Sir,

Being about to return to the point where my official duties require me to report progress at this place, I have the honor to inform you of the progress made since my last report. I have completed our wheat fields, and the whole ten thousand acres (10,000) are now covered with the coming crop, and present a beautiful prospect of the plenty, which will reward our labor, when we shall have gathered its grain. I am now planting barley, of which I shall grow five hundred acres, after which a hundred and fifty acres of corn will complete the heavy part of my work for this season.

And you will remember my instructions of the defective portion, which I shall plant for each tuber, as which I informed you is to be planted, at their entire disposal, while the large crops I have mentioned will be kept but in regular, and sufficient rations.

It is impossible to do justice to the industry and energy with which these people proceed. They work not only without restraint, but with the most cheerful alacrity, and as the fruits of their labor begin to show itself in the immense fields now covered with its abundant promise of future plenty, they look at it in amazement, and with delight.

You must perceive in the fact that I have furnished a few lazy ones, with proper but not severe correction, a proof of the discipline which exists among them.
is here maintained by a moral force which is excited over their minds by the majority, and that this influence could, and would never be excited, but for the confidence they feel in what I have told them, that all this work is to benefit themselves, and not the Government.

This then is the first great point gained. By an established confidence in their own minds, that the Government means their good, and not to exterminate them, as malicious, and wicked white men have informed them.

If this had not been done, you will perceive it would have been impossible I should control with the dozen white employees I have here from 2500 Indians. So perfect is the discipline that not even one of them ever leaves his work for a single day without permission, or returns without reporting his arrival.

You must not suppose I have merely brought the ploughs here, and the grain, and all the stores which my return show, and given them to the Indians telling them to go to work. On the contrary, I have toiled from an hour before daylight until dark with the few hired white men I have employed, and showed them how to manage the instruments put into their hands. It has been a labor of excessive toil, only compensated by the aptitude of the scholars, and cheered by the most preternatural success.

I have endeavored to transplant here a system, and regularity, acquired by eighteen years experience in the strict School of Naval discipline, and I have not been unsuccessful as the result shows.

My Indians are divided into different working hitherto — those who plough and harrow, those...
five in number, go to the field after housekeeping, in regular order—those who eat have their
work laid out, each one so much according
to the nature of the job, and so on through
every department of work which happens at
the time to be necessary. Their dinners
are cooked, and eaten, in the field, breakfast, and
dinner at the Village. Their tasks are never
made laborious so that an hour before
their work is always finished.
I have clothed them crudest but comfortably,
and on Sunday (work having ceased or Sunday
at noon) they seem as happy as it is possible
to conceive. To that day I have encouraged
them to look as one of pleasure, and for this
purpose have instituted among them our own games
in which I have requested, and encouraged my
white employees to take part. So that now on
every Sunday we have sometimes two or three hours
dedicated playing at handy, and ball with those
who during the week are their overseers and
instructors in manual labor.
In fact the happy are my people, and that
which I never thought possible, has come
to pass, and my fealty for this poor race
which at first were barely those of compas-
sion, are rapidly changing into a deep in-
trust in their welfare; I and in many in-
stances to a personal attachment.
I have no military force, and require
more.—my house has neither been
locked nor barred night, or day, and yet
my feeling of security is so great as
though I were surrounded by an armed
guard.
Among other labors executed here I have dug a ditch, six feet in width, by eight, in depth, and running for a distance of three miles, connected two streams, and thrown them completely around the immense field, in which I have sowed my grain, putting the certainty of my crops beyond peradventure, by keeping me the power to irrigate the entire field, with comparatively little labor.

On the first of next may, I shall further elaborate my system, by choosing the chief most intelligent, and forming them with myself, to prescribe into a council to decide upon certain laws for our internal government, and on what shall be done with our surplus produce, which must be very great. This council will meet on the first of every month, to discuss matters of interest to our reserve, to look constantly to our future welfare and prospects, as well as to fix appropriate punishments, and decide whatever may need arrangement amongst us. Thus by degrees I hope to raise these people to believe that God has not created them to live and die, as the wolves, and bears of their mountains. Already some faint, and indistinct, notion that such may be the case, appears to have slumbered in their sight, but as yet it is vague, and distant, like the first glimpse of a distant light, constantly they wish to
"We have been asleep a long time. We are just beginning to awake, but our eyes are not yet wide open. The outward influence of this policy already fell, but a few days since the chief who controls, almost the entire race of valley Indians, and controls, considered as beyond reclaiming, strayed one of the settlers to the site of the river. He came to stay a day, he informed a few nights. When he left me, he said, 'I came here to laugh at your work, to hate back some of my people who were with you. I go away with a heart in my heart,' and if not another side of the valley comes, I will make my home with you. In two months I shall return with many people. Should this promise be kept, he will bring with him to help them. The thousand Indians, who are now here, will have been removed without force, and without expense, and above all without sacrificing one foot of the bitter disgrace of spilling human blood because they do not willingly abandon the homes of their childhood and the graves of their sires. This ingenuity is carried into every branch of manufacture. I have seen one of them; a home boy carefully unwraps a piece of worked saddle quilt, and in three months after we have had made by his own hands produce the quilts I desire to see. They were intended as a present to myself.
Dear Sir,

Knowing the interest you feel in our Indian affairs of this state I send you my letter to the Department giving some account of our progress on the Reserve. I beg you will forward it to the Commissioner of the interior.

Very respectfully,

Your friend,

E. H. Beale

Hon. S. H. Benton.
Washington, D.C.