staff, Second Lieutenant J. G. Chandler, 3d artillery, acting assistant adjutant general, First Lieutenant R. Macferly, 4th infantry, acting assistant commissary of subsistence and acting assistant quartermaster at this department; Second Lieutenant G. P. Ihrie, 3d artillery, acting assistant commissary of subsistence and acting assistant quartermaster to the troops in the field; Assistant Surgeons E. H. Crane and J. J. Milban, on duty in the field, and Assistant Surgeon R. Glison in charge of the general hospital, for the prompt and efficient manner in which they discharged their various duties.

He also takes great pleasure in acknowledging the valuable services of General Joel Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs, whose presence in our camp, and judicious exertions, contributed in a great degree to produce the rapidity with which the various bands of the enemy surrendered themselves.

To one and all of those who have served with him the commanding officer offers his kindest wishes for their future welfare.

By order of Brevet Lieut. Col. R. C. Buchanan:

J. G. CHANDLER,
Second Lieut. 3d Artillery, Acting Assistant Adj’t General.

General Joel Palmer,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Oregon Territory.

No. 96.

HEADQUARTERS, FORT ORFORD, OREGON TERRITORY,
District Southern Oregon and Northern California, July 7, 1856.

[Orders No. 7.]

Agreeably to instructions received from the commanding general of the department, officers commanding the new posts to be established on the coast reservation will not permit any white man to go on the reserve except those who are actually employed by the superintendent of Indian affairs, who will furnish them with the names of all who are or may be employed on the reserve. All and any persons whose names shall not be furnished to the commanders of the several posts as above directed will be forthwith removed.

By order of Brevet Lieut. Col. R. C. Buchanan:

J. G. CHANDLER,
Second Lieut. 3d Artillery, Acting Assistant Adj’t General

General Joel Palmer,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Oregon Territory.

No. 97.

UTAH TERRITORY, OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT,
Great Salt Lake City, June 30, 1856.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit, by the mail of July 1, this my report for the quarter ending June 30, 1856.
- By the first of June mail for the east, and under date May 27, I wrote somewhat at length concerning the reported Capote Indian affair, and acknowledging the receipt of communications, which letter I trust has come safe to hand.

So far as I am informed, the Indians within this superintendency have, during the past quarter, been entirely peaceful in their conduct towards the whites and with each other; and I am happy in being able to state that several are turning their attention to agricultural pursuits, and appear desirous of forsaking their idle and predatory habits, and of becoming familiar with the labor and duties pertaining to civilized life.

Farming is being successfully conducted on three of the Indian reservations made by agent Garland Hurt, viz: on Corn creek, in Millard county, on Twelve-mile creek, in San Pete county, and near the mouth of Spanish Fork, in Utah county, besides the operations of the government farmers, and the voluntary assistance of various individuals. It is to be hoped that these laudable efforts will be crowned with desired success, that the red men will be successfully induced to materially contribute to their own support, and thereby not only relieve the whites, with whom they come in contact, of a constant, harassing, and great expense, but steadily advance themselves in the habits, means, and appliances of civilized life.

Fortunately, the Indian disturbances immediately outside our borders have as yet failed to attract the notice or enlist the sympathies and aid of any of the Indians in Utah; and you may be assured that I shall spare no pains to have them properly instructed to keep aloof from border feuds, and to cherish that pacific course which is so essential to their existence and advancement.

Agent George W. Armstrong has lately visited the Indians in the counties south of here as far, I believe, as the southern boundaries of the Territory, but through lack of time, I presume, since his return a short time since, has not as yet forwarded his report and accompanying papers for this quarter. I am therefore unable to furnish the department with official particulars pertaining to his trip.

From incidental information, I learn that the natives in the neighborhood of Harmony, in Washington county, and near the Los Vegas, and upon the Santa Clara, are many of them very industrious and anxious to learn to till the soil; and every facility consistent with their habits, necessities, and a rigid economy, are being extended to them, so far as individual means and government appropriations will warrant, and it is certainly just, politic, and highly desirable that government should afford them means for encouraging these untutored and hitherto wild and idle people, in their desires and efforts for improvement, and not through parsimony or a grudging benevolence, scantily meted out, cause them to revert to their former loathsome habits, with an increased stubbornness in viciousness, though having made an abortive step towards commendable advancement.

The government policy, now briefly suggested, is equally applicable to nearly all, if not to all, the tribes within my jurisdiction, or, from what I can learn, notwithstanding their ignorant and degraded
condition, and the want, until within a few years, of the benefits and advantages to be derived from intercourse with an exemplary white population, their conduct has been far more commendable than that of many tribes who have received, and are still receiving liberal appropriations.

In this connexion, it may not be amiss for me to state that nearly two years have elapsed since Congress appropriated over forty thousand dollars for the express purpose of making treaties, &c., with the Indians in Utah, that their lands have been traversed by government surveying parties now almost a year, and still not one dollar of that appropriation has yet been expended within this superintendency, and, for aught I know, is still fast in the coffers at Washington. Is this just? Has it any precedent in usage toward tribes in any other State or Territory? More especially when the relative conduct, facilities, and advantages of the various tribes are taken into account.*

Dr. Hurt is still absent on his trip to Carson Valley and the neighboring regions, having gone by way of the Humboldt or Mary's river. I have received no communication from him since his departure, but am informed that he was twenty miles below the bridge over Mary's river on the 5th of June; that the Indians met with were friendly; that he had made them presents, and that himself and party were well, and making good progress. His absence on official duty will, I presume, satisfactorily account for the non-transmission of his report, since in travelling and camping far from mail routes entirely precludes making up and forwarding important documents.

Your letter of May 19, acknowledging the receipt of my accounts, &c., for 4th quarter of 1854, came to hand on the 28th instant.

The drought and insects of last summer cut off, in a great measure, the usual supply of weed seeds, and the crops of the Indians engaged in farming, and the severity of the past winter precluded the customary pursuit of game, which is extremely scarce at best. These circumstances will account for the absolute necessity of furnishing an unusual amount of provisions to the starving red men, who otherwise must have perished through lack of food, and even then many would have died had not the whites voluntarily contributed much larger aggregate amounts of provisions, which has been invariable the case in all our settlements since they were made. It is obvious that aid to the Utah Indians should be more liberal, for it is not presumable that the government expects her citizens to continually sustain them by donations.

Trusting that my report and accompanying papers will be found satisfactory, and in due form, and that my constant and strenuous efforts to properly and economically carry out that pacific policy

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* Governor Young is mistaken in this, as the records of the Indian Office show that drafts to the amount of $27,074.50, drawn by himself and Agents Hurt and Armstrong, have been paid out of this appropriation for Indian purposes in Utah.
you so ably advocate, will be aided by your influence to procure that amount and speedy application of appropriations so justly due.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

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

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

No. 98.

OFFICE INDIAN AGENT,
Great Salt Lake City, U. T., September —, 1856.

SIR: Pursuant to instructions received from your office early last spring, I left this place on the 17th day of May last on a western tour, for the purpose of lending my influence for the protection of the lives and property of emigrant citizens along the western road, between these settlements and Carson valley. A minute detail of the trip would, I think, be interesting, but would render an ordinary communication too prolix. Passing beyond the settlements, we saw but few straggling Indians till we reached Thousand Spring valley, on the 31st day of May, where we met a small band of about sixty men, women, and children, who had heard that we were coming, and had been watching the road for several days. They appeared harmless, but very destitute and degraded. Their chief, however, whose name is Setoke, was well dressed in skill, and quite intelligent. On the following morning Mr. A. P. Haws came to our camp, having left the bridge on the Humboldt the evening before and travelled all night. He reported the suspected massacre of Carlos Murray and family, who had started early in May from the Humboldt, on their return to Salt Lake. The chief appeared ignorant of the affair, but said he thought it was right, for he had understood that Murray was a very bad man, and had killed an Indian the year before at the place where we were then camped. Mr. Haws also reported a large band of Indians in the cañon at the head of Thousand Spring valley, whom he suspected to be the perpetrators of the massacre. On approaching the cañon at about noon, we discovered a party of some thirty or forty riding at full speed towards us, but halted on reaching the open plain, and awaited our approach. They were dressed and painted in the most fantastic style. Though friendly, their movements excited suspicion, and when we drove up and camped near their lodges, they were in a state of great confusion. Some of their squaws commenced crying, and the young men were seen driving their horses across the mountains towards the west in great haste. I sent my inter-preter to invite them to camp, but it was with difficulty that he persuaded them to come. I asked them what their squaws had been crying about, but they hesitated, and at length said that a papoose had died. I told my men to treat them socially, and to propose to trade with them, with the hope that they would offer something that
would give a clue to the death of the lost family, for we suspected them for the murder, but we got nothing but a gold pencil and a earring, which were recognized as the property of Mrs. Murray. But they did not remain long in camp after receiving some presents which I gave them; and, on returning to their lodges, we were greatly surprised that in less than fifteen minutes not an Indian could be seen. The whole band consisted of about one hundred and fifty, and in this short space of time had effected their escape from our sight. They were composed of Utahs, Cun-i-um-hahs, Snakes, Banacks, and Diggers, who had evidently collected here for the purpose of plunder. We reached the bridge on the Humboldt on the 4th day of June, where we met a large band of the Diggers, who live near Haw's station, and who were parties to the treaty of peace, which I made last summer. They were well disposed, and promised to try to get back the cattle and horses that belonged to Murray, and turn them over to his brother-in-law. From this point we found the road thronged with Indians every day, who would flock to our camp by hundreds at night, until we passed Stony point, on the 12th of June. They presented a sad state of destitution, and said that many of their children had perished during the winter. They are all parties to the treaty of last summer, and seem to be trying to live up to their treaty stipulations.

The Indians about Stony Point are called To-sow-witches, (white knives,) and derive their name from a beautiful flint found in the mountains of that region, and formerly used by them as a substitute for knives in dressing their food. We saw but few of them on our outward trip, except a party of about fifty whom we met on the evening of the 15th, and who said they lived north, and had come over to trade with the emigrants. They were well supplied with guns and horses, and were anxious to trade for ammunition.

At the meadows, and about the sink of the Humboldt, we met in all some two hundred, belonging to the Py-ute tribe, whom we found in the same degraded condition as the Diggers; but what is most strange, the most of them speak the English language sufficiently well to be understood. It is evident that the most of them have lived more or less in California, and have fled from thence, preferring indolence, with all its privations, to the habits of civilized life. We learned that there were about four hundred of this same tribe camped in the mountains north of the sink, whom the Indians desired to send for, but I declined waiting for them, as the grass was poor, and we were anxious to reach the Carson river. We arrived at Ragtown, on the Carson, on the morning of the 23d, having travelled all night, when we saw about eighty more Py-utes, who are of the same grade of those we met at the sink; and on the 25th, 26th, and 27th, we met other bands of this tribe, as we passed up the river, amounting in all to some hundred and fifty. The most of those Indians have evidently once lived in California, which accounts for their knowledge of the English language. Many of them have become domesticated, and are employed by the settlers of the valley as herdsmen and laborers on their farms. There is another small tribe called the Wus-saws, who live mostly on the Sierra Nevada mountains, but claim the Car-
son as their land, and have made several attempts to collect rent off the settlers, but, being not very numerous, have found a mild course the better policy.

We reached the settlements in Carson on the 28th day of June, having been forty-three days out, and remained until the 30th of July, when we started on our return trip, travelling by the way of Warsaw and Truckee valleys, in which we met several small parties of the Py-utes. We reached the meadows at the sink of the Humboldt on the 6th of August, when we again met some two hundred or more of the Py-utes, busily engaged harvesting the grass seed, a species of grass somewhat resembling the millet in size and taste of its grain, and grows in great abundance upon the shores of the lakes after its waters recede in summer. This seed constitutes an important article of food with them, and large quantities of it are stored in deposits under ground for winter. We again saw but few Indians after leaving the meadows, until we passed Stony Point, but learned from emigrants, whom we met almost hourly, that they had become exceedingly treacherous, provoking open hostilities by attacking them both by day and night. We were also told that a large amount of money had been seen among them, consisting of five, ten, and twenty-dollar pieces of gold, and that the bodies of three white persons had been found and buried about fourteen miles below Gravelly Ford. But we camped within two or three miles of where this murder should have been committed, on the night of the 14th of August, where some hundred and fifty of the To-sow-witch band were also camped, and with all diligence and stratagem that I could use I could find no money with them, nor could get any clue to the murder of the emigrants. A large number of emigrant trains, with some two thousand head of cattle and horses, had camped for the night upon the same bottom. The Indians of this band appeared quiet, which rendered an incident that occurred at about 9 p.m., the more mysterious. An attack was made upon one of the emigrant camps, (Mr. Thompson’s, of Missouri;) three shots were fired in quick succession, one of the balls killing a fine mare at the stern of the wagon, the other two passing through the cover of the wagon, without further damage. This feat was so daring and unexpected that Mr. Thompson could not believe it to be Indians, and as they had had a difficulty with some robbers on Raft river he supposed that they might still be in pursuit of them. But as I drove out of camp next morning I discovered the tracks of three Indian ponies, which I followed into the cañon, about two miles above Gravelly Ford, where I came suddenly upon a band of about fifty fierce warriors, who, on seeing me, sprung instantly for their guns and horses, and in a moment were ready for battle. I requested my interpreter to speak to them, when two of them who had seen me before dropped their guns, and came running to shake hands. We moved about half a mile below them, when in a short time they were all in our camp. They acknowledged that three of them had fired into the emigrant camp the night before, but said that the cook belonging to that company had struck one of them upon the head with a stick when he asked him for bread. I noticed that he was slightly bruised on the side of the face, which showed plainly that the
cook or some one else had been taking too much liberty with these 
lords of the soil. The most of them were from the north, and said 
they had visited the road to trade; but their eagerness for ammunition 
induced the emigrants to withhold it from them, and this appears 
to be the cause of the difficulty. I learned that Nin-ah-tu-cab, the 
old chief, was camped about twenty miles up the river, and told them 
that I desired to go to his camp that night, whereupon five of them 
offered their services to go with us, as they said it would be dark be-
fore we could reach his camp, which I accepted. We did not find the 
chief until noon the next day, when I told him the many complaints 
that were made against his people. He said that some of his men 
were to buck, (mad,) but he had done all he could to keep their hearts 
good. He thought that the emigrants were to blame some, for I had 
told them the summer before that the Shoshonees and Americans 
were to be friendly, and treat each other as brothers; but now, when 
his people were starving for meat, the Americans would not sell them 
any powder. He said if we were friends, he did not understand why 
we could not trade. He and some of his men followed us on foot 
about twelve miles to our camp, at night, to talk, as they said; but, 
perhaps, to get something to eat. I was informed that a band, under 
a chief named Sho-cup-ut-see had undertaken to farm at Haws’ ranch 
this season, and was told by the Indians upon the road that they had 
made haunts (plenty) of wheat, potatoes, and squashes. Mr. Peter 
Haws informed me that they had planted about fifteen acres, and had 
done it principally with some hoes, which I sent them last spring, he 
having furnished them their seed.

We continued to hear of depredations being committed in Thou-
sand Spring and Raft river valleys, and about the junction of the 
routes; but after leaving the Humboldt we encountered the same diffi-
culty in seeing the Indians of this region that we had the summer 
before. Except the chief, Setoke, who came to us in Thousand Spring 
valley, and told us the particulars of Murray’s massacre, who he said 
was killed about two weeks prior to our passing on the outward trip 
by the same band of Indians whom we met in the cañon, we saw 
one till we reached the settlements; yet it is upon this part of the 
road, between the Humboldt and Bear rivers, that the Indians have 
been most troublesome this season. We scarcely met a train who had 
not had some of their property stolen, or been fired upon while on 
this section of the road. One man (Mr. Stratton, from Missouri,) 
lost seventy-two head of cattle and a mule, and had himself and one 
of his men wounded in an attempt to recover them. From an estimate 
which I made from the reports of different trains, no less than three 
hundred head of cattle, besides some sixty or seventy head of horses 
and mules, have been stolen or destroyed upon this section of 
the road this season. A part of the road here lies in Oregon 
Territory, and the country over which it passes is neutral ground 
between the Banacks, Snakes and Cum-i-um-has, and the most 
reckless and unprincipled men of each of these tribes haunt the road 
here during the season of emigration for the purposes of rapine upon 
the defenceless traveller. If government should not take steps to 
check their growing insolence, their success will encourage others to 
adopt their practices. and in a short time, perhaps in another season,
their merciless deeds may exceed anything known to the history of Indian barbarity.

There is no part of our extended country more exposed to savage ferocity than this great western thoroughfare, and there is perhaps no class of our people more deserving the fostering care of government than the emigrant citizen who, with a patriotic reliance on the strong arm of his country, seeks, through privations and dangers, to rear her standard and establish her institutions upon her most distant borders. Yet upon this road the lives and property of thousands of these citizens are annually exposed to the ferocity of a race of men whose cruelty is scarcely a stride removed from that of cannibalism.

But I desire to allude more particularly to the course which has been pursued towards the Indians in the immediate vicinity of the settlements in Utah. Having become fully satisfied of the impracticability of sustaining peaceful relations with these tribes, by a course of policy which, at every step of its progress, was calculated to fill their minds with expectations that could not be realized, and which, instead of bettering their condition, tended rather to lull them into supineness, and leave them in the end in a worse condition than they were when we found them, I was admonished of the necessity of adopting some more practical course for their civilization.

Prior to my report of December 31, 1855, it became evident that our relations with the Utahs were of the most delicate character; and but for the timely intervention of propositions which I made them for designating certain tracts of land as their future permanent homes, and to assist them in opening farms and putting in crops, there is scarcely a doubt that a general state of hostilities would have been commenced before this time, exposing the exterior settlements to the most savage havoc, and rendering the prosecution of the United States surveys in the Territory impossible without the aid of an armed force. But, without authority from government for making permanent arrangements of this kind, and without funds to meet expediencies thus incurred, the adoption of such a course was, to say the least of it, assuming high responsibilities. But the only apology I shall offer is, that the circumstances left me without an alternative.

As early as the months of February and March, I proceeded to purchase stock and seed grain, with the view of carrying out my engagements with them in good faith, but owing to the severity of the winter, and the lateness of spring, nothing of importance was done prior to the 1st of April, except to divert their attention from the inducements which Tin-tic, the war chief, and his band were then offering, who had effected their escape into the desert with some hundred and fifty head of cattle, upon which they were then feasting their allies. The lands selected on the Spanish Fork, being covered with a dense growth of brush wood, were more expensive to clear and plough than I had anticipated; besides, the construction of a canal for bringing the waters of the river upon the land for irrigating purposes, was a greater undertaking than at first supposed. But a capacious canal has been completed, rendering a large tract of fertile land susceptible of irrigation and cultivation. Its completion, however, was so late in the season, that a large portion of the crop seeded this
spring failed to attain perfection. But the accompanying estimates of the crops will show an amount produced, amply sufficient to supply their immediate wants, and to encourage them in future efforts. The expenditures at Sampete and Corn creek have not been so great, it costing but little at either to bring the water upon the lands, and at the latter place there had been some forty or fifty acres of land cleared last season.

But the most encouraging feature in this new policy is the happy influence it has exerted upon the conduct and condition of the Indians. The frowning aspect of discontent, portending mischief, has passed away, and a smile of joy now lights their dingy features, giving strong assurances of a permanent change in their life and habits. Fifty per cent. of the amount expended this season will produce in another year twice the amount of crop, and all things considered, it does appear that it would be the most consummate folly to pursue any other policy with these Indians.

But it is unreasonable to expect a complete and perfect reformation in these wild nomadic creatures in so short a period, even admitting that they are susceptible of civilization. The history of the Indian is one of strange mystery, and his mental and physical character not less so. The past to him moves swiftly on to oblivion, limiting his knowledge of things to the country in which he lives. The deeds of his sires are but dimly seen in the few traditions that descend to him, and, like objects imperfectly reflected through the twilight of evening, are soon lost in the sable curtains that follow. That he is a being susceptible of civilization, and, when civilized, capable of erecting, sustaining, and perpetuating the institutions of civilized man, is a desideratum upon the solution of which depends the future policy of government towards him. For it may yet be shown, that the continued presence of a superior race is necessary to direct and control his energies, in order that he may enjoy the benefits of an enlightened government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GARLAND HURT.

His Excellency Brigham Young, Governor and ex-officio Superintendent Indians Affairs, Utah.

No. 99.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AGENCY, City of Provo, U. T., June 30, 1856.

SIR: Since my last report, and in compliance with your instructions, I have visited various bands of the Pioche Indians, south of Fillmore city, located on Shirt's creek and Wood creek, in Iron county, and also those on Santa Clara, Rio Virgin, and Muddy rivers in Washington county, and, if I am correctly informed, this is the first time that the Indians in Washington county have been visited by an agent of the general government.

Those on Shirt's creek, (though few in number,) I found mostly en-
gaged in locating a small farm, under their chief, Ying-guith, assisted by some citizens of Cedar city. They were chiefly occupied in making fence, preparing the ground, and planting corn. They appeared much pleased with the idea of farming on their own account, and the prospect they had of raising grain and vegetables for their own subsistence, notwithstanding they were in great want of the necessary implements to prosecute their work, even on a small scale, the few they had being loaned, or furnished them by citizens of Cedar city; and, as I had been previously informed by good authority of their desire to engage in agricultural pursuits, I took with me a number of farming implements. I presented them with a few spades, hoes, and shovels, some clothing, a little tobacco, and other presents, with which they were pleased; and I soon discovered that those articles would be a great inducement for them to prosecute their work to completion, as well as an evidence of friendship on the part of the general government towards them.

On Wood creek I found many of the Indians engaged in the same manner, assisted by some citizens of Fort Harmony, which is also situated on this creek, but, like those on Shirt’s creek, being destitute of the necessary implements to prosecute their work with much success; the few spades and other tools which they had belonged to the citizens of the fort. I also presented them with some spades, shovels, and hoes, and likewise some clothing and other articles; and should their crops escape the ravages of the grasshoppers, which have again visited some portions of the Territory and destroyed much grain and other produce, I doubt not, but at both places they will be able to raise considerable grain, which will add much to their comfort, and in some measure relieve the citizens of this country of a great burden with which they have heretofore been taxed—that of feeding those Indians. I learned from the citizens of the fort that the Indians in general, in this section of country, are very willing to be instructed in farming, and many of them are very industrious, and will perform as much labor on a farm as many of the whites. The Indians at those places have learned much from the citizens, who have set them a good example, teaching them that it is much better to be industrious and learn the arts of civilized life, than to indulge in their old habits of stealing, and depending on the chase for a living; and they certainly merit the esteem of all true philanthropists for the interest they have taken in ameliorating the condition of those Indians. At both places I noticed squaws engaged in washing, ironing, and other housework.

About thirty miles south of Wood creek, the road passes through a very pretty valley, containing about six hundred acres of very excellent farming land, which is watered by a stream known as Panther creek. There is also a number of very large springs of excellent water in this valley, which afford sufficient water for irrigation, as well as for other purposes. And at this point, I would recommend that a reserve of this entire valley be made for the use of the Indians.

On leaving this valley, for a distance of two hundred miles, there is nothing presented to the eye of the traveller but a barren, mountainous country, covered mostly with grease wood, wild sage, and mountain cedars, until he arrives on the Santa Clara river; and even here, the
farming land is not extensive. I was informed by a citizen of Fert
Clara that about twenty miles southeast of the fort there is a small
tract of country, not accessible by any wagon road, of about six hun-
dred acres of excellent farming land, which would make a farm of
sufficient size for the Indians in that section, and can be irrigated by
the waters of the Santa Clara river, and is suitable for the production
of wheat, corn, cotton, rice, and other produce—all of which has been
raised to some considerable extent at the fort.

The situation of the Indians on this river was truly lamentable, being
almost naked, while want, destitution and misery were plainly depicted
in their countenances, produced in a great measure by famine, caused by
the destruction of their crops by grasshoppers, during the past year.
And their appeals to me for bread to satisfy the cravings of hunger
were such that I could not withstand administering to their wants,
which I did, as far as circumstances would admit, their only provision
being snakes, lizards, and buds of the cottonwood tree. The head
chief, Muco-via, informed me that they had managed to save enough
of their crop of last year for seed, and had applied it for that purpose.
I visited several of their little farms, or patches, and noticed, in several
instances, where their corn was two feet high, which had been planted
in land prepared with no other implement than a rough stick taken
from the cottonwood tree, and hewn with a knife something in the
shape of a spade. One instance I will mention, which shows the in-
dustry and perseverance of this band: One of the chiefs, Que-o-gan,
took me to his farm and showed me the main irrigating ditch which
was to convey the water from the river on his land, which I found to
be half a mile long, four feet wide, four feet deep, and had been dug
principally through a gravel bed with wooden spades, similar to the
one before mentioned, and the dirt thrown out with their hands—the
last being performed by the squaws and children, while the men were
employed in digging. He also showed me a dam, constructed of logs
and brushwood, which he had made to turn a portion of the water
from the river and convey it to his farm through this ditch; and I
must say, that the labor would do credit to more experienced hands.
I saw others of a similar kind, but these I have noticed more particu-
larly to show that, with proper assistance from the general govern-
ment, these Indians could, in a few years, be taught the arts of
civilized life, and would depend upon their own labor for a support;
and I am well persuaded that this course would be the most economical
and best adapted to their wants. I presented the chief and headmen
with a few spades, shovels, and hoes, together with some clothing and
other articles, which they prized very highly, and the chief said that
they would be of more advantage to his band than double the amount
in powder, lead, and trinkets.

The Pueblo Indians are divided into numerous bands, though small
in numbers, and mostly inhabit the extreme southern portion of the
Territory, on the Santa Clara and Muddy rivers, and employ much of
their time in farming their small patches of land in their rude man-
ner of cultivating the soil. Their numbers have been much diminished
of late years by the cruelty practised towards them by the Utahs, in
stealing their squaws and children and selling them as slaves to other tribes, as well as to the Mexican people.

I noticed but a very few Indians on the Rio Virgin river; in fact, the barren and unproductive nature of the soil, as well as the waters of the river, which are strongly impregnated with alkali, and totally unfit for the use of man or beast, forbid any settlement thereon.

At the foot of Rio Virgin mountain, distant thirty miles from the Muddy river, I was met by the chief of those Indians, accompanied by his band, who had heard by some Indians that I was camped at the foot of the mountain. I found them in about the same condition as those on the Santa Clara—naked and very destitute—although their prospect was better for immediate relief, as they brought some wheat into camp, which was nearly ripe, the growth of the present season. Like those on the Santa Clara, they depend in a great measure on their little farms or patches for subsistence, there being no game of consequence, and but few fish. I presented them some clothing, farming implements, garden seed, tobacco, &c. The chief, Tesing-gab-kah, remarked to me that he had heard of the great chief of the American people sending presents to the Utah Indians, and he often wondered why he and his band were overlooked, they having never before received any presents, nor having been visited by any of his chiefs until the present; although the white people had for years been passing through his land to and from California, and he had never received anything for the privilege. I assured him of the friendship of the general government towards all peaceable and friendly Indians, and that so long as they remain peaceable the government would have a care that their rights were not trampled on.

The friendly bands of Utahs mentioned in my report of the 31st of March last have remained true to their pledge made me at that time, and have kept aloof from Tintick's hostile band; and it is a subject of general remark throughout the southern settlements that, notwithstanding the great scarcity of provisions, fewer depredations have been committed by them during the past season than ever before in any one year since the organization of the Territory. This result I attribute to the peace policy which has been pursued towards them by the agents of the general government. But very few cases of petty thieving have been charged upon them, and those few only of minor importance. I do not feel at liberty to close this report without renewing my recommendations made in former ones, that suitable reserves be made for these southern Indians, and that competent farmers be employed to instruct them in agricultural pursuits and other arts of civilized life; for I am well assured, and close observation for the last twelve months warrants me in saying, that this is beyond doubt the most economical as well as the best policy that can be pursued towards them. I have also endeavored to impress upon the Utah Indians the great evil which must result to them if they continue stealing, or taking by force, the squaws of children of the Pieses—that the general government will be constrained to take notice of and punish all such offences committed upon the weaker tribes; and I believe those admonitions will have a good effect.

Of Tintick's band, but little is known. I learned from some of the
friendly Indians that he was camped on West mountain, and had fortified himself at that point; but has since left, and moved his camp to the Navajo country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG,
Indian Agent.

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

No. 100.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, Cal., September 4, 1856.

Sir: In obedience to the requisition of the department, I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report of the affairs of the California superintendency:

At the date of my assuming the duties of superintendent of Indian affairs for this State, the system of colonizing and subsisting Indians upon reservations selected for that purpose, and instructing them in the arts of agricultural labor, &c., had been commenced, and a reservation selected at the Tejon Pass, in the northern part of the State.

This reservation is in a prosperous condition. The number of Indians who reside here is 700. The quantity of land in cultivation this year is about seven hundred acres; five hundred of which are in wheat and barley, and the remainder in corn and vegetables, most of the latter being the exclusive property of the Indians, cultivated entirely by them, and in their own way. The Indians work cheerfully, and perform all the labor upon the farm, white men being only employed as overseers and mechanics. Owing to the extraordinary drought of the past season, in that portion of the State, the product of the farm is much less than it should have been; enough, however, has been produced for the consumption of the place.

There are on the reserve eight adobe buildings—the first of which is one hundred feet in length by twenty-four feet in breadth, two stories high; it is used as a granary and storehouse. The second is the residence of the agent, and is sixty feet in length by twenty feet in breadth. The remainder are residences of the Indian chiefs, and are about forty feet in length by twenty feet in breadth. All the labor of building these houses was performed by Indians, except the mechanical part of it. The mill is in complete order, and by it all the grain produced upon the place is manufactured into unbolted flour before it is issued to the Indians. The property used in conducting the farm is twenty-six horses, thirty-eight mules, seven oxen, eight wagons, and fourteen ploughs.

Fresno and King's river farms.—Owing to the difficulty of procuring a suitable location for a reservation in the central portion of the State, no permanent selection has yet been made; but, in order to provide for the Indians according to the intentions of the government,