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Message from the President of the United States, with copies of the correspondence in relation to the boundary of Texas, called for by a resolution of the Senate.

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MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

WITH

Copies of the correspondence in relation to the boundary of Texas, called for by a resolution of the Senate.

JANUARY 31, 1850.

Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

To the Senate of the United States:

In reply to the resolution of the Senate of the 7th instant, requesting of me all the official correspondence, since the 4th of March last, between this government and its military authorities at Santa Fe, or with the authorities of the State of Texas, relating to the boundary or occupation of Texas, and the reasons why the judicial authority of Texas has not been recognised by the military authority at Santa Fe, I herewith submit the accompanying reports, which contain the information called for by the resolution.

I have not been informed of any acts of interference by the military forces stationed at Santa Fe with the judicial authority of Texas, established or sought to be established there. I have received no communication from the governor of Texas on any of the matters referred to in the resolution; and I concur in the opinion expressed by my predecessor, in the letter addressed by the late Secretary of State to the governor of Texas on the 12th day of February, 1847, that the boundary between the State of Texas and the Territory of New Mexico "is a subject which more properly belongs to the legislative than to the executive branch of the government."

Z. TAYLOR.

WASHINGTON, January 30, 1850.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 28, 1850.

The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred the resolution of the Senate of the 7th instant, requesting the President of the United States to communicate to that body "all the official correspondence, since the 4th of March last, between the government of the United States and the military authorities stationed at Santa Fe; also, all the correspondence be-

tween the authorities of the State of Texas and those of the United States government, relating to the boundary or occupation of the territory Texas by the troops of the United States; also, the reasons why the judicial authority of the State of Texas has not been recognised by the military authorities at Santa Fe," has the honor to report to the President accompanying copies of papers, which embrace all the correspondence the files of this department relating to the subject of the above cited resolution. No communication has been received from the governor of Texas since the 4th of March last, nor does it appear from the records of the department that any such communication has at any time been made except the letter from Governor Henderson, herewith sent.

Respectfully submitted:

JOHN M. CLAYTON.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Governor Henderson to the Secretary of State.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Austin, Texas, January 4, 1847.

SIR: Having seen it stated in various newspapers of the country, some time since, that General Kearny has organized a territorial government at Santa Fe, claiming the right on the part of the general government jurisdiction over that, as a conquered country, and that statement having been contradicted in any manner, as I am informed, I deem it my duty as the chief Executive of the State of Texas to inquire respectfully of the President, through you, whether the statement referred to is true. And if it is, was that proceeding of General Kearny authorized, or has it been sanctioned by the general government?

I desire, in like manner, to be informed if the general government claims any portion of the territory lying east of the Rio Grande, and embraced within the limits of Texas, (as declared by the act of the Congress of the republic of Texas, passed on the 19th of December, 1836,) to the exclusion of the claim of the State of Texas to the soil, and jurisdiction over the same?

If General Kearny acted in this matter by authority of the President and the general government claims the exclusive right of jurisdiction over the soil in Santa Fe, I shall, as the Executive of the State, regard it as my solemn duty to protest, in the name of the people and government of Texas against said act, and claim and re assert the right of Texas to the soil and jurisdiction over that, and all other territory included within her limits according to the act of Congress referred to above.

Inasmuch as it is not convenient for the State at this time to exercise jurisdiction over Santa Fe, I presume no objection will be made on the part of the government of the State of Texas to the establishment of a territorial government over that country by the United States, provided it is done with the express admission on their part that the State of Texas is entitled to the soil and jurisdiction over the same, and may exercise her right whenever she regards it expedient.

I remain, with very high regard, your most obedient servant,

J. PINCKNEY HENDERSON.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, *Secretary of State.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 12, 1847.

SIR: Your letter of the 4th of January last did not reach this department until the first instant. From the length of time which it has been on the way, it is reasonable to infer that at its date you had not seen the President's message of December last. In that you have already perceived that New Mexico is at present in the temporary occupation of the troops of the United States, and the government over it is military in its character. It is merely such a government as must exist under the laws of nations and of war, to preserve order and protect the rights of the inhabitants, and will cease on the conclusion of a treaty of peace with Mexico. Nothing, therefore, can be more certain than that this temporary government, resulting from necessity, can never injuriously affect the right which the President believes to be justly asserted by Texas to the whole territory on this side of the Rio Grande, whenever the Mexican claim to it shall have been extinguished by treaty. But this is a subject which more properly belongs to the legislative than to the executive branch of the government.

I am, &c.,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

To his Excellency PINCKNEY HENDERSON,
Governor of Texas, Austin.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 25, 1850.

SIR: In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 7th instant, which has been referred to this department, I have the honor to state that all the correspondence referred to therein, which is of record and file in this department, and in the office of the Adjutant General, is herewith respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.

To the PRESIDENT.

Letters from the Secretary of War.

To commanding officer at Santa Fe, March 26, 1849.

To Adjutant General, (instructions, &c., for Colonel Washington at Santa Fe,) June 12, 1849.

To Adjutant General, (in which reference is made to commanding officers 8th and 9th military departments,) August 13, 1849.

To Lt. Col. George A. McCall, (at Philadelphia,) November 19, 1849.

To the Adjutant General.

From Colonel J. M. Washington, at Santa Fe,	March	29, 1849.
"	"	"
"	March	29, 1849.
"	April	8, 1849.
"	May	15, 1849.

From Colonel J. M. Washington, at Santa Fe,	May	25, 1849.
“	June	4, 1849.
“	June	5, 1849.
“	July	7, 1849
“	July	30, 1849.
“	August	5, 1849.
“	September	23, 1849.
“	September	23, 1849.
“	September	23, 1849.
“	September	24, 1849.
“	September	25, 1849.
“	September	27, 1849.
“	September	28, 1849.
“	September	29, 1849.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 26, 1849.

SIR: The Adjutant General has submitted to this department your letter of the 1st of November, 1848, reporting the absence of public documents from the War Department, in relation to the management of affairs in the Territory of New Mexico, and recommending the establishment of posts on the route to Santa Fe.

It is presumed that the instructions from this department, of October 12, 1848, forwarded by the hands of Midshipman Beale, of the navy, have been received by you some time since; nevertheless, I herewith furnish copies of the same.

With respect to that portion of the instructions which is in the following words—“in regard to that part of what the Mexicans called New Mexico lying east of the Rio Grande, the civil authority which Texas has established, or may establish there, is to be respected, and in no manner interfered with by the military force in that department, otherwise than to lend aid on proper occasions in sustaining it,”—I have to remark that it is not expected Texas will undertake to extend her civil government over the remote region designated; but should she do so, you will confine your action, under the clause above cited, to arranging your command in such manner as not to come into conflict with the authorities so constituted. On the claim of Texas to any or the whole of New Mexico east of the Rio Grande, it is not necessary to give an opinion, as Congress and that State alone have the power of adjusting it.

Upon the subject of the establishment of posts, it is not deemed expedient at this time to take any action. An exploration is about to be made of the route from Fort Smith to New Mexico; and until the result of that examination shall be reported, and in the absence of sufficient information from other sources, no satisfactory steps can be taken towards the establishment of permanent posts on the route to Santa Fe, nor would the force now at the disposal of the department be sufficient for the establishment of even temporary stations along that line.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.

To the COMMANDING OFFICER at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

[*Instructions for the Adjutant General.*]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 12, 1849.

The Adjutant General will inform Lieutenant Colonel Washington, commanding the Ninth Military Department, that his communications of March 29 and April 8 have been received, and reply with an order to disband the volunteer force organized under his orders of the 20th March last.

With the limited information now possessed by this department, the causes assigned for its organization are not considered satisfactory. The arrival of additional troops in the Ninth Department will be in advance of your orders and supersede the alleged necessity of the volunteer force which has been raised.

The gallant conduct of Lieutenant Whittlesey and his command on the 13th of March last, in chastising a band of Eutaw Indians, greatly exceeding his own force, gives the assurance that, by vigilance and activity, their depredations may be arrested, and our frontiers protected.

GEO. W. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 13, 1849.

The Secretary of War enjoins upon the officers commanding the Eighth and Ninth Military Departments, and the officers serving therein, greater caution in making expenditures for objects not authorized by regulations to be charged upon the regular appropriations for the army. Although the condition of affairs in those departments keeps the troops in as active employment almost as a state of war, and therefore unavoidably gives rise to many irregular expenses, yet the appropriations for the army are calculated for the wants of a peace establishment; and the extraordinary expenses of spies, guides, interpreters, &c., which is indispensable in intercourse with the Indians and in the pursuit of marauding parties, can be paid only from the limited appropriation usually made for contingencies of the army, which is at the same time liable to miscellaneous draughts from all parts of the country. The officers commanding in those departments and those in command of detachments, will be therefore careful to incur no irregular expenses but such as are absolutely necessary for the service, and in every case to append to the order or the voucher, for the information of this department, when submitted for its sanction, a satisfactory explanation of the necessity of every expenditure.

GEO. W. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.

The ADJUTANT GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 19, 1849.

SIR: As you are about to join your regiment, now on duty in New Mexico, it has occurred to me as proper to make some observations on the peculiar condition of that and another Territory of the United States.

Since their annexation, these Territories, in respect to their civil governments, have in a great measure depended on the officers of the army there in command; a duty it is considered as falling beyond their appropriate spheres of action, and to be relieved from which cannot be more desired by them than by this department. This condition has arisen from the omission of Congress to provide suitable governments, and in regard to the future there is reason to believe that the difficulties of the past are still to be encountered. In every possible aspect, it is important both to New Mexico and the United States that these embarrassments should be quickly removed.

It is not doubted that the people of New Mexico desire and want a government organized, with all proper functions for the protection and security of their persons and property.

The question readily occurs, how that government can be supplied. I have already adverted to past and still existing difficulties, that have retarded, and may continue to retard, the action of the United States in respect to this necessary and first want. To remove it may, in some degree, be the part of the duty of officers of the army, on whom, under the necessities of the case, has been devolved a partial participation in their civil affairs. It is therefore deemed proper that I should say, that it is not believed that the people of New Mexico are required to await the movements of the federal government in relation to the plan of a government proper for the regulation of their own internal concerns.

The constitution of the United States, and the late treaty with Mexico, guaranty their admission into the Union of our States, subject only to the judgment of Congress. Should the people of New Mexico wish to take any steps towards this object so important and necessary to themselves, it will be your duty and the duty of others, with whom you are associated, not to thwart, but advance their wishes. It is their right to appear before Congress and ask for admission into the Union.

Other and complicated questions may arise, which are considered as merged in this essential right of these people, and for the decision of which we must look beyond the authority of the Executive.

It will be instructive (and probably necessary information, when the people of New Mexico form a constitution, and seek admission into the confederacy of the States) to have your observation and views on their probable numbers, habits, customs, and pursuits of life.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. CRAWFORD,

Secretary of War.

Brevet Lieut. Col. GEORGE A. McCALL,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Santa Fe, New Mexico, March 29, 1849.

SIR: Since I had the honor of addressing a communication to the War Department in the early part of last month, some change has taken place in the aspect of our Indian relations in this Territory. The depredations, which were but few, committed by these tribes during the fall and winter seasons, have, since the opening of spring, become of frequent occurrence, and were recently attended by the murder of some of our citizens, in the neighborhood of San Fernando de Taos. To guard the settlements effectually against the repetition of such aggressions, the small regular force at my disposal has been found wholly insufficient. In order, therefore, to suppress them, and to meet the emergency before a wide-spread scene of havoc and ruin shall have marked the progress of the hostile and marauding bands over the Territory of New Mexico, I have felt it my duty to call in an auxiliary force of volunteers, as will be seen by the order herewith enclosed, and which, I trust, as a measure of absolute necessity, will be approved by the President of the United States, and that corresponding instructions may be issued as soon as possible. Besides the protection thus afforded to the lives and property of the inhabitants, this increase of force was necessary to prevent the coalition designed, or to strike it down promptly, after having actually been formed against us. With a band of Eutaws, which is one of the most warlike and formidable tribes, and who have been engaged in perpetrating these outrages; a fight took place during the current month, in which a detachment of the first dragoons, under Lieutenant Whittlesey, of the same corps, acquitted itself handsomely, as will be seen by a copy of his detailed report herewith enclosed.

An express reached here on the 24th instant, from Major General Worth, bringing his despatches, dated Galveston, January 10, 1849, whereby he assumes command of the eighth and ninth military departments; and on its return he has been made duly acquainted with the state of affairs in this Territory. As it was the first intelligence received from the United States since the arrival of Mr. Beale, of the navy, on the 25th December, although repeated efforts have been made to communicate across the plains, I have thought it advisable, as being, perhaps, the surest and speediest mode at present, to forward this package by the way of Texas.

It gives me pleasure to add, in conclusion, that the volunteers are flocking to their country's standard with a commendable zeal. On the 23d instant two companies, averaging eighty men, were enrolled, organized, and mustered into service at Santa Fe. The remaining three are expected soon to be ready.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WASHINGTON,

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A., commanding.

Brigadier General R. JONES,

Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
 [ORDERS No. 2.] *Santa Fe, New Mexico, March 20, 1849.*

1. In consequence of the non-arrival of the troops designated for the 9th military department, and the limited force now present, it becomes neces-

sary to raise an additional military force for the protection of the property and lives of the inhabitants of the Territory of New Mexico, against the depredations of the marauding bands of Indians which infest it.

2. For the purpose specified above, the services of five volunteer companies will be received for six months, unless sooner discharged, three of the companies to be mounted.

3. The organization, pay, and emoluments of these companies, will be the same as that established by the United States government for like troops during the recent war with Mexico.

4. No company of less than sixty privates will be received into the service.

5. As soon as any company shall have seventy-two or more enrolled it will elect its officers and non-commissioned officers, and report to the commanding officer of the 9th military department, when the company will be mustered into service.

6. One mounted company will be raised in the Rio Arriba, and rendezvous at Don Fernando de Taos; one mounted company in the Rio Abajo, and rendezvous at Albuquerque; and one mounted and two foot companies at Santa Fe.

7. Companies of less than one hundred, will be officered by a captain and two subalterns; companies of one hundred or upwards, by a captain and three subalterns.

By order of Lieutenant Colonel Washington,

JNO. H. DICKERSON,
Lieutenant, and A. A. A. General.

TAOS, *New Mexico*, March 15, 1849.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your orders of the 9th, I left this post on the 11th instant to chastise the Eutaws, for the depredations they have committed during the past winter, (which, since their discomfiture on the other side of the mountains by the Arapahoes, have become insupportable,) in command of 57 men of company I, 1st dragoons, strengthened by a detachment of 10 men of company G, 1st dragoons, and a mountain howitzer, (a part of this force being already at the Rio Colorado.) On the 13th, when about 15 miles north of the Rio Colorado, I perceived a small party on the opposite side of the Del Norte, which at this point runs through a deep cañon; I soon found a practicable, though difficult crossing, and at once crossed the first platoon. The howitzer having to be taken to pieces and packed across on the horses, requiring much delay, I left the second platoon, under Sergeant Batty, to execute it; and fearing that the village, to which the men I had seen belonged, would escape me, I pushed on with 23 men in pursuit, ordering the remainder of my command to follow as soon as possible. Having followed them for about 10 miles across a prairie, heavy with mud, snow, and rocks, I perceived the smoke of their village in the piñones, skirting a height called "El cerro del bija," towards which I advanced half a mile or so. In front of their village I was met by five men, well mounted, some of them chiefs, who asked me what I wanted. I replied, "I came to fight." They replied, "It is well," and turned and fled. I gave them fair starting space, and then deployed my small force and charged upon the retreating

body towards their camp, which, as I approached; I saw was large and full of warriors to the number of one hundred or more, and well armed, who advanced to the edge of the pines to receive my attack. At this moment I wished to halt my command to advance more cautiously, but my bugler, "Otto" Akerman, of company I, 1st dragoons, having been carried, as I supposed, by his horse, into the midst of the enemy and far in front of the line, I found it impossible for some moments to make myself heard until we reached the edge of the slope. Here I halted, and finding that the enemy so far outnumbered, and had so greatly the advantage of position, I made a flank movement to the right, up the slope, intending to turn his left and drive him from his shelter. I found, however, the snow so deep in the piñones that I could scarcely pass it; and the enemy seeing my movement, met it by a similar one, with greatly superior numbers and on foot, my men and horses forming for them a fair target, while they were completely sheltered from my fire. My horses being much blown and fatigued by the pursuit, they being mostly in poor condition, I now deemed it imprudent with such a small force to take the prairie against such numbers, mounted as they could instantly be on swift and fresh horses. I at once took possession of a point of timber, some fifty yards on my right, and dismounted.

The enemy filled the woods in force above me, but made no attack; and in fifteen or twenty minutes drew off and fled precipitately from their camp, abandoning nearly everything they possessed excepting their animals. In this affair I lost two men killed—Otto Akerman, as before stated, and Private John Brady—both of company I, 1st dragoons, who by some accident, and in attempting to rejoin the company in my flank movement, (not being observed by me in time,) were cut off and killed by a mounted party of the enemy. The horses belonging to these men were also lost, and one horse killed. The enemy lost five men killed and seven or eight wounded, of which I am certain; but their loss was undoubtedly greater. The remainder of my force soon making their appearance, I took possession of their camp, intending to encamp in it for the night to await the arrival of my pack-train; it being impracticable to pursue the retreating enemy, on account of the depth of the snow and enfeebled condition of my horses—theirs being lighter, and passing mostly over a crust through which my horses would break in at every step. I had not unsaddled, when I perceived a considerable body coming from the north, apparently unsuspecting, and intending to join the band which I had just routed from my present camp. Proceeding cautiously along the edge of the pines, I approached them as nearly as possible. As soon as they perceived us, they fled, and I commenced the pursuit. This continued six or eight miles, through deep mud and snow—their horses being much stronger than mine. In this affair I met no loss, killed five of the enemy and captured two squaws, who, being badly mounted, and one slightly wounded, I suffered to proceed; and one boy, who I learn is a son of one of the chiefs. I also killed several horses and captured ten, besides all their provisions, camp equipage, &c. These I destroyed as well as possible, cutting open the bales of meat, &c. The horses are now in the possession of several citizens who accompanied the expedition; and as they are of no use to the United States, I would recommend that they be allowed to keep them. I then returned to the camp I had previously taken, and, my packs being up, I encamped for the night.

The result of the day may be summed up as follows: I killed ten of the enemy; and from the blood on the snow, I feel confident that many must have been wounded, who were carried off. The greatest part of their provisions and camp equipage in a village of more than fifty lodges fell into my hands, and was destroyed. I captured, killed, and wounded about twenty horses. I also captured two women, and a son of one of their chiefs. All this I accomplished with a loss of only two men and three horses, and at no time had more than twenty-three men in action. Conceiving that I had now in the fullest manner executed the orders I had received to chastise the Eutaws, I started on my return for Taos, where I arrived on this date, without accident. My thanks are due to Assistant Surgeon H. R. Wirtz and to Mr. H. P. Casey, (an officer in the staff during the last war,) and to Sergeants Williams and Battý, commanding platoons, and to the non-commissioned officers and men of my command, for their cool and soldier-like conduct in these two affairs; and also to several citizens—Americans and Mexicans—who accompanied me in the capacity of guides and volunteers, for their valuable services.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WHITTLESEY,

First Lieut. 1st Dragoons, commanding detachment.

Major B. L. BEALE,

First Dragoons, commanding dragoon force in New Mexico.

I certify on honor that the foregoing is a true copy of the original report, as transmitted to this office.

JNO. H. DICKERSON,

Lieut., A. A. A. General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Santa Fe, New Mexico, March 29, 1849.

SIR: Since I had the honor of addressing a communication to the War Department, in the early part of last month, some change has taken place in the aspect of our Indian relations in this Territory; the depredations, which were but few, committed by these tribes during the fall and winter seasons, have, since the opening of the spring, become of frequent occurrence, and are recently attended by the murder of some of our citizens in the neighborhood of San Fernando de Taos.

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J. M. WASHINGTON,

Brevet Lieut. Col. U. S. A., commanding.

Brig. Gen. R. JONES,

Adjt. General, Washington, D. C.

TAOS, NEW MEXICO,
March 15, 1849.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your orders of the 9th, I left this post on the 11th instant to chastise the Eutaws for the depredations they have committed during the past winter, (which, since their discomfiture on the other side of the mountains by the Arapahoes, have become insupportable,) in command of fifty-seven men of company I, 1st dragoons, strengthened by a detachment of ten men of company G, 1st dragoons, and a mountain howitzer, (a part of this force being already at the Rio Colorado.) On the 13th, when about fifteen miles north of the Rio Colorado, I perceived a small party on the opposite side of the Del Norte, which at this point runs through a deep cañon. I soon found a practicable though difficult crossing, and at once crossed the 1st platoon. The howitzer having to be taken to pieces and packed across on the horses, requiring much delay, I left the 2d platoon, under Sergeant Batty, to execute it; and fearing the village, to which the men I had seen belonged, would escape me, I pushed on with twenty-three men in pursuit, ordering the remainder of my command to follow as soon as possible. Having followed them about ten miles across a prairie heavy with mud, snow, and rocks, I perceived the smoke of their village in the piñones, skirting a height called "El cerro del oja," towards which I advanced. Half a

mile or so in front of their village I was met by five men well mounted, some of them chiefs, who asked me what I wanted. I replied; I came to fight. They replied, it is well, and turned and fled. I gave them fair starting space, and then deployed my small force and charged upon the retreating body, towards their camp, which, as I approached, I saw was large and full of warriors, to the number of one hundred or more, and well armed, who advanced to the edge of the pines to receive my attack. At this moment I wished to halt my command, to advance more cautiously, but my bugler, Otto Akerman, of company I, 1st dragoons, having been carried, as I suppose, by his horse into the midst of the enemy, and far in front of the line, I found it impossible for some moments to make myself heard until we reached the edge of the slope; here I halted, and finding that the enemy so far outnumbered us, and had so greatly the advantage of position, I made a flank movement to the right, up the slope, intending to turn his left, and driving him from his shelter. I found, however, the snow so deep in the piñones, that I could scarcely pass it; and the enemy seeing my movement, met it by a similar one, with greatly superior force and on foot, my men and horses forming for them a fair target, while they were completely sheltered from my fire. My horses being much blown and fatigued by the pursuit, they being mostly in poor condition, I now deemed it imprudent with such a small force to take the prairie against such numbers, mounted as they could instantly be on swift and fresh horses. I took at once possession of a point of timbers, some fifty yards on my right, and dismounted. The enemy filled the woods in force above me, but made no attack, and fifteen or twenty minutes after, drew off and fled precipitately from their camps, abandoning nearly everything they possessed except their animals. In this affair I lost two men killed—bugler Otto Akerman, as before stated, and private John Brady—both of company I, 1st dragoons, who, by some accident, had fallen behind; and in attempting to rejoin the company in my flank movement, (not being observed by me in time,) were cut off and killed by a mounted party of the enemy; the horses belonging to these men were also lost, and one horse killed. The enemy lost five men killed and seven or eight wounded, of which I am certain; but their loss was undoubtedly greater. The remainder of my force soon making their appearance, I took possession of their camp, intending to encamp in it for the night, to await the arrival of my pack train; it being impracticable to pursue the retreating enemy on account of the depth of snow, and enfeebled condition of my horses—theirs being lighter, and passing mostly over a crust through which my horses would break in at every step. I had not unsaddled, when I perceived a considerable party coming from the north, apparently unsuspecting, and intending to join the band which I had just routed from my present camp. Proceeding cautiously along the edge of the pines, I approached them as nearly as possible. As soon as they perceived us they fled, and I commenced the pursuit; this continued some six or eight miles through deep mud and snow, their horses being much stronger than mine. In this affair I met with no loss, killed five of the enemy, and captured two squaws, who, being badly mounted, and one slightly wounded, I suffered to proceed; and one boy, who I learn is a son of one of the chiefs. I also killed several horses and captured ten, besides all their provisions, camp equipage, &c.; these I destroyed as well as possible, cutting open the bales of meat, &c. The horses are now in the possession of several citizens who accompanied the

expedition, and as they are of no value to the United States, I would recommend that they be allowed to keep them. I then returned to the camp I had previously taken; and my packs being up, I encamped for the night.

The result of the day may be summed up as follows: I killed ten of the enemy; and from the blood on the snow, I feel confident that many must have been wounded, who were carried off. The greatest part of their provisions and camp equipage in a village of more than fifty lodges fell into my hands, and was destroyed. I captured, killed, and wounded about twenty horses. I also captured two women, and the son of one of their chiefs. All this I accomplished with the loss of only two men and three horses, and at no time had more than twenty-three men in action. Conceiving that I had now in the fullest manner executed the order I had received to chastise the Eutaws, I started on my return for Taos, where I arrived on this date, without accident.

My thanks are due to Assistant Surgeon H. R. Wirtz, and to Mr. H. P. Casey, (an officer in the staff during the last war,) and to Sergeants Williams and Batty, commanding platoons, and to the non-commissioned officers and men of my command, for their cool and soldier-like conduct in these two affairs; and also to several citizens, American and Mexican, who accompanied me in the capacity of guides and volunteers, for their valuable services.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. WHITTLESEY,
First Lieutenant 1st Dragoons.

Major B. L. BEALE,
First Dragoons, commanding dragoon force in New Mexico.

I certify on honor that the foregoing is a true copy of the original report, as transmitted to this office.

J. H. DICKERSON,
Lieutenant and A. A. A. General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Santa Fe, New Mexico, April 8, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose a copy of a communication and other papers forwarded to the department by the way of Texas, on the last of March. On the following day one of the express men who had been sent to Fort Leavenworth in December, returned with a mail, and relieved the apprehensions then entertained in regard to the route. As another mail from the same direction, and of much more recent date, is daily expected, the general mass of public documents, including muster rolls, &c., will not be forwarded until after its arrival. In the mean time this is intrusted to a private conveyance which offers to St. Louis, Missouri.

I have nothing of importance to communicate in regard to Indian hostilities, further than has already been stated. Four companies of volunteers

are now in the service and occupy positions along the frontier, in readiness to act as occasion may require.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 J. M. WASHINGTON,
Bvt. Lieut. Col. U. S. A., commanding.

Brigadier General R. JONES,
Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Santa Fe, New Mexico, May 15, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of the 24th of February, which was received on the 11th instant by the express from Fort Leavenworth. On the arrival of the troops at this place, the instructions therein contained will be duly carried into effect. As my communication of the 8th of November last appears never to have reached the department, a copy of it is herewith enclosed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 J. M. WASHINGTON,
Bvt. Lieut. Col. U. S. A., commanding.

Major General JONES,
Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Santa Fe, New Mexico, November 8, 1848.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the condition of this Territory since I assumed the duties of governor, on the 11th of last month, has been one of comparative peace and quietude.

With a view more effectually to secure the principal settlements against Indian incursions, and to obtain the necessary supplies of forage for the public horses, the following distribution of troops has been made: one company of the first regiment of dragoons at each of the towns of Taos, Albuquerque, and Socorro, with detachments of twenty and twenty-five men from the two latter stations to Tome and Doña Anna; making with Santa Fe, where there is one company of the 3d artillery and one of the 2d dragoons, six military posts. It is believed that this arrangement of the regular troops will insure tranquillity on the part of the inhabitants, and hold all marauding bands in check until our strength shall be augmented, agreeably to the estimates and orders of the War Department.

The system of government now in force in New Mexico is that which was established in 1846, and embraces what is commonly termed Kearny's code, to which the people, through their representatives lately assembled in convention, have happily expressed their assent, as will be seen by their memorial to Congress, and is considered adequate to the wants of the country until another can be provided. It is, however, very desirable, for many reasons, that the territorial laws, which are designed to be permanent, should go into effect as soon as possible.

The proceeds arising from the various sources of revenue will be insufficient to defray the expenses of the government, unless the import duty

levied on merchandise, under the orders of General Price, should be collected. As it is understood that this subject has already been submitted to the President of the United States for his decision thereon, I would respectfully suggest, in the event of his granting the prayer of the petitioners to be released from its payment, that Congress be asked for an appropriation, to supply the deficiency, which up to the present date is estimated at fifteen thousand dollars.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WASHINGTON,

Bvt. Lieut. Col. U. S. A., commanding.

The Honorable Wm. L. MARCY,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Santa Fe, New Mexico, May 25, 1849.

SIR: On the arrival of the troops from Fort Leavenworth it is my present intention to discharge the four companies of volunteers which have been mustered into service, and it is earnestly hoped that the earliest measures may be taken for paying them for the time they shall have served. The prompt manner in which these troops were raised has produced a most salutary effect upon the interests of this Territory in many respects. Whilst it has given confidence and tone to the feelings of the inhabitants, it has undeceived the neighboring tribes of hostile Indians in the idea which seems to have been entertained by them that they could war against one portion of the people, and perhaps be assisted in it by the other. They see an undivided front, and a people now, not as they once were, united and determined to revenge their wrongs, and all regarding as a common cause the aggressions committed against any portion of them. The volunteer companies have done good service in the way of protecting the frontier settlements, which, but for their presence, must have been partially if not wholly destroyed; and will, I trust, receive the consideration from the general government which they deserve.

Nothing has been heard of the Eutaws recently. They are reported to have retired far within their own borders, and, without allies to aid them in prosecuting the war against us, are said to be much divided even among themselves in the expediency of carrying it on. It is probable that one good blow, struck in the heart of their country, will bring them to terms; and the sooner it can be done, after the arrival of an adequate force, the better. It will take some considerable time for the various Indian tribes inhabiting and adjacent to New Mexico, numbering at least twenty thousand warriors, to become acquainted with our national strength, and to learn the American character. Until this is accomplished, it will be vain to look for permanent peace. The means of doing it is by establishing a settled policy, and enforcing it by the most active and rigorous measures.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WASHINGTON,

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A., commanding.

Major General JONES,

Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Santa Fe, New Mexico, June 4, 1849.

SIR: On the 30th ultimo a large party of Apache Indians entered the valley of Abique, and murdered a number of the inhabitants, amounting, it is reported, to not less than ten. Captain Chapman's company of volunteers, which had been posted in the vicinity for the protection of that section of the Territory, was absent at the time on a scout in search of the Eutaws. As soon as the facts of the outrage were made known to him—which was done by express on the same day—he immediately gave pursuit with forty of his men, and came upon the enemy on the following morning. After a sharp engagement against greatly superior numbers, Captain Chapman succeeded in routing the Apaches, killing about twenty of them, and having three of his own men wounded—one mortally—and a servant boy killed. From the enclosed report of the officer by the captain himself, it will be seen that his officers and men conducted themselves gallantly on the occasion, and deserve much credit.

The latest accounts from the Eutaws, received yesterday, represent them as being inclined for peace; and to effect that purpose express a willingness to surrender the perpetrators of the murders committed on the inhabitants of this Territory within the last two months, and to restore all the captured property. Should they act in good faith, which is by no means certain, the war with them will cease.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WASHINGTON,

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A., commanding.

Major General R. JONES,

Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

CAMP NEAR CHARMA, NEW MEXICO,
May 31, 1849.

SIR: On the morning of the 30th instant I was encamped on the Ojo Calliente, having been out on a four days' tramp, on an expedition against the Eutaws. There I received intelligence from Abiquiser that the Apache Indians were murdering citizens of that place. I immediately repaired to Abiquiser. On my arrival, I found they had murdered some ten persons. I immediately pursued them with forty men until 12 o'clock at night, when I encamped until morning. On the morning of the 31st, about 6 o'clock, twenty miles southwest of Abiquiser, on the headwaters of the Rio de Loso, I suddenly came upon a camp of about forty or fifty lodges of Apache Indians encamped in a deep cañon. When within about 150 yards of their camp, I halted my men and dismounted. The chief ventured out to me, and demanded to know what I wanted. I told him I wanted the murderers of the men who were killed yesterday. He told me if I wanted them I would have to take them. At this moment he started for his camp, and I discovered his men deploying with their rifles, attempting to flank us on the right and left. I instantly ordered my men to fire. At the same instant the fire was returned, doing no harm excepting mortally wounding my black boy. Seeing they had the advantage of the brush and timber of us, I ordered a charge, which was promptly obeyed by men and officers, and it had the desired effect; the Indians were

routed, and the camp was ours. I had the misfortune of having three men wounded in the charge, and one, I fear, mortally. My own horse was wounded, and four others lost, including Lieutenant Hendrickson's. The supposed number of Indians from two to four hundred: number killed on the ground from eighteen to twenty, including the chief, who was killed by Lieutenant Hendrickson. My men and officers fought well and bravely.

List of wounded.—John Signor, black boy, mortally; John Dolloway, private, mortally; Valentaine Rhinehart, private, badly; Dolorus Gwiusco, private, slightly.

Number of Indians wounded not known.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN CHAPMAN,

Captain Commanding Santa Fe government M. V.

To Lieut. Col. J. M. WASHINGTON,

Commanding Ninth Military Department, New Mexico.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Santa Fe, New Mexico, June 5, 1849.

SIR: For several weeks past there have been a few cases of scurvy reported among the troops at their different stations in this department, and yesterday official information reached me from San Fernando de Taos that it was increasing to such an extent at that post as to require, in the opinion of the medical officers, a change of position and other measures to arrest its progress. This disease, which seems to have been prevalent in New Mexico from its first occupancy in 1846, is probably mainly owing to the great scarcity of vegetables and other anti-scorbutic items of diet. Every available means will be taken to prevent its spreading.

Being notified by Major Weightman that he had been discontinued as an officer in the pay department, and would make no more disbursements of money to the troops, I have directed that he turn over the public funds in his possession to Captain Brent, assistant quartermaster.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WASHINGTON,

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A., commanding.

Major General JONES,

Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Santa Fe, New Mexico, July 7, 1849.

SIR: The hostile bands of Indians still continue to be troublesome to the frontier settlements of this territory. Within the last three weeks several of the inhabitants have been murdered by them, and a considerable quantity of their stock run off. In these outrages, which had been confined to the Eutaws and Apaches, the Navajoes and Comanches appear also to have been recently engaged. From their numbers and formidable character, greatly increased exertions have become necessary to suppress them, and renders it now probable that the services of the volunteers which were

raised in March and April cannot be dispensed with as soon as was anticipated.

Captain Marcy and escort arrived from Fort Smith on the 28th instant and will return agreeably to his orders, as soon as the men and horses are sufficiently refreshed.

The troops from Fort Leavenworth are expected to reach here on or before the 25th instant; those destined to El Paso bought from late accounts to be there at this time, but their arrival has not been reported.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WASHINGTON,

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A., commanding.

Major General R. JONES,

Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Santa Fe, New Mexico, July 30, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you of the arrival at this post, on the 22d instant, of the United States troops from Fort Leavenworth, under the command of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Alexander, which were preceded by Captain Ker's company of the 2d dragoons some ten days. All the companies, from the effects of cholera and other causes before starting, are much reduced in numbers, and present very little more than skeleton forms.

Agreeably to instructions from your office, I had expected to have turned over the command of the Ninth Military Department on the arrival of these troops, to the next senior, and proceeded to Leavenworth with the company of the 3d artillery and one company of the 1st dragoons. Occurrences, however, which could not then have been foreseen, render it necessary to delay this movement, which delay I hope will meet the approbation of the War Department. The continuance of Indian difficulties in New Mexico, heretofore reported, requires for their suppression the whole military force now serving in this territory, including the four companies of volunteers. Under these circumstances, I feel it to be my duty not to withdraw any portion of that force at present, but to await a more favorable season, when it can be done without hazarding the lives and property of the inhabitants, or until further orders can be received from superior authority.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WASHINGTON,

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A., commanding.

Major General R. JONES,

Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Santa Fe, New Mexico, August 5, 1849.

SIR: From the repeated depredations committed on the settlements of New Mexico by the Navajoe Indians, and which have lately been attended by the murder of some of the inhabitants, it has become necessary to mak

a campaign against them. Accordingly, I expect in a few days to set out with a sufficient force to insure the most favorable results, one of which will be to lay the foundation of a lasting peace.

Before returning, it may also be found expedient to visit the Utah nation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WASHINGTON,

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A., commanding.

Major General R. JONES,

Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Santa Fe, New Mexico, September 23, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose a report of Lieutenant Thomas, third artillery, in which he details two affairs between the troops under his command and the hostile Apaches at Sierra del Sacramento, on the 19th of July, and appear to be highly creditable to both officers and men. I also enclose a report from Brevet Major Steen, touching the same subject, and giving the particulars of a scout upon which he was ordered.

I cheerfully unite in the recommendations made of Lieutenant Thomas, his officers and men, for their meritorious conduct.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WASHINGTON,

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A., commanding.

Major General JONES,

Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

DONA ANNA, NEW MEXICO,
July 22, 1849.

MAJOR: Agreeably to your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of the expedition sent out by you under my command on the 18th instant.

On the afternoon of the 18th, I left your camp at the mouth of the Cañon del Perro, with a detachment of twenty-seven men from companies "H" second dragoons, and "G" first dragoons, on foot, assisted by Lieutenant O. H. P. Taylor, first dragoons, and Lieutenant M. P. Harrison, fifth infantry, the latter a volunteer for the occasion. A small party of four men, under the guidance of Juan, a Mexican, who had been for many years a prisoner among the Apaches, had been previously sent forward as spies. After much severe labor I succeeded in reaching the top of the Sacramento mountain, (Sierra del Sacramento,) about eight o'clock on the morning of the 19th, where I met two of the spies returning with information that they had discovered the smoke of the enemy's fires.

I hastened forward with as much expedition as the nature of the ground would permit, for about eight miles, when my approach was discovered by the spies and scouts of the enemy, who immediately gave the alarm. Continuing to advance at a run, whenever practicable, for three miles farther, I struck the trail of the squaws, who had packed their lodges, &c., on mules, and returned north in the direction of Sierra Blanco. My men

being by this time completely exhausted, it was impossible to pursue further. I should have mentioned in its proper place, that I despatched a small party to the right under Lieutenant Harrison, in pursuit of the who had discovered and given warning of our approach.

Halting where I struck the trail last spoken of, I sent a sergeant and four men back upon it to discover the point where the Indians had encamped, and to search for food—the men having been out about twenty-four hours without provisions.

While these two detachments were absent, a small party of warriors probably twelve or fifteen in number—were discovered within eighty yards of us, among the trees, passing the direction of the trail; springing to their feet, we delivered a volley, which drove them off in great confusion; several dead were left upon the ground, but from the marks of blood upon the spot, and from the fact that some of the warriors, who were on foot, were picked up and carried off on horseback by the mounted Indians, it is certain that they must have suffered considerably. The enemy was pursued for a short distance, but the condition of my men rendering all chance of our taking him hopeless, I ordered the recall to be sounded, and halting half an hour to rest, started on my return to camp. When at the point where I had met the spies in the forenoon, and about eight miles from your camp, a strip of red cloth was discovered laid across the trail. The sagacity of our guide at once divined that an ambuscade was intended, and that this cloth had been placed there in the expectation that the men would gather about to examine it, that affording the concealed enemy a more certain aim for their rifles.

As soon as they discovered that their intentions were foiled; they opened a rapid fire upon the party from the summit of a rocky precipice some hundred yards on our right, and probably three-hundred feet high. Their fire was returned for a short time, but finding that no effect could be produced in that way, the enemy being completely covered by the rocks, I ordered an assault of the heights, and moved upon them at a rapid pace, with Lieutenant Harrison and about half the command; Lieutenant Taylor being necessarily left with the remainder to divert the enemy's attention, and cover our flank and rear. After severe labor and exertion we reached the top of the precipice and drove off the enemy, who showed, by the blood upon the ground, that he had not hid his position without loss.

Despatching Lieutenant Harrison with a party to scour the wood upon the right, I moved again forward in the direction of camp, Lieutenant Taylor keeping parallel with us upon the road, when I discovered from my position, to the summit of the mountain above, your encampment; the nature of the chasm through which we approached you was such, that it occupied us about three hours in descending, and the command reached camp about eight o'clock at night, having been thirty hours without food, and after marching more than thirty-five miles over the most difficult mountains I have ever known troops to operate over.

During the assault of the heights, privates Bush, of company "H" second dragoons, and Stanley, company "G" first dragoons, were severely wounded, and private Meagher, company "H" second, slightly wounded.

I cannot speak too highly of the gallant and efficient services rendered by Lieutenants Taylor and Harrison; the former not only was of important benefit to me on the march and in action, but, by his judicious advice on several occasions, rendered me most essential service. Lieutenant Har-

ison was equally conspicuous for his gallantry and effective aid in the assault of the heights; and I beg that the conduct of both be represented in the highest terms in the proper quarter.

Sergeant Pease and Corporal Dier, company "H" second dragoons, and Corporal Kettler, company "G" first dragoons, were also conspicuous for efficient and gallant services.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

F. J. THOMAS,

First Lieutenant Third Artillery, commanding.

Major E. STEEN,

First Dragoons, commanding.

DONA ANNA, NEW MEXICO,

July 22, 1849.

Sir: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your order of the 6th instant, I started from Santa Fe, accompanied by Lieutenant F. J. Thomas, 3d artillery, commanding company "H," 2d dragoons, and encamped the same night at Gallesteo creek, when I met a detachment of Captain Chapman's mounted volunteers. I sent an order to the captain, who was at the town about fifteen miles above, to meet me at the "Placer," whither I proceeded the succeeding day, taking the detachment with me.

From information gained at this point, I began to doubt the correctness of the report that the murders recently committed near "Placer" were the work of Comanches; nor did it appear that a large number of that tribe was near the settlement as stated, but rather that a small number of the Apache tribe had been in the neighborhood of "Los Salinas," committing depredations, and were the probable perpetrators of the murders also; which supposition was subsequently confirmed.

At Placer I was joined by Lieutenant Taylor, with his company "G," of the 1st dragoons. Captain Chapman also arrived, with the remainder of his volunteers. Soon after, the command moved that evening to San Antonito, where it remained the day following, awaiting the arrival of provisions from Santa Fe. On the evening of the 8th, Lieutenant M. P. Harrison, 5th infantry, and Doctor Rogers, with an escort of one sergeant and eight privates, of "I" company, 1st dragoons, arrived, together with a large quantity of provisions. On the morning of the 9th, I started from San Antonito and marched to Ojo del Cubito, about twenty-five miles distant. The next day proceeded to a spring on the road to Manezares, called Ojo del Cuerbo, within a few miles of said town, whither I sent for a guide, Juan—a Mexican—who had been for many years a captive among the Apaches, and one perfectly well acquainted with their country, the watering places, &c. On the 11th, we turned off the road, taking a direct course over the hills to an old town called Cuara; stopped here about six hours to graze the animals, and make preparations for packing—our guide having informed us that the route was impracticable for wagons. I should have mentioned that I considered it necessary for the service to retain the detachment of company "I" with me, as their horses were in much better condition than any of the others of my command, and as I thought the detention would only be for a few days at Cuara. I left the wagons with the supplies, provisions, and extra baggage, together with a few sick men and tired horses, under charge of Sergeant

Butts, of company "I," 1st dragoons, and marched till near 11 p. m. in the direction of the Sierra Jumanes. Started at early daylight on the morning of the 12th, and reached the water in a gorge of the Sierra Jumanes the afternoon of the same day—the whole distance being about fifty-five miles without water; remained at the water till the afternoon of the 13th, when we again saddled up and marched on the trail of the Indians, which we struck in the valley of the Paca, after having rounded the mountains. On this trail some of our party found the tracks of horses and cattle, which were stolen at the time the murders were committed. On the 14th, we reached Ojo de los Patos—another distance without water nearly fifty miles.

On the morning of the 15th, while on our way, we picked up a Mexican boy, who had made his escape from the Apaches about five days previously, and had travelled on foot till nearly exhausted from starvation and want of water—having subsisted, as he informed us, on grass and oak leaves. This boy had been carried away by the Apaches from a place near "Los Salinas," and overheard them boasting of having killed the persons near Placer. He was of much assistance in pointing out the exact localities of the encampment, water, &c., &c. Camped at the Rensado, having crossed several fine streams running into the Picos river, passing through fine valleys of rich soil and luxuriant growth of grass. During the march of the 16th, we came upon many camping grounds of the Indians, as shown by the remains of twig-lodges, camp-fires, bark trees, &c., &c. We camped at night on the Arroyo Tuleraso, about ten miles below the spring of the same name. On the 17th, after about ten miles march, I divided my command, taking with me Lieutenant Thomas's company, and turned off to the left to enter a cañon of the mountains and sent the remainder of the command around the base to meet me at a point about twenty miles distant, called the Saborcita de los Apaches. I found many signs of the Indians, but could not find the Indians themselves; joined the command about an hour before sunset—having sent our guide, with some men, as spies still further in the mountains, to make further discoveries. The next day, the 18th, the spies having returned during the night without any certain intelligence, I moved off again over the plains, following the course of the Sacramento mountains, towards a point called Cañon del Perro, and here encamped for the night. Before starting, being nearly out of provisions, and almost having lost all hope of drawing the Indians in these nearly inaccessible mountain hiding places, I sent the detachment of company "I" to Manyam, under command of Lieutenant Anderson, mounted volunteers; intending to proceed with my command across to Doña Anna, which lies about seventy miles in a nearly due west direction from the point of the Sacramento mountains where I camped at night. Being unwilling to leave the Indian country although quite out of provisions, and the men and animals nearly exhausted with fatigue and hard marches, I concluded to make a final effort to discover where the Indians might be; and for this purpose, sent out the expedition commanded by Lieutenant Thomas, whose report I herewith submit.

On the return of Lieutenant Thomas with his party, I started for the post, where I arrived on the night of the 21st—having been without provisions for nearly three days—many of the horses having been left on the road completely given out, and some of the men sick from fatigue and

privation. It is impossible to give an idea to any one who has not been in the mountains, following the winding trails of Indians, of the difficulties encountered by this command during the whole march. Every day, and sometimes twice or three times during the same day, and nearly every night, our clothes, equipments, and provisions were wet by some showers of rain, and nearly the whole of the remainder of the time the sun was oppressively hot. Many of the horses were in a measure unfit for an expedition of this kind, rendered so by previous hard service during the past winter and spring. My thanks are due to the officers of my command for their untiring perseverance and zeal, for their encouragement to the men, and the alacrity and cheerfulness with which any duty or detail was complied with; at the same time I have to regret that the object of the expedition was in a measure defeated by the nature of circumstances—being out of provisions—and the tired state of men and animals just as I arrived at the lurking-place of the mass of the Apache tribe. The whole march was something over three hundred miles; and although the nature of the ground passed over was, for the most part, very rocky and mountainous, following the trail of the Indians, yet the country on the north and east side of the range of mountains travelled over is well timbered and well watered—possesses a fine soil and better grass than any other part of New Mexico.

The general course travelled over varies but little from a southerly direction—the deviations being through passes, a cañon in the mountains, either to follow the trail or in search of water. In the interior, and in the highest “mesas” or plains of the Sacramento range of mountains, appears to be, as previously stated, the main hiding-place of the Apache nation; and from the officers who followed them to their retreat, I learn that there are fine bottoms of grass and abundance of excellent water. I recommend to the consideration of the proper authorities the handsome conduct of Lieut. Thomas, and the officers of his command, in the affairs with the enemy on the 19th, and approve, in the fullest manner, his recommendation of the officers and men of his detachment. My thanks are also due to Doctor Rogers, acting assistant surgeon, for his care and attention to the sick and wounded; and to Mr. Bryon, a California emigrant, who volunteered for the expedition, for his efficient service, both as a spy and in action.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. STEEN,

B. M. U. S. Army, commanding.

Lieutenant J. H. DICKERSON,

A. A. Adjutant General, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Santa Fe, New Mexico, September 23, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you of my return to this place to-day, after an absence in the Navajoe country since the middle of August.

The vigilance and activity of our troops in protecting the inhabitants of the territory against the numerous bands of hostile Indians, have been unceasing; and, with few exceptions, their efforts have been successful. The services rendered by the four companies of volunteers, which were mustered in last spring, have contributed largely towards this result, and

as the time of their engagement draws to a close, I am reminded of the necessity of retaining those companies that are mounted a while longer. Not having as yet received a cent of pay, and there being no prospect of their receiving any before an appropriation is made by Congress, it may be difficult to obtain their consent to continue beyond their present term. I shall endeavor to secure their services for three months more, unless sooner discharged, and hope that the earliest measures will be taken for their payment.

A mounted force is much more efficient to operate against the Indians of this country than any other description of troops. Comparatively, infantry is of but little use: one thousand men well armed and properly mounted would soon put an end to Indian difficulties in this quarter; whereas a continuance of the system of inadequate means to suppress them at once may so augment the work as to cause an immense expenditure of life and money before it can be finally accomplished.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

J. M. WASHINGTON,

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A., commanding.

Major General R. JONES,

Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Santa Fe, New Mexico, September 23, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose a detailed statement from Captain Judd, 3d artillery, in which Lieutenant Burnside of the same regiment, and his command, are represented as having performed efficient services in an affair with the Apache Indians, in the vicinity of Las Vegas, on the 16th of August.

The troops serving in New Mexico are entitled to much consideration for the prompt and cheerful manner in which they have performed their arduous duties, as well as for their conduct in chastising the hostile bands which infest it on every occasion which has been presented.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WASHINGTON,

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A., commanding

Major General R. JONES,

Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

LAS VEGAS, NEW MEXICO,

August 16, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to report that a party, numbering about forty "Apaches," ("Ticcarellas") came to this post to-day with an evident design of committing depredations, should a chance be presented, as well as to supply themselves with what powder and ball they could obtain by barter or otherwise. After issuing an order, forbidding any one to trade with or entertain them, I held a talk with those who were represented as being their principal men, and from the contradictions, falsehood, and duplicity pervading their own statements, I felt convinced that their object

was anything but pacific; many of them were recognised as being the same Indians who had so falsely treated for peace at Taos, and this band was undoubtedly engaged in the many murders and robberies committed during the past year along this frontier, especially at the town of Moro, and quite recently at the rancho of Mr. Waters, near Barclay's fort. Several persons of respectability residing here recognised and pointed out the warriors who had so long infested this region; and my own doubts, in regard to their sincerity, were at once confirmed by the assurance of their efforts to procure ammunition here, and of the presence of a large force of the same tribe about ten miles below this place on the river, who were attempting a similar traffic at a settlement there. I therefore determined to seize this party, (having made no professions of friendship to them,) and for this purpose ordered a command, under Lieutenant Burnside, to proceed to their camp, about half a mile from this town. The Indians were already in their saddle and prepared for any emergency which might arise, after receiving from me an abrupt dismissal. Availing myself of the valuable and ever ready assistance of the prefect of this county, Judge Grolman, I sent him in advance, to prevent, if possible, the evil consequences of flight or resistance; and exposing himself in the most gallant and fearless manner to their drawn bows and poised rifles, he expostulated with them for some considerable time, in vain. Lieutenant Burnside advancing within short range of their arrows, halted his party, in the hope of recalling the Indians, who, turning their horses, delivered a flight of missiles from their bows and rifles, and fled with speed over the rough hills and ravines beyond Las Vegas. A charge, as skirmishers, was immediately ordered by the lieutenant, who led his men against the flying but badly resisting enemy. It is unnecessary to mention the details of an affair which was a hand-to-hand conflict—the sabre being the only weapon used to advantage by our people. Out of this band, it is supposed that but eight or ten warriors escaped. Six prisoners and three bodies have been brought in, and many of the dead remain in the ravines where they were sabred. Thirteen animals, with their rude equipments, have been secured. The pursuit was followed some nine miles, over a country almost impassable under less exciting circumstances.

Lieutenant Burnside was wounded slightly, just below the ear; Lance Sergeant Ambrose severely, by an arrow passing completely through his left fore arm; and private Meador received a painful contusion below the eye, from the end of a lance.

Apprehending some disturbance among the settlements on the river below this place, I have ordered a portion of Captain Papin's company to the Vegas, (ten miles from here,) and shall proceed there with my company to-morrow.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

HENRY B. JUDD,

Brevet Captain U. S. A., commanding.

Lieutenant J. H. DICKERSON,
A. A. A. G., Ninth Department.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Santa Fe, New Mexico, September 24, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose a report from Brevet Major Steen, wherein it will be seen that a small dragoon force under his command defeated a large party of Apache Indians; in an engagement near the copper mines, on the 16th of August. Our officers and men, in the habitual display of gallantry and good conduct in the face of an enemy, appear to have been more conspicuous than usual on this occasion, and are entitled to my warmest commendation. Early in the affair, and after the major had received a severe wound, and become disabled in consequence of it, he was succeeded in command by Lieutenant Bryan, topographical engineers, whose conduct is spoken of in terms of high compliment. For gallant and meritorious conduct, I would beg leave to bring these officers to the notice of the President.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WASHINGTON,

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. Army, commanding.

Major General R. JONES,

Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

DONA ANNA, New Mexico, September 1, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the colonel commanding, that on the 14th of August a report was made to me, about 3½ o'clock p. m., that a large body of Indians of the Apache tribe had crossed the river and run off a large number of mules, and killed a number of citizens, and within the quarters of New Mexico, in the vicinity of El Paso, and that they had recrossed the river about 30 miles below Doña Anna. I immediately mounted the most efficient portion of my company, taking with me four days' rations on pack mules, and crossed the river in pursuit of them; my command being composed of thirty men of my company, and about twenty citizens who joined me, with Lieutenant F. J. Bryan, of the topographical engineers. I succeeded in finding their trail about 9 o'clock next morning, the 15th, and followed it as fast as the nature of the march would permit until night closed on us; and the trail being no longer visible, I stopped until morning. As soon as it was light, I ordered boots and saddles and resumed the march, and about 4 o'clock p. m., came up with them in a cañon in the mountain near the copper mines. I suppose there must have been near a hundred in number of them, well mounted and armed, and they gave us battle, which lasted about two hours. We, however, succeeded in driving them from every position they would take. I was wounded in the early part of the engagement, as also Sergeant Snyder of my company. After I was wounded and unable to follow them farther, Lieutenant Bryan, of the topographical engineers, led the charge, and succeeded in driving them from their camp, taking complete possession, destroying their victuals, some ammunition, and all of their cooking utensils, and recapturing some of the stolen animals—this brought sunset. Our loss during this engagement was one man killed, Corporal A. E. Nerwood, of company H 1st dragoons, and myself and Sergeant Snyder wounded, and one horse killed, and three wounded so badly that I had to leave them. The los

on the part of the enemy, about twenty-five men in killed and wounded. I cannot speak too highly of Lieutenant Bryan; the undaunted courage and composed manner in which he led the dragoons after I was wounded, and also his judicious advice on several occasions, I cannot appreciate too highly, and I cannot too highly recommend him. The dragoons acted nobly, being constantly upon the look-out, and always when most needed, and fought like men; and had the honest citizens taken the same part in the engagement as the dragoons, we should have succeeded in retaking all of the stolen property; but I am sorry to say, that out of the twenty, only two ever reached the scene of action.

We left the cañon and returned to the California trail, where we found a company of emigrants encamped, and with whom we camped. The following morning I returned home, sending an express ahead to provide a physician, and send a wagon to meet us at the river to convey myself and Sergeant Snyder home, and arrived at Doña Anna on the 18th, having marched during the time about 175 miles.

Respectfully submitted.

E. STEEN,
Captain First Dragoons.

Lieutenant J. H. DICKERSON,
A. A. Adjutant General, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

P. S.—I neglected to state, in its proper place, that the mounted force in this Territory is entirely too small, and unless it is increased it will be hard to tell who will possess this Territory in a short time, the Indians or the whites. Reports of outrages committed by Indians are made almost every week, and unless the force is increased we cannot subdue them. I would request that a surgeon be furnished this post, as we have suffered much for the want of medical attendance, never having had a surgeon with the company since it has been in the Territory. Company H is now divided, and garrison two villages 150 miles apart. This system of dividing a company is a very bad one, especially in a country like this; a whole company is not sufficient to afford proper protection to the inhabitants, and chastise the Indians who come in to commit depredations in this vicinity, much less to have the company divided and stationed 150 miles apart.

I hope to be able to be in the saddle in twelve or fifteen days, though I am far from being well at present. The ball entered my body about two inches below the navel, and inclined a little to the right, and lodged near the spine, where it still remains. Sergeant Snyder received two balls in the right side, which still remain in him; he also received a wound in the left arm and through the left thumb, near where it joins the wrist, tearing nearly all the bones out of the thumb. I mention this in order to show the department the want of medical attendance. We had to travel, after having been wounded, through the hot sun about seventy miles without the least medical aid. I would like to have Doctor Hammond or Byrne sent to Doña Anna, as we are in need of a surgeon.

E. STEEN,
Captain First Dragoons.

HEADQUARTERS, NINTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Santa Fe, New Mexico, September 25, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in consequence of the Navajoe-Indians having committed numerous acts of aggression on the lives and property of the inhabitants of New Mexico, I determined to make a campaign against them with such available force as was at my disposal. Accordingly, the two companies of the 2d artillery and four companies of the 3d infantry, with one mounted company of territorial militia and one of Pueblo Indians, were ordered to rendezvous at Jemes, by the 19th of August. As it was necessary to move with expedition, and there being no known practicable wagon route, I decided, after disencumbering the troops of tents and other heavy baggage, to proceed as light as possible, using pack mules as the means of transportation. Arrangements to that effect being completed, I left Jemes on the 22d for the cañon of Cheille, which is considered the stronghold and heart of the Navajoe nation; my entire force consisting of companies B and D, 2d artillery, (55 men,) under command of Brevet Major Kendrick; companies D, E, F, and H, 3d infantry, (123 men,) commanded by Brevet Captain Sykes; a portion of Captain Dodge's company of foot volunteers, (50 men,) taken from the garrison at Jemes, and a mounted force of one hundred and twenty militia and Pueblo Indians, called out for the occasion. The artillery took with them one six-pounder and three mounted howitzers. Lieutenant Dickerson, 1st artillery, acting assistant adjutant general, Assistant Surgeon Hammond, and Lieutenant Simpson, topographical engineers, accompanied the expedition. Colonel Calhoun, Indian agent for New Mexico, also accompanied me. After marching over a barren, badly watered, and, in many places, rough country for eight days, I arrived in the vicinity of the labores or corn-fields of the Navajoes, at Tuna-Cha. Here I first met with the Indians, and on the next day a party of them was fired upon by our troops, which resulted in killing and wounding several of them. Among the dead of the enemy left on the field was Narbona, the head chief of the nation, who had been a scourge to the inhabitants of New Mexico for the last thirty years. Having previously to my departure from Santa Fe ordered a detachment of dragoons from that section, in a certain contingency, to meet me at the cañon of Cheille by an upper route, I deemed it proper, after this affair, to make no unnecessary delay in effecting a junction. The command therefore proceeded, and, without any important occurrence on the way, reached the designated point at the mouth of the cañon of Cheille on the evening of the 6th of September. The dragoons had not arrived, and from reliable information obtained afterwards, had never marched in that direction. Finding ourselves now in a fertile valley, in the midst of extensive fields of well cultivated and ripening corn, an opportunity was presented to recruit our exhausted animals, which had moved over a distance of two hundred and seventy-six miles. On the following morning the principal chief of the Navajoes, who said his acts were binding upon the whole nation, entered my camp attended by subordinates, and sued for peace; which was granted on conditions set forth in the enclosed treaty. Three captives, youths that had been taken by these Indians from New Mexico, and a portion of the property of which the settlements had been plundered, were delivered up on the day of making it. The murderer of an inhabitant of New Mexico, who was demanded, was not then, nor had he been for some time, in the country; but would be delivered at Santa

Fe as soon as found; the remaining captives and property to be brought to James in thirty days from the date of the treaty. The main objects of the campaign having been accomplished, it was determined to return by way of the Zuri and Laguna pueblos, and the march was resumed accordingly on the 10th. After passing over a better country in every respect, although the distance is rather greater than on the other route, the command arrived at Albuquerque, on the Rio Grande, on the 21st instant, when the expedition was considered at an end. The route I pursued on going to Cheille would be impracticable at many seasons of the year, owing to there being no permanent water.

I am indebted to the officers and men of my command for the alacrity and zeal with which they performed their duties. Any duty, however laborious and fatiguing, was discharged willingly and with cheerfulness. The labor of the artillery was unceasing. The pieces with drag-ropes were hauled by the men over places where pack mules went with difficulty, and so quickly as to cause little or no delay to the column.

The estimated number of the Navajoe tribe is from seven to ten thousand, of which between two and three thousand are warriors, who are almost invariably well mounted and generally well armed with guns, lances, bows and arrows. To secure a firm and durable peace with them it will be necessary to plant a military post in their country. Tuna-Cha, or Sienege Grande, will afford eligible sites for this purpose.

During the time I remained in the neighborhood a reconnoissance of the celebrated cañon of Cheille was made by Lieutenant Simpson, the details of which will accompany his report, and much of route, as soon as they can be completed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WASHINGTON,

Bvt. Lieut. Col. U. S. A., commanding.

Major General R. JONES,

Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

Treaty between the United States of America and the Navajoe tribe of Indians.

The following acknowledgments, declarations, and stipulations have been duly considered, and are now solemnly adopted and proclaimed by the undersigned—that is to say, John M. Washington, governor of New Mexico, and lieutenant colonel commanding the troops of the United States in New Mexico, and James S. Calhoun, Indian agent residing at Santa Fe, in New Mexico, representing the United States of America; and Mariano Martinez, head chief, and Chapitone, second chief, on the part of the Navajoe tribe of Indians.

1. The said Indians do hereby acknowledge that, by virtue of a treaty entered into by the United States of America and the United Mexican States, signed on the second day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight, at the city of Guadalupe Hidalgo, by N. P. Trist, of the first part, and Luis G. Cuevas, Bernardo Couto, and Miguel Atristain, of the second part, the said tribe was lawfully placed under the exclusive jurisdiction and protection of the government

of the said United States, and that they are now, and will forever remain under the aforesaid jurisdiction and protection.

2. That from and after the signing of this treaty, hostilities between the contracting parties shall cease, and perpetual peace and friendship shall exist, the said tribe hereby solemnly covenanting that they will not associate with, or give countenance or aid any tribe or band of Indians, or any other persons or power who may be at any time at enmity with the people of said United States; that they will remain at peace, and treat honestly and humanely all persons and powers at peace with the said States; and all cases of aggression against said Navajoes by citizens or others of the United States, or by other persons or powers in amity with the said States, shall be referred to the government of said States for adjustment and settlement.

3. The government of said States having the sole and exclusive right of regulating the trade and intercourse with the said Navajoes, it is agreed that the laws now in force regulating the trade and intercourse, and for the preservation of peace with the various tribes of Indians under the protection and guardianship of the aforesaid government, shall have the same force and efficacy, and shall be as binding and as obligatory upon the said Navajoes, and executed in the same manner, as if said laws had been passed for their sole benefit and protection; and to this end, and for all other useful purposes, the government of New Mexico, as now organized, or as it may be by the government of the United States, or by legally constituted authorities of the people of New Mexico, is recognised and acknowledged by the said Navajoes; and for the due enforcement of the aforesaid laws, until the government of the United States shall otherwise order, the territory of the Navajoes is hereby annexed to New Mexico.

4. The Navajoe Indians hereby bind themselves to deliver to the military authorities of the United States in New Mexico, at Santa Fe, New Mexico, as soon as he or they can be apprehended, the murderer or murderers of Vicente Garera, that said fugitive or fugitives from justice may be dealt with as justice may decree.

5. All American and Mexican captives, and all stolen property taken from Americans and Mexicans, or other persons or powers in amity with the United States, shall be delivered by the Navajoe Indians to the aforesaid military authority at Jemes, New Mexico, on or before the ninth day of October next ensuing, that justice may be meted out to all whom it may concern; and also all Indian captives and stolen property of said tribe or tribes of Indians as shall enter into a similar reciprocal treaty, shall in like manner and for the same purposes be turned over to an authorized officer or agent of the said State by the aforesaid Navajoes.

6. Should any citizen of the United States, or other person or persons subject to the laws of the United States, murder, rob, or otherwise maltreat any Navajoe Indian or Indians, he or they shall be arrested and tried; and upon conviction, shall be subjected to all the penalties provided by law for the protection of the persons and property of the people of said States.

7. The people of the United States of America shall have free and safe passage through the territory of the aforesaid Indians, under such rules and regulations as may be adopted by authority of the said States.

8. In order to preserve tranquillity, and to afford protection to all the people and interests of the contracting parties, the government of the United States of America will establish such military posts and agencies, and

authorize such trading houses, at such times and in such places as the said government may designate.

9. Relying confidently upon the justice and the liberality of the aforesaid government, and anxious to remove every possible cause that might disturb their peace and quiet, it is agreed by the aforesaid Navajoes that the government of the United States shall, at its earliest convenience, designate, settle, and adjust their territorial boundaries, and pass and execute in their territory such laws as may be deemed conducive to the prosperity and happiness of said Indians.

10. For and in consideration of the faithful performance of all the stipulations herein contained by the said Navajoe Indians, the government of the United States will grant to said Indians such donations, presents, and implements, and adopt such other liberal and humane measures, as said government may deem meet and proper.

11. This treaty shall be binding upon the contracting parties from and after the signing of the same, subject only to such modifications and amendments as may be adopted by the government of the United States; and finally, this treaty is to receive a liberal construction at all times and in all places, to the end that the said Navajoe Indians shall not be held responsible for the conduct of others, and that the government of the United States shall so legislate and act as to secure the permanent happiness and prosperity of said Indians.

In faith whereof, we, the undersigned, have signed this treaty and affixed thereunto our seals, in the valley of Cheille, this ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

J. M. WASHINGTON,

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Commanding, [L. s.]

JAMES S. CALHOUN,

Indian Agent, (residing at Santa Fe.) [L. s.]

MARIANO MARTINEZ,

Head Chief, his X mark, [L. s.]

CHAPITONE, *Second Chief,*

his X mark, [L. s.]

J. L. COLLINS.

ANTONIO SANDOVAL, his X mark.

FRANCISCO JOSTO, his X mark,

Governor of Jemes.

Witnesses :

H. S. KENDRICK, *Brevet Major U. S. Army.*

J. N. WARD, *Brevet 1st Lieut. 3d Infantry.*

JOHN PECK, *Brevet Major U. S. Army.*

J. F. HAMMOND, *Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.*

H. L. DODGE, *Capt. Commanding Eutaw Rangers.*

RICHARD H. KERN.

J. R. NONES, *2d Lieut. 2d Artillery.*

CYRUS CHOICE.

JOHN H. DICKERSON, *2d Lieut. 1st Artillery.*

W. E. LOVE.

JOHN G. JONES.

J. H. SIMPSON, *1st Lieut. Corps Topographical Engineers.*

HEADQUARTERS NINTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Santa Fe, New Mexico, September 27, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose a report from Brevet Captain Judd giving the particulars of an affair which occurred on the night of the 8th instant between a portion of Captain Papin's company of Mexican volunteers, and a band of marauding Apaches, in the neighborhood of Las Vegas.

For their activity and gallantry in the pursuit and attack of the Indians these troops deserve great credit, and give an earnest of what services may be expected from the natives of New Mexico in case of need.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WASHINGTON,

Bvt. Lieut. Col. U. S. A., commanding.

Major General JONES,

Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

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LAS VEGAS, *New Mexico, September 16, 1849.*

SIR: I have the satisfaction to report the details of a brilliant little affair on the part of a detachment of the Mexican volunteers posted by my order at the settlement of "Las Vallas," about 10 miles below this place.

On the 8th instant, a party of Apaches entered and robbed the rancho of Chaparitto, some nine miles below "Las Vallas," without the slightest resistance from the inhabitants thereof. Information of the fact having been sent to Captain Papin, commanding at Las Vallas, he started at once with about forty men and took up the trail of the Indians, who had commenced their retreat. At a distance of about 15 miles, their trail divided and, while Captain Papin followed with half his party in the one direction he sent the remainder of his men, under the charge of Sergeant Miller, in the other. It was near midnight when the latter, having marched a distance of 6 miles, came upon the camp of the Indians. Miller, causing his men to crawl stealthily, approached within short range of the enemy, when his party delivering two fires in rapid succession, rushed upon the camp with the bayonet, routing the Indians in complete confusion and taking possession of their position. The bodies of five Indians were found, and the quantities of blood and trails of heavy objects dragged away would indicate that many more were desperately injured, if not destroyed. Two horses, several weapons, from a gun to a spear, stolen articles of clothing &c., together with one hundred and fifty head of cattle, fell into the hands of the victors. The noted chief, *Petrillo*, who was one of the party of Jicarillos, is said to have been killed. I have in my possession his horse, lance, and shield. His wife is also a prisoner in my charge. The Indians have not since been heard from, and it is hoped that the activity of the troops placed at my disposal will soon drive them from the neighborhood of the settlements. The Mexicans composing Captain Papin's company exhibited much determination and gallantry—the great difficulty was the ability to restrain them. After having accomplished a forced march of 25 miles, they came in sight of the enemy's camp. As a trifling reward for their gallantry, I have directed Captain Papin to retain for their use such articles of captured property as are not needed for the public service, or claimed by those from whom they may have been stolen. T

cattle will doubtless be claimed by Mexican herders, and the real value of the other property to the United States is scarcely appreciable.

To guard the inhabitants of the different ranches and settlements between San Miguel and this frontier from surprise and false alarms, I have ordered the alcaldes to enrol all the men above the age of 16, who are able to bear arms, within the limits of their jurisdiction, and to organize and rigidly enforce a system of night police and patrols throughout the vicinity of their respective towns. This seems to have been received with satisfaction on all sides; and, if strictly adhered to, will prevent much trouble.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

HENRY B. JUDD,

Brevet Captain United States Army, commanding.

Lieutenant J. H. DICKERSON,

A. A. G., Ninth Military Department,

Santa Fe, New Mexico.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Santa Fe, New Mexico, September 28, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival of six companies of the 3d infantry at El Paso del Norte on the 8th instant. The difficulties encountered on the route, and the consequent delay in reaching their destination after leaving San Antonio de Bexar, will be explained by the enclosed communication from Brevet Major Van Horn.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WASHINGTON,

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A., commanding.

Major General R. JONES,

Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS BATTALION THIRD INFANTRY,
Camp five miles below El Paso, September 10, 1849.

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival with six companies of the 3d infantry at this point on the 8th instant.

I also enclose a field report for August 31, as no alterations have occurred since.

In the absence of definite instructions on the subject, I have since been examining the neighborhood to determine the most suitable point to occupy. I will probably, for the present, quarter four companies in Ponce's ranch, and detach the other two companies, under Major Henry, to the presidio on the island twenty-one miles below El Paso, to protect the inhabitants on the island, and as a guard to our corrals and animals. Captain French, assistant quartermaster, and, I believe, Colonel J. E. Johnson, topographical engineers, who came with us, will be returning to San Antonio, escorted by Captain King and his company, 1st infantry, in about ten days or two weeks. In consequence of the long delay waiting the return of the reconnoitring party of engineers, the stores of subsistence provided for us were partly consumed before we started. The succession of disasters—the sudden

flood, which carried off almost our whole outfit; the cholera, which destroyed one-half the command; the inferior quality of the transportation furnished us; the death of General Worth; the hasty, ill-considered hurrying off the battalion, in this sad condition, by General Harney, without our being able to renew our supplies of clothing, &c., at a time when, for a considerable period, the roads were almost impassable from the heavy rains, and our animals nearly exhausted; (for, in consequence of the cholera, no supplies of corn or forage could be procured;)—the command started under every disadvantage. The recommendation of the engineers, that a large fatigue party should precede the command a month or so, was disregarded; and, notwithstanding I was obliged to furnish a large fatigue party from the battalion, we were compelled to lie by half the time to await the construction of the road. I was placed in charge of the expedition only a few days before starting. At the Leona, Captain King's company of infantry, and the engineer laborers, were added to the command, and I was required to subsist and supply them, although never estimated for. The train and number of men thus increased, and the march so much prolonged, portions of our subsistence have become exhausted, as General Harney's order required us to proceed with what the commissary at San Antonio could supply. With what we have obtained from Chihuahua, however, I think we will be able to supply the train of Captain French, Captain King's company, and Colonel Johnson's party, for their return to San Antonio, besides supplying our own command.

I am ordered by General Brooke, commanding 8th department, to send a train of 115 teams on the 1st October, to meet one which he will send up as far as the Pecos with 100,000 rations of subsistence, clothing, and other supplies for this battalion, to replace those lost by the overflow. It will be necessary to send an escort of two companies with it. We were one hundred days on the march from San Antonio.

The troops are in excellent health, and the trains in very good condition. I have no instructions in relation to the train; I intend to break them up, discharge the teamsters, &c., except of twenty or thirty teams, and have the animals, which are chiefly oxen, herded and guarded at the lower end of the island. The great number of oxen can be turned over to the commissary department for subsistence, and after the mules are rested and recruited, they may be disposed of to advantage.

A brother of Captain French, assistant quartermaster, and Mr. Minte who came by way of Chihuahua, report that John Glanton, with a party of Americans in the service of Chihuahua, lately entered our territory by Letons, opposite the Presidio del Norte, and attacked a large body of Indians between there and the Pecos, shortly after we had passed, killed a considerable number, and drove off a quantity of stock; but were pursued by the Indians, by Letons again, to the very city of Chihuahua. This is reported to have exasperated the Indians much against the Americans, with whom they seemed disposed to be friendly, as we came past them without being at all molested by them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. VAN HORN,

Brevet Major, commanding battalion 3d Infantry

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,

Ninth Military Department, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Santa Fe, New Mexico, September 29, 1849.

Sir: I have the honor to recommend that Congress may be asked for an appropriation to pay the Mexican and Pueblo militia, amounting to one hundred and twenty, who were called out by my order to accompany me on the campaign made against the Navajoe Indians, and served faithfully for one month as mounted men. The emergency existing at the time, required the employment of this additional force from the Territory, and prevented, on my part, a compliance with the customary forms in bringing them into the service. A list of their names is herewith enclosed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 J. M. WASHINGTON,

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A., commanding.

Major General R. JONES,
Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

List of Pueblo Indians who accompanied Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Washington, United States army, on an expedition against the Navajoe Indians.

- From the Pueblo of Jemez*—1. Francisco Asté.
 2. Jose Paublin.
 3. Jesus Bernal.
 4. José Ambrosia.
 5. Lorenzo Yankun.
 6. Miguel Naro.
 7. Juan Domingo.
 8. Jose Antoine.
 9. San Juanito.
 10. Juan de Jesus.
- Santa Anna*—11. Jose Vigil.
 12. Salvador Andros.
 13. Jose de la Luc.
 14. Jose M. Romero.
 15. Armigo Navanjó.
 16. Garcia Juanico.
 17. Manuel Armigo.
 18. Manuel Rincon.
 19. Manna Charris.
 20. ——— Tapon.
- San Felipe*—21. Rafaul Antonio Garcia.
 22. Jose Santiago.
 23. Jose Sandeval.
 24. Lorenzo Duran.
 25. Jose Domingo.
 26. Jose Santos.
 27. Jose Miguel.
 28. Juan Lecario.
 29. Jose Ancelino.
 30. Jose Valencia.

- Ceilla*—31. Francisco Muguitito.
 32. Francisco Liha.
 33. Jose Antonio Liha.
 34. Jose Lepreano.
 35. Francisco Manano.
- Santi Domingo*—36. Juan Diego Corris.
 37. Bentum Corris.
 38. Juan Pedro Aguilé.
 39. Jose Santos.
 40. Pedro Corris.
 41. Jose Cilla.
 42. Tomas Corris.
 43. Anulmo Aguilé.
 44. Jose Victu.
 45. Jose Antonio.
 46. Francisco Garcia.
 47. Juan Baublista.
 48. Juan Jose.
 49. Jose Lucero.
 50. Battosa Atencio.
- Cochiti*—51. Cristeral Archmuica.
 52. Augustine Joro.
 53. Francisco Augustine.
 54. Roque de Antonio.

The above named Pueblo Indians were called into the United States service by my orders, and served faithfully, as mounted troops, from the 22d of August, 1849, to the 22d September, 1849.

J. M. WASHINGTON,

Brevet Lieut. Colonel U. S. A., commanding Ninth Dept.

List of Mexicans called into the United States service for one month for the purpose of accompanying Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Washington, United States army, against the Nevajoe Indians.

1. Fernando Aregon.
2. Blas Lucero.
3. Pedro Armigo.
4. Mariano Luis.
5. Julian Valencia.
6. Walde Garcia.
7. Luis Fofoya.
8. Pablo Lucero.
9. Domingo Greigo.
10. Jose Duno Lucero.
11. Tomas Montoya.
12. Pedro Jose Martin.
13. Jesus Christ.
14. Jose Antonio Montoya.
15. Maldaline Guyego.
16. Juan Sanches.

17. Antonio Martin.
18. Francisco Greigo.
19. Juan Gonzales.
20. Vicerta Perca.
21. Cleto Frugillo.
22. Torrivis Rendon.
23. Juan de Dios Segun.
24. Juan Roderte.
25. Fernando Gutteras.
26. Garrino Gonzales.
27. Salvador Gurrele.
28. Juan Cristoral Gurrele.
29. Jose Doloris Lucero.
30. Jose Martin.
31. Agapito Avalis.
32. Salvador Duran.
33. Jose Ocano.
34. Luis Adorr.
35. Gregoris Estrad.
36. Antonio Gomez.
37. Pedro Gerula.
38. Juan Siste Garcia.
39. Juan Perla.
40. Pedro Martin.
41. Ignacio Gutierrez.
42. Manuel Garcia.
43. Miguel Moro.
44. Jose Nastacio Romero.
45. Criserio Martin.
46. Antonio Montano.
47. Ambrosia Garcia.
48. Bautista Garcia.
49. Jose Garcia y Romero.
50. Manuel Antonio Romero.
51. Antonio Duran.
52. Nurio Apedaco.
53. Jose de Lacero Baldes.
54. Francisco Charri.
55. Juan Padigo.
56. Jose Padilla.
57. Vicente Padilla.
58. Jose M. Sanches.
59. Salvador Erren.
60. Bartole Garcia.
61. Manuel Caudelani.
62. Juan Erren.
63. Salvador Martin.

The above named militia of New Mexico were called into the United States service by my order, and served faithfully, as mounted troops, from the 22d of August, 1849, to the 23d September, 1849.

J. M. WASHINGTON,
Brevet Lieut. Colonel U. S. A., commanding Ninth Dept.