morning, as it is doubtful whether he can reach camp, starting so late in the day. Do not fail to retain in custody Tum E Tas.

It might be well, if practicable, for you to come up, that we might jointly adopt measures to prevent a combination of the various tribes. A defeat in our first engagement with these bands would undoubtedly swell their numbers one hundred per cent.; and I feel a good deal of solicitation on that account.

Major Haller’s command are mostly recruits, but in a fair fight they will be able for three times their number. I am of opinion they may, at the start, bring into the field five hundred warriors, and if our troops should be repulsed we may expect a protracted war.

In haste, I am, sir, respectfully yours,

JOEL PALMER,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Captain Cain, Indian Agent,
Vancouver, Washington Territory.

No. 99.

Office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
Utah Territory, Great Salt Lake City, September 29, 1855.

Sir: It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the steadily increasing success of the pacific policy, which you so properly and ably direct and advocate should be invariably pursued towards the red men, most wisely considering their degraded and ignorant condition, and advocating a course not only the least expensive to the general government, but the only one that promises any success in ameliorating the circumstances of a race who have long been a prey and enigma to their brethren, the whites.

As an incontestible proof of the last assertion, and an argument which you can use without fear of successful contradiction, the natives within Utah’s borders are universally at peace among themselves, also with their white neighbors and the passing travellers; have begun to bend their unwilling backs to the useful toil of the laborer and husbandman, and realize the benefits thereof; and all this has been accomplished at far less expense than has ever been incurred under anything like similar circumstances. The force of this comparison, and the small amount disbursed for the attainment of such rapid beneficial and flattering results, will be readily appreciated by yourself and by all who are in the least familiar with the great number of numerous, wild, and unusually degraded tribes claiming this Territory for their home, few of whom, until quite recently, had ever seen the abodes of civilization.

True, the cheap rates at which these results have been attained have to be debited with the large amount of expense to our population accruing through the begging and thefts of the original settlers; yet, with this sum added, I am sanguine in the belief that Utah would compare much to her credit, in expenditures and results, by the side
of any other portion of our extensive territories; and I can but trust that your honor, and all candid men, will at once subscribe to the correctness of my briefly expressed though firm belief.

The hitherto small amount of expenditures; the expectation (rightfully, perhaps,) raised in the minds of the Mary's River Indians by Major Hurt's predecessor; the general understanding of the various tribes, through some source, that a large appropriation had long ago been made for the purpose of making treaties with them, and the actual extensive occupancy of their lands, will easily account for what might otherwise be deemed the large disbursements for the quarter now ending, more especially those made by Agent Garland Hurt; still, after a careful examination of all the accounts and reports now forwarded, I am not able to state in what particular the total could be lessened in justice, and presume the department will come to the same conclusion, and duly honor the corresponding drafts.

I have at different times divided the Territory, and allotted the agents and sub-agents, the last division being by the territorial road running north and south nearly through the centre, which was made on account of its definiteness and to accommodate the officers so far as consistent, all of whom hitherto have preferred to live in this city, with the late exception of Agent G. W. Armstrong, whoresidence is at Provo. Death, changes, &c., have caused the last named line to remain until now, but as the present agents bid fair for a greater permanency, another division may ere long be deemed necessary.

On the 7th instant I had the gratification of meeting large bands of Shoshonees (Snakes) and Utahs in council in this city, where they made a "good peace," which I hope will prove lasting.

They came into this city during the latter part of August, had a friendly meeting on the 2d instant, and of course had to be fed and required presents; this I caused to be complied with as economically as my judgment could dictate, as will be seen by a portion of my own and Agent Hurt's vouchers. That you may become cognizant of the minute particulars of this visit, I take the liberty of forwarding to you Nos. 27 and 28, volume 5, of the Deseret News.

You will at once perceive that not only myself, but the subordinate officers of this superintendency, find it impossible, as proven by our united best endeavors and judgments, to carry out your admirable policy—which we all most heartily coincide with—except at considerable expense; hence may I not rely upon your powerful mediation with the next Congress for appropriations commensurate with the justice of the case and the magnanimity of our nation?

I take pleasure in forwarding the reports and accompanying papers of Agents Major Garland Hurt and Major G. W. Armstrong, for the quarter ending September 30, 1855, trusting that their suggestions will meet with due consideration, their papers prove every way acceptable, and their accounts be satisfactorily adjusted.

So far as careful supervision gives me information, I am happy in being able to commend the diligence, economy, and success of the few employees under our control.

To prevent future misunderstanding, permit me to enquire whether I have a right to request agents and sub-agents to lodge in my office
a copy of their quarterly reports and other documents of theirs, which
the law requires me to examine and forward in addition to the one
forwarded, and that remaining in their offices.

Owing to Mr. James Case (farmer for the Sandpitch Indians) hav-
ing left for the States, I appointed Mr. Warren Snow in his place on
the 2d of July last.

I transmit by the mail of October 1st, proximo, this my report, the
account current, abstract return property, and vouchers, from 1 to 15,
inclusive, for the quarter ending September 29, 1855; also abstract
of employees, and have drawn upon you in favor of the Hon. John
M. Bernhisel, Utah delegate, for $2,949 50, that being the amount
shown in the accompanying account current.

Trust that this report may be found sufficiently explicit, and
not tedious through minute detail, and that the accompanying above
named papers may prove to be correct in accordance with prescribed
requirement,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

BRIGHAM YOUNG,
Governor and ex-officio Superintendent
of Indian Affairs.

Hon. GEORGE W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington City, D. C.

No. 100.

OFFICE INDIAN AGENT, UTAH TERRITORY,
Great Salt Lake City, September 30, 1855.

Sir: The duties of this agency during the quarter ending Sep-

ember 30, 1855, have been very arduous and expensive, but we have
every reason to hope that they have not been performed in vain, and
that much good will be the future result. Soon after my last report,
the news of a hostile state of feeling among the Indians on the Hum-
boldt river reached this place, and as much had been said about In-
dian murders and robberies in that region of country, it was deemed
advisable for some person to make them a visit, and agreeably to your
instructions of the 10th July I arranged an outfit, and set out on the
16th day of the same month for that valley.

Being informed that the Indians had been induced to expect a large
amount of presents from the government from promises made them by
some of my predecessors in office, I though best to prepare to meet those
expectations, so I took with me as many presents as my wagons would
conveniently carry. The first Indians we saw after leaving this place
were a band of the Treaber Utes, at Bingham's Fort, numbering about
60 or 70 men, under a chief by the name of Little Soldier, or Showets.
We gave them some presents, at which they were much pleased,
and soon left for their camps near by. On the evening of the next
day we camped at Willow creek, and scarcely had time to unharness,
when we discovered, in the distance, a perfect cloud of dust, which we perceived was produced by a large band of Indians coming towards us in a sweeping gallop. In a few minutes they were in camp, when we discovered them to be a band of Shoshonees, or Snakes proper, from the Green river country, numbering something over one hundred, who had come over to the mouth of Bear river to fish; and hearing that we were in the neighborhood, said they supposed we had come to give them presents, and I soon saw they were not disposed to leave disappointed. So I gave them all some shirts and tobacco and some bits of calico for their squaws.

These are a good looking band of Indians, and left a favorable impression of their friendly disposition towards the whites. After passing this band, to my great disappointment, I saw no Indians till we reached the valley of the Humboldt, and I began to fear that we should have difficulty in accomplishing our objects with them. But it was not long after reaching that valley till we met a large band, and as we had camped for the night we had a talk with them, told them the object of our visit, gave them some tobacco, and inquired where the balance of their nation were; they said that a great many of them had gone south to hunt, but that Nim-ah-tu-cah and the most of his band were about one hundred and fifty miles west, fishing. They staid till near dark, and left in small parties for their camp; but the next morning, a little after sunrise, they all returned with their squaws and children, and after seating themselves in a circle, said they had come to get all I had. But I told them it would not be good for me to give them all my presents when their principal men were off hunting; but that they must point out to me twelve young braves who would go to the bands and let them know that I had come to see them. They soon complied with my request, and after fitting them out with some provisions and tobacco, they put off in different directions. I then moved on about fifty miles further, which brought me to the neighborhood of Peter Hanes, an old gentleman, who settled in this valley near two years ago, and I must say that I think he has made a wholesome impression upon the Indians in his neighborhood. I stopped here to recruit my animals, and to give the Indians time to collect. We saw no Indians for near a week, when they began to drop in in small parties, and in less than three days we had a company of about 400 in all. They all complained of being hungry, many having travelled the distance of one hundred miles without eating, and I soon saw that I should be obliged to feed them. I gave them to understand that all difficulties between us had now to be settled, and requested the chiefs to assemble their people for the purpose of having a talk. We talked freely and at great length, many of the chiefs displaying more shrewdness and sagacity in council than I had expected. We endeavored to adjust all matters of dispute, both old and new, and I flatter myself that our efforts were not without success. For though we did not see the whole population of that vast region of country, yet we had a respectable delegation from each tribe and petty tribe, consisting of principal men and warriors, representing between 1,200 and 1,500 people or more; and from their great
desire to establish peaceful relations with us, I thought best to negotiate with them a written treaty, which, after being read and expounded to them, they agreed to and signed, a copy of which has already been laid before you. They then received their presents with great joy, making Poi-gan, (medicine,) as they term it, which consists in a variety of curious ceremonies, in which the body and limbs go through a routine of motions altogether indescribable. At night we were serenaded by a party of 50 or 60 young warriors with songs and dances. Early the next morning the old chief, Nim-ah-tie-cah, came to bid us good-by. He stood for some time as if in a deep study, and then said he was sorry that his people had ever been mad with the whites, but now their hearts were good towards the white people, and he hoped they would always feel so. The old man wiped a tear from his eyes, shook hands with us, and then put out; and since this interview it is difficult for me to believe that these Indians are so unmanageable as they have been represented to be if properly treated.

On our return trip we were exceedingly anxious to meet with some Indians whom we had reason to believe were haunted the road between the Humboldt and Bear river. In Thousand Spring valley we saw but one, and had to chase him on horseback before we came up with him. I asked him why he and his people were so wild when I had come so far just to see them and give them presents. He said they were afraid we were Californians and would kill them. I gave him his dinner, a shirt, and some tobacco, and told him to go and bring his people to see me by the time the sun was up next morning. He promised to do so and started off, but we saw nothing more of him nor his people, though we staid till 10 o'clock next day.

As we were descending the mountain from the junction of the Sublett's cut-off and Salt Lake roads, one of the party accidentally discovered a horse standing, about three miles off, in the cañon of the mountain, and on examining through the telescope I discovered one or two more, and presently an Indian came darting from behind the cedars and drove them back out of sight. I sent my interpreter, Mr. A. P. Hanes, with three other men to reconnoitre them, and bring them down if possible. But when the Indians saw them approaching their camp, they seized their bows and began to prepare for an attack; but my interpreter hailed them in their own tongue and told them we were friends, whereupon they laid down their arms and invited them to camp, and in a short time they all came galloping down to where we had camped for the night. They were rather a rough looking set of fellows, and I was soon convinced that they had been stealing; for they had four or five head of American horses with them, some with their ears freshly cut. I gave them some presents and told them to come the next morning and bring the squaws and children, and I would give them more. They went away highly pleased and the next morning before sunrise they were all back, about fifty or sixty in number. After dealing out presents quite liberally, I ventured to tell them that I knew they were bad Indians, and had been stealing horses from the white people. They denied it, but I soon saw guilt in their countenances. I told them that I was Medicine and knew very well what they had been doing. At length an old fellow ac-
knowledged the young ones had been stealing; but he would make them quit it. I then proposed that they give up the horses they had stolen, but I could not prevail on them to do that. I then proposed buying their horses, but only succeeded in getting two, for which I had to pay pretty high. I lectured them severely on the course they had been pursuing, and they appeared to feel it smartly, and promised to quit stealing and go south to hunt. We met another band of thirty or forty at the sink of Deep Creek, who said they had been to the settlements, and appeared very peaceable and quiet. We gave them some presents and passed on. We returned to this city on the 22d day of August, and, as you are aware, were visited on the 24th by a band of the Shoshonees, or Snakes proper, under a chief by the name of Ti-ba-bo-en-dwarg-sa, (white man's friend,) numbering in all about three hundred, who had come to this place, according to previous arrangements with the Utahs, for the purpose of holding a treaty with them. And in compliance with your instructions I selected camping ground, and supplied them with provisions, fuel, and some hay for their horses. In a few days they were joined by the Utahs and Cuniumhabs, making in all about five hundred souls; and as my expenditures in presents and provisions to them were larger than may be anticipated, it may be necessary to state the reasons which induced me to make them. It was well understood among the Indians of this Territory, as early as last spring, that large appropriations had been made by Congress for the purpose of making presents to and treaties with them. I am not prepared to say how they came in possession of these facts, but they had been looking for something to be done in this way all summer. I perceived that their expectations were up, and that there was no way to avoid making these presents without serious disappointment. The season was passing away and the Indians were anxious to know why these presents did not come. The Snakes complained that they had permitted the white people to make roads through all their lands and travel upon em in safety, use the grass and drink the water, and had never received anything for it, all though the tribes around them had been getting presents. Under these circumstances, I saw no way to retain their confidence but to meet these expectations. And as they have succeeded in making peace among themselves, and renewed their pledges of friendship to the whites, we have reason to hope that harmony will prevail for a season.

Early last spring I was induced to think that some of the Utahs and Poh-bantes could be taught to farm and to appreciate the advantages of agriculture. I, therefore, had land marked off for them, and designated suitable persons to instruct them how to work. Mr. Jeremiah Hatch, of Nephi, in his report of June last, sent in the names of about thirty who had set in to work; but many of them were destitute of anything to subsist upon, and hunger had forced them to leave the farm and go to the mountains to hunt, or to the creeks to fish. Owing to the great blight, in consequence of the grasshoppers, our farms have produced but little to show for the amount of labor bestowed upon them.

The accounts of Messrs. Hatch, McEwen, and Boyce have been
faithfully rendered, and I thought it but just that they should be 
paid; for, though the crops are small, the improvements on the lands 
are not lost, and will be of great advantage in preparing for a crop 
next season, and I shall be careful to hold those improvements as 
agency property. I would take occasion to suggest here that treaties 
ought to be negotiated with these tribes, as early as possible, for the 
title to their lands, which are now held and occupied by the whites. 
It is a thing almost unprecedented in the history of our Indian policy 
to go into any State or Territory and make extensive and permanent 
Improvements upon soil claimed by Indians without extinguishing 
those claims by treaty.

This delay is not only unjust to the Indians, by depriving them of 
their wonted hunting grounds, without paying that respect to their 
claims which is due them, according to our usage with other tribes, 
but it is equally so to the pioneer settler, who is forced to pay a con-
stant tribute to these worthless creatures, because they claim that the 
land, the wood, the water, and the grass are theirs, and we have not 
paid them for these things. The funds which would fall due these 
tribes by the negotiation of such treaties, if properly managed, would 
go far to remove from the people the burden which is consequent upon 
their support.

In conclusion, I would remark that we have reason to congratulate 
ourselves upon the success of the efforts which have been made to cul-
tivate and sustain peaceful relations with the nations throughout the 
Territory; and when we look around and see to what a vast expense 
the government has been in the Indian service in the adjoining Terri-
tories, we are forced to conclude that the policy which has been pur-
Sued in this is the best that could have been adopted under the cir-
cumstances. Believing that where peace can be sustained at a less 
expense than war it is certainly most desirable, especially in a Terri-
tory so remote from the parent country and so inaccessible to troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GARLAND HURT,
Indian Agent for Utah.

His Excellency BRIGHAM YOUNG,
Governor and Ex-Officio Superintendent
Indian Affairs, Utah Territory.

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No. 101.

CITY OF PROVO, June 30, 1855.

Sir: In conformity with the usages of the Indian Department, I have 
the honor to transmit to you my report for the quarter ending June 
30, and through you to the Department of Indian Affairs.

Since entering upon the duties of Indian sub-agent for the Territ-
ory of Utah, on the 27th of April last, my operations have been lim-
ited to the vicinity of Provo city. On the 21st of May last, during 
my absence at Salt Lake city, on business for the Indian Department,
(See vouchers, Nos. 1 & 2.) a report was circulated that a mare and 
colt had been killed, belonging to a chief of the Utah tribe of Indians,
named Tintick. Immediately after my return, I commenced an investigation of the matter. I proceeded with my interpreter to the Indian camp, consisting of forty lodges, which they had located in a well enclosed field, containing some four hundred acres of grain and grass. I held a talk with Tintick, and also with Tabby and Sanpitch, who are chiefs of the same tribe. I learned from them that the report was correct, and also that they charged the commission of the deed upon a white man named Chester Snyder. Tintick was very "mad," and complained much at the loss of his animals, and demanded pay of me as remuneration for the same, and I soon learned that the same bad feeling reigned throughout the entire camp. As soon as circumstances would admit, I had an interview with Snyder, and informed him of the charge preferred against him by the chief. Snyder protested his innocence, and satisfied me by the most convincing proof that he was innocent, as he was at the time absent from the city when the animals were killed; and, furthermore, none of the Indians could identify Snyder as the man who committed the act. That the animals were dead admits of no doubt, as Tintick took me to the place where the animals were, and I saw for myself. I told the chiefs that I would endeavor to discover who killed the animals, and have the individual punished, and him paid. I then requested the civil officers of the city of Provo to assist me in bringing the perpetrator to justice, who promptly rendered all the assistance in their power; but our efforts proved of no avail. Before I succeeded in settling the difficulty, there were killed five head of cattle and one horse, belonging to the citizens of this city, which I have reason to believe was done by the Indians. They had also turned their horses into fields, destroying a large amount of grain which had hitherto escaped the ravages of grasshoppers. I remonstrated with them on the course they were pursuing, and informed the chiefs that unless their men would cease their depredations, I would not pay for the animals which they had lost, and would most assuredly punish the offenders. They then agreed, if I would pay for the animals, that they would immediately move their camp out of the enclosed fields, and would not encroach upon the property of the settlers for the future. I accordingly paid them, which will be seen by reference to voucher No. 6, and they left the field forthwith, and peace was restored. After this, many of the Indians came to my office daily, begging for flour. I distributed a few presents to the chiefs of flour, shirts, and tobacco, (see voucher No. 6,) with which they were well pleased. The chiefs complained to me that they could not catch their usual supply of fish, in consequence of some of the citizens using seins and nets to their disadvantage. I immediately issued notices to the companies then fishing in Utah lake and Provo river to cease their operations during the stay of the Indians, which was immediately complied with. The Indians then attempted to take the fish in their usual way, that of trapping, shooting with bow and arrows, &c., but in consequence of the high stage of the water in the river, which always occurs at this season of the year, they were enabled to catch but very few. At the instance of some of the chiefs I requested one of the fishing companies to fish for them, which request the company immediately complied with,
and, after some days successful fishing, they loaded the pack horses of the Indians with a large quantity of fish. The Utah lake and Provo river at this season of the year abound in fish, known as mountain trout, and it is for the purpose of fishing that so large a number of the Utah tribe of Indians resort hither every spring. At the commencement the Indians manifested a very bad feeling towards the settlers, and I have no doubt, had not some measures of a pacific nature been taken, that we would have had a renewal of the difficulties which characterized the year 1853. Those first disposed for peace were Tabba, Sanpitch, and Grospine; the principal leaders of the disaffected were Tintick, Squash, and Autan-quer (Black-hawk.) The chiefs frequently complained that they had now no place of safety where their animals could feed, as in former years, in consequence of so much of the land having been improved and fenced in by the settlers, and requested that a pasture should be made for them bordering on the Provo river near their fishing grounds, where they could fish, at the same time protect themselves and animals from the Shoshonee, or Snake Indians, with whom they are almost constantly at war and in continual dread of; and urging still further, that there would be no necessity for encroaching upon the improved land of the settlers, I agreed to their proposals, and communicated their wishes to your excellency, who instructed me to carry the same into execution. As it is customary for the Indians to stop and camp for some time on their annual fishing excursions at the cities of Springville and Palmyra, and as the citizens of those places have suffered much from the same cause as those of Provo, and as your excellency has instructed me to make separate enclosures at the above named places, I shall proceed at as early a day as possible to give it that attention which the exigency of the case demands, and report through you to the Department of Indian Affairs. As I am not yet informed where the Indians will make their selections for the pastures at the different settlements, and as I shall give them that privilege, according to your instructions, I cannot at this time determine whether it will encroach upon the improvements of the citizens or not, but will endeavor to give that information in my next report, also an estimate of the expenses attending the same. The principal chiefs of the Utahs are now on a visit to the Navajoes. They informed me that they would return about the first of September, when the matter will be finally determined upon. I would also call the attention of the department to the present, as well as the future, condition of the Indians for the coming year, in regard to provisions. It has been customary heretofore with the Indians in this section of the Territory to depend in a great measure upon the settlements for a large share of their living, and which has heretofore been liberally granted to them; but from the almost total destruction of the crops in the more southern sections of the Territory by grasshoppers, as well as the long continued and unprecedented drought, necessity forbids an extension of their former liberality, I would therefore recommend to the department to empower their agent in this section of the Territory to provide the Indians with wheat, flour and some cattle, which will in a great measure prevent them from committing depredations upon this and adjoining sections of the Territory. Measures should be immediately
taken in some way to appease their hunger, as they are already in a very destitute condition, and are constantly making loud and clamorous appeals to the settlers for provisions, and that, too, I am credibly informed, in some of the settlements where they have not enough for themselves to subsist upon; and the coming harvest admonishes them that their own supply, in very many instances, will be cut off, and that scarcity and high prices will unavoidably deprive many of the common necessaries of life during the coming year, who heretofore had plenty for themselves, and some to spare for the Indians. I cannot drop this part of the subject without endeavoring to impress upon the department the great necessity for immediate action on this one very important matter. The game, which in former years was considerable, and upon which the Indians in part depended, is rapidly diminishing, which will increase their difficulties in obtaining subsistence, and if left to their own resources, will, I fear, impel them to the frequent commission of petty thefts; a source of great annoyance, loss and irritation to the settlers. I would here state that I have employed an interpreter at a salary of $500 per annum, which, I am informed, is the price allowed in all such cases. I would further mention that I have made out my reports, both the account current and abstract, with the vouchers for the last or fourth quarter of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854, which makes it the fourth quarter of returns to the government, but only my first report, and have endorsed my vouchers for the fourth or last quarter so as to commence my reports with the beginning of the fiscal or government year; hoping that all the accompanying papers are in due form, and will meet the approbation of the Indian Department.

I remain, very respectfully, yours,

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG,
Indian Sub-Agent, Utah Territory.

His Excellency Governor BRIGHAM YOUNG,
Ex-officio Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 102.

UTAH AGENCY, CITY OF PROVO, TERRITORY OF UTAH,
September 30, 1855.

Sir: In compliance with the regulations of the department, I submit to you my report for the remainder of the first quarter of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1855.

Since my last report, dated August 14, which closed my official duties as sub-agent, I was informed that Sawriet (or Sawrette) had returned on a visit to this place after an absence of two years. On the 22d of August last, I received a visit from seventeen of his chiefs and braves, who informed me that the citizens of the city of Palmyra told them that I was an agent of the government of the United States, and that they had a great desire to see me and have a talk. Anters-be-a-ho-a, "big chief," and one of the deputation, acted as spokesman on the occasion. He informed me of the object of their visit by stating that in the vicinity of Santa Fé they were told by a Delaware
Indian and an emigrant that the "big chief at Washington" (meaning the President) had sent the Utah Indians a large amount of presents, and that they had come to receive their portion. He expressed considerable surprise and regret when I told him that he had been misinformed, and that no presents had arrived, and that he must not believe any more reports of a similar kind, until he received the intelligence from some of the authorized agents of the government of the United States; then he might depend that the information was correct. He replied, that the old chief Sawret had been told much by the emigrants to California, which he afterwards found to be incorrect, and he hardly knew who to place dependence in. He informed me that in so many sleeps (about three weeks) the old chief himself would visit me and have a talk; that he was so very old (about seventy-five) and tired riding, that he would have to rest himself before he could see me. After our council had ended, the deputation took a view of the city of Provo, which they said had "grown so very big" since they left, two years ago, that they hardly knew that it was the same place. After viewing the city they returned to the city of Palmyra, (formerly Spanish Fork,) where the old chief was encamped. This band, numbering seventy lodges, are the most harmless and friendly of any of the Utah Indians. About the beginning of the Indian war of 1853, this band would not take part against the whites, and quietly left the scene of action, and have not since returned until the present. About the eighth of this month I was visited by the old chief in person, who was very friendly, together with Roo-ea-gwosh, (or Horse Tail,) Tshare-puegin, (or White-eye,) who made about the same statements as the others. The old chief expressed the same disappointment and regret, saying that he had rode a great distance to receive his presents, but said he had been misinformed and that he would not complain. He asked me if I would not give him some presents, and his band something to eat. I replied that I had none at present, but would visit him at his camp on the following Tuesday, which was then removed to Springville city, and would comply with his request. I arrived at Springville on Monday, but, much to my surprise, he and his band had left for Winta Valley. I followed and overtook him and band at Spanish Forks, and when interrogated as to why he did not remain and receive his presents, he told me that some of his young men and squaws had taken some corn from the citizens of Springville, because they were very hungry, and sooner than cause any difficulty he preferred to go without the presents. According to promise I presented him with a rifle, (he had none,) some ammunition, flour, beef, &c., (see vouchers Nos. 4 and 6,) with which he was highly pleased, saying that he did not expect to return again for one or two years, unless the "big chief at Washington should send the presents." I then left him well satisfied and in the best of spirits.

In regard to the different bands of Indians located at Palmyra, Springville, and Provo, many of them express a desire to engage in agricultural pursuits, were any facilities afforded them by government for so doing; and I would strongly recommend that the agent in this section of the Territory be instructed to select suitable places for the location of farms, and that practical farmers be employed to conduct the same. Pe-teet-weet, the chief of the band at Palmyra, has made
selection of a very large tract of land for a pasture, (about one thousand acres,) a very large portion of which is very excellent farming land, and which can be fenced and irrigated at comparatively trifling cost. At the cities of Springville and Provo no selection for a pasture has as yet been made, in consequence of the disinclination of the chief, High-forehead, or Tanta-buggar, at Springville, to make any at present, and on the part of Tintick, at Provo, in consequence of sickness. During my visit to Palmyra I learned from some of the Indians that three horses had been stolen by the Sanpitch Indians at the San Pete settlement in San Pete county, and through the agency of Sanpitch and Tabba, two Utah chiefs which I employed for the purpose, I succeeded in recovering two of the three horses and restored them to their owners, and I think that I will be able to recover the other one. Six horses have also been stolen from the citizens of Springville. I have taken measures for their recovery which I hope will prove successful. The condition of the various bands of Indians in the southern section of the Territory is not so good as in former years, in consequence of the great scarcity of grain, which has prevented the settlements from being as liberal as formerly, and I would renew my recommendation made in a former report, for the privilege of purchasing wheat, corn, flour, and some cattle for the sustenance of the Indians. As the winter approaches I am more and more deeply impressed with the belief that immediate action in this case is greatly needed. On the first of the present month a treaty of peace was held at Great Salt Lake city between the Shoshonee or Snake Indians and the Utahs. I was not present at the treaty, my presence being required at the time in the more southern section, and as I presume a full report will be made to the Department of Indian Affairs by your excellency, as well as by the agent, Dr. Garland Hurt, I deem it unnecessary to say any more on this subject.

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

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG,
Indian Agent.

His Excellency Brigham Young,
Ex Officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

No. 103.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, March 16, 1855.

SIR: Referring to my letter to you of the 8th August last, and acknowledging your response of September 29, I have now to inform you that you have been designated by the President, as the officer of the Indian Department, to negotiate articles of convention under the appropriation of $30,000 by the act of July 31, 1854, with the Apache, Navajo and Utah Indians, in New Mexico, by which permanent and well defined relations of amity shall be established between them and the United States.

As the purchase and transportation of goods and implements from the Atlantic cities might involve too great a delay, you are authorized from time to time to procure goods, agricultural implements, or other