4-2-1862

Letter of the Secretary of the Interior, to the Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, United States Senate, transmitting, for the consideration of said committee, a report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 31st ultimo, submitting additional estimates for the Indian service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

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LETTER
OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
to the
Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, United States Senate, transmitting, for the consideration of said committee, a report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 31st ultimo, submitting additional estimates for the Indian service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.

APRIL 2, 1862.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, March 31, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the consideration of your committee, a report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 31st ultimo, submitting additional estimates for the Indian service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, with papers explanatory of the same, it being understood that the Indian appropriation bill is now pending before the Senate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CALEB B. SMITH,
Secretary of the Interior.

Hon. J. R. Doolittle,
Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs, U. S. Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
April 1, 1862.

SIR: Referring to my report of the 2d November last, transmitting the annual estimates for the Indian service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, with certain specified exceptions, I have the honor to transmit herewith, for your examination, additional estimates, with papers explanatory of the same, for the Indian service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, and also for the fiscal year ending June
ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES FOR INDIAN SERVICE.

30, 1863, and have to request that if you concur therein you will cause them to be transmitted to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, it being understood that the Indian appropriation bill, as passed by the House of Representatives, is now pending before the Senate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, WM. P. DOLE, Commissioner.

Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior.

Estimates of funds required for fulfilling treaty stipulations with Indian tribes and for making treaties, not heretofore estimated for.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Purposes for which required</th>
<th>Amount required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>To carry into effect the treaty of February 18, 1861, with Arapahoes and Cheyenne Indians of the Upper Arkansas river, viz: (see papers marked 1.)</td>
<td>$3,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Article 1. For surveying the exterior of the reservation, and dividing the same between the two tribes, estimated to be three hundred and fifty miles, at an expense of $10 per mile for surveying, (see treaty)</td>
<td>$3,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Article 4, 2d section. For the first of fifteen instalments of annuity of $30,000, to be expended for their benefit, that is to say, $15,000 per annum for each tribe, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to and settle upon their reservations, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, (see treaty).</td>
<td>$30,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Also for the same object for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, (see treaty)</td>
<td>$30,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Also for the same object for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, (see treaty)</td>
<td>$5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of delivering of annuities, goods, and provisions to the Arapahoes and Cheyenne Indians of the Upper Arkansas river for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, (see treaty).</td>
<td>$5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>For Indian service in California:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>For compensation of eight supervisors for the reservations in California, to instruct the Indians in husbandry, at $1,800 each, for fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, authorized by act of June 19, 1860.</td>
<td>$14,400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>For salaries of clerks to superintendents of Indian affairs for the northern and southern districts of California for three quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, at $1,800 per annum.</td>
<td>$2,700.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>For the same service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863.</td>
<td>$3,600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>For the purchase of farming tools, work animals, and cattle for beef and milk, together with clothing and food for Indians, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, for the northern district of California, (see accompanying papers marked 10 and 11).</td>
<td>$100,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Same for southern district of California, (see accompanying paper marked 44).</td>
<td>$37,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>For the purchase of land and farms of settlers at &quot;Smith River valley,&quot; together with buildings, improvements, mills, stock, and farming implements, for a new reservation for the northern district of California, (see accompanying papers marked 11 and 10, with map of the proposed reservation)</td>
<td>$60,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES FOR INDIAN SERVICE.

### Estimates for fulfilling treaty stipulations, &c.—Continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Purposes for which required</th>
<th>Am't required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Nevada Territory—purchase of oxen, cows, ponies, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles; for the pay of blacksmith and support of blacksmith shop, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, (see annual report, page 115, Doc. No. 2; also page 107, Doc. No. 40, and accompanying paper No. 12)</td>
<td>$60,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>For the Indian service in Colorado Territory:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Colorado Territory for the half year ending 30th June, 1862</td>
<td>7,500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>For the general expenses of the Indian service in Colorado Territory for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1863, (see annual report, Doc. No. 35, page 101)</td>
<td>50,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>For interpreter for Shoshonees, (see accompanying papers marked 16 and 17)</td>
<td>1,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>For interpreter for Utahs</td>
<td>1,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>For the purpose of negotiating treaties with the Navajo, Apache, and Utah Indians, and the extinguishment of their title to such lands in New Mexico as may be outside the limits of such reservations as may be needed for such tribes, or so much thereof as may be needed for that purpose, (see accompanying papers marked 18)</td>
<td>30,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>For the purpose of negotiating a treaty with the Chippewas of northern Minnesota, and the extinguishing of their title to the lands in that vicinity, or so much thereof as may be needed for that purpose, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior</td>
<td>20,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>For defraying the expenses of negotiating a treaty with the Shoshonees or Snake Indians, or so much thereof as may be needed, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior</td>
<td>20,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>For defraying the expense of negotiating a treaty with the Indians of Utah, and extinguishing their title to the lands, or so much thereof as may be necessary therefor, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, (see accompanying papers marked 21)</td>
<td>45,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>For defraying the expense of negotiating a treaty with the Nez Perces Indians of Washington Territory, and for the payment in full for that portion of their reservation north of Clear Water river, if the same shall be considered necessary</td>
<td>50,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>For payment of admitted claims for labor and supplies for Omaha mills, for which there are no funds applicable thereto, (see accompanying papers marked 23)</td>
<td>$955 67½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>For payment to Ta Sah, or White Cow, an Omaha chief, for horses killed by white settlers, (see papers marked 24)</td>
<td>630 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>For pay of assistant engineer for Omahas for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1863, (see accompanying papers marked 25)</td>
<td>600 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES FOR INDIAN SERVICE.**

*Estimates for fulfilling treaty stipulations, &c.—Continued.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Purposes for which required</th>
<th>Amount required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>For pay of assistant miller for Omahas for the same period</td>
<td>$300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>For this amount in the hands of late agent W. W. Dennison, unaccounted for, belonging to the Ottoes and Missourias</td>
<td>18,970.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>For salary of an agent for the Grand river and Uintah bands of Ute Indians in Colorado Territory, (see accompanying papers marked 27)</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>For furnishing loyal Indians that have been driven from their homes in the south with food and clothing, and aiding them to return to their homes, and for relief of suffering Indians elsewhere, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, or so much thereof as may be needed, (see papers marked 28)</td>
<td>200,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>For the payment of interest on $870,000 on abstracted bonds up to and including the interest payable July 1, 1863, (see Schedule No. 29)</td>
<td>131,400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>For defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of Indians in Oregon to the reservations therein, aiding them in procuring their own subsistence, purchase of provisions and presents, and compensation of necessary laborers and employés for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, (same as reference for No. 35)</td>
<td>21,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Washington Territory, including insurance and transportation of annuities, goods and presents, and office and travelling expenses of the superintendent, agents, and sub-agents, for the year ending June 30, 1861, (same)</td>
<td>35,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>For defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of the Indians in Washington Territory to the reservations therein, aiding them in procuring their own subsistence, purchase of provisions and presents, and compensation of necessary laborers and employés, for the year ending June 30, 1861, (same)</td>
<td>35,205.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>For buildings of agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, (same as for No 35)</td>
<td>10,750.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>For adjusting difficulties and preventing outbreaks among the Indians in Oregon, for the year ending June 30, 1861, (see &quot;Special Estimates of Appropriations, called session July 4, 1861,&quot; pages 54 and 55, also 33, '4, and '5)</td>
<td>12,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>For adjusting difficulties and preventing outbreaks among the Indians in Washington Territory, for the year ending June 30, 1861, (applicable to No. 35)</td>
<td>12,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>For the salaries of three agents on the Upper Mississippi and the country adjacent thereto, to be located under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, (see accompanying papers marked No. 37)</td>
<td>4,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>For carrying into effect the sixth section of the &quot;Act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations, approved February 28, 1859,&quot; to satisfy the claims of the half-breeds to the proceeds of the lands in the Nemaha reserve excluded from such reservations by the McCoy survey of 1838, (see Statutes at Large, vol 11, page 401, and accompanying papers marked No. 38)</td>
<td>19,621.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>For this amount required to reimburse the Blackfeet and other Indians in dry goods, clothing, hardware, and guns which were lost in shipment</td>
<td>14,404.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>For salaries of two agents, $1,500 each, and two sub-agents, $1,000 each, for Indians in New Mexico, (see accompanying papers marked No. 40)</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Estimates for fulfilling treaty stipulations, &c.—Continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Purposes for which required.</th>
<th>Amount required.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>For defraying the expense of negotiating treaties with certain Indian tribes, now resident in Kansas, and other tribes in the valley of the Upper Mississippi, and extinguishing their titles to the lands, to be placed at the disposal of the Secretary of the Interior, (see Annual Report, page 28).</td>
<td>$50,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>For deficiency in the contingent fund of the Indian department (owing to the unusual demand upon the same) for the balance of the half year ending June 30, 1862</td>
<td>15,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>For the purchase and transportation of provisions and presents, and to meet the necessary expenses in negotiating a treaty with the Kioways, Comanches, and other Indians who roam near the Arkansas river west of the one hundredth degree west longitude, numbering, as near as can be estimated, 10,000 souls, (see Executive Document, 1st session 36th Congress, vol. 9, 1859 and 1860, Ex. Doc. No. 61, page 1; also accompanying papers marked No. 43).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1.

FORT WISE,

COLORADO TERRITORY, MARCH 1, 1862.

SIR: Little Raven, the principal chief of the Arapahoes, paid us a visit this week for the purpose, as he said, of inquiring if the great father had given their agent any instructions in regard to their late treaty. I informed him that I had received no late instructions, and he wished me to say to you that spring would soon be here and his people would be returning from their fall and winter hunt, and would expect their treaty carried out according to a grant. If their great father expected them to commence farming, that facilities would be expected them to do so, that for himself and a few others were willing to lead off.

I replied that their great father, the President of the United States, never neglected his children or forgot his promises, and although he had much to do and was very busy chastising a few of his white children for bad behavior, yet I would, at his request, owing to his good behavior and loyalty, write to the Commissioner on the subject, all of which is most respectfully suggested.

I have also taken the liberty of enclosing a slip which I cut from an old paper, and respectfully call your attention to it, believing, that from the prolific production of the wild artichoke, which abounds in all the rich bottoms on this river, that it might be preferable to the potatoe, from the fact that it is perennial, and from another fact that they are so prodigal. If potatoes were furnished them they would soon lose the seed.

They are fond of the artichoke, and in the fall and spring literally dig up the bottoms searching for it, as it is excellent as a vegetable.
Indeed I have sometimes to resort to it myself. All of which is most respectfully submitted.

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

A. G. BOONE,

U. S. Indian Agent, Upper Arkansas.

Hon. Wm. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington City, D. C.

Nos. 10 and 11.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Northern District California, December 31, 1861.

I very deeply regret, at the close of this year, that I am compelled to chronicle the sad tidings to your department of the entire loss of Klamath Indian reservation, or rather the loss of everything that was on it, consisting of wheat, corn, oats, barley, potatoes, carrots, peas, beans, &c., &c., caused by the recent unparalleled freshet in that part of the State.

The aggregate amount of grain and vegetables housed on said reservation this fall was nearly ten thousand bushels, all of which is swept into the ocean; and about two thousand Indians are thus rendered entirely destitute of the means of support through the winter. Several hundred Indians have recently been removed to said reservation from the Humboldt country, where Indian disturbances have been so much complained of.

The amount of loss sustained by this overflow can as well be ascertained by reference to the property returns in your department as otherwise, consisting principally in a large quantity of fencing, and buildings containing all the supplies raised upon the farms the past season, farming tools, and seed grain newly supplied.

The total loss on the Klamath reservation will not fall short of from thirty to forty thousand dollars, and now I must take the responsibility of purchasing fresh supplies for 2,200 Indians at that place, or they will either perish for lack of food or return to their old haunts, and renew a war (perhaps to their own extermination) by the recommencement of depredations on the settlers' stock, which they must do from necessity or die.

In connexion with this sad affair I must add another. Towards the last of September I contracted for about 350 or 400 head of tame American cattle, for the use of the Indians on the Mendocino and Round Valley, or Nome Oult, reservation, and in November I started one-half of them to the former, and the remainder to the latter. Those going to Mendocino were stopped by high water, and those to Round Valley were overtaken on the top of the mountain in a most terrific snow storm. The men in charge became justly alarmed for their own safety, and fled to the valley, leaving the cattle, which
it was impossible to control; about fifty, I am informed, thus perished in the storm.

During the past fall months I have succeeded in collecting on the reservations at least one thousand additional Indians, and in and about equal numbers on each, viz: Mendocino, Round Valley, and the Klamath, numbering now as follows: Round Valley, 2,100; Mendocino, 1,600 or 1,700; and Klamath, 2,200; and about 300 in the vicinity of and on Nome Lackee reservation. From the latter I have removed all the animals, and other movable property, to Round Valley, or Nome Cult, and have just discharged the supervisor and other employes, leaving the building and the few scattered Indians in the watch care of one man alone.

My reasons for abandoning Nome Lackee were fully explained in my report of July last, since which time my views have been more fully confirmed in the propriety of so doing. Again I beg leave to call immediate attention to the great importance of providing ways and means of paying the settlers on the Nome Cult a fair valuation for their farms and improvements, and remove them at once entirely out of the valley.

Since my last report several persons have entered what they are pleased to call "swamp" and "overflowed lands" on this reservation, and have thus taken possession of, and even purchased, some 500 acres of the best land, (within our enclosure,) under cover of the law granting to the "States" the swamped and overflowed lands. Now these settlers are becoming more numerous every year, and are already exceedingly annoying, both to the employé and the Indians. A liquor establishment is kept in said valley, at which place the troublesome white men become intoxicated, then come on to the farms, threatening the employés and abusing the Indians; and recently they massacred 108 Indians in that vicinity, under the plea that they, or some others, had stolen and killed some of their hogs and cattle; and on two other occasions, within the last two years, several other Indians have been murdered in the most inhuman and cold blooded manner. Counsel, the best I can find to consult, say that we cannot compel these men to abandon this valley, from the fact that one of my predecessors invited and encouraged settlements in said valley, when he was superintending agent of Indian affairs. Of this I know nothing except through information of others; but one thing is certain, that a great number of cattle are being brought into this valley by the settlers, are devouring the grass upon which the government animals have to subsist; that our fences are thrown open in a clandestine manner, and thus the crops are constantly exposed to destruction.

I state the above facts to give additional weight in respectfully urging the necessity, without any longer delay, of providing means to pay for and a commission to fix upon valuation of their improvements, so as to immediately remove them from the valley, and, in connexion with this, an enlargement of said reservation, as suggested in my July report, which will secure to the Indians their fisheries and a hunting ground, all of which is wholly unfit for cultivation or settlement for white people, but well adapted for the purpose needed.
The moneys arising from the sale of the Nome Lackee reservation would go far towards paying for the whole of the farms and improvements on the Nome Cult reserve; and without a large sum of money to fence up the Nome Lackee it can never be worth anything hereafter as a reservation, which is now run over with the stock of the surrounding country and becoming thickly settled.

In the month of October last I apprehended three kidnappers, about 14 miles from the city of Marysville, who had nine Indian children, from three to ten years of age, which they had taken from Eel river, in Humboldt county. One of the three was discharged on a writ of habeas corpus, upon the testimony of the other two, who stated that "he" was not interested in the matter of taking "the children." After his discharge the two made an effort to get clear by introducing the third one as a witness, who testified that "it was an act of charity on the part of the two to hunt up the children and then provide homes for them, because their parents had been killed and the children would have perished with hunger." My counsel inquired "how he knew their parents had been killed." "Because," said he, "I killed some of them myself." Suffice it to say I found good homes for the children, who are now doing well, and their kidnappers each were placed under $500 bonds to appear and answer.

The fact is kidnapping Indians has become quite a business of profit, and, I have no doubt, is at the foundation of the so-called "Indian wars." To counteract this unholy traffic in human blood and souls I have appointed a number of special agents in the country through which the kidnappers pass when carrying the Indians to market in the settlements, with instructions to watch for them; and thus I think that a temporary check has been put to their commerce.

I shall make an effort this winter, in a memorial to the State legislature, to have the law repealed authorizing the "indenturing of Indians," under cover of which all the trouble exists.

I have just completed a division of the "Indian goods" which you shipped from New York, with which I shall immediately proceed in person and distribute that portion I have in my charge among the Indians on the several reservations within my superintendence.

My colleague and myself made an equal division of the goods, each claiming to have the largest number of Indians to provide for. But this matter will in due time be settled by the number of Indians which will be brought upon the reservation, and the amount of produce our respective returns will show.

In the meantime I entertain a hope that it will beget a rivalry between each superintending agent by trying to excel in production of crops from year to year; and in this, if we do our duties faithfully, it will evidence itself very soon in the improvement of the Indians throughout the State.

It will be seen now, that with the recent increase of over 1,000 Indians by removal there is an aggregate of about 6,000 Indians on all the reservations, full as many as there are means to support through the winter and until another harvest shall arrive. I am most reluctantly compelled, therefore, to refuse to increase the
ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES FOR INDIAN SERVICE.

number for the present, although I have almost daily applications to do so, urged in the strongest manner, except I am placed in additional funds for that purpose.

There are about six or seven thousand more Indians who should be removed and immediately provided for, as a security against, and prevention of, further "Indian wars and troubles," which must otherwise result from their starving condition.

Allow me again to urge the imperative necessity of providing the superintending agent with means to employ a clerk. It cannot be otherwise than that he must neglect many of the important interests and duties connected with the Indian service without such provision is made.

He cannot be in his office and attend to answering the numerous correspondents he has on official business, and at the same time personally direct and superintend the affairs on the several reservations, where his presence is constantly necessary.

Many communications of much interest have to be passed by for lack of such needed assistance.

I am happy to say that the health and general condition of the Indians on all the several reservations has greatly improved within the last few months. This is attributable, in the main, to the introduction of employes on the reservation, who bring their wives along with them, whom I employ in teaching the female Indians how to cut and make up their own clothing, and also instruct them in many other arts of domestic economy. Eight of my employes have their wives on the reservation, and the moral effect of this policy is acknowledged by all to be salutary. Only one of the old employes have I retained; he is an excellent man, and has given proof of his fitness for the position he has.

I am fully convinced of the great impropriety and evil of such frequent changes in officers and employes. The Indians are no politicians, and they cannot conceive why it is that the good, industrious, sober, and virtuous are so frequently exchanged for those of the opposite character.

In conclusion, permit me to say that the present condition of Indian affairs, taking into consideration the loss on the Klamath reservation, (which less than from thirty to forty thousand dollars will not make good,) the restocking of each reservation with more farming tools, work animals, and a sufficiency of cattle for beef, milk, and together with two suits of clothes for each Indian per annum, will demand not less than the sum of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars per annum alone for the northern district; and with that sum of money per annum, there will then and then only be a security against wars and difficulties in the future; and there never was anything more truthful than the saying, "It is cheaper to feed Indians than to fight them."

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

GEORGE M. HANSON,
Superintendent and agent Indian affairs, Northern District Cal.

Hon. William P. Dole,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
Office of Indian Affairs,
Northern District of California, San Francisco, February 14, 1862.

Sir: Having just returned from a visit to Klamath, the northwestern Indian reservation in this State, I hasten this special report concerning the disastrous flood at that place, and the action I have taken in relation to losses, and the necessary changes attendant upon the same.

On my arrival at that place on the 15th of January, I found fields of bare cobble stone on one side, and sand three feet deep on the other, which had taken the place of nearly every acre of arable land on the reservation, thereby totally destroying every hope of any success in the future. Every panel of fencing, every Indian village, and every government building, (over 30,) except a barn, including the mill and threshing machine, together with all the harvested crops and stores belonging to the service; the farming and blacksmith's tools; hogs, fowls, and part of the cattle—all swept into the Pacific ocean, an account of which will appear more fully in the property returns at the end of the quarter.

In this condition was the Klamath reservation, and no blame can be attached to those who located it there, for the "oldest inhabitant" among the Indians had never before witnessed such a flood. The employees and Indians being almost destitute of food and shelter, no time was to be lost in their immediate removal.

Having previously travelled throughout every part of the northern district and made necessary inquiries in regard to suitable locations for Indian farms, where they would be most secluded from white settlements, and after fully satisfying myself that no such place can be now found on government land in the whole State, for every valley is occupied by white settlers, and among all of those "Smith River valley," from all accounts, presented the greatest advantages; hence I visited that place, and finding it impregnable to floods, furnished with an abundance of fine timber and living springs, about twenty well improved farms under excellent fence, with dwelling-houses, barns, &c.; two valuable water mills, flour and saw, young orchards, numbering several thousand trees, and about three thousand more in nurseries.

Upon inquiry I found the few settlers not only willing but very anxious to sell to the government at any price they could get, and at what I consider a very low rate. Nearly all their farms are under mortgages, and they are anxious to have them released, so that they can go to the new mines, from which they hear such fabulous accounts of gold.

This valley is in the extreme northwest corner of the State, completely encompassed by ranges of mountains on the east and north and the Pacific ocean on the south, with an entrance at the southeast end, in the direction of Crescent City, which place, when first laid out, was expected to be the port of entry to Northern California; but, failing in that, the place has gone down, and consequently every person wishes to sell and leave.
There are no places for white people to settle within twenty or thirty miles east or fifty miles north; consequently, deeming it an auspicious opportunity, I have finally succeeded in negotiating a purchase of all the arable land in the valley, on the north side of the river, about five thousand acres in all, and nearly one-half of it under excellent fence and in a state of high cultivation.

This negotiation on the part of the United States, of course, is subject to approval or refusal; hence I submit the same to you for your recommendation, or otherwise, as you may deem proper and right.

In view, however, of the ratification of the purchase, I have used the precaution of securing deeds from all but two or three persons, who were absent at that time. These deeds are in the hands of responsible persons, to be passed over to the United States for record when the money is paid and the incumbrances removed. In connexion with this negotiation I have caused a map to be made, including with the purchase an addition of thirty-five thousand acres, entirely mountain and grazing lands, finely calculated for an Indian reservation. (Please find accompanying a traced copy of the map, also blank copy of the deeds.) These mountains contain an abundance of elk, deer, and other game highly esteemed by the Indians.

After having accomplished the negotiation I at once removed one of the tribes from Klamath, called there the Humboldt Indians, numbering between four hundred and five hundred. These were so anxious to remove that they actually travelled through snow, rain, and mud, barefooted, over a distance of forty miles, to where they expected to find something to eat. On the journey two of the squaws each brought forth a heir, travelling on the next morning with the newcomers on their backs, as though nothing of the kind had happened.

One condition of the purchase (but not expressed in the deeds) is that when said purchase money is paid all the farming tools, together with all the crops unharvested, are to pass over to the government, and immediate possession given. So sanguine, indeed, are the settlers that the purchase will be ratified, that several have given me full possession already, and gone off to the mines. Five dollars per acre is the lowest rent it can be obtained at, and should the purchase fall through I am to pay that same rent for all the land I cultivate; whereas you will observe that the entire cost of the valley, containing five thousand acres, is only about $59,500, and would be less than twelve dollars per acre. All the improvements are nearly new; the mills alone cost over $12,000; and it is estimated that there are two millions of cedar or redwood rails, eleven feet long, in the fences.

Believing there is sufficient arable land in the proposed purchase to maintain all the Indians in the northern district who cannot be conveniently removed to Nome Cult or elsewhere, I have requested Brigadier General Wright to remove all the Indians he may succeed in taking with his troops to Smith River valley, where I have purchased a moderate supply of beef, cows, hogs, vegetables, &c., at a
ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES FOR INDIAN SERVICE.

price less than the freight would be from San Francisco to the other reservations.

I have procured seed, and will try to cultivate three or four hundred acres, so that there will be an ample supply for all the Indians that may be removed there this year. It is important, however, that while American cattle can be bought at from $12 to $16 per head, that a good supply be secured, as the late immense losses by floods will soon cause an active rise in the price of cattle.

I have two or three rough carpenters engaged helping to construct Indian houses. Two men, with Indian assistance, build one every day.

I am arranging them in villages, which they prefer, with a lot of ground attached to every house for a family. These lots, 80 x 160, are to be set with fruit trees and berries, and properly cultivated.

It is a fact notorious to every observer of Indians in this country, that those who have been reared and always lived in the interior, and used to feed on fresh fish, hare, squirrels, acorns, and grasshoppers, as their staple articles of food, will never willingly be confined to a reservation on the coast, and vice versa, those raised on the coast and accustomed to sea fish and weed, cannot be induced to remain in the interior; hence the propriety of suiting their homes to their early training and liking.

At Smith river there are all the advantages of a salmon fishery, seals, &c., and my object is to have them imitate the white men both in farming and their domestic concerns, and as far as I have tried this experiment it seems to please and gladden the heart of every Indian.

The government cannot but see, if they give the matter the least consideration, that an appropriation of sixty thousand dollars to secure this location will accomplish more than $200,000, to pay the expenses of fitting up new farms, buildings of every kind, new mills, planting orchards, &c., all of which are indispensable to the service, and all of which are now on this place, ready for use. Good buildings for the employés, barns to stow away the products, mills to prepare the materials for bread, and building Indian villages.

Hoping that my course will be approved and recommended by yourself, and that the money will be ready to secure the purchase by or before the time the harvests are ripe, I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE M. HANSON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Northern District California.

Hon. Wm. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

YORK, Pennsylvania, January 28, 1862.

Sir: Agreeably to your request, I submit in writing the substance of my remarks in regard to the Mojave Indians, (Ah-nuck-ha-vas, as they call themselves,) who live upon the banks of the Colorado river,
in the vicinity of Fort Mojave, (Lieutenant Beall’s crossing, about three miles above the 35° of north latitude,) and thence down along the river for a hundred miles.

There are four bands in the Upper Valley, represented by chiefs Ir-e-ta-bah, the head chief, Hum-siek-a-holt, Cop-e-tan, and Pike-co-may-o. Below “the Needles” is a larger valley, with much the greater proportion of these Indians, under an old chief called Ho-man-a-ton.

The map prepared by Lieutenant Ives, United States army, who surveyed the Colorado river, will give an accurate idea of the location of these Indians.

The military report of Captain Sitgreaves and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Hoffman, United States army, gives some idea of the independence and daring spirit of these people.

These Indians are disposed to be friends of the whites, which is of much importance, as the miners have explored and found promising veins of silver, gold, &c., within three or four miles of the river, about latitude 36° north. In May, 1861, about twenty miners crossed at Fort Mojave to prospect the mountains on the eastern side of the river; the result of their prospecting is not known, but I have ascertained that the Mojave Indians, agreeably to their promise to me, treated these miners on their return (after we had left that post) very kindly, and assisted them in every way.

The fight with Brevet Major Armistead, United States army, was an attempt on their part to chastise the troops because some of the hostages which they had given to Colonel Hoffman, and which were taken to and confined in the guard-house at Fort Yuma, were shot by the garrison at that place.

These are the finest looking, the most intelligent, sprightly, and quick in comprehending the uses of tools, &c., of all the Indian tribes I have yet met. They can be more readily prepared for citizenship than any other Indian nation that I have seen.

The strip of land occupied by the Indians on the banks of the Colorado will never be of much value to white people, owing to the great proportion of alkali land, the scarcity of grazing land, and the forbidding deserts for a hundred miles or more on the east and west of it. With our mode of cultivating the soil, it would sustain many more people than now inhabit the river banks. The Ham-i-pies on the east, and the Pah-utes on the west, could be amalgamated with the Mojaves without much difficulty.

But I must not be misunderstood. The Mojaves are a large community; they subsist entirely by cultivating the soil, and gathering the mesquit beans for food. Their instrument for tilling is much more simple and much less serviceable than our garden hoe; hence hoes, axes, and spades, would be to them an invaluable gift.

They were promised, or at least they so understood it, by several officers of the federal government, that they should be furnished with a supply of agricultural implements, but they have never received any.

The soil in the river bottoms, in most places, is strongly impreg-
nated with alkali, but grows melons, pumpkins, &c. Here and there are spots free from alkali, where other vegetables are grown. The river overflows its banks in June, and thus dissolves the nutriment in the soil, and as the water retires the Indians follow it up by planting corn, peas, melons, pumpkins, beans, &c., which grow with surprising rapidity. By November this crop is gathered, when they plant (not sow) their wheat, which is ready to be harvested by the time of the overflow. Thus they gather two crops in the year.

While the present rebellion continues, the United States government should not be expected to do much for this neglected nation. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that about 200 strong, well-made hoes, 100 axes, 200 axe-helves, 100 spades, and 6 dozen hatchets be sent to them and distributed after taking a census of them.

When, however, the finances of the Indian department will permit, I would particularly recommend that an honest, intelligent and industrious practical farmer be sent to live among them as a local agent and instructor in the use of the plough, oxen, &c. An indifferent agent would do more harm than good. One whom the Indians will esteem will be sure to be listened to, and the young sent to him for instruction.

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

C. O. HALLER,
Major 7th infantry, late com'dg post of Fort Mojave.

CHARLES E. MIX, Esq.,
Acting Com'r of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

Extract from a letter in the report of Superintendent Nye, of Nevada Territory, by Agent Wasson.

"The remaining provisions sent out by you for the Indians I placed in charge of Mr. G. W. Jacobs, the road agent, who will see that they are properly issued to the Indians from Ruse river to Robert's creek, and we estimated that the supply would be ample for their necessities until spring. In view of the vast number of wild Indians in the eastern portion of the Territory who were not included in the estimate of expenses of this superintendency for the present year, and the increasing necessity for prompt action to keep them quiet, from the fact of the rapid settlement of that portion of the Territory by the whites, and for the protection of the overland mail and telegraph lines, as well as the overland emigration, I would most respectfully suggest that this Congress be urged to make at least as large an appropriation for this service as for the Pah-ute and Washoe tribes. I would also humbly recommend two more Indian reservations, one to be located near Granully ford, on the Humboldt, and the other in the neighborhood of Ruse river."
ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES FOR INDIAN SERVICE.

No. 13.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 18, 1862.

DEAR SIR: By the returns of the several agents of the Colorado superintendency, you will know that the agencies of Messrs. Head and Colley are greatly in arrear. No payments for salaries or contingencies to Major Head have been made since the establishment of his agency within Colorado, nor are there any funds assignable to the expenses of the superintendency or agencies.

A balance of $4,700, sent to me in December last, has been assigned to the payment of pressing arrearages of old standing. The sum of $7,500 is necessary, to bring up the payment of salaries and contingencies of urgent necessity to the end of the year 1861.

Large accessions of Comanche Indians, who have arrived from Texas, and are upon the Upper Arkansas in a destitute condition, demand an increase of means and vigilance to restrain both them and the resident Indians of the Territory, rendered jealous and turbulent by this increase of strangers.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM GILPIN,
Governor and Superintendent of Colorado Territory.

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 21.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, February 25, 1862.

SIR: I herewith enclose for your information a resolution passed by the House of Representatives, directing its Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to defray the expenses of holding treaties with the Indians of Utah, which resolution was transmitted to this office on the 18th instant by the Hon. C. Aldrich, chairman of said committee, accompanied with a request that the views of this office be given upon the subject mentioned in said resolution.

The necessity and propriety of, as well as the reasons for, negotiating treaties with various Indian tribes, including those above mentioned, are stated in the late annual report, upon pages 19, 20, and 21; also upon pages 29 and 30, to which I respectfully refer.

As to the amount necessary to be appropriated for the purpose contemplated, I am of the opinion that it should be at least $45,000. The superintendency in question is large, and the Indians within its limits are widely scattered, so that the convening and holding councils with them will necessarily be attended with considerable expense, which will be materially increased in consequence of the re-
moteness of the country and the consequent expense of transporting such presents, consisting of clothing, provisions, &c., as are usually distributed upon such occasions.

I enclose herewith certain copies of correspondence recently received at this office from Governor Dawson and others, and from Superintendent Doty, which throws much light upon the subject under consideration, and will, in my judgment, be of utility in enabling the House Committee on Indian Affairs to arrive at correct conclusions.

I respectfully recommend that this report, together with the accompanying papers, be transmitted to the Hon. C. Aldrich, chairman, &c., in response to his communication of 18th instant above mentioned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. Caleb B. Smith,
Secretary of the Interior.

No. 40.
THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington City, December 26, 1861.

Sir: Enclosed herewith please find a petition of citizens of New Mexico praying for the appointment of Indian agents in that Territory; also, a resolution of the House, instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for making such appointments.

At the request of the committee I refer the same to you, with a request that you will favor the committee with your views in relation to the expediency and necessity of making them; and, if you think it advisable, the committee desire you to draw up and furnish them with a "bill."

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
CYRUS ALDRICH,
Chairman.

Hon. W. P. Dole,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
December 11, 1861.

On motion of Mr. Watts,
Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the appointment of an Indian agent for the southern Comanches, one for the Mescalen Apaches, and two sub-agents for the Navajoe Indians, and report by bill or otherwise.

Attest:

EM. ETHERIDGE,
Clerk.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:
The undersigned, citizens of the Territory of New Mexico, would respectfully represent: That, in consequence of the position assumed by the State of Texas in regard to the federal government, this Territory is left without any means of treating with the Comanche Indians.

The Territory of New Mexico never having had an agency for them, and now that Texas has assumed a hostile position towards the government, there is no one who is authorized to treat with them, and see that the citizens in this Territory are not imposed upon by them.

It is a notorious fact that there are several bands of these Indians who make their home in this Territory, and are at all seasons in striking distance of the frontier settlements; and, moreover, they are now at open war with the government, and have, within the past few weeks, taken a large amount of stock from the eastern frontier settlements.

Your petitioners would, therefore, respectfully request that there be an agency established on the eastern frontier, and an agent appointed who shall live on the frontier, and be acquainted with the manners and customs of the Comanches.

We are fully of the opinion, that had there been an agent for them previous to this time many of the late troubles might have been avoided.

We would respectfully ask an early hearing on this, to us, most important matter. And, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Alexander Hatch,
William T. Shepherd,
Levi J. Kerthly,
José Peedad Tafolla,

José de La Cruz Sisnevos,
R. J. Hamilton,
Herman Shultz,
Barney McGerne,
18 ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES FOR INDIAN SERVICE.

John Pat’k O’Brien,
Masters Ryan,
José Benito Bala,
Domingo Ganna,
Mariano Salgado,
Pedro Bustos,
José de La Cuz Aragon,
B. J. Latz,
Gxa. Goxio Gallego,
Cristoval Samora,
Bartola Sanches,
Sow Selis Vlibaazid,
Sow Madrid,
Anostario Ducan,
Miguel Ramon Saens,
Mariano Archuleta,
Nicholas Mestola,
Medo Areagon,
Andseey Bala,
Francisco Ayrodacdttz,
Teodos. Salaz,
Manuel Ayradaca,
Tore Guivine Anoyo,
Pedero Apodaca,
José de La Crus Apodaca,
Nicolas Martin,
José Rael,
Nerpomoieno Ijallcogo,
Simon Gareip,
Simon Romeme,
Pie Mal do he Sesio,
Gregorio Lucero,
Jesus Maesa,
Cisto Chaves,
Nofio Gallego,
Teadoro Sandoval,
Pablo Xamuni,
José Mario Urroz,
Refugia Torrez,
Manuel Montega,
Juan de Dias Lucero,
Juan Becute Lucero,
Felipe Madrid,
Juan José Martin,
Placido Apodaca,
Micars Aoyo,
Osiio Oxguello,
Manuel Flores Ipo,
Juan Zantesto Apodaca,
José Miguel Apodaca,
Dendero Apodaca,
Tomas Salas,
Miguel Anto. Martins,
Jesus Samora,
Condalaxio Gayegor,
Andres Sail,
Esquipula Gallego,
Encarnacion Samora,
Gabriel Gonzales,
José Filipe Madrid,
James Tinabrer,
José des Gerijnola,
José Miguel Archuleto,
Tomas Valeyagone,
Jesus Chobiz,
Ramon Zareia,
D. W. McCormick,
John O. Stines,
C. G. MaLure,
G. Gwyn L. Blane,
Aug. M. Hart,
H. Jomren,
Geo. Maxwell,
Tecolott,
José Miguel Saneleer,
Nareiro Saneher,
Franco. Sanerleer,
Rafael Rail y Zalamie,
M. Desmoines,
P. H. Le Blanc,
O. Jeffron,
José Ygnacio Esquibel,
Trinidad Romero,
John Earl,
Thomas A. Smith,
Julian Wadal,
Tenidad Apodaca,
George Clinton,
Alexander Kelly,
Stephen Boice,
John Doled,
Mary Harp,
Richard Tate,
Rodney Barnes,
Wm. Moetemae.
ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES FOR INDIAN SERVICE.

Nos. 16 and 17.

UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Great Salt Lake City, January 31, 1862.

SIR: It does not appear from the files of this office whether the late superintendent furnished to the department an estimate of the items of expenditure for this superintendency for the year 1862, and to the 30th June, 1863. I therefore herewith submit such estimate, prepared from the best information I can obtain, as the purchases must be made and shipped very early in the spring in order to reach this country before the feed upon the prairies in the fall is gone. The amount required to be appropriated, and the objects to which it shall be applied, will, of course, be determined and specified by the Commissioner.

If I shall be authorized to make the purchases, I should buy the provisions and seed-grain in this Territory, and endeavor to obtain the goods and farming utensils in San Francisco, and ship them to Los Angelos. The animals ought to be purchased at Los Angelos, because they can be obtained there for a third of the price they will cost in the Territory. With the wagons, oxen, and mules, the goods could be taken to the places which may be selected by the Commissioner in the south for the permanent location of the Utas, and which would not, probably, be more than two or three hundred miles from Los Angelos. Those required for the Sho-sho-nees could be taken from these places to their country (to points which I hope will be remote from the white settlements) by the teams intended for their use. The expense and risk will be a hundred fold less than by the eastern or Nebraska river route; for I learn that the trains which can be trusted with goods from St. Joseph to this city will charge twenty cents a pound freight during the coming season, and after they are here those intended for the Utas (which will be much the largest quantity) must then be carried two or three hundred miles further south, and nearly on the road to Los Angelos, where I feel confident you will authorize the purchase of the stock. We find the Indians must be fed with beef or pork, in small quantities at a time, during the winter—the starving season—and that this must continue until they can have an opportunity or be made to produce something for themselves, which they profess great anxiety to do. The agents can have the cattle in charge, and deliver them as the necessities of the tribes require. They can thus be furnished with beef for one or two cents per pound, whereas I am compelled to pay from seven to fifteen a pound.

If the goods are purchased in New York or the east, by the Commissioner or myself, I suggest the inquiry whether it will not be cheaper and safer to transport them by the New York and San Francisco lines, by Panama railroad, to Los Angelos, than by the overland route, to the points where they will be required. If I am correctly informed, the freight and insurance will not be one-half as much as the freight alone from Missouri river.
20 ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES FOR INDIAN SERVICE.

If the superintendency is removed temporarily to Los Angelos, as heretofore suggested, (and for which there now appears to be an urgent necessity,) the superintendent might, under your instructions, retain them there in security, and forward them as the condition of the Indians might require and the circumstances of the country admit. The people of this Territory have formed a State government, and propose to sustain it, whether admitted by Congress into the Union or not—a subject which I have heretofore taken the liberty to bring to the notice of the Commissioner, and beg leave again to earnestly press upon his attention as liable to involve the officers of the department in immediate difficulties and perils.

There are so many subjects of importance connected with the Indian affairs in this Territory, and in the country south of this, upon which it is impossible for me to express myself fully in writing, that I have no hesitation in offering the opinion that it would be for the interest of the government to order me to proceed to Washington as early in the spring as the roads can be safely travelled, to confer with the Commissioner and to purchase the goods for the superintendency, if the Commissioner should deem it preferable to procure them in an eastern market, and I therefore make the application accordingly.

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

JAMES DUANE DOTY,
Superintendent.

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, UTAH TERRITORY,
Great Salt Lake City, January 24, 1862.

Sir: Your letter dated November 16, 1861, was not received until to-day. It informs me the price heretofore paid by the department for a set of the Statutes at Large, and the opinion of the office that the service of an interpreter will not be required permanently, and recommending the employment of one or more at such times as their assistance may be required, at the rate of $500 per annum.

Competent and proper men cannot be employed in this country for this sum in this way. Not a day has passed since my arrival here that I have not been called upon by Sho-sho-nee or Utah Indians, and often by both; and there can be no doubt that the superintendent will require the aid of an interpreter in those languages almost daily throughout the year. These languages are spoken by few white men, and without a competent and reliable interpreter it is impossible to hold satisfactory communication with the Indians, or be certain that the interests and wishes of government are faithfully represented. Five hundred dollars may be an adequate salary for an interpreter in the vicinity of the Missouri, where living is cheap; but in this Territory more than double is paid for all the necessaries of life beyond what is paid there. The best men to whom I have applied to interpret consider their services worth a thousand dollars a year. I
would recommend that the law be changed so as to authorize the superintendent to employ interpreters for the Sho-sho-nee and Utah tribes for such compensation as he may, with the approbation of the Commissioner, agree with them to pay, not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum.

I avail myself of this occasion to bring to your notice the fact that no provision appears to be made for interpreters to each of the agencies in this Territory; and also that no funds were remitted to me for pay of an interpreter to the superintendency or agencies; and therefore respectfully ask that the proper remittance may be made for the fourth quarter of 1861 and the first quarter of 1862.

An interpreter is required at Ruby Valley and at the agency of Mr. Mann, at Fort Bridger; and another at the agency at Spanish Fork, where Mr. Hatch informs me he has one now employed and in charge of the farm house to preserve it from total ruin.

Ruby Valley is in the Humboldt mountains, about three hundred miles west of Salt Lake City, on the mail-route to San Francisco; and Fort Bridger is also on the mail-route, about two hundred miles east of this place. They are proper sites for agencies, as the Indians assemble in large numbers at these points, so long as the mail and emigrants on this route require protection. But the various bands of the Utah nation ought to be located, away from the mail line, further south, and I hope to receive instructions soon authorizing me to make such locations under treaty stipulations.

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

JAMES DUANE DOTY.

Hon. Wm. P. Dole,
Superintendent.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

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**Estimate of goods, farming utensils, stock, seed grain, provisions, and expenditures required for the Indians in Utah Territory for the year 1862, and the first and second quarters of 1863.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 rifles, (cheap.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 double-barrel shot guns.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 lbs. powder (keg and canisters.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 M gun caps, G. D.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 dozen gun tubes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 do. gun worms.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 bags shot, (assorted sizes.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 pounds lead, in bars.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 nests brass kettles, 1 to 5 gallon.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 do. tin do. ( \frac{1}{2} ) to 3 do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 do. camp do.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 dozen tin pans, 1 quart to 3 gallons.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 do. tin dishes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 do. tin cups, ( \frac{1}{4} ) pint, pints, quarts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 do. frying pans, short handles, medium.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 do. buckskin needles.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES FOR INDIAN SERVICE.

12 gross flat brass buttons, assorted sizes.
5 kegs cut nails, 4, 8, 12, and 20 penny.
6 boxes of window glass, 8 by 10.
1 dozen of 4-inch butts.
1 do. 3-inch butts.
2 gross of 14-inch screws.
6 sets strap hinges, wrought iron.
200 pounds iron.
100 do. steel.
3 breaking ploughs.
10 light cast steel ploughs.
3 cultivators.
3 sets of harrow teeth.
100 handle hoes.
50 do. grubbing hoes.
2 dozen shovels.
2 do. spades.
1 do. iron rakes.
6 do. wood rakes.
6 do. hay scythes and snathes.
6 do. cradle scythes & cradle frames.
1 box scythe stones.
6 dozen narrow axes.
6 do. half axes and hatchets.
3 hand saws.
3 cross-cut saws.
3 buck saws.
3 horse wagons and double harness.
1 ambulance and harness.
3 ox wagons.
18 ox yokes and bows.
12 ox chains.
50 pairs 4-pt. blankets.
50 do. 3-pt. do., blue.
50 do. 3-pt. do., red.
50 do. 3-pt. do., green.
50 do. 3-pt. do., white.
50 do. 2½-pt. do., blue.
50 do. 2½-pt. do., red.
50 do. 2½-pt. do., green.
50 do. 2½-pt. do., white.
50 do. 1½-pt. do., blue.
50 do. 1½-pt. do., red.
50 do. 1½-pt. do., green.
50 do. 1½-pt. do., white.
10 pieces linsey, check.
5 do. blue strouthing, Indian cloths.
5 do. scarlet do. do.
1 piece blue broadcloth do.
1 piece black broadcloth, Indian cloths.
5 pieces blue broadcloth.
12 do. bed ticking.
20 do. calico, assorted colors.
2 do. red flannels.
2 do. white flannels.
20 do. brown shirting.
5 do. brown sheeting.
10 do. hickory shirting.
12 dozen cotton handkerchiefs, assorted pt.
12 do. black silk do.
1 do. worsted gartering.
10 pounds linen thread, colored.
10 do. cotton do., do.
12 dozen calico shirts.
12 do. hickory do.
12 do. red flannel overshirts.
10 do. felt wool hats.
12 do. pairs boots, thick.
12 do. pairs shoes, brogans.
12 do. woollen socks.
6 do. coarse combs.
6 do. fine-tooth combs.
50 pounds vermillion.
6 dozen zinc mirrors, round.
20 pounds beads, assorted colors and sizes.
4 boxes tobacco, cheap plug.
500 pounds sugar, in sacks.
2 sacks coffee.
1 box green tea.
6 boxes palm soap.
12 do. sperm or adamantine candles.
2 do. clay pipes.

STOCK.

12 yokes oxen.
20 cows.
8 span of mares.
8 span of mules.
50 sheep.
12 breeding hogs.
50 fowls.

SEED GRAIN.

100 bushels seed wheat.
100 do. seed corn.
50 do. seed beans.
50 do. seed peas.
100 do. seed potatoes.
Additional Estimates for Indian Service.

Provisions for Indians visiting the superintendent and agents, and for destitute and starving Indians, to June 30, 1863.

1,500 bushels wheat. 100 beef cattle.
500 sacks flour.

Note.—About one-fourth only of the above provisions will be required after June, 1863, by which time the Indians will produce something for their own use.

For irrigation, (unless the Indian settlements are made on or near Colorado river,) say three dams and ditches, $3,000.
For pay of laborers, expense of erecting three agency houses and fifteen Indian houses, $5,000.

Stationery for offices of the superintendent and agents.

3 reams foolscap writing paper. 6 pen-holders.
6 do. letter do. 4 pen-knives.
6 do. note do. 1 dozen black lead-pencils.
3 quires large envelope paper. 3 rolls red tape.
6 bottles of black ink. 1 box letter envelopes.
6 boxes steel pens, (Perry & Co.'s elastic, not Gillott’s.) 1 box foolscap envelopes.
An appropriation of forty thousand dollars during the present session of Congress, it is estimated, will be required for the above purpose and for the current expenses of the superintendency in selecting, with the approval of the Commissioner, proper places for settlement, locating and collecting the several tribes, &c.
An early appropriation is necessary to enable the department to make the purchases and get them into the country before winter sets in, unless the route by Los Angelos is adopted.
All of the stock should be bought at Los Angelos.

James Duane Doty,
Superintendent U. T.
The Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington City.

No. 18.

Department of the Interior,
Office of Indian Affairs, March 19, 1862.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th ultimo, in which you request to be furnished with the number of Indians in Oregon, Washington Territory, and New Mexico, and in reply thereto, I have to state that from the report of Ed. R. Geary, late superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon and Washington, dated October 1, 1860, it appears that there were then in Oregon 7,000 Indians, and in Washington 31,000.
From the data in this office it appears that there are in New Mexico 41,200 Indians, classified as follows, viz:
Utah Agency .................................................. 1,600
Apaches ..................................................... 10,500
Pueblos ....................................................... 10,000
Navajoes ..................................................... 10,000
Tucson Agency ............................................... 9,100

Total .......................................................... 41,200

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

Hon. J ohn S. WATTS, House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, March 17, 1862.

SIR: For your information I herewith transmit a bill now pending,
by which it is proposed to make an appropriation for the purpose of
making treaties with the Navajoes, Apache, and Utah Indians, and
contemplating the extinguishment of their title to such lands in New
Mexico as may be outside the limits of such reservations as may be
needed for said tribes. I also transmit a memorial of the territorial
legislature of that Territory upon the same subject.

My views as to the propriety of the policy proposed to be inaugu­
rated by the passage of said bill, and the negotiation of treaties in pur­
suance of its provisions, are stated at length in my annual report,
(pp. 19 and 20,) to which I respectfully refer, and will only add thereto
the remark, that each day serves to strengthen the conviction that
the policy indicated should at once be adopted. In view of the re­
moteness of the Indians named, the consequent expense of transporta­
tion, and the fact that they are estimated to number 22,100, I respct­
fully suggest that the amount to be appropriated should be at least
$30,000. Should you concur herein, I recommend that the said bill
and memorial, together with this report, be transmitted to the hon­
rable C. Aldrich, chairman of House Committee on Indian Affairs,
by whom the bill and memorial were left at this office.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
WILLIAM P. DOLE.
Commissioner.

Hon. Caleb B. SMITH,
Secretary of the Interior.

Nos. 23 and 24.

OMAHA INDIAN AGENCY, March 23, 1861.

SIR: I would respectfully, but earnestly, ask attention to the claim
of Webber, Betz, Miller, and others, against this agency for labor
performed in the mill some years ago.
The creditors are, in some of the cases, very poor and needy, and keep up an incessant inquiry of me as to their claims.

For these reasons, I would ask to be informed the decision of the department in the claims reported, as well as the probable time of their liquidation.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. GRAFF,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. A. M. ROBINSON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Joseph, Mo.

FORT CALHOUN, N. T.,
December 10, 1861.

Sir: As Congress is now in session, and the estimates for appropriations will shortly be submitted by the different departments, I hope I will be excused for again calling your attention to some claims, the justice of which has been admitted by your office, but which have not yet been paid for want of a fund out of which to liquidate them.

1. S. O. Webber's claim for services in erecting the mill upon the Omaha reservation, from May 10 to October 1, 1858, amounting, with the expenses agreed by the agent to be paid in going from and returning to St. Louis for the purpose of erecting the mill, $456.50. This claim I have been urging upon the department since June, 1859, but owing to the frequent changes in the agency of the Omahas since then, my report upon the claim was so long delayed, that now, more than three years after the rendition of the services, the amount is still unliquidated.

2. J. J. Miller's claim for services in erecting the saw-mill, amounting to $202. (By a letter from Mr. Mix, Acting Commissioner, bearing date August 16, 1861, I am informed that your office acknowledges the justness of this claim, but will estimate therefor to the next Congress to the amount only of $146.25 (corrected) for labor only, not for board. You will excuse me for protesting, respectfully, against the injustice which such an estimate would inflict upon this claimant. His contract with the agent of the government made provision for his board as well as labor, and if he was obliged to furnish himself with the board which the government had contracted to do, there is certainly no good reason for discriminating between his claim for board and labor under the contract. Such discrimination bears especially hard upon this claimant, who is very poor, and has been patiently waiting the action of the government for nearly three years, until the amount due from it will be received almost as a charity, as no interest is allowed upon these claims. I submit whether that equal justice which the government is supposed to mete out to all its subjects does not require that the full amount which is found and reported to be due to its employés, after full investigation, should be paid without even a trifling deduction, made on some technical or obscure objection, after a lapse of three or four years from the time
the debt became due. By reference to Agent Graff's letter, of date July 20, 1860, reporting upon this claim, (of which a copy is now before me,) I see that he reports that he "considers the claim of James J. Miller, for $202, just and unpaid, and recommends payment of it." Now for what reason his claim is reduced in your office to $146 25 I cannot imagine.

3. The claim of Ta Sah, or White Cow, an Omaha chief, for horses killed by white settlers near Desoto, in this county, (Washington,) in 1855, valued at $630.

The meritorious nature of this claim has been acknowledged by your office, and it was estimated for at the last Congress, but for some reason failed to receive an appropriation; and I was informed by a letter from your office, addressed Hon. W. E. Niblack, dated 12th February, 1861, (a copy of which was enclosed to me under cover of a letter from you, of date March 19, 1861,) that it was "not deemed proper or respectful to Congress to estimate again for an appropriation which that body declined to make at the session referred to." The objection would not apply, I presume, to the present Congress. It is very desirable that this appropriation should be obtained, to reward the Omahas for the good faith they have kept with the government and with individuals who had claims for depredations by any of their tribe, for all of which, when well established, they have promptly and honorably made reparation from their annuity. The reason of the failure of the government to reciprocate in its promptness to reimburse them for their losses from the whites, under the laws and treaties of the United States, cannot be explained to them. I have endeavored several times to do so with this old chief, who is the orator, and one of the most intelligent of his tribe, but the simple fact that he is not paid, when his tribe is called upon to respond for all depredations committed by individuals upon any of the whites, and that, too, at the first payment succeeding the complaint, is the only thing he can understand about it. Be good enough to give this claim your attention, and the benefit of another estimate to be submitted to the present Congress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. DOANE.

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

OMAHA INDIAN AGENCY, August 28, 1861.

Sir: In obedience to instructions contained in letter of Commissioner of 2d August, I gave due notice to all having claims to appear here to-day. With one exception, the parties appeared in person or by their attorney.

James J. Miller and Adam Kerns, reported by me 20th July.
John S. Betz, ........................................... $173 25
Joseph Lafleche, ........................................ 12 55
Ferdinand Berthern, .................................... 35 25
ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES FOR INDIAN SERVICE.

These accounts were well and fully established, and having been under the administration of Agent Wilson, also having his certificate attached, I cannot hesitate to recommend their payment.

Joseph Lafleche, $161 67.—This account includes items charged in foregoing; some for board on private account; hence I would recommend no action on the same.

Sidney C. Webber.—With this is transmitted affidavit of John Cooper, deficient in signature, but being duly acknowledged would not lose its force; also affidavit of claimant.

In making a decision, or forming an opinion as to its correctness, I am inclined to believe it correct and unpaid. The best witness for either point could be ex-Agent Robinson; if within reach his testimony should have been produced. The additional item introduced in the affidavit of Mr. Webber is corroborated by accompanying account of Lafleche for same board, ($57 75.) and filed as against the department. Should the account, with this item, be allowed, let it be done in name of Webber, and I will see myself to Mr. L. (one of my chief,) being paid.

A few weeks since I saw Mr. Wilson, late agent, who stated that the accounts certified by him on 30th November, 1859, were "correct and unpaid." He also expressed some surprise that in letter of Commissioner, of May 23, 1860, it was said "all the indebtedness which accrued under him had been settled."

Very truly, your obedient servant,

GEO. R. GRAFF,
Hon. A. M. ROBINSON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Joseph.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, August 16, 1861.

Sir: Referring to your letter of the 1st instant, I have to inform you that there being on hand no fund out of which the claim of J. J. Miller, for services performed as carpenter for the Omahas, can be appropriately paid, this office acknowledging the justness of said claim, as reported by Agent Graff, through Superintendent Robinson, on the 27th July, 1860, will estimate therefor to the next Congress to the amount of $146 25, (corrected,) for labor only, and not for board.

As to the claim of S. C. Webber, I can only refer you to the letter addressed to you on the 17th of May last, in which you were informed that an appropriation would be asked from the next Congress for its liquidation.

In regard to both claims referred to, I have now to add that this office, after asking the appropriation for their payment, will have done all within its province, until Congress deems it proper to act
favorsly to its request by placing the money at its command, when the indebtedness will be liquidated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

GEORGE W. DOANE, Esq.,
Fort Calhoun, Nebraska Territory.

[Extract]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, May 17, 1861.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 19th instant, I have to inform you that this office acknowledges the meritorious character of the claim of S. C. Webber, for services in erecting the mill upon the Omaha reservation, but as there is no fund out of which the same can be paid, an appropriation will be asked from the next Congress for its liquidation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

GEORGE W. DOANE, Esq.,
Fort Calhoun, Nebraska Territory.

No. 25.

OMAHA INDIAN AGENCY, October 21, 1861.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, stating that the necessary steps had been taken to remit to me, at Decatur, the sum of $29,300.

By reference to the tabular statement therewith enclosed, I observe that the only persons employed in or about the mill, for whom remittances are made, are the engineer and miller, no reference being made to the payment of the other hands, viz: assistant engineer and assistant miller.

When I took possession of the mill I found five men employed therein, as follows: engineer, assistant engineer, miller, and two assistants. On the first of last July I wrote the superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Joseph for instructions in reference to the employes at the mill; in reply to which, under date of July 13, I was informed "that the supplemental act of the 12th June, 1858, to the treaty with the Omahas of the 16th March, 1854, provides for an engineer and assistant at $1,800 per annum, and an assistant miller at $300 per annum." In conformity therewith I employed an assistant engineer and one assistant miller; thus undertaking to carry
on operations at the mill with four instead of five men, as has been allowed heretofore. If I am now to reduce my force to two employés (less than one-half the number heretofore employed) the mill cannot be run. It requires at least four men to work the mill, and when in operation not one of them can be absent a moment from his post.

In view of the fact that many of the members of the tribe are now building houses and doing more than they ever have before in making improvements, fencing, &c., it would be very unfortunate to close operations at the mill; they would not understand it. Under all the circumstances, I have thought best not to dismiss, for the present, either the assistant engineer or assistant miller, but to await definite instructions.

Referring to my request for remittances for the first and second quarters of 1861, you inform me that late Agent Graff's accounts for the first quarter show a balance in his hands for the use of said quarters. You further intimated that when my predecessor's accounts for that portion of the second quarter at which he ended and at which I commenced are received at your office, you will more clearly discern the hope I express. The facts are, I took possession of the agency on the 1st of July; (I have, therefore, no account to render for any portion of the quarter of 1861 ending the 30th of June;) immediately thereupon most of the employés informed me that they were in great want of their salaries for the first and second quarters of the present year. When I referred the matter to the late agent, he informed me that no payments had been made for 1861; that he had no funds in his hands; that none had been sent to him; that he had been advancing from his own, and that the department were indebted to him. He told me that my course would be to write to the department for remittances to meet the amounts which the employés claimed, and which, he said, was due them. This I have done; it seems, however, under a misapprehension of the facts.

Claims are often presented to me for settlement which have grown out of transactions of the late agent, which the claimants tell me were to be settled when remittances were made for the first and second quarters of 1861.

There must be near $4,000 indebtedness incurred by the late agent on account of the agency, which was to have been paid upon the receipt of funds for first and second quarters of 1861.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. IRISH,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. Wm. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 26.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, December 24, 1861.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st October, stating that in the last remittance made no funds were pro-
vided for the pay of assistant engineer and assistant miller, and that you were advised upon making inquiry of the superintendent, "that the supplemental act of the 12th of June, 1858, to the treaty with the Omahas of the 16th of March, 1854, provides for an engineer and assistant at $1,800 per annum, and assistant miller at $300 per annum." I have to state in reply that there are no funds applicable to pay for assistant miller and assistant engineer, and hence cannot authorize you to employ them. The appropriation referred to in June, 1858, was made upon a special request submitted to Congress for that year, and there does not appear to have been a subsequent appropriation for that object; but in view of the necessity of the service as represented by you in your communication, I will ask Congress to make an appropriation during the present session; and if made, will advise you at such time as the appropriation shall be carried upon the books of the treasury.

With reference to the claims which may be presented to you for settlement, you are hereby directed to transmit to this office for adjustment all which may have been contracted anterior to your entering upon the duties of the agency, accompanied with such remarks as you may be enabled to make tending to throw light upon their adjustment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, Commissioner.

O. H. IRISH,
Indian Agent, Decatur, Burt county, Kansas.

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No. 27.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

February 19, 1862.

Resolved,
That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire into the propriety and necessity of creating an Indian agency for the Grand River and Uintah bands of the Ute Indians, in Colorado Territory.

Attest:

EM. ETHERIDGE, Clerk.

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No. 28.

LEROY, COFFEE COUNTY, KANSAS,

February 21, 1862.

Dear Sir: According to instructions, I left Leavenworth on Friday, the 14th, for Fort Roe, on the Verdigris. I arrived at Lawrence same
day. I found the Kaw river filled with ice. I succeeded in getting my horse over the river on Saturday at eleven. I made the Sac and Fox agency, a distance of 40 miles that night. I there found myself ice-bound again. The Osage or Meredozine river was impassable on account of ice. I exchanged my horse for one on the south side of the river. I got to this place on Monday evening. Here I found the Neosho impassable on account of ice. I had to change horses again, and get one on the south side of the river. I got to the Indian encampment on the Verdigris on Tuesday evening after dark, where I found W. G. Coffin and Agents Snow and Cutter with the Indians. I would here remark that there is but little poetry in the duties of an Indian agent among the refugees. I spent the entire day in the encampment. I was prepared to see a set of poor, needy, and dependent creatures, but, sir, history will never correctly chronicle the extreme suffering of these Indians. They have been driven from their homes without being able to bring anything away of either clothing, stock, or provisions; and here I will remark, so cold a winter has never been known in this latitude. I saw among the Creeks more than thirty that have been frozen in their flight. The toes of some were dropping off; some had their hands frozen; some their ears; others their noses. One case I will here relate: a boy, half-blood, (negro and Indian,) 14 years old, one of his feet had just sloughed off about the middle or at the instep. The other will come off at the ankle; he is nearly naked; his clothing consists of a piece of a check shirt. The mother and two children, one of them as naked as it was born, are under an old sheet for a tent. The father was killed. The weather is extremely cold, with snow one inch thick. The river frozen so that it can be crossed on the ice. Most of the women are without shoes; a great many of the children entirely naked; many of the mothers with only a rag to cover their loins. I saw one lodge in which there were four women. They said the men were all killed in battle. I named a lodge; not more than one in ten have tents. They put hides, bark, grass, and everything that is possible to shield them from the wind and storm. There is a very considerable amount of sickness in camp; more among the Creeks than the Seminoles. There are a greater proportion of the Creeks frosted than of any of the other tribes. Their ponies are dying; they have lost half; about 2,000 have died, and from appearances one-half of the remainder will not live, or more than half of them, until grass comes. Superintendent Coffin had made an enrolment a few days before I came of the numbers of each tribe. His list shows of the Creeks, 4,305; Seminoles, 1,095; Quapaws, 176; Eushes, 544; Delawares and Iron Eyes, 106; Chickasaws, 69; Kickapoos, 636; Keechies, 75.

There have arrived, since the enrolment, about 300. There are at Walnut, 60 miles south of Fort Roe, 368, which are being brought down; at a camp 16 miles above, on the Verdigris, 360; and at a camp on the Cottonwood, 40 miles above this place, on the Neosho river, about 500; fragments of all the tribes, making a total of 8,572. And if any reliance is to be placed in what the Indians say, there will be
in a short time over 3,000 more, or as soon as they can come. This is a large number to be supplied in a country that has not a large surplus. The Indians are all anxious to join our army. They are burning for revenge, and expect to go south with our army, and if they are not permitted will be sorely disappointed. Agent Cutter has enrolled 900, and with the bands to come in, 1,000 to 1,200 Creeks are ready to start in a day; the finest body of men I ever saw.

Agent Snow, about 225 Seminoles. I find the Creeks, or a majority of them, as far or further advanced in civilization as the Shawnees. Many of them have been wealthy; have their slaves with them in camp, although to all appearances they treat them as their equals. I visited the old General Opothlyoholo, a venerable and wealthy man before the war. He has a part of a tent for covering, surrounded by bark and grass to keep out the wind. He was eating his beef and hominy out of the kettle and a few plates, on a piece of ingrain carpet, snatched when they left. Washington was never more revered by the American people than Opothlyoholo is by the Creeks. The Seminoles have more property than the Creeks, and are not suffering so much. And here I would remark that Superintendent Coffin is using all the power and energy he has to administer to the comfort of the Indians. Agent Snow is untiring in his efforts to supply their wants. Colonel Coffin has ordered all the agents to the encampments to assist in taking care of the Indians. Major Coalman has not arrived. Elan has not been at camp, although requested by Superintendent Coffin; and if ever the services of the agents are needed, it is now, at their encampment. Colonel Coffin and the agents and myself are here for the purpose of arranging for wood and camping grounds, for the purpose of moving the Indians nearer the supplies and of aiding them. I think their supplies could be more equally distributed, and would not cost so much. The Sacs and Foxes are willing to take part of them. Myself and Agent Fuller will go up the Neosho to-morrow—Colonel Coffin will go down the river—to see whether we can get grounds for them to camp upon; as I said above, it would be better for the Indians. It would be economy for the government, as corn can be had for 25 to 30 cents per bushel, while where they are now it cannot be supplied at any price in a short time. It now costs 50 cents per bushel. I have purchased or contracted for 1,800 bags of meal, at 55 cents per bushel, while the government paid 72 cents. I have contracted for 700 head of cattle at from $2 75 to $3 per hundred, gross—a number sufficient to feed them one month. I have ordered 3,000 pairs of shoes, one-third men’s, one-third women’s, one-third children’s; 5,000 yards of cheap prints; 4,000 yards of cheap cottonade. I made the orders after consulting with Colonel Coffin. More is actually needed, and if we have to keep them long, it will have to be doubled. I do feel that the government should organize them and put them into the army, and not only send them down, but a sufficient force with them, to drive the enemy from their country and place them on their lands, and do it immediately. If it is delayed the time for planting will soon be here. That time passed, and the government will have to support
them another year, which in this country can't be done, unless at a very great expense. My impression is that two months' supply of beef, with the demand for the army, will exhaust the supply of beef in southern Kansas. After that, supplies will have to be shipped to them. It is impossible for me to form anything like a correct idea of the expense per month. It cannot be less than $30,000 per month. I have given you a short statement of facts, such as I have been able to gather in the last three or four days, which I hope will be satisfactory.

Yours, respectfully,

WM. KILE,
Special Agent for Southern refugee Indians.

Hon. W. P. Dole,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Fort Roe, Verdigris River,
Kansas, February 13, 1862.

Sir: Having now been here long enough to make a pretty thorough examination of the Indians here, I send you the enclosed census of those now here; and in one or two days' journey of this place they are constantly arriving from 20 to 60 per day, and sending runners for provisions to be sent to the destitute on the way, and for transportation for the sick and feeble and helpless. The destitution, misery, and suffering amongst them is beyond the power of any pen to portray. It must be seen to be realized. There are now here over two thousand men, women and children, entirely barefooted, and more than that number that have not rags enough to hide their nakedness. Many have died, and they are constantly dying. I should think, at a rough guess, that from twelve to fifteen hundred dead ponies are laying around in the camp and in the river; on this account, so soon as the weather gets a little warm, a removal of this camp will be indispensable. There are perhaps now two thousand ponies living; they are very poor, and many of them must die before grass comes, which we expect here from the first to the tenth of March. We are issuing a little corn to the Indians, and they are feeding them a little, and we hope will save most of them. I sent down, just before leaving Leavenworth, five wagon loads of blankets, clothing, shoes, boots, and socks, which are all distributed except some we have retained for those that are constantly coming in; that are, if possible, more destitute than those here, and that supply will not furnish the half of them with a pair of shoes and a blanket, or its equivalent in coarse clothing; and I think I shall send my clerk with this to Leavenworth, and an order to Thomas Carney & Co. for as much more. I don't propose to furnish them with anything in the way of clothing but a pair of shoes, socks, and blanket, or its equivalent in other coarse clothing; less than this looks like cruelty. And tobacco, which to an Indian is about as essential as food, more so than
As you are aware, the funds at my command are exhausted, and a considerable debt incurred besides. The money I had drawn on my salary and that of my clerk, O. S. Coffin, to the amount of thirty-two hundred dollars, I had fortunately deposited on call in Leavenworth; this I drew and brought with me, and it is very fortunate that I did so, as Captain Turner, General Hunter's commissary that he sent down to attend to the subsistence department, had left, and they had issued the last of their supplies the day I got here. I sent immediately an agent back to Neosho with money to purchase cattle, pork, corn, and meal; and the three government teams here I sent to load back with such as could be procured at once. We have been picking up what we could get around here, and have kept them pretty well supplied with corn and meat, and think now they will not suffer until other supplies reach here from Neosho, the first of which we look for this evening. The calculation is to turn over what we have bought and contracted for to General Hunter's commissary when he returns, as we did before on his arrival. If Hunter does not send some one here to attend to the subsistence, I shall very soon be entirely without funds, with no resources left but credit, which I can probably get from Thomas Carney & Co., of Leavenworth, for what I may want from there, as I have already drawn upon them beyond my funds in the way of clothing.

I consulted with them, and they agreed to honor my draft. I gave Carney & Co. an order on the express company for the funds on the 6,080 and 2,790 requisitions that have been so long pending in the Treasury Department. I shall send an order for those funds by O. S. Coffin, and if they have come to hand, it will do me a short time, if not, I shall have to appeal to General Hunter.

George C. Snow, agent of the Seminoles, is here, and about as big a job on his hands as ever he had, I suppose. Dr. Cutler has not arrived yet. Your suggestion to get the different tribes of Indians in camp to themselves, and under the care of their respective agents, is an excellent one, and I shall carry it out as fast as they arrive.

Mr. Coruthe had not received his commission when I left Leavenworth, and I advised him to stay until it arrived, supposing at the time that there were none of his tribes here, but I find the Uchre Joneys and Keechlys, all of which belong, I suppose, to the Wichita agency. Relying upon your verbal information of his appointment, I have sent orders to him to report here as soon as possible, as he is badly needed, and when his commission and bond comes get the bond filled up and file it there. I have no official notice of the appointment of an agent for the Cherokees, and of course have no right to order him here, nor do I know his name. I respectfully ask that you notify him to report here without delay, as the agents are all needed now, if ever. I beg leave to submit the opinion that, if each tribe of Indians are placed under the immediate control of their agents, and I had the funds to buy provisions and place in the hands of the agents, they can be much more economically subsisted than they are now under the management of the War Department, I feel
very sure for one-third less. Enclosed you will find an estimate for them, which is based upon the army regulations. The cash price for a day’s ration is 30 cents per day. I have made the estimate at 15 cents per day, or one-half, and I feel confident that, leaving off coffee and sugar, it can be done for that, transportation included, which is another heavy charge in the War Department. The Indians here are suffering very much for want of medical attention. I respectfully ask authority to procure a physician for them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. G. COFFIN,

Sup’t of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

FORT ROE,
Verdigris River, Kansas, February 13, 1862.

Sir: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following estimate for subsisting the loyal Indians, now here and in the neighborhood for the balance of the present and all of the next quarter, or 135 days. There are now here and in a short distance, that will be here in a very few days, eight thousand. Say two thousand will leave by the end of the present quarter with the army, and that, I think, is a large estimate. The estimates are based on feeding them mainly on meat, meal, and corn, with a small allowance of flour, coffee, and sugar to the old, sick, and infirm, and tobacco; and, in addition to what they have had, of four dollars per head for shoes and clothing. If reports from Indians can be relied on at all, we may reasonably expect three thousand more here from the Indian territory by the middle of March, for whom I have made no estimate yet. I shall be disappointed if they are not here.

Eight thousand Indians, 45 days, at 15 cents per day.... $54,000
Six thousand Indians, 90 days, at 15 cents per day.... 81,000
Shoes, clothing, &c., for eight thousand, $4 per head.... 32,000

Total $167,000

All of which is respectfully submitted, by your obedient servant,

W. G. COFFIN,

Sup’t of Indian Affairs, Southern Superintendency.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.
Statement of interest that is now and will become due various Indian tribes, on $870,000 of abstracted bonds, up to and including the interest payable July 1, 1863, amounting to $131,400.

<table>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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RECAPITULATION.

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<td>$6,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total amount of abstracted bonds and interest</td>
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Statement of interest that is now and will become due various Indian tribes, arising from non-paying stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for the time being, (one bond of the State of Indiana for $1,000 that is now in the possession of Hon. G. N. Fitch, of Indiana, is included,) up to and including the interest payable July 1, 1863, on investments amounting to $1,714,300, producing $255,782 25% interest.

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<th>Per cent</th>
<th>For—</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>To amount of</th>
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<th>Interest</th>
<th>Total interest</th>
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<td>$1,015 00</td>
<td>$3,000 00</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Iowas</td>
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<td>$3,000 00</td>
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<td>$2,400 00</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Senecas and Shawnees</td>
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<td>$7,500 00</td>
<td>$2,400 00</td>
<td>$2,400 00</td>
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<tr>
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<td>do</td>
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<td>$2,400 00</td>
<td>$2,400 00</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>$7,500 00</td>
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<td>$2,400 00</td>
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<td>$7,500 00</td>
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<td>$2,400 00</td>
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<td>$7,500 00</td>
<td>$2,400 00</td>
<td>$2,400 00</td>
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<td>Potawatomies' education fund</td>
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<td>$7,500 00</td>
<td>$2,400 00</td>
<td>$2,400 00</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Senecas and Shawnees</td>
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<td>$7,500 00</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Iowas</td>
<td>do</td>
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<td>$35,000 00</td>
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<td>$1,050 00</td>
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<td>$35,000 00</td>
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<td>$1,050 00</td>
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*For this balance no appropriation has been made by Congress.
Statement of interest that is now and will become due various Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investments in</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Per cent.</th>
<th>For---</th>
<th>Time.</th>
<th>To amount of</th>
<th>Total investment.</th>
<th>Interest.</th>
<th>Total interest.</th>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Delaware general fund</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>4,000 00</td>
<td>4,000 00</td>
<td>640 00</td>
<td>640 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Iowas</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>9,000 00</td>
<td>9,000 00</td>
<td>1,440 00</td>
<td>1,440 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kaskaskias, Peorias, &amp;c.</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>5,000 00</td>
<td>5,000 00</td>
<td>800 00</td>
<td>800 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Interest on the above-mentioned stocks payable semi-annually on January 1 and July 1.
† Interest on these Louisiana and North Carolina stocks payable semi-annually on April 1 and October 1.
‡ Interest on these stocks payable semi-annually on May 1 and November 1.
Statement of interest that is now and will become due various Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund</th>
<th>Interest Due</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cherokee national fund</td>
<td>$53,395.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherokee school fund</td>
<td>25,840.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherokee orphan fund</td>
<td>6,780.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creek orphan fund</td>
<td>5,280.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chippewa and Christian fund</td>
<td>4,400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickasaw incompetents</td>
<td>1,625.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickasaw orphans' fund</td>
<td>1,425.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choctaw general fund</td>
<td>67,900.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choctaw school fund</td>
<td>2,600.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delaware general fund</td>
<td>29,315.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowas</td>
<td>8,465.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kansas school fund</td>
<td>2,775.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaskaskias, Peorias, &amp;c.</td>
<td>15,225.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menomonees</td>
<td>3,785.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osages' school fund</td>
<td>1,050.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ottawas of Roche de Beuf</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ottawas and Chippewas</td>
<td>2,075.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pottawatomies' education fund</td>
<td>9,095.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senecas and Shawnees</td>
<td>1,412.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total amount of interest July 1, 1863, 255,782.50
No. 37.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington City, December 12, 1861.

Sir: I had the honor on the 11th to lay before Governor Jayne of Dakota Territory, the draft of the enclosed paper. The recommendations contained in it met his approval, but he was called to New York before the paper was prepared, and I therefore submit it direct to you.

I cannot too strongly impress upon the department the benefit that would result from some such change as I recommend in the Upper Missouri agency, both to the government and to the very large number of Indians comprised in the great basin of the Upper Missouri river, and I therefore ask your favorable attention and consideration to a matter that seems to me to be of so much importance, particularly to my constituents, the people of Dakota Territory.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. S. TODD,
Delegate for Dakota Territory.

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington City, D. C., December 11, 1861.

Sir: I have the honor to invite your attention to the condition of our Indian relations upon the Upper Missouri river.

A residence of six years in Dakota Territory, and an intimate knowledge of the character, condition, and wants of these Indians, enables me, I believe, to offer a few suggestions for your consideration, which will tend to strengthen the influence of yourself and the Indian agents there over them, and better curb the restless and discontented spirit in many of the bands which has recently manifested itself.

The agency known as the Upper Missouri is entirely too large, embracing as it does all the country lying between the Minnesota and Missouri rivers on the east, and extending west of the latter river to the boundaries of Oregon and Washington Territory, and north and south from Fort Pierre to the mouth of the Yellow Stone river. The tribes included in this area are the Yanctonnais, Aricarees, Assinaboines, Crows, Gros Ventres, Blackfeet, Sioux, Uncpapas, Sans Arc, Minne-con-jou, and Brulis.

It is quite out of the question that any one agent can give that attention to the Indians which the importance of their relation to the frontiers of Minnesota, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, and Utah require.

It is well known to the government agents and all others having any knowledge of these Indians, that there exists a bad state of feeling towards the white settlements rapidly approaching them in
ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES FOR INDIAN SERVICE.

the bands of Yanktonnais, resting directly upon Minnesota and Dakota, and the Blackfeet, Sans Arc, and Uncpapa Sioux; and it is far better to remove any cause of apprehension that may exist in the minds of our people, and any cause of dissatisfaction on the part of these Indians by kindness and justice, than to trust to the more difficult and expensive mode of force.

I am satisfied that the influence of the government and its agents will be far greater and happier by dividing this immense agency into three, as follows, viz: Let the Upper Missouri agency embrace the two powerful tribes of the Crows and Assinaboines and the Aricarees, with the agency at the mouth of the Yellow Stone river. The East Dakota agency, east of the Missouri river, embrace the Yanktonnais Sioux, with the agency in the neighborhood of Fort Clark, or some other convenient point; and the West Dakota agency embrace all that country west of the Missouri river to the boundaries of Oregon and Washington Territory, with the agency at the forks or mouth of the Cheyenne river, which will include the Brulis, the Sans Arc, Uncpapa, Minne-con-jou, Blackfeet, and Gros Ventres.

You are aware that the Brulis, a powerful and dissatisfied band of Sioux, are the owners of the country through which pass the great highways to Colorado and Utah Territories, over which so many thousands of our countrymen annually pass, and millions of property is conveyed; besides this, the great overland mail to California and Oregon passes over these highways.

I cannot too earnestly ask your co-operation in attempting to bring about this change, for I feel sure we both are impressed with the important bearing this will have upon the well-being of Dakota, and the protection it will give to our frontier settlements, as well as the good effect it will have upon the Indians themselves.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. S. TODD,
Delegate for Dakota Territory.

Hon. WM. JAYNE, Governor of Dakota,
and Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
Washington City.

No. 38.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, March 21, 1861.

SIR: In compliance with your request of the 12th instant, I have the honor to report that within the strip of land excluded by McCoy survey of 1837 and 1838 from the Nemaha half-breed reserve in Nebraska, the limits of which reserve are defined by the 10th article of the treaty of Prairie du Chien, concluded July 15, 1830, there has been sold the approximate quantity of 13,724.33 acres. Of this quantity 470.45 acres were sold at the public sale held from August 8 to 13, 1859, under the President's proclamation dated March 22,
ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES FOR INDIAN SERVICE.

1859, and the balance at private sale. The amount of cash received for the lands sold at public and private sale approximates $10,327 50 for 8,262 acres. The residue of 5,462.33 acres was located prior to February 28, 1859, with military bounty land warrants, in payment of pre-emption claims based upon settlements made since June 12, 1858, which locations this office has held to be valid, as per enclosed copy of the letter of the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office to the register and receiver at Brownsville, Nebraska, dated March 15, 1859. The first sale in said strips of land was made in 1858.

It appears from information obtained from the Office of Indian Affairs that the entire area of the tract in question is about 17,000 acres. The quantity already sold, as aforesaid, is about 13,724.33 acres, leaving a balance of about 3,275.67 acres yet to be disposed of. At the rate at which the sales have been made since the date of the public sale, this balance will be absorbed in about twelve months. I do not think, therefore, that any departure from the present mode of disposing of these lands is necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.
Hon. Caleb B. Smith,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, March 27, 1862.

Sir: Under the sixth article of the "act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations," approved February 28, 1859, (Statutes at Large, vol. 11, p. 401,) it was provided that there shall be retained out of the proceeds of the public lands excluded from the Nemaha half-breed reservation in Nebraska, a sum equal to the amount of the deficiency claimed by the half-breeds under the 10th article of the treaty of Prairie du Chien of July 15, 1830, estimating the same at $1 25 per acre, which sum of money shall be paid to the Secretary of the Interior in trust for the benefit of such half-breeds as may be found entitled thereto.

On the 10th January last a report from this office to the Secretary of the Interior suggested the propriety of adopting some special means of expediting the sale of the lands that have been regarded as within the Nemaha half-breed reserve in Nebraska, but owing to the small amount still undisposed of, and the probability of its speedy absorption, it was not deemed proper to sanction the appointment of any special agent to expedite the sale of the residue.

By reference to a communication of the General Land Office, here-with, of 21st March, 1861, it appears that from the tract in question, containing 15,697.34 acres, there had been sold at that date the approximate quantity of 13,724.33 acres, of which 5,462.33 were
located prior to the approval of the aforesaid act, (February 28, 1859,) with military bounty land warrants in payment of pre-emption claims based upon settlement since June 12, 1858, which locations were held valid by the General Land Office.

From enclosure dated March 12, 1862, it appears that the land still unsold approximates 2,000 acres, and that the expiration of twelve months brings us no nearer to the fulfilment of the aforesaid act. This is accounted for partly by the disturbed condition of the country, and partly by the fact that money alone is received in payment of these lands; but were the residue sold and the money received therefor the department would still be unable to comply with treaty and statutory provisions, from the fact that 5,462.33 acres were located with warrants and not with money.

From these considerations, the obvious necessity of a speedy adjustment of the provisions referred to, as evidenced by numerous communications from parties interested now on file in this office, and the fact that the lands referred to were purchased and paid for by land warrants, the lawful and just indebtedness of the government, in compliance with the laws thereof, I respectfully suggest that you recommend to the chairman of the Committee of Indian Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, that an appropriation be made of $19,621 67, the proceeds arising from the sale of 15,697.34 acres at $1 25 per acre, to meet the requirements of the act of Congress above referred to.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM P. DOLE, Commissioner.

Hon. C. B. Smith,
Secretary of the Interior.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, March 12, 1862.

SIR: In reply to the letter from the Acting Commissioner of the 1st instant, requesting the amount of land unsold in the Nemaha half-breed tract, between the treaty line and the McCoy survey, I have to state that it is estimated that the remaining unsold lands amount to some two thousand acres.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. EDMUNDS, Commissioner.

Hon. W. P. Dole,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 43.

FORT WISE, C. T., March 1, 1862.

SIR: Yesterday the Santa Fé mail passed here, and for the third time reported that the Kiowas, who are encamped on the Arkansas below here, had levied black mail, by robbing the coach and passengers of their provisions.
The two first times, I particularly investigated the matter, and thought they were forced to it by having the small pox and being unable to reach the buffalo country. In every instance, however, I reported the depredation to the commanding officer, Lieutenant Warner, United States army, and we were of the same opinion, and, as the amount taken was so small, was overlooked.

But in this case we deem it best to furnish an escort to the mail, which Lieutenant Warner readily furnishes to-morrow’s coach, and will continue to do so, although his command is only forty-two infantry, the Colorado volunteers being ordered, and now preparing, to leave for United States.

Another reason may have prompted those Indians to such a course; they have been driven from their southern homes by the Texans, and long wished and expected to make a treaty with the United States government. I have put them off from time to time, until they are now being reinforced by their friends, the Comanches. Together with hunger and small pox they are driven to desperation, and I fear, unless something is done soon, that their success will embolden them to further depredations; still I hope for the best.

I have not had it in my power to investigate any of the late charges brought against the Kiowas, from the fact that the distance is so great and the want of facilities to do so, but am satisfied that wrong has been done them.

I am, therefore, anxious to have orders from you on this subject as well as all others, and, always willing to serve my country to the best of my ability, having already done all I could to satisfy them, and, until recently, have been able to do so, for the Kiowas as well as all other Indians in this agency have behaved well up to near this time.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I most respectfully remain your obedient servant,

A. G. BOONE,
Hon. W. P. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

I have heard nothing of Governor Gilpin, superintendent of Indian affairs, for over two months, although I have written him several times.

A. G. BOONE.

No. 44.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I am informed by Hon. H. P. Bennett, delegate to Congress from Colorado Territory, Mr. Vail, who has had a special agency to the Ute Indians the past year, and numerous other well-informed persons from Colorado, that, without a treaty arrangement with the tribes of said Ute Indians in Colorado, there will be imminent danger of hostilities between them and the numerous mining settlements.
rapidly occupying their Territory, and which must extend to a bloody
Indian war, unless a timely precaution against it is adopted. I trust
your department will need no argument to show the economy and
humanity of an early treaty with said Indians, and that the necessary
steps for the purpose will be promptly taken.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant, &c.,

JOHN EVANS.

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C.

Sir: I think it is my duty to call your attention to the situation of
the various bands of the Ute Indians in Colorado Territory.

Their number is variously estimated from twelve to twenty thou­
sand. With one-half of these Indians at least there is no treaty,
and hence they are without agents. They occupy all that part of
Colorado Territory west of the sunny range of the Rocky mountains,
comprising about one-half of said Territory. Already rich gold mines
have been discovered within their country, and large numbers of
miners have already occupied these mines, and I am justified in say­
ing that a much larger number of miners and prospectors and ex­
plorers will go into their country the ensuing summer, searching for
gold and other precious metals—overrunning the entire country now
occupied by these bands of the Utes. It is needless, perhaps, for
me to say to you that these Indians as yet have been but little con­
taminated by associations with the white men; that they are a numer­
sous, brave, and warlike tribe, but as yet entirely friendly with the
whites of the Territory. Yet, inasmuch as their country will be
overrun by the miners, and nothing can prevent it, and as apprehen­sions are entertained of the friendly disposition of the Mormon-com­
munity immediately on the west of this Indian country, I do most
seriously apprehend great danger of an open rupture between our
people and these Indians, unless some early preventative is adminis­
tered by you. I need not attempt to draw a picture of the horrors
of a war of extermination with these numerous and hardy Indians
of the Rocky mountains, nor need I suggest the economy of choosing
to treat with them, and feeding them in preference to fighting them
at the present time.

For these various considerations I am induced to ask and most
seriously urge upon your department the propriety of treating with
the Ute Indians of Colorado Territory in such manner as to extinguish
their title to the mineral lands of Colorado, and to preserve the pub­
ic peace therein.

Very respectfully,

II. P. BENNETT,
Delegate from Colorado.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
I have been among these Indians during the past summer in the northwestern part of Colorado Territory, and I fully corroborate the statements and suggestions and recommendations of the foregoing.

Respectfully,

HARRY M. VAIL,
Special Indian Agent.

No. 44.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1862.

Sir: The following is the estimate of funds which will be required for the Indian service for the southern district of California for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pay of superintending agent</td>
<td>$3,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay of clerk to superintending agent</td>
<td>1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay of three supervisors</td>
<td>5,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay of twelve employés</td>
<td>7,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travelling and incidental expenses</td>
<td>3,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removal and subsistence of Indians, purchase of cattle for beef, milch cows, agricultural implements, wagons, blacksmith's tools, pay of physicians, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c</td>
<td>30,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of fifty mules for farming purposes, &amp;c.</td>
<td>7,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 59,300

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. H. WENTWORTH,
Superintending Agent Southern District of California.

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.