being no wheat sown, and the corn was mostly destroyed by blackbirds, which are very troublesome.

There were about five hundred bushels of oats secured, three hundred of potatoes, and a fair supply of other vegetables, also some forty tons of hay put up.

The prospects of this farm the present season are more flattering, there being of wheat thirty acres, of oats twenty-five acres, rye three acres, corn eight acres, potatoes three acres, all of which promise well. There has been during the past year some thirty thousand feet of logs (exclusive of what the Indians have done) furnished at the mill, which having been sawed, a portion of it has been delivered at the shops for shop use, &c., the balance delivered at the agency and farm for necessary purposes. The increase of stock, of horses, cattle, sheep, has been usually fair, as previous reports will show.

Very respectfully, yours,

H. C. THOMPSON,
Superintendent of Farming at the Yakima Agency.

A. A. BANCROFT,
Indian Agent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

CHIPPEWA, *November* 21, 1863.

SIR: Since assuming the duties of my office, on the first of March last, I have visited all the reservations upon which Indians are located, except the Mille Lac reservation. The Indians have manifested no ill feelings during the season, but have been gradually growing into their old state of good nature, which existed previous to the disturbance of last year. So that now, since the payment, a person who has always lived among them writes me as follows: "It is pleasing to me to be able to say with truth that I have never seen the Indians so well pleased after their payment as we see them to-day. It puts me in mind of thirty years ago, when the Indians had no suspicion of the white man, but always met him with a smile on his face; so it has been since you left us. I am really surprised, for it seems to me that they like and respect us all."

Considerable feeling of jealousy existed in the early part of the season among those Indians who did not go on to Washington against those who did, but I think it has died away, and they have become reconciled to wait and see what the government will do for them. If the treaty of March 11 could be carried out in the spirit in which it was originally framed, I have no doubt it would be the greatest step towards advancing these Indians of anything that was ever done for them or that could be done for them.

There is sufficient land, if suitably cultivated, on the northern shore of Leech lake and in its vicinity for all of the mission Indians; and I believe the treaty can be carried out with satisfaction to most of the Indians if the government will adhere to the treaty as originally made; but if not, and the amendments are insisted upon, the treaty is virtually a nullity.

The payments which were made on the last of October and first of November passed off quietly.

The Mille Lac Indians hesitated to come to this place for payment for the reason, as they alleged, that they were promised their payment at Mille Lac by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs when at Fort Ripley, and when they were in Washington last winter.

I knew they had received a wrong impression, and having received no instructions upon the matter previous to the calling of the Indians, and the impossibility of making a fair and just payment where a division is made, I there-

fore gave them no encouragement that they could be paid at Mille Lac; and as soon as they saw that there would be a long delay, even if the department should finally decide to make their payment as they desired, they were ready to take their money and goods, and consequently were paid upon my return from Leech lake.

The Indians here and at Leech lake have cultivated about the same amount of land as usual. The crops have not been as good on account of the severe drought of the spring and summer; their corn was very poor, and the potato crop, although better than in most sections of northern Minnesota, was light. I herewith enclose statistical returns of farming.

The buildings at Leech lake have been put in complete repair. The mill has been running for some time. The school is now in operation. I send you enclosed the report of the superintendent of schools, and also the report of the physican.

I have endeavored to keep the whiskey traffic in check during the year, and have succeeded to a certain extent; several parties have been indicted in the United States circuit court; parties have also been examined and held to bail; and still it is impossible to stop the traffic entirely. If the law upon which these indictments are founded should be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States unconstitutional, it will be impossible to control the traffic in the least, and drunkenness, murder, and scenes of horror will only be limited by the means of the Indians to obtain whiskey.

I remain your obedient servant,

A. C. MORRILL,
Indian Agent.

Hon. C. W. THOMPSON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

CHIPPEWA AGENCY, *November* 21, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with the annual custom, I submit my report upon the physical condition of the Indians within the limits of your agency. The last has been a year of unprecedented health among them. They have been almost entirely exempt from acute and epidemic disease. Syphilis, although still prevailing in its secondary and tertiary forms, is rapidly disappearing from among them. I have not seen a case of the primary disease for months. Their sanitary condition has been so good that the number of births must have very much exceeded the deaths.

Hoping that this state of facts will be satisfactory to yourself, as well as the Indian department, and all humane persons generally, I remain your most obedient servant,

G. F. TOWNSEND.

Major A. C. MORRILL,
Agent for Chippewas of the Mississippi.

NOVEMBER 18, 1863.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, I here submit to you my report as superintendent of the manual labor school at Leech lake.

I am sorry to report that, owing to unforeseen difficulties, I was unable to get the school in operation. The school buildings were entirely dismantled during the raid of the summer of 1862, and needed to be thoroughly overhauled and repaired before they could be occupied. I found it impossible to get carpenters

or other mechanics to go to the lake on account of fear of the Indians, so I was forced to employ half-breeds to do the work, who were not mechanics, and who took a great deal longer time to do the work than mechanics would have done. The government mill at the lake was also out of order, and I could get no lumber sawed; but despite these difficulties, about the middle of August I had succeeded in getting the buildings ready for occupancy, and had commenced collecting my pupils together, when the Indian disturbance of last summer took place. A few of the reckless, rowdy Indians about the village entered the warehouse and forcibly took possession of the net-twine belonging to the Cass Lake and Winnepeg bands, and also acted in an insolent and surly manner. About this time some Pillager Indians were arrested by the soldiers near Saint Cloud. In taking them to Saint Paul they tried to escape, and were fired on by their guard, and two of the Indians wounded. While the Indians at the lake were in an excited condition over the robbery of the net-twine, these two wounded Indians arrived. A council was held over the affair, and the young men wanted to attack the employés on the reserve, and with difficulty were restrained by the chiefs and headmen. When myself and the other employés heard of this, we thought best to leave the reserve with our families until matters were in a more settled condition at the village. So I brought my family down to the agency, and after a time returned myself to the lake. During my absence the anger of the Indians had cooled down. They were sorry for what they had done, and wanted the employés to return. I brought my family back, and now have everything ready to commence the school. The Indians are now nearly all gathering rice, and as soon as they return I will open the school.

I could not plant a garden last spring owing to my getting here so late, and so had to buy all the potatoes, corn, and rice needed for the support of the scholars during the coming winter. I have had a patch of six acres cleared and grubbed, and will have it ploughed ready for cultivation in the spring.

Since writing the above I have collected my pupils and opened the school, and in my quarterly report will give you an account of the number of scholars, and the progress they are making in their several branches of study.

ARTHUR GARDEN,
Superintendent of Manual Labor School.

Major A. C. MORRILL,
Agent for Chippewa Indians.