

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
November 26, 1859.

SIR: In compliance with custom and regulation, I have the honor to submit the following annual report on Indian Affairs for the present year, accompanied by reports of the superintendents and agents, to which I would refer for particulars respecting the present condition, progress, and prospects of the different tribes within our jurisdiction.

The amount applicable during the last fiscal year for fulfilling the stipulations of our numerous treaties with various tribes, and for other necessary purposes connected with our Indian policy, was \$4,852,407 34. The amount drawn from the treasury, and paid and expended or remitted therefor, was \$3,402,014 52. The amount of the estimates submitted to Congress for appropriations for the present fiscal year, was \$2,575,271 94. The amount appropriated was \$2,484,271 94, making applicable for expenditure during this year, including the unexpended balance from the previous year, and interest, amounting to \$202,002 89 on trust funds invested in stocks, the sum of \$4,136,667 65. The amount estimated as necessary for the next fiscal year, including the fulfillment of the stipulations of new treaties ratified by the Senate at the last session, is \$2,505,990 38. Of these new treaties, twelve in number, ten are with fifty different tribes and bands in Washington Territory and Oregon, embracing about nineteen thousand Indians, and by which their title is extinguished to a very large extent of country required for the extension of our settlements in that distant but growing portion of our confederacy. It is estimated that 58,992,770 acres have thus been added to the disposable public domain, at a cost of about five and three fifth cents per acre; and it is believed that if the provisions and purposes of these treaties shall be properly and judiciously carried out, there will be no further recurrence of difficulties of a serious character with the Indians in that region.

The agent for the Indians remaining in the State of New York, reports favorably of their continued but gradual improvement. These Indians comprise the remnant left of the once famed and formidable confederacy of the Six Nations, whose dominion and despotic sway at one time extended from the shores of Lake Michigan to the Carolinas and from the Saint Lawrence river to the Wabash. Though much reduced in numbers, their decline in that particular has been far less than that of most if not all the tribes who have suffered the evils of continued removal from place to place as the white population has advanced. At the commencement of the war of the Revolution, they are estimated to have numbered not more than nine thousand. Their present population is about four thousand. They are comfortably

located on reservations in different parts of the State, where laws, specially enacted for the purpose, effectually protect them in their persons and property. The State has also extended to them the advantages of her free school system, there being twenty-one schools of that description in successful operation among them, six of which are taught by Indians. It is hoped that this good example of considerate and philanthropic regard for the rights, interests, and welfare of the Indians, will be followed by the other States within whose limits portions of the race remain permanently located.

The number of scholars in the above mentioned schools is eight hundred and twenty-five—four hundred and seventy boys, and three hundred and fifty-five girls. There is also an asylum for orphans, a most excellent institution, sustained by the Society of Friends, who have for many years watched over the interests and welfare of these Indians; and which is very appropriately named the "Thomas Asylum," in honor of the venerable Philip E. Thomas, of Baltimore, who has been the active and efficient agent of the society during the whole period of its watchful care over the Indians.

The policy of concentrating the Indians of Michigan on small reservations, with a view of training them to industrial pursuits, is being successfully prosecuted; and, if aided by such legislation on the part of the State as may be necessary for the protection of their rights and interests, and to prevent their being supplied with ardent spirits, confident hopes may be entertained of an early and material improvement in their condition.

The Oneidas in Wisconsin are anxious to have the lands in their reservation surveyed, and limited portions thereof allotted to them in severalty; the remainder to be disposed of for their benefit. Their agent gives good reasons why this should be done; and, it being in conformity with the now firmly established policy of the department, they should be gratified in their reasonable wishes in this particular.

The Stockbridges and Munsees have manifested some dissatisfaction with the lands assigned to them by the treaty of 1856, because, as they have alleged, of their unfitness for agricultural purposes; and a portion of the tribe have heretofore refused to go there, in consequence of which the department has not felt justified in paying over their removal and improvement funds; not considering them entitled thereto, unless they all united in complying with the obligations of the treaty. Though not satisfied that their objections to their new country were well founded, the department was willing to gratify them in a desire, which they expressed, to be located with the Oneidas on their reservation, if the arrangement could be made upon reasonable terms. The Oneidas, however, demanded so exorbitant a price for the lands necessary for the purpose, that it had to be abandoned; since which, all of the Stockbridges and Munsees, their agent reports, have removed to; and are now on their own lands.

The agent reports that the Menomonees are beginning to make some progress in the adoption of agricultural and other industrial pursuits in the new home provided for them by the treaty of 1854, and that they desire to have their lands partitioned among them in severalty; which may be regarded as an evidence of a dawning consciousness on their

part of an entire change in their mode of life being necessary for their welfare and happiness.

The concentration of the Chippewas in Wisconsin and Minnesota upon the circumscribed reservations assigned to them by the treaties of 1854-5, besides redeeming a large body of lands from the incubus of the Indian title and vagrant occupancy, and throwing them open for settlement by the whites, must result in great advantage to the Indians themselves, in giving them fixed places of abode, in bringing them under more easy and efficient control, and in enabling the department to apply, with greater effect and advantage, the means and instrumentalities necessary for their improvement. This change of policy in regard to them, and the wonderful revolution that has taken place among the Sioux of Minnesota, respecting a radical change in their habits and mode of life, have already led to an entire cessation, it is believed, of the hereditary hostilities between these two tribes, in which numerous lives were annually sacrificed, in despite of the earnest efforts of the government for many years to prevent the wanton and inhuman slaughter.

I would respectfully call your attention to the considerations presented in the reports of the agent for the Mississippi Chippewas and the superintendent for the northern superintendency, in favor of a treaty with the Red Lake Chippewas and the Indians of the Red River of the North, for the extinguishment of their title to the lands which they own in that region, embracing, it is estimated, some thirteen thousand square miles. These lands, though remote, are represented to be fertile and valuable. They lie between our northern settlements in Minnesota and the boundary line between us and the British possessions. The extension of our settlements in that direction has been stimulated and accelerated by the important and valuable commerce which has sprung up with the considerable population on the other side of the line, and which, for the benefit of our citizens, is entitled to protection and safe transit through the country of those Indians, but which cannot be given to it while the lands remain theirs. The importance of this route as a channel of commerce is seen in the fact that the Hudson's Bay Company now transport over it the supplies required for their numerous trading posts in the Northwest. The Indians in question are not under treaty pledges and obligations, without which they cannot, of course, be brought under the necessary control and subjected to our modified reservation policy. The negotiation of a treaty with them would, therefore, seem to be required, as well for their benefit and welfare as for the protection and advancement of the interests of our own citizens.

In the reports of Superintendent Cullen and Agent Brown, herewith, will be found most interesting accounts of a remarkable revolution now going on among the Sioux Indians of Minnesota in regard to their dress, habits, and pursuits. In common with the other members of the great Dacotah tribe, they have heretofore been regarded as amongst the most wild and intractable, as they have been among the most warlike, Indians within our borders or on this continent, and but very faint hopes have been entertained of their ever being domesticated and civilized. But, through the good management and unremitting

efforts of the above-named officers, the policy of restricting them to small reservations, of dividing their lands among them in severalty, and providing them with comfortable abodes thereon, and of supplying them with stock; implements, and other means and facilities of adopting agricultural pursuits, has been attended with the most gratifying results. They are rapidly putting aside their barbaric costume and ornaments, and adopting the dress, as well as the habits and pursuits, of civilized life. The plan devised by the superintendent and agent of having them signify their determination to do this in an open and formal manner, by being shorn of their scalp-locks—the peculiar and distinctive badge of the savage warrior—and assuming the dress of the white man, is well calculated not only to confirm the transformation in those making the change, but also to have a powerful effect and influence upon their brethren to follow their example. It is stated that among those who have so changed are many of the chiefs and numbers of the most influential men of the tribe; that two hundred men, with their families, making together seven hundred persons, have done so within the last year; that five hundred more are now preparing for it, and that the confident expectation is that, at the end of three years, the "Blanket Indians" will number less than did those who wore civilized costume two years since, before the new movement commenced. And it is most gratifying to know that the change is not confined to dress alone, but that it includes also the industrious habits, by which civilization is made and maintained; that in aiding to procure the material for their houses and improvements, and in the construction thereof, the cultivation of the soil, and in the management and care of their stock and implements, they evince a degree of energy, industry, and intelligence, which gives promise of the most hopeful results. It will, indeed, be remarkable if the great and hitherto unsolved problem of the civilization and regeneration of the "Red Man," shall be successfully worked out in the case of one of the wildest, most warlike, and, as heretofore believed, most untamable portions of this singular race.

These Indians are certainly deserving of every encouragement, and, as they need aid and assistance in their efforts to accomplish the great object of their civilization, their case is one which challenges the greatest liberality on the part of the government. And here it may not be improper to call attention to the questions submitted to the Senate for decision by the treaties negotiated with these Indians in June, 1858, and which were ratified on the 31st of March last, but without any decision having been made upon those questions.

By the treaties of 1851, certain lands on both sides of the Minnesota river were reserved for their future homes. In acting upon those treaties, the Senate, by amendments thereto, rejected the provisions for those reservations, allowed the Indians ten cents per acre for the lands embraced therein, and required such tracts of country as should be satisfactory for their future occupancy and homes, to be given to them outside of the limits of the cessions made by the treaties, but with power to the President to vary, with the consent of the Indians, the terms and conditions of said amendments as he might think proper. No location was found or offered to the Indians outside of the limits of

the cessions, and they continued on the ceded lands, without a rightful home, until 1854, when permission was given them to occupy the lands originally reserved for them by the treaties, as a permanent home, until the Executive should deem it expedient to direct otherwise; whereupon Congress, on the 31st of July of the same year, authorized the President "to confirm to the Sioux of Minnesota, forever, the reserve on the Minnesota river, now occupied by them, upon such conditions as he may deem just." There was no formal act of confirmation, nor any conditions prescribed by the President under this law; but the reservations have since been regarded as the property and permanent home of the Indians, and the policy of the government towards them shaped and directed accordingly. My predecessor, in his annual report for the year 1854, says upon the subject: "Congress having, at its late session, confirmed to these Indians the reservations originally intended for them by the treaties of 1851, measures were promptly adopted for concentrating them thereon, and for commencing a system of operations calculated to domesticate and improve them." When, however, in 1858, the Sioux, realizing that there were more lands in the reservations than they needed, proposed to retain only those on the south side of the Minnesota, to be divided among them in severalty, and to dispose of those on the other side of the river, the question arose, whether they could properly be considered as having such a title thereto as gave them a just claim to be paid for them, or to have them sold for their benefit. This was considered somewhat doubtful, as they had already been paid for the lands under the amendments of the Senate to the treaties of 1851, at the rate of ten cents per acre. They contended, however, that these lands were given back to them in lieu of, and as an equivalent for, the home contemplated by the Senate's amendments; to be assigned to them outside of the limits of the cessions of 1851, but which was not done, and for no fault on their part; and that consequently they owned them, and were entitled to be fairly compensated for any portion of them which they might relinquish. Under these circumstances, and, as the difficulty arose out of the amendments of the Senate to the treaties of 1851, it was agreed and stipulated in the treaties with them of 1858, to submit to that body for decision the question of their title to, and what compensation should be made to them for, the lands which they proposed to relinquish. "Whether they shall be allowed a specific sum of money therefor, and, if so, how much; or, whether the same shall be sold for their benefit, they to receive the proceeds of such sale, deducting the necessary expenses incident thereto?" I would respectfully suggest the importance to the Indians of an early decision upon these questions, in order that they may not remain in a state of suspense, as to whether there will be additional means from this source to aid in improving their condition. In my judgment, an equitable arrangement would be to allow them the proceeds of the sales of the lands, deducting the cost of their survey and sale, and the ten cents per acre which they have received for them under the Senate's amendments to the treaties of 1851. The Winnebagoes reside in the same neighborhood with the Minnesota Sioux. Discouraged by frequent changes of location from any efforts at improvement, and demoralized by the pernicious system of

large money annuities, they had sunk almost to the lowest depths of degradation; but, influenced doubtless by the earnest efforts of their agent to impress upon them the importance of a change of life and habits, they seem to have caught the infection of a spirit of self-improvement from the example set them by the Sioux. Having been won to the idea of severalty in property, they desired a division of so much of the lands in the reservation assigned them by the treaty of 1855, as was necessary to give a farm to each, and to have the remainder disposed of in order to obtain the means of improvement, and of freeing themselves of a load of debt which has been hanging over; and harrassing them for some years. It being also very desirable to secure the relinquishment of their surplus, and to them useless lands, for the benefit of the whites, who are rapidly filling up the country around them, a final treaty with them, for the accomplishment of these objects, was consummated on the 15th day of April last, which now awaits the constitutional action of the Senate and President of the United States.

Allusion was made in the report of last year to the discontent of the Yanctonnais band of Sioux, and their bad conduct in interfering in our relations with the See-see-to-an and Wahpaytoan bands of their Minnesota brethren; and also to their rejection of friendly overtures for a council with them, for the purpose of coming to some understanding in regard to their alleged grievances, growing out of the treaties of 1851 with the Minnesota bands, which they contend ceded a large portion of country belonging to them, and for which they claim compensation. I regret to state that a like effort, the past summer, though accompanied, as was that last year, with the offer of valuable presents, intended to soothe them, also entirely failed. Further friendly measures towards them seem to be useless; and if they persist in their lawless and reprehensible course, it will become necessary to chastise them into submission.

From the report of the agent for the Yancton Sioux, it appears that those Indians are quietly submitting to the obligations of the treaty made with them last year, by concentrating and settling upon the reservation on the Missouri river, assigned to them by that treaty, where it is hoped they can hereafter be controlled, and gradually domesticated.

Nothing of interest is known to have occurred among the numerous Indians within the upper Missouri agency.

The agent for the Blackfeet reports favorably of their disposition and conduct; and he states the interesting fact, that through the energy and enterprise of Mr. Charles P. Chouteau, of St. Louis, the contractor for the transportation of the annuity goods for those Indians, they were this year taken to Fort Benton by steam—six hundred miles further than the Missouri was ever so navigated before, and being a distance, by the course of the river, of three thousand one hundred miles from its mouth.

Though suitable reservations have been allotted to the border tribes in Nebraska, consisting of the Poncas, Pawnees, Omahas, Ottoes, and Missouriias, and every effort made to induce them to cultivate their lands for a subsistence, they still continue to persist in their customary

expeditions to the plains to hunt the buffalo, which this year have brought them into hostile collision with some of the wilder bands of the Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, resulting in the loss of a number of their people, slain by those Indians. Another unfortunate result, was the shortness and insufficiency of their crops, from want of the necessary cultivation. It is to be hoped that this bitter and fatal experience will immediately tend to convince them of the folly of their old habits, and of the necessity and advantages of a different mode of life and occupation.

The situation of the border tribes in Kansas and Nebraska continues to require and to occupy the anxious attention of the department. Most of them were removed there from the States east of the Mississippi river, under assurances that it should be their permanent home, while; to some, specific pledges were given that they should never be disturbed in their new possessions, nor be included within the limits, or brought under the jurisdiction of any future Territory or State. The country was set apart and dedicated to their special and exclusive use. Thus isolated, it was hoped that they could be shielded from the vices attendant upon civilization, until they could be gradually taught its advantages and blessings, and so be prepared to meet successfully the uncertain contingencies of the future. Various causes operated to render such hopes futile. Amongst the most mischievous and fatal of which were their possession of too great an extent of country, held in common, and the right to large money annuities; the one giving them ample scope for indulgence in their unsettled and vagrant habits, and preventing their acquiring a knowledge of individuality in property, and the advantages of settled homes; the other fostering idleness and want of thrift, and giving them the means of gratifying their depraved tastes and appetites. And though located separate and apart by themselves, they were yet in contact, or within easy communication with a border population, and so constantly exposed to the examples of the very vices from which it was intended to shield them. Then came the acquisition of our new possessions west of them, and the consequent, inevitable, and continued sweep of emigration thereto, through every portion of their country. Thus was the barrier of separation swept away, and they became subject to constant contact, and to all the evils of an indiscriminate and lawless intercourse with all classes of our population. Their best interests, if not their very existence, rendered an entire change of policy towards them necessary, viz: their concentration on small reservations, to be divided among them in severalty, where they could be protected, and be compelled to remain and adopt habits of industry, with such control by the department over their annuities as would enable it, in the exercise of a wise discretion, to apply portions, or the whole thereof, to such objects and purposes as would tend to promote their welfare and improvement. The acquisition of their surplus lands would, of course, throw open the country to settlement, leading, in time, to their being surrounded by a settled and stable population, from which it was hoped they would soon learn the advantages of industry and the arts of civilized life.

It was under the condition of things thus briefly and imperfectly stated, that the act of 1853 was passed, authorizing negotiations "with

the Indian tribes west of the States of Missouri and Iowa, for the purpose of securing the assent of said tribes to the settlement of the citizens of the United States, upon the lands claimed by said Indians, and for the purpose of extinguishing the title of said Indian tribes, in whole or in part, to said lands." Since the date of that act, and prior to my being honored with the charge of this branch of the public service, treaties were made with the Poncas, Pawnees, Omahas, and the Ottoes and Missouriias, of Nebraska; and with the Delawares, Shawnees, Ioways, Sacs and Foxes, Kickapoos, Wyandotts, Miamis, and the confederate bands of Kaskaskias, Porrias, Piankeshaws and Weas, of Kansas, and by which the titles of those Indians were extinguished to 25,479,198 acres of land, which have been thrown open to settlement by our citizens. Those treaties provided, as far as practicable, for the accomplishment of the objects of the new policy, but some of the tribes persisted in still retaining much too large a quantity of land, and refused to relinquish the right to their annuities in money. Hence the necessity for a modification of the treaties in these cases, whenever the Indians can be induced to consent thereto. In Kansas, where good land and timber have become so valuable and desirable, so long as they continue to hold, as some of them still do, far more than they can occupy and use, it will be impossible to protect them from constant intrusion and spoliation, by which they will be continually fretted and harassed, and their improvement seriously interfered with and delayed.

Only one agent is provided by law for the Pawnees and the confederated tribes of Ottoes and Missouriias, who, under the late treaties with them require the constant attention and services of an agent, but they are so widely separated as to render it impossible for the duty to be performed in a proper manner by one person, a large portion of whose time is necessarily occupied in traveling between the tribes, at considerable expense to the government. As a measure of economy and necessity, therefore, I would respectfully recommend that an additional agent be provided for, so that there can be one for each of those tribes. And, for the same reasons, there should also be another agent for the Omahas and Poncas, they being also separated so far apart that one person cannot perform the necessary services required for both. So urgent have been the circumstances requiring additional assistance for the management of these Indians and their affairs, the department has been compelled, to avoid difficulty and a breach of our treaty engagements towards them, to employ special agents for the Pawnees and Poncas.

The great and sudden influx of population into Kansas, embracing a large class of persons having but little regard for the obligations of law, and none whatever for the rights and welfare of the Indians, has rendered the administration of the affairs of this branch of the public service in that Territory peculiarly embarrassing and onerous. Constantly recurring complaints and difficulties, growing out of lawless conduct of the whites towards the Indians, rendered it expedient and advisable that I should visit the territory, in order to become personally acquainted with the actual condition of things, to ascertain what remedies could be devised for the better protection of the Indians and their rights; and what further measures, if any, could be adopted for their

more rapid and certain domestication and improvement. Treaties not having been consummated with several of the tribes, it also became necessary to ascertain whether they could not be induced to enter into conventional arrangements pursuant to the act of 1853, which had become the more necessary, because, from the increase of population, it was no longer possible, in their scattered condition, to protect them in their rights.

From want of sufficient time, I was able to visit, in Nebraska, only the confederate tribes of Ottoes and Missourians. These Indians not having yet had the lands in their reservation allotted to them in severalty, have made no progress in agriculture; but the chiefs are now in favor of it, and it should be done as soon as practicable. I visited most of the tribes in Kansas, and was gratified to find a better state of things existing amongst them than I had anticipated. They are all favorably located, and many of them are making commendable efforts to improve their condition, by adopting agricultural and other industrial pursuits. A rigid and determined adherence to the system of policy adopted in regard to them, to which I have already referred, will, I think, result in greatly improving their condition in the course of a very few years; provided they can be more effectually protected from intrusions upon their lands, and other acts of wrong and injustice by lawless white persons. For this purpose, more stringent laws are necessary, as also the transfer of the jurisdiction over offenders under the trade and intercourse laws, from the United States court in Missouri, where it now vests, to those in Kansas and Nebraska, which measure was urged in the annual report of last year. And in view of the probability of the admission of a new state, embracing the great body of these Indians within its limits, I would suggest the necessity, in that event, of the general government retaining exclusive jurisdiction over their reservations, in order to preserve that full and entire control over them and their affairs, which is indispensably necessary for the protection of their rights, and the promotion of their prosperity and welfare. In conformity with the stipulations of treaties, they were specially excepted from the operation of the law organizing the Territory, and they cannot, unless with their previous assent, be brought under State jurisdiction and laws, without a violation of the honor and pledged faith of the United States.

While in Kansas, I succeeded in negotiating treaties with the Kansas or "Kaw" tribe of Indians, and the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, by which they cede a large portion of their reservations, in trust, to be disposed of for their benefit. The quantity ceded by the Kansas, is 200,000, and that by the Sacs and Foxes, 300,000 acres. These treaties were made in conformity with the provisions of the act of 1853, under which no conventional arrangements had been consummated with these Indians; and from the extent of their reservations, and the large quantities of land which they could not occupy, and were of no use to them, it was impossible to prevent settlements being made thereon. As many as two hundred and fifty persons had settled within the limits of the Kansas reservation. This was a source of constant complaint and difficulty, which it is hoped can hereafter be entirely obviated, so far as these Indians are concerned, if the treaties are ratified.

The efforts of the department to provide for the Christian Indians, as required by the act of June 8, 1858, have resulted in a conventional arrangement, by which they are confederated with the Swan Creek and Black river bands of Chippewas, in Kansas, and secured comfortable homes among these Indians.

The great southern tribes located west of Arkansas and Southern Missouri, continue to present in their orderly conduct, their regular, stable, and well administered governments, and in their general prosperity, the same marked and gratifying evidences of advancement and improvement that have so repeatedly been noticed in former reports.

The same policy which isolated the tribes in Kansas also placed these Indians separate and apart by themselves, but had they not become imbued with the impulse, and adopted many of the habits and pursuits of civilized life in their former southern homes, it is doubted whether they would now be any further advanced than when first removed. Civilization is not to be taught and acquired by precept alone, but mainly by practical example, and immediate and constantly recurring evidence of its blessings and advantages. Could there have been mingled with the tribes, so mistakingly isolated, an orderly, industrious, and enterprising white population, all theorizing speculation as to the best means of accomplishing their civilization, would, by this time, probably have been at an end. That desirable result would, at least, have been so far realized as to relieve us of our present anxiety concerning their future condition and welfare.

The flattering accounts in relation to the adoption by several of the northern tribes of Indians, of the plan of allotments to them in severalty of a portion of their tribal country, has induced this office to suggest to the superintendent of the southern superintendency, that the fact be communicated to the Indians within his district with a view to the consummation of a similar policy among them. Such a system could very well be administered and carried out by the Indians themselves, with a little assistance from the government. It would be necessary that their lands should be regularly surveyed, upon the same plan as those of the United States: this being done, it would be advisable for them to select reservations for themselves, which would at once give to all classes an idea of separate property in lands, and, in my judgment, stimulate them to greater exertions to become practical agriculturists, and they would progress more rapidly in all the arts of civilization. Thus, too, a prosperous and thriving community would be formed, which would soon be in a condition to come in closer contact with the white race.

The removal of the remaining Seminoles from Florida, with the exception of the aged Chief, Sam Jones, and a very small number of his personal adherents, was successfully accomplished last spring, by Superintendent Rector, who was charged with the execution of this onerous and difficult duty. After his return from Florida, that officer, under instructions from the Department, made an exploration of the western portion of the Choctaw and Chickasaw country, lying between the 98th and 100th degrees of longitude, for the purpose of selecting a site for an agency and suitable locations for the Wachita and other Indians; for whose accommodation that strip of country was leased from

the above-mentioned tribes by the treaty of 1855. A special report, giving an interesting account of his expedition, and describing the locations selected by him for those purposes, is herewith submitted. His selections appearing to be suitable and proper, and the best that could be made within the strip of country to which they had to be confined, have been confirmed; and the Wachitas and a number of other Indians removed there, including those from the two reservations established in Texas a few years since, whom the Department thought proper to transfer beyond the limits of that State; to prevent their extermination by bands of persons organized for the purpose.

Superintendent Neighbors, on his way back from removing these Indians to their new homes, I am sorry to state, was murdered by some person or persons, whose vengeful animosity, it is supposed, he had incurred by his zealous and uncompromising efforts to protect the Indians and their property from wrong. Copies of papers giving an account of this tragic and lamentable occurrence, and of the circumstances under which the removal of these Indians became necessary, are herewith submitted.

It was stated in the report of last year that, in order to complete the colonization of the Indians in Texas, it was contemplated to establish a third reservation there, for which authority had been given by Congress, but that body, at its late session, prohibited the expenditure of any part of the appropriation then made for the service in Texas for that object; and, in view of the circumstances which compelled the breaking up of the other reservations, all further efforts to colonize the Indians there should be abandoned.

From the reports of the superintendent and the agents in New Mexico, the condition of Indian affairs in that Territory seems to be gradually improving; though that populous and warlike tribe, the Navajos, continued to act in bad faith, and will, probably, have to be more thoroughly chastised, in order to inpress upon them a proper sense of their treaty obligations, and to compel them to desist from the continued depredations and outrages upon our citizens.

It also appears that there have been difficulties between some of the emigrants to the new mining region and a portion of the Utah tribe of Indians in the northern part of the Territory, resulting in the loss of life on both sides; but, all the circumstances considered, it is only a matter of surprise that such casualties have not been more frequent since the commencement of the great influx of the whites into that region of country.

Superintendent Collins, in accordance with instructions from this office of the 18th of May, 1859, accompanied the Honorable John S. Phelps, of Missouri, who was joined by Colonel Bonneville, Captain Granger, Captain Hatch, Captain Claiborne, and Lieutenant Jackson, of the army, with 180 men, as far as Utah creek, which empties into the Canadian river, with a view to hold a talk with the Comanches. Notwithstanding every effort was made to induce the Indians to remain in camp until their arrival, and every assurance given as to the friendly object of their visit, they broke up their camp in great confusion and fled in the direction of the Salt Plains in the north. For a detailed

statement of the expedition; I respectfully refer to the report of the superintendent, under date of August 4, 1859, herewith.

Congress, at its last session, appropriated the sum of \$1,000 to defray the expenses of surveying and laying off a reservation for the Pimo and Maricopa bands of Indians in Arizona, through whose country the overland route passes, and the further sum of \$10,000 for suitable presents to them "in acknowledgment of their loyalty to this government and the many kindnesses heretofore rendered by them to our citizens." This liberality to these peaceful and friendly Indians is only a just recompense for their uniform fidelity and good conduct, and for the right of way through their country. As they are disposed to industrious habits, it was deemed best to expend the amount principally for implements and seeds, to enable and stimulate them to apply themselves to agricultural pursuits with more earnestness and advantage. The duty of carrying out the purposes of the appropriation was intrusted to Lieutenant Mowry, because, from his high character and acquaintance with the Indians and their condition, he could be relied upon to execute the trust in a faithful manner, and so as best to please and gratify them.

For a detailed statement of the character, condition, habits, and disposition of these Indians, and the manner in which Lieutenant Mowry carried out the delicate and important trust confided to him, I respectfully refer to his report herewith. It is alike due to him that I should say that he has discharged that duty in a manner entirely satisfactory to this department. By consulting his report, it will be seen that he engaged the services of A. B. Gray, a practical and competent surveyor, to survey and mark the boundary of their reservation, who has furnished this office with a sketch of the survey, with which the Indians are so well satisfied; the metes and bounds being so varied as to include all their villages and improvements upon either side of the Gila river. Their boundaries being now well defined, it is to be hoped our own citizens will rigidly respect the reservation assigned to this loyal people.

I invoke special attention to the reports of Messrs. Twiss and Bent, the agents for the Indians within the upper Platte and Arkansas agencies, embracing Sioux, Cheyenne, Arapahoe, Comanche, Kioway, and a portion of the Apache Indians. There is evidently a very critical state of affairs existing within those agencies, and serious difficulties must soon occur, unless timely measures are adopted to avert them.

When our overland emigration to the Pacific commenced, we found those Indians in quiet possession of the country from the Platte to the Arkansas and Red rivers, and extending west to the base of the Rocky mountains, where they lived a nomadic life, supporting themselves without difficulty on the buffalo and other game which then abounded. They regarded, with jealousy and alarm, the sudden inroads into their country, and the destruction and dispersion of the game which followed; their feelings being still further excited by the lawless conduct of many of the emigrants. This state of things led to the treaties of Forts Laramie and Atkinson, of the 17th of September, 1851, and 27th July, 1853, respectively, by which the Indians made a formal cession

of the right of way through their country; and agreed to observe peaceful relations with the whites, the United States stipulating to allow them a moderate annuity in goods and provisions, and to protect them from injury and acts of injustice by our people. The Indians, or portions of them, have, in several instances, violated their obligations under these treaties; and had to be chastised therefor; but, considering their wild habits, the straits to which they have been subjected by the increasing difficulty of procuring subsistence, and the provocations given them by lawless persons passing through their country, their occasional bad conduct has not been a matter of much surprise. A crisis has now, however, arrived in our relations with them. Since the discovery of gold in the vicinity of "Pike's Peak," the emigration has immensely increased; the Indians have been driven from their local haunts and hunting grounds, and the game so far killed off or dispersed, that it is now impossible for the Indians to obtain the necessary subsistence from that source. In fact, we have substantially taken possession of the country and deprived them of their accustomed means of support. These circumstances have been well calculated to alarm and exasperate them; but, by good management on the part of their agents, and assurances that the government would not let them suffer, they have thus far been kept quiet. They have also been brought to realize that a stern necessity is impending over them; that they cannot pursue their former mode of life, but must entirely change their habits, and, in fixed localities, look to the cultivation of the soil and the raising of stock for their future support. There is no alternative to providing for them in this manner but to exterminate them, which the dictates of justice and humanity alike forbid. They cannot remain as they are; for, if nothing is done for them, they must be subjected to starvation, or compelled to commence robbing and plundering for a subsistence. This will lead to hostilities and a costly Indian war, involving the loss of many lives, and the expenditure of a much larger amount of money than would be required to colonize them on reservations, and to furnish them with the necessary facilities and assistance to enable them to change their mode of life; which change of themselves, and without such assistance, it is impossible for them to make. Good policy, as well as justice, requires that we shall thus provide for them; and the exigency of the case forbids any avoidable delay in the adoption of the necessary measures for the purpose. New treaties with them will be required; and I therefore, respectfully, recommend that Congress be requested to appropriate such an amount as may be necessary to defray the expense thereof.

The reports of the condition of the Indians in Utah present a melancholy picture. The whites are in possession of most of the little comparatively good country there is, and the game has become so scarce as no longer to afford the Indians an adequate subsistence. They are often reduced to the greatest straits, particularly in the winter, which is severe in that region; and when it is no uncommon thing for them to perish of cold and hunger. Even at other seasons, numbers of them are compelled to sustain life by using for food reptiles, insects, grass seed, and roots. Several farms have been opened for their benefit in different localities, and many of them have manifested a disposition to

aid in their cultivation; but, unfortunately, most of the crops were this year destroyed by the grasshopper and other insects. Many of the numerous depredations upon the emigrants have, doubtless, been committed by them in consequence of their destitute and desperate condition. They have at times been compelled to either steal or starve; but there is reason to be apprehended that in their forays they have often been only the tools of the lawless whites residing in the Territory. In some of the worst outrages of this kind, involving the lives as well as the property of our emigrants, the latter are known to have participated. That this was the case in the atrocious and dreadful massacre at "Mountain Meadow," in September, 1857, the facts stated in the report of the superintendent, in regard to that occurrence, leave no room for doubt. The lives of from one hundred and fifteen to one hundred and twenty peaceable emigrants, of all ages, and both sexes, were inhumanly and brutally sacrificed on that occasion; some young children, only, being spared. These children, seventeen in number, were afterwards, under instructions from the department, found and taken possession of by the superintendent; and, Congress having made an appropriation to defray the expense, fifteen of them have been brought back and restored to their relatives in Arkansas. The remaining two are now probably on their way in.

The presence of the military in the Territory during the last two years has, doubtless, tended materially to check these outrages; yet they still, and will continue to occur, so long as the administration of the criminal laws shall depend, in any degree, upon the fanatical and vengeful people who comprise the population of the Territory, who contemn and disregard our laws, and are, therefore, practically in a state of rebellion; and yet whom the presence of the army is absolutely enriching. Until some means shall be devised for the certain and prompt punishment of the perpetrators of crime, it will be impossible to protect the emigrants from being murdered and plundered by the lawless and fiendish whites and Indians; and I know of none that would be effectual for that purpose but declaring martial law, and placing the administration of affairs entirely in the hands of the military.

I regret extremely to have to report the existence of an entirely unsatisfactory condition of things in this branch of the public service in California, and that the Indian reservation policy, as it has there been pursued, has almost wholly failed to accomplish the beneficent purposes for which it was inaugurated. It is difficult to trace this failure to the true cause which has prevented its success; perhaps it may justly be attributable to several, not the least of which is the fact that the reservations are within the limits of a sovereign State, and neither the Government nor California recognizes any right in the Indians of that State to one foot of land within her borders. An unnecessary number of reservations and separate farms have been established; the locations of many of them have proved to be unsuitable, and have not been sufficiently isolated; too many persons have been employed to aid and work for the Indians, instead of their being thrown more upon their own resources and required to labor for themselves; while all the operations seem to have been more or less characterized by want of system, administrative ability and faithfulness on the part of the prin-

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

887

cipal officers and agents. The consequence has been an extravagant and wasteful expenditure of public money, with comparatively little good results. At the outset it was confidently expected that, in the course of a year or two, the expenses would diminish, and in the meantime, the Indians would be taught to labor and to support themselves by their own exertions. This expectation has not been realized. While it is easy to point out defects in any system, it is extremely difficult to suggest the remedy. It is evident, however, that some change in the policy for California must take place; indeed, from the reports received from the recently appointed superintendent, almost any change would be better than the present system as administered. From his reports all the reservations, except Klamath, are in a dilapidated condition, and in a short time will go entirely to waste unless immediate steps are taken to prevent it. Under these circumstances, and being desirous to initiate a policy for California which will secure our own citizens from annoyance, and, at the same time, save the Indians from the speedy extinction with which they are threatened, I feel constrained to recommend the repeal of all laws authorizing the appointment of superintendent, agents, and sub-agents for California, and the abandonment of the present, and the substitution of a somewhat different plan of operations. This office has attempted to correct the errors in the administration of the system adopted for California without success. In the first place, the State should be divided into two districts, and an agent appointed for each, with a supervisor to lead and direct the Indians in their labors, with only such laborers and mechanics, at first, as may be necessary to keep the tools and implements in repair. It should be the duty of the agent for each district to keep a vigilant watch over the subordinate employes in his district, and from time to time keep the department regularly and fully advised of the condition and progress of the reservations within his district. The agents should give the Indians in their respective districts to understand that they are not to be fed and clothed at government expense; but that they must supply all their wants by means of their own labor. From the report of G. Bailey, special agent, printed with the last annual report, it would seem that a policy which would be suitable to the Indians in southern California could not be made applicable to the Indians occupying the Coast range, north and east of Mendocino. The southern Indians are represented as subsisting principally from the products of their fields. Mr. Bailey recommended that the possession of the lands occupied by the second class of Indians spoken of in his report should be secured to them, in which I fully concur. The Indians occupying the northern and eastern portions of the State are a people of a wholly different character and habits. There is no community of feeling among them, and, therefore, it would be proper to select as many different reservations for their occupancy and use as the condition, circumstances, disposition, and habits of the Indians would seem to require. Some of the reservations now held in California for Indian purposes are unsuited for that purpose, and should any change in the present system meet the approval of Congress, it would be proper to authorize the sale of such of the improvements as the department might deem unnecessary for Indian purposes, and apply the proceeds in making improvements

in more suitable localities. Should Congress authorize a change in the present system, and new reservations be established, great care should be taken so as to isolate the Indians from contact with the whites. Fertile lands should be selected which will repay the efforts to cultivate them; and, while upon this branch of the subject, I would respectfully call attention to a portion of the last annual report of my predecessor, which fully reflects my views. In speaking of the reservations in California, he says: "No white persons should be suffered to go upon the reservations; and, after the first year, the lands should be divided and assigned to the Indians in severalty, every one being required to remain on his own tract, and to cultivate it." In another portion of his report he says: "They should, also, have the advantage of well conducted manual labor schools, for the education of their youth in letters, habits of industry, and a knowledge of agriculture, and the simpler mechanic arts. By the adoption of this course, it is believed that the colonies can very soon be made to sustain themselves, or so nearly so that the government will be subjected to but a comparatively trifling annual expense on account of them. But it is essential to the success of the system that there should be a sufficient military force in the vicinity of the reservations to prevent the intrusion of improper persons upon them, to afford protection to the agents, and to aid in controlling the Indians and keeping them within the limits assigned to them."

If the State of California would so far relinquish to the general government her jurisdiction over the reservations that may be established, as to admit of the trade and intercourse laws being put in force within her limits, so as to secure the Indians against improper interference, and to prevent the traffic with them in ardent spirits, it would afford the department material aid in its effort to successfully carry out a proper system for the Indians in that State. This recommendation was made by my predecessor in his last annual report, and which I have thought proper to repeat here. If the legislation of Congress should be such as to meet the views here expressed, I feel confident that many of the abuses now complained of would be corrected; and I would also respectfully suggest that, to enable this office to fully carry out its policy, much should be left to the sound discretion of the department, for it is not supposed that every difficulty can be anticipated, and if a reasonable discretion is left to it, many evils which would naturally arise in the development of a policy, in a measure new, could be corrected and steps taken to prevent their recurrence. In submitting these views in regard to the evils existing in our Indian policy for California, and suggesting such remedies as I believe to be proper, I have been actuated alone by a high regard for the citizens of California, and their welfare, on the one hand, and stern official duty and humanity towards the Indians within her borders, on the other; and it is to be hoped that the wisdom of Congress will devise some system, at least, that is less objectionable than the present, and that the Indians may yet be permitted to remain there in quiet, and become cultivators of the soil.

The superintendent for Oregon and Washington reports favorably in regard to the general condition of affairs in that quarter, except that the Shoshone or Snake Indians still continue their hostilities and

outrages. In the month of August last, they attacked one of the reservations; killed and took captive several of the Indians; compelled the government employes to flee for their lives; drove off a large quantity of stock, and did great damage to the crops which were in course of cultivation for the support of the Indians. The superintendent estimates the loss and injury thus sustained, on the reservation, at \$16,000. He states that these lawless Indians have been notorious from the early settlement of Oregon for their outrages upon emigrants, and that "it is believed that at least a hundred whites, many of them women and children, within the last ten years, have fallen by their hands." They should be severely chastised for their cruel and inhuman conduct.

This officer represents that the necessity is constantly becoming more urgent for a small and swift armed steamer in the waters of Puget's Sound, for protection against the marauding expeditions of the piratical Coast Indians, north of our territory, who move so rapidly in their large war canoes that they cannot be intercepted except by means of such a vessel.

The appointment of an additional superintendent for the Indians in Oregon and Washington was recommended in the last two annual reports from this office, and the carrying out of the new treaties with those Indians will materially increase the superintendent's duties, and create a still greater necessity for a second officer of that grade.

Two reservations have been established in Oregon, on which 3,000 Indians have been colonized, and are gradually being taught to labor for themselves. The new treaties provide for ten more such colonies—three in Oregon, six in Washington Territory, and one, the boundaries of which embrace a portion of both the State and Territory. This reservation system is costly at first; because, for the first year or two, the Indians have to be supplied with everything, but within a reasonable period it can be made self-sustaining; and while far more effectual, as a means of controlling and domesticating the Indians, it will, with proper management, be in the end more economical than the old and pernicious system of large and continuous money annuities. It is the last resort to save the race from extermination; and, if it fails or is abandoned, their doom may then be pronounced.

As stated in last year's report, serious errors were committed in the commencement of the system, by which it was made more expensive than it should have been, and without the expected advantages to the Indians. Too much was attempted to be done for them; they were not thrown sufficiently on their own resources, and compelled to realize the necessity of trying to help themselves. A reform in these particulars was promised, and, as far as practicable, it is now being carried out.

By the seventh section of the act "making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1860," approved February 28, 1859, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, was required to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the Indian service, and for trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes; which rules and regulations, when approved by the President, are to be submitted

890

REPORT OF THE

to Congress for its approval. The regulations contemplated by the act referred to are in course of preparation, and will be ready for submission at the convening of Congress. The many defects in the present intercourse law have made it necessary to bestow much time and reflection as to the required remedies, so as to obviate, if possible, any further amendments in the future. The present law, enacted in 1834, was eminently proper at that date; but the numerous changes that have taken place in regard to our Indian policy required rules that are adapted to the present condition of affairs, as well as the rapid advance many of our Indian tribes are making in civilization.

Among the accompanying papers will be found the usual annual statement of Godard Bailey, disbursing clerk, with schedules exhibiting the condition of the Indian trust fund.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. GREENWOOD,  
*Commissioner.*

Hon. J. THOMPSON,  
*Secretary of the Interior.*

*Compendium of the Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1859.*

The Commissioner states that the amount appropriated for the Indian service in its various branches during the last fiscal year was \$4,852,407 34. The sum drawn from the treasury and expended was \$3,402,014 52—leaving a balance of \$1,450,392 82. The amount appropriated for the present fiscal year was \$2,484,271 94, which, added to the unexpended balance, together with the interest from trust funds, amounting to \$202,002 89, makes the sum applicable for expenditure during this year \$4,136,667 65. The amount estimated for the next fiscal year is \$2,505,990 38, in which are included the amounts necessary for the fulfillment of the twelve new treaties ratified by the Senate at the last session, and by which 58,992,770 acres were added to the disposable public domain.

The New York Indians, being the remnants of the once formidable confederacy of the Six Nations, are continually improving. They number now about four thousand souls, and are comfortably located in different parts of the State. There are twenty-one schools in successful operation among them, six of which are taught by Indians. The number of scholars is 825, viz: 470 boys and 355 girls.

The Indians in Michigan, concentrated upon small reservations, promise to advance in industrial pursuits. It is to be hoped that the State legislature will pass laws necessary for the protection of their rights and for the prevention of the sale of ardent spirits in their midst.

The Commissioner recommends that the lands of the Oneidas in Wisconsin be surveyed and allotted to them in severalty, in limited portions, and that the remainder be sold for their benefit.

The Stockbridges and Munsees have removed to, and are now on, their lands, assigned to them by the treaty of 1856.

The Menomonees are making some progress in agricultural and industrial pursuits. They also are desirous to have their lands, assigned them under the treaty of 1854, partitioned among them in severalty.

The Chippewas in Wisconsin and Minnesota are evidencing good progress upon their small reservations, and it is believed that the hereditary feuds between them and the Sioux have forever ceased.

The Commissioner is in favor of making a treaty with the Red Lake Chippewas and the Indians of the Red River of the North, by which their title to some 13,000 square miles would be extinguished.

The Sioux of Minnesota are undergoing a complete revolution in regard to their dress, habits, and pursuits. They begin to wear the white man's dress, possess their lands in severalty, have comfortable houses, and a good supply of stock. The Commissioner recommends that certain lands on both sides of the Minnesota river, reserved for their future homes by the treaties of 1851, be sold, and that they should receive the benefits of the sale, deducting the cost of their survey and sale, and also the ten cents per acre which they have already received under the Senate's amendment to the treaties of 1851.

The Winnebagoes residing in the same region of country are also showing signs of improvement. They desire a division of their reservation lands, giving to each a farm; the remainder they relinquished to

the United States by a treaty consummated on the 15th of April last, which now awaits the constitutional action of this Government.

The Yanctonnais Sioux have again refused to meet the superintendent in a council for an adjustment of their alleged grievances. Further friendly measures towards them seem to be useless, and nothing seems to be left but to chastise them into submission.

The Yancton Sioux quietly submit to the obligations of the treaty made with them last summer.

Nothing of interest is known to have occurred among the numerous Indians within the upper Missouri agency.

The Blackfeet Indians remain quiet, and well disposed. Their annuity goods were this year taken to Fort Benton by steam—600 miles further than the Missouri was ever so navigated before.

The border tribes in Nebraska still continue to persist in their customary expeditions to the plains to hunt the buffalo, which brought them, this year, in collision with the wilder bands of the Sioux, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, resulting in the loss of many lives. Their crops are short this year, for want of the necessary cultivation. It is hoped that this severe lesson will have the good effect of inducing them to remain in future upon their reservations.

There being only one agent provided for the Pawnees, and the confederated tribes of Otoes and Missouriias, who are so widely separated, that a large portion of his time is necessarily occupied in traveling, the Commissioner recommends that provision be made for another agent. For the same reason, he recommends that an additional agent be appointed for the Omahas and Poncas.

The Commissioner states that he visited the Territory of Kansas during the last season, in order to become personally acquainted with the actual condition of affairs there, and to ascertain what remedies could be devised for the better protection of the Indians, and their rights; and what further measures, if any, could be adopted for their more rapid and certain domestication and improvement. From want of time, he visited in Nebraska, only the Otoes and Missouriias, but most of the tribes in Kansas. He negotiated treaties with the Kaws, and the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.

The Christian Indians have been confederated with the Swan Creek and Black River bands of Chippewas, in Kansas, and comfortable homes have been secured to them.

The great southern tribes, located west of Arkansas and southern Missouri, continue to present in their orderly conduct, their well administered government, and their general prosperity, the same evidences of advancement that have been so repeatedly noticed in former reports.

The Seminoles, with the exception of the aged chief, Sam Jones, and a very small number of his personal adherents, have been successfully removed from Florida, last spring.

Superintendent Rector made an exploration of the western portion of the Choctaw and Chickasaw country, between the 98° and 100° of longitude, for the purpose of locating the Wachitas, and other Indians therein. He made a special report, to which the Commissioner invites attention. The Indians on the two reservations in Texas, have also

been removed into this country, in consequence of serious disturbances, which threatened their extermination, by organized bands of white men. Superintendent Neighbors, on his way back from removing these Indians to their new homes, was murdered. The superintendent invites attention to the papers accompanying his report, giving an account of this tragic and lamentable occurrence.

The condition of Indian affairs in New Mexico is gradually improving, though the Navajos continue to be faithless, and will probably have to be more thoroughly chastised. There have also been difficulties between emigrants and a portion of the Utah tribe. Superintendent Collins was instructed to hold a talk with the Comanches, but they left their camp at his approach, and fled in the direction of the salt plains, in the north.

The objects for which Congress made the appropriation of \$11,000, at its last session, in favor of the Pimo and Maricopa bands, in Arizona, were carried out by Lieutenant Mowry, to whose report the Commissioner refers.

The Commissioner reports a very critical state of affairs as existing among the Indians within the upper Platte and Arkansas agencies, and states that serious difficulties must soon occur, unless timely measures are adopted to avert them.

The Indians in Utah Territory are reported as being in a very destitute condition, often subsisting by using for food reptiles, insects, grass seed, and roots. The superintendent reports that they have at times been compelled to either steal or starve. There is reason to believe that in their forays on the emigrants they have often been only the tools of the lawless whites residing in the Territory; and that in some of the worst outrages, such as the Mountain Meadow massacre, in which one hundred and fifteen emigrants were killed, whites are known to have participated. The Commissioner thinks it impossible to protect the emigrants from being murdered and plundered by lawless whites and Indians, and suggests as the only corrective that martial law be declared, and that the administration of affairs should be entirely placed in the hands of the military.

The Commissioner reports that the reservation system in California had failed to accomplish the purposes of its establishment. He recommends the repeal of all laws authorizing the appointment of superintendent, agents, and sub-agents for California. He proposes to divide the State into two districts, with an agent for each. The Indians must be advised that the reservations must be self-sustaining; that they must supply their wants by their own labor. He recommends that new reservations should be established, on fertile lands, which will repay the efforts to cultivate them, and that these lands be given to the Indians in severalty, to remain on them, and to cultivate them. He quotes from, and fully concurs with, the annual report of his predecessor on this subject.

The Shoshones, in the Oregon and Washington superintendency, still continue their outrages.

The Commissioner reiterates the necessity, impressed upon the attention of Congress in former reports, of having a small and swift steamer

in Puget's Sound, to give protection against the marauding incursions of the piratical Coast Indians.

He also recommends the appointment of an additional superintendent for the Indians in Oregon and Washington.

The act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian service, &c., approved February 28, 1859, required the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to prepare rules and regulations for the government of the Indian service, and for trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes. These rules and regulations are in course of preparation, and will be ready for submission at the convening of Congress.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

395

*List of documents accompanying the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the year 1859.*

NEW YORK AGENCY.

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

MICHIGAN AGENCY.

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

AGENCY FOR THE INDIANS IN THE VICINITY OF GREEN BAY.

- No. 3.—Report of A. D. Bonesteel, agent for the Indians in that vicinity.  
No. 4.—Report of E. A. Goodnough, teacher to the First Christian party of Oneidas.  
No. 5.—Report of Sarah J. Stingerland, teacher to the Oneidas.  
No. 6.—Report of David Lewis, teacher to the Oneidas.  
No. 7.—Report of Jeremiah Stingerland, teacher to the Stockbridges and Munsees.  
No. 8.—Report of Orlin Andrews, teacher to the Menomonees.  
No. 9.—Report of Rosalie Dousman, teacher to the Menomonees.  
No. 10.—Report of Friedrich Haas, farmer to the Menomonees.  
No. 11.—Report of Ignatius Wetzels, blacksmith to the Menomonees.  
No. 12.—Report of Samuel J. Litch, miller to the Menomonees.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 13.—Report of W. J. Cullen, superintendent.  
No. 14.—Report, special, of Superintendent Cullen.  
No. 15.—Report of J. W. Lynde, agent for the Chippewas of the Mississippi.  
No. 16.—Report of John V. Wren, physician to Chippewas of the Mississippi.  
No. 17.—Report of C. K. Drew, agent for the Chippewas of Lake Superior.  
No. 18.—Report of Rev. L. H. Wheeler, missionary to the Chippewas of Lake Superior.  
No. 19.—Report of Joseph R. Brown, agent for the Sioux of the Mississippi.  
No. 20.—Report of J. W. Jenkins, superintendent of schools for the Se-see-toan and Wah-pay-toan bands.  
No. 21.—Report of S. Brown, superintendent of schools for the Med-a-way-kan-toan and Wah-pay-koo-tay bands.  
No. 22.—Report of J. W. Cullen, superintendent of farms for the Med-a-way-kan-toan and Wah-pay-koo-tay bands.

- No. 23.—Report of Samuel F. Brown, superintendent of farms for the Se-see-toan and Wah-pay-toan bands.  
No. 24.—Report of N. R. Brown, superintendent of farms in Yellow Medicine Valley.  
No. 25.—Report of William Allen, blacksmith for the Se-see-toan and Wah-pay-toan bands.  
No. 26.—Report of John Nairn, carpenter for the Med-a-way-kan-toan and Wah-pay-koo-tay bands.  
No. 27.—Report of Calvin Hubbard, miller to the Sioux.  
No. 28.—Report of Charles H. Mix, agent for the Winnebagoes.

CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 29.—Report of A. M. Robinson, superintendent.  
No. 30.—Report of Alfred J. Vaughan, agent for the Blackfeet.  
No. 31.—Letter of W. G. Hollins, relative to the Upper Missouri agency.  
No. 32.—Report of A. H. Redfield, agent for the Yancton Sioux.  
No. 33.—Report of Thomas S. Twiss, agent for the Indians of the Upper Platte.  
No. 34.—Report of Thomas S. Twiss, agent for the Indians of the Upper Platte.  
No. 35.—Report of W. W. Bent, agent for the Indians on the Arkansas.  
No. 36.—Report of W. W. Dennison, agent for the Ottoes and Missourias.  
No. 37.—Report of Daniel Vanderslice, agent for the Ioways, and the Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri.  
No. 38.—Report of W. P. Badger, agent for the Kickapoos.  
No. 39.—Report of B. J. Newsom, agent for the Shawnees and Wyandotts.  
No. 40.—Report of William E. Murphy, agent for the Pottawatomies.  
No. 41.—Report of John Jackson, superintendent of the Pottawatomie Baptist manual labor school.  
No. 42.—Report of John Shultz, superintendent of the Pottawatomie St. Mary's Mission manual labor school.  
No. 43.—Report of Perry Fuller, agent for the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, and the Ottowas and Chippewas.  
No. 44.—Report of Milton C. Dickey, agent for the "Kaws" or Kansas Indians.  
No. 45.—Report of Seth Clover, agent for the Weas and Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias and Peorias, and Miamis.

SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 46.—Report of Elias Rector, superintendent.  
No. 47.—Report of Andrew J. Dorn, agent for the Osages, Quapaws, Senecas and Shawnees, and Senecas.  
No. 48.—Report of John C. Schoenmakers, superintendent of the Osage manual labor school.  
No. 49.—Report of George Butler, agent for the Cherokees.

- No. 50.—Report of Rev. C. C. Torrey, missionary to the Cherokees.  
No. 51.—Report of Rev. J. A. Stover, missionary to the Cherokees.  
No. 52.—Report of Rev. John Harrell, missionary to the Cherokees.  
No. 53.—Report of Rev. Evan Jones, missionary to the Cherokees.  
No. 54.—Report of H. D. Reese, superintendent of Cherokee public schools.  
No. 55.—Report of William H. Garrett, agent for the Creeks.  
No. 56.—Report of Rev. R. M. Loughridge, missionary to Creeks, and superintendent of the Tallahassee manual labor school.  
No. 57.—Report of Thomas B. Ruble, superintendent of the Asbury manual labor school.  
No. 58.—Report of Samuel M. Rutherford, agent for the Seminoles.  
No. 59.—Report of John Lilley, superintendent of the Seminole manual labor school.  
No. 60.—Report of Douglas H. Cooper, agent for the Choctaws and Chickasaws.  
No. 61.—Report of Rev. Cyrus Byington, missionary to the Choctaws.  
No. 62.—Report of Rev. C. C. Copeland, missionary to the Choctaws.  
No. 63.—Report, supplemental of ditto.  
No. 64.—Report of Rev. Ebenezer Hotchkin, missionary to the Choctaws.  
No. 65.—Report of Rev. O. P. Stark, missionary to the Choctaws.  
No. 66.—Report of F. M. Paine, superintendent of Fort Coffee and New Hope academies.  
No. 67.—Report of James Frothingham, superintendent of Spencer academy.  
No. 68.—Report of J. D. Chamberlain, superintendent of Iyanubbi seminary.  
No. 69.—Report of C. Kingsbury, superintendent of the Chuala boarding school.  
No. 70.—Report of W. R. Baker, superintendent of Armstrong academy.  
No. 71.—Report of George Ainslie, superintendent of Koonsha seminary.  
No. 72.—Report of Joseph Dukes, school trustee for Aprukshunubbee district.  
No. 73.—Report of S. L. Hobbs, respecting the Lenox neighborhood school.  
No. 74.—Report of George Folsom, school trustee for Pushmataha district.  
No. 75.—Report of C. H. Wilson, superintendent of the Wahpanucka institute.  
No. 76.—Report of J. N. Hamill, superintendent of Colbert institute.  
No. 77.—Report of J. H. Carr, superintendent of Bloomfield academy.  
No. 78.—Report of J. C. Robinson, superintendent of Chickasaw manual labor school.

TEXAS SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 79.—Letter of Superintendent Rector in regard to the condition of the Wachitas, of October 22, 1858.

- No. 80 *a.*—Copy of letter of Agent Cooper upon same subject.
- No. 81 *b.*—Copy of letter of Lieutenant Offley upon same subject.
- No. 82.—Letter of Superintendent Rector upon same subject, of October 23, 1858.
- No. 83.—Letter of Superintendent Rector respecting the country leased for the Wachitas, of November 30, 1858.
- No. 84.—Letter of Superintendent Neighbors communicating information of the murder of a party of "reserve" Indians, of January 10, 1859.
- No. 85 *a.*—Copy of letter of J. J. Sturm, farmer upon the Brazos reserve, in regard to same.
- No. 86 *b.*—Copy of letter of J. J. Sturm upon same subject.
- No. 87.—Letter of Superintendent Neighbors as to steps taken to arrest murderers, of January 15, 1859.
- No. 88 *a.*—Copy of proclamation by Governor Runnels.
- No. 89 *b.*—Copy of letter from Superintendent Neighbors to district attorney.
- No. 90 *c.*—Copy of opinion of the district attorney.
- No. 91.—Letter of Superintendent Neighbors as to the investigations made by him, of January 30, 1859.
- No. 92 *a.*—Report of Special Agent S. F. Ross.
- No. 93 *b.*—Report of J. J. Sturm.
- No. 94 *c.*—Report of Z. E. Coombes, teacher on Brazos reserve.
- No. 95 *d.*—Copy of letter of Captain T. N. Palmer.
- No. 96 *e.*—Copy of letter from "committee" to Messrs. Neighbors and Ross.
- No. 97 *f.*—Copy of certificate of W. T. Sengle, assistant surgeon United States army.
- No. 98.—Report of Superintendent Neighbors, of February 14, 1859.
- No. 99 *a.*—Copy of letter from John S. Ford, commanding "Texas rangers."
- No. 100 *b.*—Extract from "Southern Democrat" of an address to the people of Texas, by Peter Garland and others.
- No. 101 *c.*—Extract from the same paper of a meeting of people of Texas, &c.
- No. 102 *d.*—Extract from "Galveston News."
- No. 103.—Letter of Superintendent Neighbors, of February 22, 1859.
- No. 104 *a.*—Report of Special Agent Ross.
- No. 105 *b.*—Copy of proceedings of a meeting held in Jack county.
- No. 106 *c.*—Report of Special Agent Leeper.
- No. 107 *d.*—Report of Special Agent Leeper.
- No. 108.—Letter of Superintendent Neighbors, of March 14, 1859.
- No. 109 *a.*—Report of Special Agent Ross.
- No. 110 *b.*—Report of Special Agent Ross.
- No. 111 *c.*—Report of J. J. Sturm, farmer.
- No. 112 *d.*—Report of Z. E. Coombes, teacher.
- No. 113 *e.*—Letter of Special Agent Ross.
- No. 114 *f.*—Copy of letter of F. M. Harris.
- No. 115 *g.*—Letter of Special Agent Ross.
- No. 116 *h.*—Copy of letter of Special Agent Ross to Governor Runnels.

- No. 117.—Office letter to Superintendent Neighbors upon the necessity of removing the Indians from Texas, of March 30, 1859.
- No. 118.—Office letter to Superintendent Rector in regard to locating the Wachitas and Texas Indians, of March 30, 1859.
- No. 119.—Letter of Superintendent Neighbors, of April 19, 1859.
- No. 120.—Letter of Superintendent Neighbors, inclosing copy of one to Superintendent Rector, of May 4, 1859.
- No. 121 a.—Copy of letter of Superintendent Neighbors to Superintendent Rector.
- No. 122.—Report of Superintendent Neighbors as to contemplated attack, and advises removal of Indians, of May 12, 1859.
- No. 123 a.—Copy of report of Special Agent Ross.
- No. 124 b.—Copy of report of Special Agent Ross.
- No. 125 c.—Copy of letter of Baylor and others, calling upon Messrs. Neighbors and Ross to resign.
- No. 126 d.—Copy of letter of E. J. Gurley.
- No. 127.—Report of Superintendent Neighbors, reporting attack upon lower reserve, and sending copy of Captain Plummer's letter, of May 27, 1859.
- No. 128 a.—Copy of Captain J. B. Plummer's letter.
- No. 129 b.—Copy of letter of Special Agent Ross.
- No. 130.—Office report to the honorable the Secretary of the Interior, asking for military force, of May 28, 1859.
- No. 131.—Letter of the honorable the Secretary of the Interior, of June 9, 1859.
- No. 132 a.—Copy of letter of the Acting Secretary of War.
- No. 133.—Report of Superintendent Neighbors, of June 10, 1859.
- No. 134.—Office instructions to Superintendent Neighbors, of June 11, 1859.
- No. 135.—Office instructions to Superintendent Rector, of June 15, 1859.
- No. 136.—Report of Superintendent Rector upon extending his journey into leased country, for inspecting it.
- No. 137.—Report of Superintendent Neighbors, of June 25, 1859.
- 138 A.—Being copy of letter from Governor Runnels to certain citizens of Texas.
- No. 139 B 1.—Being copy of an appointment by Governor Runnels of "peace commissioners."
- No. 140 B 2.—Being copy of instructions from Governor Runnels to commissioners.
- No. 141 B 3.—Being copy of letter from commissioners to Superintendent Neighbors.
- No. 142 B 4.—Being copy of reply from Superintendent Neighbors to commissioners.
- No. 143 C 1.—Being copy of letter from J. M. Smith to Messrs. Neighbors and Ross.
- No. 144 C 2.—Being copy of letter from G. B. Erath to Messrs. Neighbors and Ross.
- No. 145.—Letter of Governor Runnels to the honorable the Secretary of the Interior, of June 30, 1859.

- No. 146 a.—Copy of report of the "peace commissioners" to Governor Runnels.
- No. 147.—Office letter to Superintendent Rector, of July 2, 1859.
- No. 148.—Report of Superintendent Rector upon the country assigned to the Wachitas and Texas Indians, of July 2, 1859.
- No. 149.—Report of Superintendent Neighbors, of July 4, 1859.
- No. 150 a.—Copy of "Frontier News, extra."
- No. 151.—Letter of Superintendent Neighbors, of July 19, 1859.
- No. 152 a.—Copy of letter of T. A. Washington, Lieutenant United States Army.
- No. 153.—Letter of Superintendent Neighbors, of July 24, 1859.
- No. 154.—Report, special, of Superintendent Neighbors, of July 25, 1859.
- No. 155 a.—Copy of letter of John H. Brown, captain Texas troops.
- No. 156 b.—Copy of letter of Superintendent Neighbors to John H. Brown.
- No. 157 c.—Copy of letter of J. B. Plummer, captain, United States army.
- No. 158 d.—Report of Special Agent Leeper.
- No. 159.—Office letter to Superintendent Rector, of August 8, 1859.
- No. 160.—Letter of Superintendent Rector, of August 15, 1859.
- No. 161 a.—Copy of letter of Superintendent Neighbors to Superintendent Rector.
- No. 162.—Report of Superintendent Neighbors, of August 8, 1859.
- No. 163.—Letter of Superintendent Rector, of August 26, 1859.
- No. 164 a.—Copy of report of Agent Blain.
- No. 165 b.—Copy of report of Agent Blain.
- No. 165 1/2.—Report of Superintendent Neighbors, of September 3, 1859.
- No. 166.—Letter of Special Agent Leeper, announcing the assassination of Superintendent Neighbors, of September 15, 1859.

NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 167.—Report of J. L. Collins, superintendent.
- No. 168.—Special report of J. L. Collins.
- No. 169.—Report of Christopher Carson, agent for the Utahs.
- No. 170.—Report of M. Steck, agent for the Apaches.
- No. 171.—Report of Alexander Baker, special agent for the Navajos.
- No. 172.—Report of John Walker, agent for the Indians within the Tucson agency.
- No. 173.—Report of Sylvester Mowry, upon the condition of the Pimas and Marricopas, of Arizona.

UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 174.—Report of Jacob Forney, superintendent.
- No. 175.—Report of F. Dodge, agent for the Indians within the "Carson Valley" agency.
- No. 176.—Report of R. B. Jarvis, late agent for the Indians within the "Pleasant Valley" agency.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

401

- No. 177.—Report of Garland Hurt, late agent for the Indians within the "Utah" agency.  
No. 178.—Report of A. Humphreys, agent for the Indians within the "Utah" agency.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 179.—Report of Edward R. Geary, superintendent.  
No. 180.—Report of M. T. Simmons, agent for the Indians of Puget Sound district.  
No. 181.—Report of B. F. Shaw, special agent for the Lummi, Neuk-sack, Samish and Stick Indians.  
No. 182.—Report of Sidney S. Ford, sen., special agent for the Indians within the "Chehalis" agency.  
No. 183.—Report of W. B. Gosnel, agent for the Squaksin, Nisqually, and Puyallup Indians.  
No. 184.—Report of B. W. Kimball, physician upon the Squaksin reservation.  
No. 185.—Report of C. C. Pagett, teacher upon the Squaksin reservation.  
No. 186.—Report of L. M. Mounts, farmer to the Puyallups.  
No. 187.—Report of John L. Perkins, carpenter to the Puyallups.  
No. 188.—Report of R. H. Lansdale, agent for the Klickitat, Wisham, Columbia river, Yakima and Wenatcha Indians.  
No. 189.—Report of A. J. Cain, agent for the Cayuse, Walla-Walla, Palouse, Nez Percés and Spokane Indians.  
No. 190.—Proceedings of councils held with the Nez Percés Indians.  
No. 191.—Report of John Owen, special agent for the Flathead nation.  
No. 192.—Report of R. R. Metcalfe, agent for the Indians within the "Siletz" agency.  
No. 193.—Report of E. P. Drew, sub-agent at Fort Umpqua.  
No. 194.—Report of John F. Miller, agent for the Indians within the Grande Ronde agency.  
No. 195.—Report of A. P. Dennison, agent for the Indians of the eastern district of Oregon.  
No. 196.—Report of G. H. Abbott, sub-agent at Klamath Laake.

CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 197.—Report of D. E. Buel, agent for the "Klamath" reservation.  
No. 198.—Report of Vincent E. Geiger, agent for the "Nome Lake" reservation.  
No. 199.—Report of M. B. Lewis, sub-agent for the "Fresno" farm.  
No. 200.—Report of J. R. Vineyard, agent for the "Tejon" reservation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- No. 201.—Statement of Godard Bailey, disbursing clerk of the Interior Department, of the condition of the Indian Trust Fund, with accompanying papers, marked 1, 2, 3.