

COMMUNICATIONS

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

AND

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TO THE

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS OF THE SENATE,

Recommending certain appropriations for the Indian service.

FEBRUARY 21, 1854.—Submitted by Mr. Sebastian, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, February 9, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated the 6th instant, in which he recommends that treaties be speedily made with the Indians in Oregon and Washington Territories.

Viewing the subject as one of great interest and importance, I recommend it to the early and favorable consideration of the Committee on Indian Affairs.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. McCLELLAND, *Secretary.*

HON. W. K. SEBASTIAN,
Chairman Committee Indian Affairs, United States Senate.

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 the territory 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 emigration to, and settlement 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 these 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 there 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 warlike character and hostile feelings 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 Gros Ventres, 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 Gros Ventres and Blackfeet tribes. He estimates the Blackfeet nation to number about 10,800; and the Gros Ventres 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 Gros Ventres 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 point of delivery, and the dangers of the navigation of the Missouri river; and, also, because presents are proposed to be made to 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 plentiful than funds to the amount of his estimates would procure.

I have, therefore, to state my approbation of the proposition of Governor 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, Gros Ventres, 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 instalments 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 Governor 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 Bay Company is the only es-

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 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 fourteenth 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, *Com'r.*

Hon. R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Office Indian Affairs, February 16, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of your committee, a copy of a communication from this office to the Secretary of the Interior Department, dated the 30th ultimo, in relation to the insufficiency of the appropriation made by the act of 3d March last for the "General incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of New Mexico."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY, *Com'r.*

Hon. W. K. SEBASTIAN,
Chairman Com. of Indian Affairs, United States Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Office Indian Affairs, January 30, 1854.

SIR: On the 20th December, 1852, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior, and through him to the two Houses of Congress, "Additional estimates for funds required for the Indian service during the year ending June 30, 1853;" and among the items of that additional estimate was one for \$25,000, for general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of New Mexico.

In view of the large number and warlike character of the Indians in New Mexico, and the high prices of goods and provisions in that Territory, this sum was then considered such as would be imperiously demanded to preserve peaceable relations with the Indian tribes located there.

Congress saw proper, however, to appropriate only the sum of \$10,000 by act of 3d March last.

At the commencement of the present fiscal year, there remained in the treasury, of former appropriations for this service, the sum of \$2,323 63. This amount, as also the \$10,000 appropriated for the fiscal year ending the 30th June next, was absorbed by drafts and liabilities by the 8th of October last, excepting the small balance of \$564 90.

The accounts of the late Governor Lane, and late agents Steck and Wingfield, are not yet finally settled, but having been rendered and filed in this office for examination, it is found that they claim balances due them as follows: E. H. Wingfield, \$3,931 64; W. Carr Lane, \$4,838 48; Michael Steck, \$312 41. Not being prepared to state whether these amounts are or are not due, it is clear that there is no money in the treasury out of which such balances, if due, can be paid.

I have further to state that this office has been embarrassed in sustaining the Indian service in New Mexico, and has been compelled to ask your sanction that recent drafts of Governor Merriwether, to the amount of \$2,000, be paid out of the fund for "current expenses of the Indian Department."

I am also in expectation daily that other drafts of Governor Merriwether will arrive, and I hence am induced to request that you will immediately recommend to Congress, through the chairmen of the committees on Indian Affairs in the House and Senate, as provided by the fourteenth section of the act of Congress of 26th August, 1842, entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have usually been included in the general appropriation bills," &c., that the sum of \$15,000 be immediately appropriated, and placed at the disposal of the department for the "General incidental expenses of the Indian service in New Mexico" during the year ending the 30th June next.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. MIX.

Acting Commissioner.

Hon. R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

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

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, a communication, with accompanying papers, 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, Navajoe, and Utah tribes of 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. W. K. SEBASTIAN,

Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, United States Senate.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Olympia, Washington Territory, 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 faith that the whites would redeem their many promises. For the last two years, however, the great numbers of settlers, who have located in this Territory, has made them suspicious and uneasy; and they upbraid the whites for the want of faith. The lands of all the Indians from the Columbia river to the 49° 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 two to five thousand; 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 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, renders 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 49° of latitude—numbering, in all, not less than five thousand.

All 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 per-

manent 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 at once be 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 Cascade 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 Chehalis or Chikelees 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 the men, as laborers, are very useful in chopping wood, plowing, 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 to 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 other employées, 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 clipper vessel to this coast, directed to me at this place.

800 pairs 3-point blankets, of various colors, costing say \$4 50	
per pair.....	\$3,600
32,000 yards calico, at 6 cents.....	1,900
2,000 pounds plug tobacco, at 16 cents.....	320
2,000 hickory shirts, at 50 cents.....	1,000
1,000 pounds of soap, at 8 cents.....	80
Of string-beads to hang around the neck, say.....	200
	<hr/>
	\$7,100
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The cost of these articles may be over-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 Bay Company principally, and the English blanket 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, it will, at least, enable any one

looking at it to form a correct general idea of the country, showing, too, the 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,

ISAAC I. STEVENS,

Gov. and Supt. of Indian Affairs for Washington Territory.

HON. GEORGE W. MANYPENNY,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
February 14, 1854.

SIR: Referring you for more general information respecting Indians and Indian Affairs in the territory of New Mexico to documents No. 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 Fe, 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 boundary 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. Stat. at Large, vol. 9, pages 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 head waters of the Arkansas to the Sierra Nevada, and from the south pass to the Navajoe 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 such 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 labor of civilized life.

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

Of such tribes of Indians as may be located west of the Navajoe 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 toward them of a nature essentially different from that pursued toward 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 their 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 Fe, are the Pueblos of Taos, Picoris, San Juan, Santa Clara, San Ildefonso, Pojuaque, Nambe, and Tezuque; in the same valley south of Santa Fe are the Pueblos of Cochiti, Santo Domingo, San Felipe, Sandia, and Isletta; and west of the Del Norte and the Jemez river are situated the Pueblos of Santa Anna, Cia, and Jemez; a little east of the Navajoe 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 Fe speak the Tequas language; and the five Pueblos south of Santa Fe 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, (Mexican,) are prompt in their attendance on public 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, alcade, 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 others' rights.

Many individuals possess many horses, sheep, goats, and asses."

Agent Graves states that these Indians voted at Mexican elections before the treaty of Gaudalupe 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 re-affirmed 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 the 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 the rights, privileges, and immunities guarantied 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 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 recognize them as such.

Should Congress be disposed to recognize 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 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 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 of 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 negotiat-

ing treaties with, the Apache, Navajoe, 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. R. McCLELLAND,

Secretary of the Interior.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Olympia, W. T., December 29, 1853.

DEAR SIR: The Indian title to lands 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 nine of the 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 organization 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 Bay Company. The Messrs. Owens, 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 Lieutenant Mullan, 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 vallies, and the settlers are on excellent terms with the Indians. The missions among the Pend d'Oreilles, Cour d'Eleine, Colville, Yakamah, and Wallah-Wallah Indians, are all calculated to lead to early settlements in their vicinity, and should be encouraged. The chief of the Spokanes, Gany, has allowed one white man to settle within the limits of his tribe. There is also a few settlements in the Nez Perces country. Even the people of the Willamette valley, attracted by the superior climate east of the Cascades, 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 im-

pediment 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 settlement of portions 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 several 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 their 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 six thousand Indians, in about twelve different tribes, east of the Cascade. The reservations 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 meantime, I shall receive many valuable suggestions from Lieutenant Mullan, now in the St. Mary's valley. It is my intention soon to send Lieutenant Arnold into the Nez Perces 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. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, February 17, 1854.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit to you, for the information of your committee, a copy of a report made on the 16th instant from this office to the Secretary of the Interior, respecting provision by act of Congress for the appointment of additional agents for certain Indian tribes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY, *Com'r.*

HON. W. K. SEBASTIAN,
Chairman Com. Indian Affairs, United States Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, February 16, 1854.

SIR: Referring to my late annual report, (pages 12 and 13,) and to documents Nos. 43 and 44 accompanying it, and in view of the probability of the establishment of more intimate treaty relations with the wild tribes of Indians on the head waters of the Arkansas, Platte, and Missouri rivers, from the boundaries of Utah and New Mexico on the south, to the British possessions on the north, and in view of the importance of more perfectly preserving peace and friendly intercourse between such tribes and the citizens of the United States, and between the several tribes themselves, I have the honor now to suggest that you recommend to Congress, through the chairmen of the Committees on Indian Affairs in the Senate and House of Representatives, that provision be made by law for the appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of two additional agents for the Indians east of the Rocky mountains.

Referring to my report of the 14th instant, relative to Indians and Indian affairs in New Mexico, I have also to suggest, in like manner, you recommend that provision be made for the appointment of one additional agent for the Indians in the Territory of New Mexico, and of any number deemed expedient, not exceeding three, for the Indian tribes in Washington Territory.

I have the honor also herewith to transmit, for your information, a copy of a letter from Isaac I. Stevens, Governor of the Territory last named, dated the 29th December last, in which he submits a plan for the organization of the Indian service therein, which I recommend be approved by you. In view of the organization as proposed by Governor Stevens, I have estimated for the expenses of the Indian service in Washington Territory, during the last half of the fiscal year ending the 30th June next, and I shall base my estimates for the same objects for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1855, on the same plan of organization, unless it is disapproved by you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY, *Com'r.*

Hon. R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Olympia, Washington Territory, December 29, 1853.

SIR: I have, in a communication of this date, estimated for the ordinary and incidental expenses of the Indian Department for this Territory for the remaining half of the present and the next fiscal year, and have recommended an appropriation of \$15,000 west of the Cascade mountains, and the same amount east of these mountains, for extinguishing the Indian title.

I have now the honor to propose, and urgently to recommend, that the Territory be organized into three agencies and two sub-agencies. The agency and sub-agency of Puget's Sound, extending from the Cascades to the Pacific, and from the Columbia river to the northern

boundary, embracing some forty different tribes, and about five thousand Indians—the agency to include the tribes on the Straits of Fuca, the lower portion of the sound regions, and the adjacent islands, and the sub-agency for the Columbia portion and the upper regions of the sound. The central agency and sub-agency, extending from the Cascades to the Cour d'Eleine mountains, and from the southern to the northern boundary, embracing the Wallah-Wallah, Palouse, Nez Perces, Takamah, Klickatat, Cour d'Eleine, Spokane, Pend d'Oreille, Colville, and Okanagan Indians. The agency, extending from the southern boundary to the Spokane plain, and the sub-agency, the country north to the British boundary; and the agency of the St. Mary's valley, including the eastern portion of the territory inhabited by the Flathead and Kauteney Indians; but on the route of all the Indians going to the buffalo hunt, and the scene of many border difficulties with the Blackfeet and Crows, the superintendents, agents, and sub-agents, to have one interpreter each.

I have also to recommend that five thousand dollars be appropriated for agency buildings, but not to be expended till negotiations have been entered into, the question of reservations settled, and the proper place for the agencies determined.

Appropriations, which may be wanted for farmers, teachers, artisans, &c., &c., will appropriately come up for consideration in negotiating treaties after the passage of the necessary laws by Congress.

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

ISAAC I. STEVENS,

Governor and Superintendent.

HON. GEORGE W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner, &c., Washington City.