reliable man, and one who would take pains to keep up a peaceable intercourse with those people. They have more at stake than any other body of men in this section. I have known all these men personally for nearly two years, and I believe they have invariably made changes in their employés, whenever they thought such a change necessary to harmonize with the Indians. I do not hesitate, therefore, to say that I will vouch for the kind intentions of all the managers of the mail company during my agency with the Gila Indians. A few Pueblo or tame Apaches live in the immediate vicinity of Tucson, numbering, perhaps, 150 souls. They have no lands, and work in the same manner as, and are upon an equality with the Mexican peons, and the only trouble with them is, that upon Mexican feast days they sometimes get intoxicated. They are, however, quite harmless, and whenever any little difficulty does occur, their intimate associations with the Mexican people render it almost impossible to detect or arrest the aggressor; various attempts to do so having been made by me without success. I still have in the employment of the Indian department, John W. Davis, as interpreter, at a salary of $500 per annum. He was bred in Texas. Also C. A. Stevens, formerly from Vermont, blacksmith, shop at Papago village, San Xavier pueblo; also Charles S. Hopkins, formerly of New York, as blacksmith, appointed October 1, 1859, for the Pimos and Maricopas, at Casa Blanca; each at a salary of $480 per annum.

I beg leave to refer you to the report of Mr. Miller, deputy marshal, who is engaged in taking the census, for the most reliable statistics of their separate as well as their aggregate number.

All of which is most respectfully submitted for your favorable consideration.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully, your obedient and humble servant,

JOHN WALKER,
Indian Agent.

JAMES L. COLLINS, Esq.,
Supt. Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, New Mexico.

No. 76.

Kirkwood House, Washington, D. C.,
November 12, 1860.

Sir: At your request, I have the honor to submit this my second annual report. From the disturbed state of the Territory, the frequent changes in the superintendency, want of efficiency and steadiness of policy and purpose, and other causes known to the department, I am unable to make as full and satisfactory a report as under other circumstances I might be enabled to do.

The extent and population of my agency is contained in my report of September 30, 1859.

The Indians under my immediate control (or the most of them) are located upon three reservations, and in the midst of white settlers, viz: Spanish Fork reservation, in Utah county; population 15,000. San
Pete reservation, in San Pete county; population 5,000; and Coon Creek reservation, in Millard county, (near Fillmore City, the former capital of the Territory,) about 4,000. Thus it will be seen that they are entirely surrounded by a large Mormon population extending over three counties, having no sympathy or interest in them, which deprives them of all chances of killing game, even for their partial subsistence, and leaves them destitute of any other source from whence to look for the commonest necessaries of life than the government; and here I would state that in consequence of the great damage to their crops by grasshoppers and crickets in 1859, the sufferings of these poor Indians during the past winter were horrible, many of them dying from starvation and exposure. It was a common circumstance to find them frozen to death. I made frequent requisitions upon and earnest appeals to the superintendent. He steadily refused to relieve their sufferings, notwithstanding he had in his possession at the time some $5,000 or $6,000 worth of Indian goods. I was compelled to witness the sufferings and death of these poor creatures, without money, provisions, or clothing wherewith to relieve them. On several occasions I parted with my own blankets to bury them in.

The yield of the farms in cultivation this season, under the circumstances, is very good, and with proper care will serve them this winter; and the only additional food necessary will be beef.

The yield of the Spanish Fork farm is three or four thousand bushels of wheat, one thousand bushels of potatoes, and a considerable quantity of turnips and other vegetables.

On that of the San Pete Indian farm, about three hundred bushels of wheat.

All farming operations on the Coon Creek farm being suspended by order of the superintendent, no crops were made there.

These farms are cultivated mostly by white labor, and at a very considerable expense; and I do not hesitate to assert, that if a liberal amount of presents, consisting of Indian goods and provisions, were placed at the disposal of the agent at the reservations, a sufficient number of Indians could be induced to work on the farms almost to cultivate the crops, and prove a saving of at least two thirds of the amount now expended by the government for that purpose, as has been heretofore set forth in my letter to the department of July 16, 1860.

These Indians are partially civilized, and easily controlled, possessing but few vices, committing no depredations upon the whites, that I know of, even in the starving condition they have been in for a part of the last eight months; only on one or two occasions, when driven to extremes by hunger, have they been compelled to make peremptory demands upon the whites. They are now peaceable and friendly disposed toward us, destitute as they are, possessing no property except a few ponies, no game to hunt, ignorant of the art of tilling the soil if they possessed it, to attempt to remove them or to abandon them would be to place them in a position where they would be compelled either to starve or commit depredations, and perhaps murder innocent travelers. On the other hand, to continue them in their present condition will be to render them at least contented; and, if a wise and prudent course is pursued towards them, such as I have indicated, the
government will be a large gainer; for, if they are driven off and
turned loose upon the Territory, it would cost more to subject them to
control again than it would require to support them five years in their
present condition. I cannot too earnestly call your attention to this
point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. HUMPHREYS,
Indian Agent, Utah Territory.

Hon. CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

No. 77.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Portland, Oregon, October 1, 1860.

SIR: The pressure of business, connected with the inauguration of
ten treaties with tribes of Indians in this superintendency, ratified in
March and April, 1859, but for the fulfilling of which no appropria-
tions were made till the last session of Congress, has compelled delay
in rendering my annual report beyond the prescribed period.
The length of time intervening between the negotiation and ratifica-
tion of these treaties, being a period of over four years, naturally pro-
duced much dissatisfaction and distrust in the minds of the Indians.
In the meantime, too, the country east of the Cascade mountains ceded
by these treaties being rapidly filling up with settlers, and traversed
in all directions by large parties in search of the precious metals,
served especially to arouse the apprehension of the large and warlike
tribes of the interior, that their country was about to be occupied by
the whites without their receiving the consideration agreed upon. So
intense had this feeling become that I have no doubt the peace of the
country has only been preserved by the prudence and conciliatory
course of the several agents, and the awe inspired by the military
forces in the country.

Among the tribes referred to no overt act of hostility has occurred;
and I cherish the confidence that the measures already taken to carry
the treaties into effect will not fail to allay the feeling of discontent;
and restore relations of the most amicable character.
The Indians in this superintendency do not exceed thirty-eight thou-
sand souls; seven thousand in Oregon and thirty-one thousand in
Washington Territory. Dividing the superintendency by the Cascade
mountains, about fourteen thousand souls are found between that range
and the Pacific, and twenty-four thousand in the interior. In Wash-
ington Territory over twelve thousand six hundred Indians, and in
Oregon over three thousand seven hundred Indians are not embraced
in the existing treaties.
The Indians formerly inhabiting the valleys of Willamette, Umpqua,
and Rogue rivers, and the sea-coast in Oregon, do not, at present, exceed
three thousand in number. Of these, all except the Tillamooks, Neha-