

## REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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

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

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

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has reverted to the Treasury as a surplus fund, during the calendar year, the objects for which the appropriations were originally made having, in the judgment of the office, been accomplished, is \$161,237 99.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1861, approved June 19, 1860, appropriated \$35,000 "for the purchase and transportation of provisions and presents, and to meet expenses necessary in holding a council with the Arrapahos and Cheyenne Indians

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

delegates from Red lake being embarrassed by promises they had given to the members of the band who remained at home.

A copy of the report of the commissioners is herewith transmitted, in which they state that, from information that has reached them, it is believed negotiations could be resumed with reasonable prospect of success.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. GREENWOOD,  
*Commissioner.*

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

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

NEW YORK AGENCY.

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

MICHIGAN AGENCY.

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

AGENCY FOR THE INDIANS IN THE VICINITY OF GREEN BAY.

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

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

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

CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

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

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

**SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.

- No. 72.—Report of J. L. Collins, superintendent.
- No. 73.—Report of C. Carson, agent for the Indians within the Taos agency.
- No. 74.—Report of Silas F. Kendrick, agent for the Pueblos.
- No. 75.—Report of John Walker, agent for the Indians within the Tucson agency.

UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY.

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

OREGON AND WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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