precarious subsistence by means of the chase and the gathering of wild fruits, which they sell to the whites. Some time in July last a white woman was attacked and murdered by some of these Indians during the absence of her husband, who, upon his return, retaliated by killing one or more Indians. This, together with the barbarous manner in which the bodies of the dead Indians were mutilated, has doubtless exasperated those roving Indians, and led to the commission of other crimes, resulting in an intense excitement on the part of the settlers, so that it is doubtful if the Indians will be longer permitted to lead the precarious and vagabond life in which they have heretofore continued.

From representations made to this office by Major General John Pope, and his excellency Governor Solomon, of Wisconsin, with your approbation, I appointed Hon. W. D. McIndoe, the newly elected member of Congress from that State, a special agent to visit that part of the State which is frequented by these Indians, with a view to bringing about such an understanding between the citizens and Indians as would prevent further hostilities until the necessary legislation may be had for the correction of the evils complained of. His report will be found among the accompanying papers, and to it I especially invite your attention. It will be seen that in his judgment no reasonable apprehension of hostilities need be entertained prior to the opening of spring. In view of the fact that these Indians are not under the control of this department, and the further fact that no funds are at its disposal applicable to their removal or subsistence, I respectfully request that such legislation may be invited from Congress as, in the wisdom of that body, may be deemed necessary in order to effect the removal of these Indians from the State, either by peaceable or forcible means, as may be found necessary.

Difficulties were for a time apprehended with the Chippewas in the neighborhood of St. Croix Falls, as will be seen by reference to the correspondence with Governor Solomon upon that subject, which is also to be found among the accompanying papers. I am happy, however, to be able to state that an investigation ordered by this office has proven that the apprehensions were groundless, and resulted mainly from an attempt, by false reports, to procure the quartering of troops in that vicinity, in order that a market might thereby be provided for such provisions as are required for the subsistence of troops.

MICHIGAN AGENCY.

Perhaps no more forcible illustration is presented, in any part of the country, of the great superiority of large reservations as compared with smaller ones, in

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their adaptation to the purposes for which reservations are designed, than is afforded by this agency. There are within the agency something over eight thousand Indians, having twenty distinct reservations set apart to them by treaty, and embracing in the aggregate an area equal to about fourteen hundred square miles, of which at least one thousand square miles is embraced within the limits of only five of the reservations, leaving for the other fifteen an average of only about twenty-seven square miles, or three-fourths of a township. It will be apparent to any one, upon reading the comprehensive report of Agent Leach, that the only Indians within the State of Michigan for whose improvement there is reasonable ground for hope, are those situated upon the larger reservations, those upon the smaller being, with scarcely a single exception, mere vagrants. Upon the larger reservations the Indians have the advantage resulting from the presence of missionaries, school-teachers and others laboring for their benefit and improvement, and upon them are found the most intelligent, industrious and civilized Indians of the State. Upon the smaller the numbers are so few that a school cannot be supported, nor can missionaries be had to occupy such diminutive fields of labor, and consequently the Indians remain ignorant, vicious and degraded, and are the willing victims of the gambler, the whiskey seller, and all their attendant vices.

In the western part of the State are about three hundred Indians known as the Pottawatomies of Huron, and the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawatomies, who are entitled to permanent annuities, but have no reservation. They are very poor and destitute, and are much in need of the fostering care of government. I most heartily approve the recommendation of Agent Leach, that authority be given by Congress to divert some portion of their permanent annuities to supplying them with stock and agricultural implements, and that an attempt be made to induce them to concentrate upon some of the reserves.

I also agree with the agent in requesting an advance of ten thousand dollars from the sum of two hundred and six thousand dollars, which will be due to the Ottawas and Chippewas at the expiration of ten years from the making of their treaty. The Indians have often asked for such an advance, in order that they may supply themselves with stock and farming implements. I have no doubt that it would prove much more beneficial to them if expended in this manner, than it would if paid them as provided by treaty.

NEW YORK AGENCY.

In my last annual report I recommended legislation on the part of Congress authorizing negotiations with the Indians of this agency, having for their object a final settlement of all their claims against the general government, and the surrender to them of the trusts we have hitherto held for them. This recommendation I now respectfully renew. The Indians have made very considerable progress in the arts of civilization, and are still rapidly improving, as is evidenced by their houses and barns, their cultivation of the soil, their churches and schools, and especially by the general interest they manifest in the subject of education. Numbering about four thousand souls, they have some sixteen or eighteen free schools established under authority of the State of New York, at which the average attendance is good, and the advancement made by the pupils is very gratifying to all who feel interested in the subject of Indian civilization. They have about fifteen thousand acres of land in cultivation, upon which, during the past year, they have produced of wheat, 18,809 bushels; of corn, 26,500 bushels; of oats, 28,600 bushels; over 1,600 tons of hay; some 4,200 bushels of apples, and a considerable surplus of garden vegetables, such as peas, potatoes, strawberries, grapes, &c.; and in addition to these, have made some 3,500 pounds of sugar. They own near 1,000 horses, some 1,400 neat cattle, and over 2,000 head of swine.

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It cannot be doubted that a community exhibiting such gratifying evidences of thrift and propriety as are indicated by the foregoing statistics no longer requires the continuance of those relations which are maintained between the general government and the uncivilized tribes of Indians within our borders.

In my last annual report I also recommended legislation on the part of Congress with a view to the settlement of the claims of New York Indians residing in Kansas. Since that time I have succeeded in negotiating a treaty with those Indians, which, if ratified, I have no doubt will relieve this office of very much of the perplexity it has experienced for several years in consequence of their complaints and grievances for which no adequate legislation has hitherto been provided.

With the exception of a report from Agent Hatch, who is in charge of the Spanish fork reservation in Utah, and Agent Bancroft in Washington Territory, no reports have been received from any of the respective superintendents of Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, and Idaho; consequently I can present but little information in regard to the wants and requirements of the Indian service within the limits of each. In regard to the Indians of Arizona, however, a lengthy, comprehensive, and interesting communication from Superintendent Poston will be found among the accompanying papers.

It will be seen that, according to his estimate, there are within the limits of that Territory something over fifty-eight thousand Indians. This estimate is probably too large, as it includes the Gila Apaches and the Navajoes, who may be regarded as common to this and the adjacent Territory of New Mexico, and have been mentioned in that part of this report relating to the latter. With the exception of the hostile and powerful tribes just named, the Indians of the superintendency are friendly, and, in their habits, customs, and modes of life, are far superior to the wandering tribes of the north. I ask especial attention to the remarks of Superintendent Poston in relation to the importance of a formal recognition of the rights of these Indians, and the adoption of such measures as will serve to maintain and strengthen the friendship they now manifest, and encourage among them a further development of their skill and adaptation to the customs and pursuits of civilization.

Treaties of amity and peace have been concluded with the Shoshones, of Utah and Nevada, as follows, viz: At Fort Bridger, July 2, 1863, by Governor Doty and Agent Mann, as commissioners on the part of the United States, and the eastern bands of said Indians; at Box Elder, July 30, by Governor Doty and General Connor, on the part of the United States, and the northwestern bands; and at Ruby valley, October 1, by Governors Doty and Nye, on the part of the United States, and the western bands. These Indians have long been a scourge to the citizens of Utah and Nevada, and a terror to the emigrants and travellers over the routes leading through those Territories. From the representations made by Governor Doty, we have reason to believe that those treaties have been entered into by the Indians with a sincere desire for peace, and I have no doubt that the friendly relations thus inaugurated may be maintained by wise and judicious action on our part. The scarcity of game in these Territories, and the occupation of the most fertile portions thereof by our settlements, have reduced these Indians to a state of extreme destitution, and for several years past they have been almost literally compelled to resort to plunder in order to obtain the necessaries of life. It is not to be expected that a wild and warlike people will tamely submit to the occupation of their country by another race, and to starvation as a consequence thereof. It was perhaps unavoidable that, in taking possession of these Territories, hostilities should ensue between our own people and the Indians, as the latter knew but little of the vast disparity between their resources and power and our own, and consequently would not listen to any reasonable propositions on our part. Much credit is due

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to General Connor and the forces under his command, for their prompt and efficient services in chastising these Indians for their outrages and depredations upon the whites, and in compelling them to sue for peace. Now that this desideratum has been attained, I respectfully recommend that measures be taken for the negotiation of further treaties with the Indians, having for their object the extinguishment of their title to the soil, and the setting apart of a suitable portion of the public domain upon which they may be concentrated, and so provided for that they need not be compelled to resort to plunder in order to sustain life.

On the 7th and 14th of July last, councils were held by Governor Doty and General Connor with the various bands of Utes, of Utah, and a verbal agreement for peace and friendship was made with them, so that it is now practicable to negotiate a treaty with them. I also respectfully recommend that measures be immediately taken for that purpose.

It gives me pleasure to state that the danger of hostilities with the Nez Percés, on account of the rush of miners to their country, in consequence of the discovery of extensive gold-bearing districts within their reservation, has passed away. On the 9th of June last, Superintendent Hale and Agents Hutchins and Howe, all of Washington Territory, concluded a treaty with this powerful tribe, whereby they cede to the United States about nine-tenths of their reservation, or ninety thousand square miles of territory, which was ceded to them by their treaty of 1855. A copy of this treaty is in my possession, the original not yet having reached me. Its provisions appear to me reasonable and just. As soon as the original is received, it will be laid before you for submission to the President and Senate. On account of its great importance to the citizens of Washington and Idaho Territories and the State of Oregon, and to the Indians interested, I trust that the treaty will be promptly ratified, and its provisions carried into effect.

The latest information in regard to population, schools, wealth, and agricultural products of the Indians, will be found embodied in the accompanying tables relating to those subjects.

In conclusion, I deem it proper to submit the following statement and recommendations in regard to the trust funds held by this department on account of various Indian tribes:

United States bonds, loan of 1842, amounting to \$193,280, which matured January 1, 1863, were redeemed at the United States treasury in coin, which was sold for a premium of \$82,754 55, which, with the principal, amounted to \$276,034 55; of this amount \$260,000 was invested in United States 6 per cent. registered bonds, loan of 1862, and the balance, \$16,034 55, was refunded to the appropriations from which the amount originally invested was drawn.

\$26,000 of ten per cent. bonds of the State of Kansas, maturing July 1, 1863, were redeemed by the State, and the avails thereof invested in seven per cent. bonds of said State, maturing July 1, 1876.

As quite a large proportion of United States bonds, held by the Department of the Interior in trust for Indian tribes, were coupon bonds which were selling at a premium, it was deemed to be for the best interest of the Indians that all United States bonds of the loans of 1847 and 1861, together with those of the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania, amounting to \$516,208 50, should be sold, and the original amount reinvested in United States six per cent. registered bonds, loan of 1862, excepting the avails of \$25,000 of Pennsylvania five per cent. bonds held in trust for the Kaskaskias, Prorias, Wens, and Piankeshaws.— (See act of March 3, 1863, Pamphlet Laws, 1862 and '63, folio 792.) Accordingly, said bonds were sold for the sum of \$541,210 29, (making a premium of \$18,017 01.) Of this amount \$497,850 were reinvested in United States six per cent. registered bonds, loan of 1862, and the balance, \$43,360 29, refunded to the appropriations from which it was originally taken for investment.

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The sum of \$6,400, which had mainly accumulated from the redemption of stocks, was also invested in United States registered bonds, loan of 1862; making the total amount of bonds now held by the Department of the Interior \$3,037,892 15, as will appear in the accompanying statements, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

One million seven hundred and four thousand three hundred dollars of said bonds, (including the Indiana bond referred to in the report of Joseph A. Williamson, clerk, late in charge of the Indian trust fund, dated November 30, 1861,) are those of States which have failed to provide for the payment of the interest, until the interest thereon, computed to January 1, 1864, amounts to the sum of \$299,509.

There are also \$83,000 of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation, (not including the Indiana bond for \$1,000 previously referred to,) upon which the interest, computed to January 1, 1864, amounts to \$15,165.

I would therefore respectfully suggest the propriety of applying to Congress for appropriations sufficient to reimburse the various Indian tribes for whom said abstracted bonds were, and non-paying bonds are held in trust in the amounts originally paid for the same; such appropriations to be entered to their credit upon the proper books of the Treasury Department; also for an appropriation of a sum sufficient to pay the delinquent interest upon said bonds computed to January 1, 1864, at the rate of five per cent. per annum upon the amount originally invested in the same; and that the Treasurer of the United States be authorized to pay the interest upon the amounts thus placed to the credit of the various tribes at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually—the first payment to be made on the first day of July, 1864.

The accompanying statement, No. 4, exhibits the amount of non-paying bonds, the amount originally invested therein, and the interest, computed at five per cent. per annum upon the amounts originally invested, from the date of the last payment or appropriation for that purpose, to January 1, 1864; and No. 5 shows the amount, cost and interest of the abstracted bonds.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

Hon. J. P. USNER,
Secretary of the Interior.

NOTE.—The following communications, comprising an addenda to the list of accompanying papers, were received after the preparation of the foregoing reports, viz:

Annual reports from Elijah Steele, superintending agent for the northern district of California; Governor James W. Nye, *ex officio* superintendent of Nevada; James D. Doty, superintendent of Utah; Lorenzo Labadi, agent for Indians in New Mexico; a communication from Governor John Evans, *ex officio* superintendent of Colorado, relative to anticipated Indian hostilities; and a report from Hon. Alexander Ramsey, relative to treaty negotiated with the Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina, and a council held with the Chippewas of the Mississippi.

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*List of papers accompanying the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs
for 1863.*

OREGON SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 1. Report of J. W. P. Huntington, superintendent.
- No. 2. Letter from same, enclosing extracts from official report of Colonel C. S. Drew relative to hostilities in the eastern part of Oregon.
- No. 3. Extracts above referred to.
- No. 4. Statistical report of agent B. R. Biddle.
- No. 5. Report of W. H. Barnhart, agent at Umatilla agency.
- No. 6. Report of Benjamin Simpson, agent at Siletz agency.
- No. 7. Report of James B. Bayley, physician at Siletz agency.
- No. 8. Report of John Willis, farmer at Siletz agency.
- No. 9. Report of George Megginson, farmer at Siletz agency.
- No. 10. Report of Robert Hill, farmer at Siletz agency.
- No. 11. Report of J. B. Clarke, teacher at Siletz agency.
- No. 12. Report of William Logan, agent at Warm Spring reservation.
- No. 13. Report of F. B. Chase, blacksmith at Warm Spring reservation.
- No. 14. Report of W. E. Smart, surveyor at Warm Spring reservation.
- No. 15. Report of J. D. Hurst, miller at Warm Spring reservation.
- No. 16. Report of George C. Cook, wagonmaker at Warm Spring reservation.
- No. 17. Report of William C. McKay, physician at Warm Spring reservation.
- No. 18. Report of M. Reaves, teacher at Warm Spring reservation.
- No. 19. Report of J. Whiting, superintendent of farms at Warm Spring reservation.
- No. 20. Report of Amos Harvey, sub-agent at Alseya sub-agency.
- No. 21. Report of Thomas Clarke, farmer at Alseya sub-agency.
- No. 22. Report of J. B. Condon, agent at Grande Ronde agency.
- No. 23. Report of C. M. Sawtelle, teacher at Grande Ronde agency.
- No. 24. Report of J. M. Miller, miller at Grande Ronde agency.
- No. 25. Report of W. J. Bridgefarmer, teacher at Grande Ronde agency.
- No. 26. Report of Nathaniel Hudson, physician at Grande Ronde agency.
- No. 27. Report of Joseph Saunders, superintendent of farming at Grande Ronde agency.

CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 28. Report of George M. Hanson, superintending agent for the northern district.
- No. 29. Letter of same relative to purchase of goods in New York city, also relative to Round valley.
- No. 30. Letter of same relative to defeat in Congress of bill for the sale of Nome Lackee and Mendocino reservations, &c.
- No. 31. Letter of same relative to difficulties existing in Round valley.

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No. 32. Letter of same reporting result of his visits to the Indian reservations in California.

No. 33. Letter of same relative to killing of two children by Indians, and proceedings of a public meeting concerning the same.

No. 34. Letter of same reporting distribution of goods, &c.

No. 35. Letter of same reporting destruction of property and provisions by whites.

No. 36. Report of J. P. H. Wentworth, superintending agent for southern district.

No. 37. Letter from same relative to his Indians inhabiting the Owens river country.

No. 38. Report to the Secretary of the Interior relative to the above.

No. 39. Despatch from J. P. H. Wentworth, reporting renewal of difficulties at Owen's river.

No. 40. Despatch from same, calling for funds.

NEW MEXICO.

No. 41. Report of Michael Steek, superintendent.

No. 42. Letter from General Carlton to Adjutant General Thomas relative to a reservation for Navajo and Apache Indians.

No. 43. Report of José Antonio Mansinarez, agent.

No. 44. Report of Levi J. Keithly, agent.

No. 45. Report of Ferdinand Maxwell, agent.

No. 46. Report of F. W. Hatch, agent.

No. 47. Letter from W. F. M. Army, secretary of state of New Mexico, enclosing correspondence with late Superintendent Collins relative to murder of Navajoes.

No. 48. Correspondence above referred to.

No. 49. Letter to W. F. M. Army, acknowledging the above.

COLORADO TERRITORY.

No. 50. Report of John Evans, governor, &c.

No. 51. Letter of Agent Colley, accompanying above.

No. 52. Report of Elbridge Gerry, accompanying above.

No. 53. Letter of Agent Colley, accompanying above.

No. 54. Contract with chiefs, accompanying above.

No. 55. Report of Simeon Whitely, agent.

No. 56. Report of S. G. Colley.

No. 57. Letter from Agent Colley.

No. 58. Letter to Agent Colley, March 30, 1863.

No. 59. Letter from Governor Evans, June 15, 1863.

No. 60. Letter from Governor Evans, June 30, 1863.

No. 61. Letter from Agent Colley, June 30, 1863.

No. 62. Letter from Governor Evans, July 15, 1863.

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- No. 63. Letter from Governor Evans to Agent Whitely, July 11, 1863.
- No. 64. Letter to Special Agent J. W. Wright, August 14, 1863.
- No. 65. Letter to Agent Colley, August 14, 1863.
- No. 66. Report from John W. Wright.
- No. 66½. Report of John G. Nicolay relative to Indian affairs in Colorado and Utah.

DAKOTA SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 67. Annual report of John Hutchinson, acting governor and *ex officio* superintendent of Indian affairs.
- No. 68. Annual report of W. A. Burleigh, agent for Yaneton Sioux.
- No. 69. Annual report of John B. Hoffman, agent for the Poncas.
- No. 70. Report of J. Austin Lewis, farmer for the Poncas.
- No. 71. Letter from Agent S. N. Latta, reporting condition of affairs in the Upper Missouri country.
- No. 72. Letter of Messrs. La Barge, Harkness & Co., and Agent Henry W. Reed, relative to the necessity of establishing military posts on the Upper Missouri.
- No. 73. Letter from Agent S. N. Latta, United States agent, on the same subject.
- No. 74. Letter from Agent S. N. Latta on the same subject.
- No. 75. Report to Secretary of the Interior of January 26, 1863, relative to the necessity of sending troops to the Upper Missouri country.
- No. 76. Report to same of March 11, 1863, on the same subject.
- No. 77. Letter from the Secretary of War on the same subject.
- No. 78. Report to Secretary of the Interior of June 19, 1863, enclosing letter from H. W. Reed, reporting his inability to procure escort for goods going to the Upper Missouri country.
- No. 79. Letter from Agent H. W. Reed, referred to above.
- No. 80. Letter from Agent S. N. Latta, reporting relative to hostilities of the Indians on the Upper Missouri.
- No. 81. Letter from Agent H. W. Reed, reporting relative to his efforts to repair to his agency.

SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 81½. Report of Superintendent W. G. Coffin.
- No. 82. Report of Justin Harlan, agent for the Cherokees.
- No. 83. Report of George A. Cutler, agent for the Creeks.
- No. 84. Report of Isaac Coleman, agent for the Choctaws and Chickasaws.
- No. 85. Report of H. C. Ketchum, physician for the southern refugee Indians.
- No. 86. Report of G. C. Snow, agent for the Seminoles.
- No. 87. Report of E. H. Carruth, agent for the Wichitas.
- No. 88. Report of P. P. Elder, agent for the Osages, &c.

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- No. 89. Report of Osage manual labor school.
- No. 90. Report of A. V. Coffin, directing physician for northern refugee Indians.
- No. 91. Letter from Superintendent Coffin relative to transportation of supplies to the Cherokee refugees.
- No. 92. Letter from Superintendent Coffin relative to raids made in the Creek and Cherokee countries.
- No. 93. Letter from Superintendent Coffin, reporting difficulties between the Osages and Wild Delawares.
- No. 94. Letter from Superintendent Coffin, enclosing copy of letter of Colonel William H. Phillips relative to the removal of the Cherokee Refugees.
- No. 95. Letter of Colonel Phillips, above referred to.
- No. 96. Letter from Superintendent Coffin relative to difficulties between the Osages and Delawares.
- No. 97. Letter from Superintendent Coffin, reporting attack by guerillas on Dr. Palmer and Judge Hilderbrand, and murder of the latter.
- No. 98. Letter from Superintendent Coffin, reporting illness of Opothlechohla, and feasibility of making treaty with the Creeks.
- No. 99. Letter from Superintendent Coffin relative to arrival of Cherokees in their own country and withdrawal of troops therefrom.
- No. 100. Letter from Superintendent Coffin relative to the condition of affairs within his superintendency.
- No. 101. Letter from Superintendent Coffin relative to depredations committed by "jayhawkers."
- No. 102. Letter from Superintendent Coffin, enclosing one from Agent Harlan relative to the condition of the Cherokees at Fort Gibson.
- No. 103. Letter from Agent Harlan, above referred to.
- No. 104. Letter from Superintendent Coffin relative to subsistence of the Cherokees.
- No. 105. Answer to the above.
- No. 106. Letter from Superintendent Coffin, reporting capture by Osages of a party of rebels passing through their country.
- No. 107. Letter from Superintendent Coffin, enclosing letters from Agents Caruth and Martin relative to a proposed council with certain Indians at variance with each other.
- No. 108. Letter of Agent Martin, above referred to.
- No. 109. Letter of Agent Caruth, above referred to.
- No. 110. Letter from Superintendent Coffin relative to train of supplies sent to the Cherokee nation.
- No. 111. Letter from Superintendent Coffin, enclosing report of Henry Smith relative to affairs at Fort Gibson.
- No. 112. Report above referred to, from Henry Smith.
- No. 113. Letter from Superintendent Coffin, enclosing statement of Agent Harlan relative to the Cherokee refugees at Fort Gibson.

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No. 113 $\frac{1}{2}$. Statement above referred to.

No. 114. Letter from Superintendent Coffin, enclosing reports of Special Agent A. G. Proctor relative to the affairs of the Cherokees and other refugees at Fort Gibson.

No. 115. Reports of Agent Proctor, of July 31 and August 9, above referred to.

No. 116. Letter from Superintendent Coffin relative to return of southern refugees to their homes.

No. 117. Letter from Special Agent M. Cookins, accompanying above.

No. 117 $\frac{1}{2}$. Letter from Superintendent Coffin, transmitting a report from Agent Proctor relative to a recent rebel raid in the Cherokee country.

No. 117 $\frac{3}{4}$. Report above referred to.

No. 118. Address of rebel commissioner of Indian affairs to the southern Indians, accompanying above.

No. 119. Letter from John Ross, &c., &c., relative to laws passed by the Cherokee council, abolishing slavery and deposing rebel officers, &c.

No. 120. Proclamation of John Ross to the Cherokee nation, and correspondence between him and rebel officers.

CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 121. Report of H. B. Branch, superintendent.

No. 122. Report of F. Johnson, agent for the Delawares.

No. 123. Report of Reverend John G. Pratt, superintendent of the Delaware mission school.

No. 124. Letter to Agent Johnson, June 2, 1863, relative to removal of the Delawares.

No. 125. Report of O. H. Irish, agent for the Omahas.

No. 126. Report of Reverend R. I. Burt, missionary for the Omahas.

No. 127. Report of C. C. Hutchinson, agent for the Ottawas, &c.

No. 128. Report of C. B. Keith, agent for the Kickapoos.

No. 129. Report of G. A. Cotton, agent for the Osage River Indians.

No. 130. Report of W. W. Ross, agent for the Pottawatomies.

No. 131. Report of B. F. Lushbaugh, agent for the Pawnees.

No. 132. Report of E. G. Platts, teacher for the Pawnees.

No. 133. Report of C. H. Whaley, farmer for the Pawnees.

No. 134. Report of H. W. Martin, agent for the Sacs and Foxes.

No. 135. Report of R. P. Duval, teacher for the Sacs and Foxes.

No. 136. Report of J. P. Baker, agent for the Ottos and Missourias.

No. 137. Report of John Lorce, agent for the Upper Platte agency.

No. 138. Report of H. W. Farnsworth, agent for the Kansas Indians.

No. 139. Report of T. S. Huffaker, farmer for the Kansas Indians.

No. 140. Report of M. Stubbs, superintendent Kansas manual labor school.

No. 141. Report of J. A. Burbank, agent for the Great Nemaha agency.

No. 142. Report of W. H. Mann, teacher for the Great Nemaha agency.

No. 143. Report of M. Griffin, farmer for the Great Nemaha agency.

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NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 144. Report of T. J. Galbraith, agent for the Sioux, for 1862.
- No. 145. Report of L. E. Webb, agent for the Chippewas of Lake Superior.
- No. 146. Report of V. Smith, physician for the Chippewas of Lake Superior.
- No. 147. Report of J. A. Wilson, farmer for the Chippewas of Lake Superior.
- No. 148. Letter of instructions to Superintendent C. W. Thompson, of April 8, 1863, relative to the removal of the Sioux and Winnebago Indians.
- No. 149. Letter to Superintendent Thompson, of April 9, 1863, on the same subject.
- No. 150. Letter to Agent St. A. D. Balcombe, enclosing copy of act of Congress on the same subject.
- No. 151. Copy of act of Congress above mentioned.
- No. 152. Letter from Superintendent Thompson, of April 28, on the same subject.
- No. 153. Letter from same, of June 1, on the same subject.
- No. 154. Letter from Charles E. Mix, of May 21, on the same subject.
- No. 155. Letter from same, of May 29, on the same subject.
- No. 156. Letter from R. C. Olin, assistant adjutant general, enclosing list of Sioux Indians and half-breeds encamped at Fort Snelling.
- No. 157. Letter from Superintendent Thompson in regard to sites selected by him in Dakota for the Sioux and Winnebagoes.
- No. 158. Letter from Superintendent Thompson relative to establishing reservations for the Sioux and Winnebagoes.
- No. 159. Letter from Brigadier General Sully relative to the condition of the Winnebagoes removed to Dakato.
- No. 160. Letter from the Secretary of War, enclosing letter from Brigadier General Sully on the same subject.
- No. 161. Letter of General Sulley above referred to.
- No. 162. Letter to Agent St. A. D. Balcombe in relation to site selected for the Winnebagoes.
- No. 163. Letter to Superintendent Thompson, enclosing one from Superintendent H. B. Branch, with communication from Agent O. H. Irish, relative to the Winnebagoes arriving at the Omaha agency.
- No. 164. Letters of Superintendent Branch and Agent Irish, above referred to.
- No. 165. Letter to same on the same subject.
- No. 166. Letter from Agent A. C. Morrill relative to the feeling of the Chippewas under his charge.
- No. 167. Letter from Charles E. Mix relative to sale of liquor to the Chippewas and interview with Hole-in-the-day, &c.
- No. 168. Letter from same, reporting interview with Hole-in-the-day.
- No. 169. Letter from Hole-in-the-day relative to the Chippewas of the Mississippi.
- No. 170. Letter to Superintendent Thompson, enclosing sundry letters from Agent Morrill relative to the Chippewas.

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No. 171. Letter from same, enclosing one from Agent Morrill showing the condition of affairs at Lecch lake.

No. 172. Letter from Agent Morrill.

No. 173. Letter from Agent Morrill, showing the feeling of the Indians under his charge.

No. 174. Letter from Agent L. E. Webb relative to a visit of a party of Chippewas of Red lake to his agency.

No. 175. Letter from the Secretary of State, enclosing communication from Lord Lyons relative to supplying arms to Indians of the northwest.

No. 176. Letter of Lord Lyons referred to above.

No. 177. Communication to Lord Lyons, accompanying above.

No. 178. Letter from the Secretary of State, enclosing copy of letter of A. G. Dallas, governor-in-chief of Rupert's Land, to General Sibley, giving an account of an interview with Little Crow, chief of the Sioux Indians.

No. 179. Letter from Governor Dallas above referred to.

No. 180. Letter from Alexander Ramsey, governor of Minnesota, relative to the negotiation of a treaty with the Chippewas of Red lake and Pembina.

No. 181. Letter from same on the same subject.

No. 182. Letter from same on the same subject.

No. 183. Letter of instructions to the Board of Visitors to the Chippewa Indians.

No. 184. Report to the Secretary of the Interior relative to the Winnebagoes who desire to remain in Minnesota.

No. 185. Reply of the Secretary of the Interior to the above.

No. 186. Instructions to the appraisers of the Winnebago lands relative to the above subject.

No. 187. Report of the Board of Visitors to the Chippewas of Lake Superior.

GREEN BAY AGENCY.

No. 188. Report of M. M. Davis, agent.

No. 189. Report of H. H. Martin, farmer for the Menomonees.

No. 190. Report of Reverend J. Slingerland, teacher for the Menomonees.

No. 191. Report of William Willand, teacher for the Menomonees.

No. 192. Report of Jane Dousman, teacher for the Menomonees.

No. 193. Report of Kate Dousman, teacher for the Menomonees.

No. 194. Report of R. Dousman, teacher for the Menomonees.

No. 195. Report of E. A. Goodnough, teacher for the Menomonees.

No. 196. Report of Alva Smith, foreman for the Menomonees.

No. 197. Report of Ogden Brooks, blacksmith for the Menomonees.

No. 198. Report of E. Murdock, miller for the Menomonees.

No. 199. Despatch from Major General John Pope relative to depredations by wandering Winnebagoes.

No. 200. Despatch from Superintendent Thompson on the same subject.

No. 201. Report of the Secretary of the Interior on the same subject.

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- No. 202. Letter to General Pope on the same subject.
No. 203. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior on the same subject.
No. 204. Letter from Brigadier General Canby on the same subject.
No. 205. Letter from Edward Solomon, governor of Wisconsin, enclosing correspondence with Major General Pope on the same subject.
No. 206. Letter to General Pope, accompanying the above.
No. 207. Letter from General Pope, accompanying the above.
No. 208. Despatch to General Pope, accompanying the above.
No. 209. Letter from Governor Solomon, enclosing one from Hon. J. T. Kingston on the same subject.
No. 210. Letter of J. T. Kingston above referred to.
No. 211. Petition of citizens of Wisconsin, accompanying the above.
No. 212. Letter from Governor Solomon on the same subject.
No. 213. Letter from the Secretary of War, enclosing correspondence with General Pope on the same subject.
No. 214. Correspondence above referred to.
No. 215. Letter from Governor Solomon, enclosing petition on the same subject.
No. 216. Petition above mentioned.
No. 217. Letter to Hon. W. D. McIndoe on the same subject.
No. 218. Letter from Agent M. M. Davis on the same subject.
No. 219. Letter from M. M. Davis, enclosing one from the chiefs of Menomonees on the same subject.
No. 220. Letter from chiefs above referred to.
No. 221. Letter from Governor Solomon, enclosing petition of citizens of Polk county on the same subject.
No. 222. Petition above referred to.
No. 223. Letter to Governor Solomon on the same subject.
No. 224. Letter from Hon. W. D. McIndoe on the same subject.
No. 225. Letter from Hon. W. D. McIndoe on the same subject.
No. 226. Letter to Governor Solomon on the same subject.
No. 227. Letter from Superintendent Thompson, enclosing report of J. C. Ramsey on the same subject.
No. 228. Report of J. C. Ramsey above referred to.
No. 229. Petition to General Smith from G. W. Bailey and 124 others.

MICHIGAN AGENCY.

- No. 230. Report of D. C. Leach, agent.

NEW YORK AGENCY.

- No. 231. Report of D. E. Sill, agent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- No. 232. Communication from Charles D. Poston, superintendent for Arizona, relative to Indian affairs in that Territory.

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No. 233. Letter to Superintendent Poston, giving instructions relative to the Papagos.

No. 234. Letter from Orion Clemens, acting governor of Nevada, of July 2, 1863.

No. 235. Letter from J. T. Lockhart, agent, relative to the Pahute Indians.

No. 236. Letter from J. D. Doty, superintendent for Utah, relative to the Uto Indians.

No. 237. Letter from same relative to the Indians in Utah.

No. 238. Letter from same relative to treaty with the Shoshonees.

No. 239. Letter from same reporting details of his northern expedition among the Indians.

No. 240. Report of A. A. Baneroft, agent for the Yakimas, in Washington Territory.

No. 241. Report of H. C. Thompson, farmer for the Yakimas.

No. 242. Tabular statements of Indian trust funds, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

No. 243. Statement of liabilities to the Indian tribes under treaty stipulations.

No. 244. Statement of population, wealth, education, and agriculture among the different Indian tribes.
