

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

[To accompany bill H. R. No. 46.]

LETTERS

ADDRESSED TO

THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS,

TRANSMITTING

And explaining estimates for Indian appropriations.

MARCH 22, 1854.—Ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, February 17, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, a communication, with accompanying documents, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated the 14th instant, and, in view of the statements therein made, to recommend that appropriations be made as follows, viz:

For making presents to, and defraying the expenses of negotiating treaties with, the Indian tribes in the Territory of Washington, the sum of \$45,000.

For making presents to, and defraying the expenses of negotiating treaties with, the Apache, Navajo, and Utah Indians, in the Territory of New Mexico, the sum of \$30,000.

And for defraying the expenses of negotiating with, and making presents of agricultural implements to, the Pueblo Indians, of New Mexico, the sum of \$15,000.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs, Ho. of Reps.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, February 9, 1854.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 27th ultimo enclosing one from the Hon. J. M. Bernhisel, in which he asks an appropriation to defray

the expenses of making treaties for the extinguishment of Indian title to lands within the Territory of Utah, and upon which subject you have done me the honor to request an expression of my views, I would state:

That in view of the immense emigration to that Territory, and through it to California and Oregon, and of the occupation by our citizens of the lands of the Indian without compensation, of the relations of the government towards the tribes in consequence of the act establishing the Territory, which invites this emigration, without having provided by treaty lands for occupation, it is desirable that means should be adopted to prevent this infliction of wrong upon the Indians, and the danger of conflicts between them and the whites.

To do this, an appropriation should be made to enable the office to enter into treaties with the tribes found within the present limits of that Territory for the extinguishment of title to so much of their lands as may be needed by emigrants for future settlement, settlements already made, and for the safety of citizens passing through; and for the purchase of presents, provisions, and the transportation thereof, and other preliminary expenses in the making of these treaties, a sum not less than \$45,000 would be required.

I would, in addition, remark, that in consequence of the great distance, the time that would be required, and the present unfortunate state of feeling created by the encroachment of our citizens, the money should be placed at the disposal of the office at as early a day as possible. And I beg leave, also, to refer you to what is contained on the 19th and 20th pages of my annual report in relation to this subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,

Commissioner.

HON. JAMES L. ORR,

Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs, Ho. of Reps.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Office Indian Affairs, February 6, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to state, that in my opinion an enlightened forecast indicates that the present is a favorable time to institute and establish definite relations of amity with the wild tribes of Indians located within territories of the United States, and with which such definite relations do not now exist.

With many of the tribes in Oregon and Washington Territories, it appears to be absolutely necessary to speedily conclude treaties for the extinguishment of their claim to the lands now, or recently, occupied by them.

The policy of the government has favored immigration to, and settlements within, those Territories, by citizens of the States, and in consequence they have been, and are, rapidly filling up with white settlers; yet the Indian tribes still claim title to the lands on which the whites have located, and which they are now cultivating. The jealousy which has resulted from this state of things has naturally led to repeated hostilities, resulting in the severe suffering, and in some instances the

murder of the white settlers, and in hindering the general growth and prosperity of the civil communities of those Territories.

Unless something more effectual and definite be done speedily, it is probable that hostilities will be resumed by the Indians in Oregon on a more extended scale, and engaging a larger and better organized body of Indians than the settlers have ever heretofore contended with.

The increase of the annual overland emigration to the Pacific coast, and the desirableness of increased facilities for its speedy and safe transit, have brought to the notice of the public various projects for the construction of railroads from various points on the western frontiers of the States, to different points on the Pacific, and the prospect that one or more such railroads may eventually be constructed renders it peculiarly proper that all hostile Indian tribes or bands along such routes be permanently pacified.

His excellency Isaac I. Stevens, on his recent exploration of a northern route, reports that he met with a most friendly reception by all the Indian tribes which he encountered; yet after consultation with Agent Vaughan and Mr. Culbertson, a gentleman long resident among these Indians, and on account of the well known warlike character and hostile feeling of some of the tribes located on the east and west sides of the eastern range of the Rocky mountains, he esteems it necessary that a council be held with all the tribes in that vicinity not parties to the treaty of Fort Laramie, for the purpose of conciliating them by means of presents of goods and provisions, and that the council be held during the coming summer at Fort Benton, on the Upper Missouri.

For accomplishing this purpose Governor Stevens estimates that \$30,000 would be required for presents and transportation; \$5,000 for provisions; \$15,000 for incidental expenses; and \$10,000 to enable a number of chiefs of the principal tribes to visit the President of the United States.

The tribes which he proposes to invite to the council are the Grosventres, Pegans, Bloods, and Blackfeet, east of the mountain range, and all the tribes west of the same range with whom they are at variance. Agent Vaughan, in his annual report, also urgently recommends that a treaty similar to the treaty at Fort Laramie be made with the Grosventres and the Blackfeet tribes. He estimates the Blackfeet nation to number about 10,800, and the Grosventres 3,780.

Governor Stevens estimates the Blackfeet nation, embracing the Pegan, Blood, and Blackfeet tribes, at 14,400, and Mr. Culbertson at 14,000.

Their number heretofore has generally been estimated as much greater, which is doubtless to be ascribed to their roving, bold, and warlike character.

Assuming, then, that the number is about 14,000, and the Grosventres 3,780, the number of Indians in the tribes west of the mountain range, which Governor Stevens proposes to invite to the council, may probably be stated at 6,000 to 10,000, which will make the census of the tribes to be invited to the council and furnished with presents, 25,000 to 27,000.

Governor Stevens estimates that there would be needed about 100

tons of transportation; and assuming this to be about the correct amount, in view of the remoteness of the points of delivery, and the dangers of the navigation of the Missouri river, and also because presents are proposed to be made to the Indians of so many and so populous nations, I am led to believe that the estimate made by Governor Stevens for goods, provisions and transportation, is too low, and that if the council is to be held as proposed, a supply of goods and provisions should be distributed to the Indians more plentifully than funds to the amount of his estimate would procure.

I have therefore to state my approbation of the proposition of Gov. Stevens in respect to the council, and to recommend that an appropriation be asked for, of \$100,000, to be placed at the disposal of the department, for the expenses of holding a council with, and making presents of goods and provisions to the Blackfeet, Grosventres, and other wild tribes of Indians immediately within or adjacent to the eastern boundary of Washington Territory, and to defray the expense of conveying a delegation of the chiefs of those tribes to Washington city.

For interesting details respecting the proposed council, the character of these Indians, &c., reference is had to documents Nos. 43, 85, 86, and 88, accompanying my late annual report.

It is a matter of regret that the annual report of Joel Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs in Oregon, did not reach this office until the 13th December last—too late to appear with the documents accompanying my late annual report.

Superintendent Palmer recommends very strongly, in that report, the negotiation, as speedily as possible, of treaties with the bands and tribes of Indians in Oregon, for the acquisition of their claims to lands. He estimates that the sum of \$26,950 would be sufficient to defray the expenses of treating with and paying first instalment of annuities to all the bands located west of the Cascade range of mountains, and \$40,300 for the expenses of treating with and paying first instalment of annuities to the bands east of that range.

I think these estimates very reasonable, and I recommend that an appropriation be made immediately of \$68,000, for the expenses of making treaties with and payment of first instalments of annuities to the Indian tribes of Oregon.

Should the recommendations herein made meet with favor from the two houses of Congress, I have to suggest that action be had immediately.

The goods and provisions which would be required for presents by Gov. Stevens should be ready to leave St. Louis, Missouri, by the middle of April next, in order to secure their transportation up the Missouri river at a reasonable cost, and in due time to accomplish the object at a proper season of the year.

It has been found hitherto, and is reported to be still, extremely difficult to procure Indian goods in Oregon and Washington Territories; and when purchased there, very high prices have always to be paid. Moreover, not unfrequently the Hudson's Bay Company is the only establishment which has such goods for sale, and necessity compels a purchase of that company.

To make any extensive purchases of a British company there, would

become known to the Indians, and would have a tendency to lessen in their estimation the dignity and power of this government.

When goods can be purchased in the Atlantic cities and shipped to Oregon to cost less and answer the purpose better than those to be had there of the Hudson's Bay Company, it is clear that this department ought, if possible, to send the necessary goods forward from the Atlantic coast; and in order that this may be done, it is highly important, that such goods as are designed for Oregon be purchased without delay and shipped to the collector or other proper officer at San Francisco, to be forwarded from thence as soon as possible.

In order that the proposed objects may be accomplished during the coming summer, I have to suggest that you will recommend to Congress, through the chairmen of the Committees on Indian Affairs in the Senate and House, as provided by the 14th section of the act of 26th August, 1842, that the appropriations necessary thereto be made as soon as practicable, to be placed at the disposal of the department forthwith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY, *Commissioner.*

HON. R. McCLELLAND,

Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Office Indian Affairs, February 14, 1854.

SIR: Referring you, for more general information respecting Indians and Indian affairs in New Mexico, to documents Nos. 79 and 80 attached to my late annual report, and to documents on the same subject accompanying the annual report of my predecessor for the year 1851, I have the honor now to call your attention to the importance of fixing definitely, at an early period, the relations of the government to the principal Indian tribes there.

It is important to emigrants passing through that Territory that peace and good feeling be established permanently. It is very important to citizens resident there that depredations and ravages heretofore and still so frequently committed by the Indians be prevented. It is important to the United States government to extinguish any claim the Indians may have to such portions of the soil as are desirable for the location of white settlers, and to provide for the colonization of the Indians in some part of the country now vacant, and before white settlers locate upon and lay claim to the same.

The principal tribes within New Mexico are the Apaches, the Navajoes, the Utahs, and the Pueblos.

The Apaches are found on the southern boundary, on both sides of the Rio Grande, and bands of them also on the northern boundary, on both sides of that river. Some of them have a little knowledge of cultivating the soil.

The Navajoes live on the west of the Rio Grande, in the central portions of the Territory, beyond Santa Fé, and have considerable success in agriculture, and generally keep within the region of country claimed by them.

The Utahs are a roving but vigorous, numerous, and warlike tribe, extending along the northern boundaries of the Territory, on the west side, and portions also on the east side, of the Rio Grande.

On the 9th September, 1849, a treaty of peace was made with the Navajoes; and on the 30th December, of the same year, a treaty with the Utahs. (U. S. Statutes at Large, vol. 9, pp. 974 and 984.)

These treaties provided for the designation by the United States; at its earliest convenience, of territorial limits for each of these tribes; and in the case of the Utahs the Indians expressly stipulated that they would remain within their boundaries when they were so designated, and would build up pueblos, or settle in such other manner as would enable them best to cultivate the soil.

As this tribe has been in the habit of roaming from the headwaters of the Arkansas to the Sierra Nevada, and from the South Pass to the Navajo country, and subsisting by plunder and the chase, the stipulation that they should remain within limits to be assigned them, and should cultivate the earth for a livelihood, was of essential importance. The United States, however, has never designated a country and fixed the limits within which they should live; nor have boundaries been assigned to the Navajoes.

I deem it very desirable that proper measures be taken, as early as practicable, to agree, by treaty with each of these tribes, on a section of country having specific boundaries, and being of a proper extent, which shall be their future homes, and within which they shall be confined; and that provision also be made, by said treaties, for the residence among them of farmers, mechanics, and other teachers, for such a period of time as will serve to prepare them to sustain themselves by the arts and labors of civilized life.

The Apaches are a large and warlike tribe. With them there are, as yet, no well-defined relations, and towards them the same policy should be pursued as towards the Utahs and Navajoes.

Of such tribes of Indians as may be located west of the Navajo country within New Mexico, in the regions bordering on the boundaries of California and the Mexican State of Sonora, but little is known; and, as their country is unfrequented by whites, no immediate necessity exists for placing them under the care of agents.

The Pueblo Indians are of a character and habits so peculiar, and are so permanently fixed in their location, that a policy towards them of a nature essentially different from that pursued towards our Indians generally, seems to be required.

Agent Graves, in a recent report, states that "Indian agents in New Mexico are at a loss to know where the duties begin or end in regard to this peculiar race of people." * * * * *

"They number from eight to ten thousand, and are supposed to be descendants of the Aztec race. There are twenty or more pueblos in New Mexico, located as follows: In the valley of the Del Norte, north of Santa Fé, are the pueblos of Taos, Picoris, San Juan, Santa Clara, San Ildefonso, Pojuaque, Nambé, and Tezuque; in the same valley, south of Santa Fé, are the pueblos of Cochiti, Santo Domingo, San Felipe, Sandia, and Isletta; and west of the Del Norte, and on the Jemez river, are situated the pueblos of Santa Ana, Cia, and Jemez;

a little east of the Navajo country proper stand the prosperous pueblos of Zuni and Moqui; and between these and the Del Norte are the pueblos of Laguna and Acoma.

"The Pueblo Indians of New Mexico speak four different languages. The Pueblos on the Jemez river speak the Pecos language. The Pueblos of Taos, Picoris, and Moqui, speak the Moqui language, as do also the Pueblos of Sandia and Isletta. The other six Pueblos north of Santa Fé speak the Tequas language; and the five Pueblos south of Santa Fé speak the Quingas. All the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico profess the Christian religion, as taught by the Catholic church, except the Moquis.

"They are the owners of the land upon which they live, and it is believed that they have an indefeasible title to the same; though they often complain of their neighbors, the Mexicans, as frequently attempting to make inroads upon their grants. Each of the pueblos professing the Christian religion have a chapel, consecrated to the worship of God. They pay tithes to their priests, (Mexicans,) are prompt in their attendance on worship, and manifest much zeal and devotion in the practice of their religion. Each pueblo is independent of the others. They have annual elections, at which a governor, alcalde, and war-captain are elected upon the majority principle. All males who have attained the age of manhood are entitled to vote. There is no such thing as pauperism among them. All are engaged in pursuits of some kind, though most generally in the cultivation of the soil. Whilst the pueblo and the pueblo lands belong to them in common, yet, for the purpose of cultivation, their lands are divided off into parcels and lotted to families or individuals, who are entitled exclusively to the products of their own labor. They live in peace and harmony, and respect each other's rights. Many individuals possess many horses, sheep, goats, and asses."

Agent Graves states that these Indians voted at Mexican elections before the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and have frequently exercised the elective franchise since that treaty; that by acts of the territorial legislature of New Mexico, passed in December, 1847, and reaffirmed in 1851, the Pueblo Indians living in towns and villages built on lands granted by Spain or Mexico are made bodies corporate and politic, shall have perpetual succession, sue and be sued, &c.; that Hon. J. S. Watts, United States district judge, has decided, in the case of Pueblo of Picoris *vs.* Julian Solis, that the intercourse act of 1834 does not apply to the Pueblo Indians.

Agent Graves states that the policy of forming these Indians into pueblos, and inducing them to cultivate the soil, originated with, and was commenced by, Charles the Fifth of Spain; and that in obedience to orders from the royal court at Madrid, twenty-two years afterwards, the Marquis of Falcos, Count of St. Stephen, and Viceroy of New Spain, allotted to them quantities of land in good localities. That this policy was maintained by Spain, and the rights of the Indians were never disturbed by the government of the Mexican republic, but, on the contrary, were protected, so far, as the action of the government was concerned.

He also says that, "by a decree issued during the presidency of

Iturbide, it was declared that all persons born within the limits of the Mexican republic, and professing the Catholic religion, were citizens of the Mexican republic, and as such entitled to all rights, privileges, and immunities guaranteed by Mexican laws."

By the 8th and 9th articles of the treaty with the republic of Mexico, of February 2, 1848, certain rights are secured to "*Mexicans*" then established in territories previously belonging to Mexico, but which, thereafter, would remain within the limits of the United States; and in view of those treaty stipulations it becomes a question of importance whether the Pueblo Indians are, or are not, now citizens of the United States, and entitled to all the rights and privileges secured under the laws of that Territory, and of the United States, to citizens of Spanish or Saxon descent.

If they are not now citizens, it seems evident that they are fitted to become so, should it be their wish, and be adjudged sound policy by the proper authority to recognise them as such.

Should Congress be disposed to recognise them as citizens, it would seem proper that their grants of land be confirmed to the Pueblos. If they are properly regarded as Indian tribes, having their separate organizations and nationalities within the jurisdiction and under the protection of the United States, I would suggest that treaties be made with each of the pueblos, by which their boundaries should be defined, or provision made for the removal of some, and the incorporation of them with and among others in those localities adjudged most proper, and that a few presents of improved agricultural implements be made them by the United States, to confirm and strengthen the feelings of amity which now exist.

For making presents to the Apaches, Navajoes, and Utahs, and to enable the President to treat with them, the sum of \$30,000 will be required. This sum is designed to embrace the cost and transportation of goods, and the purchase of some provisions.

For treating with the various bands of Pueblo Indians, and making presents of agricultural implements, the sum of \$15,000 would be required.

By reference to a communication received on the 11th instant, from Isaac I. Stevens, governor of Washington Territory, dated the 26th of December last, a copy of which is herewith, it appears to be very desirable also that treaties of peace and acquisition be negotiated with the Indian tribes in that Territory west of the Cascade range of mountains; and by reference to another communication, dated the 29th of December last, (a copy of which is also herewith,) he also recommends that like treaties be negotiated with the Indian tribes of his superintendency east of that range.

He estimates that the sum of \$30,000 will be needed for both purposes, \$15,000 for each; \$6,900 being for travelling and incidental expenses, and \$7,100 for presents. I have to remark that the goods he asks for will cost in New York, at present prices prevailing, from 30 to 50 per cent. more than Governor Stevens has estimated, and that his estimate does not cover the cost of the transportation of the goods from New York to Puget's Sound, an item which would likely be near if not quite equal to the original cost in New York.

I should, therefore, adjudge that there would be needed "for making presents to, and defraying all expenses of negotiating treaties with, the Indian tribes in Washington Territory," the sum of \$45,000.

I have therefore to request that you will recommend to Congress, through the chairmen of the Committees on Indian Affairs in the Senate and House of Representatives, that the following appropriations be made, and placed at the disposal of this department immediately :

"For making presents to, and defraying all expenses of negotiating treaties with, the Indian tribes in Washington Territory," \$45,000.

"For making presents to, and defraying all the expenses of negotiating treaties with, the Apache, Navajo, and Utah tribes of Indians in New Mexico," \$30,000.

"For defraying all expenses of negotiating treaties with, and making presents of agricultural implements to, the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico," \$15,000.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,

Commissioner.

HON. ROBERT McCLELLAND,

Secretary of the Interior.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Olympia, W. T., December 29, 1853.

DEAR SIR: The Indian title to land east of the Cascade mountains should at once be extinguished. In my communication from Fort Benton I urged this matter upon your attention, and subsequent observations, as I came west and saw more of these Indian tribes, and the number of settlements already commenced in the Indian country, confirmed me in the opinion of its great necessity. The tribes east of the Cascade mountains have much better organizations than the tribes west of the mountains. All of these have chiefs, who are well disposed towards the whites; and some of whom have great authority, not only with their own people, but with the surrounding tribes. All the tribes have made some progress in agriculture, and own horses and cattle.

In the St. Mary's Valley there has been considerable progress made in settlements by half-breeds and retired servants of the Hudson's Bay Company. The Messrs. Owen (to whom I have given license to trade with the Flat-head Indians) have settled here, and express themselves highly delighted, not only with the country, but with the climate. The country is indeed beautiful, and the land fertile. My men were so struck with its beauty and fertility, that many preferred to remain here at less pay than to go on to the Pacific. There was no difficulty in obtaining any number of men to remain and accompany Lieut. Muller; to whom, as you have already been advised, important duties in the Indian department have been assigned. There is already a flourishing line of settlements in the Colville and Wallah-wallah valley, and the settlers are on excellent terms with the Indians. The missions among the Pend d'Oreilles, Coeur d'Alene, Colville, Takama, and Wallah-wallah Indians, are all calculated to lead to early settlements in their vicinity, and should be encouraged. The chief of the Spokans, Garrey, has

allowed one white man to settle within the limits of his tribe. There are also a few settlements in the New Perrin country. Even the people of the Willamett valley, attracted by the superior climate east of the Cascade, desire to locate in some of the valleys thus referred to.

I, a short time since, received a letter from a Mr. Rutters, in Missouri, making inquiries about the St. Mary's valley, and expressing his desire to settle there, provided the Indian title to the lands was extinguished. There is much valuable land, and an inexhaustible supply of timber east of the Cascades; and I consider its speedy settlement so desirable, that all impediments should be removed.

To this end, two measures I regard as of paramount importance: the appointment of a surveyor general for the Territory of Washington, and the extension of the surveys over the whole Territory, wherever, by the settlements of frontiers of it, it is required, and the extinguishment of the Indian title.

In a communication of this date, in reply to the call of the department, referring to me Major Alvord's communication, and asking my views in relation to its general suggestions, I have expressed the opinion that the act for the donation of land to actual settlers had reference to the east as well as the west side of the Cascade mountains, although no appropriations were made for the survey on the east side; and I shall, in consequence, unless otherwise instructed, direct my exertions to establishing friendly relations between the white settlers and the Indians. There is a population of about 6,000 Indians in about twelve different tribes east of the Cascades; the reparations which they will require in any treaty arrangements must necessarily be large, on account of their horses and cattle, already large, and with some tribes increasing yearly. The amount that will be required to negotiate treaties with these Indians will not be less than \$15,000.

In the mean time I shall receive many valuable suggestions from Lieut. Muller, now in the St. Mary's valley. It is my intention soon to send Lieut. Arnold into the Nez-Perce country to continue our geographical and railroad explorations, and shall direct him to collect information in relation to that interesting tribe, and the arrangements as to reservations which can finally be made with them.

I propose next year to visit all these tribes, examine the country in reference to reservations, and thus be ready to act promptly in view of receiving the necessary authority and appropriations from Congress.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient,
 ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Governor and Superintendent.

Hon. G. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Olympia, W. T., December 26, 1853.

DEAR SIR: There is urgent necessity existing for treaties being immediately made with the Indians west of the Cascade mountains, in this Territory. For years they have been promised payment for their lands by the whites, and they have waited with an abiding confi-

dence that the whites would redeem their many promises. For the last two years, however, the great number of settlers who have located in this Territory has made them suspicious and uneasy, and they upbraid the whites for their want of faith.

The lands of all the Indians from the Columbia river to the 49th degree of latitude, west of the Cascade mountains, are so fast becoming settled by the whites, that within another year there will hardly be a choice claim of land on the sound, or the different streams, but what will be located upon by settlers, and thus the Indians will be driven from their homes. Even within the last year the population of the Territory has increased from 2,000 to 5,000, and that without the aid of a road across the Cascade mountains until late in the season, and which was almost entirely cut out by the unaided exertions of the citizens. These things make it imperative upon the government to act in this matter, and apply the proper remedy for these fast-growing evils.

The inapplicability of the intercourse law, and its being in conflict with the act of Congress donating lands to settlers, &c., of September 27, 1850, render it almost impossible to do anything without extinguishing their titles, and placing them on reservations where they can be cared for and attended to.

There are some forty different tribes in the basin between the Cascade mountains, on the east, and the Olympic range, on the west, from the Columbia river north to the 49th degree of latitude, numbering in all not less than five thousand; and these tribes live on the different water-courses on the bays and inlets of the sound, subsisting on roots and berries and the various species of fish which abound in the waters. But few of these Indians ever leave this basin, but roam about the sound—leading, for the most part, an idle life. They have all, however, singled out a few spots in their domains which they wish to reserve, and contemplate the sale of the rest of their lands to the whites. These spots are not only permanent places of residence, but are hereditary. Near them are the graves of their relatives and friends, and they cherish an affection for them which I have scarcely ever seen equalled. These are their homes, and from them they roam about the sound in every direction—going where the fish, roots, and berries abound most at the different seasons of the year.

I cannot urge this matter too strongly on your attention. The longer treaties are delayed, the more difficult it will be to make them satisfactorily; and to make reservations for them in a short time will be impossible, without moving whites from their land claims. Money should be at once appropriated for these purposes.

By an act passed by Congress in 1850 for negotiating treaties with the Indians west of the Cascade mountains, there is authority for entering into negotiations with these Indians, and but for the want of funds I should immediately adopt measures for the extinguishment of their titles.

What had better be done with these Indians when treaties are made with them, has much occupied my mind since my arrival in the Territory. The only two locations they could be removed to, is the country east of the Cascades, or west of the Olympic range, on the coast of the

Pacific. It is my opinion, as well as the opinion of all with whom I have conversed upon the subject, many of them the oldest settlers in the country, and best acquainted with the Indians, that it would not only be injudicious, but almost impossible, to make the Indians remove east of the Cascade mountains. Injudicious, for the reason that there is not a sufficiency of the food they have been accustomed to for their subsistence, and the consequent expense to government in having to support them until they could be taught to cultivate the soil, and depend upon its products for food; almost impossible, for reason of their strong attachment to their present locations in preference, and the difficulty of keeping them in a place from which to their old haunts there would be easy access.

Of the country lying on the west side of the sound between it and the Pacific coast, north of the Chehulis or Chickelees river, there is nothing known, it never having been explored by either whites or Indians with whom the whites are acquainted. If the country should, upon exploration, be found to abound along the coast in bays, inlets, and streams, they would be probably too small for the purposes of commerce, and they would undoubtedly abound in fish, and the country with berries. If this should be the case, it would be a good place for them to be removed to. There is a strong supposition, however, that gold and other valuable minerals abound in this range of mountains. If this should be the case, it would do away, of course, with the advantages of the place.

For the purpose of developing these mineral resources, if they exist, and to gain a knowledge of the coast beyond this range, I would strongly recommend that appropriations be made for its thorough exploration. If neither of these places will answer for reservations, to which they can be removed, the measure of making reservations for the different tribes in their own territory, joining as many of the tribes as possible under one head, ought to be thoroughly considered. Indeed; I am not prepared to say that this would not be the best thing that could be done with them. It would be the least expensive, and, with the Indians, by far the most satisfactory. There is a strong sympathy for the Indians among the whites. They are very useful in many ways, for transporting persons about the sound in their canoes, &c. Many of them, as laborers, are very useful in chopping wood, ploughing, driving wagons, &c. Some of the women wash clothes well, and in a variety of ways make themselves useful; and if confined on reservations, under the direction of efficient agents, I am inclined to think that but little objection, if any, would be made by the whites. This is a matter I, however, desire more maturely to consider. In the meanwhile money should be appropriated for the purpose of defraying the expenses of negotiations, and buying presents for them, before the reception of which I shall be able to study the question, and will have come to a decisive conclusion upon the subject.

The distance we are from the seat of government, and the great length of time it takes to communicate and receive answers, makes me desirous that particular attention should be given to these matters. The urgency of this subject cannot be fully appreciated by persons so distant from the country, and it is difficult to describe in detail the various reasons for their urgency with sufficient force to carry conviction

that such steps are immediately necessary; but all who are in the country see and feel them.

To enter into negotiations it would require, at a low estimate, \$15,000. Of this sum six thousand nine hundred (6,900) dollars is intended to defray the expenses of travelling, examination of reservations, pay of interpreters and their employees, together with incidental expenses. The balance of seven thousand one hundred (7,100) dollars is intended for the purchase of presents, to be given in order to collect them together, and obtain a complete census of all the different tribes. These presents (a list of which, with their probable cost in New York, is given below) it is desirable should be purchased immediately in New York, and shipped by a clipper vessel to this coast, directed to me at this place.

800 pair of 3-point blankets, of various colors, costing say	
\$4 50 per pair	\$3,600
32,000 yards of calico, at 6 cents.....	1,900
2,000 pounds of plug tobacco, at 16 cents.....	320
2,000 hickory shirts, at 50 cents each.....	1,000
1,000 pounds of soap, at 8 cents.....	80
Of string-beads to hang around the neck, say.....	200
	<hr/>
	7,100
	<hr/> <hr/>

The cost of these articles may be estimated; if so, and there be a surplus, it should be expended in blankets. These blankets should be of excellent quality, they being excellent judges of them, having heretofore bought of the Hudson's Bay Company, principally, and the English blankets being much superior to the American, of the same cost, sold out here.

It is my intention soon to prepare a map which will give the geography of the country—if not exact, will at least enable any one looking at it to form a correct general idea of the country, showing, too, locations of the different Indian tribes, the extent of their country, &c.

Hoping that you will give your early attention to the subject of this communication, I remain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

I. I. STEVENS,

Gov. and Sup't Indian Affairs for Washington Territory.

HON. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, &c.

Special estimate of additional funds required for the service of the Indian department within the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854.

Items.	Objects.	Amount.
No. 1	For pay of three Indian agents in Washington Territory at \$1,500 each per annum, half-year.....	\$2,250 00
2	For pay of two Indian sub-agents in Washington Territory at \$1,000 each per annum, half-year.....	1,000 00
3	For pay of six interpreters for the Indian tribes in Washington Territory, half-year.....	1,500 00
4	For general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Washington Territory, half-year.....	5,000 00
5	For payment to Charles W. Borup, Saint Paul, Minnesota, for goods borrowed of him by J. S. Watrous, late agent for the Chippewas,.....	4,136 03
6	For the removal of the Stockbridge Indians to the country west of the Mississippi river, which has been selected for and approved by them; and for subsistence for one year, per 8th article treaty November 24, 1848, in addition to the sum formerly appropriated and unexpended.....	7,000 00
7	For payment to Thompson Connolly and James Connolly, children of John Connolly, deceased.....	200 00
8	Reappropriation for expenses of the removal of the Catawba Indians to the west of the Mississippi river, and of settling and subsisting them one year in their new homes; provided, that a home shall first be obtained for them, and that they shall be removed only with their own consent.....	5,000 00
9	For payment to the Chickasaw nation in full of the expenses of their commissioners in negotiating the treaty of June 22, 1852, per 9th article of said treaty.....	1,500 00
10	For presents to the Comanches, Kioways, and other Indians on the Arkansas river, and to enable the President to treat with said Indians, in addition to a former appropriation.....	1,200 00
11	For payment of annuities (and transportation of the same) to certain tribes of Indians, per 7th article of the treaty at Fort Laramie, September 17, 1851, second and third of ten instalments, (in addition to former appropriations.).....	24,000 00
12	For general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Utah.....	10,600 00

EXPLANATIONS TO SPECIAL ESTIMATE.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4.—Though no provision has been made by law for the appointment of Indian agents and sub-agents for Washington Territory, as that Territory has been organized, and the governor made ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs therein, and as it is well known that there are numerous bands of Indians living there, it seems to be necessary that immediate provision be made for the management of Indian affairs in the Territory. These amounts are based on estimates of Governor Stevens, recently received.

No. 5.—On the 3d of February, 1853, late Agent Watrous borrowed of Dr. C. W. Borup Indian goods of this value, which he promised to replace from Chippewa annuity goods as soon as they should arrive at St. Paul. The borrowed goods were forwarded to the Chippewa agency, and there consumed by fire in May last, before they could be distributed to the Indians. The amount estimated for is based on the price paid in New York, on the 11th of March, 1853, for similar goods, and the cost of their transportation to St. Paul. I did not approve the arrangement of Agent Watrous, to repay the borrowed goods out of the annuity goods, and therefore deem it proper that they be paid for in money. Exhibit A, hereto attached, shows the kinds and quantities of goods borrowed.

No. 6.—By the treaty with the Stockbridges of November 24, 1848, (vol. 9, page 957,) article 8, the United States stipulated to defray the expenses of their removal west of the Mississippi.

No. 7.—This amount was secured to them by the 5th article of the treaty of 28th September, 1836. By act of Congress of 3d March, 1837, the money was appropriated, and it was placed in the hands of disbursing agent Hitchcock, and by him turned over to Joseph M. Street, then United States agent for the Sacs and Foxes. Mr. Street died in 1840, and it appears that neither he nor his representatives have ever accounted for the money. It is stated that the estate of Mr. Street is insolvent.

No. 8.—This amount was appropriated by act of Congress of July 29, 1848. The provisions of that appropriation were such that the removal was not effected before the amount, under provisions of law, was carried to the surplus fund, on September 24, 1852.

No. 9.—This amount is stipulated to be paid to said Indians by treaty. (See pamphlet copy of Statutes 1852-'53. Appendix, p. 63.)

No. 10.—Of the appropriation of \$20,000 made by act of Congress of August 30, 1852, for this purpose, \$16,000 was expended in the purchase of goods and provisions, and \$4,000 reserved to pay for the transportation. The goods were sent forward and delivered to the Indians, and treaties with them were negotiated, which were transmitted to you on the 21st of December last. On adjusting the claims for transportation of the goods and provisions, it is found that the \$4,000 reserved for that purpose is not sufficient by the amount estimated for.

No. 11.—The bills rendered for the transportation during the past summer, from St. Louis and Kansas, Mo., to their ultimate destinations, of the \$50,000 worth of goods and provisions purchased and paid to the various tribes of Indians, as the second instalment stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty at Fort Laramie, (September, 1851,) amount to \$20,490 62. There has been drawn from the treasury, on account of insurance and transportation from New York to St. Louis and Kansas, the sum of \$1,857 78. According to the estimates furnished and the appropriations made heretofore, only \$10,000 was designated to cover the cost of this transportation as regards the second instalment, and a like sum as regards the third instalment of the annuities. These sums are now discovered to be entirely insufficient. There is now needed \$12,250 to meet liabilities for transportation of the second instalment. It is anticipated that the transportation of the third instalment will be procured for a less amount than that of the second has cost, but it is deemed proper to estimate the cost at about the same sum.

No. 12.—The sum estimated for is the difference between the amount appropriated for the purpose at the last session of Congress and the amount estimated for by this office. The accounts of Governor Young, received at this office and not yet fully examined, indicate that his expenditures within his superintendency to the 30th of September last have been such that the existing appropriation will prove insufficient by a sum not less than this amount.

GEO. W. MANYPENNY, *Commissioner.*

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, *February 10, 1854.*

A.

Goods furnished the Chippewa agent at Saint Paul on the 31st day of January, 1853, by Charles W. Borup.

Articles.	Price.	Amount.
50 pairs 3-point Mackinaw blankets.....	\$5 75	\$287 50
150 pairs 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -point..... do.....	4 50	675 00
50 pairs 2-point..... do.....	3 50	175 00
100 pairs 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -point..... do.....	3 00	300 00
560 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards gray list cloth.....	2 25	1,260 56 $\frac{1}{2}$
182 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards fancy list blue cloth.....	2 75	501 18 $\frac{1}{2}$
6,123 yards calico	10	612 30
931 yards brown 4-4 cotton.....	8	74 48
Cost in New York.....		3,886 03

Estimated cost of transportation from New York to St. Paul, \$250.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, February 10, 1854.